Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge

An Archaeological Excavation

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Event Number ECB 3323

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Contents

SUMMARY

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a series of archaeological investigations for the Trumpington Meadows Land Company in 2010 and 2011 at Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge, (centred NGR 544095 254536) in advance of housing development. An excavation was undertaken on three predetermined areas between June 2010 and May 2011 (*Areas A, B* and *C*), which was followed by the archaeological monitoring of the construction of a 'swale' and balancing ponds, and a playing field. These investigations identified three main periods of activity, the Neolithic, Iron Age, and Anglo-Saxon.

Neolithic activity was evidenced by the presence of two burial monuments, pits and a possible spring. The monuments had been heavily truncated with a single long bone all that remained of the burial within one of them. The other monument comprised a large circular ditch *c.* 23m in diameter that appeared to have undergone several phases of construction. Centrally located was the remnant of a burial chamber within which were the remains of at least three individuals. The burials were arranged in a linear fashion with evidence for post-depositional disturbance and a radiocarbon date of 3703-3641 calBC was obtained for one of the individuals. The monuments appear to have been the beginnings of a tradition of burial in this part of the landscape that continued into the Iron Age with evidence for Early Bronze Age cremations and an Iron Age burial in close association.

Situated adjacent to the Trumpington Park and Ride, the excavation revealed the continuation of a large Iron Age settlement recorded during the excavation of that site (Hinman 2004). Together these excavations revealed evidence for a large open settlement that comprised hundreds of pits of Early to Middle Iron Age date. Separated from the earlier monuments by a boundary ditch these pits, along with a series of 'four-post' structures, appear to represent a settlement initially focused upon grain and grain storage that developed into a more intensive and diverse settlement with crafting activities such as metalworking. Nine articulated skeletons and three partially articulated skeletons were recovered during the excavation, and these appeared to represent two different forms of interment. Three of the burials were located close to the earlier monuments with one, a female burial, containing grave goods. The remainder of the inhumations occurred within pits among the mass of pits, the majority of which occurred in secondary or tertiary deposits.

Iron Age activity continued into the Middle Iron Age with a change in the nature of the settlement. The large open settlement was replaced by one that comprised smaller enclosed parcels of land. Three enclosures were recorded that were situated away from the earlier settlement representing a probable farmstead with associated stock enclosures and landscape divisions.

Extensive Romano-British activity has been recorded in the wider landscape outside of the excavated areas (Dickens and Brudenell 2006; Evans *et al.* 2008). Evidence for Roman occupation in the excavated area was slight. Later features contained residual material from this period and the reuse of Roman building material was evidenced from tile recovered from Saxon features.

There were two phases of Anglo-Saxon activity. The first was dated to the Middle Saxon period and centred on a group of four burials and six structures. The structures comprised five Sunken Feature Buildings (SFBs) and a post built structure. Each building was constructed slightly differently, with each of the SFBs varying in size and arrangement of internal

features, possibly indicative of different forms of activity. The four burials were all closely associated and contemporary, with three arranged side-by-side and the fourth slightly offset. Of particular interest was the burial of a young female upon a bed, of which the iron fittings survived, with a gold and garnet pectoral cross, a 7th century phenomenon. The second phase of activity was dated to the Late Saxon period with a series of enclosures replacing the earlier buildings that appear to have been used as repositories for midden material.

INTRODUCTION

An archaeological excavation was undertaken for Trumpington Meadows Land Company between June 2010 and May 2011, with a further stage of archaeological monitoring occurring between September and October 2011. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) was located on land formerly associated with the Plant Breeding Institute and subsequently Monsanto (centred NGR 544075 254528, Figure 1). The excavation followed a project specification set out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (Dickens 2009) in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas 2009).

Geology and Topography

The PDA was situated at between 8m to 18m OD (Ordnance Datum, above sea level) on the sloping ground of Trumpington Meadows, to the east of the River Cam and its tributaries, Bourn Brook and Mill Race. Within the PDA the ground sloped from east to west for around 600m down to the present course of the River Cam. The slope was not uniform but rather the dominant gradient was punctuated by a series of undulations formed by 'promontory' spurs onto the lower slopes from the east. Most of the area excavated was situated on the Pleistocene Third Terrace gravels that form much of the relatively flat ground above the 15m contour (BGS 2002). The western edge of the Terrace gravels was flanked by an intermediary mix of off-white marls with sand and gravel seams between the Terrace gravel and a Cretaceous West Melbury Marly Chalk. The site was situated within the grounds of the Plant Breeding Institute (subsequently Monsanto) on the area of higher ground. To the east it was bounded by the Trumpington Park and Ride and the John Lewis distribution centre, while to the north was the village of Trumpington with Anstey Hall and St. Mary and St. Michael's Church abutting the site. To the south and west were open fields which were still being farmed at the time of the excavation. *Area A* was sited alongside the northern boundary of the PDA abutting the grounds of Anstey Hall, with *Area B c.* 65m to the south of this (Figure 1). *Area C* was located further south abutting the Trumpington Park and Ride facility and was a continuation of the site excavated in 2001 (Hinman 2004a).

Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological and historical background for this site has been reported on elsewhere. Prior to the excavation a desktop assessment, aerial photographic analysis, geophysical survey, test pit assessment, fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys were all undertaken across the PDA (Dickens 2005). In response to these assessments the site was subjected to an archaeological evaluation (Brudenell and Dickens 2006).

Prehistoric

The evidence for prehistoric activity in and around the PDA comes from aerial photography, field walking and earlier excavations. Discrete find spots indicate activity dating back to the Palaeolithic with cropmark complexes at SAM74 within Old Mills Field, Edmundsoles, and that on Garden Field suggesting settlement from at least the Bronze Age, with limited excavations at Edmundsoles (Millar and Millar 1982) and on a cropmark within SAM74 (Davidson and Curtis 1973) corroborating this. Early Iron Age settlement activity has been recorded at Glebe Farm, located *c.* 0.5km to the southeast of Trumpington Meadows with

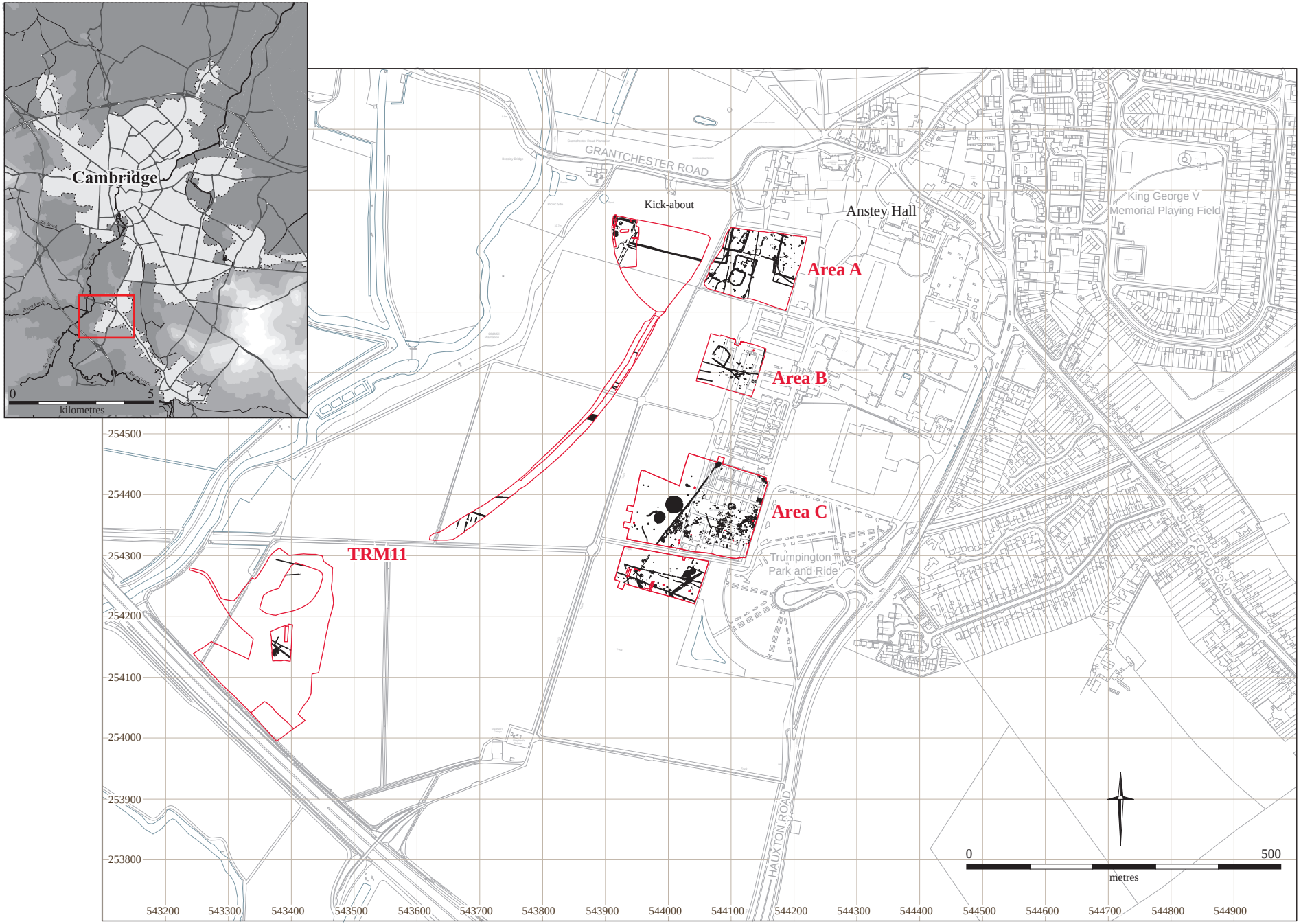


Figure 1. Site location showing all excavated areas

evidence for a 'dispersed' settlement characterised by pits and four-post structures (Armour 2007; Collins 2011). The more thorough excavations at the Park and Ride site also confirm this interpretation with finds dating to the Neolithic and late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Hinman 2004a, 2004b, 2004c). The excavations revealed evidence for Iron Age activity in the form of approximately 600 pits, five enclosures, and a number of 'specific foci' were identified that included four-post structures and mortuary enclosures. This evidence has been interpreted as being dedicated to funerary activity, with the pits being used in rites associated with death (Figure 2).

The evaluation carried out in 2006 revealed further evidence of activity spanning the Mesolithic to post-Medieval periods (Brudenell and Dickens 2006). A number of new sites were identified, 11 in total were defined, with the earliest a Bronze Age ring-ditch. A continuation of the Iron Age occupation recorded in the adjacent Park and Ride site (Hinman 2004a) was identified to the east of the ring-ditch in the form of wide-spread pitting indicating the presence of a large open site.

Roman

Roman occupation evidence has been found at several locations within the PDA including settlement remains at Edmundsoles, SAM 74, the former plant breeding institute and burials within the grounds of Anstey Hall (Davidson and Curtis 1973, Millar and Millar 1982). Some Roman pottery was found in fieldwalking and metal detecting finds by Mr. Leeks include several Roman brooches, usually interpreted as an indicator of wealth. The nature of the settlement, although similar to, is not the same as that observed in the landscapes to the east around Clay Farm and Addenbrookes (Evans *et al.* 2008). Lacking here is the clear evidence of the co-axial field system seen there. Here there is a broad correspondence in alignment between the different complexes, which are clearly influenced by the orientation of the river at any one location.

The evaluation within the PDA revealed that the Iron Age sites were sited on the higher ground with the Romano-British activity located in a near continuous swathe along the lower ground skirting the river edge. A 2nd to 4th century AD settlement with partially preserved land surfaces was identified along with three separate areas of fieldsystem which emanated from the ladder-like arrangement of cropmark settlement in the area (which include SAM 74 and the Edmundsoles complex).

Saxon

There was little evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity within the PDA prior to the excavation. This was limited to metal finds from Mr. Leeks detecting and the fieldwalking survey undertaken by the CAU (Dickens 2005). Within the wider area seven sites or find spots were identified for the desktop study (*ibid.*). These included a bone comb recovered during coprolite extraction to the west, and an unidentified iron object found near the church of St. Mary and St. Michael to the north. To the south of the PDA a possible burial was associated with pagan Saxon small-long brooches, plate and pottery, while at Hauxton Mill three strap ends were recovered. Excavations at the site of the Waitrose store, *c.* 300m to the east identified possible Anglo-Saxon settlement activity. Four phases of activity were evidenced of which one, the second phase, was tentatively dated to the early or middle Saxon period, and comprised three separate enclosures of undetermined function (Kenney and Hatton 2000; Hatton and Hinman 2000).

Figure 2. Location of previously excavated sites

Medieval

Evidence of medieval activity within the PDA comes from several sources. Remnant ridge and furrow has been identified from aerial photographic surveys and this is complemented by the results from geophysical surveys. In places, the data is complementary with the aerial photography picking up features not seen by the geophysics and vice versa. Two main features are of note. The geophysical survey extended along a headland in the centre of the PDA that was first observed in aerial photographs, and this headland is aligned with Haigh's "Ridgeway", an early route north of Trumpington which led into Cambridge (Haigh 1975). A group of features in One Tree Field appear to represent a series of small enclosures on the eastern side of the headland/trackway. These features lie within 150m of the church and may be an area of early settlement in the village.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

The aim of the excavation was to investigate 'sites' identified during the evaluation and to determine the relationship of those sites with the broader archaeological landscape. The excavation was also to attempt to highlight any relevant research issues within regional and national research frameworks as outlined in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medleycott and Brown 2011). More broadly, the excavation aims were:

- To determine the extent of *in situ* pre-Bronze Age activity as suggested by material recovered within later features during the evaluation.
- To determine how the Bronze Age ring-ditch monument relates to/influences the wider landscape and identify any associated fieldsystem.
- To determine the nature of the Iron Age activity; are there multiple settlements in the landscape and is there any evidence for continuity?
- To determine whether the southern area of the site (*Area C*), a continuation of the Park and Ride site, can improve our understanding of the Iron Age site and to what extent this was a settlement with ritual elements as opposed to a ritual site, and how can it add to the concept of the site as a communal centre.
- To determine the extent and character of later archaeological periods within the areas marked for excavation. During the evaluation most of the Roman activity was encountered outside of these areas; however, there was the possibility for remains of this period to be encountered. Research priorities for this period would focus on the character and date range of settlement, evidence for continuity within the landscape from the Iron Age, and reasons for any shift in settlement focus towards the river.
- To determine the extent, character and date of the archaeological deposits and features revealed throughout the designated areas.
- To determine, as far as possible, the origins, development, function, character and status of the site.
- To establish the stratigraphic sequence of the site, the date of the features and the 'occupation' horizons, and the nature of the activities carried out at the site during the phases of its occupation.
- To place the findings of the excavation within both regional and national research contexts.

EXCAVATION STRATEGY

Three areas were machine excavated within the PDA as defined from the evaluation. These were identified as *Areas A, B* and *C* and totalled 6.1ha, as a later addition a series of balancing ponds, a 'kick-about' area, and the corridor for a new boundary ditch demarcating the development from the country park was monitored to the west of the main excavation areas (see Figures 3, 4 and 5). These main excavation areas were targeted on four sites defined from the evaluation. *Areas A* and *B* were targeted upon two separate Iron Age enclosures, while *Area C* was located to investigate the ring-ditches and the Iron Age activity identified by the wide spread pitting.

The programme of works was carried out as agreed within the project specification using two 360° tracked excavators with toothless ditching buckets (Dickens 2009). *Area B* and *C* were excavated in the first instance, in response to the proposed scheme of work by the developer in June 2010. Both areas were within an area originally occupied by the buildings of the Plant Breeding Institute. The buildings had been demolished and removed to ground level, the foundations of some had been built down into the underlying natural, and it was decided that to fully remove them all would have a detrimental impact upon the archaeology and so they would be left in place. *Area C* was also heavily affected by old underground services such as electricity cables and irrigation systems for the greenhouses; although none were live they did have a localised impact upon the archaeology. *Area A* was excavated later once work in *Areas B* and *C* was complete, in January 2011. This area had been used for planting crops and so was not subject to the same level of disturbance seen in *Areas B* and *C*; however, at the time of the evaluation one of these crops was present on the northern half of *Area A*, which meant it was not evaluated. A test pit survey of the main areas excavated (*A*, *B*, and *C*) was undertaken by hand. In total 24 one metre test pits were dug on a 50m grid where ground conditions permitted. Few finds were recovered, the majority of which were post-medieval or later. During the excavation a buried soil deposit was identified in the southernmost part of *Area C*. One metre test pits were excavated along transects, however, the buried soil was devoid of any material culture. In September to October 2011 the CAU returned to Trumpington Meadows to monitor works for the construction of two balancing ponds, sound-proofing bunds, a 'swale' or new drainage and boundary ditch, and a playing field, all to the west of the main excavation area.

As with all CAU projects, a 10m by 10m grid was laid out across the site using a Global Positioning System (GPS) in tandem with an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM). The site grid was aligned to the Ordinance Survey in conjunction with the machine stripping, and this enabled the site to be planned as it was exposed (making weather conditions during the crucial early stages less problematic). All archaeological features were initially planned at 1:50 with further detail recorded at 1:20 or 1:10 as and if needed. Each excavated feature was recorded using the CAU recording system with individual features assigned feature numbers (F.#) and individual excavated stratigraphic sequences assigned intervention and context numbers ([intervention #]). To complement these, section drawings were produced at a scale of 1:10. Pertinent features and feature sets were photographed on black and white film, colour slide and digital media. Special finds recovered during the excavation were assigned an individual number (SF#). The site was identified by the CAU Site Code: TRM10 and TRM11.

Figure 3. Plan of archaeological features in Areas A and B

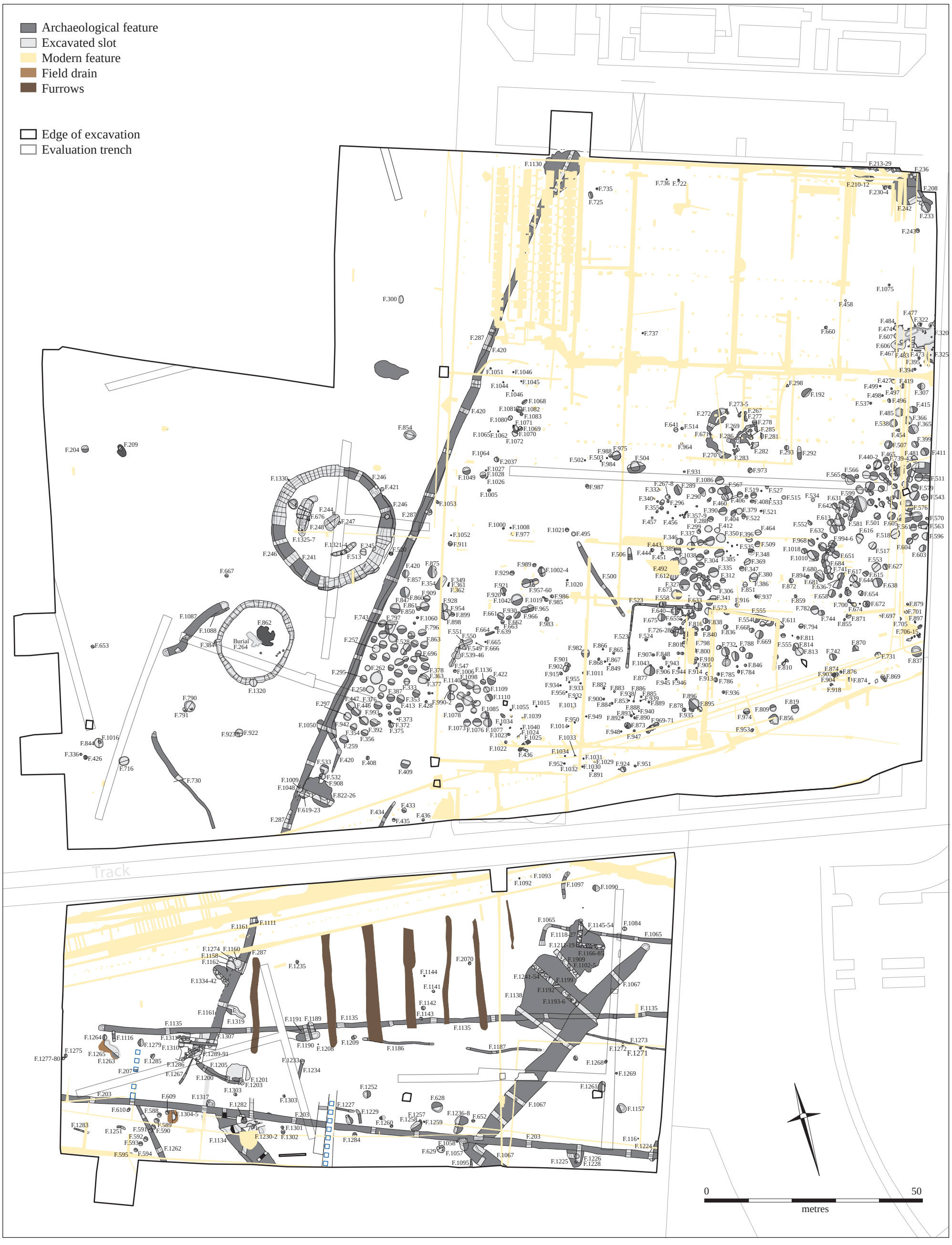


Figure 4. Plan of archaeological features in Area C

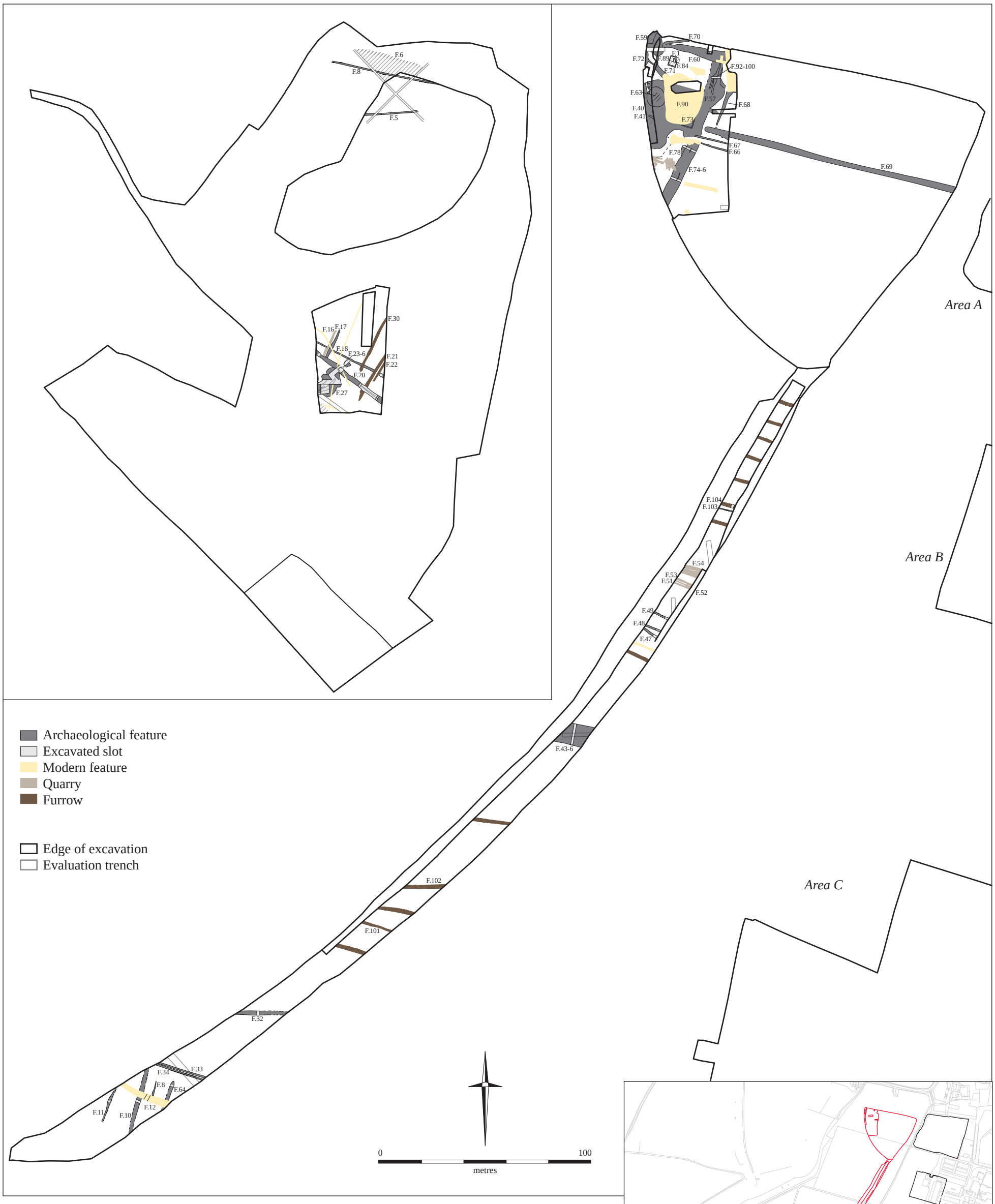


Figure 5. Plan of archaeological features in TRM11

RESULTS

This report draws together the results from all of these investigations. The excavation highlighted three broad phases of activity:

- **Earlier Prehistoric**
- **Later Prehistoric**
- **Anglo-Saxon**

EARLIER PREHISTORIC (Figure 6)

The earliest evidence for activity was two worked flints dated to the Middle Palaeolithic, a small core (SF10) recovered from *Area B* and a side scraper recovered from pit **F.1284** in *Area C*. Further to this Mesolithic and Early Neolithic worked flint was found residually within several features throughout indicating that activity continued into this period (see Billington below).

Within the area of the balancing pond (TRM11) a spring complex comprising a springhead (**F.26**) and channel (**F.27**) was recorded. Ponding had occurred around the springhead (**F.19**, **F.23**, **F.24**, and **F.25**), some of which may have formed from pits or hollows, but more likely from hydraulic activity, with the springhead migrating over time. The springhead contained worked flint, burnt stone, and disarticulated animal bone; however, no material was recovered from the associated channel. Orientated northeast-southwest the channel contained three wooden upright stakes that were spaced regularly at intervals of *c.* 1.5m along the northwest edge. Unfortunately these were poorly preserved. The flints recovered were dominated by blade based waste indicative of a Mesolithic/Earlier Neolithic date (see Billington below). Along with the flint working was a small assemblage of Peterborough Ware pottery (see Knight below). Together, the material culture would suggest that the area around the spring may have been a focus for flint working used intermittently over a period of time.

A number of discrete features of a Neolithic date have been identified at this stage. One of these features, pit **F.1141** in *Area C*, contained an assemblage of Mildenhall Ware pottery and characteristic worked flint. At Trumpington Meadows, the landscape at this time was dominated by two funerary monuments, Monument I and Monument II (Figure 7).

As a side note, during the early stages of the excavation, once the monuments had been exposed a geophysical survey was undertaken over the area. Initially it was thought that there may have been three ring-ditches, however, upon excavation only two of these were visible. It was hoped that the geophysical survey would reveal the presence of the third ring that may have been filled with re-deposited natural. A survey was also undertaken on the perceived inner ring of Monument II in the hope of further elucidating it. The results of the survey confirmed that there was no third ring-ditch and that a different, later form of burial was occurring here (see below). Unfortunately the results were unable to clarify or distinguish the internal elements of Monument II; in particular the construction of the ring-ditch, and this was left to the persistence of the excavators.

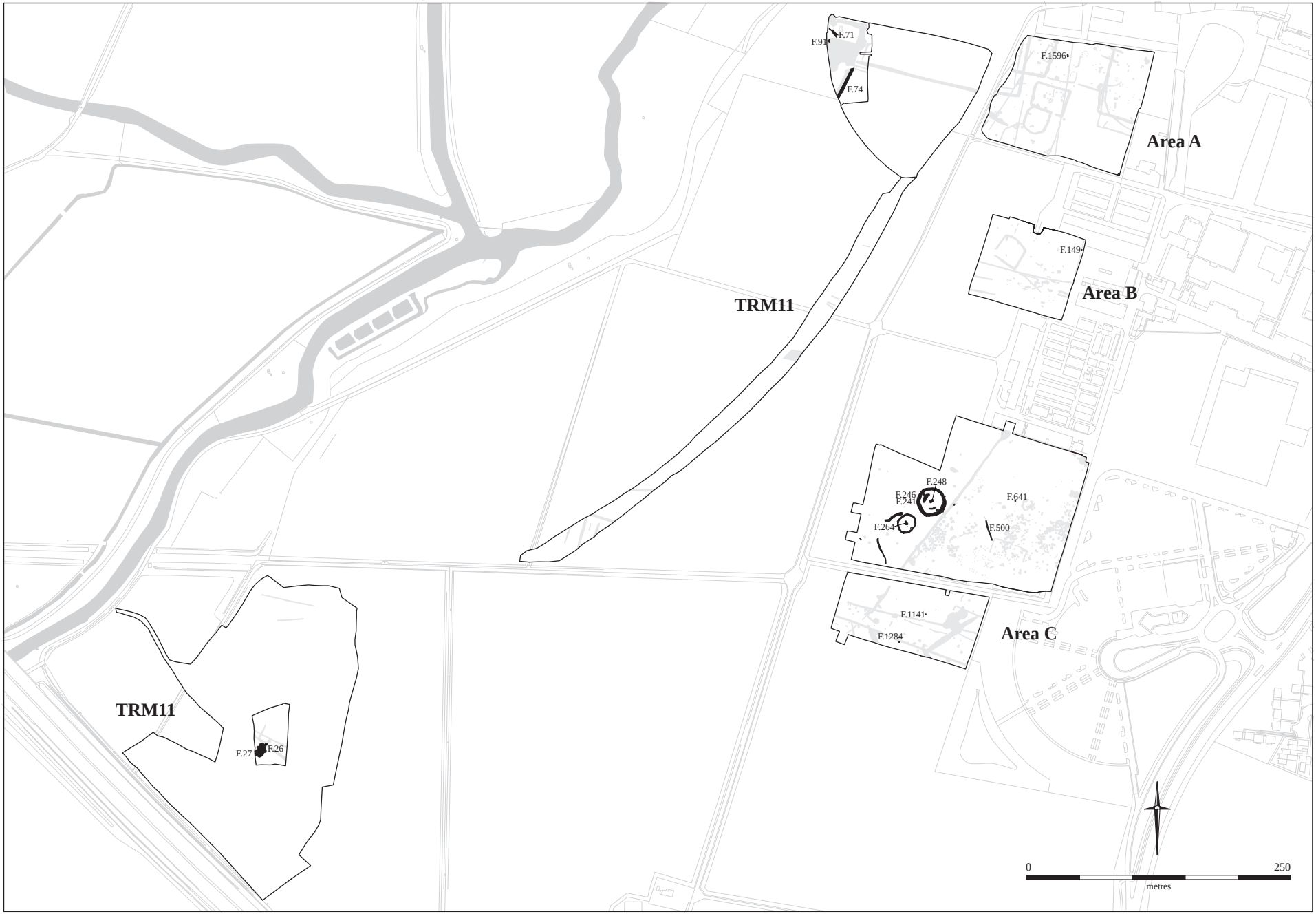


Figure 6. Earlier prehistoric activity

Monument I

Monument I was the smaller and simpler of the two monuments (Figure 7). It comprised a single circular ditch, **F.255**, with an inner diameter of 16.2m, encompassing an area of 206m². The ditch was on average 1.16m wide and 0.39m deep and formed a continuous circuit with no interruptions. Located off centre within the ring ditch were the remains of a central grave, **F.264**. The grave was amorphous in plan, 4.25m in length and 1.65m wide, surviving to a depth of 0.24m. Fragments of human and animal bone and pottery were recovered from this feature; however, there was no complete or partially complete burial surviving. On the eastern side of the grave was an area of disturbance covering an area of 5m by 4m, **F.862**, that comprised a series of small hollows possibly representing animal burrowing, which may have occurred into the side of an upstanding mound after the monument's construction. This activity could account for some of the damage that occurred to the burial, with the majority of the damage the result of much later agricultural activity. With little datable material recovered from the excavation of this monument a Neolithic date is derived from a small quantity of Mildenhall and Peterborough Ware pottery recovered from the ring ditch (see Knight below) and to its relationship to Monument II to the northeast. Human bone from the central feature or antler from the ring-ditch could potentially be used to obtain a C14 date.

Monument II

Monument II was a more complex feature (Figure 7). It appears to have undergone three different phases of construction, from a small segmented ditch to a large circular enclosure. Sited within the centre of the monument were three burials (Figure 9). The burials comprised the remains of three adult males **F.243** [801], **F.248** [799] and **F.294** [880] along with a deposit of partially articulated and disarticulated bones **F.253** [800] (see Dodwell below). The burials were arranged in a north-south linear arrangement occupying an area measuring 4.1m northeast-southwest and 2.73m northwest-southeast. Skeletons [799] and [880] were tightly crouched and aligned toe-to-toe at the northern end of the group with [801] located a short distance to the south. A C14 date from [801] has returned a date of 3703-3641 calBC for this body (see Appendix 2). Skeletons [801] and [880] were both only partial. It was evident that [801] had been truncated from below the pelvis; skeleton [880] was missing its head and torso. Dodwell states that at this stage it would appear that these parts may be incorporated within the partially articulated and disarticulated bones [800], which had been placed directly above skeleton [880]. If this is the case it would create an interesting dynamic, the upper portion of skeleton [880] may have been moved to make space for [799], and therefore accessed repeatedly.

The arrangement of the bodies within the 'grave' suggests that they were within what Kinnes terms a *linear zone* (Kinnes, 1979), within some form of timber structure or chamber, similar to that recorded at Haddenham (Evans and Hodder 2006), in an area defined by turf or soil walls formed from the construction of **F.676**. Unfortunately, the heavy truncation of the monument has left no trace of any timber or turf; however, at the northeast end of the burials two possible postholes **F.244** and **F.247**, one either side of the short axis, may represent elements of the structure, possibly an entrance.

The four phases of construction for Monument II are represented in figure 10. Initially, Phase 1 of the monument appears to have comprised a short lozenge shaped feature that 'curved'

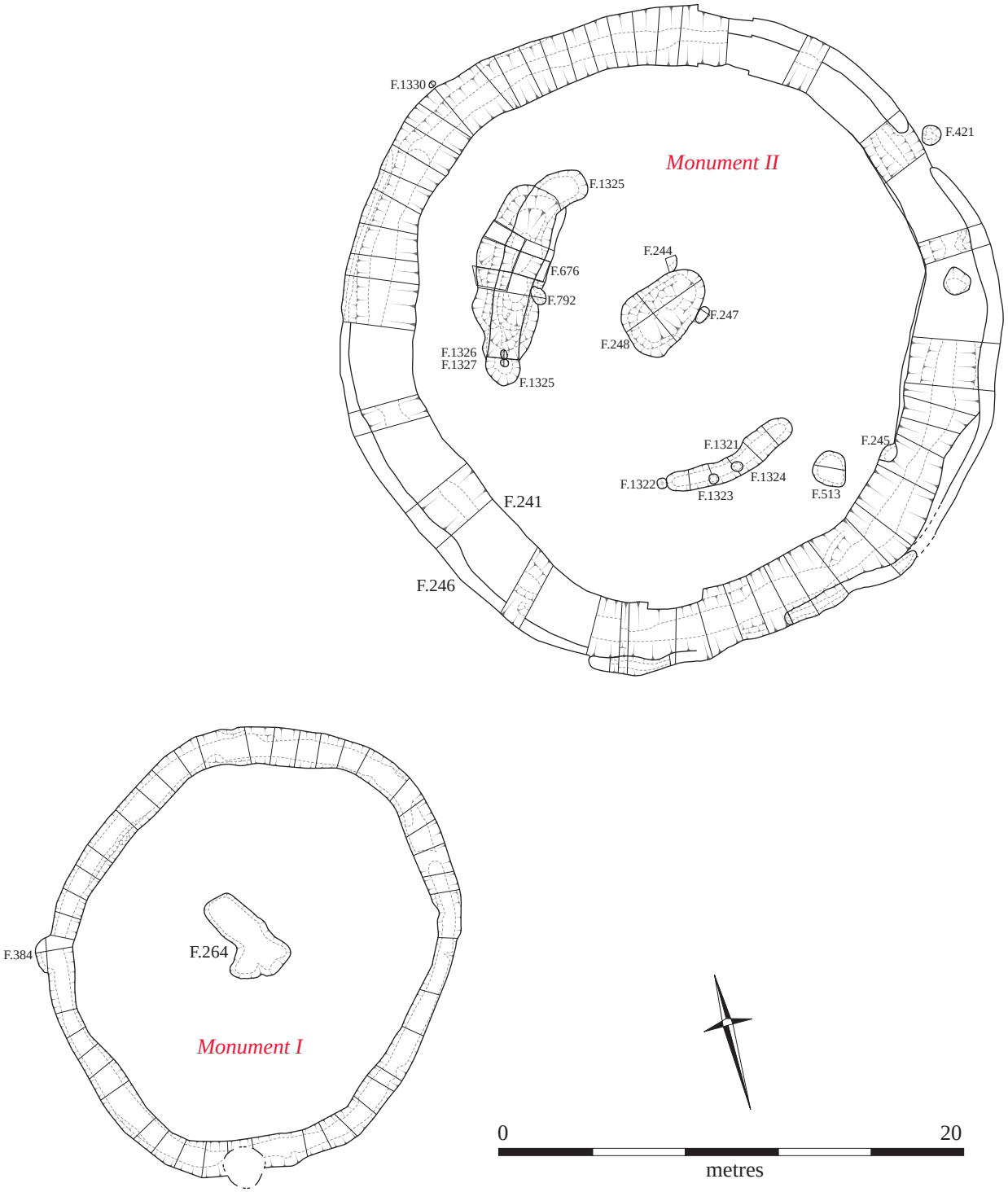


Figure 7. Plan of Monument I and Monument II

Figure 8. Monument II with Monument I in the background (right)

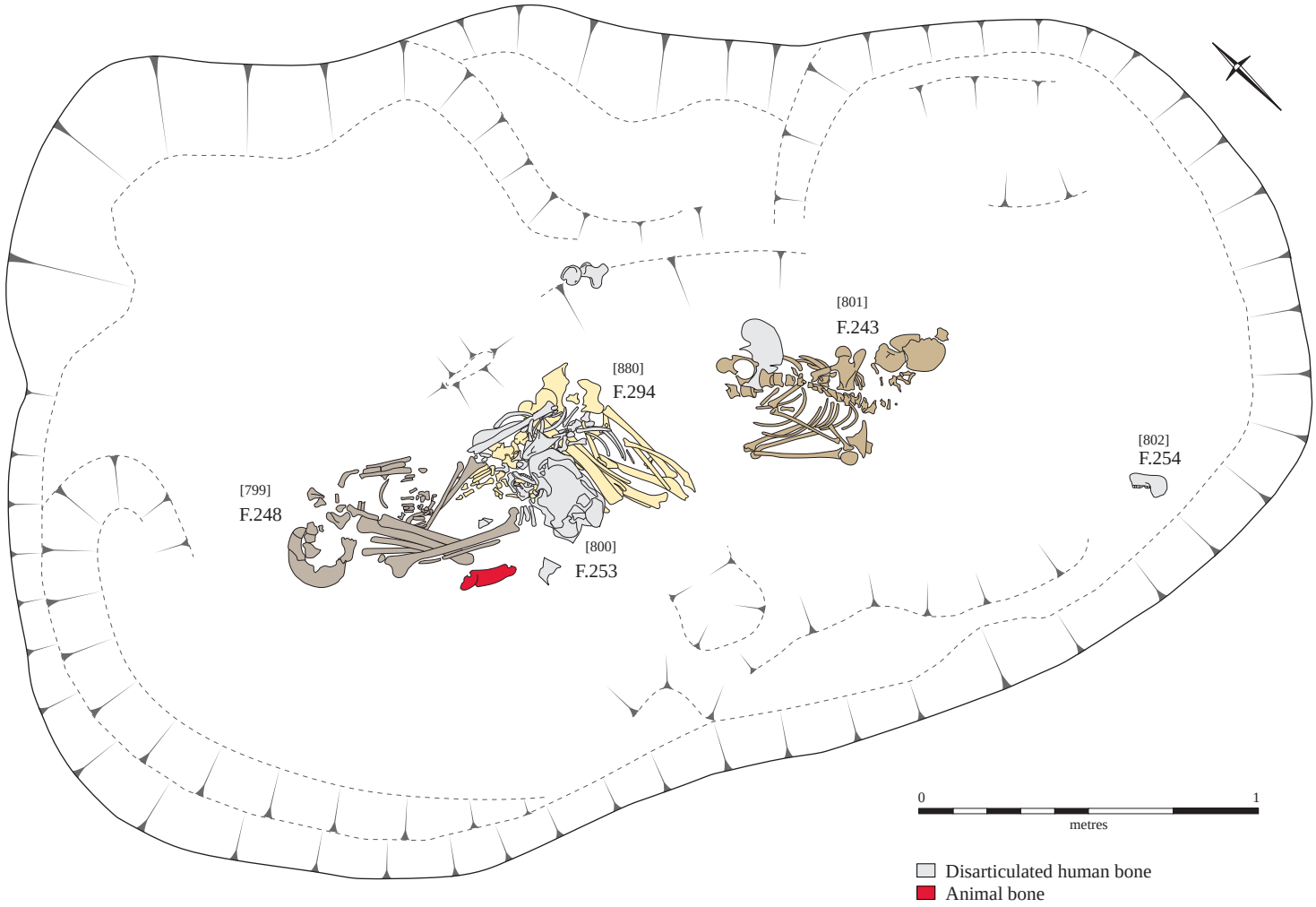


Figure 9. The burials within Monument II

around the northwest edge of the burials, F.676. This was 7m long, 2.90m wide and 0.70m deep sited approximately 3m away from the burials. The deposits show an initial weathering of the gravels on both sides of the feature, which had occurred before the sides had stabilised. After the initial episode of infilling a series of gravel bands formed on the inner side of the feature and seem to suggest the presence of a bank or mound on this side. The final series of deposits evidence a period of slow silting, indicating that the feature and any associated mound had fully stabilised. This feature may have been dug to cover a timber structure into which the burials were placed, or it may have created a bank that simply surrounded them leaving any structure visible and accessible. At some point a small gully, **F.793**, was cut into the outer edge of the feature, after the original had silted up, a possible reaffirmation of the area prior to the construction of Phase 2.

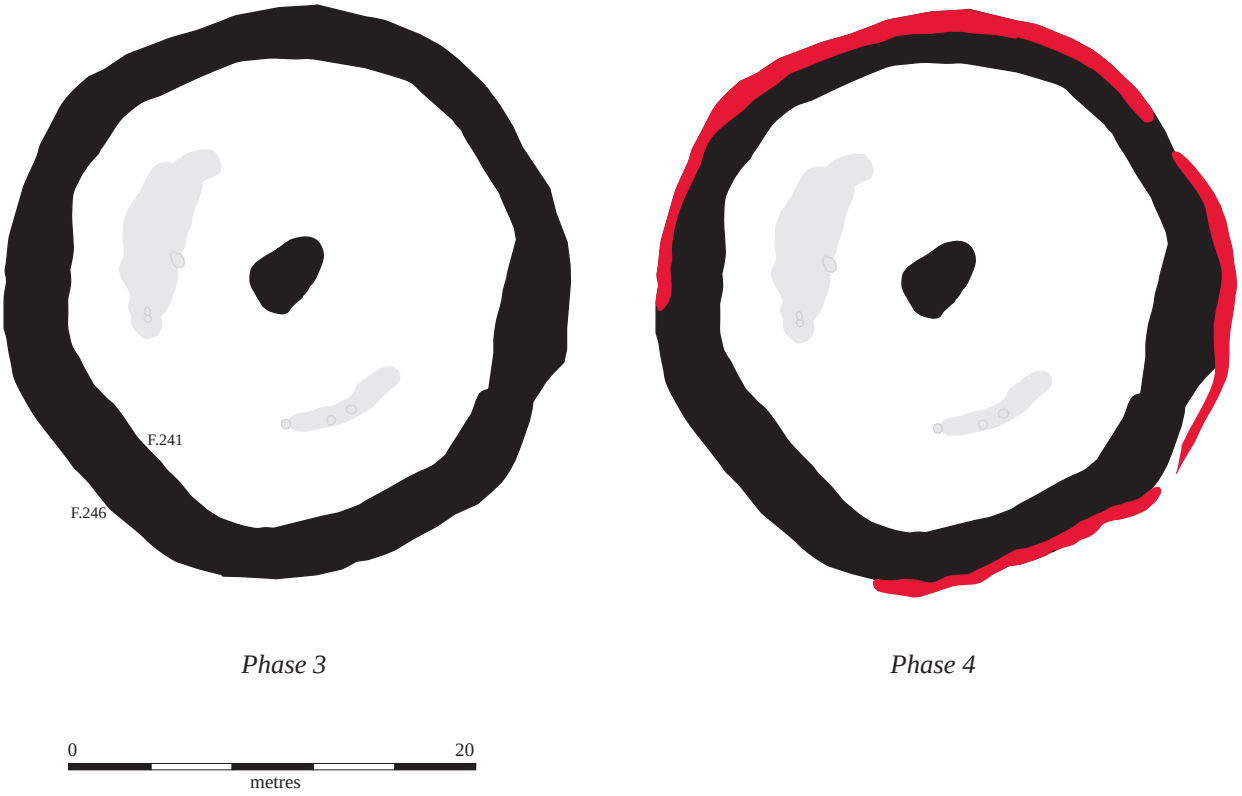
The second phase of construction consisted of two slightly curved segments of ditch (**F.1321** and **F.1325**) that together formed a crescent around the burials, and at this stage it is possible to see the burials as central to the monument. Originally these two ditch segments were thought to represent a complete ring that encircled the central burials and formed an inner ring, with a much larger second ring-ditch circling it (**F.241**). Careful excavation of the feature revealed it to be the remnants of two separate segments, which together created an almost C-shaped enclosure with the larger of its openings to the northeast. Encompassing the southern portion of the burials, F.1321 was *c.* 6m in length and 1.20m wide, and it survived to a depth of 0.25m. The northern portion was encompassed by F.1325, a *c.* 10m long and 1.50m wide segment that survived to a depth of 0.25m; this segment cut through the earlier Phase 1 element F.676. Southern terminals of both these features were difficult to fully articulate in the field; however, a series of postholes were recorded in the southern most sections of both ditches (**F.1322**, **F.1323**, and **F.1324** in F.1321; and **F.1326** and **F.1327** in F.1325). It is possible that a row of posts may have spanned the southern 'entrance' between the two ditch segments creating a C-shaped boundary open to the northeast. Spread throughout this area was fragments of human and animal bone that had become interspersed within the natural gravels and silts, possibly the result of animal disturbance or later movement through the soils.

The third phase was the construction of a large circular ditch, F.241, with an inner diameter of *c*. 23m, encompassing an area of 415m². The ditch was on average 2.74m wide and 0.9m deep (Figure 11), and was cut as a continuous circuit with no evidence of an entranceway. The ditch was deeper where it was wider, predominantly along the northwest/west side of the arc. This phase 'closed off' the interior of the monument. The ditch would have created a large and imposing feature and if the material from it was used in the centre of the monument it is the first visible indication that it was mounded. Although it is possible that a turf mound was constructed early on, the addition of clean gravels would have 'invigorated' the look of the monument. The primary fills of F.241 represented natural gravel slumping that had occurred from both sides of the ditch and from within these deposits were recovered three red deer antler fragments, at least one of which may have been used in the construction of the monument (see Rajkovača below). These gravels were sealed by a series of silt and sandy silt contexts and it was from these that Mildenhall and Peterborough Ware pottery was recovered (see Knight below).

A focus on the monument appears to have continued into the early Bronze Age. At this time the ditch had become silted up and a small gully, **F.246**, was constructed along the outer edge of the large ring-ditch, the fourth phase. The gully was on average 0.59m wide and 0.2m deep and encompassed an area slightly larger than that of F.241. The gully survived along the

Phase 1

Phase 2



Phase 3

Phase 4

Figure 10. Phase plan of Monument II

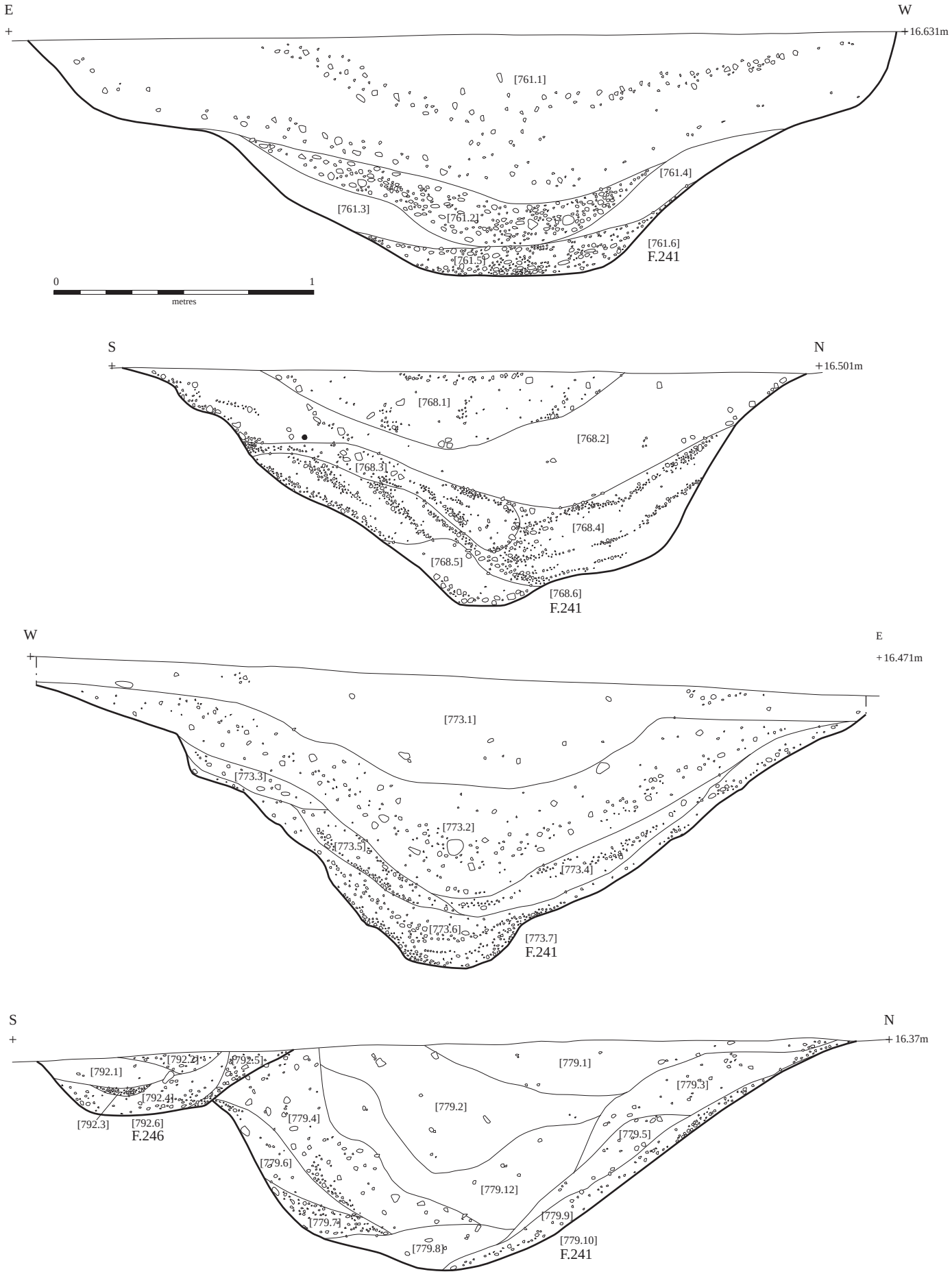


Figure 11. Monument II outer ring-ditch sections

northern, eastern and southern edges of the monument and had most likely been truncated away to the west. From this gully were recovered fragments of Beaker pottery (see Knight below) that indicate the monument was still a significant feature of the landscape at this time, and indeed still influenced the landscape in the Iron Age. From the upper fill of the F.241 was recovered the remains of the base of a Collared Urn vessel, the remnants of a possible secondary cremation further indicating that the monuments were utilised into the Bronze Age.

Beaker Burial

Beaker activity was also evidenced in *Area A* as grave **F.1596**. This comprised a single rectangular north-south cut with two bodies lain toe-to-toe in a tightly crouched position that exactly mirrored each other with their heads at opposite ends of the grave (see Figure 12). The burial at the northern end [3383] was that of a female lying on her right side, and the southern [3384] was that of a male lying on his left side. Both skeletons were facing west with their backs forming a straight line. Elements of both bodies appeared to have been disturbed that suggests the bodies had begun to decompose prior to their interment (see Dodwell below). Considering the arrangement of the skeletons it is most likely that they were buried together a short time after their death, although not immediately. Placed at the head of each individual was a complete decorated Beaker (see Knight below), that at the head of [3383] had survived intact, while that with [3384] had broken post-deposition. Although there was no ring-ditch surrounding the burials a turf mound could have been constructed over them without the need to dig ditches; recent excavations at Over have revealed a series of preserved round barrows that were turf built with no outer ditch (Evans and Tabor 2010).

Bronze Age Activity

To the southwest of the two monuments were the remains of two cremations, **F.336** and **F.426**, located within close proximity to each other. One of these, F.336, had been placed within a Collared Urn (see Knight below) and with the cremated bone was a bone awl (see Riddler below). The pit into which the urn was placed was 0.48m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.26m. The second cremation, F.426, was placed directly into the ground into a sub-circular pit 0.41m by 0.34m and survived to a depth of 0.16m. It is possible that the cremated material may originally have been placed within an organic container such a bag that has not survived. These cremations were positioned at the southwest end of the line of the two Neolithic monuments continuing their alignment. A further two cremations were recovered, **F.368** and **F.458**, in *Area C*, both from unurned contexts. Feature 368 was a small sub-square cut 0.38m by 0.37m and 0.2m deep, and F.458 was a small circular cut 0.29m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Both of these cremations were located to the east, set away from the monuments within an area that saw intense Iron Age pitting (see below). A preliminary C14 date from F.368 returned a date of 1877-1689 calBC (see Appendix 2). At this time a similar date for F.458 is possible, although cremated human remains were also recovered from Iron Age features.

Collared Urn material was also recovered from pits **F.641** and **F.1074** to the east of the monument complex. Both pits were *c.* 1m in diameter and survived to a depth of *c.* 0.33m and contained fragments of pottery, flint, and animal bone. These most likely represent an element of Early Bronze Age activity that has been largely subsumed by the later Iron Age pitting activity and with further study more such features will become evident.

Figure 12. Beaker burial

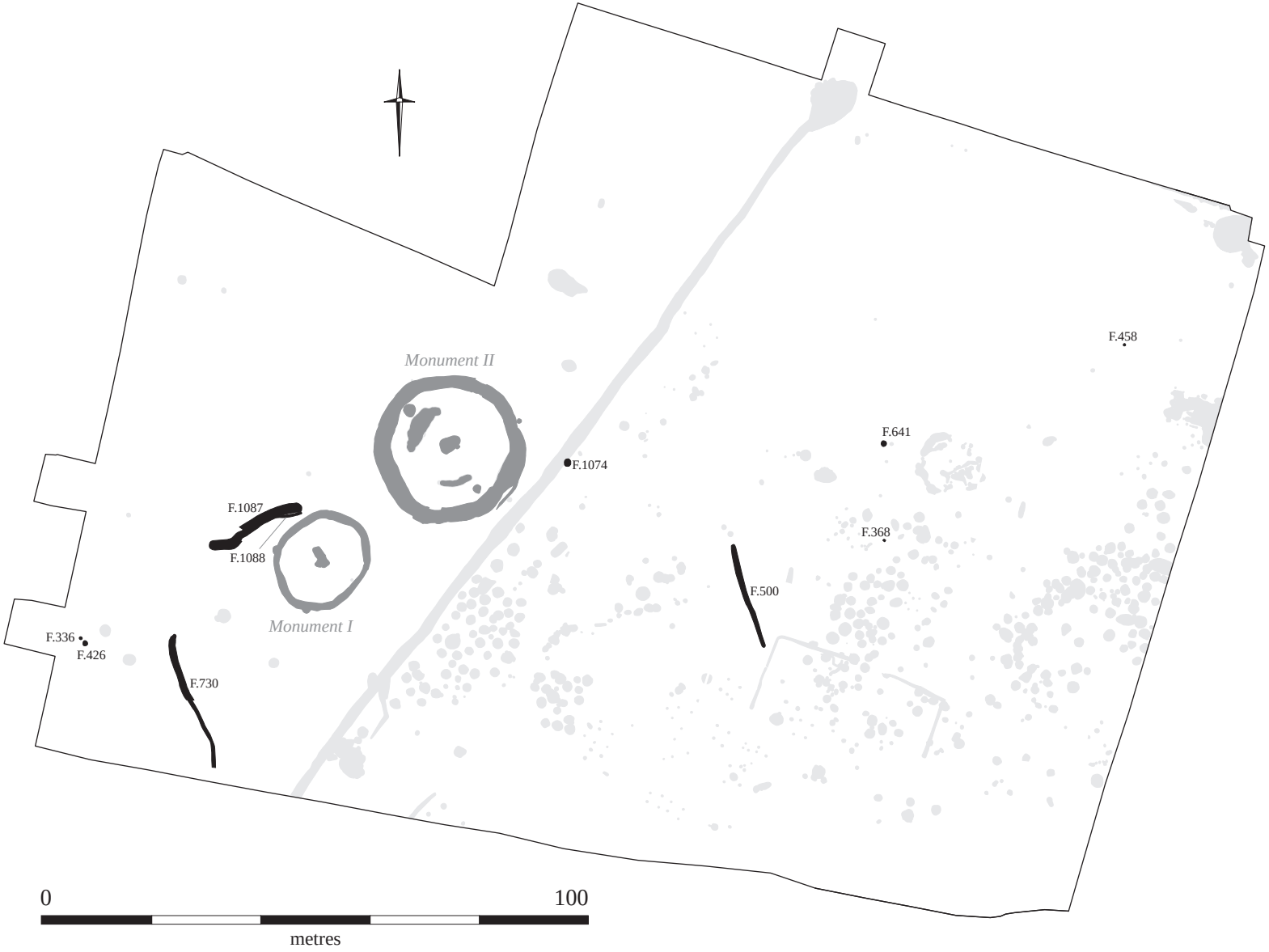


Figure 13. Bronze Age activity and its relationship to the earlier monuments

Undated due to their sterility were a series of short ditch lengths, **F.500**, **F.730**, **F.1087**, and **F.1088** that were aligned just off north-south and east-west (Figure 13). Individually the ditches appear to be disparate from everything around them; however, together they appear to represent elements of a single system that appears to respect the monuments. These could be the remnants of a Bronze Age fieldsystem. The nature of such fieldsystems tends to be slight with little material culture being recovered from them, and that the ditches identified at Trumpington Meadows had been heavily truncated has further hindered any attempt at dating them.

To the north in *Area A* was the remains of a small circular post built structure *c.* 4.7m in diameter and comprising 10 postholes (**F.1536**-**1543**, **F.1546**, and **F.1549**). With a central post, F.1538, the remaining postholes were arranged in a c-shaped formation open to the south. Two sets of the postholes (F.1536 and F.1537, and F.1541 and F.1542) appeared to represent an initial post and a later replacement/repair with the two sets located directly opposite each other midway along the east and west arc of the structure. A further set of two intercutting postholes (**F.1544** and **F.1547**) were situated to the south of the structure and could have been an extension suggestive of a 'porch' entrance. Unfortunately, no datable material was recovered from any of the postholes and so chronologically this structure is difficult to place, and it is placed within the earlier prehistoric section based upon its form. The structure was located *c.* 14m to the east of the Beaker burial and could share some association; equally the structure was sited *c.* 40m north of the remains of a probable Iron Age structure (see below). However, it was also located adjacent to the terminal of a Late Saxon boundary ditch, within an area of Middle and Late Saxon settlement (see below). In an area of such chronological diversity a secure date for this structure is unlikely.

The Pottery *M. Knight*

This report presents the analysis of two assemblages of earlier prehistoric pottery: TRM10 and TRM11. The first of the two assemblages was the largest and consequently forms the main focus of the assessment.

Site	Number	Weight
TRM10	288	2408g
TRM11	33	214g
Total:	321	2622g

Table 1: Assemblage Breakdown by Site

In total 321 sherds weighing 2622g were recovered during the investigations. The assemblage from TRM10 included fragments of Mildenhall, Peterborough Ware, Beaker and Collared Urn. Small to medium-sized sherds made up the bulk of the material, although the Beaker collection also yielded two complete vessels (one intact and one as 23 refitting pieces). The condition of the pottery varied between types and incorporated large fresh as well as small abraded pieces. A total of nine different fabrics were identified, with Fabrics 3, 4 and 9 being predominantly grit tempered, and Fabrics 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 being predominantly grog. Fabric 8 represented the only shell-rich example. Feature sherds were relatively common (22 rims, 12 bases and 1 lug) and altogether the collection generated 105 decorated sherds.

	Number	Weight	MSW	Fabric
Mildenhall	17	149	8.8	4
Peterborough Ware	15	84	5.6	3, 9
Beaker	92	1575	3.0	6, 7, 8
Collared Urn	164	600	3.6	1, 2, 5
Total:	*288*	*2408g*	-	-

Table 2: TRM10 - Assemblage breakdown by type (MSW of Beaker excludes whole vessels).

Early Bronze Age pieces dominated the assemblage; the largest component by weight being Beaker (65%), the largest component by number being Collared Urn (57%). The weight of the former was enhanced by two whole vessels which made up 87% or 1368g of its total. The majority of the small Neolithic element (Mildenhall and Peterborough Ware) came from shared or adjacent contexts, whereas Beaker and Collared Urn were contextually discrete.

The small assemblage of earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered from TRM11 (33 sherds weighing 214g). The bulk of this assemblage belonged to a large, thin-walled Deverel-Rimbury urn but also included small fragments of Peterborough Ware. Condition varied between the two types with the former incorporating large fresh pieces as well as small fragments whilst the latter comprised diminutive sherds and crumbs. Voids and grog represented the principal inclusions of the Peterborough Ware fabric (Fabric 10). The Deverel-Rimbury material was made alternatively of a hard abrasive fabric full of crushed quartz and burnt flint (Fabric 11), or a compact or dense fabric with sand and grog inclusions (Fabric 12). In total the small collection contained 2 rims, parts of 2 lugs/handles, 4 decorated pieces and 2 base fragments.

	Number	Weight	MSW	Fabric
Peterborough Ware	14	25g	1.8	10
Deverel-Rimbury	19	189g	9.9	11, 12
Total:	*33*	*214g*		

Table 3: TRM11 - Assemblage breakdown by type.

Mildenhall

Four features produced Mildenhall pottery: F.241, F.248, F.255 and F.1141. The first of these, F.241, yielded two large, un-abraded sherds belonging to a medium-sized, decorated carinated bowl with a T-shaped rim (diameter 27cm). Part of a small horizontal lug with a vertical perforation made of the same fabric accompanied these pieces. All had a burnished finish. Decoration was restricted to the top of the T-shaped rim and consisted of rows of small pointed stabs. An out-turned rim made of the same fabric and burnished finish came from F.255. Otherwise the remaining Mildenhall attributed fragments were small, plain body sherds.

Peterborough Ware

Two features, F.241 and F.255, contained sherds of Peterborough Ware. The first included several pieces made of the same hard flint and grog-rich fabric and decorated with an impressed/incised herring-bone motif made with fingernails/tips. A rim and neck sherd belonging to an angular bipartite form and decorated internally as well as externally had the same motif. Rows of impressed whipped-cord 'maggots' adorned a T-shaped rim and an exaggerated shoulder fragment from F.255.

The Peterborough Ware assemblage from TRM11 comprised the crumbling remains of a tapered rim/short collar, decorated externally with diagonal parallel lines of twisted cord (**F.7**). The rim/collar attributes correspond to the Fengate Ware sub-style of the Peterborough Ware tradition.

Beaker

A single grave, F.1596, held two complete, fine comb-zoned Beakers, whilst mixed sherd based assemblages came from pit **F.149** and ring-ditch F.246. The first of the complete Beakers [3383] survived intact, measured

14.5 cm tall and had a diameter at its mouth of 13.0cm. The second [3384] was 18.0cm tall and had a diameter of 13.5cm. Both were decorated with a square-toothed comb and had motifs of the Southern British tradition (Clarke 1970). The smaller of the two Beakers had a collared rim whilst the larger had a long neck. The forms and decoration locate the two vessels within Clarke's 'Developed Southern British' Beaker-group (ibid).

The mixed ring-ditch assemblage, F.246, included fine (incised/comb-zoned) and rusticated (fingertip/crowsfoot) fragments representing the partial remains of at least four different vessels. In contrast, the multiple sherds from pit feature F.149 appeared to belong to a single, half incised/comb-zoned, half rusticated Beaker with an internally bevelled rim.

Collared Urn

Unambiguous broken-up Collared Urn assemblages came from cremation F.336 and pits F.641 and F.1074. A single, probable Collared Urn base was located within ring-ditch F.241. Only the lower profile of a largish urn made of a grog-rich fabric survived within the cremation context. The pits F.641 and F.1074 produced mixed collections of various forms/decorative techniques including comb-point, twisted cord (thin and thick) and rows of small impressed 'maggots' restricted almost entirely to rim/collar pieces. Odd neck, shoulder and base fragments were also present. Unlike the 'pristine' condition of the cremation-urn sherds, the pit group comprised mainly abraded and burnt sherds. The base piece from the ring-ditch context is included within the Collared Urn category on the bases of its fabric.

Deverel-Rimbury

The profile of a thin-walled, barrel-shaped Deverel-Rimbury urn was reconstructed from several refitting sherds (**F.6**). Its rim was a simple flattened variety and the vessel appeared to be decorated with a single cordon of fingertip impressions. Alongside the thin walled urn fragments of at least two lugs/handles were also identified although these belonged to a different vessel. Other possible Deverel-Rimbury pieces came from **F.3** and **F.48**, with latter containing a single wall sherd decorated with two incised, parallel horizontal lines.

Combined, the earlier prehistoric pottery assemblages form a broad chronological series, and one that encompasses the majority of the regionally familiar Neolithic/Bronze Age ceramic traditions. Small, but nevertheless significant assemblages made-up each type with Beaker representing by far the largest constituent (60% of the total weight) and Peterborough Ware the smallest (4%). Monument/funerary related contexts generated the bulk of the material (75.5% by weight) including, importantly, both the Mildenhall and Peterborough Ware components. Indeed the discovery of Mildenhall pottery within a monument context other than a long barrow or causewayed enclosure represents an extremely unusual find (Clarke and Lavender 2008, 55).

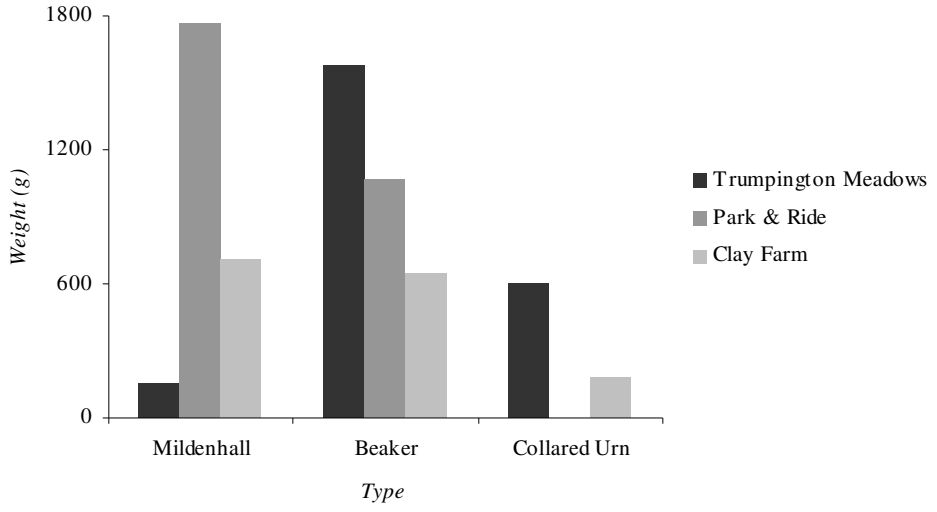


Chart 1: Comparative type-assemblage weights between principal sites

	Trumpington Meadows	Park and Ride	Clay Farm	Glebe Farm
Mildenhall	149g	**1760g**	710g	**2217g**
Peterborough Ware	109g	-	-	-
Beaker	**1575g**	1069g	648g	-
Collared Urn	600g	-	182g	-
Deverel-Rimbury	189g	-	**9633g**	-

Table 4: Local ceramic traditions – comparative weights (Key assemblages in bold).

In the context of the greater landscape the range of earlier prehistoric types can be correlated with the nearby Park and Ride (Percival in Hinman 2004), Clay Farm (Knight in Mortimer forthcoming) and Glebe Farm (Knight in Collins 2011) assemblages. If the majority of the earlier prehistoric pottery at Trumpington Meadows was connected to funerary and/or monumental practices the opposite appears to have been true for the adjacent sites. At the adjoining Park and Ride site occupation related Mildenhall (1760g) and Beaker (1069g) assemblages predominated, whereas at Clay Farm it was large dumps of Middle Bronze Age or Deverel-Rimbury pottery (9633g). The Glebe Farm excavations revealed Mildenhall occupation focus (2217g).

Fabric Series

- *Fabric 1* – Medium hard (soapy) with frequent small rounded GROG (orange and black).
- *Fabric 2* – Medium (abrasive) with common small-medium angular GROG (pale buff) and common small SAND.
- *Fabric 3* – Hard with frequent large burnt FLINT and large GROG.
- *Fabric 4* – Hard (abrasive) with frequent small QUARTZ/SAND.
- *Fabric 5* – Medium soft with common medium GROG and rare SAND.
- *Fabric 6* – Medium abundant small, angular GROG and rare SAND.
- *Fabric 7* – Medium hard (soapy) with frequent medium GROG and rare small QUARTZ.
- *Fabric 8* – Medium with frequent large and small fossil SHELL.
- *Fabric 9* – Very hard with abundant small, medium and large burnt FLINT (poorly sorted) and abundant SAND.
- *Fabric 10* – Medium hard (corky) with frequent medium-large angular GROG.
- *Fabric 11* – Hard (abrasive) with abundant small QUARTZ/burnt FLINT and rare GROG.
- *Fabric 12* – Medium hard (compact) with frequent to abundant SAND and rare GROG.

The Flint *L. Billington*

The excavations recovered a substantial assemblage of 1544 worked flints together with 3753g of unworked burnt flint (n. = 311). The assemblage is quantified by excavation phase/area in Table 5. This assessment report has been split into two parts, the first dealing with the earlier prehistoric (Palaeolithic to Early Bronze Age) and the second with the later prehistoric flintwork (Iron Age, see Later Prehistoric section below). A relatively small proportion of the worked flint (8.7%) was recovered from secure earlier prehistoric contexts, quantified by feature and type in Table 6. Included in this table is the assemblage derived from surface deposits surrounding the spring features F.19, F.26 and F.27 as, although unstratified, this material is overwhelmingly dominated by early material. A substantial, but ultimately unquantifiable, amount of early prehistoric flintwork is present as a residual element in the fills of cut features and other contexts belonging to later phases of activity at the site and this material will also be discussed here although it is quantified by type in Table 24 of the later prehistoric flint assessment.

	chips	irregular waste	removals	Retouched	cores	hammerstones	**total worked**	burnt unworked no.	burnt unworked weight (g)	natural
TRM10 A	38	7	73	7	8		**133**	15	232.4	27
TRM10 B	16	7	110	4	10		**147**	8	120.5	22
TRM10 C	20	100	782	61	85	2	**1050**	250	80.5	165
TRM11	26	15	147	2	24		**214**	38	3320	7
Grand Total	100	129	1112	74	127	2	**1544**	311	3753.4	221

Table 5: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

The assemblage is composed entirely of flint, generally fine grained and translucent. Although the fracturing properties of most of this flint are good or very good the raw material contained frequent incipient thermal flaws which would have caused some nodules to shatter unpredictably during reduction. The flint is varied in colour from dark black/grey to yellow/orange and where present cortical surfaces are hard and abraded, typical of secondary sources of flint, particularly those from glacio-fluvial gravel deposits. Very small quantities of worked flint of a dark grey/black colour and a thick un-weathered cortex may derive from a source directly on the chalk. These include several flakes and blades from early Neolithic pit F.1141. The use of chalk flint in the Cam Valley during the Early Neolithic has been observed locally at Glebe Farm where several Early Neolithic pits contained substantial lithic assemblages which included chalk flint alongside a greater proportion of more locally derived gravel flint (Collins 2011).

The condition of the assemblage is varied. Four hundred and ninety five struck flints (32% of the assemblage) showed some degree of recortication varying from a light blue clouding and mottling to a heavy white and rarer heavy brown/green. This recortication appears to have some chronological significance as recorticated pieces include a high proportion of blade based pieces probably of Mesolithic/Earlier Neolithic date. Equally, all of the material thought likely to relate to Iron Age flint working (see below) was un-recorticated. This said, demonstrably early un-recorticated pieces were present, suggesting that recortication was often a result of local burial conditions and should not be taken as a definitive chronological attribute.

Edge damage and wear is fairly common but very variable. Some pieces exhibit extensive edge damage superficially resembling retouch and others have edge rounding or slight chipping. A minority of the assemblage, most notably the assemblages from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pits is in very fresh condition. Generally, this reflects whether material is present as a residual element of later features or was deposited soon after production/use but there is considerable variability in condition within demonstrably residual assemblages.

Middle Palaeolithic

Two worked flints recovered during the excavations are likely to considerably predate the bulk of the assemblage, probably relating to activity in the Middle Palaeolithic (*c.* 325,000 to 35,000 BP). The first piece is a small core, recovered as surface find 10 from the machine stripped surface of *Area B*. The core was probably manufactured on a flake and has a distinctive brown recortication/staining and lightly worn ridges and edges. Its condition is consistent with an origin within the gravels of the site but not suggestive of extensive transport or reworking within these deposits. The core is allied to levallois core technology, although it does not strictly adhere to Éric Boëda's influential criteria as its flaking surfaces are not strictly speaking hierarchically

organised (see Boëda 1994: 13, fig 1). The levallois technique was particularly prevalent among Neanderthal communities of the earlier Middle Palaeolithic of Britain (*c.* 325,000 to 180,000 BP), and was used to manufacture a range of flakes of predetermined form for use as blanks for retouched tools, particularly distinctive scrapers and knives (Pettitt and White 2012: 244-75).

The second piece was recovered from F.1284 in *Area C*. This piece, in comparable condition to the core described above, is a large side scraper with concave semi-invasive/scalar retouch along one lateral side of a cortical flake. Such side scrapers (*Racloirs* (Bordes 1961)) are a common component of Middle Palaeolithic lithic assemblages and are thought to have had a range of uses as cutting and scraping tools (Mellars 1996: 96-117).

Mesolithic

Although no certainly diagnostic Mesolithic forms were recovered from the excavations blade based material characteristic of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic technologies is well represented as a residual element within later deposits and a proportion of this material almost certainly represents Mesolithic activity. Blade based flintwork was particularly well represented in the assemblage derived from the features and surface deposits associated with the spring complex made up of F.19, F.26 and F.27, and although the bulk of it is argued to represent Early Neolithic material (see below) there is likely to be a Mesolithic component to this assemblage. Elsewhere material likely to be of Mesolithic date include several opposed platform prismatic blade cores and several core tablets, both of which are a more common feature in Mesolithic, as opposed to Early Neolithic, assemblages.

Neolithic

Neolithic flintwork was recovered from the two Neolithic monuments, the spring complex, and a pit, as well as being well represented amongst the residual flintwork from later features.

Spring Complex

Although only nine worked flints were recovered from the excavation of the spring features and their associated pits/hollows, surface collection in the immediate area recovered a further 80 worked flints. The assemblage derived from surface collection includes an unusually high proportion of cores (19% of the assemblage). This suggests that surface collection was heavily biased towards the retrieval of larger, more easily noticed pieces. Taken as a whole, the assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by blade based waste of Mesolithic/Earlier Neolithic date with no retouched or obviously utilised pieces. A few flints are suggestive of somewhat later activity and several pieces have been struck off previously recorticated cores, indicating recycling of earlier material. The presence of large numbers of cores (even allowing for collection bias) and a dearth of tools suggests activity at the spring was strongly orientated towards the working of flint. The assemblage is likely to represent a palimpsest of many episodes of activity across the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. Although pieces strongly suggestive of Mesolithic flintworking are present the cores are dominated by non-prismatic multiple platform forms more characteristic of early Neolithic technologies, perhaps suggesting that activity of this broad date is better represented.

Monument I

A small assemblage of eleven struck flints was recovered from the fills of ring ditch F.255. The flintwork was recovered in low quantities from a number of different contexts and appears to reflect material inadvertently caught up in the features rather than deliberate deposition. However, the technological traits of the material are consistent with an earlier Neolithic date-broadly contemporary with the monument itself. Primary flakes, with fully cortical outer surfaces are unusually well represented by three pieces. This might reflect the early stages of working/testing nodules that were recovered from the monument either as the monument was constructed or as material eroded out of any upcast bank or mound that may have existed. The only retouched piece recovered was an informal somewhat crudely retouched flake that may be an intrusive later prehistoric piece.

	date/type	F. No.	Chips	irregular waste	flake	narrow flake	blade	bladelet	blade like flake	side scraper	thumbnail scraper	end and side scraper	leaf shapeed arrowhead	retouched flake	unclassified core	single platform flake core	multiple platform flake core	single platform blade/narrow flake core	two platform blade/narrow flake core	multiple platform blade/narrow flake core	opposed platform core	keeeled core	core fragment	retouched core	minimally worked core/tested nodule	**total worked**	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
early prehistoric pits	EBA	149	5	1	20	2					2			1										1	1	**33**		
	EBA	641		1	5		1					1		1	2											**11**		
	EBA	1074		1	8					1		1		4	2		1									**18**		
	Early Neolithic	1141	1		13	2	6	1	3							1							1			**28**	116	983.3
field system		500			1																					**1**		
		1087			3	1	1		1																	**6**		
		1088																				1				**1**	14	129
monument I	ring ditch	255	1		5			1	2					1									1			**11**		
monument II	ring ditch	241			3		3		1									1	1							**9**	3	46.4
	burial	243											1													**1**		
	gully	246			3						1															**4**		
	burial	254			1																					**1**		
	pit	676			1																					**1**	1	10.7
spring complex	pit/hollow	23	5		1																					**6**	4	26.6
	spring	26			1																	1				**2**	4	38.8
	spring	27	1																							**1**		
		subsoil	4	6	18	1	4	1	1						1		1			2		1			1	**41**		
		surface	3	6	18	1	1		1									1	3	2	2		1			**39**		
			20	15	101	7	16	3	9	1	3	2	1	7	5	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	1	2	**214**	142	1235

Table 6: Quantification of the flint assemblages from early prehistoric contexts

Monument II

The features making up Monument II produced 16 worked flints. As with the material from Monument I, with one important exception, these flints appear to have been inadvertently incorporated into the fills of the features.

The exception is a broken leaf shaped arrowhead recovered from a bulk soil sample surrounding the torso and upper arm of inhumation [801]. As only the proximal half (tip) of the arrowhead is present it is difficult to be sure of its original form but what remains is slender and thin with very delicate covering retouch. Although the break in the piece is slightly recorticated it is impossible to be certain that the piece was broken in antiquity as the arrowhead is so thin that recortication may have penetrated through the entire thickness of the flint. Early Neolithic burials are rarely accompanied by grave goods and the relatively common occurrence of arrowheads with such burials is generally interpreted as evidence for inter personal violence (see Schulting and Wysocki 2005, Bayliss et al 2011: 716-9). Smith and Brickley's recent review of Early Neolithic mortuary practise collated 29 recorded instances of arrowheads found with burials (2009: 167). The most obvious regional parallel is a leaf shaped arrowhead recovered from between the 8th and 9th rib of an adult male from an Early Neolithic collective burial at Fengate, Cambridgeshire (Pryor 1976).

The remaining flints are generally consistent with an earlier Neolithic date but include a pyramidal bladelet core likely to be of Mesolithic date. Gully F.246, which contained beaker pottery, also produced five struck flints including an Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper and several squat hard hammer struck flakes consistent with an Early Bronze Age date.

Pit F.1141

Pit F.1141 was the only cut feature to contain a relatively substantial and technologically coherent assemblage of early Neolithic flintwork. No retouched or obviously utilised pieces were recovered and the assemblage is dominated by unretouched blade based removals including several pieces with a cortex suggestive of a source directly on the chalk. Alongside the 28 worked flints were 116 burnt flints (983.3g) with no signs of prior working. The composition of the flint assemblage is somewhat unusual compared to other Early Neolithic pits in the region (see Garrow 2006), which often contain a high proportion of tools and very rarely contain large quantities of unworked burnt flint, which is more often seen as a characteristic of Bronze Age activity (Edmonds *et al.* 1999). This might suggest that the activity represented by the pit assemblage was somewhat specialised and task based in nature rather than relating to settlement in any conventional sense.

Early Bronze Age

A relatively large assemblage of 33 worked flints characteristic of Early Bronze Age technologies was recovered from F.149 in *Area B*. This was dominated by small, squat unretouched flakes, at least nine of which appear to derive from the same nodule represented by the only core in the assemblage. Three retouched pieces were recovered; all three were semi-invasively retouched convex scrapers. Two were retouched on the ventral surface of small irregular flakes and can be classed as thumbnail forms whilst the third was made on the lateral edge of a single platform core.

Two pits from *Area C* also produced small but coherent Early Bronze Age assemblages. Pit F.641 contained hard hammer based working waste alongside a finely retouched scraper and an informally retouched flake. Pit F.1074 contained a very high proportion of retouched pieces alongside flint working waste, including two scrapers and four retouched flakes. These features, characterised by working waste accompanied by a high proportion of retouched tools are comparable to other Early Bronze Age pit assemblages in the region (Garrow 2006: chapter 5) and appear to represent a range of activities including flintworking and tool use suggestive of episodes of settlement.

Residual Material

A substantial proportion of the assemblage derived from undated and later features is made up of residual earlier prehistoric flintwork. Full assessment of the pottery assemblage may also highlight other securely dated early prehistoric contexts with associated flint assemblages. Diagnostically early pieces recovered from other contexts include an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead from F.285 and a broken polished flint axe head recovered as surface find 69. The broken axe head is the butt end of a completely ground and polished axe with thin lateral facets. It is made on a very light grey flint with off white coarse inclusions that is often known as 'Lincolnshire flint' as such material can be obtained from the chalk deposits of the Lincolnshire Wolds,

although it can also be obtained from glacial deposits in Eastern England (Healy 1988: 33). Axe heads of this material are found in Early Neolithic contexts across Southern Britain and this distinctive and attractive flint appears to have been specially selected for the production of axe heads rather than other tools (see Bayliss *et al.* 2011: 783-4).

The potential of the early prehistoric flint from Trumpington Meadows is limited by a lack of substantial assemblages from early prehistoric contexts, but remains of considerable value as one of the only sources of evidence for the early phases of activity at the site. Much of this activity may have been relatively fleeting and orientated towards specific tasks with the few secure assemblages from pits perhaps attesting to episodes of short term settlement. There is little evidence that the activities taking place during the construction and use of the Neolithic monuments generated substantial flint assemblages as would be expected from locations which saw episodes of settlement or domestic activity. The arrowhead from burial [801] adds to the growing corpus of such associations in the Early Neolithic and accords with recent explorations of the importance and prevalence of inter-personal violence in Early Neolithic society. The relatively large quantities of flintwork recovered from around the spring complex suggest this was a focus of activity during the earlier Neolithic, although based on the assemblage recovered this appears to relate more to flint working than to tool use and domestic activity.

Human Bone *N. Dodwell*

Neolithic

The remains of three adult male skeletons, [799], [801] and [880] were located at the centre of Monument II. They are buried in a distinct linear arrangement, observed elsewhere in the Neolithic (see below) and perhaps suggestive of a mortuary structure. The arrangement of the bodies and the combination of disarticulated and partially articulated elements associated with them also suggests that they were interred and perhaps moved over a period of time. In addition, disarticulated human bone was recovered from the fill of the ring-ditch, from a posthole and as surface finds within the monument. The central burial of Monument I contained three fragments of bone from an adult, the left femur shaft [841], the right metacarpal [843], and a fragment of fibula shaft

The three articulated skeletons in Monument II and the associated disarticulated and partially articulated elements are in poor condition and are extremely fragmentary, in part because the calcareous matrix in which they were buried has concreted around the bones making them extremely difficult to lift. Much of the cortical bone has been etched by rootlets. The disarticulated bone from the ring-ditch fills and features within the monument itself is far better preserved.

The fragmentary nature of the skeletal material limited the number of methods which could be used to determine the sex and age of death of individuals. For the three articulated skeletons age was determined by the stage of epiphyseal union and, where possible by the pattern of dental wear (Brothwell 1981) or, in one case, by the appearance of the pubic symphysis (Lovejoy *et al*. 1985). Sex was determined using dimorphic traits on the pelvis and or skull. For the disarticulated material, immature remains were aged using long bone length (Schaefer 2009) and the stage of dental development and eruption (Ubelaker 1989). Age categories and methodology references are in the human bone report in the later prehistoric section (see below)

Basic osteological information regarding the bodies in the triple burial at the centre of Monument II and the associated partially articulated and disarticulated elements is presented in Table 7.

The three bodies/partial bodies form a north-south linear arrangement (Figure 9). Skeleton [801] F.243 an adult male is the most southerly of the three inhumations and is stratigraphically unrelated to the other two bodies. What remains of this body lies in a prone position, aligned south-north. It has been truncated or disturbed (it is unclear by what or when) from the pelvis down and the partial skull (parietals, occipital and left temporal - no dentition) and upper vertebrae have been displaced; again it is unclear by what/when. Both upper limbs, shoulder girdles and torso are present; the arms lie below the body, the right arm tightly flexed so that the hand lies close to the right elbow, the left arm is flexed so that the wrist also lies by the right shoulder. A right Innominate (male) is also present, although it is not in the correct anatomical position and may or may not derive from this individual. Similarly, the partial mandible, [802] F.254 which lay about 0.50m from the articulated elements may also derive from this individual. An arrow head was recovered during sampling of the soil around this body; unfortunately its precise location unknown.

The relationship between skeleton [799] F.248, skeleton [880] F.294 and the group of partially articulated and disarticulated bones, [800] F.253 is more complex. The tightly crouched skeleton [799] is the most northerly in the group and lies on his right side with his head to the north. Lying toe to toe with this skeleton are the partial remains of another tightly crouched male [880], this one lying on his left side, with his head (not present) to the south. This third individual is represented by articulating feet, lower limbs, left pelvis and upper limbs; the torso and head are not present (or at least are not articulated).

Lying directly above this partial third male is a collection of disarticulated and partially articulated elements, [800] F.253 which probably derive from skeleton [880] although this will need further study. Elements in this group include part of a skull, a left scapula, vertebrae, ribs, some of which display a degree of articulation and a right humerus and scapula which also appear to be articulated.

Feature	**Skeleton /Context No.**	**Body position and Orientation***	**Age/sex**	**Pathologies**	**Grave goods**	**Comments**
F.243	[801]	S-N (prone)	Adult male	Marginal osteophytes on lumbar bodies. ? wedge fracture	Flint arrow head	Most southerly burials. Truncated from pelvis down. Innominate and skull displaced. 3703-3641 calBC
F.248	[799]	N-S (crouched on right side)	Older middle adult	Thickened skull (*c.* 20mm)	Assoc. with auroch bone	Most northerly skeleton in group.
F.294	[880]	S-N (crouched on left side	Middle/mature adult male			Partial skeleton (no skull, torso or r. humerus only lower limbs, feet, l. humerus, both forearms and some hand bones)
F.253	[800]	Overlying the feet of skeletons [799] and [880]	Mature adult male	Caries, AMTL, calculus, Schmorl's nodes		'dump' of bones. Partially articulated.
F.254	[802]	*c.* 0.5m south of sk.[801]	Younger middle adult male	calculus		Right half a mandible. Possibly from sk. [801]

Table 7: Summary Table of three articulated skeletons and associated partially articulated and disarticulated elements.*Position of the head (or where the head should be), AMTL=antemortem tooth loss

In addition to the multiple burial, six disarticulated elements thought to date to the Neolithic were recovered from the ring ditch fills themselves, from a posthole inside the ring ditch and as surface finds (Table 8).

Feature	Context No.	Small Find No.	Element	Age	Location	Comments
F.241	2277.1		l. tibia shaft	adult	Ring ditch fill	Speckled cortical bone. Also root etched
		191	mandible	9yrs±24mos.	Ring ditch fill	
F.792	1548.1		l. femur and fib	neonate	Posthole inside large ring-ditch	Pathological changes at joints which need further investigation
		223-225	r. humerus, left ilium	Older infant/young juvenile	Surface find inside large ring ditch	

Table 8: Disarticulated bone from Neolithic Ring Ditch

The distinct linear arrangement of the three adult males has many parallels in Neolithic mortuary practices and is perhaps suggestive of a timber mortuary structure, similar to that excavated at Haddenham (Evans and Hodder 2006), which has since decomposed/been truncated.

The arrangement of the bodies within the group and specifically the partially articulated and disarticulated skeletal elements suggests that the grave/mortuary structure was in use over some time and that it was opened and bodies moved and rearranged for subsequent interments. Again, this phenomena of multiple burials, and the movement of bodies within a mortuary structure is well documented in the Neolithic with parallels at nearby sites such as Fengate, Peterborough (Pryor 1976), Fordham (Mortimer 2010) and Haddenham (Evans and Hodder 1988).

A *possible* sequence of interment and movement of bodies can be tentatively made for the multiple burial at Trumpington Meadows; if the disarticulated and partially articulated elements recorded as a group [800] do indeed belong to the articulated individual skeleton [880] immediately below then it suggests that this body was moved prior to complete skeletonization i.e. not all ligaments had decomposed. Whether it was moved for the interment of skeleton [799] or skeleton [801] is unclear, although the former may be the final interment given its relative completeness.

The Beaker Burial

In both skeletons, very few of the long bones were complete when lifted and most of the loose epiphyses are missing. The cortical bone is abraded and has a slightly weathered appearance. The bones are in far better condition than the Saxon burials close by (see below).

The age of each individual was assessed by the stage of epiphyseal union and dental development. Although it is not usual to attempt to assign a sex to immature individuals, both of these skeletons are almost of adult age and the sexually dimorphic traits are reasonably well developed. The results are presented in the table below.

The way in which the bodies have been placed in the grave would seem to be deliberate as the positions almost exactly mirror each other. Both bodies are in a tightly crouched position

with their heads at opposite ends of the grave and their feet intermingled. It is not possible to say which individual was placed in the grave first. Skeleton [3383] is at the north of the grave lying crouched on her right side and facing west. Skeleton [3384] is at the southern end of the grave crouched on his left side and also facing west. Their backs form a straight line, parallel to the edge of the cut suggesting that they were buried at the same time. Both skeletons have elements that appear to that have been displaced. The left tibia of skeleton [3383] has slipped from its anatomical position, although the left fibula is in the position one would expect. Some of the bones from skeleton [3384] are in completely the wrong position; the left humerus, which should be *under* the body is in fact lying on top of the skeleton, the skull appears to be too far away from the thorax (no cervical vertebrae and only one thoracic vertebra survive insitu), and the only surviving cervical vertebra, the atlas, was recovered close to the chins. This degree of movement of elements is unlikely to be the result of bioturbation and is more likely to be the result of differential post-mortem decomposition and delayed burial.

Skeleton/ Context No.	Sex	Age	Pathologies
[3384]	?male	17-20 years	
[3383]	? female	16-18years	Enamel hypoplasias

Table 9: Summary Table of Beaker inhumations

Cremated human bone

Cremated human bone was recovered from four features (F.336, F.368, F.426 and F.458). One of the cremations was urned (F.336) with the remainder being unurned although the bone in two of these, may have been contained within an organic container, such as a bag (F.426 and F.458). Each of the four cremations was 100% sampled and the soil processed and sorted in accordance with the guidelines outlined by McKinley (2004). The contents of the urn were excavated in 50mm spits. A summary of the results is presented in the table below.

Feature	Burial type	Depth	Age/sex	Weight (>5mm)	Comments
F.336	Urned	0.26m	Young infant	486g	Plough scar through pot
F.368	Unurned	0.20m	Older sub adult/adult	201g	1877-1689 cal BC
F.426	Unurned (bagged)	0.16m	Immature and adult	358g	Charred and unburnt animal bone
F.458	Unurned (bagged)	0.1m	Older sub adult/adult	98g	

Table 10: Summary of features containing calcined human bone

F.336 and F.426 are to the far west of the site and adjacent to each other. The urn containing bone, F.336 has been provisionally dated to the Early – Middle Bronze age and a similar date can be attributed to the adjacent unurned burial. Dates of the remaining features containing cremated bone await further analysis of the pottery and C14dating.

Worked Bone *I. Riddler*

A small awl <4747> was recovered from cremation F.336. It has been skilfully cut from an ovicaprid metatarsus which has been split longitudinally. The point flows directly into the main body and no distinction is made between them.

The Faunal Remains *V. Rajkovača*

A total of 166 fragments from 73 contexts were recovered during the excavation, predominantly from *Area C*. The material came from an Early Neolithic pit F.1141, the two monuments and a small number of associated features. The earliest evidence of animal use on site came in the form of a heavily eroded cattle-sized limb bone fragment recovered from F.1141. The remainder of the material from this sub-set showed moderate to poor preservation, with a high degree of weathering and surface erosion (Table 11).

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney and Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species; however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead *et al*. 2002). Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982; Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Preservation	*Context*	*%*	*Fragment*	*%*
Good	.	.	.	.
Quite good	8	*11*	28	*16.9*
Moderate	42	*57.5*	75	*45.2*
Quite poor	20	*27.4*	48	*28.9*
Poor	3	*4.1*	15	*9*
Mixed	.	.	.	.
Total	**73**	*100*	**166**	*100*

Table 11: State of preservation for the material recovered from the monuments.

Monument I - F.255

The range of species is relatively varied, given the small sample size (Table 12). The dominant species is red deer, represented by five antler fragments, all of which were fragments of more or less complete picks. The importance of antler tools in the construction of Neolithic monuments has been discussed (Serjeantson 2011; Worley and Serjeantson in press). Authors argue that these tools are only needed on chalk, however, the monuments at Trumpington were constructed in the gravels which overlay the chalk bedrock (British Geological Survey 1995) making their use here important. One antler fragment with the preserved base had a series of longitudinal burin grooves, a clear indication it was intended to be split for further working. The assemblage is clearly a mixture of food waste (neonate and juvenile pig elements) and discarded tools (antler picks) which were deposited as a final act following the digging of the ring ditch.

	Small ring ditch F.255			'Burial zone' F.264			Total	
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	% NISP
Cow	1	*8.3*	1	.	.	.	1	*6.25*
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	2	*50*	1	2	*12.5*
Pig	3	*25*	1	1	*25*	1	4	*25*
Red deer	5	*41.7*	1	.	.	.	5	*31.25*
Roe deer	2	*16.7*	1	.	.	.	2	*12.5*
Fox	1	*8.3*	1	.	.	.	1	*6.25*
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	1	*25*	.	1	*6.25*
Sub-total to species	**12**	*100*	.	**4**	*100*	.	**16**	*100*
Cattle-sized	9	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Sheep-sized	17	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.

	Small ring ditch F.255			'Burial zone' F.264			Total NISP	% NISP
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI		
Total	**38**	.	.	**6**	.	.	**44**	.

Table 12: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from Monument I and associated features

Monument II – ring-ditch F.241 and associated features

Faunal remains showed almost identical state of preservation and a rather similar range of species to that from the smaller ring ditch (Table 13). Dominated by cattle and pig, with a high occurrence of wild species, its faunal signature is rather typical for the period (Serjeantson 2011). The main difference between the two monuments is that Monument II has a higher proportion of meat-bearing elements, especially of cow, pig and roe deer. Of the three red deer antler fragments, only one appeared to have been used for digging as a pick or a rake and one came from the slaughtered animal with the fragments of the skull preserved. Relatively high numbers of roe deer elements, none of which were antler, is not surprising as this animal is usually the second most frequent wild species in this period. High numbers of fox should be taken with caution as it is likely that they have come from one individual. A possible aurochs calcaneum and tarsals were recovered from the central inhumation.

	Large outer ring ditch F.241			Internal features F.256, 1321, 1325			Burials			Surface material			Total NISP	%NISP
Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI		
Cow	19	*37.2*	2	1	*50*	1	.	.	.	1	*25*	1	21	*34*
Pig	5	*9.8*	1	.	.	.	1	*16.7*	1	1	*25*	1	7	*11.3*
Dog	1	*2*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*1.6*
Aurochs	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	*50*	.	.	.	1	3	*4.8*
Red deer	3	*5.9*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	*4.8*
Roe deer	9	*17.6*	2	1	*50*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	*16.1*
Fox	13	*25.5*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*25*	1	14	*22.6*
Wild boar	1	*2*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*25*	1	2	*3.2*
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	*33.3*	1	.	.	.	1	*1.6*
Sub-total to species	**51**	*100*	.	**2**	*100*	.	**6**	*100*	.	**4**	*100*	.	**62**	*100*
Cattle-sized	28	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	30	.
Sheep-sized	19	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total	**98**	.	.	**2**	.	.	**18**	.	.	**4**	.	.	**122**	.

Table13: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from Monument II and associated features

In addition to the monuments, one more feature could be added to the earlier sub-set. Gully F.246 containing Beaker pottery produced a single cattle-sized limb bone fragment.

Dominated by cattle, pig and deer, the assemblage is typical for the period and, at this stage, it clearly conforms to the known period and regional patterns in terms of species ratio. To fine-tune our understanding of the site, however, one has to look more closely at patterns of animal use and bone deposition. Starting with the site economy regimes, an in-depth analysis of the skeletal element count will provide answers on which portions of carcasses were used, whether there were any preferences towards certain parts of the body as well as if the food

was brought on to site as a whole animal or as a joint of meat. Advancing from this and drawing on findings from other monument-based assemblages, one has to look for evidence for 'feasting'. Feasting has been defined in various ways, usually as 'the communal consumption of food and drink' (e.g. Hayden 2001; Serjeantson 2006a; Rowley-Conwy and Owen 2011). It is not our ambition here to add to the debate; however, certain aspects of bone taphonomy, choice of species/'cuts' and bone deposition can be a clear indication of a communal consumption of meat that is not on an everyday scale. Spatial analysis of the bone material, both across the monument's extent and through the stratigraphic sequence will help us interpret the process of monument construction and use in more detail.

A Rapid Scan Evaluation of the Charred Plant Macrofossils *V. Fryer*

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from five contexts and submitted for an initial evaluation of the content and preservation of the remains, while excavation was underway. It was hoped that this evaluation would:

- determine the value of the plant macrofossil assemblage as a source of interpretative data
- determine the state of preservation of any plant remains recovered
- pinpoint which features or groups of features might merit further sampling
- pinpoint any specific activities which may have been occurring on or near the site during its period of occupation

The samples were bulk floated by the CAU and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and an initial identification of the material was undertaken. The presence/absence of macrofossils was recorded within Appendix 3 Tables 71-74, in which the density of material in each assemblage is expressed as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997) and other abbreviations used are explained at the end of the text section. All plant remains were charred.

Although sparse, the five assemblages are largely typical of other groups of contemporary Neolithic and Bronze Age material. However, it should be noted that the assemblages from the central burials within the Neolithic monument appear to be quite severely contaminated and it is, therefore, suggested that further sampling is probably not required (Appendix 3 Table 71).

Bulk Environmental Samples *A. de Vareilles*

Following the initial assessment of a selection of bulk environmental samples by Val Fryer (see above), a second stage was undertaken after the excavation was completed. A total of 582 litres of sediment from early prehistoric features were floated and analysed according to CAU procedures. The flots were scanned and are briefly discussed in this assessment report. The three early prehistoric graves F.243, F.253 and F.248 were analysed in the first stage (see V. Fryer above).

This phase is the least well preserved with very few plant remains recovered and a high percentage of vitrification evident. The paucity in plant remains reflects the nature of the features as much as their age – charred grains and seeds are seldom added to burials. Intrusive rootlets and the blind burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula* were present throughout, and many samples also contained intrusive untransformed seeds.

Twelve cereal grains were found in the 14 samples from the ring-ditch, including a grain of free-threshing wheat (*T. aestivum sl.*). The latter cereal is attributed to the very early Neolithic after which it seems to fall out of use until the late Roman/Early Saxon period (Grieg 1991). Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl.*) and possibly hulled wheat types, which could not be identified beyond *Triticum* sp., were also present. No other charred plant remains other than a little charcoal were seen. The Beaker re-cut of the ring-ditch, F.246 assessed by V. Fryer, contained a few more cereal grains and more charcoal than was found within the original ring-ditch (see above).

A single wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) was found in the four litres taken from grave F.248. The richest sample came from grave F.253 in which nine cereal grains were found along with two types of wild plant seeds. Cereal chaff was completely absent and all but three of the cremation samples had no charred plant remains other than a little charcoal and some false oat-grass root bulbs (*Arhenatherum elatius*). The density of charcoal was surprisingly low. False oat-grass grows well on open, disturbed land (Hanf 1983) and may have been picked for fuel. Alternatively, it may represent the burning of turf although one would expect to find a wider variety of charred plant remains.

Despite scant archaeobotanical remains from the prehistoric phase, tantalising evidence for an agricultural Neolithic settlement has survived. The few grains suggest that hulled barley, free-threshing wheat and probably hulled wheat were grown and processed. The cremations all had low densities of charcoal, all heavily comminuted. False-oat grass suggests turf may have been used in the burning process, thereby economising on wood. Crops do not seem to have been added to the funerary pyre.

Earlier Prehistoric Discussion

The earlier prehistoric at Trumpington Meadows was dominated by the funerary component of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age with the early monument complex and the *isolated* Beaker double burial. As is typical of sites located on terrace gravels the lithic evidence told of transhumant activity from at least the Mesolithic and flint working focused on the springhead that continued into the earlier Neolithic (see Billington above). Further activity was evidenced only as discrete pits scattered throughout *Area C*, a similar pattern to that recorded elsewhere within this landscape. At both the Park and Ride site to the east (Hinman 2004a) and at Glebe Farm to the southeast (Collins 2011) pits, postholes and natural features have produced evidence for this. At Trumpington Meadows this activity was dominated by the pair of Neolithic monuments. Although circular, the nature of the burials and their arrangement in Monument II along with the presence of Neolithic pottery and a provisional C14 date of 3703-3641 calBC, suggest that these monuments are clearly Neolithic in origin. Circular barrows of Neolithic date are not unique, indeed Kinnes published a study in the late 70s (Kinnes 1979), and the results of a similar monument at Brightlingsea, Essex has recently been published (Clarke and Lavender 2008); however, they are unusual and to have a pair *is* rare.

The barrow at Brightlingsea was similar to Monument II in that it underwent several phases of construction culminating in two concentric rings, the inner of which the author states was difficult to understand during excavation (an element of Monument II that also took a great deal of investigation in the field to elucidate). Within the centre of the Brightlingsea barrow was ‘evidence for a very irregular central pit or depression’ (*ibid.* pp.8) similar to the central feature in Monument I. The arrangement of the burials within Monument II suggest that they

were interred over a period of time and that there was a deliberate arrangement to the bodies in a *linear zone*, most likely within some form of timber structure, and it would seem feasible to suggest that a similar construction could have been present in Monument I and the Brightlingsea barrow, as all of these monuments (including the Brightlingsea example) had suffered a considerable level of truncation.

As a circular monument with a linear arrangement of burials, Monument II is both what Kinnes terms 'the most economical way of achieving maximum visual impact from any direction' (Kinnes 1979), while still having an 'alignment'. Although there was no direct evidence for a front or *façade* to the burials it is possible to postulate that one may have existed at the northeast end. The two possible postholes flanking the burials could indicate the presence of a more elaborate element, while the second phase of the monuments constructions would suggest that it was open to the northeast. This 'northeast-ward' orientation is one that is evidenced by Evans and Hodder for Neolithic mortuary structures, and one they suggest was a 'significant earlier Neolithic alignment' (Evans and Hodder 2006). This alignment was also evidenced by the arrangement of the two monuments, which when taken together were aligned northeast-ward with the larger of the two the more northeasterly. Indeed this alignment appears to have continued into the Early Bronze Age with the cremations to the southwest and again in the earlier Iron Age with the burial to the northeast (see below).

It is interesting to note that burial was the dominant element of both the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age within the excavation zone. Monument II saw re/continued use in the Early Bronze Age with the recutting of the ring-ditch, albeit on a much smaller scale. The presence of the base of a Collared Urn vessel within the ring-ditch would seem to suggest that cremations were continuing to be interred into the upstanding monument, while the remains of two cremations to the southwest show it was not confined to the monuments, but an expansion of a complex. This activity was all set upon a natural gravel spur that would have *overlooked* the River Cam, and the probable focus for settlement at this time. The Beaker burial in *Area A*, although distinct from this, was still situated on part of this *gravel rise*.

The Beaker burial is interesting in that it appears to sit alone within an area apparently devoid of archaeological activity until the Iron Age. Beaker burials tend to be primary events and are rarely found within earlier complexes, while Collared Urn burials are usually secondary events, existing alongside earlier monuments. The siting of the Beaker burial apart from the Neolithic monuments but still on the 'high' ground overlooking the river valley could have been a conscious act, a distancing from earlier activity, and as such the absence of associated or earlier activity is expected. Defined by a turf mound the Beaker burial did not appear to develop like Monuments I and II. The absence of secondary Collared Urn activity associated with the Beaker burial is most likely a result of the larger monuments, which may have been a more obvious feature of the landscape and still a focus into the later prehistoric period.

Figure 14. Selection earlier prehistoric finds. A) Fragment of red deer antler from Monument I showing longitudinal burin grooves. B) Fragment of red deer antler from Monument I, possibly used in its construction. C) Fragment of a leaf shaped arrowhead from burial F.243 in Monument II

LATER PREHISTORIC

During the course of the excavation later prehistoric activity spanning the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age was evidenced. This activity was defined by what appeared to be two very different forms of settlement. The main concentration of the activity was located in *Area C* where hundreds of pits were exposed, representing the western half of a large settlement dated to the earlier Iron Age. Later settlement was recorded in the form of a series of enclosures to the north in *Areas A* and *B*.

Earlier Iron Age

Limited Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age activity was evidenced in *Areas A* and *B* with pottery recovered from 18 different features (**F.100**, **F.108**, **F.110**, **F.111**, **F.114**, **F.120**, **F.156**, **F.157**, **F.172**, **F.187**, **F.189**, **F.1442**, **F.1447**, **F.1642**, **F.1647**, **F.1715**, **F.1734**, and **F.1726**). The material from these features was largely fragmentary and just under half of the assemblage was from residual contexts. The main focus of the earlier Iron Age occurred within *Area C* where a large swathe of pits and associated activity were recorded (Figure 15). Here in excess of 700 pits were situated upon a gravel 'spur' that overlies the natural marl, which outcropped to the north and south. These pits were separated from the earlier monuments by boundary ditch **F.287** that created a sense of separation from two very different forms of activity.

Such a large assemblage of material was recovered that at this stage it has only been assessed at a basic level. Approximately 25% of the pottery has been studied fron three transects (see Brudenell below). This assessment indicates that activity occurred during the end of the Early Iron Age/very beginning of the Middle Iron Age with a possible date of between *c.* 500-300 BC for the majority of the pits, structures, and the boundary ditch. The initial assessment of the pottery from one pit cluster did highlight re-fitting fragments that could elucidate some of the site dynamics. The assessment of the faunal remains shows that Sheep/goat (41%) and Cattle (38%) were the most dominant species and it is suggested that the animals were either killed on site or brought to the site while still fleshed and processed there (see Rajkovača below). Although 196 environmental samples were processed, only 10 of these contained enough grains to suggest that its presence was not accidental (see de Vareilles below).

Boundary Ditch

Aligned northeast-southwest and bisecting the site into two distinctly different areas was boundary ditch F.287. The ditch was on average 2.4m wide and cut to a depth of 0.84m, with a steep sided, v-shaped cut (Figure 16). The boundary did not enclose an area but rather separated the earlier monuments to the west from the mass of pitting to the east. Confined to the gravel, the ditch began and ended at the geological interfaces with the marl, and marked the division in intensity and form of activity. In defining and separating a large mass of pits from the Neolithic monuments it suggests they were still visible at this time, indeed the same practices associated with the monuments occurred in the Iron Age on this side of the boundary (see below).

The ditch had been recut at least twice, with the final cut **F.420** constructed from the northeast end of the original ditch, re-establishing the boundary to the southwest just beyond the extent of the pitting in Pit Cluster 1 (see below), where it diverges from the original.

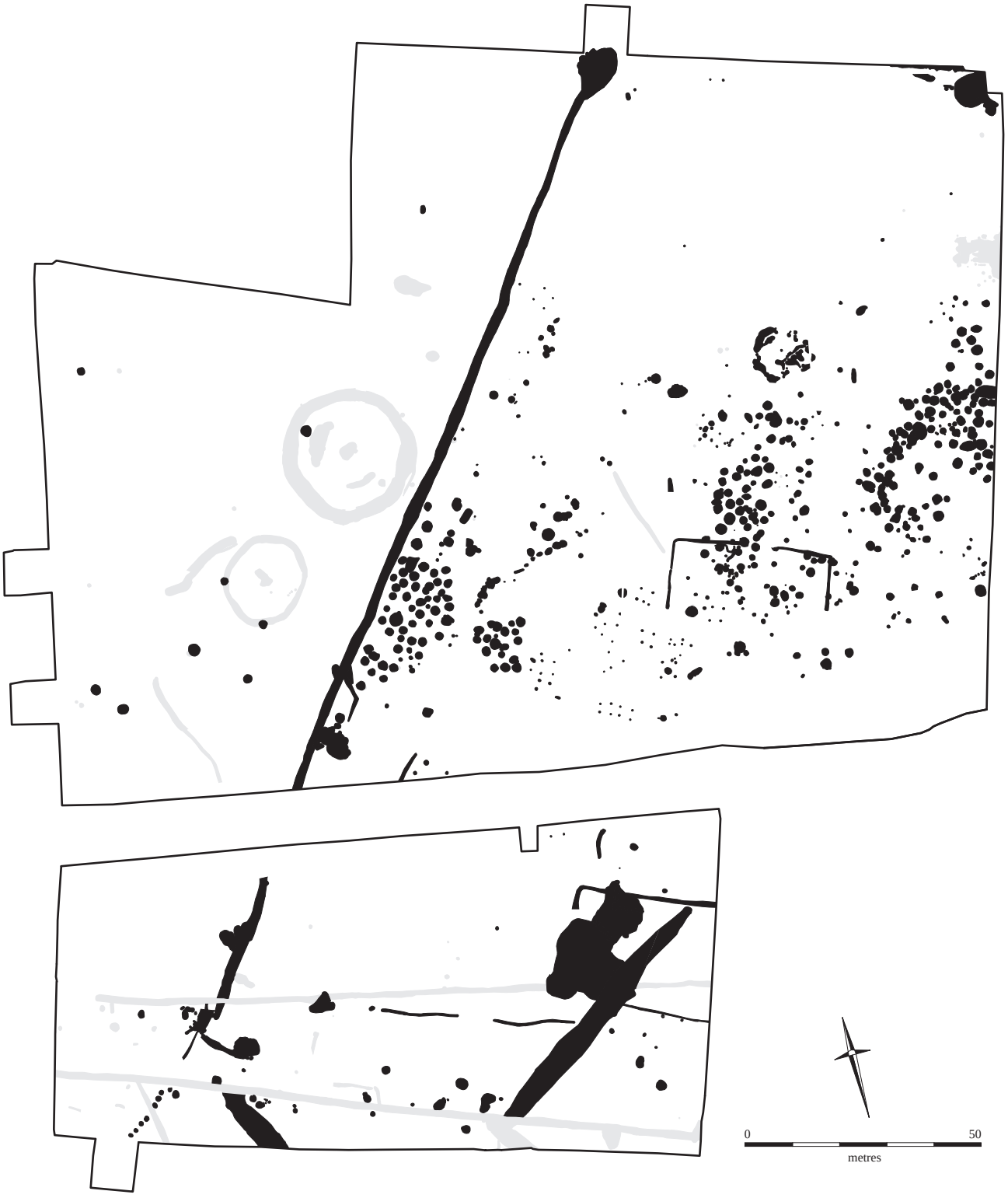


Figure 15. Plan of Iron Age activity

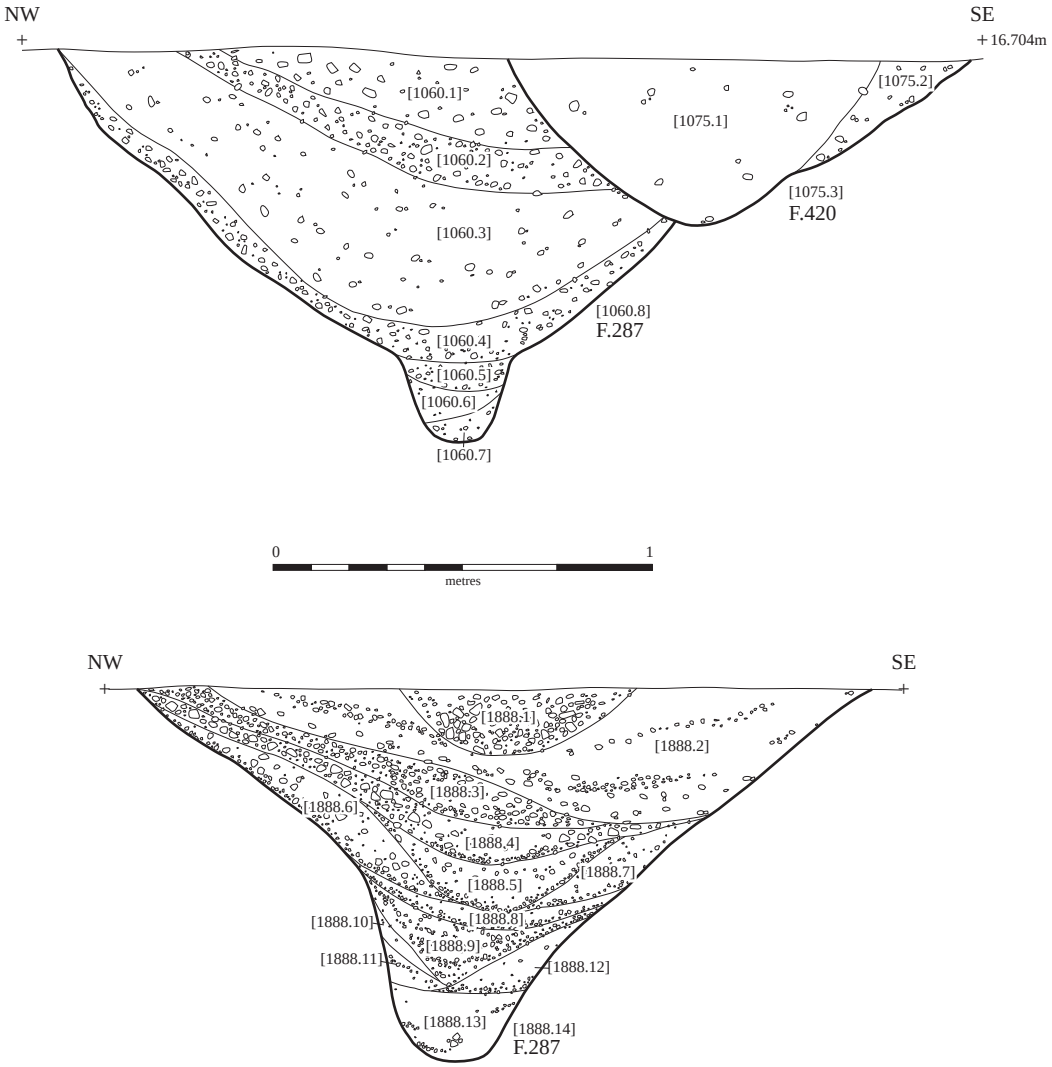


Figure 16. Sections through the Boundary ditch F.287

Although at this stage the relationship between the boundary ditch and large scale pitting is unclear (as to which came first), the recut appears to have been constructed at some time during the use of the pits. Only visible at the southwest end of the ditch line was **F.1161** (**F.1318**), this recut was visible along the line of the boundary ditch until it met F.420 where it was cut away by this final recut. At the southern end of the ditch a series of eight pits were recorded (**F.588**, **F.589**, **F.590**, **F.591**, **F.592**, **F.593**, **F.594**, and **F.595**), there was no evidence for an earlier pit line predating the ditch and there was no direct interaction between these pits and the boundary. It is, however, interesting to note that they did extend the line of the boundary.

There was little interaction between the boundary and the pits, and so it is difficult to determine which came first. The assessment of the pottery assemblage suggests that the ditch was slightly earlier. If this were the case then it is feasible to conclude that there was an element of early planning to the organisation of the Iron Age activity, a need to demarcate the earlier funerary landscape. The later recuts were probably an attempt to re-establish this boundary during the expansion of the pits.

'Four-Post' Structures

At this initial stage of analysis sixteen possible 'four-post' structures have been identified (Table 14). Pottery was recovered from 12 of these structures indicating that they were all broadly contemporary with the surrounding pits. With the exception of structures 10, 11a, 11b, 13, and 14 the four-post structures are all situated together between Pit Clusters 2 and 3, in an area with only a few discrete pits (see Figure 17). If some of the pits represent the long term storage of grain (see below), then it is more than probable that these 'four-post' structures represent the short term storage of grain for consumption, located within an area set aside for this activity.

Structure	Features
1	849; 865; 866; 867; 868
2	882; 883; 884; 900
3	885; 887; 938; 940
4	890; 892; 947; 948
5	943; 944; 945; 946
6	848; 906; 907; 1043
7	891; 1029; 1030; 1031
8	952; 1032; 1033; 1034

Structure	Features
9	1038; 1039; 1040; 1041
10	332; 317; 296; 329
11a	962; 978; 979
11b	961; 963; 998
12	933; 955; 1011; 1012
13	1044; 1045; 1046; 1047
14	370; 371; 372; 374
15	1022; 1023; 1024

Table 14: 'Four-post' structures

Pits

During the course of the excavation 721 features were identified as pits in *Area C*. These were dispersed throughout occurring on both the gravel and the marl, either side of the boundary, and representing a broad range of activities. Of these, 560 occurred upon the gravel to the east of the boundary, within the perceived area of settlement, and as such represented a continuation of the activity recorded at the Park and Ride site (Hinman 2004a). A large and varied material assemblage was recovered during the excavation of the site and these represented elements of earlier Iron Age settlement including activities such as metal-

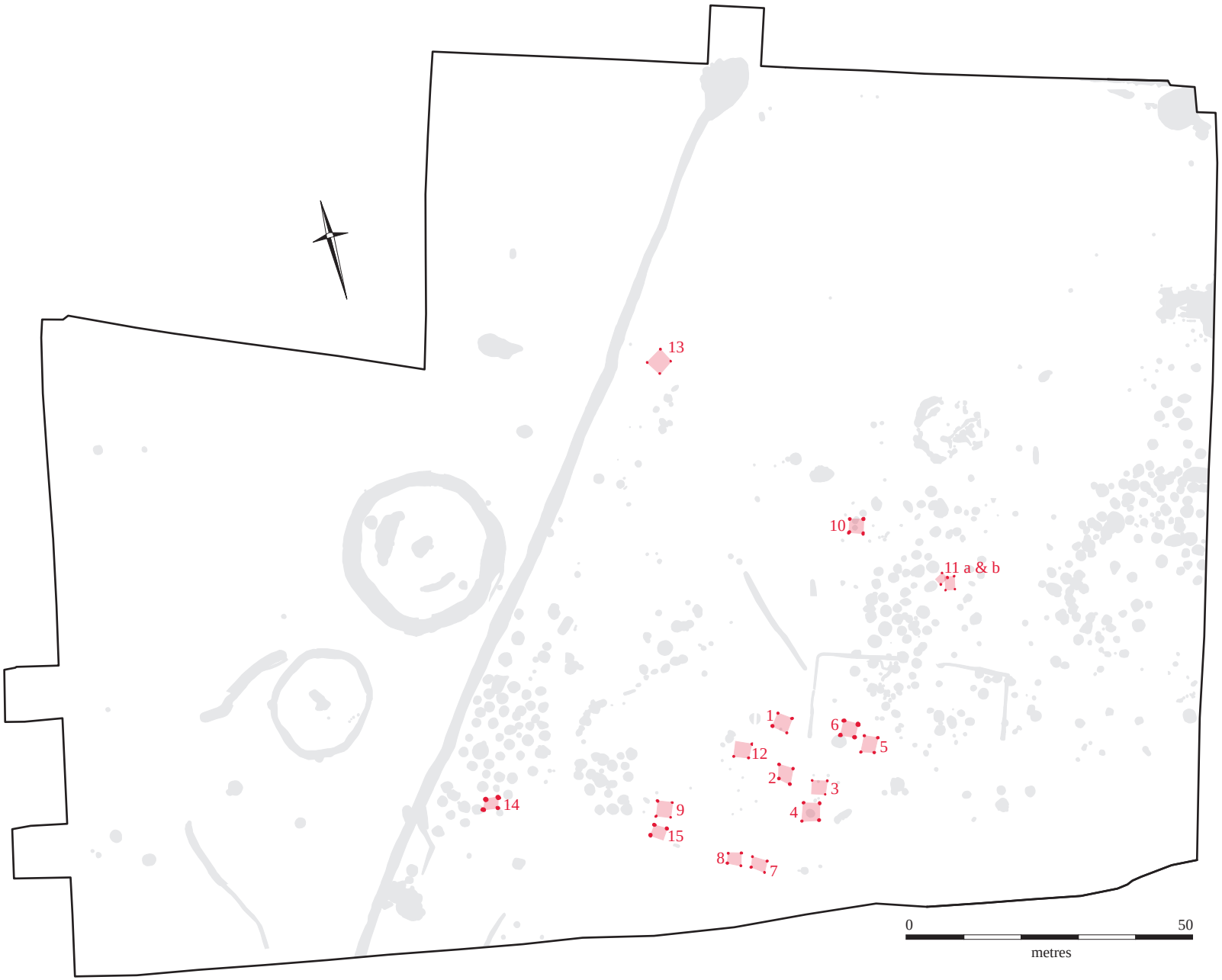


Figure 17. Plan of Four Post Structures

-working (slag), grain processing (quern stone), and the disposal of the dead (see Table 15). A basic analysis of these pits has been carried out for this assessment report.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	20567	161962
Pottery	17114	157076
Burnt Clay	2360	27033
Flint	808	10836
Quern Stone	337	11802
Slag	169	2218
Metalwork	76	315
Worked Stone	27	92671
Worked Bone	18	815
Whetstone	5	444
Inhumations	8	-
Disarticulated Human Bone	47	-

Table 15: Finds quantities from pits

Initially the pits have been classified based upon a 'rudimentary' volume of each pit. This has made some very broad assumptions of their profile and as such does not take into account shallow sloping sides, undercutting, or any other variation. Neither does it recognise concave or convex bases, external factors such as erosion are also not taken into consideration, in short it assumes that each pit is a cylinder and therefore uses the formula $=\pi r^2$. Although rudimentary, at the assessment stage it has enabled the pits to be divided into five separate types (see Table 16 and Figure 18).

Type	Volume Range (m^3)	No. of Pits
A	< 0.49	315
B	0.5 to 0.99	104
C	1 to 1.49	48
D	1.5 to 1.99	36
E	>2	57
Total		**560**

Table 16: Pit classifications based upon volume and number of pits per type

Only the pits within the settlement area have been included in this data set and instantly it is obvious that pits with a capacity of less than $1m^3$ dominate, in particular Type A (56%). Initially this data suggests that considerably fewer large pits (those greater than $1m^3$) were present. The construction of a large pit represents a considerable time investment, while small pits have an immediacy about them.

Typically, large pit numbers such as this are interpreted as having been constructed for the long-term storage of grain, and with such an associated concentration of 'four-post' structures this seems like a possible interpretation for the site here. It has been suggested that pits used for grain storage need to be at least 1m deep or have a capacity of a cubic metre (Reynolds pers. Comm., cited in Lambrick *et al.* 2009 275). If we take this as being the case then only 25% of the pits recorded had a capacity of over $1m^3$, and 10% of those had a capacity in excess of $2m^3$ (see Chart 2). This would suggest that the majority of the pits may not have been for the long term storage of grain but represents a multitude of different activities. This does not, however, take into account that the site had been heavily truncated making it impossible to know how much of the depth of the pits had been affected.

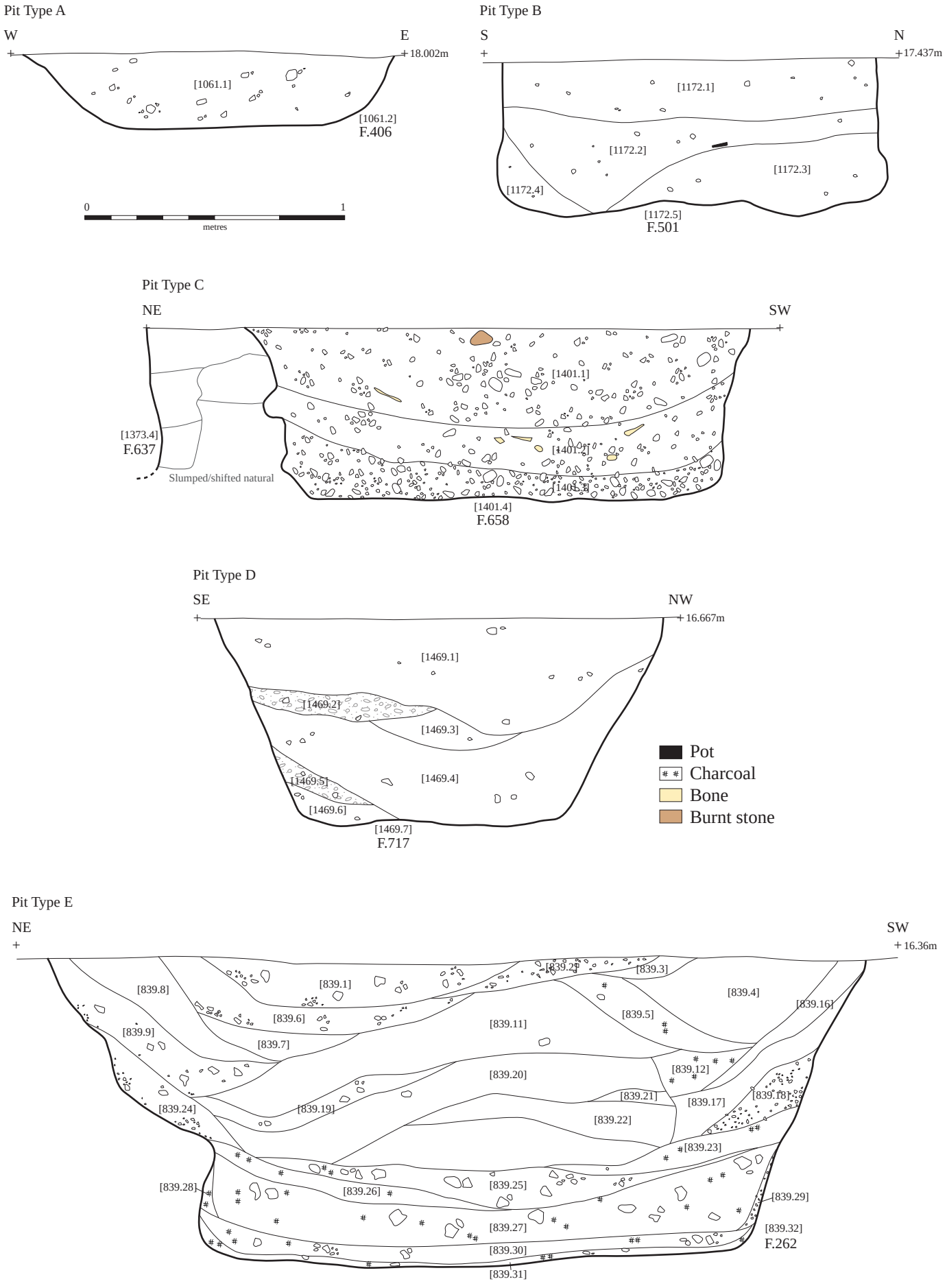


Figure 18. Pit Type sections

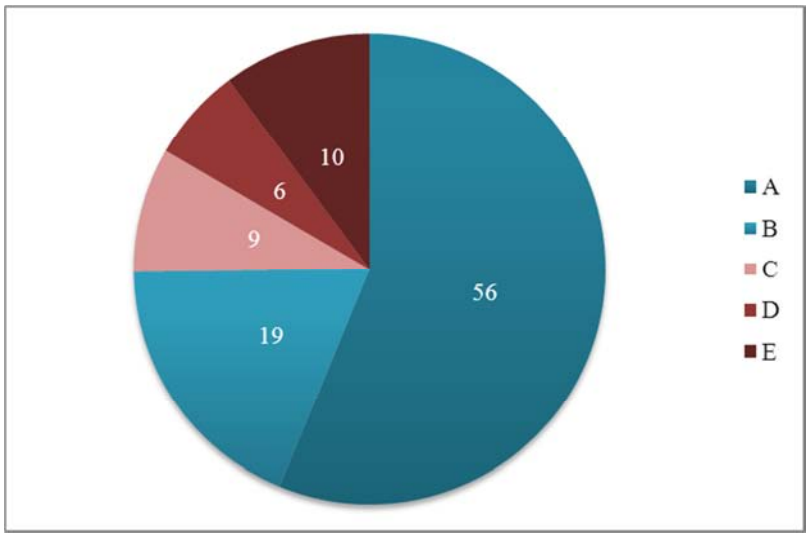


Chart 2: Pit type classifications by percentage

This first stage analysis of the data has dealt with the pits as a whole regardless of their spatial relationship to one another and their geographical location. From observing the plan of the site it is possible to assign the pits to one of four broad clusters. Cluster 1 was situated adjacent to the boundary ditch; Cluster 2 to the southeast, and Clusters 3 and 4 progressively further east (Figure 19). This does not account for all of the pits, and the clustering has been done at an assessment level and so is subject to further refinement, however, once this is done the number of pits being studied drops to 366 (see Table 17). The first thing to note is that the number of pits per cluster increases the further away from the boundary ditch, Cluster 1 comprises 64 pits while Cluster 4 133. With this there was also an increase in the number of intercutting pits, almost as if space was becoming more restricted or there was more of a focus on one particular part of the site.

Cluster	**No. of Pits**
1	64
2	56
3	113
4	133
Total	**366**

Table 17: Number of pits per cluster

If we then look at the relationship of pit type to cluster we begin to see further patterns (see Chart 3 below). The largest pits were in greater number in Clusters 1 and 4, while Cluster 2 had less than 10%. The greatest percentage of Type D pits was located in Cluster 1, while the greater percentage of Type C was in Cluster 4. If we take it that only Types C, D and E could have originally been used for grain storage (see above) then the vast majority of these were located within Clusters 1 and 4, towards the boundary ditch and the eastern limit of the excavation. Indeed it is interesting to note that Cluster 3, located immediately west of Cluster 4 and with an almost comparable number of pits, comprised the largest percentage of Type A pits with a steady decline in the percentage of subsequent pit types. Already a brief analysis of the pits is suggesting that there may have been some *zonation* to the arrangement of the pits with different activities occurring in different parts of the site.

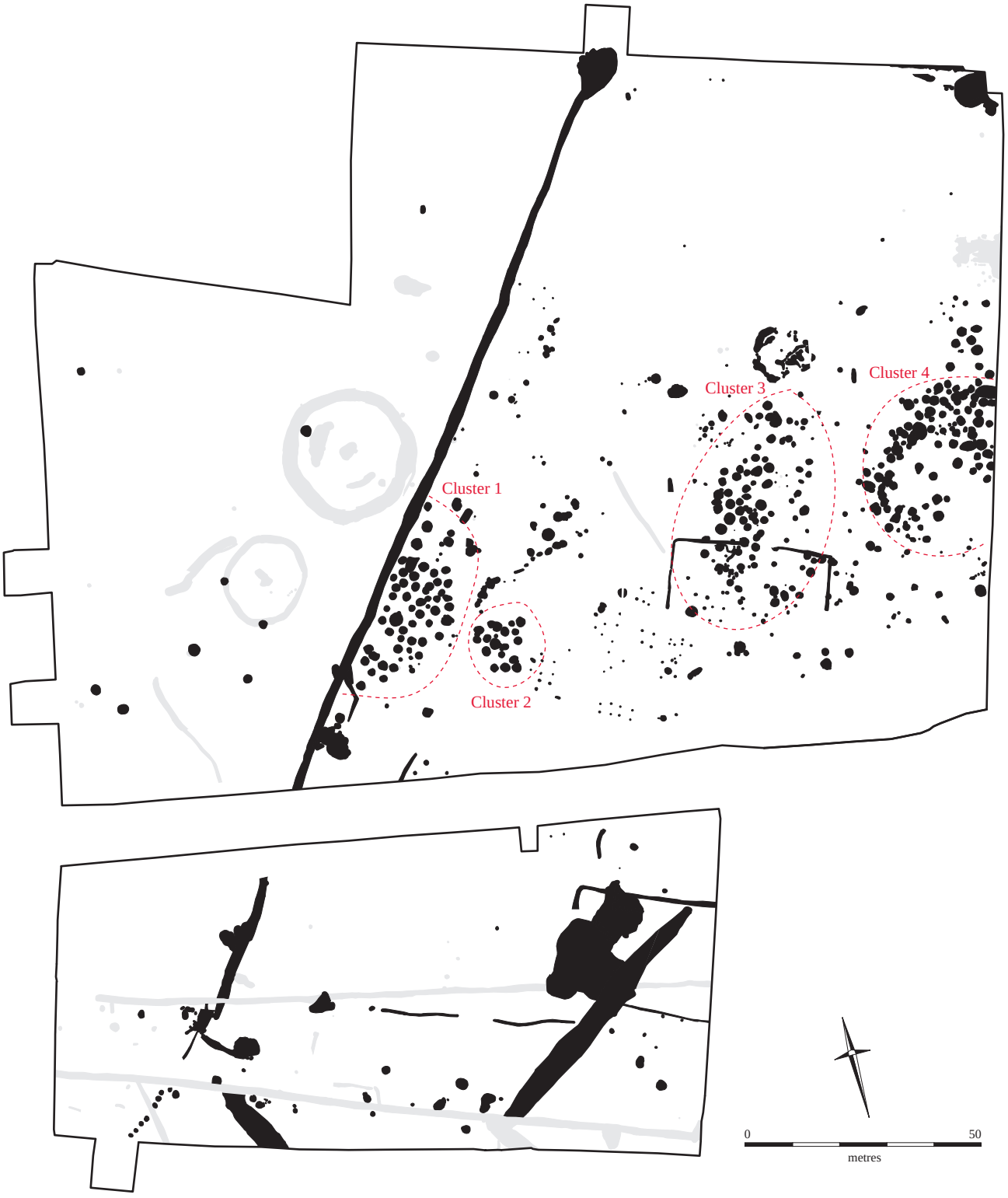


Figure 19. The pit clusters

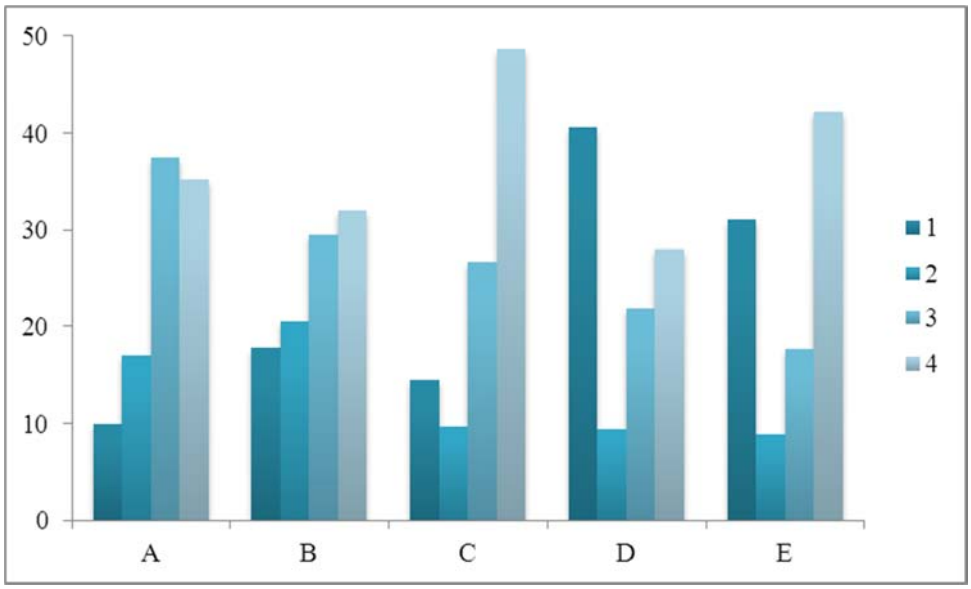


Chart 3: Percentage of pit types by cluster

The next variable to look at is the material culture recovered from the pits. As can be seen in Table 14 (see above) this was a large pottery assemblage, and as such has only been assessed at this stage. In fact the pottery assemblage was so large that it was decided for the assessment it would be sampled (see Brudenell below). By utilising the raw data from the catalogue it is possible to see that the percentage of pottery per pit cluster was comparable, with only Cluster 2 having a markedly lower percentage as the smallest of the clusters, suggesting that pottery was evenly spread across the site (see Chart 4). The animal bone tells a rather different story with the vast majority of the assemblage coming from Clusters 3 and 4, if as Rajkovača suggests below that the animals are being killed and or processed on site than this was most likely occurring within the area of these clusters. The burnt clay presents a similar picture with 50% of the assemblage being derived from Cluster 4 (see Chart 4). The burnt clay adds an extra dynamic to the site. With the exception of the 'four-post' structures there was little direct evidence for the presence of structures; however, there were spaces where the pits appeared to 'encircle' a void. These voids, coupled with the burnt clay may be 'proxy' indicators for the presence and location of buildings and the high percentage of burnt clay from Cluster 4 may indicate that the settlement and its structures were primarily located within this part of the site (Figure 20).

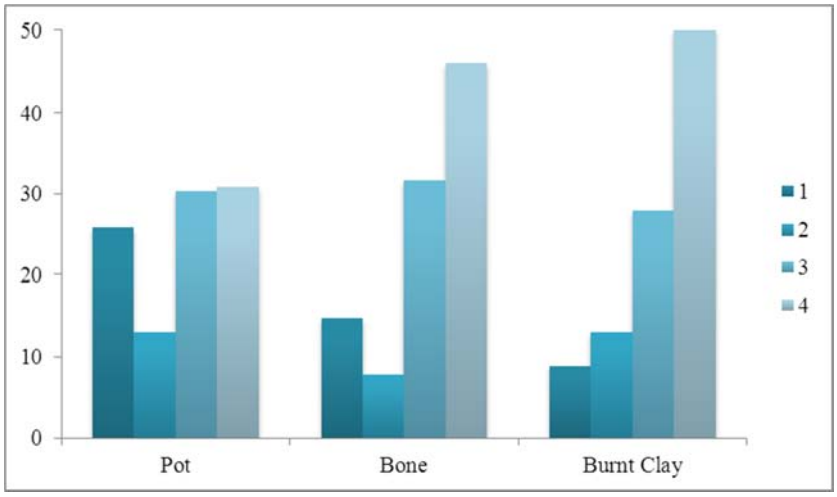


Chart 4: Percentage of Pot, Bone, and Burnt Clay per Pit Cluster

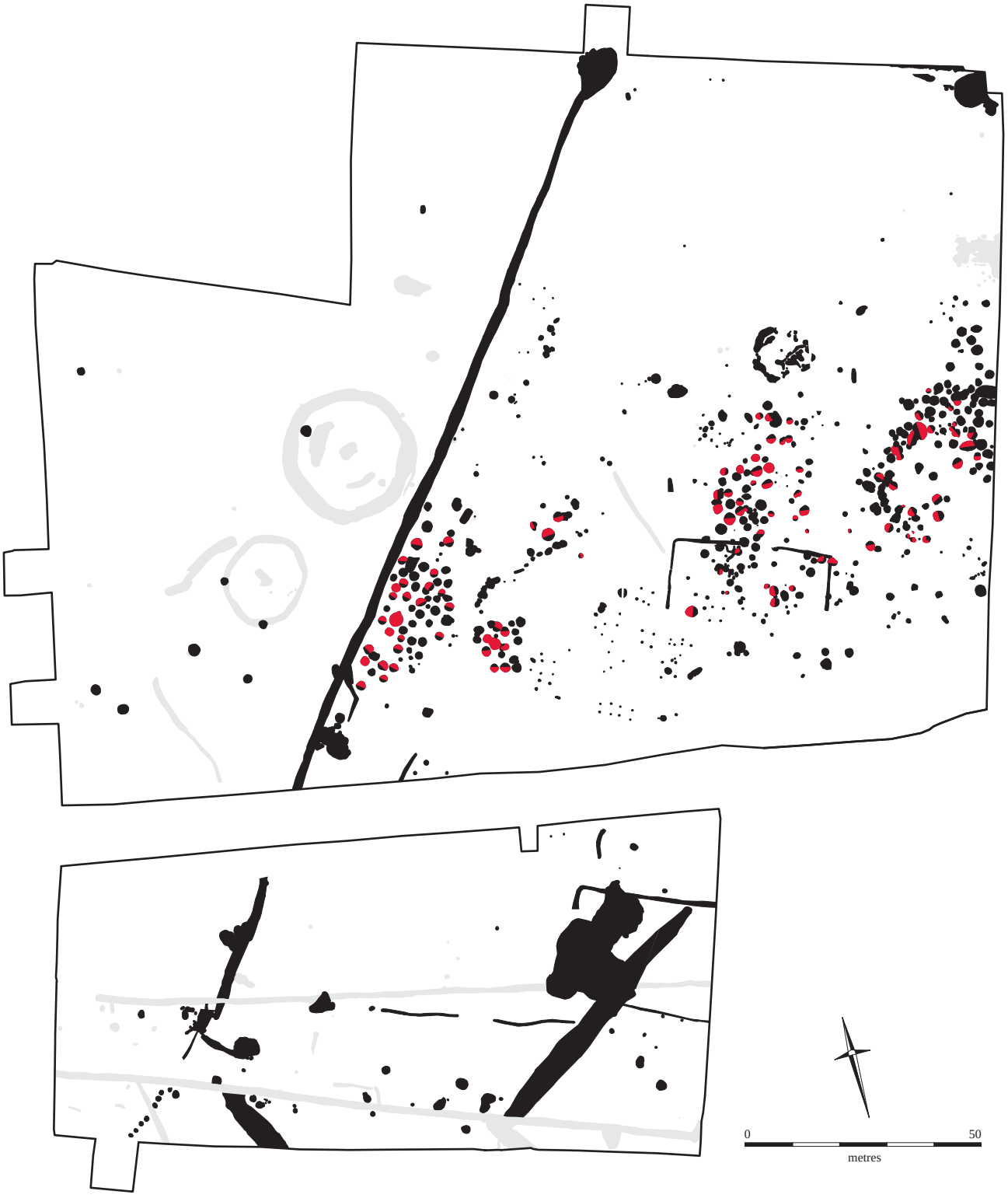


Figure 20. Distribution of burnt clay

We have already touched upon the idea that the high percentage of animal bone in Clusters 3 and 4 could indicate that meat was being processed in this area. By looking at indicators for other forms of activity it is possible to see that this was most likely the centre for production on site (see Chart 5). The percentages per cluster for the quern stone and slag show that crop processing and metalworking most likely occurred within Cluster 4 with very little in any of the other clusters. This is also true of the worked bone that was recovered only from features in Cluster 3 and 4. The quern stone could be slightly misleading, as Timberlake notes below some of this material was broken up and recycled as burnt stone for cooking and may not suggest that grain was being processed in this area but that other activities were occurring. A further break down of the quern stone and it analysis may help differentiate areas of processing from cooking.

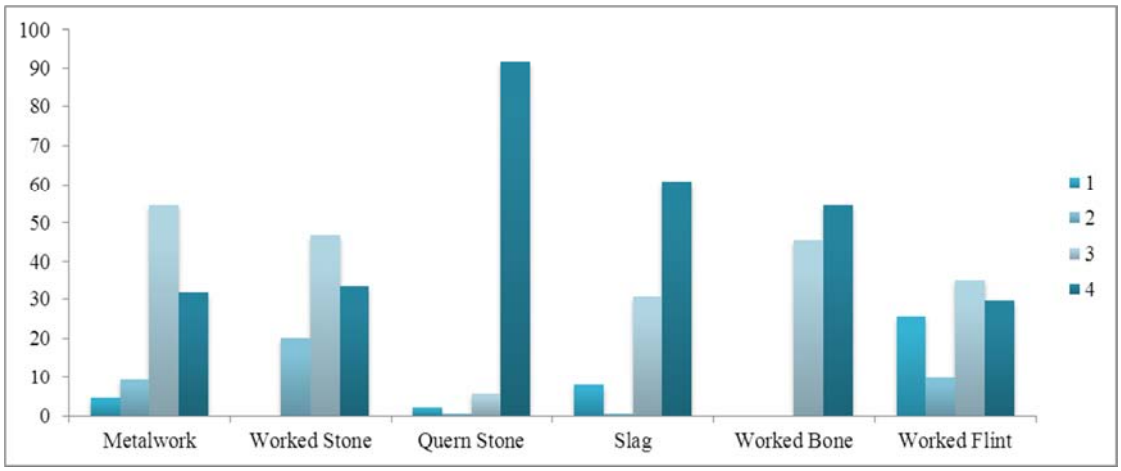


Chart 5: Percentage of Metalwork, Worked Stone, Quern Stone, Slag, and Worked Bone and Worked Flint per Pit Cluster

Eight inhumations were recorded in pits within this area of the site (see Dodwell below) and from the arrangement of the skeletons within some of the pits there appears to have been two very different forms of deposition occurring. Some were placed towards the bottom of the pits in crouched or tightly crouched positions. Others, however, appeared more to have been thrown in or discarded with midden material. None of the features that contained these inhumations appeared to have been purposefully dug for the disposal of human remains. Over half of the bodies recovered from the pits within the settlement were of neonates, five of the eight, of which one was with an adult female. Although only a small number, if we look at the distribution of these inhumations we see that they occurred predominantly in Type E pits within Cluster 4 (Chart 6). A date from one of the inhumations (**F.493**) has given a date of 391-209 calBC.

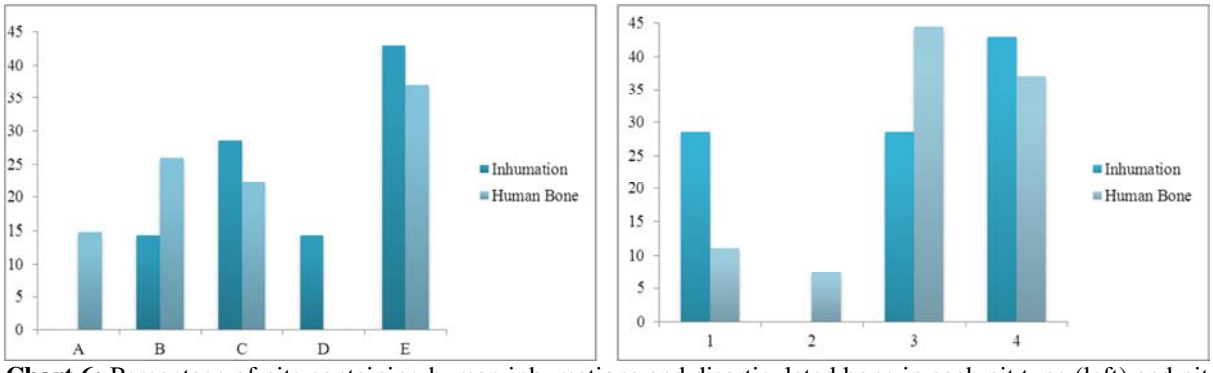


Chart 6: Percentage of pits containing human inhumations and disarticulated bone in each pit type (left) and pit cluster (right)

Along with the inhumations, and an interesting element of the assemblages, was the presence of a significant quantity of disarticulated human bone, 49 separate pieces representing various parts of the human skeleton, with a radiocarbon date from one (**F.646**) of 506-377 calBC, slightly earlier than the inhumation. A distribution plot shows that the material was spread throughout the area and this would seem to suggest that it was part of the general matrix of the site rather than having been purposefully placed (Figure 21). This is further supported by the absence of any disarticulated bone from any Iron Age features to the west of the boundary ditch. As will be shown below, although human bodies were found both in a grave and in pits on the west side of the boundary they seemed to have been treated with a greater degree of respect than those to the east of the boundary.

The disarticulated human bone is found within similar features to the inhumations, with the greatest percentage deriving from Type E pits (Chart 6). More Type A and B pits contained disarticulated bone than complete skeletons, but this is more than likely because the pits were small. Most of the disarticulated bone was from Clusters 3 and 4 with only *c.*15% of the assemblage coming from Clusters 1 and 2 (Chart 6). This distribution corresponds with that of the evidence for processing and manufacture. This would suggest that it was more a part of the general matrix of the site and as such discarded along with the broken quern stones and metalworking debris.

Although only undertaken on an assessment level at this stage it is possible to see that there is a patterning to the pits. Rather than being randomly distributed throughout there are evidently zones of activity represented by different material culture and different types of pit. If the initial function of the pits was grain storage then this appears to have been only one aspect of the site, most likely occurring within Clusters 1 and 4. The distribution of 'four-post' structures indicates that the short term storage of grain was kept separate from the rest of the activity of site, and while a few appear amongst the pit clusters the majority are clustered within an area devoid of any other form of activity. It may not be possible to determine the primary function of a large number of the pits, as is often the case with such features; however, it would seem unlikely that they were all for the long term storage of grain.

Inhumations

The treatment of human remains has been touched upon above; however, it is worth discussing three inhumations that were recorded to the west of the boundary ditch, separated from the mass of pitting and treated with a level of care not obvious to the east. There were a total of eight Iron Age pits on this side of the boundary and within one, **F.844**, were the remains of the infant [1829]. The pit was 2m in diameter and 0.62m deep and the remains had been placed upon a small pile of stones at the base and covered with gravel prior to the backfilling of the pit. The pit was situated close to the Early Bronze Age cremations (F.336 and F.426) and may indicate that significance was assigned to this place. Within a second pit **F.1320** was a female inhumation [2327]. The pit was 1.6m in diameter and 0.7m deep and cut into the ring-ditch of Monument I, on its south side. The northern half of the pit cut the ditch and the body was placed awkwardly into this half of the pit.

In addition to the burials in pits an Iron Age grave inhumation was recorded on the west side of the boundary (**F.300**). This was of a female that had been placed upon her left side with her back towards the boundary and pits (Figure 22). A fragment of bone has been dated to 741-403 calBC. The grave was 1.49m long and 0.85m deep and survived to a depth of 0.19m.

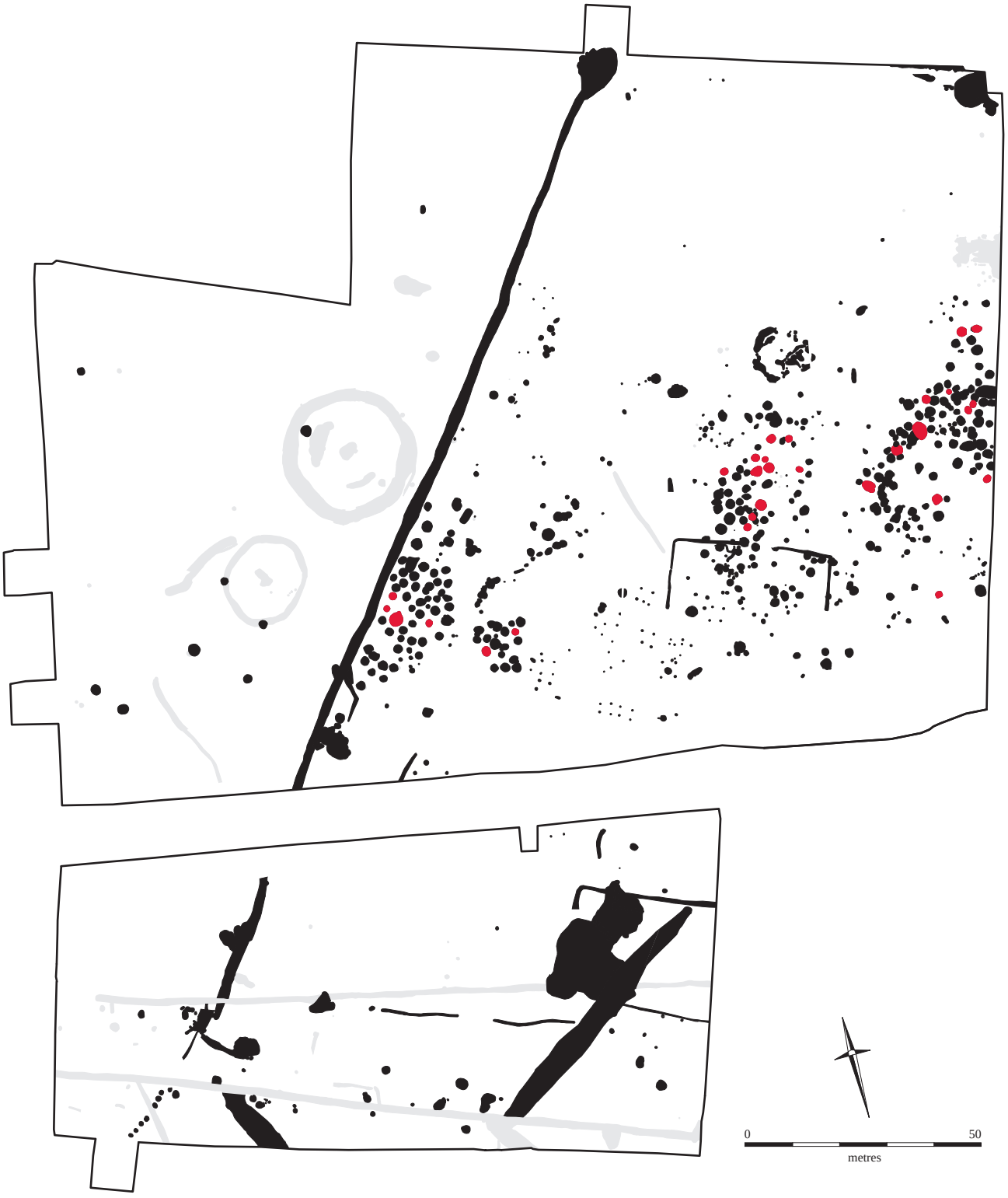


Figure 21. Distribution of Iron Age disarticulated human remains (in red)

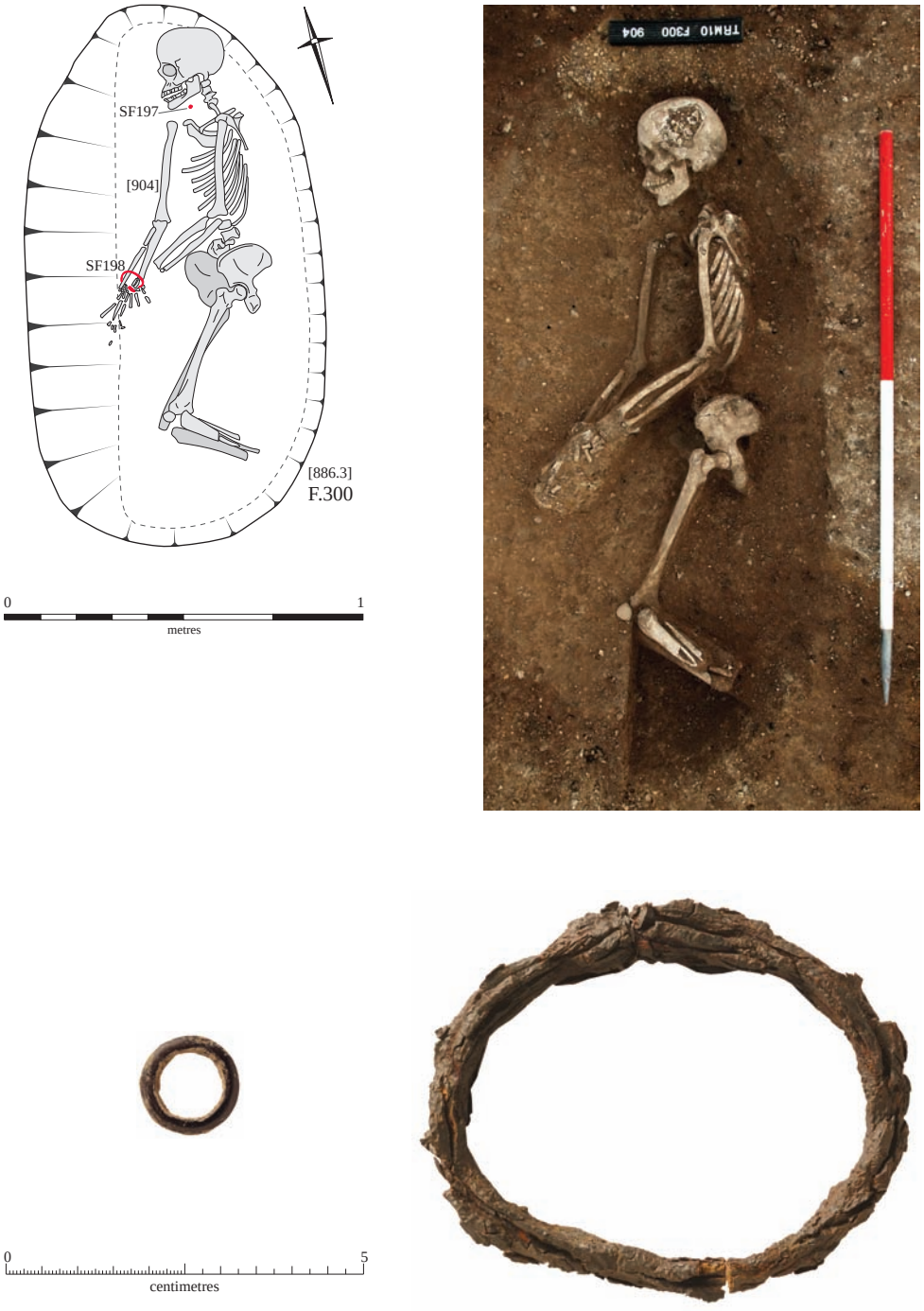


Figure 22. Iron Age burial with jet pendant (bottom left) and iron bracelet (bottom right)

It had been heavily truncated and the feet of the individual lost. Unlike the other burials, the female buried in F.300 had been interred with grave goods. Located towards the neck area was a small jet pendent bead, possibly from a necklace, and around the right wrist was an iron bracelet.

All three of these inhumations show characteristics that were not apparent with any of the inhumations within the pits to the east of the boundary. The association of the two burials in pits with pre-existing burials (the ring-ditch and the cremations), and the distinctiveness of F.300 would suggest that for reasons unknown there did appear to be a differentiation in how the dead were disposed of and most likely how members of the society were treated.

A second possible burial in a grave was recorded, **F.200**, which had been very badly truncated and survived only to a depth of 0.05m. The body of an older juvenile/young adult had been placed within a possible grave 1.6m long and 1m wide, in what appeared to have been a crouched position. The heavy truncation of the feature meant that the only real evidence of the presence of a grave was the human remains and that the exact nature of the burial was indeterminate; it could have been in a shallow pit. This burial was located on the eastern side of the boundary ditch towards the northeast corner of the open area away from any of the pitting. Due to the heavy truncation of the feature, and the lack of any grave material, this burial could not be dated. With the presence of human activity dating back to the Neolithic in this area, until the remains are dated a tentative Iron Age date can only be postulated.

Rectangular Structure?

A possible rectangular structure was identified during excavation along the east edge of *Area C*. The proposed structure was situated within a hollow sealed by a silt spread (**F.322** and **F.325**). It was formed by 28 separate postholes (**F.319-321**, **F.323**, **F.324**, **F.326**, **F.328**, **F.364**, **F.382**, **F.383**, **F.393-395**, **F.467**, **F.469-472**, **F.474-477**, **F.479**, **F.480**, **F.483**, **F.484**, **F.606**, and **F.607**), two short linear gullies (**F.473** and **F.478**), and with four associated pits (**F.400**, **F.686-688**). It was thought that together these features formed a structure *c.* 10m by 8m.

Rectangular structures for this period are rare and it is not until the end of the Iron Age that they began to appear (Bryant 1997). It was therefore thought that geoarchaeological techniques applied to it would help in the interpretation of the structure. The soil was tested for pH, phosphate content, magnetic susceptibility and soil micromorphology; however, they show little evidence for human activity (Appendix 5). Further analysis of this structure and the arrangement of features suggest that it may not be one structure but rather the remnants of a number of structures that may have comprised four-post structures and roundhouses. The location of this group so close to the edge of the excavation could suggest that further elements lay in the space between the Trumpington Meadows excavation and the edge of the Park and Ride site.

Marl Extraction

The pits noted above were not the only pits recorded. The vast majority of the archaeology encountered was on the natural gravels; however, the surrounding marl deposits did appear to have been utilised. There were a number of pits intercutting into the marl outcrops that bounded the gravel to the north and the south of *Area C*. To the north **F.1130** was a large

feature 10m by 9.65m and 1.7m deep that had been formed by the repeated cutting away of the marl to create a succession of pits that had expanded into one large feature. To the south an area covering 34m by 15m comprised a number of pits that had been successively cut into the marl to create a large amorphous feature from which the individual pits were indistinguishable. Due to the nature of these features they were not dug in their entirety but rather sampled via a series of transects. A total of 83 individual pits were identified in the excavated transects through the southern group of varying size and form (**F.1100**-**F.1107**, **F.1118**-**F.1129**, **F.1138**, **F.1145**-**F.1155**, **F.1165**-**F.1172**, **F.1174**-**F.1185**, **F.1192**-**F.1196**, **F.1199**, **F.1210**-**F.1221**, **F.1240**-**F.1249**, and **F.1253**-**F.1255**). Together these areas of pitting appear to represent marl extraction or quarry pits. They were situated close to the area of the main activity, but on ground that was most likely uninviting and unused (especially when the ground was wet). The marl appears to have been acquired on an as and when basis and used in the construction of structures, and possibly the lining of features. The majority of the fired clay recovered from the excavation of the pits throughout *Area C* appears to have been derived from this material (see Appleby below).

Middle Iron Age

The majority of the Iron Age activity recorded within *Areas A* and *B* date to the Middle Iron Age (*c.* 350-50 BC). The pottery suggests that there was a small Early Iron Age component (*c.* 800-350 BC) that occurred residually in features of a later date, or within small discrete features such as pits and postholes. Given the nature of the archaeology encountered in *Area C* the presence of Early Iron Age activity throughout this landscape would seem likely. The Middle Iron Age was dominated by three enclosures (I, II, and III) and three pit *groups* (1, 2, and 3), which together appeared to form a small settlement with elements of structures representing a possible roundhouse and four-post structure (Figure 23). The three enclosures were probably part of a single settlement each representing a different form of activity.

Enclosures

Enclosure I

Located within *Area B*, Enclosure I comprised a single continuous ditch (**F.189**) that formed a sub-square enclosure 23.5m by 20.5m, orientated northeast-southwest. A single entrance was located roughly midway along the northeast line of the enclosure. The ditch profiles were consistent throughout with the only variation arising from truncation along the western edge of the ditch which survived to a depth of 0.5m rather than 0.6m. The southern corner of the enclosure was much more substantial, cut to a depth of 0.8m rather than the 0.5m to 0.68m recorded elsewhere. There was no indication of earlier or subsequent phases of construction to the enclosure, and the depositional sequence suggested the ditch silted naturally with some edge slumping but no evidence for the presence of a bank. Few finds were recovered with the majority being retrieved from the terminals. There were few internal features, a small pit **F.183** was situated towards the southwest side of the enclosure and contained a charcoal rich matrix, and towards the entrance was pit **F.188**; however, these features were distinct from the enclosure and the relationship is based upon supposition.

Aligned northwest-southeast was a single linear **F.157**. This was located towards the southern corner of Enclosure I and extended over a distance of *c.* 22m. Although shallow, this feature was most likely part of a larger fieldsystem with Enclosure I situated within the corner of part

of this system. The ditch was less substantial than the enclosure ditch and appeared to have been heavily truncated with the terminals suggestive of truncation rather than termination. It is possible that Enclosure I represented a small livestock enclosure within the corner of a larger fieldsystem. The paucity of finds from either of these features suggests that they were not settlement related.

There were discrete features throughout *Area B*, predominantly pits, postholes, and amorphous features. A group of four postholes (**F.118** to **F.121**) towards the southeast corner of the area are suggestive of a four-post structure, although their arrangement is not regular. The postholes were situated forming a structure *c.* 5.3m by *c.* 3.9m which would project along the same line/axis as the enclosure and boundary F.157. If representative of a grain storage platform this would further suggest that this was part of a larger fieldsystem.

Also of note within *Area B* was **F.100**, a large pit 1.7m in diameter and 0.65m deep, located towards the northeast corner of *Area B*. The pit had steep/vertical sides and a flat base and its profile was of a classic Iron Age storage pit (Cunliffe 2010: 412). Very little material was recovered from the pit, nine sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and 33 flint flakes. As with the four-post structure this could be interpreted as further evidence for crop storage, in a more long term manner than that suggested by the raised structure, and that *Area B* was sited within part of a much larger Iron Age system.

Enclosure II

Located within *Area A*, Enclosure II suggested two phases of activity. The first comprised a single continuous ditch (**F.1608**) that formed a sub-circular enclosure *c.* 21m by *c.* 23m, orientated northeast-southwest. A single entrance, *c.* 4.4m wide, was located roughly midway along the southwest line of the enclosure. The ditch profiles were consistent throughout, *c.* 1.05m wide and *c.* 0.56m deep. The second phase saw the re-cutting of the enclosure ditch (**F.1763**) and the sealing of the entrance. At the same time, and as part of the re-cut, the ditch forming Enclosure III was dug (**F.1550** and **F.1642**). The re-cut F.1763 was shallower than the original ditch at *c.* 0.38m deep, but wider at *c.* 1.52m wide.

There were two internal features, a large (**F.1719**) and small (**F.1720**) pit; both located within the southern half of the enclosure towards the original entrance. The small pit F.1720 was nondescript with a diameter of 0.9m and a depth of 0.21m with no material culture recovered from it. The larger pit F.1719 was 2.45m long, 1.65m wide and 1.28m deep, and can be dated to the Middle Iron Age from the pottery recovered, although a proportion of this could be Late Iron Age in origin (Brudenell below). The pit also contained a large quantity of animal bone, 137 'samples' were identified weighing 6270g, which represented 16.5% of the total Middle Iron Age faunal record, or one third by weight (Rajkovača below). Although neither of these features was directly related to the enclosure, with a similar date assigned to F.1719 it would seem most likely that they were associated and may indicate a possible use for the enclosure.

Enclosure III

Located within *Area A*, Enclosure III comprised a single continuous ditch (F.1550/F.1642) which formed a sub-rectangular enclosure *c.* 23m by *c.* 31m, its long axis orientated northwest-southeast. A single entrance *c.* 3.6m wide was located towards the southeast corner of the enclosure at the juncture with Enclosure II, but not forming a joint entrance. The ditch

profiles were consistent throughout, *c.* 1.9m wide and *c.* 0.8m deep. There were a number of features (17) situated within this enclosure comprising 12 pits (**F.1671**, **F.1692**, **F.1701**, **F.1707**, **F.1712**, **F.1713**, **F.1732**, **F.1739**, **F.1740**, **F.1741**, **F.1742**, and **F.1743**), two postholes (**F.1697** and **F.1733**), and two gullies (**F.1726** and **F.1727**). Situated with the confines of the enclosure was a Sunken Featured Building (SFB) (**F.1699**), and although a later feature, does make the provenance of the other discrete features difficult; however, in all likelihood they were probably Middle Iron Age. Two of the pits (F.1671 and F.1707) contained fragments of pottery that suggest a Middle Iron Age date. The two gullies contained similar material and it would seem possible that these formed part of a structure, such as a roundhouse (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from F.1726, but this would appear to be residual). If this was the case then the pits would fall into two groups, those within the structure (F.1732, F.1739, F.1740, F.1741, F.1742, and F.1743) and those outside (F.1671, F.1692, F.1701, F.1707, F.1712, and F.1713), with a 50/50 split. This is the only enclosure that appears to contain evidence for structures and settlement related activity within it, and would suggest that it was constructed for a different purpose. Enclosure I, with its paucity of finds and lack of associated features was most likely a small livestock enclosure, while Enclosure III was part of a small settlement complex.

Separating Enclosures II and III, F.1550 was in all probability the same feature as F.1763 and F.1642. Unfortunately, it was only at the northeast corner of Enclosure II that the relationship between the two enclosures survived as the other juncture had been cut through by a large Saxon well **F.1607**. The nature of the deposits in all of these features also made it difficult to separate the different elements of the two enclosures and as a result a lot has been left to supposition. The assumption is that F.1550 is the same as F.1642 because there were no significant variations within F.1642 that formed the majority of Enclosure III and it was only the presence of the entrance to the enclosure to the east, and the presence of a later well, which separated it. It was more difficult to determine a distinction between F.1550 and F.1763 and it was felt during excavation that the two were contemporary. Although F.1763 was shallower than F.1550, towards the point where they met there was a gradual, but definite, change in the depth of the ditch. Together this would indicate that the re-cutting of Enclosure II occurred at the same time as the construction of the ditch defining Enclosure III. The sealing of the entrance into Enclosure II at this time is curious.

Enclosure IV

Assigned to a Late Iron Age date Enclosure IV is included in the section as it represented a similar form of settlement. Defined by a small single ditched enclosure 27m east-west and 15m north-south in *Area C*, this was the only enclosure in this area. The ditch (F.523 and F.555, cut in two by a modern wall foundation) defined three sides of the enclosure with the fourth, southern edge open. The enclosure was set amongst a concentration of pits, cutting some and cut by others, with no obvious relationship between the two types of feature. The initial pottery assessment for this area would suggest that the enclosure was considerably later than the majority of the pits, possibly of Late Iron Age origin, post *c.* 50 BC, making it contemporary with the enclosures at the Park and Ride (Hinman 2004). The relationship between the enclosure and the pits could indicate that some of the pits within this area are of a Late rather than Early/Middle Iron Age date.

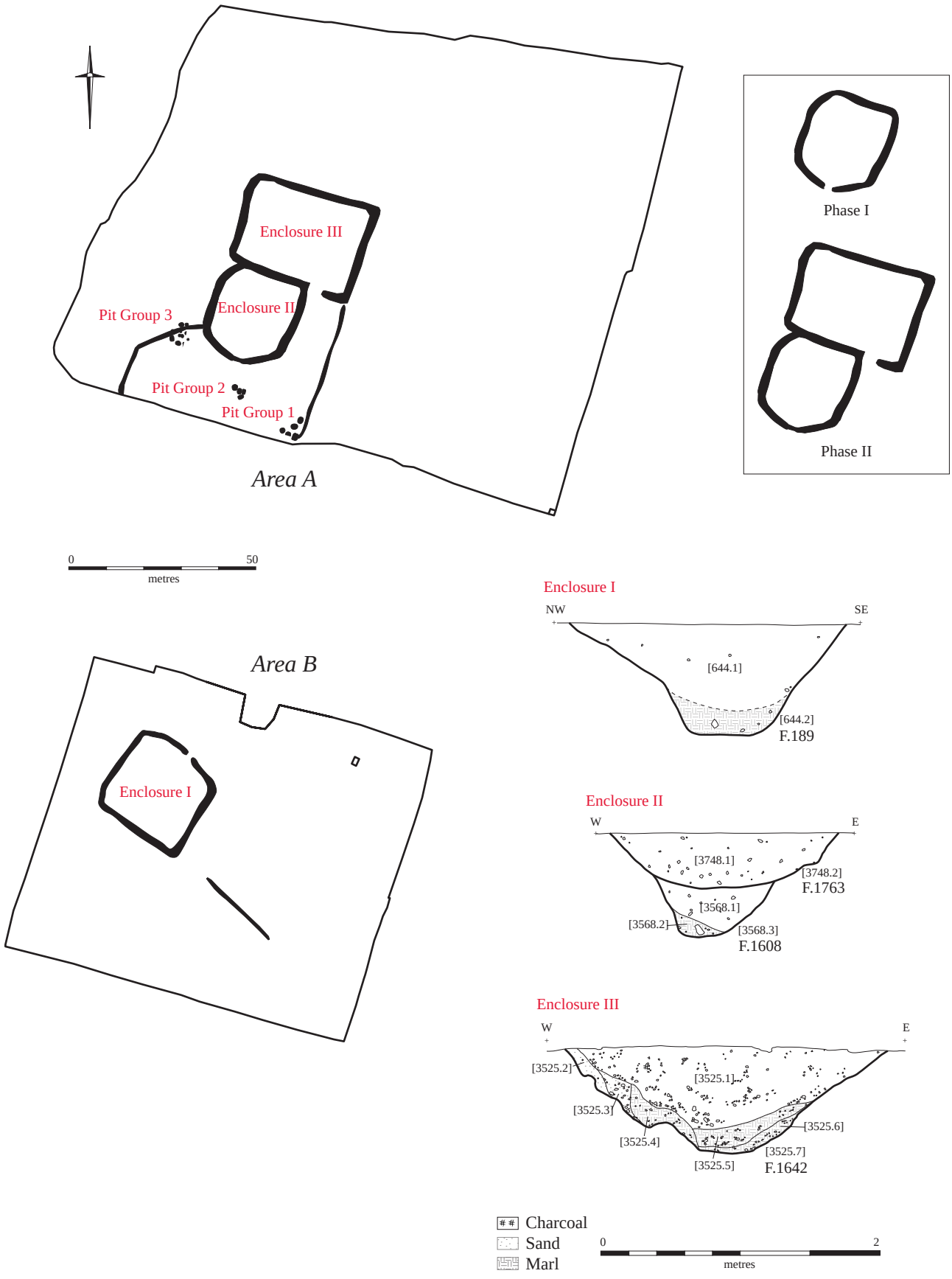


Figure 23. Middle Iron Age Plan with selected sections through enclosure ditches

Pit Groups

Although not on the same scale as the pit clusters dated to the earlier Iron Age in *Area C* three small clusters or *groupings* of pits were present in *Area A*, and appear to have been associated with the enclosures.

Pit Group 1

Six pits formed Pit Group 1 (**F.1509**, **F.1705**, **F.1706**, **F.1718**, **F.1729**, and **F.1730**). These were located towards the southern edge of *Area A c.* 13m to the southeast of Pit Group 2. The pits were very similar in form with mean dimensions of 1.47m by 1.19m and 0.43m deep. Four of the six pits contained artefacts (Table 18), with pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age in all of them (Brudenell, this report). These pits were contemporary with the enclosures, and a large fragment of pottery from F.1509 was found to refit a similar sized sherd from Enclosure II.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery		Animal Bone	
				Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)
1509	1.70	1.50	0.59	27	1018	598	1968
1705	1.50	0.94	0.60	18	208	396	698
1706	1.40	0.50	0.18	21	252	18	252
1718	1.74	1.40	0.58	54	311	927	1532
1729	1.01	1.42	0.27	-	-	-	-
1730	1.44	1.37	0.34	-	-	-	-

Table 18: Comparison of Features within Pit Group 1, their dimensions, pottery and animal bone count.

Pit Group 2

Only four pits formed Pit Group 2 (**F.1690**, **F.1691**, **F.1709**, and **F.1721**). These were located to the south of Enclosure II, *c.* 13m to the northwest of Pit Group 1. The pits were very similar in form with mean dimensions of 1.26m by 0.88m and 0.14m deep; however, they were on the whole smaller than those from Group 1. Pottery and animal bone was recovered from two of the pits, F.1709 and F.1721, and as with Group 1 the pottery was dated to the Middle Iron Age period. From Group 1 a total of 26 pieces (56g) of burnt clay was recovered from two of the pits, in contrast to a total of 113 pieces (106g) from two of the pits in Group 2.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery		Animal Bone	
				Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)
1690	1.55	0.93	0.13	-	-	-	-
1691	1.45	1.08	0.13	-	-	-	-
1709	0.50	0.50	0.07	60	488	341	120
1721	1.55	1.02	0.24	137	433	173	187

Table 19: Comparison of Features within Pit Group 2, their dimensions, pottery and animal bone count.

Pit Group 3

Some eleven pits formed Pit Group 3 (**F.1643**, **F.1644**, **F.1661**, **F.1663**, **F.1664**, **F.1673**, **F.1674**, **F.1682**, **F.1689**, **F.1694**, and **F.1695**). These were located to the west of Enclosure

II, within close proximity to the enclosure ditch. There was greater variation amongst the pits in this group than the others (ranging from 0.40m to 1.53m in length, 0.20m to 1.15m in width, and 0.06m to 0.38 in depth) with mean dimensions of 0.93m by 0.74m and 0.21m deep. The artefact assemblage from this group was also less than that from the other two groups, with a noticeably smaller total number of both pottery and animal bone, although the pottery recovered was of a similar date (Middle Iron Age). Recovered from one of the pits (F.1644) was the complete upper stone of a rotary quern (Timberlake, this report). This was found within close association to another similar quern stone recovered from F.1562, a gully *c.* 14m to the southwest (*ibid.*). It is possible to suggest that with the presence of two, very similar objects, in such close proximity cereal was being processed either within Enclosure II, or in the immediate vicinity.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery		Animal Bone	
				Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)
1643	0.70	0.70	0.26	-	-	-	-
1644	0.88	0.78	0.19	9	13	18	5
1661	0.58	0.46	0.06	-	-	-	-
1663	1.04	0.70	0.38	-	-	-	-
1664	0.83	0.84	0.18	1	13	-	-
1673	1.35	0.93	0.23	5	43	2	11
1674	1.00	0.80	0.21	-	-	-	-
1682	1.53	1.10	0.37	17	58	8	53
1689	1.40	1.15	0.28	3	46	3	3
1694	0.50	0.50	0.07	-	-	-	-
1695	0.42	0.20	0.10	-	-	-	-
1702	1.50	0.95	0.45	119	2093	195	584

Table 20: Comparison of Features within Pit Group 3, their dimensions, pottery and animal bone count.

Within close proximity to Group 3 was pit **F.1702**, although possibly part of the group, it appears to sit slightly divorced from the rest of the group. This single feature contained more pottery fragments than all of the other pits in Group 3 combined, 119 sherds (2093g). The feature's close proximity to Enclosure II could indicate that it, along with Pit Group 3 were associated to this enclosure and relate to the activity occurring within it.

Late Iron Age

A single rectangular enclosure is the only feature presently dated to the Late Iron Age (see Brudenell below). Located within *Area C* amongst all the pits the enclosure was three sided with two linear features (**F.523** and **F.555**) forming the northeast and northwest corners of the enclosure. The pottery recovered from this suggests a date post 50BC, making it contemporary with some of the enclosures at the Park and Ride Site (Hinman 2004a).

Pottery *M. Brudenell*

This assessment report offers a summary of the character and chronology of the assemblage, highlighting its significance, and the potential for further complementary forms of analysis. All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size.

Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of carbonized residues. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small'; sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large'. A programme of refitting was also conducted, and sherd joins were noted within contexts. The quantified data is preserved on an Excel data sheet held in the site archive.

Area C assemblage

The excavation of *Area C* yielded a truly vast quantity of later prehistoric pottery, totalling over 21000 sherds weighing 190.1kg (figures based on the finds catalogue). To date, and by itself, this constitutes the largest assemblage of prehistoric pottery to be recovered from a single excavation in Cambridgeshire. Combined with the figures from the Trumpington Park and Ride site (Hinman 2004), which effectively represents the eastern half of this prehistoric settlement complex, the pottery total stands at over 33000 sherds (347.4kg).

Given the scale of the assemblage from *Area C*, this assessment report provides only a qualitative summary of the general character and chronology of the pottery, based on the targeted sampling of select feature assemblages (Figure 24). As part of this process, pottery from 111 features was recorded and analysed, totalling 5202 sherds weighing 50725g (*c.* 26% total of the whole assemblage). The contexts were carefully selected from different areas of the site and different feature suits (ditches, enclosures, pits, and structures). This sample included pottery from two loosely defined pit groups, and a series of pits located along three east-west transects (Transect 1-3) drawn across the site's principal pit clusters. It also included all the pottery from the site's four-post structures, material from the long northeast-southwest boundary ditch on the western side of *Area C*, pottery from the possible Bronze Age fieldsystem ditches, the material from the open-sided rectangular enclosure. These sub-assemblages are described below, following on from a general discussion of the content and character of the sampled assemblage. The assessment also provides a statement on the significance of this material, and it's potential to address a series of issues relating to both the site and regional pottery studies. These themes are considered in the discussion.

Content and chronology

The pottery was found in a variety of fabrics, although sandy ware dominated followed by those in flint-and-sand, and finally, shell tempered wares. Their character and frequency appears to be broadly consistent with that from the Trumpington Park and Ride site, plus pottery from Glebe Farm, *c.* 500m to the east. There are parallels too with the vessel forms identified. In general, the *Area C* pottery comprised a range of jars, bowls and cups, which can be further sub-divided into coarsewares and finewares based on the nature of their fabrics and methods of surface treatment. This combination of vessel categories, as first defined by Barrett (1980), constitutes the basis of the PDR ceramic tradition, to which belongs all pottery of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (*c.* 1100-350/300 BC). Typologically and chronologically, most of the *Area C* assemblage lies at the tail end of this long-lived potting tradition, but pre-dates the final demise in the production and circulation of regionally specific styles of decorated Early Iron Age finewares.

The coarseware component of the sample examined was prolific in slack and round shoulder jars, with a few angular shouldered vessels with hollowed necks. Decoration was intermittently applied to these vessels, normally on the shoulder or rim-top. Typologically many of these forms foreshadow jar types common in the regions Middle Iron Age potting traditions (well represented in *Area A* and *B*), though the fabrics are often slightly different. The fineware component of the assemblage comprised burnished jars and round-shouldered bowls, some with flared rims and foot-ring or pedestal bases. The vessels were predominantly plain, though sherds with grooved horizontal lines, chevrons and punched dots were identified. These forms and decorative motifs have features in common with Cunliffe's Chinnor-Wandlebury style-group, and can be paralleled in a range published and unpublished assemblages from southern Cambridgeshire.

In terms of chronology a date between *c.* 500-300 BC would be appropriate for all the pottery examined in the *Area C* sample, bar the Late Iron Age sherds from the rectangular enclosure (described below). This dating bracket straddles the very end of the Early Iron Age, and the very beginning of the Middle Iron Age. In simple terms, it is a late Early Iron Age/transitional assemblage. The material is clearly different to the 'true' Middle Iron-type ceramics recovered from *Area A* and *B*, even though there are some shared characteristics. On purely typological grounds it will prove very difficult to date the pottery from individual features any closer, meaning the potential for further phasing from the ceramics evidence is relatively limited. Some groups do seem to display 'earlier' or 'later' tendencies, but given that we do not fully understand exactly when different elements of this pottery tradition were transformed, it is debatable how reliable any judgements on these patterns will be. That being said, the presence of a few Scored Wares (from the fens?) does suggest some activity post *c.* 350 BC. Similarly, the presence of angular shouldered jars implies occupation before this date. But the material is not yet showing any obvious spatial patterning with regard to these trends. In short, without the aid of radiocarbon dating, we do not have the resolution from traditional typo-chronological means to further the phasing.

Less ambiguous is the dating of the rectangular enclosure which has yielded fragment of grog tempered Late Iron Age pottery. This can be assigned to the period after *c.* 50 BC, and it is most likely contemporary with the enclosure system uncovered at Trumpington Park and Ride.

The sampled sub-assemblages

'Four-post' rectangular structures (nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11a, 13, 14, 15): A total of 12 rectangular post-built structures yielded pottery from the site. The combined sub-assemblage comprised 96 sherds weighing 1328g. In general, the content and condition of the pottery was much the same as that from the pits and other features on the site. Most material was fragmented, though some postholes contained large crocks from single vessels. One, a finger-tipped decorated jar from structure 13 (F.1045) had carbonized residue of the exterior. Intriguingly, some of these sherds were burnt or over fired, though the significance of this patterning is hard to gauge at present. In terms of dating, the pottery is broadly contemporary with that from the surrounding pits. Early Iron Age-type traits include a foot-ring base from structure 6 (F.848), and an internally flanged rim from structure 10 (F.355).

Possible Bronze Age boundary system (F.500): A single quartz sand tempered sherd was recovered from ditch F.500, weighing 3g. The sherd cannot be closely dated, though pottery in similar fabrics is well represented amongst the *Area C* pit assemblages.

Northeast-southwest aligned boundary ditch (F.287, F.420, F.1009, F.1161 and F.1318): The ditch yielded 947 sherds weighing 8481g. The assemblage was in the most part highly fragmented, although a few vessel profiles could be reconstructed, including a complete S-profiled fineware bowl from F.287 [897.1]. Other forms included slack and round shouldered jars and fragments of flared rim tripartite bowls. The general impression is that decoration is slightly more profile on sherds in the ditch compared to that from the adjacent pits. There are certainly a wide range of fingertip decorated coarseware shoulder sherds, as well as finewares with grooved horizontal and diagonal lines, and even punched-dot decorated chevrons. Whether or not these tendencies have a chronological dimension is less clear at present. It may be that some of the pottery from the ditch is slightly earlier than that from the pits, though this is very hard to prove without absolute dating. Given the vessel forms, and presence of foot-ring and pedestal bases, plus the relative frequency of decoration, it is clear, however, that this assemblage is of Early Iron Age date.

Rectangular enclosure (F.523 and F.555): The enclosure yielded 102 sherds weighing 1417g. The most significant assemblage derived F.535 [1222.1], which included 19 refitting fragments of a partially intact Late Iron Age bowl, decorated with burnished vertical lines on the belly. The vessel was tempered with sand and grog, and although handmade, was similar in form to wheel-made 'belgic' vessels from south Cambridgeshire (particular those from the Park and Ride side of the site). Other grog tempered sherds were also recovered from the enclosure, along with two wheel made vessel fragments. In terms of content, composition and fabric representation, the rest of the assemblage was remarkably similar to that from the pits, with a number of flint and sand tempered Early Iron Age-type wares, and even a foot-ring base. This material is presumably residual, but may testify to the scale 'old' surface refuse still remnant in the Late Iron Age topsoil.

Transect 1 through Cluster 1 (F.191, F.193, F.266, F.291, F.308, F.309, F.315, F.318, F.378 and F.363): This sample transect originally included the pottery from pits F.990, F.991, F.992, F.1110, F.1112, F.1114 and F.1164. However, these are now to be discussed under Pit Cluster 2 (below), because of the decision to extend the sample and examine all the pottery from this single spatially discrete pit cluster. As such, the sub-assemblage considered here includes just 524 sherds weighing 3908g. The condition of the pottery was similar to that recovered from the adjacent boundary ditch, with contexts yielding mixed assemblages representing fragments from multiple different vessels in different stages of fragmentation and abrasion. Only two partial vessels profiles were recovered: a slack shouldered jar and an ovoid tub-shaped vessel – both from F.318. Aside from a few fingertip decorated rims and shoulder sherds, plus a single example of a grooved chevron motif and two sherds with square-punch marks (non-refitting but from the same vessel and found in different pits – F.226 and F.191), there were few obvious Early Iron Age-type traits (one pedestal base, and only two slightly T-shaped rims). This material may therefore be slightly later in date than that from the ditch, perhaps fourth century BC (?). This argument will need testing, however, by radiocarbon dating.

Transect 2 through Cluster 3 (F.305, F.312, F.314, F.330, F.335, F.352, F.443, F.445, F.491, F.492, F.851 and F.937): The pits in this transect yielded 684 sherds weighing 6096g. In general the pottery was similar in character to that from Transect 1, although there were more partial vessel profiles and more diagnostic Early Iron Age-traits (foot-ring and pedestal bases: F.335, F.352; flanged rims: F.335, F.445 and F491; fingertip decorated shoulder sherds: F.330, F.335 and 352; and flared rim tripartite bowls: F. 330).

A further set of pits were looked at in Cluster 3 that had formed around a possible structure were also assessed (F.260, F.288, F.350, F.379, F.390, F.396, F.379, F.404, F.412 and F.464). This group of pits yielded 723 sherds weighing 7316g. For the most part, the material was similar in character and composition to that from transects. Early Iron Age-type traits were found in a number of features, including foot-ring bases in F.260, F.397, an omphalos base in F.412, and various fingertip-decorated coarsewares sherds (rims and shoulders). The largest assemblage derived from F.350, which yielded over 2kg of pottery. This included the partial profiles of several Early Iron vessels, including two marked shouldered jars with hollowed necks decorated with fingertip impressions on their rims and shoulders. This feature assemblage may be slightly earlier than the others in the pit group (sixth or fifth century BC?), and is possibly contemporary with the material from the site's boundary ditch to the west. Again, this requires testing by radiocarbon dating.

Transect 3 through Cluster 4 (F.501, F.505, F.518, F.561, F581, F.582, F583, F.584, F.599, F.600, F.603, F.631, F.642, F.643, and F.669): The pits in this transect yielded 767 sherds weighing 11878g. Again, the material was similar in character to that from Transects 1 and 2, although the condition of the pottery was slightly better, and sherds were generally larger. The material compositions were also similar, with fragments of many different vessels represented in each pit deposit. Early Iron Age type vessel-traits were again present but not plentiful: various forms of finger-tipping; foot-ring and pedestal bases (F.518, F.581 and F.584); T-shaped rims (F.501, F.583, F.584 and F.603); tripartite jars and vessels with marked shouldered and hollowed necks

(F.518 and F.596). However, there were shell-tempered Scored Ware sherds in pits F.518 and F.582, which would imply a slight later date post-350 BC. These may be fairly early examples of a ceramic style more common to the lower Ouse Valley, and the East Midlands more broadly. 'True' Scored Wares are prolific in Iron Age assemblages in the Cam Valley, and may therefore have been acquired though intra-regional exchange networks.

Cluster 2 (F.422, F.990, F.991, F.1073, F.1076, F.1077, F.1078, F.1085, F.1098, F.1109, F.1110, F.1112, F.1113, F.1114, F.1131, F.1136, F.1139, F.1140, F.1164 and F.1173): Pottery from this pit group was examined to assess how 'homogenous' pit assemblages were within spatially discrete clusters. A refitting exercise was also undertaken to assess the potential for establishing material connections between pits. In total, the group yielded 1116 sherds weighing 7917g. Unsurprisingly (given its location), the material was very similar in character to that from Transect 1 and Pits 4. The pottery may appropriately be described as 'transitional' displaying both Early and Middle Iron Age-type traits, perhaps suggesting a fourth century BC date. More significantly, the refitting exercise demonstrated that there were numerous material connections between the pits (eight different cross features connections being established). This implies that the pits were broadly contemporary, and were probably backfilled with material drawn from the same pre-pit context. It also suggests that there is some material 'coherency' to these spatial discrete clusters – something which requires further investigation.

A small group of pits associated with Cluster 2 but situated slightly north were also studied (F.540, F.541, F.542, F.546, F.547, F.548, F.549 and F.550). This sample group originally included the pottery from pits F.442, F.1098, F.1131, F.1136 and F.1140. However, these are now to be discussed under Cluster 2 (above), because of the decision to extend the sample and examine all the pottery from this single spatially discrete group. As such, the assemblage reviewed here now comprises just 75 sherds weighing 997g. This included very few diagnostic sherds; although a pedestal base (F.542) and chevron decorated fineware sherd (F.550) were recovered - both characteristic of the latter part of the Early Iron Age.

With the exception of the Late Iron Age pottery from the rectangular enclosure, all the material can be dated to the end of the Early Iron Age/very beginning of the Middle Iron Age *c.* 500-300 BC. This is the same dating bracket given to the bulk of the pottery from the Park and Ride site. As outlined above, closer resolution on the chronology is difficult, though there is the potential for refinement through targeted programmes of radiocarbon dating. An initial attempt was made to radiocarbon date the food residue from fragments of pottery from four different features; F.262, F.646, F.350, and F.1160. Unfortunately only one of these samples produced enough carbon for a date, F.262, 393-209 calBC. In general terms, however, this is clearly an exceptionally large group of later prehistoric pottery. Size alone ensures that this assemblage is of regional significance, although there are many other features which make it important and worthy of special attention: the number of partial vessel profiles, the preservation of residues, the potential for refitting and studies of deposition, as well as functional analysis using rim diameter and vessel volume data. The assemblage is also important because it straddles a major ceramic transition which coincides with widespread changes in the settlement landscape of the Cam Valley. As such, the potential for analysis to address a range of issues both pertinent to the site and regional ceramic studies are significant. What direction this takes will depend upon the broader themes tackled by this project.

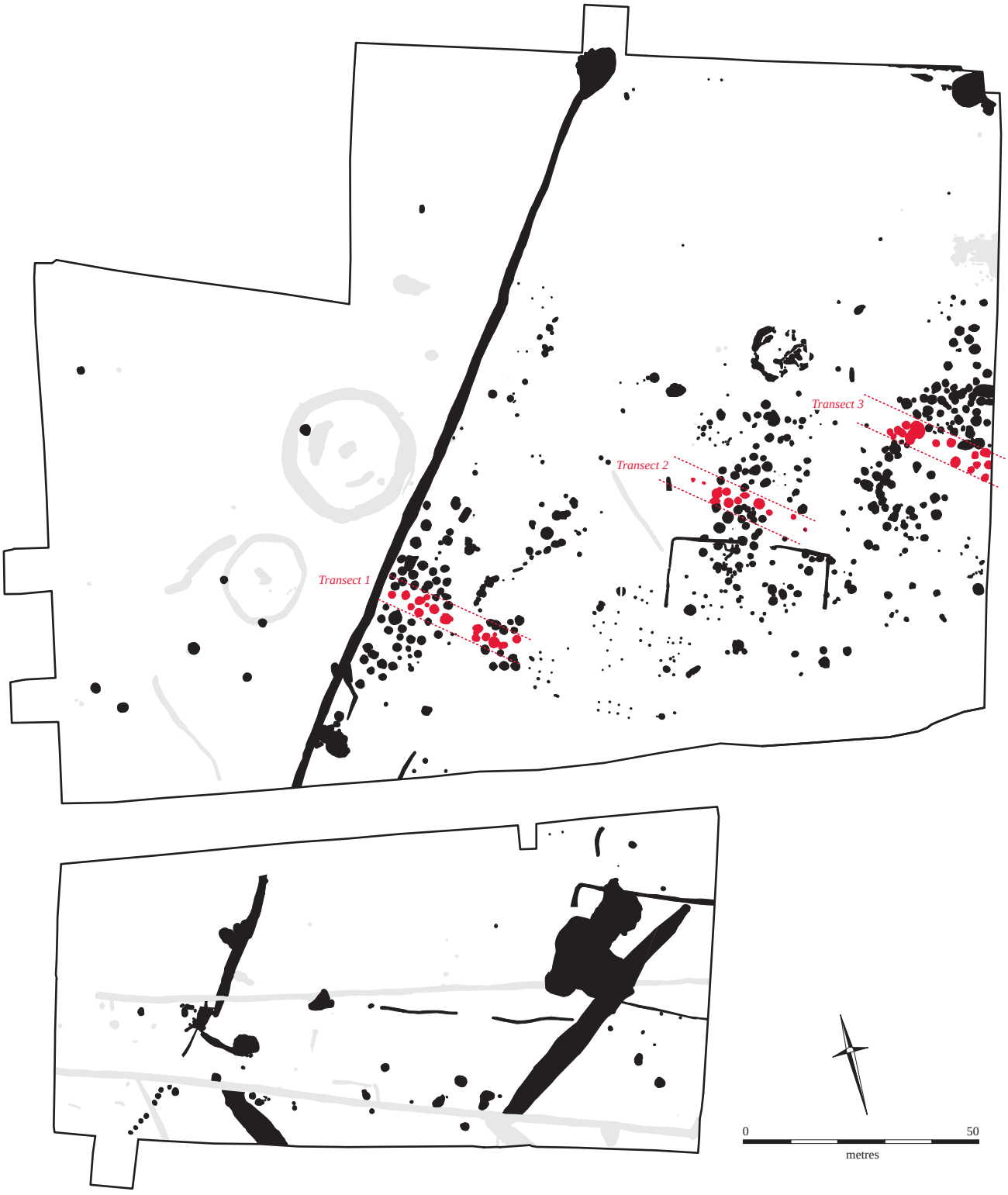


Figure 24. Plan of the pottery transects

Area A and B assemblage

The excavations of *Areas A* and *B* yielded a total of 634 sherds (8640g) of handmade later prehistoric pottery, with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13.6g. With the exception of a small group of Late Bronze Age sherds (*c.* 1110-800 BC), the assemblage dates to the Iron Age, with the bulk of pottery belonging to the Middle Iron Age tradition, *c.* 350-50 BC. However, a small Early Iron Age component (*c.* 800-350 BC) was also identified, alongside a few grog tempered sherds of possible Late Iron Age origin, *c.* 50 BC-AD 50.

The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery

A total of 47 sherds (203g) of Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from 22 contexts relating to 18 different features (*Area A*: 15 sherds, 70g; *Area B*: 32 sherds, 133g). The material was highly fragmented, with a MSW of just 4.3g (87% measuring less than 4cm in size). Nearly half the pottery (19 sherds, 84g) was residual, with no feature yielding more than ten sherds (Table 21).

Feature No.	Feature type	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Residual?	Notes
189	Ditch	1	6	EIA	Y	-
1642	Ditch	2	7	LBA and EIA	Y	-
114	Ditch	2	7	EIA		-
156	Ditch	1	1	LBA	Y	-
1447	Ditch	1	3	EIA	Y	-
1647	Ditch	7	34	EIA	Y	Decorated sherds
100	Pit	9	14	EIA		-
110	Pit	1	1	EIA		-
111	Pit	1	9	EIA		-
1715	Pit	2	17	EIA	Y	Rim sherd
1734	Pit	1	4	EIA	Y	-
108	Posthole	1	7	EIA		-
1442	Quarry pit	2	5	EIA	Y	Decorated sherd
187	Tree-throw	1	2	LBA		-
172	Ditch (irreg.)	2	25	EIA		-
	Surface find	1	4	LBA		-
1726	Ditch/Roundhouse gully (?)	1	1	LBA or EIA	Y	-
157	Ditch	1	6	EIA	Y	-
120	Posthole (part of 4-post structure)	10	50	LBA		Base sherd
TOTAL	-	*47*	*203*	-	-	-

Table 21: Basic quantification of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery

The assemblage was characterised by pottery in predominantly flint tempered fabrics, with those dating to the Early Iron Age displaying a combination of flint and sand. The only feature sherds recovered were a single Early Iron Age rim from pit F.1715, displaying an internal bevel and externally expanded lip, and a pinched Late Bronze Age base from posthole F.12, in a flint and grog tempered fabric. The only other diagnostic sherds of note were residual finds from quarry pit F.1142 and ditch F.1647. The former yielded an abraded body sherd with punched dot decoration and grooved diagonal lines. From the latter was recovered seven refitting sherds belonging to an angular shouldered fineware bowl decorated with grooved horizontal lines on, and immediately above, the carination.

The Middle Iron Age pottery

Areas A and *B* yielded a combined total of 587 sherds (8437g) of Middle Iron Age-type pottery, with a MSW of 14.4g. The vast majority was recovered from *Area A*, whose assemblage comprised 529 sherds (8224g). This material was in good condition, displaying a relatively high MSW of 15.5g, with 38% of sherds measuring over 4cm in size (70 sherds refitted and 44 sherds (628g) residual). The pottery was recovered from 93 contexts relating to 36 features – major assemblage (>500g of pottery) derived from ditch F. 1608 and pits F.1509, F.1702, and F.1719 (Table 22). By contrast, the assemblage from *Area B* was highly fragmented; most features yielding small scrappy assemblages, with a MSW of just 3.7g. In total, *Area B* yielded only 58 sherds (213g), with 95% measuring less than 4cm in size. The pottery was recovered from 13 contexts relating to six features – most material deriving from Enclosure I ditch F.189 (Table 23).

In general, the pottery was dominated by sherds in dense sandy fabrics typical of Middle/Later Iron Age assemblages from southern Cambridgeshire. These were accompanied by a small group of shelly wares; sherds with voids from burnt out vegetable material (also with sand in the clay matrix - quite unlike the Saxon wares), and sherds with chalk inclusions. In addition, there were seven sherds in grog-tempered fabrics; four of which (from pit F.1719, *Area A*) contained a combination of grog and shell. None of these were wheel-turned, though it is *possible* that those from F.1719 - all from the same large jar - belong to the Late Iron Age tradition, *c.* 50 BC-AD 50. That being said, there were no other diagnostic ceramics of this period from either area (i.e. combed sherds, rilled sherds, cordoned vessels or wheel-made 'belgic' ceramics).

Feature No.	Feature type	Feature group	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Residual?	Notes
1642	Ditch	Enclosure III	40	429	MIA		
1608	Ditch	Enclosure II	38	1034	MIA		Sherds join with pit F.1509
1727	Ditch		12	91	MIA		
1402	Ditch		1	5	MIA	Y	
1409	Ditch		1	19	MIA	Y	
1504	Ditch		4	21	MIA	Y	
1647	Ditch		3	3	MIA	Y	
1662	Ditch		5	59	MIA	Y	
1749	Ditch		1	9	MIA	Y	
1550	Ditch		3	16	MIA		
1669	Ditch		22	168	MIA		
1562	Ditch		6	121	MIA		
1509	Pit	Pit cluster 1	26	1017	MIA		Sherds join with ditch F.1608. Two complete vessel profiles - pots singled for formal treatment in deposition
1705	Pit	Pit Group 1	12	209	MIA		
1706	Pit	Pit Group 1	18	250	MIA		
1718	Pit	Pit Group 1	31	317	MIA		
1709	Pit	Pit Group 2	48	480	MIA		
1721	Pit	Pit Group 2	72	383	MIA		
1644	Pit	Pit Group 3	4	14	MIA		
1664	Pit	Pit Group 3	1	13	MIA		
1673	Pit	Pit Group 3	4	44	MIA		
1682	Pit	Pit Group 3	12	55	MIA		
1689	Pit	Pit Group 3	3	46	MIA		
1563	Pit		2	8	MIA		
1607	Pit		4	217	MIA	Y	
1671	Pit		10	144	MIA		Sherd 'late La Tène-style' decorated pottery
1702	Pit		93	2041	MIA		
1707	Pit		2	19	MIA		
1710	Pit		6	111	MIA		
1717	Pit		1	23	MIA		
1719	Pit		18	562	MIA		
1734	Pit		9	201	MIA	Y	
1544	Posthole		1	1	MIA		
1699	SFB		13	87	MIA	Y	
1596	Grave		1	<1	MIA	Y	
1561	Waterhole		2	7	MIA	Y	
TOTAL			529	8224			

Table 22: Basic quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery

Feature No.	Feature type	Feature group	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Residual?	Notes
186	Ditch	Enclosure 1	4	11	MIA		
189	Ditch	Enclosure 1	47	193	MIA		
114	Ditch		1	0	MIA		
115	Pit		3	4	MIA		
122	Pit		1	3	MIA		
179	Pit		1	0	MIA		
-	Surface finds		1	2	MIA		
TOTAL			*58*	*213*			

Table 23: Basic quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery

Based on the total number of different rims and bases, the assemblage is estimated to comprise a minimum of 81 vessels (75 from *Area A*; 6 from *Area B*). Of these 28, were sufficiently intact to established form – the count including two complete profiles of pots from pit F.1509 (one of which has a post-firing drilled base, refitting with fragments from Enclosure II, F.1608). The vessel forms comprised the usual range of slack and round-shouldered ovoid jars, slightly globular bowls, and small jars/tubs with no distinct neck-zone. Most of the pots were small-mouthed vessels with rim diameters measuring 10-14cm (18 examples). In fact, out of the 26 measurable vessel rims (all from *Area A*), only four had mouth diameters exceeding 20cm. Carbonized residues were recorded on the rims of six measurable vessels in total, all of which displayed small-mouths (11-14cm). Overall, residues were identified on 40 sherds (883g) in the assemblage; many suitable for radiocarbon dating (particularly the food crusts on vessels from pit F.1509, pit F.1710, and Enclosure III ditch F.1642).

Decoration comprised fingertip, fingernail and tool applications on the rim-top of un-burnished vessels. Vertical scoring was also recorded on several body sherds. This is unlike the applications associated with the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsdon 1992), and in some instances, may have occurred incidentally through heavy surface wiping (sherds all being sandy wares). Only one decorated burnished sherd of late 'La Tène-style' pottery was recovered. This was ornamented with an arc of carefully impressed dimples. The sherd was found in pit F.1671, and although the form of the pot is uncertain, the decoration dates it between the second and first centuries BC.

By contemporary standards, this is a relatively modest sized assemblage of Iron Age pottery, with a date range likely to fall between c. 350-50 BC. With the possible exception of a few grog tempered sherds, it forms an homogenous group of Middle Iron Age-type material, whose forms and fabrics find wide parallel in surrounding assemblages from the south Cambridgeshire landscape, at sites including Trumpington Park and Ride (Brudenell forthcoming), Glebe Farm (Brudenell 2011a), Clay Farm (Brudenell forthcoming), and Duxford (Percival 2011). What makes this assemblage unusual, however, is that there is no obvious Late Iron Age/'belgic' component present in this group. The condition of the pottery from *Area A* is also very good, with a number of partial and complete vessel profiles with measurable rims and evidence of use ware (residues, limestone, evidence of pre- and post-breakage modifications). In other words, it appears to be a well preserved, 'pristine' Middle Iron Age assemblage. Chronologically then, it will prove very useful for charting broader transformations in the character of the ceramic repertoire across the Iron Age at Trumpington and the Cam Valley in general. It particular, it offers the opportunity to further our understanding of the production, use and deposition of Middle Iron Age-type ceramics, and contrast these pattern with those emerging for the Early and Late Iron Age.

The Flint *L. Billington*

The total flint assemblage from the excavations has been quantified in the assessment of the early prehistoric flintwork (see above Table 5). Analysis of the worked flint from the later features on the site, particularly the Iron Age features in *Area C*, identified a distinctive and substantial later prehistoric flint assemblage that appears to relate to the production and use of flint tools during the Iron Age. Although the assemblage is fairly substantial it is thinly distributed, being derived in small numbers from numerous features. In no instances were coherent dumps of working waste or large assemblages encountered and it seems that the flintwork was incorporated into deposits rich in other artefacts such as pottery and animal bone before becoming deposited into cut features. As these features also inevitably contain residual early prehistoric flint (see above), and in the absence of full phasing of the site, it is impossible to offer a precise quantification of the size of the late prehistoric assemblage, a provisional estimate would be that over 50% (500+) of the flints from *Area C* are later prehistoric in date. The worked flint assemblage not derived from early prehistoric features is quantified by type in table 24.

This report discusses the technological and typological traits of the later prehistoric flint as recognised from the entire assemblage. In the absence of full phasing of the site selected attributes of a sample of Iron Age features are presented in table 25 to illustrate the technological characteristics of the later prehistoric material. This sample is made up of the pits which were selected for pottery analysis (see Brudenell above), and contain pottery of Early/Middle Iron Age date. Forty four of these pits produced a total of 126 worked flints.

The later prehistoric flintwork is made up exclusively of material derived from secondary gravel sources. In general this material is comparable to the material described above in the context of the early prehistoric flint. However, the selection of raw material appears to have been much less discriminating in the later prehistoric assemblage and poor quality nodules with frequent flaws were often utilised. There is also clear evidence for the recycling of earlier struck flint in the form of nine pieces with retouch cutting recorticated surfaces.

The condition of the assemblage is comparable to the earlier material discussed above although a greater proportion is in fresh condition. There were no clear cases where the later prehistoric flint was recorticated, this is reflected in the low percentage of recorticated pieces in the Iron Age pit sample (11.9%) compared with the assemblage as a whole (30%).

	TRM10 A	**TRM10 B**	**TRM10 C**	**TRM11**	**total**
Chips	38	11	18	13	80
irregular waste	7	6	98	3	111
Flake	54	72	626	68	752
narrow flake	8	6	19	3	33
Blade	6	2	48	13	56
Bladelet	1	4	6	4	11
blade like flake	4	3	14	9	30
rejuventation flake		1	1	2	4
polished axe flake			1		1
end scraper	3		6	1	9
side scraper			1		1
sub circular scraper	1				1
thumbnail scraper	2	1	2		5
end and side scraper	1				1
horseshoe scraper			1	1	1
unclassified scraper			1		1
flake knife			1		1
Fabricator			1		1
barbed and tanged arrowhead			1		1
other arrowhead			1		1
polished flint axe			1		1
retouched flake			20		20
bifacially flaked tool			1		1
retouched natural flake			14		14
unclassified core	1	1	20	1	23
single platform flake core		1	13	2	16
two platofrm flake core	1		2	2	5
multiple platform flake core	1		2		3
single platform blade/narrow flake core			6	2	8
two platform blade/narrow flake core			1		1
multiple platform flake core			1		1
opposed platform core	1				1
keeled core			2		2
discoidal core			1		1

levallois core		1			1
core fragment	1	1	6	1	9
retouched core			1		1
minimally worked core/tested nodule	2	4	17		23
core on a flake	1		2		3
Hammerstone			2		2
Totals	**133**	**114**	**958**	**125**	**1330**

Table 24: Quantification of the flint assemblage from Trumpington Meadows, excluding material from demonstrably early prehistoric contexts

Recent years have seen a substantial improvement in our understanding of the the general technological characteristics of later prehistoric flintwork (Ford *et al.* 1984; Herne 1991; Ballin 2002; Humphrey 2007; McLaren 2010). In summary, post Early Bronze Age flint working is characterised by an expedient flake based technology where thick and often irregular flakes are detached with a hard hammer from simple cores made of local, often poor quality raw materials. Evidence for a lack of skill or concern in the form of knapping errors is common and striking platform preparation is very rare or absent. Retouched tools are restricted to a few simple forms such as scrapers and informally retouched flakes and can be made on non-flake (core or natural) blanks.

These traits can be clearly observed in the material. Squat hard hammer flakes with obtuse platform angles are common as are irregular and multi-platform cores. The large number of pieces of irregular waste is a result both of the poor quality of raw material and the aggressive direct hard hammer percussion mode used to work cores. Errors in the form of hinged flake terminations and siret fractures are a frequent occurrence. Incipient cones of percussion where hammer blows have been misplaced are particularly common, occurring on nearly 8% of all pieces from the Iron Age pit sample. Platform preparation in the form of trimming or faceting is absent and a very large proportion of removals have a natural, cortical striking platform (34.2% of the Iron Age pit sample).

	total worked	**126**
condition	recorticated (%)	*11.9*
	burnt (%)	*3.2*
cortex coverage on dorsal surface of unretouched removals	n.	91
	100% (%)	*7.7*
	over 75% (%)	*5.5*
	25-75% (%)	*23.1*
	under 25% (%)	*38.4*
	none (%)	*25.3*
striking platforms of unretouched removals	n.	79
	plain (%)	*52*
	marginal (%)	*8.9*
	> scar (%)	*5.1*
	cortical (%)	*34.2*
	dihedral (%)	*0*
	faceted (%)	*0*
	finely faceted (%)	*0*
	shattered (%)	*1.3*
	% all platforms with dorsal trimming or abrasion	*5.1*
terminations of unretouched removals	n.	76
	feathered/normal (%)	*78.9*
	hinged (%)	*15.8*
	plunged (%)	*5.3*
dorsal scar direction on complete unretouched removals	n.	60
	single (%)	*81.7*
	multiple (%)	*18.3*
	opposed (%)	*0*
	incipient cones of percussion present (%)	*7.9*
	irregular waste (%)	*8.7*
	retouched (%)	*8.7*
	utilised (%)	*7*
	cores (%)	*6.3*

Table 25: Selected non-metric attributes of worked flint assemblages from the sample of Iron Age pits

The assemblage as a whole (excluding early prehistoric contexts) includes a fairly low proportion of retouched tools making up 4.4% of the assemblage. Although it is difficult to quantify, amongst the later prehistoric material this proportion seems to be substantially higher, as seen in the proportion of retouched material in the Iron Age pit sample which makes up 8.7% of the assemblage. Alongside these retouched pieces are a large number of flints with macroscopically visible use wear. These made up 7% of the Iron Age pit sample assemblage and this is likely to be a considerable underestimate as use often leaves no macroscopically visible traces and edge damage will have obscured use wear on some pieces.

The later prehistoric retouched tools are characterised by their informality and are difficult to classify under traditional terminologies. Blank selection was expedient and flakes of varied morphologies were used as well as chunks of irregular waste and cores. Particularly striking is the presence of 14 retouched pieces (almost a quarter of all retouched tools) manufactured on naturally fractured flints which provided convenient supports for tools. All of the later prehistoric tools are characterised by direct retouch, probably performed using a hard hammer. There is a total absence of the invasive pressure flaking that is such a feature of Early Bronze Age technologies. Although an attempt has been made to classify the tools in terms of standard types (e.g. end scrapers), the types tend to grade into one another. There are, however, distinctions to be made between tools that appear to have been intended for cutting or scraping. A particularly distinctive characteristic is the presence of two hammerstones and twelve other pieces including flakes, cores and irregular chunks which have extremely battered surfaces suggestive of use as pounders on a hard material such as stone.

Assessment of the flint assemblage has identified a substantial later prehistoric worked flint assemblage. In the absence of other notable Middle or Late Bronze Age phases of activity on the site and its close association with Early/Middle Iron Age contexts this material appears to represent the working and use of flint tools into the Iron Age. Whilst Middle and Late Bronze Age flintwork has seen considerable attention in recent years (e.g. Herne 1991; Ballin 2002; McLaren 2010) Iron Age flintwork remains relatively poorly understood. A series of papers by Jodie Humphrey (Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2004; Humphrey 2007) have demonstrated the widespread existence of flint assemblages from Iron Age settlements and have set out in detail some of the characteristics of such assemblages (Humphrey 2007: 145).

The assemblage contains a high proportion of tools and utilised pieces and appears to represent clear evidence for the use of flint for a variety of domestic tasks. The expediency of production suggests that flintworking was carried out in an *ad hoc* manner to provide tools for specific purposes with little evidence for the curation or maintenance of tools. Whilst the restricted range and *ad hoc* production of flint tools in later prehistory is generally attributed to the increased importance of metal tools in later prehistory (e.g. Ford *et al.* 1984) other researchers have emphasised the declining importance of flint working in social terms (Edmonds 1995; Humphrey and Young 1999). Whatever the mechanism behind the changes to lithic technology in later prehistory, it appears that at a regional level communities in some areas were still making regular use of flint well into the Iron Age whilst in other areas post Middle Bronze Age flintwork is virtually non-existent. This can be clearly seen in Cambridgeshire where it is very difficult to associate any worked flint with Fen edge late Bronze Age and Iron Age sites at Over and Bradley Fen (Evans *et al.* forthcoming; Knight *et al*. forthcoming) whilst other sites including St Ives (Pollard 1996) and Trumpington Meadows appear to clearly demonstrate Iron Age flint use.

Human Bone *N. Dodwell*

Nine articulated skeletons, three partially articulated skeletons and forty-nine disarticulated skeletal elements believed to date to the Iron Age were identified in *Area C*. Two of the skeletons were buried in formal graves (one accompanied by grave goods) one of which lay

to the west of the main boundary ditch (F.287). The remaining had been buried in pits. Seven of the disarticulated limb shafts had been modified in some manner (gnawed, split, cut or polished) and at least one had been made into a tool.

An inventory of all of the human remains has been made and where it has been possible to determine, an age and sex has been attributed. Sex of adults was assessed using the sexually dimorphic traits on the skull and pelvis (Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994). Age of immature individuals was determined by metrical data (Schaefer et al 2009) and where possible the stages of dental development and eruption (Ubelaker 1989). The age of adult individuals was determined by the stage of epithyseal fusion, the pattern of molar attrition (Brothwell 1981) and, where possible by changes to the auricular surface and the pubic symphysis (Lovejoy et al. 1985 and Brooks & Suchey 1990). Aging the disarticulated elements was more problematic given that most of the limb bones were missing their epithyseal ends; these have therefore had to be aged as older subadult/adult although in main the robustness of the muscle attachments suggests that they are probably adult.

The following age categories have been used:
Foetus/neonate <6mos
Infant 0-4years
Juvenile 5-12 years
Subadult 13-18years
Young adult 19-25years
Middle adult 26-44years
Mature adult 45 years +

There may be overlaps between categories, such as subadult/adult or a broad category, such as adult where there is insufficient evidence. Any pathological changes and any modifications have also been noted.

The skeletons are generally well preserved with over 75% of elements surviving although many of the elements, particularly the skull and bones from the torso are fragmentary. The exception to this is F.200 where only the torso and fragments of the right arm could be examined. Amongst the disarticulated limb bones most are missing their proximal and distal articulating ends. The cortical surfaces of all of the surviving elements is abraded and etched by rootlets.

The Inhumations

A total of nine skeletons were identified. Two of these, F.200 and F.300 were buried in formal graves which were seemingly isolated, with the remaining individuals recovered from pits. One of the pits, F.616 contained the bodies of two individuals; a neonate and an adult female. Information regarding the age and sex of each individual, any pathological changes observed and the position of the body is presented below in table 26.

Feature	**Skeleton**	**Grave type**	**Age & sex**	**Body position***	**Pathological changes**	**Comments**
F.200	[700]	grave	Older juvenile/young subadult	SW-NE.? crouched	n/o	In grave. V. poorly preserved.
F.300	[904]	grave	Young adult female	NE-SSW flexed on right side	calculus	Fe bracelet & jet pendent
F.310	[900]	pit	Older middle adult ? male	S-N crouched on left side	OA spine, ?RA hands & feet &	An extra adult ?♀

Feature	Skeleton	Grave type	Age & sex	Body position*	Pathological changes	Comments
					cervical spine (no dens in C2), fractured right clavicle. Odd pathology on the skull; pseudo blade injury	skull, SF.194 (caries, abscess, calculus)
F.339	[938]	pit	Neonate	N-S prone	n/o	Fragment of disarticulated adult parietal in pit
F.493	[1165]	pit	Older middle/mature adult female	E-W crouched on right side	AMTL, caries, OA in cervical vertebrae, NSPI r. lower leg	Neonate prox. humerus recovered - (faunal assemblage checked & no further immature bone identified)
F.616	[1419]	pit	Adult female	?W-E flexed on right side, slightly prone	OA in spine, AMTL, calculus, periodontal disease	Animal bone found near skull - ?deliberate association
	? [1380]		Neonate (38-40wks)		n/o	
F.1016	[1829]	pit	Young infant (6mos.-18mos±6mos.)	SE-NW, crouched on l. side	n/o	?on a platform Discrepancies for age (limb metrics v dentition)
F.1320	[2327]	pit	Young middle adult female	E-W, flexed legs, on right side, torso twisted	n/o	Awkward body position

Table 26: Summary table of Iron Age Burials, *position of the head recorded first

In addition to the articulated bodies that were recognised on site, a further three pits, F.353, F.464 and F.518 contained numerous neonate elements that were only identified when the faunal assemblage was examined and may have originally been articulated burials (Table 27).

Feature	Intervention No.	Age	Elements	Comments
F.353	[991.2]	Neonate (38-40wks)	Right femur, tibia, humerus, left tibia & fibula,arm & l. tibia	
F.464	[1183.3]	Neonate (36-38wks)	Both humerii, right radius, ulna & illium, both femora, tibiae & fibulae, 5 ribs	An additional r. neonate radius
F.518	[1204.1]	Neonate (40wks+)	Skull, r. distal radius & left femur	

Table 27: Neonates (Iron Age?) not identified on site and may have been articulated.

Disarticulated material

Although the deposition of disarticulated human elements in features is a phenomenon commonly observed in the Iron Age it is a practice which appears to have its origins in the Bronze Age (e.g. Clay Farm and Bradley Fen). However, for this assessment until all of the features containing disarticulated elements have been dated it is assumed that they are Iron Age in date. The table below (Table 28) presents information regarding element, age, sex and any pathologies or modifications observed.

Several general points can be made:

- If one considers the refitting skull bones in F.260 as a single element, forty-nine disarticulated elements of human bone were recovered from thirty four features, all of them pits. Provisional analysis of the material from the adjacent excavations at the Park and Ride site found a similar number of disarticulated elements.

- Most of the pits at Trumpington Meadows where disarticulated material occurred produced a single element, however, several elements were recovered from five pits; two elements were recovered F.494 and F.731, three elements from F.646, and F. 262 and F.335 had five and six disarticulated elements respectively. The six hand bones from the upper fill of pit F.335 may have been articulated.
- Two of the disarticulated elements were recovered from pits that contained an articulated individual (F.339 and F.493).
- Initial plotting of the elements suggests no obvious relationship between the features with disarticulated elements and the articulated bodies in graves or pits e.g. several fragments of disarticulated bone (radius, clavicle, ribs and a metacarpal) were recovered from the fill of a pit, F.262 which is adjacent to F.310 a pit containing an articulated burial. It is worth noting that the disarticulated bone does *not* derive from this skeleton.
- Although some skull fragments were recovered limb bones, specifically limb shafts dominate the assemblage.
- At least seven elements have been modified in some way and there are examples of axially splitting of limb shafts, incising and polishing (see below for more detail). There is also some evidence of animal gnawing.

Feature	Context	Element	Age/sex	Comments
F.260	837.3	frontal	Young adult ?female	All elements refit with each other. *cribra orbitalia* in both orbits
		Parietals, temporals, occipital		
F.262	839.26	l. radius	Adult*	
	839.27	l. clavicle (y.adult*), l. 1st metacarpal, x2 ribs		
F.266	846.1	lumbar vertebra	adult	Schmorl's node
F.335	932.1	2x capals, 2x metatarsals, 2 x distal phalanges	adult	May have originally been articulated. 1g calcined human bone recovered from pit
F.339	924.2	Frag. of skull	adult	Parietal. In pit with neonate burial
F.346	985.1	l. fibula shaft	adult	
F.350	989.1	x 2 small skull frags.		Do not refit
F.379	1029.1	r. femur	neonate	
F.385	1035.2	Skull frag.	Older subadult/adult	
F.390	1042.1	?ulna shaft	Older subadult/adult	
F.396	1047.4	Skull frag.	Older subadult/adul	
F.412	1067.6	l. scapula	Neonate (or younger)	
F.424	1080.1	fibula shaft	Older subadult/adult	
F.464	1183.3	r. radius	neonate	In association with a near complete neonate (table 26)
F.485	1155.1	r femur shaft	adult	Split longitudinally, ?worked point
F.494	1166.1	l. ulna	neonate	
	1166.2	l. (?) femur shaft	adult	Polished/worked end
F.508	1182.1	?ulna shaft		
F.532	1095.1	l. femur shaft	adult	Lots of root/insect etching
F.553	1261.1	l. fibula shaft	adult	
F.575	1295.1	l. femur	neonate	
F.584	1497.3	Skull frag	Infant/juvenile	parietal
F.603	1325.1	r. femur shaft	adult	animal gnawing
F.630	1365.1	l. tibia shaft	adult	Split axially, animal gnawing
F.646	1385.1	r. femur shaft	adult	?axially spliting
	1385.3	r. radius shaft & frag. of skull	Adult	Occipital. Radius split axially. Sample taken for C14 dating.
F.704	1474.1	l. metatarsal	adult	Distal end lost pm (recent)

Feature	Context	Element	Age/sex	Comments
F.731	1484.5	r. ulna shaft	adult	Possible chop mark, ? polished point. Animal gnawing
	1484.6	r. tibia shaft	adult	? worked/polished point
F.831	1565.1	u/s femur shaft	adult	?woked polished point
F.1010	1740.1	Skull frag.	adult	Occipital
F.1049	1816.1	l. pelvis	Young adult female	
F.1078	1868.4	cervical vertebra	adult	
F.1104	1912.1	u/s radius mid shaft	Older subadult/adult	
F.1109	1922.2	l. rib	Older subadult/adult	
F.1297	2251.10	l. femur shaft	adult	

Table 28: Disarticulated human bone from Iron Age Features.

Modified human bone

There are seven examples of disarticulated human skeletal elements that have been modified; split, polished/worked, incised or gnawed by animals. Four are adult sized femur shafts that have been split longitudinally (F.494, F.485, F.630 and F.831). The small fragment of femur from F.831 also had a worked, polished point and F.485 displayed evidence of the initial stages of point making. The most convincing example of modification is the femur shaft from pit F.494, which has a polished point at one end and small parallel incisions, possibly made by a knife to remove soft tissue, along the anterior of the shaft. The whole bone has a very polished feel suggestive of handling. A near identical 'tool' was identified at the Park and Ride site where a femur shaft had been split and had a polished point (Hinman 2004). The distal end of the right radius in F.646 has been split axially whilst the bone was green (fresh). Evidence of animal gnawing and puncture marks were observed on the end of the femur shaft in F.603, the tibia shaft in F.630 and the ulna shaft in F.731. The latter also displayed a possible chop mark and the initial stages of point making.

Although only a small number of individuals were recovered from the pits at Trumpington Meadows it would appear that all ages were afforded this type of burial. Neonates and young infants who are often missing from the archaeological record were recovered in relatively large numbers, as they were in the adjacent Park and Ride site (Hinman 2004). At Trumpington Meadows the majority of adults buried in pits have been sexed as female (3:1). This bias towards females is also seen at the Park and Ride site (*ibid.*) and nearby at Clay Farm (Phillips and Mortimer 2012). Three miles to the southwest at Harston Mill (O'Brian 2006), all of the adult burials in pits (n=6) were sexed as female and whilst this predominance of females may simply reflect osteological biases it could reflect cultural behaviour.

Isolated, formal inhumations such as the two identified on this site are also encountered in the Iron Age and have been recorded nearby at Harston (*ibid.*), Clay Farm (Phillips and Mortimer 2012) and Linton (Clarke and Gilmour in prep.). That some individuals are being buried in pits whilst others are being buried in more formal graves is of interest and should be addressed firstly by obtaining dates on both burial types in order to see if they are contemporary or not.

With regards the disarticulated bone, two points standout. Firstly, where are these disarticulated bones coming from? Is it from earlier graves that have been disturbed, are they being deliberately incorporated into the pits, do they represent an excarnation rite? Secondly, the presence of modified human elements is intriguing; were these bones being randomly selected for modification?, were they aware that the bones were human when they were worked?, are they modified in the same way as animal elements are worked? Axial splitting of long bones in faunal remains is indicative of marrow extraction (Rajkovaca pers.com). In

order to help avoid the emotive issue of eating/working human bone and assess the material objectively these elements need to be recorded as though they were faunal remains.

Stone *S. Timberlake*

Burnt Stone

A total of 104.16 kg of burnt stone was recovered from 195 different features associated with the earlier Iron Age activity in *Area C*, the largest assemblages coming from F.386 (10.486kg), F.1080 (4.546 kg (x1 stone only)), F.813 (3.294 kg), F.638 (2.834 kg), F.913 (2.530 kg) and F.698 (2.503 kg); many of the larger fragments being composed of burnt and fragmented quernstone.

There was some evidence for the preferential selection of sandstone lithologies amongst the cobbles and waterworn pebbles collected from the local gravel horizons, in particular the much harder quartzitic sandstones (Lower Greensand and other Mesozoic sandstones, and the calcareous sandstones and the denser igneous rocks where present, pebbles smaller than about 50mm diameter were not collected). The assemblage seems fairly typical of prehistoric burnt stone, yet the large amount of heat-fractured and re-used saddle quern amongst this now seems quite typical of the Early/Middle Iron Age of the Cambridge region (Timberlake 2010). The small amount of burnt flint probably derives from the bases of hearths. Unlike the burnt stone this shows no evidence of calcination, thus immersion in water for boiling (cooking) purposes.

A total of seven Middle Iron Age features contained 13.217 kg of burnt stone consisting of 80 fragments of burnt and cracked pebbles or else rough slabs of partially burnt stone (the latter mostly composed of oolitic Lincolnshire Limestone). The largest amount (by weight) of burnt stone was associated with F.1718 (10.126kg).

On the whole the assemblages recovered are fairly typical of prehistoric burnt stone within the Cambridge area, with medium-large (<150mm diameter) size cobbles of the harder sandstones and in particular quartzitic sandstones collected from the gravels on account of their suitability as cooking stones (in particular for the purpose of boiling water), thus commonly found in basic domestic contexts. The largest feature assemblages was F.1718, an Iron Age pit containing significant amounts of burnt stone and other material culture.

Worked Stone

The assemblage examined here includes all the functional worked stone (tools and quern etc.) looked at from earlier Iron Age contexts but excludes polished stone used as personal adornments. Of particular note was the large amount of Early/Middle Iron Age saddle quern (at least 103 kg) recovered from rubbish pits and other features; much of which was subsequently broken up and re-cycled as burnt stone for boiling and cooking purposes.

Amongst the most interesting of the stone artefacts, however, was a polished stone tool which appear to have been fashioned from a broken and decorated shaft-hole implement (most probably a battle axe) of suggested Beaker/Early Bronze Age date. Rather similar examples with incised grooves cut along both the upper and/or lower edges of each side, and referred to as ‘intermediate’ or ‘intermediate-developed’ battle axe types, have been recorded by Roe

(1966: 209) from Lauder in Berwickshire, from Cookham, Berkshire (Roe in Clough and Cummins 1979: 25), as well as from Perth (Clough and Cummins 1988: 122), whilst another similar-sized/shaped axe (CORN-BA3487) manufactured from dolerite that was found in Leeds, Yorkshire is shown on the Bronze Age axe database. Just as significant as its origin is the subsequent curation of this broken axe and its possible use as a metalworking tool, far from the normal sphere of use and of manufacture of these objects. Understanding the original context of this find is clearly important here, as is the further research required on its provenance and typology.

Hammer stone

Amongst the burnt stone assemblage recovered from pit F.638 [1375.2] (<549>) was found a small waterworn cobble (95mm long x 75mm broad x 50mm deep; weight 394g) composed of sandstone. This had been used in a very perfunctory utilitarian way as a small hand-held hammerstone at either end prior to its having been burnt. This was the only such implement positively identified.

Polished groundstone tools

<7735> A very small fragment of a shaped and polished stone tool of unusual (exotic) geological provenance was recovered from the fill [1849.1] of the east-west enclosure ditch F.1065. This appears to be a small (60mm x 45mm x 15mm thick) flake weighing no more than 46g removed from the rounded edge of the side of a worked hammer or axe implement detached from the end or impact point of this tool. The rock appears to be of glaucophane or another amphibole schist, this perhaps corresponding to one of the Stone Implement Petrology Axe group types. It is possible therefore this piece comes from a shaft-hole (axe) implement.

<7664> A finely worked and decorated polished stone tool of unusual type that might have been modified from one half of a broken shaft-hole implement such as a small axe hammer or battle-axe, probably of Early Bronze Age/Beaker affinity. Recovered from a small pit (F.1005 [1771.1]) containing burnt material, the object (SF no.279) is 70mm long and 45-50mm broad (weight 290g) and is triangular in shape, with a square (45mm x 45mm) cross-section at its broadest end, a rounded 'blade' end (which has been blunted from hammering), plus evidence for working at its square flat end in the form of a 15mm diameter (and <5mm deep) median groove or split cylindrical-shaped perforation (which appears to have been worked from both sides meeting in the middle) plus considerable wear or polish resulting from the subsequent use of this object as a light pounding, burnishing or polishing tool. There remains an original faint decoration applied to each of the four edges of the lateral faces of this 'axe-shaped' implement in the form of very neatly scraped-out 2-3mm wide (and *c.* 0.5mm deep) grooves cut parallel to the edges – almost certainly a decoration of the original artefact? The divergence or splay of these grooves towards the rounded end serves only to emphasize its 'blade' form, reinforcing the idea of this being (originally) a battle axe. Some faint notching visible along one of the edges may relate to the later binding of this in a handle. Both ends have been heavily worn down; the 'blade' end as a result of its long term use for gentle pounding, the rounded blunt end for some sort of polishing or burnishing use. It seems likely this was used for some sort of craft activity, and it is tempting to suggest this had some metalworking (in this case metal finishing) function, perhaps for goldworking or else for burnishing copper or bronze axes and knives.

Stone spindle-whorl

<5347> A moderately heavy (56g) stone spindle whorl probably carved from one of the hard chalk rock horizons of the Lower – Middle Chalk sequence present in the Cambridge area (such as the Lower Chalk Totternhoe Stone or the Middle Chalk (Turonian) Melbourn Rock). The object is roughly circular and 'doughnut' shaped: 50mm in diameter and c.20mm thick with a central perforation of around 8mm diameter with an hour-glass profile which is wider (15-16mm diameter) and cone-shaped at each end – the circular striations suggesting this had evidently been worked in a semi-rotational manner with a sharp object such as a flint burin. The object <SF no.211> comes from pit F.417.

Quern and whetstone

A total of 103.67 kg of quern stone (representing at least 78 different querns) from 66 features were recovered, almost all of these being the slab-boulder type saddle querns, with very few examples of the upper rubbing

stones. Most of the quern stone was burnt, some 15kg of this in fact having being recovered from amongst the labelled burnt stone.

<4945> F.370 [992.1] Fragments (x12) of a thin slab-like saddle quern (original probably 240mm x 150mm x 30-50mm; weight 2.210 kg) with a pronounced longitudinal concavity on the upper grinding surface. The underside may also have been used as a quern – this is smooth and flat, but is now covered with a calcareous concretion. The rock is possibly a greensand (LGS?) with a calcareous cement. It is broken and extensively cracked as a result of it having been burnt.

<5004> F.380 [1036.2]. A fire-cracked fragment of saddle quern (220mm x 180mm x 100mm; weight 3.66 kg) with a highly polished (well worn) and slightly concave grinding surface (surviving area 160mm x 115mm). The original quern was probably of the flat slab type, and may have been upwards of 300mm long and 150mm wide. The lithology of the rock suggests that this was a fine grained red sandstone-siltstone, perhaps of Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) age.

<5144> F.389 [1041.3]. A small fragment of burnt and broken-up saddle quern (55mm x 45mm x 45mm thick; weight 146g). One small area of grinding surface visible – well polished. A fine – medium grained soft greensand with glauconite and lager dark lithic grains (Lower Greensand?).

<5337> F.414 [1068.1]. A small heat-broken fragment of burnt and broken up saddle quern (82mm x 24mm x 45mm thick; weight 158g). One small area of grinding visible (one original edge survives) of around 60mm x 25mm – this is flat and well worn. A medium-fine grained sandstone which may be Permian or Triassic in age.

<5581> F.459 [1129.2 + 1314]. A small fragment of a thin, slab-like saddle quern (11mm x 60mm x 24mm; weight 250g). Only one grinding surface, but this is slightly concave, is polished smooth and is well worn. The stone appears to be a medium-coarse grained quartz sandstone grit with a partially calcareous cement, dark lithic inclusions (polished <4mm grains) and bivalve fossils (e.g. ?*Chalmys* sp.). Probably Lower Greensand var. Culham Greensand from near Abingdon, Oxfordshire(?).

<5848> F.495 [1167.3]. A complete square-round slab-like saddle quern or rubbing sone with a slightly convex base (150mm x 150mm x 30-50mm; weight 1.794 kg). The edges of the slab have been knapped to shape and the grind surface shows signs of previous dressing. This is flat to very slightly convex – the shape suggesting this was used as a rubber. A homogenous fine-medium grained quartzitic sandstone, possibly a Lower Greensand. The presence of a corticated surface to this boulder suggests this to be a glacial erratic (sarsen). Burnt.

<5981> F.518 [1285.2]. One half of a fire-cracked and fragmented quern (260mm x 140mm x 130mm; weight 5.12 kg). Probably originally a flat-bottomed small slab-like saddle quern, this has been used on only one (pitted) face where it shows signs of having been point-dressed. This grinding surface is moderately well-worn, and ever so slightly concave in profile (grinding area 120mm x 210mm). The rock is reddened from burning, but appears to be of a moderately fine grained quartzitic sandstone (sarsen rock), perhaps originating from the Lower Greensand, but certainly Mesozoic in age (fossil root holes are visible).

<5986> F.518 [1285.4] Quern 1: A complete slab-type saddle quern fabricated from a split boulder (280mm x 165mm x 70mm; weight 4.452 kg) consisting of medium-grained yellowish quartzitic sandstone, with a similar lithology to <7931>. The quern grinding surface is large (240mm x 160mm) and also of similar size and shape. This is well worn with a pronounced longitudinal concavity, both the depth and degree of polish suggesting that the focus of grinding was towards the furthest (and lowest) end, a slight rounding of this edge representing the over-ride of the rubbing stone. There is evidence for pecking along one edge of the underside of the stone, perhaps as an aide to balance.

<5986> F.518 [1285.4] Quern 2: An exceptionally large saddle quern from this site (525mm x 210-245mm x 150mm deep; weight 24 kg). Fabricated from a well-chosen elongate boulder, this possesses a pronounced keel used for anchoring it in the soil. There are also suggestions that the edges of this have been shaped, and the middle 'waisted', perhaps to aid the collection of flour, or else to assist with the carrying of the stone with a rope. This lower end of the quern appears to have been the main focus of grinding, being the centre of the concavity, well worn, and with some indication of scratch scoring resulting from the use of the rubbing stone on this surface. Because of the coarse-grained nature of the sandstone rock this has not taken on a fine polish. The rock type is similar to Quern 1 and to <7931>.

<5990> F.519 [1205.1]. Part of a small broken ?saddle quern (100mm x 90mm x 50mm; weight 612g) with a flat and moderately well-worn grinding surface. Composed of a partly laminated coarse sandstone or grit, possibly Millstone Grit (Namurian, Carbonifeous). This has been burnt, and therefore is slightly reddened.

<6089> F.543 [1243.1]. A complete flat-bottomed slab-like square shaped saddle quern (240mm x 150-220mm x 80mm; weight 6.9 kg). The point-dressing of this stone is still visible, and this shows only a moderate amount of wear over the flat grind area (large grinding surface 225mm x 150-190mm). The lithology is of a medium-grained ferruginous quartzitic sandstone (possibly of Lower Greensand carstone?).

<6628> F.648 [1387.2] x17 small pieces of same burnt rock as <7569> - perhaps also of fragmented quern (weight 116g)?

<6714> F.671 [1416.1] Fragment of a thin slab-like saddle quern (115mm x 75mm x 45mm; weight 534g). Worked on both sides, this possesses one very smooth (polished) and slightly concave surface, and underneath a flat and less worn grinding surface. The quern has been burnt, and is cracked. Composed of a fine-medium grained Mesozoic quartzitic sandstone.

<7107> F.813 [1337] (1) approx. 50% of a possible rubbing stone (heat cracked and fragmented) composed of a slightly micaceous calcareous/quartzitic sandstone (sarsen boulder). Possesses a flat to convex grind surface with much greater wear on one side (115mm x 140mm x 80mm; weight 1.908 kg); (2) adjoining quern fragments (x2) forming flat ground and dressed surface (150mm x 120mm x 50mm thick; weight 1.31 kg). Stone is a med grain slightly quartzitic sandstone, evidently a collected sarsen.

<7128> F.814 [1558.4] x1 small shallow slab quern, possibly broken in use (150mm x 115mm x 50mm; weight 1.214 kg). This possesses an absolutely flat and fairly well ground/ polished quern surface. Composed of a fine grained pale white/light grey sandstone. Shows signs of having been burnt.

<7142> F.819 [1586.3] x1 narrow slab-like saddle quern (220mm x 115mm x 70mm; weight 2.856 kg) with a pronounced concave grinding surface, smooth and well worn. There is some evidence for this having been burnt, but without any signs of cracking. A medium-grained slightly micaceous sandstone (a sarsen similar to <7931> Quern 1).

<7313> F.849 [1589.1]. A nearly (75%) complete round slab-like boulder saddle quern (160mm x 180mm x 40mm thick; weight 2.27kg). This shows some signs of shaping around the edges. The grinding surface is flat and moderately well worn, with slight over-wear from grinding on both the (lateral) edges. The rock is a fine-medium grained micaceous sandstone, collected as a flat boulder erratic. With discoloration and cracking from subsequent burning.

<7391> F.864 [1611.1]: Quern 1. A complete small slab-like type of saddle quern (300mm x 180mm x 55mm thick; weight 3.79kg) fabricated from a flat boulder of medium-grained yellowish quartzitic sandstone rock, probably of Jurassic-Cretaceous age. The rock has weathered cavities within it, and is similar in this respect to <5891>. The grinding surface is well worn and large, fitting the dimensions of the stone. Lengthways this is distinctly concave in profile, whilst at right angles to this it is slightly convex. This suggests some use in both directions, although the predominant use was longitudinal.

<7391> F.864 [1611.1]: Quern 2. A broken slab-like saddle quern (325mm x 195mm x 30-40mm thick; 4.188 kg), used on both sides. One of the grinding surfaces is very slightly convex, whilst the other is distinctly concave, and is moderately well worn. This suggests that this may have been used as an upper (rubbing) stone with another quern, as well as being used as a stationary quern in itself. The rock is of a similar lithology to that used for the rotary 'Hunsbury Type' querns found on Site A; quite possibly this is the Culham Greensand (Lower Greensand) with its source in Abingdon Oxfordshire (?)

<7429> F.878 [1625.1]. One small fragment of a small rounded cobble slab-type quern (65mm x 50mm x 35mm; weight 146g). One possible grinding surface. Rock is a fine-medium grained and slightly micaceous sandstone.

<7477> F.904 [1651.2]. A flat square slab-like saddle quern (140mm x 160mm x 10-34mm thick; weight 1.168 kg). One grinding surface which is flat to concave in the middle, possessing some grind striations. This has been burnt and is cracked. Composed of a calcareous grey-green grit sandstone with dark lithic inclusions including

fragmentary goethite grit pebbles (<10mm) some of which are fossil casts. Probably Lower Greensand var. Culham Greensand or similar?

<7495> F.913 [16671]. Three different fragmentary saddle querns: (a) Quern 1: Heat fractured fragment 130mm x 135mm x 60mm; weight 1.406 kg with one flat and well-worn grinding surface (perhaps half the size of the original). Made from an irregular boulder, this has a pronounced basal keel to it. The rock contains numerous plant fossils, possibly something like the fern *Nilssonia* sp or *Ptilophyllum* sp., suggesting this is from the Middle Inferior oolite of Lincolnshire/Yorkshire, perhaps the Cloughton Fm, but probably collected as a glacially erratic boulder; (b) Quern 2: A small heat-cracked fragment of saddle quern (110mm x 90mm x 60mm; weight 668g). This has a smooth and slightly concave polished grinding surface (70mm x 75mm in area). The rock is a fine grained sandstone which may be of Triassic – Lower Jurassic age; (c) Quern 3: A burnt fragment from the end of a saddle quern (170mm x 100mm x 50mm; 1.038 kg). This shows signs of having been crudely shaped at the end. The grinding surface is flat and ˚worn in some areas. The rock appears to be a medium-grained quartzitic and ferruginous sandstone with iron-rich nodules that probably reflect fossil burrowing – possibly a Middle Jurassic deltaic sandstone?

<7569> F.998 [1740.1]. x2 very small fragments of a possible saddle quern (as burnt stone) made from a coarsely crystalline dolerite or picrite/ peridotite rock (weight 18g)

<7627> F.983 [1748.2] (1) x1 possible rubbing stone (205mm x 130mm x 130mm; weight 1.854 kg) with a slightly convex grinding surface, perhaps formerly part of a split and little-used quern stone used at 90˚ orientation to this (NB dressed surface), made of medium grained orthoquartzitic sandstone; (2) small pebble with evidence of wear – flat polished surface (110mm x 60mm x 30mm; weight 324g)

<8057> F.1080 [1873.1]. A small fragment of a probable saddle quern (80mm x 550mm x 26mm; weight 196g). One flat grinding surface, moderately well worn. The stone is a pebbly quartzitic grit with a strong silica cement. The inclusion of a slightly colour zoned red flint pebble suggests this is made of a poorly conglomeratic facies of the Hertfordshire Puddingstone (Reading Beds).

<8275> F.1130 [1952.3]. A small fragment of a burnt and broken saddle quern (130mm x 70mm x 43mm; weight 556g). Perhaps one quarter of a rounded cobble slab-type quern originally 220-230mm long. Has a flat and very smooth (worn) grinding surface. Rock is a fine – medium grained calcareous and slight micaceous sandstone (a Lower Greensand sarsen?).

SF 276: F.913 [1667.1]. One half of a fire-cracked and broken quern (280mm x 125mm x 70mm; weight 3.868 kg). Seemingly part of a small slab-like saddle quern, this shows signs of having been used on both sides; the underside being considerably less worn, and with signs of a break. Following this it may have been used upon its upper surface as a smaller saddlequern, and is well worn. The rock is a medium-grained micaceous sandstone of Mesozoic (Jurassic-Cretaceous) age.

SF 282; F.1080 [1872.1]. Part of a fire-cracked and broken quern (265mm x 155mm x 180mm; weight c.5.5kg). A one flat-sided slab which was used in the 'keel' fashion – the pointed base being anchored into the soil. One edge of the oval-shaped grinding area has a flat bevelled lip, where evidence of some of the original point-dressing of the stone survives, or perhaps this edge had been used as a small anvil for crushing. The grinding hollow is worn smooth and quite concave, attesting to a moderately long duration of use. The lithology of the quern is similar to <5981>, but is from a slightly more micaceous sandstone.

F.370 [992.1] Quern 1: A fragment of burnt saddle quern covered with a tufa deposit. The size and shape of this piece suggests that it represents possibly a third to a half of a quern (180mm x 140mm x 60mm; weight 2.44 kg). The grinding surface (175mm x 135mm) is polished smooth (well-worn), suggesting a considerable duration of use. The rock type is a fine grained red sandstone-siltstone, perhaps of Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) age.

F.370 [992.1] Quern 2: Part of a burnt and broken quern or rubbing stone (160mm x 135mm x 65mm thick; weight 1.906kg) with a rounded base. This has a very slightly convex profile and traces of scoring or grooving in one direction along the grinding face. The fairly coarse-grained quartzitic sandstone lithology with weathered cavities is reminiscent of querns <5986> and <7391> Quern 1, the distinct red coloration here being a result of the burning.

Almost all of the discarded quern from here has had a secondary use for cooking or as hearth stone. In fact, it appears that much of this stone had been burnt to break it up, then the hot rock pieces immersed in water for the purposes of boiling it, as can be attested by the thermal cracks and fragmentation witnessed. There is some evidence for the dispersion of this fragmented stone across the site between different pits, all of it being eventually dumped as rubbish. Although actual re-fits of broken quern pieces between the various different features and layers was rare (the only confirmed re-fit being between <4969> and <4966> from layers 1017.1 and 1017.2 in F.376), fragments from what could have been the same querns were found distributed amongst eight different features.

By far the largest amount (33.9 kg) of saddle quern was found associated with the stone-filled rubbish pit F.518, although another significant amount (8.7 kg) was found within the clay-lined pit F.193 (in which context this was probably secondary as stone for boiling or cooking), and as stone packing (6.6 kg) within posthole (F.370).

As was noted elsewhere there appears to have been a preference for the collection and use of the medium-coarse grained quartzitic sandstone rocks, most of which were (probably) glacial flat slab sarsen stone boulders, some of them of Eocene, Lower Greensand (Cretaceous) or Jurassic (e.g. Estuarine Series) geological origin, but collected perhaps within the Cambridge region, either from the Boulder Clay or river gravels. Yet other of the querns were composed of calcareous sandstone, in particular the greensands, more rarely carstone, and often where available the denser crystalline igneous rock erratics, in particular dolerite and basalt. This selection of lithologies shows many of the same preferences that we find in the collection of stone cobbles for making burnt stone and for cooking with. There may also have been some conscious selection of coarser grain sandstone querns for coarse grinding, and those of finer grained lithologies for fine grinding. For instance, some of the latter stones appear to have taken on a very fine polish with use, suggesting these would have been much less effective in commencing the milling process.

In general the two main morphological types of quern shape (slab and 'keel' shape saddle quern) and a very similar selection of stone type is found throughout the Cambridge region. This reflects preference in the context of local stone availability, something that is very typical of the prehistoric - Late Iron Age/Roman procurement strategy for stone in East Anglia wherever this is for domestic functional use, a very different approach to that taken in the use of stone for personal adornment or ceremonial objects, which instead reflects long-distance trading connections and the importance of source.

Only a small amount of probable whetstone (sharpening stone) was identified from *Area C*; in all five stones (610g) from five different features. As with the quern stone, some of these were recognised and recovered from amongst the burnt stone assemblage.

<6430> F.614 [1351.1]. A small flat micaceous quartzitic sandstone pebble (75mm x 50mm x 15mm; weight 116g) which may have been used as a sharpening stone on one side (face).

<8303> F.1136 [1961.1] Spit 1. A thin tablet-shaped stone with rounded faces (38mm x 40mm x 150mm thick; weight 50g). The size of this and the wear on one face suggests this may be a whetstone, if not a small quern. The rock is probably a Cretaceous greensand.

Middle Iron Age Contexts

Sandstone saddle querns

Fragments representing three possibly different saddle querns (614g) were recovered from amongst the burnt stone.

F.1718 [3619.3-4] [3620.3-4] x3 small fragments of very burnt and sooted *saddle quern* composed of fine-medium grained sandstone with flat grinding surfaces; possibly not all from the same one. (a) 60mm x 75mm x 60mm tick; weight 336g; (b) 50mm x 60mm x 40mm; weight184g; (c) 40mm x 25mm x 60mm thick; weight 94g.

Rotary sandstone quern

Two important finds of Iron Age rotary quern came from this area; two complete upper stones of a recognisable early type of 'beehive' quern representing a transitional stage between the prehistoric saddle-quern grain milling technology of the Early Iron Age and the more developed rotary quern hand mills which quickly dominated domestic settlements of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. One of these finds (<60>) was particularly significant in that the quern stone was found with traces of the iron axle and wooden axle-sleeve still in place; a rare, though certainly not unique find (see below), clearly worthy of a published mention. Likewise, the clear evidence of the extreme wear experienced by these querns has implications with respect to interpretations as to their life expectancy, and estimates of the amount of grain milled and consumed.

<60> SF 397: F.1562 [3324]. x1 complete upper stone of a rotary quern hand mill (overall dimensions: external top rim 210mm x 190mm, internal circumference of hopper 125 mm; base 300mm x 280mm; height 90 – 140mm; weight 13.2 kg). A rotary quern of the Iron Age 'Hunsbury Type (see Curwen 1941: 17, Figure 2; Watts 2002, Figure 9c for 'best' matches) with a lop-sided cone-shaped and flat- rimmed top profile, a wide cone-shaped grain hopper and a relatively large (50mm x 40mm) oval-shaped spindle hole/feed eye, and a flat basal grinding surface. The handle hole penetrates the mid-point of the higher external face at a slight angle; this is flattened and wedge-shaped (60mm wide x 30mm high), and connects with the feed hopper (a distance of 80-90mm). On the exterior a narrow vertical hole suggests that this handle may have been secured in place with a nail or wedge. On the base the flat grind surface, very slightly concave in the middle and with concentric scoring grooves around its edge, has a half cone-shaped furrow cut into its surface on the opposite side. It seems most likely that this represents the original handle hole for the stone, something which attests to the severe level of wear and erosion experienced by these rotary querns during use, a factor no doubt also contributing to increased dental wear and the motivation to locate new sources of suitable quern stone with more robust lithologies, and in particular silica-rich cements. The 'Hunsbury Type' of quern spread from Northamptonshire across the Midlands, and then east and south during the Later Iron Age, giving rise to local variants of these beehive rotary querns (Curwen 1941). The rock type appears to be Lower Greensand – the dark lyddite intraclasts suggesting this may be from the Culham Greensand facies which outcrops near Abingdon in Oxfordshire, a rock type with a noted currency during the Iron Age/Roman period in the manufacture of quern. Abundant examples of the use of this stone were found at Vicar's Farm in Cambridge (see Hayward in Lucas and Whittaker 2001). The particular context of this find was interesting. Found upside down within a gully, this still contained traces of the iron axle spindle and 'wood surround' (either a wooden cylinder the length of the axle pipe holding this in place (Curwen *ibid*., 24) or else a wooden *rhynd* (the bridge support for this wedged across the grain feed hopper)). The orientation of this and the absence of a lower quern stone confirms that this was not found *in situ*, but probably instead dumped. There have been other finds of querns complete with their iron axles and occasionally their handles, such as those from the Holmbury Hillfort in Surrey (Watts 2002: 31) and from the Hunsbury Hillfort, Northampton (Curwen 1941:18), but it should be noted that these are rare.

SF 601: F.1644 [3458.1]. Another complete upper quernstone of the 'Hunsbury' Type found within a ditch near to <60> (overall dimensions: external top rim 200mm x 190mm, internal circumference of hopper 150 mm; base 280mm diameter; height 90 – 155mm; weight 15.3 kg).

In most respects the design of this quern is very similar to the above example; the main differences being its slightly larger size, the presence of a more cylindrical spindle hole/ feed eye (some 60mm long and 40mm round) at the base of the grain hopper (thus more typical of the 'Hunsbury Type'), and the position of the handle hole lower down on the side of the quern – the latter almost worn away by the grinding surface. Once again this confirms the extreme level of wear experienced by these otherwise much more efficient types of quern – the level of reduction experienced by these upper stones amounting perhaps to as much as 25% of their height (this may be deduced from the cross-sectional profiles of the Hunsbury Type shown in Curwen 1941: 17), something exacerbated of course by their original weight (estimated at between 15-20 kg).The (Culham Greensand) lithology of this quern is otherwise the same as <60>, and it seems reasonable to assume that both shared a common origin, both arriving at and being used at this site together.

Fine Worked Stone

Three items of fine worked stone were recovered, two shale bracelet fragments from pits and a jet pendant from the burial. The shale bracelet fragments are interesting in terms of what we know about the industry that produced them and the implications also for long-distance exchange networks between this area and the rest of Britain during the Early/Middle Iron Age. However, the jet pendant recovered from the Early/Middle Iron Age grave, though small and subtle, is a superb example of craftsmanship. Alongside the rare iron bracelet find with which it was associated this adds a new dimension to our understanding of Iron Age burial tradition in this area, providing some comparison with prestige burials and burial items found elsewhere in Britain.

Bracelet

<6391> F.608 [1338.1]. A small (50mm long) fragment of split and broken hand-worked (shaped) shale bracelet (weight 2g). Made of light brown shale, this may also come from a Kimmeridge Shale source; however, the dimensions of this (12mm diameter round cross-section) is in some ways more similar to Early Roman examples.

<6520> SF 229: F.634 [1369.3]. Fragment of shale bracelet found within pit cut by rectilinear enclosure F.555. Made of dark grey – black shale/mudstone (probably made of Kimmeridge Shale from Dorset) with its smooth fairly well polished surface and rounded oval cross-section (10mm x 8mm high - a broken section *c.* 52mm long: weight *c.* 4g). The production of early knife-cut and hand-polished shale bracelets from the 'Blackstone Bed' of the oil-rich Kimmeridge Shale began in the Early Iron Age from cliff sources at Kimmeridge and Brandy Bays on the Dorset coast (www.pmmmg.org/Kimmeridge; www.soton.ac.uk/-imw/Kimmeridge-Oil-Shale; Calkin 1955); one of the production centres for the manufacture of these having been identified at Eldon's Seat, Enscombe in Dorset (Cunliffe 2010). This industry began in the Early Iron Age (Clark 1986: 31) becoming more prominent during the Roman period with lathe-turned examples of bracelets becoming much more common from the 1st century onwards. However, Early to Late Iron Age Kimmeridge Shale bracelets were widely distributed from this Dorset source and have been found as far away as Rochdale in Lancashire. This probable Iron Age example from Trumpington Meadows may be compared with the thicker lathe-turned shale bracelet (probably also from Kimmeridge) recovered from Burial 45 at Babraham (Timberlake and Armour 2007). These Iron Age bracelets are commonly found broken, and it seems likely that they were more fragile. This example probably represents fragment(s) discarded alongside rubbish into a pit.

Jet pendant

<8567> SF197: F.300 [886.1]. A small circular ring pendant made probably of jet found with an adult female skeleton in a probable Early-Middle Iron Age grave, alongside an iron bracelet.

The jet ring is extremely delicate and finely worked: approx. 13mm (external diam.), 9mm (internal diameter) and 1.25mm thick. The weight of this is <1g. The worked and polished ring has a flattened 'D' x-section. Currently it is partly coated with calcrete (calcium carbonate or tufa) which has only partially been removed.

Examination of what appeared to have been a perfect circular cut on the interior surface of the ring shows this to have been expertly cut in sections with a knife and then ground and polished to a circle. The ring was then heavily polished on its lateral surfaces through rotation with some sort of abrasive paste or fabric – the preferential degree of polishing in this orientation suggests that it was 'shown' as a pendant lying flat on the chest or neck suspended by thread, though it may conceivably have hung from an earring, or else been tied into the hair.

Comparison with suitable reference material suggests this ring was manufactured from Whitby jet rather than from shale or cannel coal. It should be noted, however, that very occasionally the oil (hydrocarbon content) of the Kimmeridge Shale was high enough for these objects to take on a bright polish; both the hardness and robustness of this object (as well as the persistence of the reflectance or lustre over time) suggests it is jet.

Almost certainly the source of the jet used would have been the jet beds found along the coastline near Whitby, in North Yorkshire; this material was extracted from the cliffs and also collected from washed-up pebbles from Early Bronze Age times onwards. Jet was particularly prized (certainly in a burial context) during the Bronze Age and Roman periods, although Iron Age and Saxon uses are also documented (Clarke 1986: 31). The primary source of jet is to be found within the 7.6m thick Jet Rock horizon located at the top of the Grey Shales of the Upper Lias sequence, the latter immediately underlying the Top Jet Dogger (nodular) marker bed within the Bituminous Shales. Jet is composed of a highly indurated fossil wood – probably auricanian pine.

Confirmation of provenance of jet artefacts to the Whitby source would be possible through XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence) analysis; this can be undertaken non-destructively. There are other possible (but much rarer) sources of jet or jet-like materials which have been used in prehistoric jewellery (beads, studs, buttons etc.) found accompanying burials, though these sources are atypical.

The production of jet rings and their deposition as grave goods, although not common, does appear to be a feature of Early/Middle Iron Age burials. Jet rings alongside penannular brooches were found in many of the Arras Culture Iron Age barrows (dating to 400-200 BC) excavated at Market Weighton in Yorkshire (www.stonecircles.org.uk/stone/arras), whilst at Finavon on the Western Isles 'bracelets and rings of jet' were recovered from this Iron Age complex (Harding 2004, 107), as well as from Fortingall, Glen Lyon in Perthshire and from Foel Drigarn on Mynydd Preseli in South Wales.

Metalwork *G. Appleby and A. Hall*

A total of 264 pieces of metalwork, weighing 1611g, were recovered from *Area C*. Of these, 155 (59% of the total number, 65% by weight) were retrieved as surface finds with only significant pieces described below. 15 pieces (131g) were recovered from test pits, all iron and largely nails; one undiagnostic piece (5g) was found in pit F.1098 in Test Pit 5. Of the remaining 94 pieces (429g), these were recovered from 28 features (Table 29) and, with the exception of the pieces described in detail below, all were iron nails or undiagnostic; one piece from F.651 was discarded – a spent shotgun cartridge. The plough fragment (cat. no. 8639, Small finds number SF100) and iron collar (cat. no. 8576; [1260.1]), found above and in the top fill of pit F.553 are also considered modern due to their relative weight and

excellent preservation of the metal, as are the bar/rod recovered from gully F.490 (cat. no. 8574; [1160.1]) and perforated plate from modern pit F.489 (cat. no. 8573; [1159.1]). Also considered to be modern, and thus excluded, are catalogue numbers: 8595 (metal bar; SF33), 8616 (belt loop/slide; SF75A), 8617 (hook fastener and stud; SF75B), and 8663 (wire?; SF126), found above pit F.744 during metal detecting.

Feature		
164	Number	4
	Weight	33
189	Number	1
	Weight	2
205	Number	1
	Weight	4
213	Number	1
	Weight	26
214	Number	1
	Weight	9
264	Number	1
	Weight	3
296	Number	1
	Weight	5
300	Number	6
	Weight	18
301	Number	1
	Weight	1
345	Number	1
	Weight	3
388	Number	1
	Weight	7
396	Number	8
	Weight	9
397	Number	1
	Weight	1
421	Number	1
	Weight	1
487	Number	1
	Weight	2

Feature		
489	Number	1
	Weight	23
490	Number	1
	Weight	16
523	Number	1
	Weight	1
553	Number	1
	Weight	41
576	Number	1
	Weight	8
608	Number	1
	Weight	1
634	Number	5
	Weight	21
640	Number	2
	Weight	32
644	Number	1
	Weight	16
656	Number	2
	Weight	8
739	Number	1
	Weight	24
809	Number	45
	Weight	98
1000	Number	1
	Weight	12
1076	Number	1
	Weight	12
Total	Number	95
	Weight	431

Table 29: Iron metalwork from features (NB F.1098; 1 piece, 5g)

Ironwork

Dress and personal items

<8563> F.264 [839.26]. Very corroded and concreted potential pin or brooch fragment; insufficient detail is revealed on the x-ray to positively identify this object. Length 44.5mm, weight 6g. Iron Age?

<8566> Burial F.300 [886.1] SF198. Conserved, but highly corroded iron bangle/ bracelet (two refitting pieces). The terminals widen to form conical ends with flat opposing faces. Width *c*. 65mm, weight 17g. Iron Age.

<8572> F.397 [1048.2]. Substantially complete, slightly tapering pin, possibly from a brooch, with partially surviving loop (detached); length 35mm, width *c*. 3mm, weight 1g. Iron Age? X-ray 8001

<8577> F.576 [1296.1]. Well preserved involuted ring-headed or Swan's neck pin; length 98.77mm, ring diameter 18mm; weight 8g. X-ray 8001.

<8585> F.1076 [1865.1]. Corroded round cross-sectioned split ring with area of concretion. Diameter 33.5mm, internal diameter 18.6mm, thickness 6mm, weight 12g. Iron Age? X-ray 8001.

<8609> SF66. Poorly preserved bent, large involuted ring-headed or Swan's neck pin found during metal detecting above Iron Age pit F.258. Length *c*. 97mm (estimated straight length *c*. 118mm), ring diameter 27mm; weight 10g. X-ray 7999.

<8611> SF068. Small, very corroded penannular brooch, the pin having subsequently become detached; diameter 22mm, pin 33.6mm, weight 4g. X-ray 7999.

<8634> SF95. Fragment of coil-headed square cross-sectioned pin. Length 28mm, weight 4g. Undated, possibly modern. X-ray 7999.

<8644> SF 106. Fragments of a corroded rectangular to rounded cross-sectioned thin bar with a bent, bulbous end, tapering to a transverse break; 55.9mm; weight 4g. Found above pit F.507, this may be a nail or pin, although no further detail was discernable from the X-ray. (X-ray 7999).

<8671> SF134. Included here, a possible terminal/fragment of square cross-sectioned pin or nail. Length 13.2mm. Found during metal detecting above truncated pit F.1035. Undated. X-ray 8000.

Tools and weapons

<8582> F.651 [1390.3] SF 234. Reasonably well preserved small socketed iron leaf- or lanceolate-shaped spear or javelin head, with an irregular transverse break across the blade. Length 61.6mm, socket diameter 15.9mm, blade width 15mm, weight 16g. The socket has mineralised and thus potentially preserves wood remains of the haft which can be dated; x-ray reveals the presence of two perforations in the socket, but no *in situ* hafting rivet. X-ray 8001.

Miscellaneous

<8588> TP9 [643.1]. Relatively thick rectangular bar fragment. Length 55.7mm x 18mm x 5.7mm; weight 23g. Found in association with a triangular fragment 30.8mm x 18.8mm, weight 6g. Undated. X-ray 8001.

<8620> SF78. Rounded, flat tear-drop shaped object or ring with a short triangular-shaped tang or shaft. X-ray reveals the central area to be either perforated (sealed with corrosion products) or composed of a different metal/s. Width 15.1mm, length 26.3mm, thickness 4.2mm, internal diameter *c*. 9.7mm. Found during metal detecting above spread F.325 this is an unusual object of unknown function. Undated. X-ray 7999.

<8625> SF85. Small crescent-shaped flat object with small pointed tang, superficially the same as cat. no. 8620 above. Unlike 8620, this item is made from a single, solid piece of metal; Width 14.6mm, length 18.3mm, weight 3g. Found during metal detecting survey above enclosure ditch F.523. Undated. X-ray 7999.

<8667> SF130. Small clenched dome-headed hob-nail or tack found above pit F.637. Dome diameter *c*. 8.5mm, shank length estimated at 13mm, weight 1g. Undated. X-ray 8000.

Copper alloy

<8597> SF 39. Well-made and finished tapering copper alloy object, with rectangular cross-section and fluting on the broader 'planar' surfaces. Length 38.5mm, width 4.4mm x 5mm; weight 5g. Possible Late Bronze Age or later awl (metallurgical analysis may further determine date of manufacture). X-ray 7999.

<8984> F.487 [1157.1] SF210. Small, corroded copper alloy ring or band *c*. 17.8mm in diameter; weight 2g. X-ray 7737.

This assemblage is dominated by the miscellaneous nails, tacks and undiagnostic ironwork, mainly retrieved as surface finds during the metal detecting. Similarly, metalwork found in

features is also largely unremarkable, such as that from F.164 (not described; corroded collar found in the upper fill).

Of particular note, however, are the two swan's neck pins found in pit F.576 and from the surface (upper fill?) of F.258 (SF66). As reported by Cunliffe, this type of pin is found 'sporadically' throughout Britain, but with a distinct southern bias (2005: 458). Typologically, plainer pins, which these are most probably of, are later in date to the more elaborate 'sun-flower' type and date to the earlier Iron Age. Three comparable examples were recovered during the Flag Fen excavations (Coombs 2001, Fig. 10.9, no's 200-202), and one from Bradley Fen in 2001 (Knight *et al.* forthcoming). The use of these pins accords well with the recovery of further potential dress items from this area, although no clearly diagnostic pieces were identified.

The recovery of a small socketed spearhead and ferrule attests to the presence of weapons, with the small size of the spearhead suggesting this was a throwing spear rather than a thrusting weapon. The transverse break and missing tip also suggests possible use, but this interpretation must remain speculative. Similarly, the deposition of the spearhead and ferrule in separate features may indicate some form of structured or ritual deposition (c.f. Hill 1995), but the absence of further 'status' metalwork argues against this conclusion.

The two small items SF78 and SF85 pose several questions as to their function and date and are considered here to be some form of tack or flat stud, possibly decorative; however, further research to parallel and date these items is recommended.

With respect to the copper alloy assemblage, with the exception of the various coins recovered from *Area C* (see Allen and Popescu, this volume), this is unexpectedly small and largely post-Medieval in origin; however, the copper alloy awl (SF39) and ring recovered from F.487 may be prehistoric in origin and further analysis may provide further supporting data for this interpretation.

Metalworking Slag *S. Timberlake*

A total of 2.842 kg of iron smithing slag which includes some flattened disc-shaped smithing hearth bases and proto-smithing hearths. Amongst the other material collected were some iron mineral nodules (goethite) and a single piece of copper working slag and crucible fragment.

The above assemblage suggests the presence of localised iron smithing activity across the site, or within the close vicinity of this site. Features F.518 and F.396 + F.376 were the only features from which more than one sample were collected, the distribution for the most part suggestion the dispersion of this material as rubbish, although the recovery of un-eroded smithing hearth bases (e.g. <5965> from F.518) does suggest that at least some of the forging sites were close by. The form of these smithing hearth bases suggests the use of shallow hearths in a chalky soil, whilst the rare impressions of charcoal suggest that this was the fuel being used. The coal cinders are liable to be intrusive, and thus it is not possible to exclude the possibility that some of the iron smithing is modern. However, this type of small hearth base with their flat bottoms and moderately high residual iron content does support the idea that this activity is early, and quite possibly Iron Age in date. Similar examples were found at

the Early/Middle Iron Age settlement at High Cross Fields, West Cambridge (Timberlake 2010; Evans *et al.* forthcoming).

A single piece of copper-working slag adhering to the inside of a highly fired and part-vitrified crucible fragment is the only exception to this otherwise iron-dominated slag assemblage. The latter is suggestive of the small-scale casting of bronze objects.

Fired and worked clay *G. Appleby*

Earlier Iron Age

A total of 3165 pieces of fired and worked clay (weighing 33.15kg) were recovered from 221 features in *Area C*. The quantity of fired clay ranged from single fragments (70 features; mean fragment weight between 1g and 200g) to 355 pieces (F.700; weight 4.3kg); only 14 features had more than 50 fragments (Table 30). The fragments range in size from crumbs to substantial pieces measuring approximately 300mm in length (albeit as refitting pieces). Fabrics comprised of mainly locally sourced marl with very few inclusions and are thus essentially a dirty 'white' to dark grey colour. Other fabrics are also represented, although these are mainly sandy in texture, are highly fired, with colour ranging from bright red/orange to black. The use of organic temper is evinced in much of the assemblage through the presence of voids and spaces in numerous pieces and the fragments range in hardness from very soft and friable to complete conversion to ceramic.

Feature	Number	Weight	MFW (g)*
313	63	345	5.5
380	262	3971	15.2
583	141	1664	11.8
674	247	1757	7.1
700	355	4320	12.2
895	192	2012	10.5
983	91	3643	40.0
1078	80	428	5.4
1423	71	543	7.6
1506	71	685	9.6
1559	86	60	0.7
1564	54	46	0.9
1721	102	91	0.9

Table 30: Features with 50 or more fragments of fired clay. *Mean Fragment Weight

Due to the large number of fragments of fired clay recovered from *Area C* a visual examination of the assemblage was undertaken to assess and identify any potential crucible or mould fragments used in metalworking and any other diagnostic pieces, such as loomweights and spindle whorls. The following sub-assemblage and selected pieces are described in further detail (and unless specified fashioned from marl), with the remaining material retained in the archive for further detailed examination at a later date. Dimension data for assessed wattles are provided in Chart 7, with individual features highlighted for split timber impressions in Chart 8. Values are measured between widest observable edges and thus will in the majority of wattle values underestimate the original thickness. Split wood has tentatively been identified from the presence of a sharp right-angle and flat planar surface indicative of a flat piece of timber.

Daub and fired clay

<5014> F.380 [1049.1]. Two refitting fragments of structural daub (218g) from a large assemblage from this feature (235 pieces; 3652g) measuring *c.* 195mm long by 100mm wide. The upper, outer surface is flat and slightly concaved, whilst the underside is uneven and has impressions of three parallel wattles. The central, most complete impression, measures 21mm in diameter and 96mm long with the other two impressions of a similar width. It is unclear whether these fragments are wall, floor or some other form of lining, but several other pieces from this feature also exhibit a flat surface, possibly impressions from split timber.

<5975> F.518 [1285.1]. Large, thick fragment of fired clay with a relatively flat and smooth surface with wattle impression *c*. 16.2mm in diameter. This piece is heavy (798g), *c*. 67.5mm thick and *c.* 118mm along its longest axis. Superficially, this fragment has the appearance of a triangular loomweight; however, one of the 'faces' is clearly uneven and suggests this surface was originally in contact with an uneven surface. Therefore, this fragment is considered to be structural in origin.

<6290> F.583 [1304.2]. Two creamy-white irregular fragments from an assemblage of 141 pieces (1664g). Both pieces are made from marl/chalk clay with occasional very small angular and sub-angular stone inclusions and very frequent flecks of very small angular stone or grog. The outer surface of the larger piece (65g) is convex and relatively smooth, whilst the smaller fragment (20g) is concave. In many respects, these two pieces are not dissimilar to a surface skim of plaster and may thus represent visible daub surfaces where a finer surface appearance was desired.

<6994> F.734 [1506.4]. Large fragment of daub with a flat, but uneven surface and irregular under-surface; weight 443g, length 165mm. Manufactured from marl, occasional small angular and sub-angular stones are present and is highly fired with slightly grey, reduced interior. Due to the weight of this piece it is more likely that this is a piece of floor lining or structural daub located towards the base of a wall or similar. Use as hearth, oven or kiln lining also cannot be entirely excluded.

<7434> F.881 [1628.1]. Included in the wattle data set, this fragment has a rounded, angled and smooth external surface where it has been deformed around a 19.2mm diameter wattle – the impression of a second parallel wattle is present. The surface possesses a partially surviving semi-circular impression. Length 120mm, weight 180g. Identifying a function for this fragment is problematic, but it is likely to be structural.

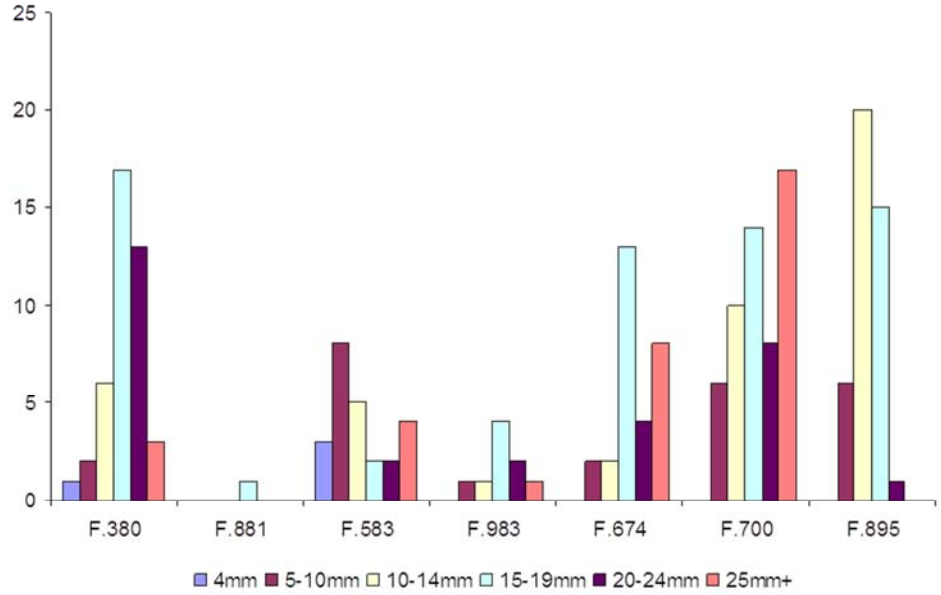


Chart 7: Wattle width/diameter.

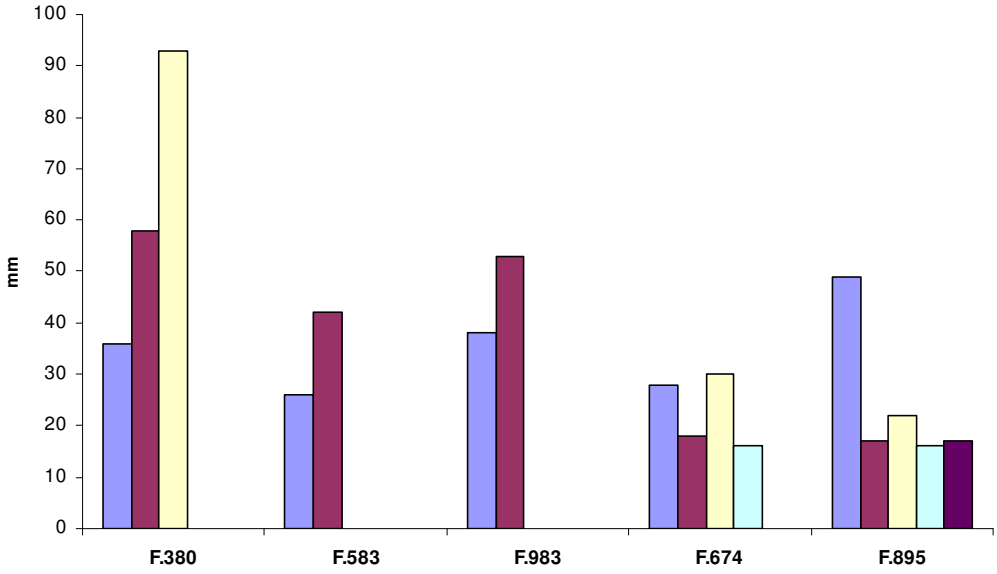


Chart 8: Split wood maximum measurable width.

Loomweights

<4695>. F.330 [922.6]. Fragment of a medium to large sized loomweight *c*. 81mm x 62mm (weight 202g), one angle surviving with partially surviving perforation *c*. 10.8mm in diameter. Made from a fine, sandy fabric, pale orange in colour throughout, with occasional small flat rounded stones and rare very small angular stones; one large irregular piece of black flint measuring *c*. 11mm.

<6096> F.543 [1244.1]. Surviving half piece of angle/corner from a medium sized loomweight *c*. 76mm x 54mm (weight 129g) with partially surviving perforation *c*. 13mm is diameter. The outer surface is relatively smooth. Manufactured from identical fabric and clay source to the daub recovered from the area.

Worked Clay

<6029> F.528 [1218.1]. Small triangular fragment *c*. 36.5mm x 25.3mm x 20.5mm (weight 13g) with a probable partially surviving central perforation *c*. 10mm in diameter, Made from a fine sandy fabric that has been highly reduced this object may be an irregularly shaped spindle whorl.

<6313> F.584 [1497.1]. Two refitting fragments of highly fired sandy clay with orange outer surface and dark grey reduced interior; occasional medium sized angular pieces of flint/gravel and occasional sub-angular/rounded gravel; dimensions: 63.5mm x 55mm x 33mm (weight 95g). One planar surface has a flat tapering indentation, possibly from a wattle, an external right-angle edge survives.

Miscellaneous

The following pieces, although undiagnostic and of varying size and weight, are listed as these features contained fragments of fired clay that are either highly oxidised or reduced and contrast markedly with the rest of the fired clay assemblage. Fabrics consist of fine sandy clay, with colour ranging from bright red to pale orange and light to very dark grey, with hardness varying from relatively hard to soft. Two pieces, one <8490> from F.1286 and <6882> F.658 are included as the fabrics are very soft and contain what appears to be grog.

<4072> F.206; <4272> F.259; <4601> F. 311; <4977> F.376; <5130> F.388; <5201> F.396; <5883> F.493; <6307> F.584; <6657> F.655; <7127> F.814; <7231> F.837; <7285> F.844; <7803> F.1073; <7963> F.1022; <8822> F.1113.

Middle Iron Age

A total of 157 (267g) pieces of fired and worked clay were recovered from *Areas A* (146; 213g) and *B* (11; 54g). The vast majority of pieces consisted of irregular very pale chalk colour to grey partially fired daub (and undiagnostic pieces) made from chalk marl clay that is friable and with few obvious inclusions. Fired clay fragments from F.1718 were highly fired and almost converted to ceramic.

A single feature from *Area A* produced a worked clay object, F.1710 a possible Iron Age pit.

<1532> F.1710 [3597.1].Two pieces of well worked pink/buff coloured clay with occasional small flint inclusions with evidence of wattle impressions or perforations. The former interpretation is most likely as the larger piece's perforations narrows from a diameter of 26.1mm to 17mm and it also possesses a flat surface where the clay has been deformed around the wattle. These measure, respectively, 98.4mm and 56.8mm in length and weigh 90g and 32g each. The large piece divides easily, revealing a pale brown interior and that the clay was simply squashed together. Neither piece is particularly well fired and both are most likely to have been applied as filler due to their irregular shapes.

Bone, Shell and Antler Objects *I. Riddler*

Late Bronze Age/Earlier Iron Age

A total of thirty-eight objects of antler and bone were recovered from Iron Age contexts. An attempt has been made here to separate this assemblage into functional categories. This is a relatively easy process for Roman and later finds, but it is more complicated with Iron Age material because of the uncertainty that surrounds the function of some of the object types. There is generally a consensus as to what these objects should be called, but much more uncertainty as to their precise use. At the same time, it is still a worthwhile exercise in providing some insight into the function of the various objects, which can be correlated with their spatial distribution and with indications of their relative dating.

Four categories can be identified, consisting of dress accessories, personal equipment, hunting and fishing implements and objects for craftworking. Within the last section, weaving equipment has been separately categorised, thereby providing a fifth category. Dress accessories include pins, beads and mounts, whilst personal equipment is restricted to antler handles. The largest category consists of hunting and fishing equipment, which is dominated by large and small pointed bone blades, but also includes fish gorges. Craftworking equipment encompasses awls, which were used with soft materials like leather, textile, basketry and possibly ceramics, as well as rib blades, some of which were probably utilised as burnishers for ceramics. An antler implement is interpreted here as a possible cordage implement, used with netting. Weaving equipment includes a single-sided simple antler comb, as well as bone needles and metapodial tools.

Dress Accessories

Pin

<6680 and 8810>Complete bone pin, now in two pieces (recovered from separate contexts in the same pit), with a flat apex and a shaft of oval section, tapering evenly to a sharp point.
F.658: Contexts [1401.1 and 1401.2]

Bead

<4983> Fragment of an antler bead, circular in section, tapering to a rounded terminal at one end with an axial perforation. Smoothed and polished on the exterior surface. Possibly stained to a dark brown colour.
F.379: Context [1028.1]

Bone Mount

<8881> Fragment of one end of a rib bone mount, rectangular in shape with a lightly rounded end and neatly cut edges, which are slightly tapered. Slight polish, no obvious signs of wear.
F.465: Context [1135.1]

Personal Equipment

Handles

<6854> Incomplete antler handle, cut from a section of tine, the broader end lightly rounded and the outer surface smoothed throughout. Perforated axially at the narrow end, where the object has fractured. Traces of iron staining.
F.714: Context [1467.2]

<8813> Complete, large antler handle of oval section, lightly curved in profile and hollowed throughout to accommodate a rectangular tang. Outer surface smoothed throughout, with a prominent drilled lateral perforation close to the broader end.
F.844: Context [1584.1]

Hunting and Fishing Implements

Small Pointed Blades

Six bone implements can be identified as small pointed blades. Objects of this type have often been described as 'gouges' but they are unlikely to have been used for that specific purpose. Accordingly, a less interpretive term has been adopted here, following the terminology used by Britnell (2000a, 183). All six implements have been cut from ovicaprid bones, one stemming from a metatarsal and five from tibiae, the most popular bone choice for this object type. The ovicaprid metatarsal implement <8815> has been perforated axially through the proximal end of the bone and the midshaft has been sliced across the posterior face to form a rounded blade. It belongs to Cunnington's type D (Cunnington 1923, 82) and is similar to several unpublished examples from Fordham in Cambridgeshire. Four further small pointed blades <6645, 7049, 8879 and 8884> have been cut from sections of midshaft close to the distal end of ovicaprid tibiae. One of them <6645> has fractured and consists of little more than the sliced, sharp point, cut from the anterior face of the bone, whilst a second example <8879> consists merely of the middle part of the implement, lacking both the blade and the base end. The two remaining examples <7049 and 8884> both lack the distal articulation of the bone and are sliced from a lateral side and the anterior face respectively, in both cases to provide rounded, hollowed terminals. No lateral perforations are present. In one case <7049> the bone has been cut to a sharp point, in the manner of an example from Duxford (Duncan and Riddler 2012, 66 and fig 38) and has fractured close to the point, whilst in the other <8884> an attempt has been made to perforate the bone laterally through the posterior face. Comparable implements are known from Danebury and Fiskerton, amongst other sites, and an example was noted from Burwell Fen in Cambridgeshire (Poole 1991, fig 7.32.3.292; Olsen 2003, fig 5.9; St. George Gray and Cotton 1966, 311). Two examples of small pointed blades came from earlier excavations at Trumpington. Small pointed blades cut from the distal end of the bone are generally considered to be earlier in date than those cut from the proximal end of the bone, although this could not be verified at Danebury (Wheeler 1943, 304; Cunnington 1923, 87; Britnell 2000a, 186; *cf* Poole 1991, 359). The single example of the latter object type <7603> consists of a section of the lateral face of the bone, neatly trimmed to provide a thick, rounded point. It is an unusual form of the type and it may have been modified from a blade that originally included the rest of the midshaft, with a base end of triangular section, formed from the upper part of the bone. The predominance of small pointed blades with the base end formed from the distal end of the bone reflects the situation seen also with the assemblage from Burwell Fen in Cambridgeshire (Olsen 2003, 103).

<8815> Complete bone small pointed blade, fashioned from an ovicaprid metatarsus with base end formed from the proximal articulation of the bone, which has been perforated axially. Posterior face of bone has been sliced to provide a rounded, spatulate point. Implement is polished on the outer surfaces.
F.864: Context [1611.2]: Sf 274

<6645> Fragment of one end of a small pointed blade, produced from the midshaft of an ovicaprid tibia, with the base end formed from the distal part of the bone, which is now missing. Midshaft tapers on one face to a hollow blade–like point with a sharp tip. Cut for point is lightly curved in section. Manufacturing marks are still visible.
F.651: Context [1390.2]: Sf 233

<7049> Fragment of a small pointed blade, cut from an ovicaprid tibia, with the base end now fractured away. Midshaft has been sliced in a curve on a lateral face to form a rounded point. Polished throughout, though not in the medullary channel.
F.788: Context [1515.2]: Sf 262

<8884> Complete small pointed blade, produced from the lower part of the midshaft of an ovicaprid tibia, the distal end removed to leave a hollow 12.8 x 10.2mm. Sliced crudely across the anterior face of the midshaft, the lower part angled down to a rounded terminal. Possibly fractured across a perforation at the base end, with a trace of an attempt at a perforation on the posterior face. Polished throughout with longitudinal shaping lines along its length.
F.526: Context [1216.1]

<7603> Complete small pointed blade, cut from the upper midshaft area of an ovicaprid tibia, with the base end close to the proximal part of the bone, the blade formed from one side of the midshaft, tapering lightly to a rounded point of rectangular section. Polished mainly on the outer surface.
F.968: Context [1730.1]

<8879> Fragmentary section of the middle part of a small pointed blade, fractured at either end, with the possible trace of a perforation on the anterior face at the distal end. Polished throughout, with longitudinal finishing marks along all sides.
F.617: Context [1355.2]

Large Pointed Blades

The two large pointed blades are cruder in their manufacture than the group of small pointed blades. One of them <6408> has been cut from the distal end of an unfused cattle tibia and the base end has been shaped, but not perforated. The midshaft has been fractured along a lateral face and roughly shaped to a rounded blade. The larger example <8877> has been cut from the distal end of a cattle tibia, with most of the articular surface removed and an axial perforation of oval shape at the base end. The blade has once again been cut from a fracture of the midshaft. Large pointed blades are rare objects, in comparison with sequences of small pointed blades. At Danebury, for example, just two of the thirty–eight gouges were made from cattle–sized bones, and at Fiskerton only one of fifty–five bladed implements had been made from cattle bone (Sellwood 1984a, 385; Olsen 2003, table 5.1). A large pointed blade cut from a human long bone was recovered from pit F.831. This was a fragmentary, hollow bone implement (8891) that tapered to a broad, blade–like point. The terminal is neatly shaped, with traces of polish on both sides. The post–mortem use of human long bone is well attested in later prehistoric contexts. It can be seen at Fairfield Park, Stotfold in Bedfordshire, where a fractured human femur had been polished through use as an implement (Witkin 2007, 100). At All Cannings Cross, a human skull fragment had been modified to form an amulet, whilst an ulna had been trimmed and shaped to a large pointed blade (Cunnington 1923, 34–5).

<6408> Complete bone large pointed blade, cut from the distal end and midshaft of a cattle-sized tibia, the base end shaped and rounded, but not hollowed. Midshaft is crudely fractured and shaped to a rounded, blunt point at one end. Polished across the outer surface and also along the upper part of the medullary channel.
F.611: Context [1343.1]

<8877> Near complete bone large pointed blade, cut from the distal end of a cattle tibia, the articulation largely removed and perforated axially. Midshaft sliced crudely through posterior face to provide a tapered, rounded point.
F.841: Context [1580.1]

<8891> Fragmentary section of human long bone, now in two pieces, the smaller segment tapering to a broad, blade–like point, with traces of polish on both sides at the tip.
F.831: Context [1565.1]

Gorge

<7147> Complete bone gorge, rectangular in section and facetted by knife to sharp points at either end. Widest at its midpoint and polished throughout. Possibly damaged at one end.
F.819: Context [1568.3]: Sf. 269

Craftworking Implements

Awls

<4163> Fragment of a bone awl, fractured across the midshaft, which tapers to a sharp point of circular section. Lightly polished on the upper surface.
F.245: Context [791.1]

<5064> Fragment of a pointed bone implement, probably an awl, the midshaft tapering evenly to a bevelled terminal of circular section. Terminal may have been recut from a sharper point. Inner surface of midshaft visible on one side, point fractured away from the remainder.
F.385: Context [1035.1]: Sf. 9

<8802> Complete bone awl, lightly modified from a horse tarsal, the distal end shaped to a tapering, bevelled point of oval section. Otherwise unmodified.
F.380: Context [1036.3]: Sf. 205

<8817> Complete bone awl, cut from the midshaft of an ovicaprid tibia, the upper part merely a splinter of bone, with the point of oval section indented and lightly curved, with a sharp tip. Slight polish throughout on upper surface.
F.993: Context [1759.1]

<8874> Fragment of a large bone awl, cut from a lateral side of a cattle or horse radius, towards the proximal end. Roughly fractured at the base end and neatly shaped along the midshaft to a long point of oval section, the tip now missing. Polished across the outer surface.
F.287: Context [871.3]

<8882> Near complete bone awl with slight damage at the tip, cut from a sliver of ovicaprid–sized ulna, the lower part of the bone shaped to a tapering point of oval section. Lightly polished across the outer surface.
F.396: Context [1047.2]

Rib Blades

<6520> Near complete bone rib–blade, shaped from a section of ovicaprid-sized rib bone, curved in section and neatly trimmed at one end to a rounded terminal, now damaged on one side. Lightly polished on both surfaces.
F.634: Context [1369.3]: Sf. 28

<5773> Segment of ovicaprid-sized rib bone, fractured at one end, highly polished throughout, extending over a roughly-cut, worn terminal. Possibly utilised as a burnisher.
F.482: Context [1664.2]

Antler Tine Implement

<8807> Complete red deer antler implement, cut from the curved, lower part of a tine, and cut or sawn laterally at either end, with a blade-cut groove close to each terminal. Perforated laterally close to the broader end with the aid of a drill. Smoothed throughout.
F.605: Context [1327.6]

Weaving Equipment

Combs

<8806> Fragmentary antler comb, fractured across the butt end and with the teeth now lacking their ends. Lightly curved in section across the teeth, the stubs of which show considerable wear. Undecorated; lightly polished throughout. Three teeth per centimetre.
F.566: Context [1277.1]: Sf. 215

<8880> Single tooth from an antler comb, neatly shaped to a rectangular section, tapering lightly on two faces to a rounded tip. Traces of slight wear in the form of sparse lateral lines along the tooth. Burnt to a grey to white colour.
F.313: Context [903.3]

Needles

All six bone needles are fragmentary and most of them have fractured across the perforation at the head. Four of them have been fashioned from pig fibulae, one <7276> has been made from a bone splinter and the other needle <6147> from a section of ovicaprid–sized bone midshaft. In addition, an incomplete section of an ovicaprid metatarsus <8883> may represent an unfinished needle. The pig fibula needles <8808, 8809, 8812 and 8816> all have highly–polished, straight or lightly curved shafts of oval section that taper to sharp points. The needles are fragmentary and the shapes of the perforations and the precise head forms are unknown. The bone needle <6147> cut from an ovicaprid bone includes part of the inner channel on one side. The shaft has fractured at one point and it has been repointed, with a rounded terminal. The retention of a part of the inner channel of the bone can be seen also with an ovicaprid metatarsus <8883>, which may represent an unfinished needle. The sliver of bone has been cut from the lateral side of the bone and includes a part of the proximal articulation. It has been roughly cut to size, but was discarded before it could be completed.

<6147> Fragment of a needle, cut from an ovicaprid bone, with part of the medullary channel on one side. Fractured across the perforation at the head, the shaft of rectangular section tapering to a short, rounded terminal. Shaft has been recut at some point. Polished throughout.
F.555: Context [1350.1]: Sf. 217

<8808> Fragmentary bone needle, head now missing. Cut from a pig fibula with a lightly curved shaft of oval section tapering to a sharp point. Highly polished throughout.
F.634: Context [1369.3]: Sf. 227

<8809> Fragmentary bone needle, cut from a pig fibula with the head shaped from the distal end of the bone. Fractured across the perforation at the lower part of the head. Lightly curved shaft of oval section tapering to sharp point. Highly polished throughout.
F.647: Context [1386.2]: Sf.237

<8812> Fragmentary bone needle, cut from a pig fibula and fractured across the perforation at the head. Straight shaft of rectangular section, tapering to a sharp point, with traces of lateral wear visible. Polished throughout.
F.813: Context [1592.1]: Sf. 270

<8816> Fragmentary bone needle, cut from a pig fibula and fractured below the head. Straight shaft of oval section tapers to a sharp point. Highly polished throughout.
F.878: Context [1625.1]: Sf. 275

<7276> Fragmentary bone needle, fashioned from a splinter of bone and fractured across the perforation at the head, with part of the shaft also missing. Rectangular in section, tapering neatly along the shaft, highly polished throughout.
F.842: Context [1581.1]: Sf. 281

<8883> Unfinished bone implement, cut from the medial or lateral side of an ovicaprid metatarsus, sliced away from the remainder of the bone, but not further modified. Lower end shows traces of gnawing. Likely to have been intended to become a needle, but never completed.
F.441: Context [1102.4]

Metapodial Tools

Five lightly modified ovicaprid metapodia can be identified as metapodial tools, following the definition of types provided by Taylor and May (1996, 353–7). All five examples belong to Type 8, which is defined as 'shafts polished and with transverse wear marks in various positions; no other features' (*ibid*, 355). A complete example <8872> utilises an ovicaprid metacarpus, whilst the four other tools are metatarsals. The evidence of wear consists of light transverse grooves, which occur along the length of each piece, often on several sides. The wear is more concentrated towards either end of the bone, where in some cases it has formed notches. Complete examples retain the proximal and distal ends, which are not perforated, and the fragmentary examples were probably of the same form originally.

<8872> Complete metapodial tool, with little evidence for modification from the natural form of the bone, except for two areas of the midshaft, towards the proximal and distal ends, where the bone has been indented. Lateral lines are visible around one of these indentations.
F.1080: Context [1873.1]:

<8875> Fragment of the central part of a metapodial tool, fractured at either end with both articulations now missing. Square in section, with bands of lateral marks on several faces towards the proximal end. Polished towards either end.
F.608: Context [1338.3]

<8876> Fragmentary bone metapodial tool, cut from an ovicaprid metatarsus and fractured at one end. Bone has been smoothed to a square section and has lateral wear on three faces, as well as polished surfaces. Otherwise unmodified.
F.731: Context [1526.2]

<8885>
Fragmentary metapodial tool, now lacking the distal end of the ovicaprid metatarsus. No modification to the proximal end of the bone but midshaft polished throughout with lateral lines visible, particularly on the medial and lateral faces, and trimming of the midshaft towards the distal end.
F.644: Context [1383.1]

<8885> Complete unfused ovicaprid metatarsus, the bone unmodified but the midshaft polished with traces of lateral lines at the distal end, particularly on the medial and lateral faces.
F.644: Context [1383.1]

Objects of uncertain function

Perforated Bird Bone

A fragmentary segment of bird bone <6718> has fractured across two blade-cut perforations, spaced just 9.5mm apart (measured from their centres). The original form of the object is unclear.

<6718> Fragment of the midshaft of a bird bone, fractured at both ends and split along its length. Pierced by two closely spaced perforations, centres 9.5mm apart, towards one end. Bone has split across the perforations. Otherwise unmodified.
F.672: Context [1417.1]

Antler and Bone Waste

A small quantity of antler and bone waste was recovered. The most obvious fragment of waste is a red deer antler <6939 and 6959>, discarded as two fragments in separate contexts of the same pit. The antler includes a part of the pedicle, as well as the burr and beam, and it has been cut from the skull of the animal. All of the tines have been removed, as well as the crown. The stubs of the brow, bez and trez tines remain, indicating that the antler came from a mature deer of ten years or more in age. It was also a large deer.

A small shaving of antler <8878> came from the fill of a pit some 23m to the east of the large antler. A little further to the east, within pit F.837, lay a segment of cattle-sized animal rib <7253>. A circular disc has been

removed from one end of the rib, which is otherwise unworked. The intended product may have been a perforated disc, similar to an example from Billingborough, (Bacon 2001, figure 39.52).

<6937 and 6959> Part of a red deer antler, including the burr and coronet, and a section of the beam. The brow, bez and trez tines have been removed by cutting from several directions and snapping the inner cortile tissue at the centre. The antler has also been cut from the skull of the deer and survives in two pieces, retrieved from separate contexts in the same pit. The crown has been cut away just above the trez tine. One side of the antler has been scored with numerous lateral and diagonal blade marks, most extending several millimetres into the surface. Deeper cuts are visible close to the junction with the trez tine, on one side of the antler. The other side of the antler includes a small number of lighter incisions around the stubs of the brow and bez tines.
F.731: Contexts [1484.6 and 1526.6]

<8878> Antler shaving, neatly cut with a blade along one edge and pared away from the surface. Lightly burnt in part to a black colour.
F.634: Context [1369.4]

<7253> Section of cattle-sized rib bone with faint longitudinal markings on one side and a prominent circular perforation at one end, across which the bone has fractured.
F.837: Context [1576.8]

Shell Pendant

A complete, plectrum–shaped shell pendant includes a prominent circular suspension hole close to its apex was recovered from F.1073. The shape of the pendant is a relatively common one, although the material is a little unusual. Comparable objects are known from a range of Bronze Age burials. The plectrum shape recalls an animal tooth bead from a Bronze Age cremation at Langton, as well as a jet pendant from Weaverthorpe (Kinnes and Longworth 1985, 32 and 47).

<8818> Complete plectrum-shaped pendant, cut from a segment of shell, with a lightly curved section. Pierced by an oval perforation, set close to the apex, slightly off-centre. Highly polished, particularly on the outer surface.
F.1073: Context [1861.2] Sf 281

Middle Iron Age
with N. Trzaska–Nartowski

Two bone implements were recovered from the excavation of Iron Age features within *Area A*. One was the small part of an awl and the second an implement that may have been used as a scoop or/and a blunt scraper. Both objects were found in close association within *Enclosure III*. The awl was recovered from the back fill of a later Saxon Sunken Featured Building (**F.1699** see below) that had been built inside Enclosure III, close to the remnants of the Iron Age structure from which the awl was probably derived. The second implement was recovered from the remains of the structure, in the gully F.1727.

Awl

<2111> Fragment of the sharpened end of a pointed bone implement, tapering to a point and cut from a ovicaprid bone, possibly a metacarpus. Some polish at the point itself.
F.1699: Length: 25.8mm; Width: 6.7mm; Thickness: 3.6mm;

Implement

<2113> Complete bone implement, cut from the lower part of the midshaft of a cattle-sized tibia, with the distal end removed. Upper part of midshaft has fractured and is smoothed and rounded, adapted for use as an implement.
F.1727: Length: 108.1mm; Width: 28.5mm; Thickness: 23.5mm

The Faunal Remains *V. Rajkovača*

Earlier Iron Age

With its *c.* 206kg of bone and a raw fragment count of over 35000 bones (figures based on the finds catalogue), this assemblage is one of the largest prehistoric faunal records from the region. This is even more impressive when combined with 244kg of faunal material from what is effectively the eastern half of the same settlement - the Trumpington Park and Ride site (Baxter 2004). Rather than undertaking a detailed analysis of a sample of the assemblage where extrapolating to the entire assemblage may provide unreliable results, it was decided to roughly examine the assemblage in its entirety with a view to providing a clear account of the informative potential of the assemblage (in accordance with English Heritage guidelines due to be published in 2013). The main aim of the assessment is thus to get an overall view on how much data is present by phase and area, both in terms of the physical quantification of faunal data and its interpretative potential. The assemblage's research value will be viewed in the light of the site-specific patterns, novel research questions, its cumulative value and the current state of understanding animal-human relations during prehistory.

The assemblage was generated from hundreds of Iron Age pits and several boundary and enclosure ditches. It is assumed that the majority of the bone material represents domestic refuse thrown into disused storage pits and onto the ground. The vast majority of the animal bone recovered was assigned to the Iron Age. A date between *c.* 500-300 BC would be appropriate, spanning the very end of the Early Iron Age and the very beginning of the Middle Iron Age (Brudenell this report). Its 'transitional' character offers a significant opportunity to see if changes in ceramic tradition were followed by changes in animal use.

The material showed moderate to quite good preservation (Table 31). Some 626 specimens were recorded with surface erosion (6.7%) and 856 with signs of weathering (9.2%). Gnawing was recorded on a total of 483 specimens (5.2%), which is quite low and suggestive of the quick deposition of a material. Burning was relatively rare, recorded on 368 specimens (*c.* 4%). A number of cattle-sized long bones showed signs of heat-cracking, carried out to facilitate marrow removal as heating the bone liquefies the marrow.

Preservation	*Context*	*%*	*Fragment*	*%*
Good	21	*2*	80	*0.9*
Quite good	245	*23.3*	3035	*32.5*
Moderate	653	*62.1*	5646	*60.5*
Quite poor	105	*10*	479	*5.1*
Poor	20	*1.9*	34	*0.4*
Mixed	7	*0.7*	54	*0.6*
Total	**1051**	*100*	**9328**	*100*

Table 31: Preservation by context and fragment from Iron Age settlement swathe

Butchery marks were recorded on 503 specimens (5.4%). Fine knife marks (223 instances) were more common than chops marks (157 instances) and the actions performed ranged from slaughter (2 instances) and skinning (68 instances) through to disarticulation (105 instances), meat (150) and marrow (52) removal and pot-sizing (12). Axial splitting was also recorded, especially on sheep-sized elements suggesting bone working rather than marrow removal: splinters were then fashioned into pins or needles or gauges.

Ovicapra outrank cattle regardless of which quantifying method is taken into account (Table 32). A full range of domesticates and, uncharacteristic of the period, an incredibly varied list of wild species were recorded. The table below shows the total numbers of specimens identified from the Iron Age settlement swathe, with the material from the boundary ditch F.287 and the four-post structures presented separately later in the report.

	Iron Age		
Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	1538	*37.7*	86
Ovicaprid	1682	*41.2*	107
Sheep	69	*1.7*	18
Goat	5	*0.15*	1
Pig	366	*9*	30
Horse	233	*5.7*	10
Dog	85	*2*	5
Dog/ fox	1	*0.03*	1
Cat	5	*0.1*	1
Red deer	19	*0.5*	2
Roe deer	14	*0.3*	2
Wild boar	1	*0.03*	1
Beaver	1	*0.03*	1
Otter	1	*0.03*	1
Polecat	2	*0.04*	1
?Mustelid	2	*0.04*	1
Fox	2	*0.04*	1
?Hare	2	*0.04*	1
Rabbit	1	*0.03*	1
Vole *sp.*	2	*0.04*	1
Frog/ toad	38	*1*	2
Anseriformes	6	*0.2*	1
Galliformes	2	*0.04*	1
Corvidae	1	*0.03*	1
?White-tailed eagle	1	*0.03*	1
Sub-total to species, order or family	**4079**	*100*	.
Cattle-sized	1756	.	.
Sheep-sized	3411	.	.
Rodent-sized	11	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	27	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	14	.	.
Total	**9298**	.	.

Table 32: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from the Iron Age settlement swathe. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified. A number of bird species were only possible to assign to order or family level at this stage.

A brief look at the total of 145 records for the mandibular tooth eruption and wear indicate that all age ranges are present. Coupled with the skeletal element count showing that all parts of the carcasses of 'food species' were present, it implies on site management, slaughter and consumption. Despite high fragmentation, 51 complete and measurable specimens were recorded for the three main 'food species'. A series of periodontal diseases, inflammations, changes in the appearance of mental foramina on mandibles and other non-metric traits and pathological changes were recorded and these will be considered in full at later date.

As with the majority of Iron Age assemblages it was disused pits that were the main receptacles for the waste, bone or otherwise. Against the expected, with cattle and horse-sized elements usually found in peripheral features, sheep and sheep-sized elements were more frequent all across the settlement swathe, regardless of the feature type. It would be important to refine this at least to the level of each of the pit clusters and look for patterns or differences in bone deposition. Intra-feature variations are also something to look at, especially within those where a dark midden-like and finds-rich layer was recorded at the very top of the sequence.

An important aspect of the Trumpington Meadows faunal record is the occurrence of 'associated bone groups' (Hill 1995, Morris 2011), commonly found at the bottoms of pits. These were first noted during 1970s (Alcock 1972: 33) and have become the subject of an ongoing debate during 1980s and 1990s (Grant 1984; Wait 1985;

Hill 1995) following the publication of the Danebury faunal record (Grant 1984), the largest prehistoric assemblage to be discovered to date. Unusual deposits such as these warrant further analyses, especially their exact location within the feature, the manner of their deposition, the composition of different material types and the taphonomy of the bone remains.

Northeast-southwest aligned boundary ditch (F.287, F.420, F.1009 and F.1318)

With the exception of the prevalent sheep cohort (Table 33), bone material showed marked differences compared to the rest of the assemblage. If we look at the quantity of bone, the ditch material corresponds to just over 3% of the Iron Age assemblage by count. An impoverished range of species and the absence of associated bone groups also stands in contrast to the material recovered from pits and other feature types.

	Boundary ditch		
Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	52	*37.4*	3
Ovicaprid	63	*45.3*	6
Sheep	3	*2.2*	1
Pig	13	*9.3*	2
Horse	8	*5.8*	1
Sub-total to species	**139**	*100*	.
Cattle-sized	71	.	.
Sheep-sized	85	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	1	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	4	.	.
Total	**300**	.	.

Table 33: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from ditch F.287, 420, 1009 and 1318. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Four-post structures (1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15)

As evident from the table below, four-post structures generated an insignificant amount of animal bone, with the main domesticates being the only four species identified (Table 34).

	Four-post structures		
Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	4	*40*	1
Ovicaprid	4	*40*	1
Pig	1	*10*	1
Dog	1	*10*	1
Sub-total to species	**10**	*100*	.
Cattle-sized	10	.	.
Sheep-sized	10	.	.
Total	**30**	.	.

Table 34: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from those 4-post structures with animal bone. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Late Iron Age rectangular enclosure F.523 and F.555

Given its slightly later date, the faunal material from the two ditches F.523 and F.555 was quantified separately. The two features generated a combined total of 28 assessable fragments with cow being the only identifiable species.

Such a large sample offers an opportunity to study the faunal material at a level of detail that has rarely been possible on other sites in the area. Here we are also able to expand and refine

methods of analysis in order to offer the best possible interpretation of human-animal interactions in the past.

Whilst showing a convincing domination of ovicaprids, across the site and irrespective of methods of quantification, this prevalence is not at the same scale as that recorded on some sites on the well-drained chalk downlands where they sometimes added up to two-thirds of all bone recovered (e.g. Grant 1984: 501). The labelling of the Iron Age as 'Sheep age' (Albarella 2007) is a notion largely based on the extensive work carried out on southern sites, especially in Wessex. Regional overviews suggest there was a greater emphasis on the exploitation of cattle outside Wessex (Hambleton 1999, 89) as evidenced on a number of sites from the immediate locale (Seetah 2007; Rajkovača 2011; Rajkovača 2012) and across this low-lying region (Biddick 1984; Legge *et al.* 1989; Rajkovača 2010). Given the range of secondary products and uses to which cattle were put as well as the fact that they are more expensive to keep, it has been suggested that cattle may be indicators of wealth (Haselgrove 1999). The picture is not so clear-cut, however, as the Trumpington Meadows faunal record and other contemporaneous sites from the area have a high sheep cohort (Higbee in Evans forthcoming (Colne Fen Site I); Serjeantson 2006b). Irrespective of the prevalence of one main domesticate or another, one has to ask what controlling factors balanced the economy between the three main species: were they largely environmental, or were they reflecting deliberate choices of the Iron Age farmers? Is the high percentage of sheep at Trumpington Meadows a result of the underlying geology comprising sands and gravels with outcrops of chalk marl, similar to that of the chalk downlands in southern Britain?

A rough assessment of the assemblage showed that wild species tended to be associated with disarticulated humans at the bottoms of pits. It would be important to discuss how accurate this connection is. Perhaps an aspect of the Trumpington Meadows faunal record with the greatest relevance for the study of social archaeology and animal-human relations is the occurrence of associated bone groups. As part of her work on Danebury assemblage, Grant (1984) was one of the first to identify deposits of completely or partially articulated animal remains at the bases of large pits and interpreted them as evidence for ritual offerings immediately classing them as 'special'. Years of constant increase in the number of sites under investigation coupled with highly informed research strategies have resulted in the recovery of abundant 'special animal deposits' scattered across the country. The view which emphasised their 'special' status was not, however, shared by all authors. Maltby in particular (1985) argued that these deposits could have resulted from 'utilitarian' everyday butchery activities. As evidenced by the growing body of data available to date (Morris 2011), it is clear that a sharp distinction between ritual and symbolic on one side and ordinary and profane on the other side will not suffice. An investigation into the site-specific patterns of bone deposition, especially those which could be classed as associated bone groups will certainly add to the ongoing debate. Why did the extensive work on the Iron Age faunal assemblages and the results from the assemblage discussed here reveal that ABGs are more common from pits than from ditches and other types of features? Why is there a greater tendency for pit-derived animal bone groups (ABGs) to be defined as *special* compared to ABGs from other types of features? Considering that the majority of commonly found domestic refuse assemblages always come in a disarticulated, fragmented and eroded state or a preservation, it is appreciated that the zooarchaeology has had to concentrate hard on revealing what lies beyond the animal keeping, food production and consumption.

Middle Iron Age

The Middle Iron Age assemblage amounted to 829 assessable specimens weighing 18,838g, predominantly from *Area A*. For the assessment, it was decided to target only those features with a secure date as established by the presence of prehistoric pottery. The assemblage is considered by period and feature type. The aim of the assessment report is to characterise the assemblage in terms of species representation, patterns of animal use and bone disposal within the excavated area.

The preservation ranged from moderate to quite good, with a small number of specimens showing signs of severe surface exfoliation, erosion and weathering (34 fragments/ *c.* 4% of the assemblage). The assemblage was heavily processed and highly fragmented with only 6 complete specimens being recorded for all species. An insignificant portion of the assemblage was recorded with gnawing marks (19 specimens/ 2%). All were canine marks and the small percentage implies quick deposition of the material.

The ratio of species varied between different features types (Table 35). Overall, the Middle Iron Age sub-set showed a slightly higher prevalence of sheep/ goats, closely followed by cattle and then pigs. Material from Enclosures II and III is discussed first, followed by the internal features within Enclosure III, then the bone material from the three pit clusters and the remainder of the isolated pits scattered across the site are considered.

	Ditches		*Enclosures' internal features*		*Pit groups*		*Isolated pits*		**Total**	**Total %**
Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**NISP**	**%NISP**		
Cow	45	*35.7*	42	*41.6*	38	*26*	4	*28.6*	129	*33.3*
Ovicaprid	52	*41.3*	24	*23.7*	39	*26.7*	7	*50*	122	*31.5*
Sheep	5	*3.9*	4	*4*	5	*3.4*	2	*14.3*	16	*4.1*
Goat	1	*0.8*	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*0.3*
Pig	14	*11.1*	7	*7*	54	*37*	.	.	75	*19.4*
Horse	6	*4.8*	24	*23.7*	4	*2.7*	1	*7.1*	35	*9*
Roe deer	1	*0.8*	.	.	1	*0.7*	.	.	2	*0.5*
Fox	.	.	.	.	1	*0.7*	.	.	1	*0.3*
?Wild boar	.	.	.	.	1	*0.7*	.	.	1	*0.3*
Badger	2	*1.6*	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	*0.5*
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	.	3	*2.1*	.	.	3	*0.8*
Sub-total ID to species	**126**	*100*	**101**	*100*	**146**	*100*	**14**	*100*	**387**	*100*
Cattle-sized	82	.	59	.	20	.	9	.	170	.
Sheep-sized	116	.	20	.	113	.	16	.	265	.
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Mammal n.f.i.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Total	**329** *(6742g)*	.	**180** *(6539g)*	.	**281** *(4849g)*	.	**39** *(708g)*	.	**829** *(18838g)*	.

Table 35: Breakdown of all Middle Iron Age bone: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Somewhat smaller than Enclosure III, Enclosure II produced a proportionately smaller cattle-dominated bone assemblage (Table 36) with *c.* 39% of the material being identified as cattle. The prevailing cattle component was also recorded from features excavated within Enclosure II, pit F.1719 with a total of 137 specimens weighing 6270g. Again, more than half of the material was assigned to species and just over a third of the whole assemblage was identified as cattle. The quantity of bone recovered from pit F.1719 equates to 16.5% of the Middle Iron Age faunal record by count and exactly one third by weight (33.3%).

Enclosure III had a prevalent sheep cohort, which was even more evident when MNI count was considered. Looking at internal features (Table 37), although ditch F.1642 itself did not generate a significant cattle component, it was surprising not to record any cattle elements from internal features.

	Enclosure II (F.1608)			*Enclosure III (F.1642)*			*Other ditches*				
Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**Total**	**Total %**
Cow	24	*61.5*	2	15	*26.8*	1	6	*19.4*	1	45	*35.7*
Ovicaprid	7	*18*	1	30	*53.6*	2	15	*48.4*	1	52	*41.3*
Sheep	2	*5.1*	1	2	*3.6*	2	1	*3.2*	1	5	*4*
Goat	1	*2.6*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*0.8*
Pig	3	*7.7*	1	3	*5.3*	1	8	*25.8*	1	14	*11.1*
Horse	2	*5.1*	1	3	*5.3*	1	1	*3.2*	1	6	*4.7*
Roe deer	.	.	.	1	*1.8*	1	.	.	.	1	*0.8*
Badger	.	.	.	2	*3.6*	1	.	.	.	2	*1.6*
Sub-total ID to species	**39**	*100*	.	**56**	*100*	.	**31**	*100*	.	**126**	*100*
Cattle-sized	19	.	.	42	.	.	21	.	.	82	.
Sheep-sized	4	.	.	57	.	.	55	.	.	116	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	.
Total	**62**	.	.	**155**	.	.	**112**	.	.	**329**	.

Table 36: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from the three pit clusters. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

	Enclosure II			*Enclosure III*	*Enclosure III*	*Enclosure III*	*Enclosure III*	*Enclosure III*
	Pit. F.1719			*Pit. F.1671*	*Pit. F.1707*	*Pit F.1712*	*Pit F.1713*	*Pit. F.1717*
Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**
Cow	42	*53.1*	6	.	.	.	.	.
Ovicaprid	9	*11.4*	2	5	1	1	3	5
Sheep	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.
Pig	4	*5.1*	1	2	1	.	.	.
Horse	24	*30.4*	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total ID to species	**79**	*100*	**.**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**5**
Cattle-sized	55	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Sheep-sized	3	.	.	9	1	1	.	6
Total	**137**	.	**.**	**21**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**13**

Table 37: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from features excavated within the two enclosures.

Different choice of animals (cattle vs. sheep) and the manner of deposition (single large feature with substantial bone deposit vs. several small features with very little bone material) recorded from these two enclosures clearly points to either a slight temporal or a potential functional difference between the two enclosures.

The three pit groups identified to the south of Enclosure II collectively generated 281 specimens, corresponding to 33.9% of the Middle Iron Age faunal record (by count). At the edge of the excavated area, the southernmost Pit Group 1 was particularly interesting with over half of its bone material being assigned to species. Producing 233 assessable specimens weighing 4450g (28% of the Middle Iron Age assemblage by count and 23% by weight) these four features appear to have been the main receptacles for bone waste. Pit F.1509, generating one of the largest pottery deposits, also contained approximately two kilograms of bone material among which were the remains of a minimum of two piglets (aged 2-3 and 7 months). In addition to the two piglets from F.1509, a near complete articulated piglet skeleton came from F.1705, aged 2-4 weeks old. An entirely different assemblage came from F.1718 which was characterised by a large number of disarticulated sheep elements. A total of 22 recorded specimens were identified, a figure corresponding to 76% of the cluster's sheep cohort.

	Pit Group 1 (F.1509, 1705, 1706 and 1718)			*Pit Group 2 (F.1709 and 1721)*			*Pit Group 3 (F.1644, 1673, 1682 and 1689)*				
Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**Total**	**Total %**
Cow	36	*27.5*	2	2	*15.4*	1	.	.	.	38	*26*
Ovicaprid	29	*22.1*	1	9	*69.2*	1	1	*50*	1	39	*26.7*
Sheep	3	*2.3*	1	2	*15.4*	1	.	.	.	5	*3.4*
Pig	54	*41.2*	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	*37*
Horse	4	*3*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	*2.7*
Roe deer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*50*	1	1	*0.7*
Fox	1	*0.8*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*0.7*
?Wild boar	1	*0.8*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*0.7*
Frog/ toad	3	*2.3*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	*2.1*
Sub-total ID to species	**131**	*100*	**.**	**13**	*100*	**.**	**2**	*100*	.	**146**	*100*
Cattle-sized	18	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	20	.
Sheep-sized	83	.	.	21	.	.	9	.	.	113	.
Rodent-sized	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total	**233**	.	**.**	**35**	.	.	**13**	.	.	**281**	.

Table 38: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from the three pit clusters.

The two features with animal bone part of Pit Group 2, F.1709 and F.1721 were also sheep-dominated. Material from Group 3 was quantitatively insignificant, although one of the two identified species was sheep/ goat and the sheep-sized elements dominated the unidentifiable fragment count.

As was the case with the two enclosures, the difference between pit groups appeared to go beyond their appearance, size and formation. The quantity, the manner of bone deposition and the ratio of species was different for each of the three clusters, prompting questions about their contemporaneity and character.

There were only three other isolated pits and a single posthole, part of a 4-post structure which have produced animal bone totalling 39 specimens and weighing 708g. Posthole F.1544, part of the 4-post structure contained a single fragment of bone identified as a sheep-sized rib fragment. To the south of Pit Group 1, pit F.1710 contained a loomweight, six sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and two complete cow specimens: metacarpus and 3rd phalanx. F.1563 yielded a single sheep-sized limb bone fragment.

Taking into consideration the greater weight of cattle compared to sheep, the species frequency suggest that the bulk of the consumed meat was probably beef. Overall, however,

ovicapra are only slightly more common than cattle. The two enclosures showed a marked difference in choice of species and the pattern of bone deposition. Adding up the totals, however, makes it clear that enclosures and their internal features generated almost identical amounts of bone material. Based on the quantity of material, pits which make up Pit Group 1 seem to have been the main receptacles for bone waste.

Butchery was rare being recorded on 19 specimens in total (2.2% of the assemblage). There was very little skill involved and the marks were mainly consistent with meat and marrow removal. The available biometrical data indicated that cattle were typically just over 1m in stature and that horses stood *c.* 13hh (1.32m). Ageing data is insufficient for kill-off profiles to be built, yet it showed the presence of both younger and older individuals within the assemblage. That and the fact that almost all parts of carcasses for the main domesticates were identified are an indication of a local or on site animal management and consumption.

Avian fauna

Due to the sheer volume of environmental sampling that was undertaken, the material from the heavy residues has not been included in the assessment. A much smaller sample of bird bone came from the Iron Age settlement swathe (Table 39) with a clear emphasis on wild species. It would be important to identify a possible eagle specimen to species level, although they are not entirely absent from prehistoric assemblages and also relatively easy to catch.

Order, family or taxon	***Hand-recovered NISP***
Anseriformes	2
Mallard	4
Galliformes	1
Corvidae	1
Collumba	1
?Eagle	1
Bird n.f.i.	20
Total	**30**

Table 39: Number of Identified Specimens for all bird bones, hand-recovered material only.

A Rapid Scan Evaluation of the Charred Plant Macrofossils *V. Fryer*

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from 44 contexts and submitted for an initial evaluation of the content and preservation of the remains. The same methodology was used as for the earlier prehistoric samples (see above).

Iron Age pit assemblages

Pits are the predominant feature type recorded, with three main pit groups being identified, each with a focus of macrofossil density, possibly indicating specific areas of activity. Although ten of the assemblages do contain moderate densities of plant material, there appears to be little evidence for the primary deposition of the remains within the pit fills, and it is tentatively suggested that the majority of the macrofossils are derived from scattered refuse or wind-dispersed detritus, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the fills (Appendix 3 Table 72). It is almost certainly of note that many of the recorded plant remains appear to have been burnt at extremely high temperatures. Although this may be indicative of domestic/agricultural activity it is, perhaps, more likely to be suggestive of the use of plant materials (including cereal processing waste) as kindling or fuel within either ovens/hearths or for a range of craft/industrial activities. It is suggested that further samples taken from pit fills within or adjacent to the three foci of activity may serve to further clarify this issue.

Other Iron Age features

Of the twenty four assemblages studied, only nine contain a low to moderate or moderate to high density of plant remains (Appendix 3 Table 73). Four samples are from a four-post structure adjacent to the central pit group. The presence of cereal grains within all four assemblages, albeit at a low density, may indicate that this structure served as a granary or store. Five samples are from fills within two separate wells, one (F.262) within the western pit group and one (F.566) at the edge of the eastern pit group. All fills contain high densities of charcoal/charred wood along with other charred plant remains, possibly indicating that the features were backfilled with refuse after they ceased to function as wells. The rectangular structure at the north-eastern edge of the excavated area is somewhat of an enigma, as although the postholes contain a small number of cereal grains, the floor surface is almost totally devoid of material of any type. The abundance of charcoal/charred wood fragments (some of which are quite large) within the assemblage from posthole F.467 may indicate that the structure was destroyed by fire, although this hypothesis is purely conjectural at present. As there does not appear to be any clear pattern as to which features may provide valuable plant macrofossil data, it is suggested that, where possible, further samples should be taken from all features which are dated and well-sealed.

Bulk Environmental Samples *A. de Vareilles*

Earlier Iron Age

2,707 litres of soil were floated and analysed according to CAU procedures. The flots from 196 bulk soil samples were scanned and are briefly discussed in this assessment report. Special mention is made of the eight features from which the pottery has also been assessed. All archaeobotanical remains were preserved through carbonisation. Charred plant remains, though ubiquitous, generally occurred in low quantities and as poorly preserved specimens. Only *c.* 10 samples contained enough grain to suggest their presence was not purely accidental, and 12% had more than one cereal grain per litre of soil. Chart 9 shows the 196 samples distributed according to grain count categories. Caryopses were mostly puffed, pitted and abraded, and very few delicate plant parts such as cereal chaff and wild plant seeds were recovered. Only one sample contained more than 10 wild plant seeds: Feature 476 had *c.* 20 dock seeds (*Rumex* spp.), with no other seeds and just four cereal grains. Hulled wheat glume bases were the only type of chaff recovered, occurring sporadically and never in greater numbers than associated grain. Modern, intrusive rootlets and the blind burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula* were common to all samples.

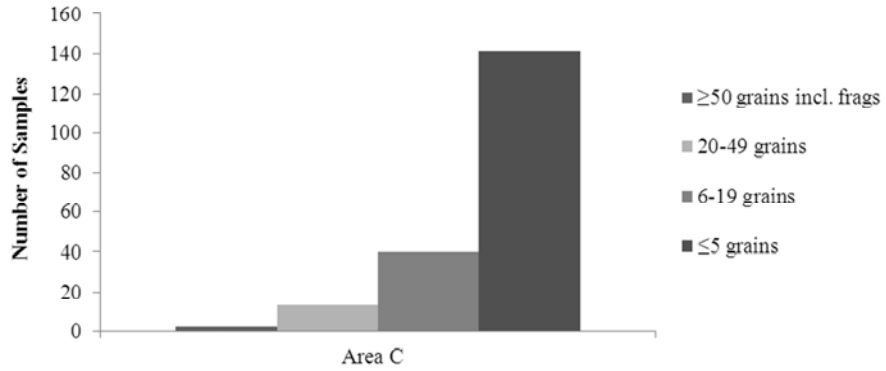


Chart 9: Grain count categories

Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*), spelt (*Triricum spelta*) and perhaps a little emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) were the main visible crops. Two wheat grains of a possible free-threshing variety were noted (M. Jones 1981, Green 1981, Grieg 1991). Hazelnut shells occurred sporadically but no other known edible plant foods were found. Barley grains were very common. Similar proportions of wheat and barley were found at Iron Age Haddenham (Jones, G. 2006). Barley chaff, however, was also present there, providing Jones with evidence for local cultivation. The absence of barley chaff at Trumpington Meadows indicates that the harvested free-threshing cereal had already been threshed and winnowed, releasing the grains from it husks. Emmer and spelt are hulled cereals; threshing will break the ears into spikelets but further processing is required to remove smaller chaff from around the grain. It is not surprising, therefore, that if barley and glume wheats are processed together, glume wheat chaff is more likely to be represented at the final stages of processing.

Despite the relative paucity and poor state of preservation of plant remains, spatial patterning in their distribution is evident. Samples with more than 20 grains and those where the grain to litre of soil ratio is greater than one (12% of samples) fall within two distinct clusters of pits, Cluster 3 and Cluster 4. The eight features from which the pottery has also been assessed (F.312, F.314, F.343, F.352, F.583, F.851, F.937 and F.1113) did not contain outstanding assemblages. Only two of them had 20 or more grains (F.312 from Cluster 3 and F.583 from Cluster 4). The plant remains from the earlier Iron Age in *Area C* are surprisingly different from those from the Middle Iron Age in *Areas A* and *B*, in quantity and quality but not in type. The same range of wild plant seeds were found in all three areas, suggesting that the crops found across the site originate from the same harvest(s). Differences in the state of preservation and quantity of remains must therefore be linked to on-site activities.

Middle Iron Age

324 litres of soil from Iron Age features in *Areas A* and *B* were floated and analysed according to CAU procedures. This assessment reports on the initial analysis of 17 samples. All archaeobotanical finds were preserved through carbonisation. Conversely to the Anglo-Saxon findings the condition of plant remains is good; they have not been adversely affected by charring or heavily broken during post-depositional processes. Consequently, delicate elements such as cereal chaff were common and most of the wild plant seeds could be identified to species. Although the majority of samples contained less than 5ml of charcoal, identifiable pieces were common. They could be sent to a specialist should general information on the use and management of wood fuel be of interest. Intrusive rootlets and the blind burrowing snail, *Ceciloides acicula*, were found throughout.

Initial results suggest that hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl.*), spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and possibly emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*) were used on site, with spelt wheat being the most popular type. Barley chaff was not found, though wheat glume bases were present in 79% of samples with grains. Grains always appear to be more numerous than chaff, suggesting the remains are from semi-cleaned stores of cereals. Wild plant seeds, seemingly all from arable weeds, occurred in all but three samples. 43% of samples with grain had higher counts of wild plant seeds than caryopses, suggesting these represent intentionally burnt waste from crop cleaning.

Area A was richer in carbonised Iron Age plants than *Area B*. Whereas only one sample from *Area A* was completely devoid of cereal remains, they were missing from 40% of samples in *Area B*, where four grains and eight glume bases were the highest count of cereal remains in any particular sample. Chart 10 below plots the 17 samples form *Areas A* and *B* according to grain count category. One must remember however, that most of the samples from *Area A* remain to be thoroughly examined and quantified. The proportion of grain count categories may therefore change.

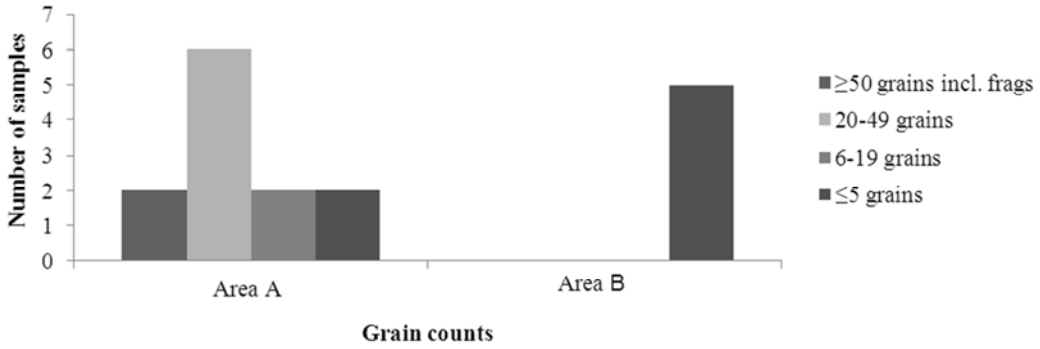


Chart 10: Grain count categories by area

Spelt wheat and barley were processed and consumed on site by an Iron Age population who apparently conscientiously discarded their burnt plant waste into pits and ditches. Consequently the archaeobotanical remains are prolific and well preserved. *Area A* was more plentiful than *Area B*, perhaps indicating that crops were preferentially processed (cooking included) in *Area A*.

Pollen Analysis of Sediments *S. Boreham*

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses of two sediment sub-samples taken from an Iron Age pit F.566 (Table 40). Pollen sub-samples were taken from context 1277.4 at 36cm and context 1277.3 at 43cm. The sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope at x400 magnification. The percentage pollen data from these samples is presented in Appendix 5.

Height in Monolith (cm)	Context	Description
0-11	1277.7	Buff sand and gravel
11-26	1277.5	Grey/brown silty sand and gravel
26-39	1277.4	Grey sandy silt
39-50	1277.3	Grey sandy silt with organic

Table 40: Pollen sub-samples from Iron Age pit F.566 (monolith <535>)

The pollen sub-sample locations were carefully chosen within the monoliths to give the highest chance of producing viable pollen counts. Unfortunately the sandy silts of the Iron Age pit (F.566 ctx 1277.4 36cm and ctx 1277.3 43cm) proved to be barren (pollen concentration <1052 grains per ml). Although not clearly oxidised, this material must have been subjected to repeated cycles of dessication causing the destruction of pollen.

As always, it is important not to over-interpret the pollen signal from assessment pollen counts. It is unfortunate that the pollen sub-samples from the Iron Age pit proved to be barren, and this suggests that even careful sample selection in sandy silts from this site are unlikely to yield good palynological results.

Later Prehistoric Discussion

The excavation at Trumpington Meadows has revealed two very different forms of Iron Age settlement spanning the mid to late first millennium BC: a large *open* settlement of Early to Middle Iron Age date (c. 500-300 BC) centred upon *Area C*, and an enclosed settlement of Middle Iron Age origin (c. 350-50 BC) straddling *Areas A* and *B*.

The settlement focus in *Area C* would have dominated the Early Iron Age landscape. This was perched on a gravel spur overlooking the Cam Valley, and comprised a vast scatter of pits, separated from earlier monumental features by a linear boundary ditch. This swathe of pits and four-post structures was extensive, and extended in to the neighbouring Park and Ride site to the east, excavated in 2001 (Hinman 2004). In totality, the feature scatter probably covered around 7ha, and although the site has been split by the two campaigns of investigation early indications are that the Trumpington Meadows side represents the developmental 'core' of the settlement, with a more protracted sequence of activity.

Whereas the assessment report for the Park and Ride site hints that the pits here were dug and used over a relatively short period of time, the picture emerging from the Trumpington Meadows side is that occupation was comparatively long-lived and to some extent reiterative in its imprint. Certainly, within what would have been the central portion of the overall settlement there were a significant number of intercutting pits, which speak of repeated episodes of activity. Indeed, the character of these features and the nature of the material culture from this zone suggests this area was the focus for a range of practices much more bound up with the practicalities of life within the settlement, than those of death and ritual claimed to be the *raison d'être* for pitting on the Park and Ride side of the site.

On first inspection there appears to be difficulties in reconciling these two perspectives. However, these issues are less problematic if we accept that the character of activities may have shifted emphasis over the course of the settlements development. The early signs are that there were different phases of activity on the site, which took a slightly different form, and were centred on slightly different areas. Based on the evidence to hand, it would seem likely that initial activity was spread throughout, with the pitting close to the boundary ditch and in the Park and Ride indicative of this. The pits in these zones, their size, morphology and most tellingly scarcity of intercutting pits distinguish them from the later activity, centred to the middle of the site. This primary phase of occupation may have been focused upon grain storage. The pits in Cluster 1 would certainly appear to fit this interpretation (see above). The second phase of activity was represented by the repeated intercutting of features. This occurred in the area that also contained the most diverse assemblage of material culture and it is here that evidence for production and more intensive occupation is present. The evidence for structures such as roundhouses within the *empty spaces* amongst the pits and the high concentration of burnt clay, probable daub, along with the intercutting of features, suggests a degree of permanency to the settlement. The occupation of the site may have evolved from one with a very singular purpose (grain storage) to a much more diverse permanent one.

If we accept that the activity recorded at Trumpington Meadows represents this progression then it is possible that the 'higher' instance of human internment at the Park and Ride site may be one element not fully seen at Trumpington Meadows. With *c.* 61 individuals recorded at the Park and Ride a greater emphasis has been placed upon the presence of 'placed deposits' and 'ritual' activity than recorded at Trumpington Meadows, where the presence of human remains appeared to be a secondary activity. As the occupation at Trumpington diversified it

is possible that certain activities occurred within *designated* areas or *zones* of the site, something that has been evidenced in the distribution of pit types and material assemblages above. It is therefore possible that some elements of the Park and Ride were for the purposeful disposal of the dead, with the central area (within Trumpington Meadows) for production and the western portion for storage (as evidenced by the post built structures within an area devoid of pits).

The emergence of large *aggregated* pit sites such as at Trumpington are seen as indicators for an increase in the volume of cereals (Cunliffe 2010). Primarily the settlement at Tumpington appears to have been based upon the storage and processing of grain and this is apparent from the large number of storage platforms and pits. The reused querns, an indicator of the later diversification of activity on site, suggest that in these early stages the grain was being processed on site as well. It is unfortunate that the survival of the environmental remains was poor as this would have been a good indicator of where on site grain may have been stored. As early analysis has shown further study of the pits themselves may be able to tease this out, especially in conjunction with an in depth analysis of the pottery assemblage.

The settlement at Trumpington is one of a small group that have been identified within the Cam Valley characterised by large concentrations of pits; Harston Mill (O'Brien forthcoming), Wandlebury (French 2004), Edix Hill (Malim 1997) and Rectory Farm II (Evans *et al.* 2008). These sites are distinguished by the nature and character of the activity recorded, large densely packed *pit clusters* of a similar morphology and interpreted as grain storage pits, or 'silos' (Cunliffe 2010; Brudenell 2012). These pits are seen as an 'invention' of the Early Iron Age (Brudenell 2012) and represent the long term storage of grain in preparation for planting the following season (Cunliffe 2010), differing from storage platforms that were associated with consumption and more immediate use. This has led to the interpretation that these sites may have been 'centralised repositories' for grain amassed by local communities, with the large assemblages of associated material culture suggesting that they were also occupied for periods by a number of households (Brudenell 2012). Whether or not this equates to permanent or periodical occupation is difficult to ascertain at the present. It is clear, however, that these sites represent a different scale of occupation, and it is this scale that makes Trumpington Meadows such an important site.

At this stage the exact nature of the settlement is elusive and poses a number of questions. Does the site represent a settlement constantly occupied or was it a gathering place where communities congregated after a harvest to store their grain? The early assessment of the Trumpington site would seem to suggest that it evolved from a place where smaller communities along the Cam valley would have come together for this purpose, overtime this seems to have evolved into a place where they were able to sell their goods or '..where communal business was conducted..' (Bradley and Yates 2007: 100). The site at Trumpington could have had its own catchment, or territory, with sites such as Harston Mill, Wandlebury, Edix Hill and Rectory Farm II fulfilling a similar role elsewhere in the Cam valley.

There is a desire to compare sites such as Trumpington with the large hillforts of Wessex. Sites such as Danebury, Hampshire, which are seen as intensively settled sites with streets, houses, storage buildings (four and six post structures) and most comparatively, grain storage pits (Cunliffe 1984, 2010). Although there are obvious similarities Trumpington lacks any evidence for streets or defensive works, indeed there is nothing to even remotely suggest that there was ever any attempt to defend the site. Within the Cam Valley there are examples of

Early Iron Age *open* settlement sites that develop into enclosed, 'defensive' sites; Wandlebury (French 2004) and to a lesser extent War Ditches (Mortimer 2012). It is interesting to see this as a very different representation of social and economic developments during this period. Why is it that some sites develop into 'defensive' centres? The easy answer would be topographical, however, this does not account for low lying sites such as Arbury Camp (Evans and Knight 2002) and Wardy Hill (Evans 2003).

In the later Iron Age there is a change from the *open* settlements discussed above to enclosures. At Trumpington the large scale settlement represented by the pits and material culture seems to disappear. If the *open* settlement represents the congregation of communities, then the enclosures of the Middle Iron Age represents the household. The enclosures here are suggestive of a farmstead with a probable roundhouse situated within Enclosure III and Enclosures I and II possibly for livestock. The Early Iron Age pit in *Area B* could be an indicator of an earlier, small settlement similar to that at Glebe Farm (Armour 2007; Collins 2011), that has been subsumed by the later enclosed settlement. There is a 'semi-fluid' nature to the imprint of Early Iron Age settlement (Brudenell *per comms.*), which results in these apparent swathes of undefined settlements represented by 'fragmentary' elements of occupation. In the Middle Iron Age this appears to change and we see the devlopement of enclosed settlements. Not only does this represent a change in the morphology and architecture of settlement, but is also suggestive of a social and economic change, and more importantly a change in the *mindset* and *world* view of people, a change from community to the *insular.*

As we can see the excavation at Trumpington Meadows will enable us to look at a number of interesting developments that occur in the later prehistoric period. This initial assessment has identified not just the evolution of a communal gathering place from a grain storage site to an intensely occupied and diverse centre, but also its relationship and impact upon smaller settlements. It will also raises the possibility to study the transformation of one of these small settlements from an *open* settlement to one defined by enclosures.

Figure 25. Finds from Iron Age pits in Area C. A) Quern stone from F.518. B and C) Fragments of worked human bone from F.494 (B) and F.381 (C). D) A complete antler tine implement from F.605. E) Shell pendant from F.1073. F) Fragment of an antler comb from F.566

ROMANO-BRITISH *with M. Brittain*

Very little Romano-British activity was evidenced during the main excavation, with F.203 at the southern end of *Area C* the only possible feature associated with this phase of activity. Roman tile was recovered from later contexts within *Area A* where it appeared to be re-used elements of Roman buildings that were most likely used in the construction of later Sunken Featured Buildings.

The vast majority of Roman material was recovered from the kick-about area. Pottery was recovered from later or surface contexts with F.41 the only notable exception. Although this was not excavated, it was clearly a substantial sub-circular feature over 17m in width with a very dark grey clayey silt fill containing large quantities of pottery, bone, tile, burnt-stone, metalwork and glass. To the south, protruding from this midden-like deposit, was a possible metalled surface (356) upon which was found a small spread of similar domestic refuse. A medium-sized pit, F.81 in the northwest part of this area also contained pottery of this date, and appeared to be sealed by a series of alluvial layers and may have been a surviving remnant of Roman activity. Two shallow parallel ditches, F.33 and F.34 recorded in the swale area were continuations of features recorded as Roman in the evaluation.

Pottery *K. Anderson*

An assemblage totalling 192 sherds, weighing 2533g and representing 6.44 EVEs was recovered from the excavations. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002). Sherds were sorted within context by fabric, with unsourced wares of the same type e.g. greywares grouped together.

The assemblage comprised primarily small to medium sized sherds with a relatively low mean weight of 13.2g. The pottery spans the entire Roman period, albeit in varying quantities, with an apparent peak in the mid-late Roman period between AD200-AD400.

A range of fabrics were identified (see Table 41), of which there were four groups which dominated the assemblage. Nene Valley colour-coated sherds were the most commonly occurring, totaling 39 sherds (660g), and representing a minimum of five different vessels. This included two beaded-flanged bowls dating AD250-400 and one jar dating 3rd-4th century AD. Coarse sandy greywares were also well represented totaling 30 sherds (292g), although this group comprised all unsourced greywares. 26 shell-tempered sherds were identified, weighing 536g and including three jars and two bowls. The exact source of these wares is uncertain; however it is likely that they were made fairly locally to the site. Hadham red-slipped wares were well represented, (22 sherds, 247g), which date AD200-400.

A single imported sherd was identified, comprising a Central Gaulish Samian dish [117], dating AD120-250. There were also three Oxfordshire red-slipped wares recovered, dating AD240-400. The variety of fabrics represented in this assemblage is not only useful as a dating tool, but also shows that the site had access to wider trade networks, which allowed them access to goods from outside of the local area.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Black burnished imitation	7	56
Buff sandy	16	145
Central Gaulish Samian	1	32
Coarse sandy greyware	30	292

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Coarse sandy reduced ware	7	51
Fine sandy greyware	7	43
Fine sandy oxidised ware	4	10
Fine sandy reduced ware	3	6
Hadham red-slipped	22	247
Hadham reduced ware	3	64
Horningsea greyware	9	166
Nene Valley colour-coat	39	660
Nene Valley greyware	5	34
Oxfordshire red-slipped	3	149
Oxidised sandy	7	26
Red-slipped	1	4
Shell-tempered	26	526
Whiteware Nene Valley	2	22
TOTAL	**190**	**2511**

Table 41: All Roman pottery by fabric

Given the general condition of the assemblage, the bulk of the sherds were non-diagnostic (71%). Of the sherds that were diagnostic, the most commonly occurring were jars, which represented 55% of the diagnostic sherds. These occurred in a variety of sizes, with rim diameters ranging from 6cm to 20cm. A minimum of nine bowls (12 sherds, 461g) were identified, along with four dishes (seven sherds, 124g) and two beakers (two sherds, 76g). Finally two mortaria sherds were recovered, as well as one lid and one flagon/jug. Overall the assemblage is indicative of a domestic activity, with a range of vessels used in the storage, preparation and serving of foodstuffs.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Beaker	2	76
Bowl	12	461
Closed	22	223
Dish	7	124
Flagon/jug	1	16
Jar	31	876
Lid	1	2
Mortaria	2	22
Open	4	80
Unknown	110	653
TOTAL	**192**	**2533**

Table 42: All Roman pottery by form

Roman pottery was recovered from 26 different features (see Table 43). Feature 41 contained the largest quantity of pottery, totalling 84 sherds and weighing 1687g, from a single context [117]. The material dated AD200-400 and included sherds from a minimum nine jars eight bowls, two beakers, two dishes and a mortaria. The mean weight of the pottery from this feature had a higher mean weight than the assemblage as a whole, at 20.1g, which suggests the pottery was less fragmented when deposited in this feature. The remaining features contained much small assemblages of pottery, with only two containing more than ten sherds (Features 57 and 78). The small quantities of pottery recovered from the remaining features may be indicative of the nature of the excavation, rather than suggesting that this area was located on the periphery of any settlement. However, it needs to be considered alongside evidence from previous excavations.

Feature	No.	Wt(g)	Spotdate
5	1	2	AD50-400
11	2	4	AD40-100
17	1	9	AD50-400
18	1	10	AD50-400
20	6	48	AD150-400
22	1	17	AD100-400
31	1	2	AD50-400
34	1	28	AD50-400
35	4	20	AD50-400
40	8	145	AD200-400
41	84	1687	AD200-400
43	3	29	AD100-400
57	10	118	AD150-400
59	1	42	AD150-300?
74	7	29	AD150-400
75	7	16	AD200-400
76	6	23	AD50-100
77	4	33	AD200-400
78	19	87	AD150-400
81	1	11	AD200-400
85	5	90	AD200-400
86	4	28	AD200-400
87	3	23	AD150-400
96	1	2	AD100-400
97	1	1	AD50-100
149	1	1	AD50-400
Surface	7	6	
TOTAL	**190**	**2511**	

Table 43: All Roman pottery by feature

The Roman pottery recovered from this phase of excavation is indicative of domestic activity throughout the Roman period, with an apparent peak in the mid-late Roman period, *c.* AD200-400.

Tile *G. Appleby*

An initial assessment identified a total of 174 fragments of brick and tile, weighing 15.83kg, recovered from archaeological features across the site (table 44); 64.4% from Area A (all from post-Roman features, test pits and sub-soil; table 45), 5.2% each from Areas B and C. 25.3% of the assemblage was retrieved from TRM11, mainly from the excavated zone adjacent to Area A. The assemblage includes tegulae, imbrex, pilae/floor tile and tubulae/box flue and possible tesserae. Several fragments posses scoring for the attachment and fixing of plaster, with other fragments preserving traces of mortar or plaster. The assemblage includes numerous unidentified fragments that are either Roman or later in date.

Area		
A	Quantity Weight (g)	112 13520
B	Quantity Weight (g)	9 208
C	Quantity Weight (g)	9 392
TRM11	Quantity Weight (g)	44 1706
Total quantity		**174**
Total Weight (g)		**15826**

Table 44: Brick and tile quantities by Area

A preliminary examination of the assemblage identified 14 pieces of tegulae, 3 fragments of imbrex, two pieces of tubulae, 6 pilae fragments and 2 possible tesserae from Area A and a further 3 fragments of tegulae and 1 potential tubulae fragment from TRM11. All of the remaining pieces were either undiagnostic or of probable later attribution, notably those from TRM11.

Compared to the earlier evaluation assemblage (see Anderson in Brudenell 2007) this assemblage is considerably large and supports the earlier interpretation that there is a building in the locale, most likely close to Area A. The presence of tubluae, pilae (hypocaust support) and possible tesserae would also indicate that this building was of some pretension.

Area A		
1400	Quantity	6
	Weight (g)	784
1402	Quantity	2
	Weight (g)	756
1404	Quantity	2
	Weight (g)	120
1409	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	495
1423	Quantity	5
	Weight (g)	588
1488	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	266
1506	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	176
1510	Quantity	3
	Weight (g)	1042
1512	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	19
1513	Quantity	5
	Weight (g)	255
1529	Quantity	6
	Weight (g)	29
1560	Quantity	9
	Weight (g)	1342
1561	Quantity	6
	Weight (g)	2228
1568	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	256
1573	Quantity	3
	Weight (g)	496
1586	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	78
1590	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	71
1595	Quantity	5
	Weight (g)	767
1624	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	448
1639	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	6
1645	Quantity	2
	Weight (g)	248
1646	Quantity	4
	Weight (g)	1031
1647	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	42
1734	Quantity	16
	Weight (g)	1469
1748	Quantity	1
	Weight (g)	103
1959	Quantity	13
	Weight (g)	15
TPs and subsoil	Quantity	14
	Weight (g)	390
Total number		112
Total weight (g)		13520

Table 45: Brick and tile quantities from Area A

Romano-British Discussion

Although there is a large expanse of Romano-British known for this area it has left little evidence in the excavated areas at Trumpington Meadows. The presence of residual material in later features indicates that there were Roman buildings within the area and that these were seen as a source of building supplies (see Appleby above and see below). The excavation has simply shown the presence of Romano-British activity in area, and as such is an extension of the results from the evaluation of the wider landscape (Brudenell and Dickens 2007).

The evaluation identified that the Roman settlements were centred on the Second Terrace gravels that flank the edge of the River Cam. Romano-British river-edge settlement is well attested, with the cropmark complexes at SAM74 in Old Mills Field (Davidson & Curtis 1973), and that at Edmundsoles (Millar & Millar 1982), immediately south of the M11. The 'discovery' of a 2nd-4th century Romano-British settlement during the evaluation further

demonstrated the high density of Roman settlement that skirted the eastern edge of the river here. This settlement, identified as Site 7, was situated to the west of *Area A* and immediately adjacent to the kick-about area. This was a single Roman farmstead with a building of some status evidenced from a significant quantity of floor and roof tile and other artefacts recovered during the evaluation (Brudenell and Dickens 2007).

These three sites represented three distinct Roman settlements each with their own fieldsystems (Site 7, SAM74, and Edmundsoles), the arrangement which suggested they were set out in relation to the River Cam heading up the valley. This fieldsystem arrangement was on an axis that appears to have been shared by other Roman-British settlements in the Addenbrooke's environs (Evans et al, 2008), except here the system appeared to be aligned by the local geography, the river. With the variations in the underlying geologies the settlement at Trumpington Meadows was able to exploit both the lower gravel soils and the clayey-marl higher up the slope. These upslope areas appear to have been used for pasture and this is most likely the reason why little archaeological activity of this period was encountered during the excavation.

The presence of a large quantity of Roman material from the kick-about area is hardly surprising as it was located at the probable northeast edge of the Site 7 settlement. With the identification of buildings here this would also be the most likely source of residual building material present in the later Anglo-Saxon features (see below). Much of the area of the main excavation (*Areas A, B,* and *C*) was would appear to have been within the fieldsystems of the settlements aligned along the River Cam, with only the occasional ditch, such as that in *Area C*, suggestive of their presence.

ANGLO-SAXON

The presence of Anglo-Saxon activity in *Area A* was unexpected; the expectation was for a continuation of the Iron Age activity recorded throughout the landscape. This was due to two uncontrollable circumstances. The first of these was the inability to evaluate the whole of the area in 2006 due to the presence of an experimental crop on the field. The second was that the Anglo-Saxon archaeology was confined to this untested area, and was not present anywhere else in the PDA.

There were two distinct phases of Anglo-Saxon settlement indicative of differing forms of activity (Figure 26). The first was dated to the Middle Saxon period and centred on a group of four burials and a series of six structures, in what appears to have been an open settlement. The second was dated to the Late Saxon period with the settlement becoming enclosed and the divisions, which were probably already demarcated during the Middle Saxon period, were reorganised and boundary ditches dug to form a series of four enclosures.

Middle Anglo-Saxon

Structures

A total of six structures dating to the Middle Saxon period were identified. These comprised five Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs), Structures 1 to 5, and one rectangular beam and post built structure, Structure 6. The structures varied in size with Structure 6 being considerably larger than the others (see Table 46 below). Two of the SFBs were excavated as a series of 1m by 1m sections in a chequerboard arrangement (Structures 1 and 2), a further two were excavated in quadrants in 1m by 1m blocks (Structures 4 and 5). The late identification of Structure 3 as a SFB meant it was excavated in two halves, and not with the degree of control afforded to the others. Ultimately all of the structures were excavated in totality, and by excavating them as 1m by 1m blocks all of the material culture can be ascribed to a particular zone within an SFB. The rectangular building was treated in much the same way; excavated in its totality as a series of 1m segments.

	Feature Nos.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Area (m^2)	Alignment
Structure 1	1400; 1405; 1426	3.25	2.25	0.59	7.31	ENE-WSW
Structure 2	1423; 1507; 1522; 1545	6.20	3.40	0.48	21.08	NE-SW
Structure 3	1629; 1737; 1738; 1748; 1750-1754	1.85	2.40	0.53	4.44	ENE-WSW
Structure 4	1595; 1605; 1606	4.00	3.30	0.52	13.20	WNW-ESE
Structure 5	1699	3.30	1.60	1.00	5.28	NW-SE
Structure 6	1551; 1555-1559; 1564; 1597; 1601; 1609-1615; 1657-1660; 1683-1688; 1696; 1698; 1744; 1760-1762	15	7	-	105	NE-SW

Table 46: The six structures and their comparative sizes

The five SFBs were all of a similar construction surviving as large sub-rectangular pits with vertical or almost vertical sides that survived to a mean depth of 0.64m. There was no direct evidence for external features such as postholes or gullies, but the majority did have postholes or potential beam slots within the sunken feature.

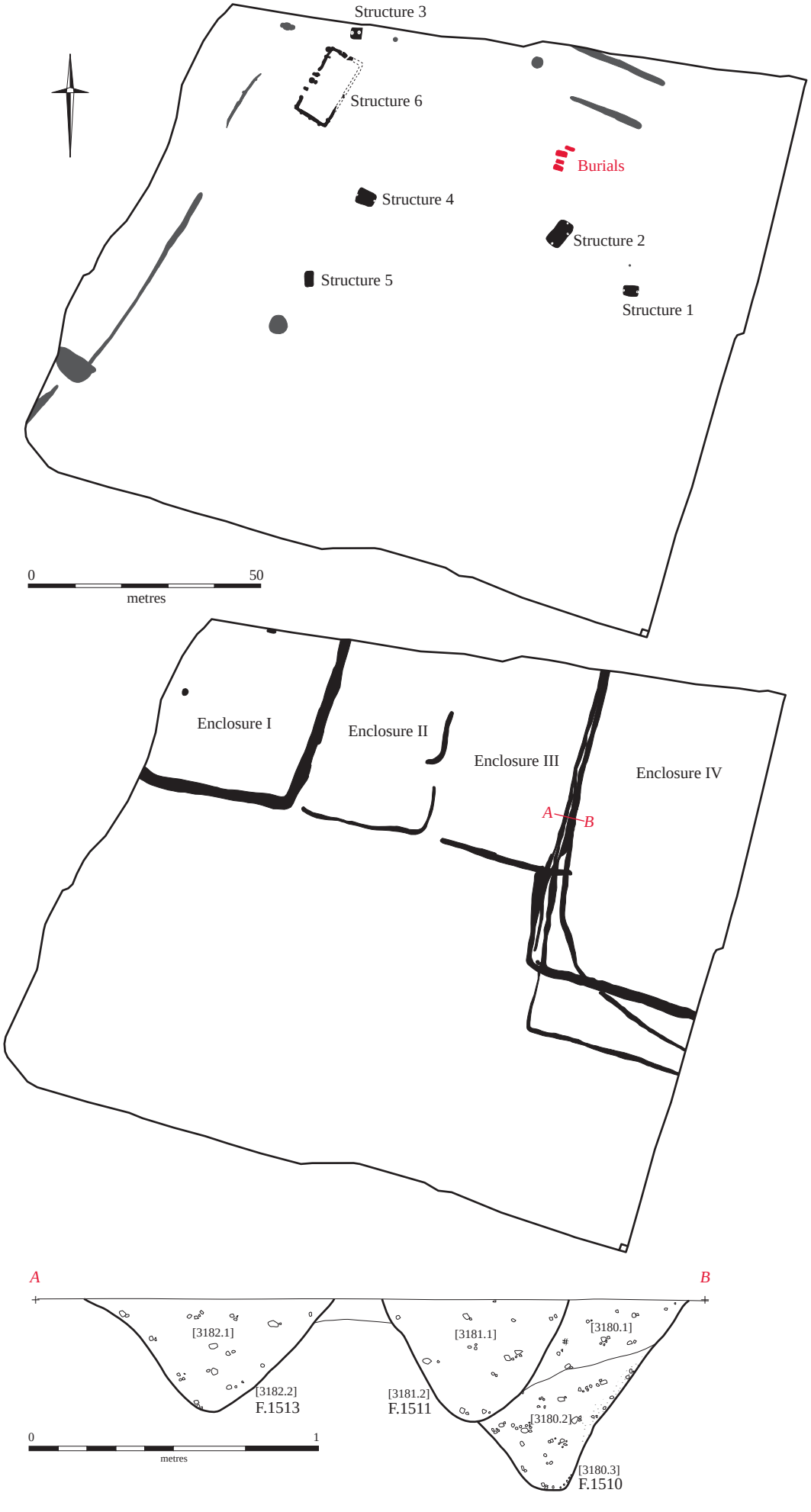


Figure 26. Middle Saxon (top) and Late Saxon (bottom) activity

Structure 1

Structure 1, **F.1400**, was the first of the SFBs to be excavated (Figure 27). The deposits recorded suggested that the primary silts were associated with the use of the sunken feature as part of the structure. These were finely grained and paler than those above with no stone inclusions present; there were a number of small animal bones in the basal deposit. Together the small animal bones and lack of other inclusions within these silts suggests that they had formed in an almost sealed environment, and that rather than activity occurring within the sunken feature, it occurred above. The secondary and tertiary deposits were more indicative of backfill or middening. These deposits were much darker than the primary silt and contained nearly all of the finds recovered from the feature. These backfill deposits appeared to have occurred much later and contained material similar to that recovered from the later Saxon enclosure ditches. At either end of the structure was a single posthole located along the centre line (**F.1405** and **F.1426**). These posts were cut to a depth of 0.60m and 0.53m below the base of F.1400, close up against the edge. These were the only 'construction' elements to have survived from the structure itself.

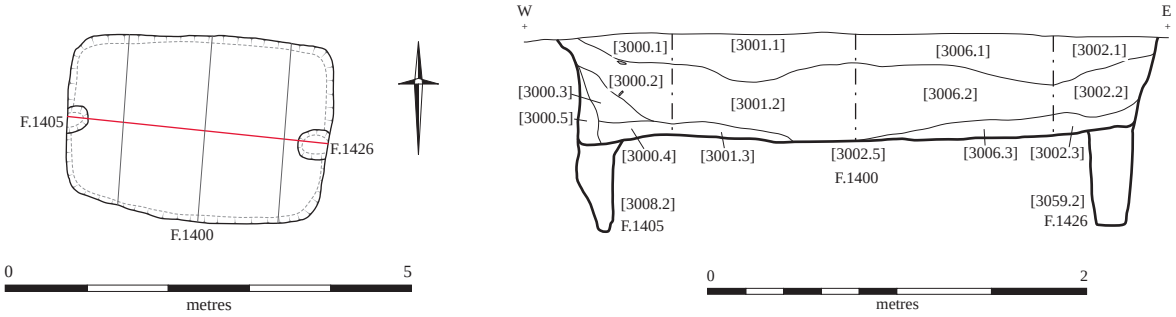
Structure 2

Structure 2, **F.1423**, was the largest of the four SFBs, but also the shallowest (Figure 27). The depositional sequence was very similar to that of Structure 1 with the primary silts clean and suggestive of a sealed environment during the active life of the structure. It was from the secondary and tertiary deposits that the vast majority of the finds were recovered; indicating that by this time midden material was being discarded into the sunken feature. Located centrally at either end were postholes **F.1522** and **F.1545**. A third posthole (**F.1507**) was located along the southeast side of the sunken feature towards the midpoint. As with Structure 1 the postholes were cut to a depth of between 0.45m and 0.63m below the base of F.1423, suggesting that they would have contained sizable posts. The third posthole along the southwest edge of the sunken feature is enigmatic with no opposite, although at almost twice the length of the other SFBs a third, more central support, is not surprising.

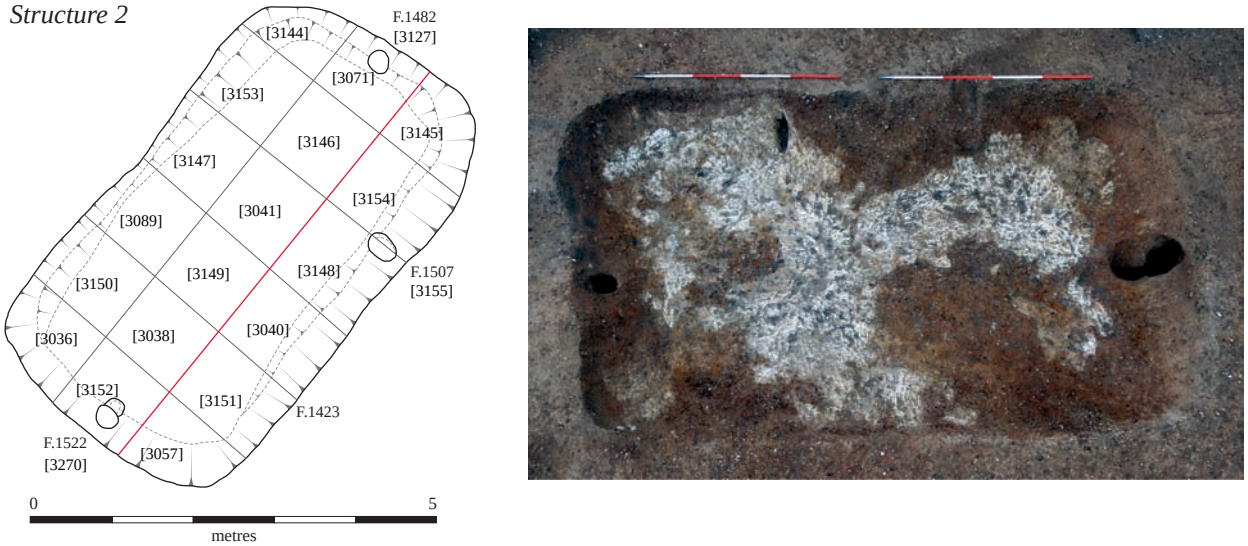
Structure 3

Structure 3, **F.1629**, was the smallest of the SFBs and was not identified as such until after the feature had been excavated (Figure 27). The building was located towards the northwest edge of the excavated area and its eastern side had been cut by several later Saxon ditches which formed Enclosure I (see below), and this led to the late identification of the feature as an SFB. Four separate postholes were recorded within the base, three aligned north-south along the west edge of the sunken feature (**F.1737**, **F.1750**, and **F.1751**) and the fourth towards the east edge at the centre point (**F.1738**). These postholes were shallow in comparison to those in the other SFBs with F.1738 0.07m deep and the remaining three 0.14m deep. This would indicate that the structure was constructed differently to the others, which was further indicated by the presence of four gullies or beam slots along the inner edge of F.1629 (**F.1748**, **F.1752**, **F.1753**, and **F.1754**). Along the northern edge was F.1752, this gully was 0.85m long, 0.16m wide and 0.14m deep and appeared to extend across the full length of the sunken feature, although the east end had been truncated by the later Saxon ditches. On the west edge, F.1754 was 0.45m long, 0.10m wide and 0.06m deep and extended along the width of the sunken feature. The southern edge was divided into two gullies of which F.1748 was the shortest at 0.35m long, 0.09m wide and 0.18m deep. This segment was nestled in the southwest corner with F.1753 forming the rest of the line at 0.65m long, 0.11m

Structure 1



Structure 2



Structure 3

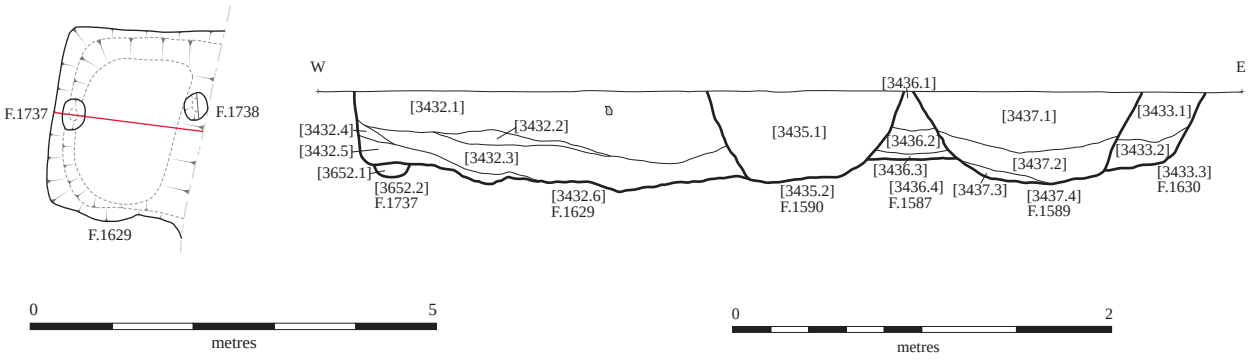


Figure 27. Plans and sections of Structures 1-3

Figure 28. A selection of objects from Structure 1. A) A wire pin. B) An unfinished bird bone flute. C) Complete antler or bone gaming piece. D) Fragment of an antler comb tooth. E) Fragment of a bone needle

wide and 0.05m deep. As with F.1752 the east end of the gully had been truncated. These features were part of a construction that was not recorded within any of the other SFBs, and appeared to represent a second phase of building with the gullies cutting the earlier postholes. Material recovered from F.1629 was much less than from the other SFBs, with a total of 12 fragments (333g) of animal bone being the only arefactual material found during the excavation. This is more an indication of later activity, post-building, when the other structures are being used as depositories for midden material, than a reflection of the use of the structure itself.

Structure 4

Structure 4, **F.1595**, was situated within close proximity to Structure 5. As with the other SFBs it was a large sunken feature with a posthole positioned almost centrally at either end of the building (Figure 29). The postholes were deep with the eastern posthole **F.1605** 0.79m deep, and the western **F.1606** 1.00m deep. In both cases the posts appeared to have rotted *in situ* as there was no disturbance around the hole. The area of the sunken feature in front of both postholes was flat and this may indicate that a joist or brace was present between them. As with Structure 1 the depositional sequence represents an initial silting associated with its use as a building, while the finds rich secondary and tertiary fills are indicative of middening deposits, although not to the same scale as Structure 1. The midden material collected within this SFB was different to that of Structure 1 (see Table 47). There were fewer pottery finds from Structure 4, but a greater quantity of animal bone, including articulated assemblages. The small assemblage of pottery was predominantly earlier than that from Structure 1 and it is possible that this represents earlier activity associated with the SFBs rather than the enclosures. Both the animal bone and worked stone from the two structures is interesting. There was more animal bone recovered from Structure 1 than 4, and yet the material recovered from 4 weighed three times as much; and although Structure 1 produced 141 pieces of worked stone more than Structure 4, in total this weighed less than 100g more. It would seem to suggest that there was a much greater 'fragmentation' of the material being deposited within Structure 1 than there was in Structure 4, which could further suggest that deposition occurred at different times, or that activity was more intense or long lived within *Enclosure IV*. In the life span of the structures themselves there is little evidence to indicate whether the buildings had different functions.

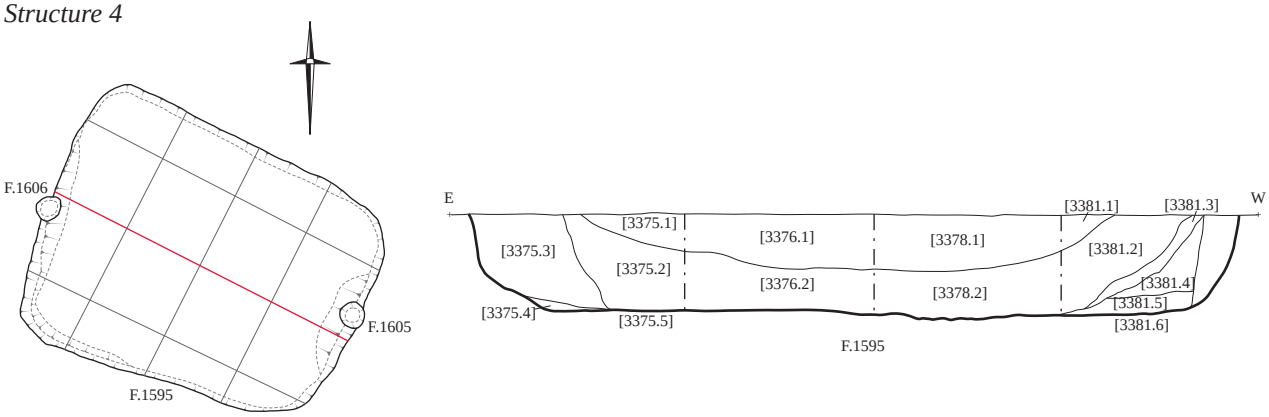
	Structure 1	**Structure 4**
Animal Bone	2260 (5750g)	2073 (17609g)
Pottery	262 (1964g)	12 (57g)
Metalwork	12 (101g)	9 (71g)
Worked Bone	6 (23g)	9 (23g)
Worked Stone	145 (727g)	4 (631g)

Table 47: Quantities of a sample of finds from Structures 1 and 4

Structure 5

Structure 5, **F.1699**, was the furthest south of all the Middle Saxon structures, and was the only one not associated with a later enclosure. Instead, this SFB appears to have been constructed within an earlier Iron Age enclosure, which at this time appears to have survived as an earthwork (indeed the later Saxon enclosures appeared to respect this enclosure). Structure 5 was the deepest of all the SFBs at 1.00m; almost double that of any of the others (Figure 29). It was also the only one of the structures that had no evidence of structural elements except the sunken feature; there were no postholes or gullies either within it or

Structure 4



Structure 5

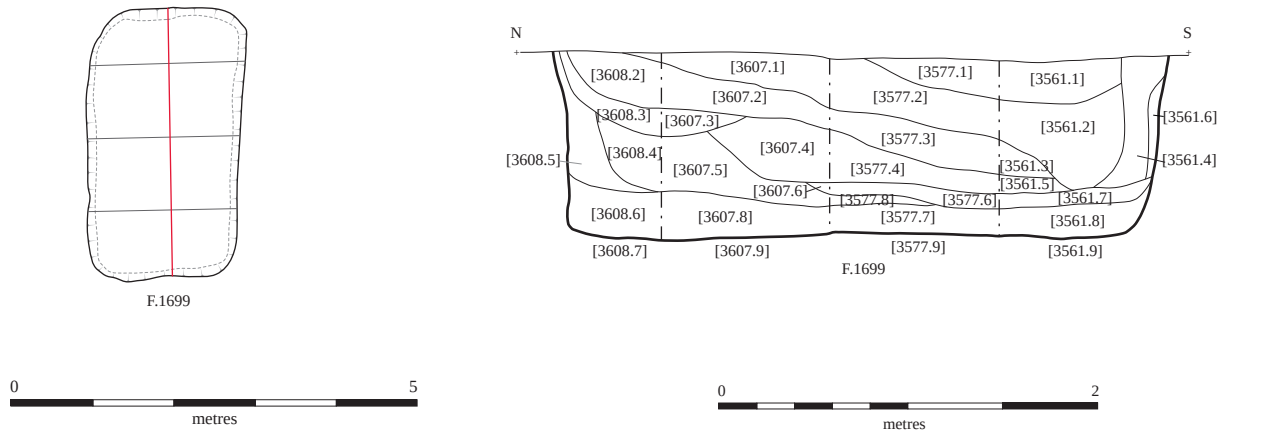


Figure 29. Plans and sections of Structures 4 and 5

externally. As a result of the location of this structure, outside of the later Saxon enclosure system, it did not accumulate the midden material present within the other SFBs. Although a reflection of later activity rather than the use of the building it is interesting to note that Structure 5 did vary from the other SFBs. With no apparent postholes or beam slots it must have been constructed differently to any of the others, and maybe this is reflected in the depth of the sunken feature. At Bloodmoor Hill, Suffolk 32 SFBs were classified by the number of postholes, and although most of these were two posthole derivatives, at least three had no postholes and some had one, four, or six. The variation in form for the SFBs at Trumpington Meadows, therefore, seems to be typical of such structures.

There was no evidence for side collapse or erosion in any of the SFBs and this could suggest that they were protected by a floor that extended beyond the limits of the sunken feature. There was no evidence within any of the SFBs for prepared or eroded floor surfaces or floor planks. The primary deposits all suggested that in fact any floor must have been raised, with the lack of inclusions (in particular stones or gravel) evidence that this space was not being lived in. The majority of the sunken features were relatively deep and unaided access would have been difficult, yet there was no evidence for any method for getting in to or out of, and no evidence for edge erosion. The presence of beam slots and postholes within Structure 3 would suggest that this building was used for a different purpose, although it seems probable that all the structures had different functions and were unlikely to have been domestic.

Structure 6

Structure 6 was very different to the other structures in that it was not a SFB, but rather comprised beam slots and postholes (Figure 30). In total, 32 separate features formed, or were associated, with the structure making it the largest at 105m². As with many of the SFBs the structure had been truncated along it eastern side by a series of later enclosure ditches (Enclosure I) and as a result the eastern, long side had been lost. The building was orientated northeast-southwest along its long axis and was over twice as long as it was wide (15m by 7m). The structure was defined by two possible beam gullies, **F.1611** forming the southern half of the structure and **F.1683** the northern, along with 19 pits and postholes. These comprised 13 postholes (**F.1555**, **F.1612**, **F.1613**, **F.1614**, **F.1615**, **F.1658**, **F.1659**, **F.1660**, **F.1688**, **F.1744**, **F.1760**, **F.1761**, and **F.1762**) and six pits (**F.1610**, **F.1657**, **F.1685**, **F.1686**, **F.1687**, and **F.1696**) that together seemed to complement the gullies to form the structural elements of the building. The entrance appeared to have been at roughly the mid-point along the western side of the building and defined by a break in the main gully line. Internally there were eight discrete features, six pits (**F.1551**, **F.1559**, **F.1564**, **F.1597**, **F.1601**, and **F.1698**) and two spreads or hollows (**F.1565** and **F.1746**). Although none of these features were deep (ranging from 0.02m to 0.35m), four of them produced evidence for some form of burning having occurred within the structure. Pits F.1551 and F.1559 and both of the hollows contained charcoal rich deposits, with evidence for *in situ* burning recorded in the base of F.1551. This suggests that the structure may have been used for some form of processing, possibly metalworking. Further analysis of the samples taken from within these features will hopefully help to elucidate this.

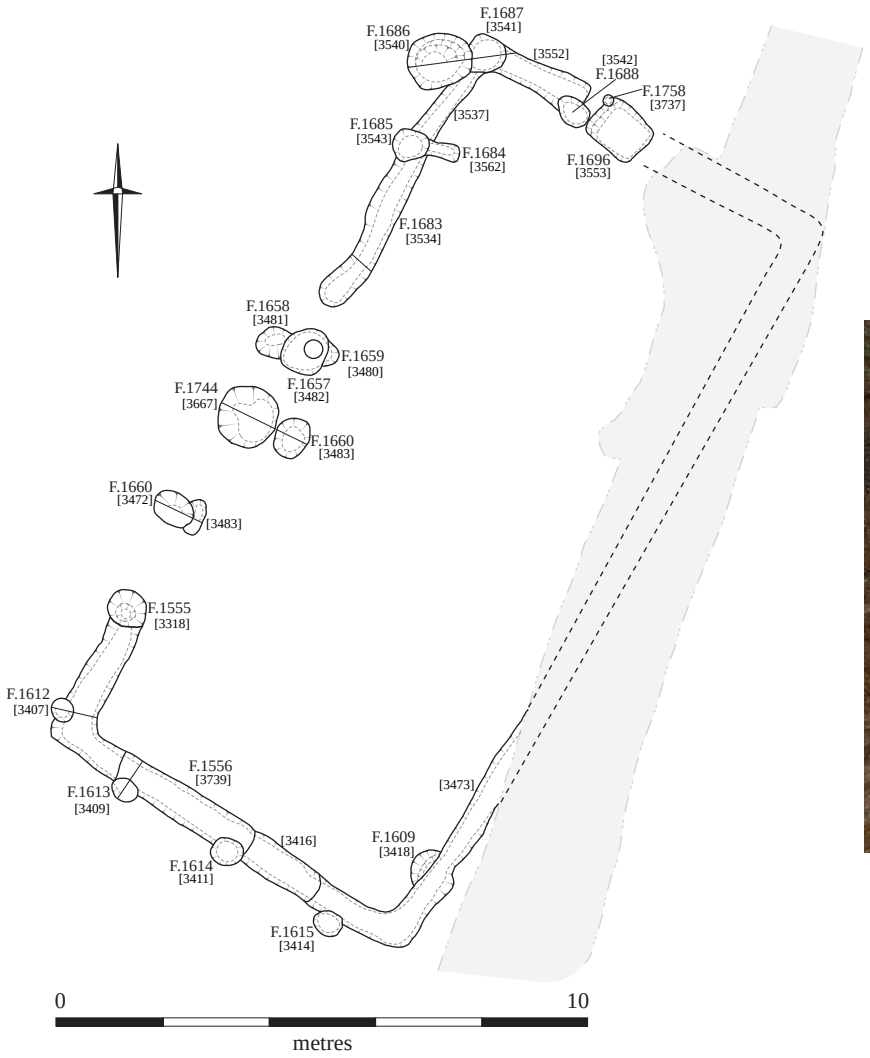


Figure 30. Plan and photograph of Structure 6

Wells

A total of seven wells were recorded in association with Saxon activity (**F.1502**, **F.1506**, **F.1560**, **F.1561**, **F.1568**, **F.1607**, and **F.1734**), and although there was no direct association between them and any of the other features, they most likely belonged to the Middle Saxon period (Table 48).

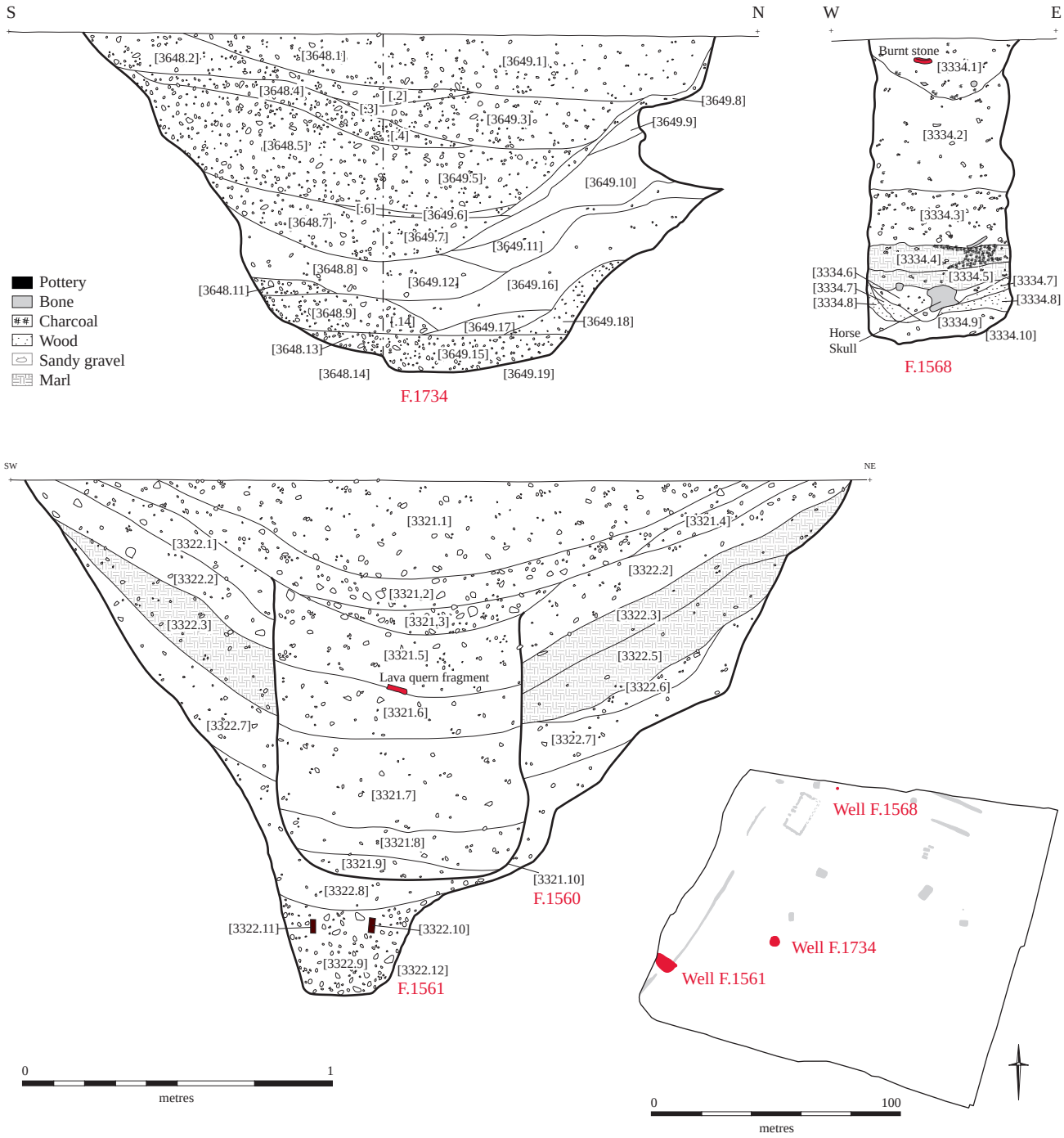
Feature	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
1502	1.4	1.5
1506	2.4	2.4
1560	2.3	2.6
1561	8.8 x 5.4	3.3
1568	0.9	2.0
1607	3.7 x 3.4	3.1
1734	4.4 x 3.8	2.3

Table 48: Relative dimensions of the Saxon wells

Of the seven wells, F.1506, F.1607, and F.1734 (Figure 31) were typical of large wells cut into gravels. The large diameter of these features was a result of multiple edge collapses in the loose gravels, and this was further evidence by the gravel rich primary deposits that comprised the lower metre of these features. Well F.1506 contained a large quantity of animal bone, 1770 fragments (17304g), some of which were articulated elements of large domesticates, including individual cow skulls. The two wells F.1607 and F.1734 were closely situated to each other (*c.* 1.5m apart) and were cut into the top of an Iron Age enclosure ditch. Although it is obvious to state that the two wells were most likely dug at different times, it is possible that they were dug at times when there had been a change in the water table. Of the two, F.1734 was cut to a depth that appears consistent with the other wells on site; however, F.1607 was dug to a depth almost 1m deeper, comparable to the watering hole F.1561 (see below). Although this could be a result of the gravel into which the majority of the wells were constructed, it seems more plausible that when F.1607 was dug the water level had changed.

Two of the wells, F.1502 and F.1568 (Figure 31) were narrow shafts dug into a solid substrate and so there was no evidence for natural slumping or edge collapse. Of all the wells F.1502 was shallowest, at only 1.5m deep, and when compared to the depths of the others (see Table 46) it seems unlikely that it was cut into the water table, which at the time probably resided at somewhere around 2m below surface level. Despite this, the similarities of F.1502 to F.1568 suggest that it was originally constructed to be a well; however, for some reason it was abandoned before it was finished. Materially, less was recovered from F.1502 with the animal bone collection the largest assemblage at 94 fragments (556g) compared to 509 fragments (4247g) from F.1568. The rest of the material culture was of a different composition, whereas F.1568 had a more typical collection with small quantities of pottery, flint, burnt stone and clay along with the animal bone, F.1502 contained 27 pieces (125g) of slag and five fragments (280g) of worked stone. This material would suggest that this aborted well may have been utilised differently, potentially it was never about getting down to the water table.

Features 1560 and 1561 were two intercutting features with F.1560 cutting into F.1561 (Figure 31). Whereas F.1560 may have been a well, F.1561 was a watering hole. At the eastern end the feature was 3.3m deep with a steep edge, however, to the west this ramped upwards, and although it continued beyond the limits of the excavation it was possible to determine that within a few meters it would have reached the surface level. The presence of a



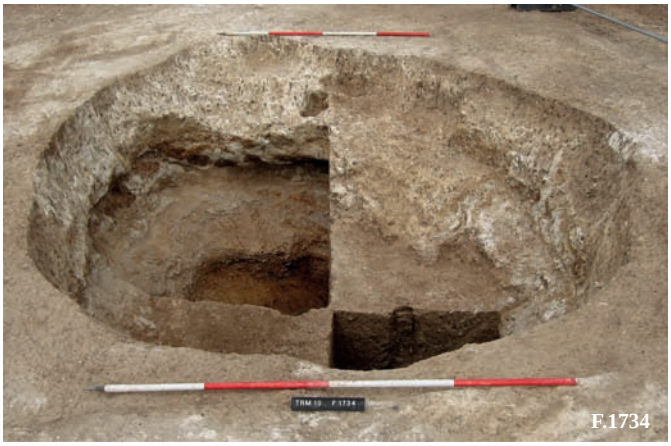


Figure 31. Middle Saxon wells

ramp or slope into the feature would suggest that it was constructed for use by livestock, however, a 5m wide and 3m deep hole seems a rather risky place to herd animals into. The geology here was marl and clay derived and as such was a more stable substrate than the gravels the other wells were cut into; the size and construction may have been a result of that.

Burials

Four Middle Saxon burials were discovered during the excavation of *Area A* (**F.1425**, **F.1440**, **F.1480**, and **F.1494**). The skeletons had been buried in graves in a closely situated group (Figure 32). Three of the graves had been arranged parallel to each other, while the forth was offset with the centre of the grave aligned with the feet of the other three. Each grave varied in its size and level of ostentation. Initially it was thought this represented three females while the forth, that offset from the others, was a male; however, post-excavation analysis has confirmed that while two are female the other two are less conclusive.

Burial F.1425 was the most lavish of the four burials (Figure 33). This was the grave of a young female aged between *c.*14 and 18 years of age who had been buried upon a bed. The bed had been placed within a grave 1.90m long, 0.95m wide and 0.45m deep aligned east-west, with the head at the west end of the grave. As with all the burials in this group the bone preservation was poor, although the presence of the bed, and therefore the fact that the body would have been raised above the natural sand and gravels, does seem to have preserved this skeleton slightly better than the other three. Of the bed itself only the non-organic elements survived. These comprised many of the constituent parts of a typical Saxon bed burial, the 'cleats' for fastening wooden boards together and creating the depth of the bed, and 'eye loops' that would have held organic straps to support a mattress. A total of 13 eye loops and seven cleats were recovered from around the skeleton along with three to five nails. In some examples of bed burials, such as that from Swallowcliffe Down (Speake 1989) and Edix Hill (Malim and Hines 1998), stays have been recovered which indicate the presence of a headboard and are thought to have supported it. In burial F.1425 there was no evidence for any stays but rather three metal plates with nails through them were recovered at the point where the headboard would have been, an indicator that the bed here was of a slightly different construction. The grave goods were all associated with the body, with little room between what must have been the edge of the grave and the bed. Under the elbow of the left arm was a small iron blade or knife (SF378); while between the upper legs was what appeared to be an iron fastener with a copper alloy chain and two beads, an object at present thought to be a chatelaine. Chatelaines were typically clasps worn about the waist from which chains would have hung holding useful household items or keys. The chatelaine recovered here did not appear to have any items attached to it; however, it could be that the implements to attach were acquired through early adult life and this individual had only received the chatelaine itself before they died. Of particular note was the discovery of a small gold pectoral cross with garnet inlay between two of the vertebra at the neck, where it had fallen post-deposition. The cross had obviously been worn near to the neck and throat. On the back of the cross were four loops positioned at the ends of each cross bar that would suggest the item was attached to an article of clothing such as cloak, rather than being suspended around the neck. The position of the surviving bones and some of the metalwork within the grave suggests that at some point the bed collapsed. The head and feet were raised slightly higher than the pelvic region of the skeleton, and the gold cross had shifted becoming trapped between two of the vertebra indicating the movement of the body post-decomposition. At the head of the bed a cleat was positioned directly on top of the large iron plate indicating that the

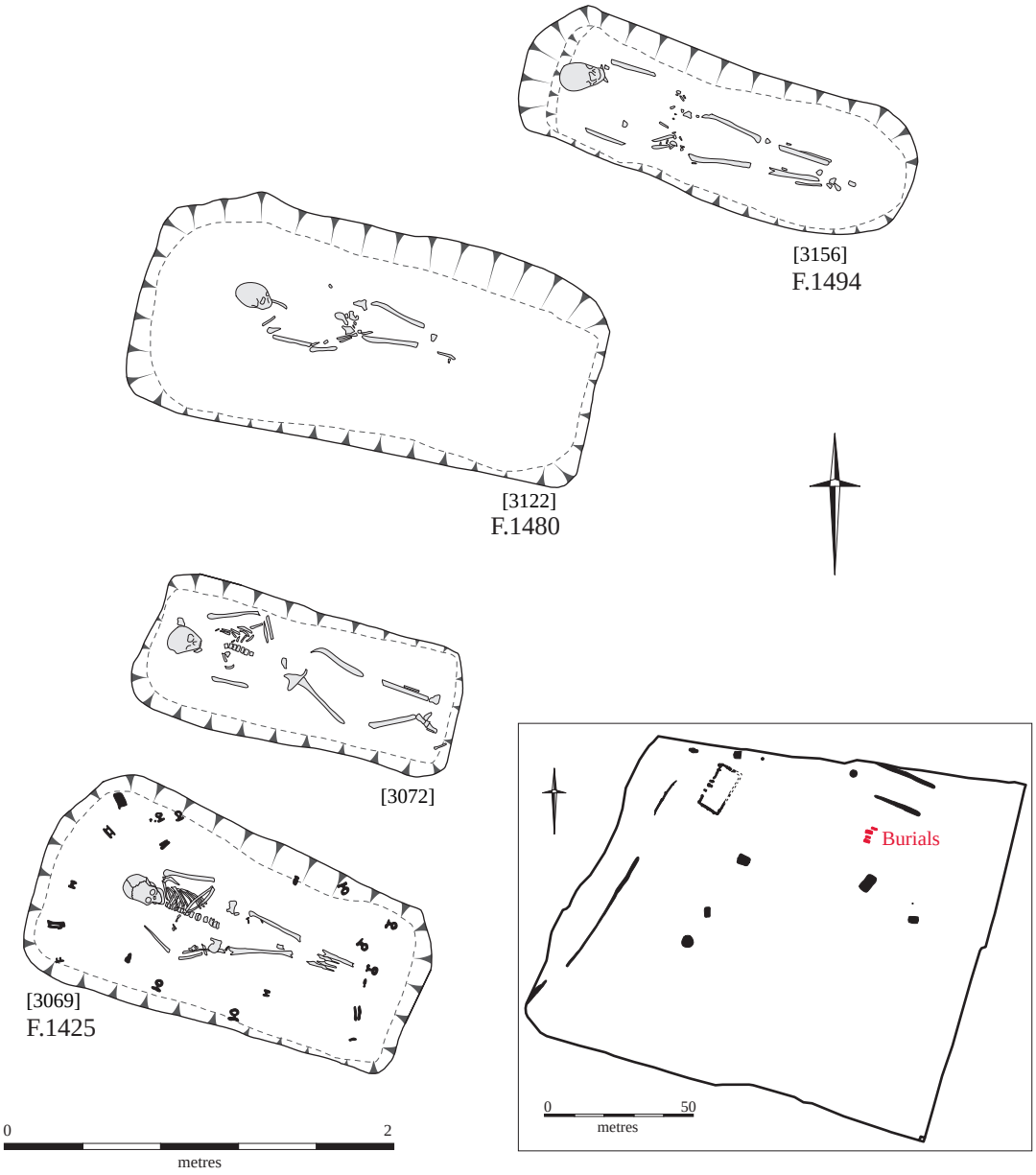


Figure 32. Middle Saxon burials

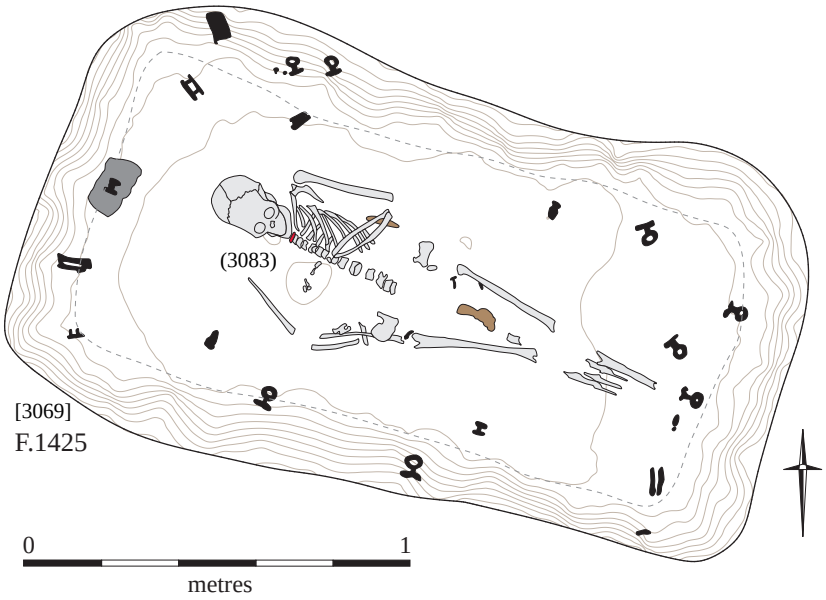


Figure 33. Bed burial F.1425

Figure 34. Middle Saxon burials - composite created from several images taken from various stages of excavation

headboard must have collapsed or at least shifted. The position of some of the eye loops would also seem to suggest this.

Burial F.1440 was that of an older subadult/young adult female aged between *c.* 15 and 20 years, who had been buried within a grave 1.85m long, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. The body had been placed on its back in an almost east-west orientation with the head to the west. The bones were poorly preserved with few of the small bones and none of the ribs surviving, and although better preserved, the skull had been crushed. There was evidence for post depositional disturbance with some of the toe bones and teeth scattered throughout the grave fill. Found with the skeleton were two copper alloy buckles (SF383 and SF396), one of which appeared to be *in situ* when excavated, close to the pelvis. Of the four burials this one was the shallowest, and lacked the ostentation of the bed burial, or the size and potential for organic grave goods seen in burial F.1480.

Burial F.1480 was that of an older subadult/young adult aged between *c.* 15 and 25 years, who had been buried within a grave 2.40m long, 1.10m wide and 0.60m deep. The body had been placed on its back and aligned east-west with its head to the west. As with the other burials the bone was poorly preserved; the right hand side of the body had survived slightly better than the left where only the femur shaft was present. During the excavation the skeleton was tentatively identified as that of a female; however, due to the poor preservation of the bone it is not possible to confirm this. Found with the skeleton was a set of iron shears (SF402) by the elbow of the right arm, and a piece of unidentified iron (SF403) adjacent to the shears where the left elbow would have been. A further two pieces of small iron (SF404 and SF405) were also recovered towards the lower legs, one of which may have been a nail. Four distinct deposits were recorded in the grave with evidence for settling or 'sagging' of the fills perhaps suggesting the presence of further grave goods that have completely decayed, or the presence of a completely wooden construction such as a coffin. This was the largest of the four graves and there would have been plenty of room around the body for organic grave goods or a coffin of which no traces survived, there is even the temptation to suggest that there was room for another bed, although there is no other evidence to support this.

Burial F.1494 was that of a young adult aged between *c.* 18 and 25 years. The body had been placed within a grave 2.00m long, 0.70m wide and 0.55m deep, on its back and aligned east-west with the head to the west. As with the other burials the bone was poorly preserved with only the long bones and skull surviving to any degree. The skeleton was initially sexed as a male, but again the poor preservation of the bone has made this difficult to confirm in post-excavation. If this were the case it would represent the only male of the group. Also different to the other burials was the absence of grave goods, and the body appeared to have been 'squeezed' into the grave so there was little to indicate the presence of organic grave goods which simply no longer survived. Finally, the grave was offset from the others, and although part of the same group, there appears to have been a very definite distinction made by the placing of the only possible male burial in this manner.

	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sex	Age (*c. years*)	Grave Goods
1425	1.90	0.95	0.45	Female	14-18	Gold and garnet cross; Chatelaine?; Iron blade/knife
1440	1.85	0.70	0.30	Female	15-20	Two copper alloy buckles
1480	2.40	1.10	0.60	Female?	15-25	Iron shears; bone and iron objects
1494	2.00	0.70	0.55	Male?	18-25	None

Table 49: Comparative table of the four burials

It is tempting to see these burials as part of a familial group. They were the only burials assigned to this period and they were all arranged in relation to each other, with the close proximity of each grave suggesting that the position of each was known or that they were all buried together.

Late Anglo-Saxon

Enclosures

The Late Saxon period comprised a series of four enclosures, each of which appear to have replaced an earlier SFB. The enclosures were confined to the northern edge of the excavated area and as a result only a portion of each was exposed (Figure 26).

Enclosure I

Enclosure I was 36m by 32m with only the southeast corner of the enclosure exposed within the excavated area (the remainder continued outside of the development). The enclosure was formed by a series of linear features (**F.1586**, **F.1587**, **F.1588**, **F.1590**, **F.1645**, **F.1646**, **F.1647**, **F.1668** and **F.1759**) that represented at least three phases of cutting. The enclosure ditch cut through two of the earlier Saxon buildings, Structure 3 the small SFB and Structure 6 the large rectangular building. There were a number of as yet undated features situated within the enclosure, but due to the presence of two periods of activity (Middle and Late Saxon) it is not possible to determine whether these features are associated with the structures or the enclosure. There was no evidence for an entrance into or out of the enclosure in the primary two phases, suggesting that this may have been present to the west or north. The final set of recut ditches does indicate the presence of a possible entrance towards the southeast corner of the enclosure that would have allowed access into Enclosure II. This entrance was sited in line with that along the eastern edge of Enclosure II which would have allowed access into Enclosure III. This pattern of entrances would indicate that the three enclosures (I, II and III) were at least contemporary in the last phase of activity, and probably utilised together. The presence of an entrance into what was most likely open fields to the south in enclosures II and III, situated in the southwest corner of both these enclosure, would suggest that a similar entrance was present in Enclosure I.

Enclosure II

Enclosure II was 39m by 28m, with only the southern portion exposed. This, along with Enclosure III appeared narrower than Enclosures I and IV, although the full extent of these two enclosures was not determined by the excavation so the difference may not have been by much. Enclosure II was formed by the ditches of Enclosure I to the west and by linear

features **F.1573** and **F.1578** to the south and east. The division between Enclosures II and III did not form a complete boundary. An entrance was present between the enclosures towards the southeast corner of Enclosure II; however, F.1573 that formed part of the boundary was only 13m long and hinted at the presence of a boundary. Had a boundary divided the full length of both enclosures then it must have been formed by something that has left no trace within the archaeological record. The entrance between Enclosure II and III seemed slightly more elaborate than that between Enclosure I and II, the southern end of F.1573 was turned 'inwards' to Enclosure II and within close proximity were a number of undated postholes (**F.1572**, **F.1621**, **F.1622**, **F.1623**, **F.1624**, **F.1625**, **F.1626**, **F.1627**, **F.1628**, and **F.1651**) that could have been part of an adjacent fence line, forming a funnel into Enclosure II. This would suggest that the enclosures were used for different purposes, a factor also indicated by the differing construction of each of the four enclosures. Located within this enclosure were the remains of Structure 4.

Enclosure III

Enclosure III was 42m by 28m, and as with Enclosure II only the southern portion of it was exposed. The eastern and western limits of the enclosure were defined by the boundaries of Enclosures II and IV, while the southern was formed by **F.1402** and **F.1403** which extended from the series of intercutting ditches in Enclosure IV. This suggests that the southern extent, and therefore Enclosure III, spanned at least two of the phases of re-cuts associated with Enclosure IV (see below), and thus it differed in this respect to Enclosure II for which there was no indication of re-cutting. Situated within this enclosure were the earlier burials and the large SFB, Structure 2. Although there were no internal features directly associated with this enclosure, it is possible that the burials were still a recognised feature of the landscape, especially considering the obvious importance of the bed burial.

Enclosure IV

Enclosure IV was 68m by 38m with only the southwest corner of the enclosure exposed within the excavated area. As with Enclosure I, it was defined by a series of linear features, which suggest at least three phases of cutting. Linear features **F.1510**, **F.1511**, **F.1512**, **F.1513**, **F.1514**, **F.1515**, **F.1516**, **F.1517** and **F.1518** formed the main elements of the enclosure with variations indicated by **F.1417** and **F.1439**. Along with F.1510, F.1417 represented one phase of the enclosure where the southwest corner was rounded rather than square and this appeared to be one of the early phases in the construction of the enclosure, most likely the first. Feature 1439 suggests that the enclosure was extended to the south at some point within the later stages of its use. Evidence from the boundary ditches, along with the finds recovered from Structure 1 indicated that within this enclosure, in particular towards the southwest corner, a large midden deposit had formed. The tertiary fills of the SFB had accumulated a large quantity of Late Saxon material, and of the four enclosures there was significantly more animal bone recovered from the Enclosure III/IV boundary than from any other (see Table 50 below). This could indicate that, of the four enclosures, Enclosure IV was situated in close proximity to a settlement, or may even have contained contemporary structures, the traces of which have left no mark in the archaeological record.

	Enclosure I	**Enclosure II**	**Enclosure III**	**Enclosure IV**
Animal Bone	265 (2531g)	144 (1373g)	127 (613g)	1344 (14980g)
Pottery	29 (458g)	5 (135g)	4 (197g)	84 (1220g)

Table 50: Quantities of bone and pottery from the four enclosures

Pottery *P. Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 554 sherds with a total weight of 5602g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 3.60. Of these, 110 sherds (930g) were of Romano-British date, with the rest Anglo-Saxon, along with a small amount of medieval and later material.

Fabrics

The following were noted:

Early/Middle Saxon Hand-Built Wares

F1: **Fine Quartz**: Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 0.2mm. Rare rounded red ironstone up to 2mm, rare calcareous material up to 2mm. 61 sherds, 643g, EVE = 0.45.
F2: **Quartz and Chalk**: Moderate sub-angular quartz up to 0.2mm, sparse to moderate sub-rounded chalk up to 1mm. 15 sherds, 116g, EVE = 0.11.
F3: **Chaff**: Moderate to dense organic voids up to 10mm. No other visible inclusions. 11 sherds, 56g, EVE = 0.11.
F4: **Quartz and Chaff**: Sparse to moderate sub-rounded quartz up to 0.2mm, rare chalk of the same size, sparse chaff voids up to 5mm. 4 sherds, 21g, EVE = 0.02.
F5: **Chaff and Granite**: Moderate to dense chaff voids up to 10mm, sparse to moderate granite fragments up to 3mm. 2 sherds, 58g, EVE = 0.

The range of fabric types is typical of early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery in the region (eg. Blinkhorn 1999: 24-5), and most of the hand-built pottery is likely to be of local manufacture, as the petrology suggests. Past work (Williams and Vince 1997) suggested that granitic Anglo-Saxon pottery in the region originated in the Charnwood Forest area of Leicestershire, but recent excavations at Love's Farm, St Neots, has shown that degraded granite pebbles of glacial origin are abundant in the local river gravels (Blinkhorn, in print a), and thus it is highly likely that there is a more local source of pottery with granitic inclusions.

Middle Saxon and Later

F90: **North French Blackware**: Hard, wheel-thrown sandy ware with black, burnished outer surfaces, ?8th – 9th century. Vessels mainly jugs, and made at a number of probable sources in Northern France and the low countries. 5 sherds, 54g, EVE = 0.10.
F91: **Badorf-type ware**: 9th – 11th century (Jennings 1981: 22-3). Rhenish import. Smooth, hard, buff fabric with few visible inclusions except for sparse quartz and iron ore up to 0.5mm. Vessels typically relief-band amphorae, with thick applied strips, and jugs, often rouletted. 1 sherd, 8g, EVE = 0.04.
Ipswich Ware: AD 725-850 (Blinkhorn in prep.) Middle Saxon, slow-wheel made ware, manufactured exclusively in the eponymous Suffolk wic. The material probably had a currency of AD 720 - mid 9th century. There are two main fabric types, although individual vessels which do not conform to these groups also occur.
F95: **Ipswich Ware GROUP 1**: Hard and slightly sandy to the touch, with visible small quartz grains and some shreds of mica. Frequent fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular grains of quartz, generally measuring below 0.3 mm in size, but with some larger grains, including a number which are polycrystalline in appearance. 6 sherds, 107g, EVE = 0.12.
F96: **Ipswich Ware GROUP 2**: Like the sherds in Group 1, they are hard, sandy and mostly dark grey in colour. Their most prominent feature is a scatter of large quartz grains (up to c 2.5mm) which either bulge or protrude through the surfaces of the vessel, giving rise to the term "pimply" Ipswich ware (Hurst 1959: 14). This characteristic makes them quite rough to the touch; however, some sherds have the same groundmass but lack the larger quartz grains which are characteristic of this group, and chemical analysis suggests that they are made from the same clay. 18 sherds, 375g, EVE = 0.

F97: **Maxey-type Ware**: Exact chronology uncertain, but generally dated c. AD 650-850 (eg. Hurst 1976). Wet-hand finished, reddish-orange to black surfaces. Soft to fairly hard, with abundant fossil shell platelets up to 10mm. Vessels usually straight sided bowls with bar- lugs. 16 sherds, 587g, EVE = 0.48.
F98: **Buttermarket-type Ipswich Ware**: AD 725-850 (Blinkhorn 1990). Fabrics as above, but forms a range of distinctive, highly-decorated bottles and jugs, and squat jars with combed girth-grooves. 1 sherd, 11g, EVE = 0.
F100: **St Neots Ware type ware**: *c.* AD 900-1100 (Denham 1985). Fabric moderate to dense finely crushed fossil shell, with varying quantities of quartz and/or ironstone. Usually purplish-black, black or grey, with fairly fine, dense inclusions. Main forms small jars with sagging bases, although a few lamps are known. 107 sherds, 986g, EVE = 0.26.
F102: **Thetford-type ware**: 10th – 12th century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984) Range of reduced, wheel-thrown and hand-finished fabrics mainly comprising quartz sand up to 1mm. Produced at many centres in eastern England, although most of these appear to be the products of the eponymous Norfolk centre. 165 sherds, 1177g, EVE = 1.96.
F328: **Grimston Ware**: 13th – 15th century (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk. 1 sherd, 8g, EVE = 0.
F329: **Hedingham Ware**: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange micaceous glazed ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 300-2). 1 sherd, 12g, EVE = 0.
F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**: A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia. 6 sherds, 66g, EVE = 0.05.
F410: **Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware**: 17th – early 18th century (Orton 1988). Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue or polychrome decoration, Range of table and display wares such as mugs, plates, dishes, bowls and vases. 1 sherd, 8g.
F425: **Red Earthenware**: 16th – 19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 19 sherds, 351g.
F411: **Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware**: Late 17th – 18th century. Hard buff fabric with distinctive purplish-brown glaze. Usually fine drinking pottery, but chamber pots and other more utilitarian vessels also known. 1 sherd, 20g.
F1000: **Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares**: Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc. 3 sherds, 8g.

The range of Middle Saxon and later fabric types is very typical of sites in the region (eg. Hall 2000: 21-32), other than the Middle Saxon imported wares, which are very rare finds in the county, with this site being just the fifth to produce them. Three sherds of North French Blackware occurred alongside an assemblage of Ipswich Ware at the Lady Chapel, Ely (Blinkhorn in archive), seven sherds were noted at a probable Middle Saxon nunnery at Castor in the extreme northwest of the county (Green *et al.* 1987), and single sherds occurred at Chatteris (Blinkhorn in print) and 1 High Street, Willingham (Blinkhorn 2008). Badorf Ware has never previously been found in the county. Occasional sherds occur at rural sites in Norfolk, usually close to the sea, such as at West Walton (Blinkhorn 2005, 179), and a small number are known from rural Lincolnshire, such as at Riby Crossroads, (Steedman 1991), but otherwise they are extremely rare finds at inland sites in the region, other than those of high-status (eg. North Elmham; Wade-Martins 1980).

Such pottery is likely to have been brought in as a by-product of the wine trade, with wine being of some expense and status in the Middle Saxon period. This suggests very strongly that this site may have had some status in the Middle Saxon period, or at least had ecclesiastical connections. One of the sherds of North French Blackware and the sherd of Badorf Ware, both jug rims, occurred in F.1423, a sunken-featured building of middle Saxon date, and the other sherds of Frankish Blackware, all from the same vessel but not the same one that occurred in F.1423, occurred in F.1506, a Middle Saxon pit some 25m to the north of F.1423.

Chronology

The range of post-Roman pottery types along with the pottery occurrence by period (see Table 49, below), shows that the main period of activity occurred in the Late Saxon period. The site was also being used in the Middle Saxon period, and possibly also in the early Saxon era.

Early-Middle Saxon

The earliest Anglo-Saxon material from the site is the hand-built wares. Such pottery was in use in various areas of the country from the 5th – 9th centuries, although it is rare in the kingdom of East Anglia after the beginning of the 8th century, where most of the pottery in use from that time was Ipswich Ware (Blinkhorn in print). In Cambridgeshire, the eastern area of what is now the county conforms to the 'East Anglian' pattern of pottery consumption in the Middle Saxon period, *i.e.* Ipswich Ware with very little hand-built pottery, whereas on western side, the opposite is true. The 'border' between these two zones appears to be the Roman road running from Godmanchester to Braughing (*ibid.*). This site is to the east of that boundary, so should be in the area which shows the 'East Anglian' pattern of Middle Saxon pottery consumption *i.e*. Ipswich Ware, with very little hand-built pottery. This appears to be the case, as just one of the 21 contexts at this site which produced Ipswich Ware also produced hand-built pottery, and none of the six contexts which contained Maxey Ware produced any at all. Hand-built pottery was very scarce even in contexts which did not produce Ipswich or Maxey Ware within the same features as others that did.

This is a typical pattern at Middle Saxon sites within the 'East Anglian' zone of middle Saxon pottery consumption in the region, and suggests very strongly that most, if not all of the hand-built pottery from the site pre-dates the 8th century. Ascribing a more accurate date to this material is somewhat problematic, however. The sherds of Early/Middle Saxon material are, with one exception, all undecorated. A very small fragment (1g) from context [3050.5] has evidence of incised lines, a technique which was in use from the 5th – 7th centuries. The dating of Early Saxon (5th – 6th century) hand-built pottery is almost entirely reliant on the presence of decorated sherds. It seems that the Anglo-Saxons generally stopped decorating hand-built pottery in the 7th century (Myres 1977: 1), but it cannot be said that an assemblage which produced only plain sherds is of 7th century date, and, conversely, sherds with simple linear decoration can be of 7th century date. Usually, decorated hand-built pottery only comprises around 3 – 4% of domestic assemblages, as was the case at sites such as West Stow, Suffolk (West 1985) and Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993). Thus, an assemblage of plain pottery such as this one cannot be said with certainty to be dated to the 7th century, and has to be given a broad period date of the 5th – 7th century.

The Ipswich Ware at this site also reflects other general patterns noted in the region. Nearly all the sites which yield the pottery are within 5km of a Roman road and/or a major river; the site is within a short distance of both. Also, where Maxey Ware also occurs, the two pottery types are rarely found in the same context, suggesting either a functional or chronological difference (Blinkhorn, in print).

Late Saxon-Medieval

The Late Saxon pottery assemblage comprises entirely of Thetford Ware and St. Neots Ware. Stamford Ware, which often occurs at sites in the Cambridge region, such as Cottenham (Hall

2000: 23), is entirely absent. However, as such pottery represented just *c.* 1% of the Cottenham assemblage, and given that the Late Saxon assemblage from this site is somewhat smaller, the lack of Stamford Ware may simply be a result of the vagaries of archaeological sampling.

The Thetford Ware from this site, as is usually the case, is very difficult to date other than within the broad Late Saxon period, although most of the rimsherds, all of which occurred in Structure 1, are from the smaller end of the size distribution range, which suggests that they are from the earlier end of the production span (Dallas (1993: 127), although rouletted decoration, another characteristic of early Thetford Ware (*ibid.*), was not noted on any of the assemblage.

The St. Neots Ware assemblage appears to almost entirely date to the later end of the tradition, with most of the vessels fragments of fairly large jars in the fabric defined by Denham (1985: 45) as T1(2), and dated to the 11th century. Like Thetford Ware, early St. Neots Ware is characterized by small jars, whereas all the jar rimsherds from this site are from large vessels, and have rim diameters of 180mm or greater, and there are very few, if any sherds in the early St Neots Ware fabrics, defined by Denham (*ibid.*) as T1 (1) and T1(4). This suggests that there was not continuity at the site from the Middle to Late Saxon periods. However, at Brandon Staunch Meadow, the Late Saxon pottery types present displayed a similar range of fabrics and sizes, and suggested a similar hiatus in activity (Blinkhorn in print b). However, an early Late Saxon settlement with plentiful characteristically early Thetford Ware vessels was noted at the adjoining Sports Centre site (Blinkhorn in print c), which was the early core of a settlement which eventually spread across the main, Middle Saxon area of the site. We may be seeing a similar picture here, with the earliest Late Saxon activity being located outside the excavation area, and most of the occupation on this area dating to the late 10th – 11th centuries.

The presence of a small amount of Medieval pottery indicates that the site may have continued into the early medieval period, perhaps as late as the end of the 12th century, but none of this pottery occurred in the main features of the site, suggesting that it was all but abandoned by the end of the 11th century.

The pottery occurrence by period is shown in Table 51. It does not take into account residuality, or the fact that some contexts are in features which are later than some of the individual context dates suggest. This will be addressed at the report stage, and the data adjusted accordingly. The raw data suggests, however, that most of the pottery from the site, the Middle Saxon assemblage aside, is the product of secondary deposition.

	No. Sherds	**Wt. Sherds (g)**	**EVE**	**Mean Sherd Wt.**
E/M Saxon	88	844	0.69	9.6g
Middle Saxon	47	1125	0.74	23.9g
Late Saxon	227	2230	2.22	9.8g
Early Medieval	7	69	0.05	9.9g

Table 51: Pottery Occurrence by Period

All the pottery from Structure 1 was examined for cross-fits, with the following noted:

3043.1 = 3042.2, F102 jar rim
3000 = 3001.1 (x3) = 3042.1 (x2) = 3042.2, F100, base
3006.1 = 3043.1 = 3044.1 = 3045.2 (x2), F102 jar rim + bodysherds

3044.1 = 3045.2, F102 bodysherds
3001.1 = 3043.3, F102, jar rim
3001.1 = 3043.2, F102, bodysherds (x3)
3042.2 = 3042.3, F102, lid rim

This suggests very strongly that the structure was back-filled with domestic refuse from a midden, and that all of the pottery is the product of secondary deposition. Certainly, there were no vessels that were remotely complete, and cross-fits were achieved both vertically and horizontally from within the fill, suggesting the back-filling was largely a single event.

This group of pottery shows that there was long-lived post-Roman activity at the site. It also includes one of the largest groups of Middle Saxon imports from the county of Cambridgeshire.

Stone *S. Timberlake*

Burnt Stone

Some 21 features (mostly pits) contained 37.820 kg of burnt stone, consisting of 117 fragments of burnt and cracked pebbles or rough slabs of partially burnt stone (the latter composed oolitic Lincolnshire Limestone). The largest amounts (by weight) of burnt stone were associated with F.1601 (11.789kg), F.1573 (9.406kg), F.1468 (4.359kg), F.1400 (2.420kg), and F.1423 (2.060kg).

On the whole the assemblages recovered are fairly typical of burnt stone within the Cambridge area. Medium-large (<150mm diameter) size cobbles of the harder sandstones, in particular quartzitic sandstones are usually collected from the gravels due to their suitability as cooking stones (in particular for the purpose of boiling water), and these are commonly found in basic domestic contexts. The largest feature assemblages found here (F.1468, F.1573, and F.1601) are all of this type.

Broken-up slabs of partially burnt limestone were also recovered, a relatively rare constituent of the burnt stone cooking/boiling assemblage because of their calcination effect when hot and in contact with water. It is possible therefore that the assemblages in F.1400, F.1423 and F.1512, dominated by the oolitic Lincolnshire Limestone from Barnack (nr Peterborough) are not cooking stones. These stones were more likely broken-up by heat, perhaps the remnants of the stone lining of hearths. This makes some sense given that F.1400 is a Saxon building (Structure 1) filled with midden material, and that both F.1423 and F.1512 contain a mixture of Romano-British and Early/Middle Saxon pottery.

Worked Stone

Sandstone saddle querns

Fragments representing two to three different saddle querns and a possible rubbing stone (1.7 kg) were recovered from amongst the burnt stone assemblage examined from three different features, one of which (F.1400) was a Structure 1. For the size of this site, the percentage of recovered saddle quern was small. However, this may just reflect the low incidence of Iron Age and early Romano-British settlement and domestic activity in this area.

<366> F.1400 [3044.3] x2 quern fragments. One end (<2.5%) of a small *saddle quern* (originally probably <200mm long and consisting of a burnt and broken-up fragment 95mm x 70mm x 55mm thick (weight 658g) and composed of a hard fine-grained quartzitic sandstone. Possesses one grinding surface with a central area of polish (60mm x 40mm) and a slightly rougher and pitted rim, but with evidence of moderate-considerable use. The fine grained nature of this stone suggests that it could have been used as a hone stone rather than as a quern.

<711> F.1468 [3108.1] x1 heat-fractured fragment off the end of a flattened pebble used as a probable *rubbing stone* with a saddlequern (70mm x 100mm x 42mm thick; weight 416g). There is evidence of grinding and polishing wear on both sides; this area of polish is convex, and extends over an area of 85mm x 45mm, yet this does not extend to the circumference. The rock is a yellowish slightly micaceous sandstone.

<1258> F.1601 [3392.1] x1 quern fragment (60mm x 100mm x 70mm; weight 626g), possibly the heat-cracked fragment off of the end of a small *saddle quern* composed of a micaceous fine-grained quartzitic sandstone. The area of grind polish (75mm x 40mm) has a very faint concave profile to it.

Fragmentary lava quern

A total of 4.32 kg of highly fragmented and weathered Niedermendig lava quern was recovered from this site. The features and contexts from which this material was recovered are shown in Table 52; most of them Early/ Middle Saxon in date.

Catalogue No.	Feature	Context	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Note
319	1400	3001.2	9	436	thicker but fairly amorphous-looking weathered lumps suggests fragments of an upper stone
326	1400	3002.1	1	10	
336	1400	3006.2	2	3	
356	1400	3043.3	70	87	
365	1400	3044.3	30	121	
367	1400	3044.4	18	55	
376	1400	3045.3	15	21	
690	1441	3073.1	5	28	
692	1442	3074.1	2	6	
698	1443	3076.1	7	16	
727	1474	3114.1	4	6	
735	1480	3123.1	1	4	
768	1502	3214.5	5	280	incl. larger rim fragment c.70mm x 70mm of lower(?) stone: suggest min. thickness of <20mm and evidence of considerable wear, with min. diameter of c. 350-400mm
783	1506	3243.1	62	425	mostly small amorphous weathered lumps: one or two fragments suggest a thin worn quern stone of <20mm
811	1508	3251.1	17	245	some grinding surface and x-section present: suggest min. 33-34mm thick quern stone. Evidence of stone dressing and moderate wear
859	1511	3181.1	1	10	
860	1511	3181.1	16	81	
920	1513	3213.1	1	128	weathered fragment, probably of rim of a lower stone: suggest min. thickness of 25mm
938	1514	3261.1	1	4	
941	1515	3168.1	11	42	
947	1515	3192.1	8	55	
998	1560	3321.2	1	88	fragment of rim of well-worn lower stone:

Catalogue No.	Feature	Context	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Note
					suggest diameter >350mm and min thickness of only 16mm
1004	1560	3321.5	27	80	
1011	1560	3330.1	34	377	
1035	1561	3322.8	23	348	some grinding surface and rim on fragments: suggest min. 23-24mm thick quern stone
1041	1561	3322.1	33	455	rare grinding surfaces + some rim on small fragments: suggest min. 25mm thick + stone up to 400-500mm diam
1084	1573	3342.1	1	68	single weathered small rim fragment of lower (?) stone: suggests diameter > 350mm and min thickness of 20mm
1090	1573	3359.2	7	32	
1222	1595	3613.1	3	604	large fragment suggests this was the upper stone of quern (90mm thick) whilst bevelled edge suggests this was part of the central grain feed hole. Very weathered.
1639	1734	3649.12	2	73	incl. a small fragment of a lower (?) stone with worn + concave grinding surface: min of 30mm thick
1651	1734	3651.1	16	42	

Table 52: Fragmentary lava quern

Rarely some of above features were devoid of pottery, but did produce moderately diagnostic quern (e.g. F.1502). However, there seems little doubt that some contexts did produce re-deposited material (including Romano-British pottery), and that some of this re-deposited assemblage may also have contained lava quern. Whilst weathered and possibly burnt fragmentary lava quern does appear to be typical of the finds assemblages of Early/Middle Saxon features in the Cambridge area, there could be an issue here of residuality, with broken-up Roman Niedermendig quern becoming distributed throughout these later features. One distinguishing characteristic though is the differences that exist in the lithology of the material.

Anvil stone

<1087> F.1573 [3359.2] A heat-reddened small boulder which appears to have been struck and broken across what may have been a worked *anvil* surface, before being burnt. The rock is composed of a fine-grained quartzitic siltstone/ sandstone (130mm x 140mm x 110mm thick; weight 2.74 kg); the working surface of this being smooth and markedly concave (the area of polish being 80mm x 50mm in area).

Hone stone

<366> F.1400 [3044.3]. Two small fragments of a now cracked, heat-decrepitated and broken-up soft sandstone tablet which may once have been part of a small *sharpening stone*. The area of surviving polished surface is 60mm x 50mm (weight 106g).

Whetstone

<1203> F.1595 [3558.2]. A small 'pocket-sized' whetstone made from a tablet of hornblende or glaucophane schist (60mm x 30mm x 8mm thick; 36g). This has been worked along both the long edges, but more so along the narrowest, in which way it was probably used as a hone 'scraper'. It may also have been used for polishing on the flattened surfaces.

<417> F.1400 [3042.2]. A miniature slate whetstone used for sharpening a small blade (50mm x 10mm x 3mm thick; weight 4g). Well-worn with cut longitudinal grooves.

Both of these small 'pocket' whetstones were recovered from Early/Middle Saxon features, Structure 1 being used as a midden during the Medieval period (10^{th}-12^{th} centuries AD). The 'pocket' size of these suggest they may have been used to sharpen the small iron knives carried about on the person – the 'Seax' knives commonly found within Early Saxon middens and SFBs.

Iron Slag *S. Timberlake*

A total of 2.908 kg of iron slag was recovered alongside a small amount of fused and vitrified furnace lining.

Cat. No.	Feature	Intervention	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Iron smith slag	Notes
<600>	1423	3154.1	1	4	*	contains inclusions of calcined flint – possibly adhering to hearth base
<606>	1423	3154.2	3	16	*	
<536>	1423	3146.4	9	52	*	some fragments magnetic
<355>	1400	3043.3	1	490	*	slightly magnetic – part of a composite thickly developed smithing hearth base/ lump; contain incl of fired clay + some impression of charcoal
<919>	1513	3213.1	1	302	*	smithing hearth lump with glassy phase and calcined flint towards top
<906>	1513	3190.1	1	36	*	small smithing hearth lump
<787>	1506	3243.4	1	386	*	smithing hearth lump (poss part of broken hearth base) with denser crystalline bottom and frothy top with flint +fired clay incl
<804>	1506	3339.4	1	286	*	irregular-shaped smithing hearth base (110mm x 60mm) with deeper convex base
<1655>	1734	3651.3	2	178	*	agglomerate smithing hearth lump, possibly part of smithing hearth base with impressions of charcoal and calcined flint
<1034>	1561	3322.8	1	242	*	agglomerate smithing hearth lump with charcoal impressions
<1008>	1560	3321.6	1	152	*	weathered (and prob re-deposited) agglom smithing hearth lump, with charcoal impressions
<1246>	1595	3558.3	1	108	*	agglom slag fragment – part of smithing hearth base
<1219>	1595	3612.3	1	96	*?	glassy slag drips – possibly mostly melted and fused furnace lining with iron slag

Cat. No.	Feature	Intervention	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Iron smith slag	Notes
						adhering?
<763>	1502	3214.1	9	50		fragments of vitrified clay and flint grit furnace lining with slag adhering
<766>	1502	3214.4	18	80	*	iron slag pieces and vitrified furnace lining
<896>	1512	3247.1	1	82	*	fragment of small smithing hearth base (probably originally c.90mm diameter) with dense crystalline (wurtzite?) mass and inclusions of calcined flint grit
<864>	1511	3211.1	1	22		vitrified furnace lining
<1112>	1577	3345.5	1	20		vitrified furnace lining
<1108>	1577	3345.2	1	76	*	smithing hearth slag lump
<1117>	1580	3572.1	8	170	*	broken-up piece of a smithing hearth base (possibly originally 100mm +) – both dense and magnetic
<828>	1510	3215.1	1	42	*	
<1152>	1590	3366.1	2	48	*	
<859>	1511	3181.1	9	60		fragments of vitrified furnace lining
<1169>	1595	3375.2	1	8	*	
<782>	1506	3243.1	1	6	*	
<1847>	1425	3069.1	1	4	*	from enviro sample <610> >4mm fraction
<1687>		3589.1	1	16	*	from Test Pit 24 : 0.10cm depth
<1019>	1561	3322.1	2	28	*	

Table 53: Iron slag, * denotes iron smith slag

Almost 0.5kg of iron slag was recovered from Structure 1, along with smaller amounts from structure F.1423 and the enclosure F.1513. The form of this was as slag smithing lumps, but also thicker fragments of what appeared to be composite layered smithing hearth bases; most of the above assemblage being lumps formed from an agglomeration of slag droplets possessing a cindery upper surface, calcined flint inclusions and remnant charcoal impressions. Thus these more substantial slag lumps seemed quite different to the small disc-like smithing hearths and proto-smithing hearths associated with the Iron Age features in *Area C*. Still other distinctive features of this assemblage were the fragments of highly fused and vitrified furnace lining, many of which appear also to be have been found within features of Early-Middle Saxon date.

Iron slag is commonly found within the rubbish infills of Early Saxon SFBs, and in associated pits and ditches; moreover this type of domestic-level ironworking is best characterised by the assemblage of smithing waste found at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy *et al.* 2009).

Metalwork *S. Lucy and G. Appleby*

A total of 338 items of metalwork, weighing in total 5.84kg, were recovered from the Area A excavations at Trumpington, from both surface detection (N=226) and excavation (N=112).

A total of 53 were recovered from the four burials excavated; these comprise grave-goods and the iron fittings of a bed. A total of 31 metal objects were recovered from the bed burial (see Table 54), including a gold and garnet pectoral cross with raised ring and dot decoration (Figure 35). All these finds require full analysis and reporting, as well as conservation (all have already been X-rayed Figure 36 and 37). Particular focus should be paid to the possibility of mineral-preserved organic remains, and such remains will also need full reporting in order to maximize the amount of information about dress and textiles associated with the burials. All finds associated with the burials should be illustrated, along with full grave plans.

Object	**Number**
Eye Loops	13
Cleat	9
Support/Brace	1
Pectoral Cross	1
Chatelaine	1
Knife	1
Nails	4
Non-discript Object	1

Table 54: Metal objects from the bed burial F.1425

The remaining metal items are non-burial associated. Of these, 200 (16 were of copper alloy, 12 were lead and the remainder iron) can be definitely assigned to features associated with the 7th- to 10th-century occupation of the settlement site, and also require full reporting, with conservation of certain artefacts. None of the material found in the four SFBs (F.1400, F.1423, F.1595 and F.1699) are particularly diagnostic, finds from F.1595 include a possible blade (cat. no. 1242), comb (cat no. 1248), plate fragments (cat. nos. 1243, 1253) and a possible handle/strap (cat. no. 1249), in addition to a loop (cat. no. 1251) that maybe similar to some of the bed burial fittings. Three blade fragments were found in enclosures ditches F.1515 (<949>) and F.1573 (<1093> and <1095>), with a perforated strap(s) alpaaso recovered from this feature (<1094>). Of the material recovered from the wells and waterhole, only one possible blade fragment was recovered from well F.1502 (<771>). In terms of the remaining fragments and pieces from the remaining features, these are non-diagnostic or are nails. Of the surface finds 89 (475g) were nails, studs or unidentified fragments, most likely also from nails or similar functional objects, and the remaining objects ranged from clasp or buckle fragments (cat. no. 129, 201), iron blades/knives (cat. nos. 50, 187, 211, 235), a possible spearhead (cat. no. 203), rings, horseshoes and miscellaneous unidentified pieces.

Bed Burial	Quantity	31
Burials	Quantity	22
SFBs	Quantity	39
Wells and Watering-hole	Quantity	10
Ditch	Quantity	11

Table 55: Ironwork quantities by features

The copper alloy and lead items from the site are reasonably well preserved. The ironwork exhibits varying degrees of corrosion, but more information is available through the X-rays that exist for each of the iron objects. Artefacts should be described, measured and classified as to function, with date range established if possible. Preliminary scanning indicates that a range of artefact types are present, including an arrowhead, tools such as awls and knives, horse-fittings such as bit-links, dress accessories and jewellery items, and many nails and other structural items.

Figure 35. Objects found with bed burial F.1425: A) Chatelain towards the waist of skeleton. B) An example of a bead from the Chatelain. C) Gold pectoral cross. D) Fragment of a bone comb

Figure 36. The 13 eye loops (left) and the ‘cleats’ (right) from bed burial F.1425

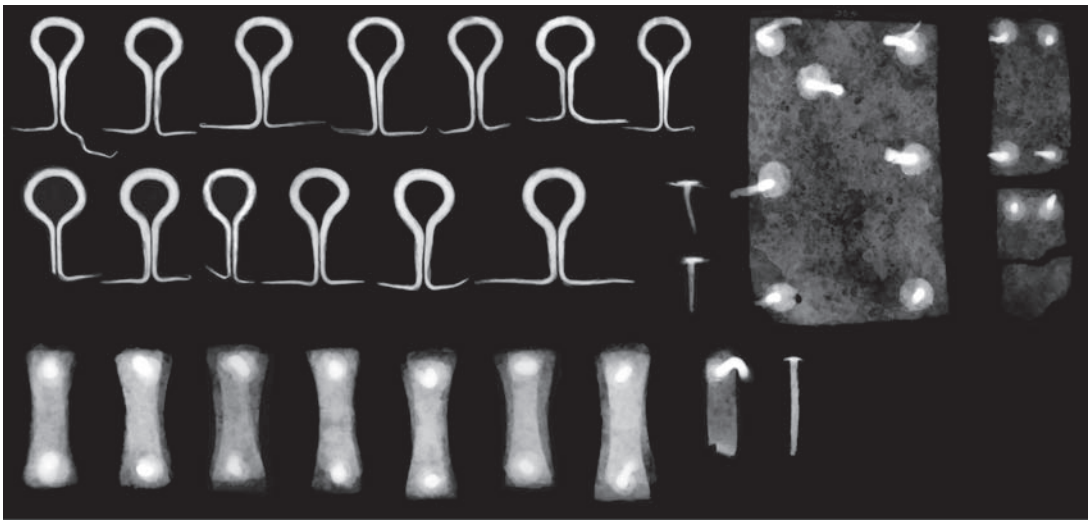


Figure 37. X-rays of the metal work which includes burial goods (top) and the bed fittings (bottom) from bed burial F.1425

Lead *G. Appleby and A. Hall*

Some 27 pieces of lead (498g) were recovered including three pieces from Structure 1. The majority of pieces are undiagnostic, scrap or casting spills (not described), but identifiable pieces include musket balls, tokens and perforated disks.

<106> SF 450. Tapering, unevenly spaced six-sided bar/rod 14.65mm long, weight 13g. Undated.

<127> SF 471. Cylindrical spacer, bead or weight, length 29.5mm, mid-point diameter 16.6mm, weight 38mm. Undated.

<132> SF 476. Irregular, long and tapering fragment with a neat perforation towards the thinner end, length 58mm, weight 29g; function unknown. Undated.

Structure 1 (F.1400)

<411> [3001.1]. Triangular shaped sheet with distinct curvature. The inner surface has numerous scored lines; weight 14g. The scoring of the inner surface and shape of the curvature suggests this may be a palm-guard used during needle or sharp point work. Anglo-Saxon.

<414> [3002.1]. Small irregular shaped lump from upper fill. Weight 7g. Anglo-Saxon.

<420> [3043.2]. Rectangular, irregular and rolled shaped piece of lead,. length 40.3mm, weight 7g. Anglo-Saxon?

As remarked above, the lead assemblage from this area is largely unremarkable and undiagnostic. The recovery of a potential palm-guard from Structure 1 is of interest as this attests to needlework activity where such protection is necessary, for example in leatherworking. The cylindrical bead, weight or spacer is also worthy of further mention providing a close parallel is challenging; however, this object is most likely to be a weight of some form.

Fired and Worked Clay *G. Appleby*

A total of 432 (3172g) pieces of fired and worked clay were recovered from Saxon contexts. The vast majority of pieces consisted of irregular very pale chalk colour to grey partially fired daub (and undiagnostic pieces) made from chalk marl clay (average weight 5.4g) that is friable and with few obvious inclusions. These pieces of daub occasionally possessed flat or rounded surfaces indicative of the use of wattle and split wood; however, the vast majority were undiagnostic.

Of interest within this group were two assemblages, that from F.1573 (Saxon ditch: 34 fragments; 833g) and F.1506 (Saxon Well: 71 fragments, 681g). The pieces were much larger, ranging from a few millimetres up to 79.3mm in length. The assemblage from F.1573 also contained several fragments that were essentially flat, measuring between *c*. 11 and 16mm in thickness. This would suggest these fragments may be structural and in fact represent the exterior surfaces of a wall – the whiteness of the daub would also potentially increase available reflected light if used on an interior wall or surface. Interestingly, the fragments from the possible well also appear to have been used for structural or lining purposes, and although apparently rounded and possessing irregular surfaces flat planar surfaces are apparent on two pieces. The recovery of these pieces from a well would argue

that they were used to line the well, but the shape and size suggest these were dumped in the feature.

In contrast to the above pale, chalky fragments of daub and fragments of fired clay the assemblage from five features (F.1400 (Structure 1), F.1514, F.1529, F.1530, and F.1596) and a test pit (TP24) merit further comment. All the fired clay fragments from these features and test pit were highly fired and almost converted to ceramic. Two pieces (F.1529 and TP24) vary from a surface colour of pale yellow to cream to pale red to purple interiors, indicative of expedient clay use and high temperature firing. The fragment from F.1529 (33g) possesses at least one flat surface and it is tempting to argue this was part of a hearth or oven lining. Of the remaining pieces from Structure 1 and F.1530, these range in size from 2-3mm to 33mm in size and range in colour from orange to dark red. If recovered from Roman or Saxon features they may be considered fragments of brick or tile; however; their fabric is too friable and crumbly and none are sufficiently large enough to be diagnostic.

Two features produced worked clay objects, F.1595 and F.1734 and merit more detailed description.

<1216> F.1595 [6312.1]. Fragment of a small annular loomweight manufactured from a fine, sandy clay, with very small to small flint inclusion and has been fired at a high temperature. The surface is rough, reddish orangey brown in colour, with a dark grey interior surface. Slightly more than one third survives, including part of the central perforation. The exterior lateral surface is rounded and both planar surfaces are flat; thickness *c*. 38-39mm; diameter estimated at *c*. 95-100mm – internal diameter *c*. 40mm; weight 131g. It is possible this object is a large spindle whorl, although its dimensions and weight would indicate this is a loomweight. Annular loomweights are attested on numerous Anglo-Saxon sites, including Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993) and an example was found in a posthole at Edix Hill, Barrington (Malim and Hines 1998: fig. 3.67).

<1657> F.1734 [3651.5]. Five fragments of fine and well worked clay, probably sourced from local mark, weighing 38g. The three largest fragments (48, 29 and 26mm respectively) refit to form one half of an object that is oval in cross-section, measuring, if completed *c.* 43mm across. The surface is a buff, creamy colour and the interior a mid-grey. Highly fired, these refitting fragments display what may be the outer and inner surfaces of a further small annular loomweight; however, the objects is insufficiently diagnostic to confirm this interpretation.

Human Bone *N. Dodwell*

Four inhumations, dated by their grave goods to the 7th century AD were identified in *Area A* close to and possibly contemporary with a Structure 2. All were buried in a supine position with their heads in the northwest of the grave.

The preservation of the bone in all four graves is exceptionally poor, the result of unfavourable soil conditions. Little if anything survives in the thoracic area or of the extremities or joint surfaces. Where bone does survive it is split and abraded; the cortical bone is either completely absent or rugged and perforated. Any pathological lesions that may have affected the cortical bone and or the joints of limbs will have been obscured. In contrast, the dentition (or at least the enamel) appears visually intact which means that the stage of dental development and the degree of attrition could be successfully used to age these individuals quite closely. The pattern of unfused and fused diaphyses in the upper limb bones of skeleton [3083] were also used to estimate age. Determining the sex of the individual was far more problematic given that most of the dimorphic areas of the skeleton which are normally used were eroded or not present. Other than slight hyperplasias recorded on the enamel of the incisors of skeleton [3383], no pathological changes were recorded. This may

be a genuine reflection of the health status of the group although it may also reflect the youth of the individuals and the poor preservation of the material. The results are summarised in table 56.

Feature	Context	Age/sex	Comments
F.1425	[3083]	14/16 – 18years ? female	bed burial. Gold pendant, Fe blade/knife, Cu alloy and bead purse
F.1440	[3087]	Older subadult/young adult female	2x buckles
F.1480	[3123]	Older subadult/young adult	Fe shears, and ?bone and Fe objects
F.1494	[3163]	young adult	

Table 56: Summary of Saxon Inhumations

In addition to the four inhumations, several disarticulated elements were identified in features in *Area A*.

Feature	Context	Age/Sex	Element	Comments
F.1513	[3208.2]	adult	l. humerus shaft	Saxon ditch, close to the 4 burials
F.1669	[3492.1]	Older subadult/adult	Proximal phalange	Undated ditch
F.1718	[3623]	adult	Skull (frontal portion)	I.A pit

Table 57: Disarticulated bone

Bone Objects *I. Riddler and N. Trzaska–Nartowski*

A total of 25 fragments of worked bone or antler were recovered from various features throughout *Area A*. These comprised a bone or antler pin from burial F.1440; an assemblage of combs including three double-sided, and three single-sided composite combs; an unfinished bird bone flute; a gaming piece; five double and one single pointed pin-beater; four bone needles; and a single decorated awl.

Pin

A complete antler or bone pin <675> has a spatulate head with a rounded apex and a shaft of square section. It belongs to a sub–set of one of the most common forms of small, imperforate antler or bone pins of the Middle Saxon period. The sub–set is a variant of the group of pins with discoidal heads and consists of several examples that widen from the shaft to a clearly defined, lightly rounded apex. It includes pins from the Anglo–Saxon cemetery at Water Lane, Melbourn and the South Manor area at Wharram Percy (Duncan *et al.* 2003: fig 17.SG78.1; MacGregor 2000: fig 71.63; Riddler 2012: 143).

<675> Complete antler or bone pin with a shaft of square section tapering to a rounded point. Head is spatulate in form with a lightly rounded apex.
F.1440: Length: 40.5mm; Width: 5.8mm; Thickness: 2.8mm

Combs

The assemblage of combs includes fragments of three double–sided composites and three single–sided composites. Each of the double–sided combs is quite distinctive and belongs to a separate type, although all three are likely to be of Middle Saxon date. A small fragment of an antler connecting plate <421> is almost rectangular in section, with rounded edges. Tooth marks indicate that there were four teeth per centimetre on one side and seven per centimetre on the other. The comb was therefore equipped with both fine and coarse teeth. In itself, this is not an indicator of its date, given that double–sided composite combs designed in this way can be seen in late Roman contexts and occur throughout the Anglo–Saxon period (Riddler 2005: 58 and forthcoming c). The connecting plate is decorated by a band of thin, saw–incised vertical lines towards one end, and this suggests that the comb is not earlier than the late 6th century.

Most of one end of a double–sided composite comb <522> survives and it includes some noticeably long teeth, cut to a similar fineness of seven per centimetre across both sets. The connecting plates are decorated with a loose mesh lattice pattern at their tapered ends and a continuous, guilloche–like design towards the centre, formed of interlinked double ring–and–dot motifs. Both the decoration of the comb and its proportions, with elongated and relatively thin, tapered connecting plates securing long teeth, allow it to be placed in the period *c* 650 – 750.

The third comb of this type <1088> retains the same narrow connecting plates as the previous example, but it has a display side. One of the connecting plates includes a lattice pattern of double crossing diagonal lines towards one end, whilst the other connecting plate is blank. The distinction between the two sides is emphasised by the saw marks from the cutting of the comb teeth, which occur on the decorated side, but not on the opposite side.

The three single-sided composite combs also survive only as fragments, but two of them are closely related and belong to a distinctive Middle Saxon type. In each case the tooth segments rise gradually above the connecting plates, to an apex at the centre of the comb. In one case <1 and 427> the centre of the comb survives, whilst in the other <1245>, one end of the comb remains. The latter fragment shows also that the end segment rises in a straight line above the connecting plates and has a near–vertical back edge; and this ascent begins across the adjacent tooth segment. Both combs are sparsely decorated in the same manner, with widely-spaced bands of vertical saw-incised lines. The same decoration occurred on a double-sided composite comb connecting plate <421> described above. One comb has five teeth per centimetre and the other has six per centimetre. The cresting of single-sided composite combs is a feature of the Middle Saxon period. It can be related in its initial stages to the embellishment of the upper edges of the tooth segments, which are decorated with closely-spaced diagonal lines on combs from Barrington, Burwell, Carlton Colville, Coddenham, Ely and Ipswich (Malim and Hines 1998: fig 3.63.105.1; Lethbridge 1931: fig 34; Riddler 2009a: fig 3.14, 2009b: 189, 2011: 80; Riddler *et al.* forthcoming).

The Middle Saxon assemblage includes three double–sided composite combs and three single–sided composite combs. The co–existence of both types of combs is a feature of assemblages from East Anglia and northern England, with double–sided composites dominant at sites south of the Thames (Riddler 2004: 146–7). There is also a chronological dimension to these regional distinctions. During the early Anglo–Saxon period, double–sided composite combs become more common across the 6th and early 7th centuries, after which single–sided composites come back into favour. Thus at sites like Brandon and Carlton Colville, as well as Middle Saxon Ipswich, single–sided composites are dominant and double–sided composites are scarce. Within the small assemblage seen here, single–sided composites are as common as double–sided composites, but not dominant, and this may possibly be a reflection of the dating of the sample, which can largely be set in the earlier part of the Middle Saxon period.

<421> Fragment of an antler connecting plate from a double-sided composite comb. Rectangular in section with saw marks on both of its curved edges, indicating 4 teeth per cm on one side and 7 per cm on the other. Decorated with saw-incised lateral lines towards one end. Fractured across iron-stained rivet holes at both ends.
F.1400 (Structure 1): Length: 16.6mm; Width: 11.5mm; Teeth per Centimetre: 4 and 7

<425> Fragmentary antler comb tooth, rectangular in section, tapering to a rounded terminal with traces of slight wear along one edge.
F.1400 (Structure 1): Length: 27.3mm; Width: 2.7mm

<426> Single comb tooth, oval in section and lightly tapered to a rounded terminal, with traces of slight wear in the form of lateral lines along the edges close to the upper end.
F.1400 (Structure 1): Length: 28.7mm; Width: 2.9mm

<522> Fragment of one end of a double-sided composite comb, consisting of parts of two antler connecting plates, originally fastened to three tooth segments and an end segment by three iron rivets, with traces of a further rivet hole. Connecting plates taper towards the end segment and are decorated at their ends with a loose mesh lattice pattern. Beyond a blank space lies a row of single ring-and-dot motifs, set between two rivets. Decoration is the same on both sides. Saw marks from the cutting of the teeth are present on both sides, more evident on one edge than the other on one side towards the centre. Comb teeth are long and rounded, with both sets of the same thickness. They are not tapered, and have blunt terminals, with no obvious signs of wear on either set. Teeth of the end segment are graduated in neat curves and the segment has a straight, vertical back

edge. End segment and adjacent tooth segment are riveted through their centres, other two tooth segments on one edge; iron rivets throughout.
F.1423 (Structure 2): Length: 78.3mm; Width: 41.4mm; Thickness: 9.9mm; Teeth per Centimetre: 7 and 7

<1088> Fragment of one end of a double-sided composite comb, with parts of two connecting plates of D-shaped section fastened to an end segment and four tooth segments by three iron rivets, with traces of a further rivet hole. Connecting plates do not taper towards their ends. One is decorated with a lattice pattern formed of double crossing diagonal lines, set at one end of the plate, which is otherwise blank. The second connecting plate is undecorated and there are no saw marks on that side, so that the comb has a definite display side. Comb teeth are very short on both sides and may have been modified at some point. They survive in abraded condition, masking any traces of wear, and taper lightly to blunt ends. End segment is riveted through its centre, tooth segments on one edge.
F.1573: Length: 85.9mm; Width: 26.0mm; Thickness: 9.4mm

<427 and 1> Fragment of the central part of a single-sided composite comb of antler, including parts of two connecting plates, originally fastened to five tooth segments by two iron rivets, with traces of three further rivet holes. Connecting plates have a flat baseline and lightly curved back and are sparsely decorated by bands of evenly spaced, quadruple saw-incised lines. Prominent saw marks from the cutting of the teeth are present on both sides. Four of the tooth segments rise gently above the line of the back of the comb towards the centre. The comb teeth have been rounded and taper evenly to rounded terminals, with traces of wear in the form of lateral lines prominent on one side of the comb, and less apparent on the other side. All of the tooth segments were fastened on one edge, with iron rivets throughout.
F.1404 and Unstratified: Length: 92.7mm; Width: 29.9mm; Thickness: 12.2mm; Teeth per centimetre: 5 to 6

<1425> Fragment of one end of a single-sided composite comb, consisting of three tooth segments and an end segment, originally fastened to two connecting plates by four iron rivets. Connecting plates have a lightly curved baseline and curved back and are sparsely decorated on both sides by well-spaced bands of triple saw-incised lines. The central tooth segments rise in a crest above the line of the back of the comb. The end segment and adjacent tooth segment also rise above the back, in a straight line to a rounded apex with a straight, vertical back edge. Comb teeth are cut almost to the end of the comb, fairly crudely across the end segment, and are not tapered. They have rounded ends, with slight traces of lateral wear visible. End segment was fastened through its centre, and tooth segments on one edge, with iron rivets throughout. Saw marks of irregular length from the cutting of the teeth are present on both sides.
F.1595 (Structure 4): Length: 77.0mm; Width: 30.9mm; Thickness: 10.5mm; Teeth per centimetre:5

<645 and 1865> Composite object, almost certainly a comb, consisting of two curved strips of antler or bone, securing several segments between them, each with a single iron rivet set close to one end. The central segments extend beyond the outer strips on their inner curve, with a tapered cresting. Five iron rivets survive in total. Object survives in heavily degraded condition.
F.1425 (Bed Burial): Length: 87.5mm; Width: 8.8mm; Thickness: 10.3mm

Incomplete antler tooth segment from a single–sided composite comb, with a curved back and flat baseline. Originally fastened by an iron rivet along one edge. Teeth are square in section, tapering over their lower portions to rounded terminals. Five teeth per centimetre.
Height: 30mm; Length: 12mm; Thickness: 2.5mm; Teeth per centimetre: 5

Flute

A segment of bird bone, extending to almost 180mm in length, has been cut and lightly trimmed from a tarsometatarsus of a crane (*Grus grus*). The bone has been lightly smoothed by knife along its surface. It can be regarded as a rare example of an unfinished bone flute. Finished examples cut from the limbs of cranes are comparatively rare and extend to only around 5% of the known samples of bone flutes from England (Leaf 2006: 15). Complete examples of flutes of this specific bone type are known from Late Saxon and early Medieval contexts at Canterbury and Thetford (Lawson 1984; Frere *et al.* 1987: 186–7; Leaf 2006: 15). A complete bone flute from an early Medieval context at the High Street in Dublin may also have been made from a crane tarsometatarsus (Buckley 1988: 153 and fig 3). Bone flutes are known from earlier contexts, however, and a Middle Saxon dating for the Trumpington implement is entirely plausible. However, the most unusual feature of the flute is not the bone type – even if it is comparatively rare – but the manner in which the bone has been neatly trimmed, but the window and toneholes have not been added. There are no marks on the bone to suggest precisely where these were to be cut, or how many toneholes were to be added, although the complete

examples described above all have three toneholes. It appears, therefore, that the leg bone of the crane was cut by knife at either end and neatly prepared by light smoothing of the outer surface, but for some reason the musicological components of the instrument were not added. This may suggest that an antler or bone worker could be responsible for the initial stages of production, before handing the instrument on to a musican for the following stages. Equally, the only implement necessary to produce the flute was a sharp knife and a musician may have been behind all of the working stages.

<413> Complete section of bird bone, a tarsometatarsus of a crane (*Grus grus*), cut laterally by knife at either end to provide a hollow tube and smoothed along the upper part of the surface, providing a near rectangular section throughout. Lightly trimmed, no further modification.
F.1400: Length: 179.7mm; Width: 13.6mm; Thickness: 9.6mm

Gaming Piece

The complete antler or bone gaming piece <423> is a rare find from a settlement. Gaming pieces of this type, with flat bases and a shallow plano–convex section, are common finds from cemetery contexts, and particularly from cremation cemeteries (Youngs 1983; Riddler 2007, and forthcoming c). Examples that lack any markings at all on their bases, as is the case here, are regarded as typologically later than those adorned with one or more indentations (Riddler 2007: 260). They can be assigned to the later 6th to 8th century, with an example from West Stow forming one of the earliest of this series (West 1985: fig 36.8).

<423> Complete antler or bone gaming piece of shallow, plano-convex section. Flat base and lightly rounded apex with traces of polish visible.
F.1400: Diameter: 21.0mm; Height: 8.1mm

Pin-beaters and Awls

Two forms of pin-beater are present in the assemblage. Five examples belong to the double pointed type and there is also one example of a single pointed pin-beater. Three of the double pointed pin-beaters are complete or near-complete and each is a different shape, being produced in three of the four principal forms used for this implement type. One example <714> has a flattened oval section and two rounded, blade-like ends, and is comparable to a pin-beater from Fordham in Cambridgeshire (Bevan 2011: fig 3.15.1). A second pin-beater <508> is cylindrical in shape, with a circular section, tapering to sharp points at either end, much in the manner of a pair of pin-beaters from Barrow Hills, Radley (Chambers and McAdam 2007, fig 3.66). The third example <1092> has the same section but tapers from the centre to either point, as with a pin-beater from Pennyland (Riddler 1993: fig 61.65). An exaggerated variant of this shape, providing a broad, lozenge shaped implement, can be seen with a second pin-beater from Fordham (Bevan 2011: fig 3.15.2), and this represents the fourth form of double pointed pin-beater, which is not seen at Trumpington. The remaining two double pointed pin-beaters <2107 and 2108> from the site survive only as fragments of shafts, both with circular sections.

A sixth implement <1205> can also be identified as a single pointed pin-beater. It has a square to rectangular section and tapers at one end to a sharp point. This type of implement is familiar, above all, from Late Saxon contexts, and several distinct forms can be identified once again (Riddler *et al.* forthcoming).

Double Pointed Pin-beaters:

<508> Near complete double pointed pin-beater of oval section, tapering to sharp points at either end, one of which is slightly damaged. Highly polished.
F.1423: Length: 118.3mm; Width: 9.7mm

<714> Complete double pointed pin-beater, made of bone and of flattened oval section, with rounded, spatulate terminals. Highly polished throughout.
F.1468: Length: 103.5mm; Width: 8.6mm

<1092> Incomplete antler or bone double pointed pin-beater, tapering to a rounded, slightly spatulate point at one end. Oval in section with lateral ridges at the centre. Highly polished.
F.1573: Length: 93.1mm; Width: 8.8mm

<2107> Fragment of a double pointed pin-beater, consisting of part of the shaft, circular in section, fractured at either end and highly polished.

F.1595: Length: 41.0mm; Width: 7.9mm

<2108> Fragment of the central part of a double pointed pin-beater, circular in section, tapering towards one end, fractured at both ends.
F.1595: Length: 42.8mm; Width: 7.1mm

Single Pointed Pin-beater:

<1205> Complete bone single pointed pin-beater, rectangular in section at the blunt end, gradually tapering to a circular section with a sharp point at the other end; highly polished.
F.1595: Length: 96.5mm; Width: 8.6mm

Pendant

A complete antler or bone implement <2> is rectangular in section and tapers to a rounded point. It is perforated close to the flat apex and the broad faces include incised chevrons and step patterns. The basic form of the object is broadly similar to that of a single pointed pin–beater, but that is unlikely to have been its function. It forms a part of a small group of similar objects, all defined by the presence of a circular suspension hole close to the apex, with tapering shafts of square or rectangular section. In each case these objects are elaborately decorated, on all four sides, and they are likely to have been used as pendants. A close parallel for this object is provided by a pendant from Bamburgh Bowl Hole, whilst a slightly later example from Ipswich is of the same basic form, but is decorated in a Western Insular style, utilising motifs found commonly on objects from Dublin (Riddler *et al.* forthcoming). A fragmentary implement from Northampton is also decorated on both the broad and narrow faces, and is rectangular in section (Oakley 1979: fig 138.59). The upper part of the object has fractured away, but it could be another example of this particular object type.

<2> Complete antler or bone pendant of rectangular section, tapering to a rounded point at one end. Pierced at opposite end by a neatly drilled, circular perforation, with traces of wear along the upper face. Decorated on both broad faces with continuous patterns of step pattern, T-shaped motifs and diagonal chevrons, set within single framing lines, with framing lines along the narrow sides as well.
Length: 133.5mm; Width: 10.7mm

Needles

The four bone needles are fragmentary, lacking either the head or the lower part of the shaft. They have all been cut from pig fibulae, with the distal end of the bone forming the head. In one case <422> the head is spatulate in shape, with a lightly curved apex, whilst the other surviving head <928> is rounded and encloses a prominent circular perforation. Both are common head forms for needles of the Anglo–Saxon period. The perforations have been cut with the aid of a knife and are splayed on both sides on one of the heads <422>, and neatly cut perpendicular to the bone on the other needle <928>. The shafts of the needles are straight and circular or oval in section, tapering to a sharp point where they survive <559>. A small fragment of the lower part of a shaft <462> could stem from a needle or a pin. Pig fibulae needles are common finds across the entire Anglo–Saxon period, with the earliest examples going back to contexts of the 4th century (MacDonald *et al.* 2008: 232-3).

<422> Fragmentary bone needle, cut from a pig fibula with a lightly curved apex to the head, cut from the distal end of the bone. Head includes a knife-cut, oval perforation and leads to a straight shaft of oval section, with the lower part now missing.
F.1400: Length: 72.6mm; Width: 10.2mm

<559> Fragment of a pig fibula needle, consisting of a lightly curved shaft of oval section, highly polished and tapering to a sharp point. Fractured at the opposite end, below the head.
F.1423: Length: 74.2mm; Width: 5.7mm

<928> Fragmentary bone needle, produced from a pig fibula with the head cut from the distal end, widening from the straight shaft of oval section to a rounded apex. Prominent oval knife-cut perforation at centre of head, partially fractured on one side.
F.1513: Length: 41.0mm; Width: 7.8mm

<2110> Fragmentary bone needle, cut from a pig fibula with the head at the distal end, fractured across the lower part of the perforation at the head, with the straight shaft of oval section also broken. Highly polished

F.1699: Length: 40.1nmm; Width: 5.5mm

<462> Fragment of the point and the lower part of the shaft of a bone pin or needle. Circular in section, highly polished, tapering to a sharp point.
F.1423: Length: 26.4mm; Width: 2.4mm

The Faunal Remains *V. Rajkovača*

A large quantity of faunal material was recovered from *Area A*: 26045 fragments weighing 139,577g. The overwhelming majority of the material was hand-recovered during the normal course of excavation (*c.* 70% by raw fragment count/*c.* 99% by weight) and the remainder was retrieved from sieving of bulk soil samples. Using the methods outlined below, the total quantity of identified material recovered was 7379 specimens recovered by hand and 2553 retrieved as heavy-residues. The assessment discusses mammalian remains with bird and fish bone material being subjected to separate specialist analyses. Given the small quantity of residual Roman pottery, it must be assumed that some of the bone is also residual. For the purpose of this assessment, it was decided to target further some of the more substantial deposits such as the SFBs that have collectively produced more than half of the assemblage (by count). Material from several ditches will also be discussed, despite the fact that these features were not as rich. The aim is to characterise the assemblage in terms of the relative importance of identified species; to study the disposal patterning within the settlement area and between different feature types and to identify any variations between different phases of occupation. We will then discuss the potential the assemblage holds for future research within a regional framework.

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney and Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species; however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead *et al.* 2002).

Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982; Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80).

Withers height calculations follow the conversion factors published by Von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

The assemblage demonstrated overall quite good level of preservation with a small number of specimens showing signs of severe surface exfoliation, erosion and weathering (228 fragments/*c.* 3% of the assemblage). The assemblage was heavily processed and highly fragmented with only 30 complete specimens being recorded for all species. An insignificant portion of the assemblage was recorded with gnawing marks (230 specimens/ 3.1%). All were canine marks and a small percentage implies quick deposition of the material.

Structure 1

The relative importance of species within this deposit varies depending on which method of quantifying is considered the more accurate one. Within the NISP count, sheep are the prevalent species, whilst pigs appear to be as dominant within the MNI count (Table 58). Of the 714 fragments, a small portion of some 155 fragments (21.7%) was identified to species level. Butchery marks recorded on 172 specimens (*c.* 24%) were consistent with disarticulation and meat removal, yet the majority of butchered bones were axially split sheep-sized limb

elements. A number of bones mainly of large domesticates were heat-cracked and then chopped, possibly for marrow removal. There were no unfused epiphyses in the sub-set, although neonate and juvenile pigs and cattle were present as evidenced by two mandibles (0-2 months and 5-6 months of age). A fragment of a cattle mandible showed variation in the conformation of the mental foramen. This example had distinct double foramina and may be explained by the restricted gene pools of local population of cattle (O'Connor 1988).

Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cow	30	*19.4*	4
Ovicaprid	68	*43.9*	4
Sheep	4	*2.6*	2
Pig	51	*32.9*	6
Cat	1	*0.6*	1
House mouse	1	*0.6*	1
Sub-total ID to species	**155**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	102	.	.
Sheep-sized	376	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	22	.	.
Amphibian n.f.i.	59	.	.
Total	**714**	**.**	**.**

Table 58: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from F.1400. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Structure 2

This feature was dated to the Early to Middle Saxon period, with the exception of tertiary deposit [3154] which contained Late Saxon material, most likely due to its proximity with the Late Saxon enclosure ditch and the accumulation of midden material. The overwhelming prevalence of sheep here is evident whichever quantifying method is taken into account and it is also reflected in high numbers of sheep-sized elements (Table 59). Of 357 specimens (identified as sheep/ goat, sheep or goat), 189 were skull fragments, mandibular elements, loose teeth and tooth fragments (*c.* 53%). It would be important to address this issue properly and also consider the fragmentation by feature type. Pig is of secondary importance, followed by cattle. Although not considered here, the bird cohort is well represented and the results are available in the specialist report (see Stimpson below).

Less than a third of the sub-set was identified to species level (27.8%). As is the case with the other SFBs, a substantial portion of the assemblage was made up of sheep-sized limb bone fragments, undoubtedly representing butchery or bone working waste. Overall, cut and chop marks were noted on 213 specimens (*c.* 11 % of the sub-set). If we consider the material generated by F.1423 and associated features only, the majority of sheep mandibles were from animals aged between 12 and 18 months, although neonates and older individuals were also present. Pigs were typically slaughtered as piglets and a single cow mandible gave the age at death of 8-12 months. Ageing data for the assemblage as a whole will undoubtedly offer a better understanding of kill-off profiles for the three main livestock species.

Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cow	58	*11.1*	5
Ovicaprid	329	*63.4*	25
Sheep	27	*5.2*	9
Goat	1	*0.2*	1
Pig	86	*16.6*	7
Horse	5	*1*	1
Dog	7	*1.3*	1
Hare	1	*0.2*	1
House mouse	3	*0.6*	1
Frog/ toad	2	*0.4*	1
Sub-total ID to species	**519**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	140	.	.
Sheep-sized	1190	.	.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Rodent-sized	2	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	13	.	.
Total	**1864**	.	**.**

Table 59: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from F.1423, F.1507 and F.1522; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Structure 3

The small size of structure F.1629 is in proportion with the quantity of faunal material recovered from it (Table 60). Cow maxilla, loose teeth and a pig ulna were recorded.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	5		1
Pig	1		1
Sub-total ID to species	**6**		**.**
Cattle-sized	5	.	.
Total	**11**	.	**.**

Table 60: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from F.1629.

Structure 4

The faunal signature is almost identical to that of the SFBs, with the exception of a dog skeleton recovered from centre of the feature ([3558]). The skeleton was only partially articulated, with fore limbs and skull completely absent. Two adult cattle mandibles were placed close to the skeleton. The dog showed pathological changes to the distal femur, proximal tibia, lower spine (sacral and lumbar vertebra). The eburnation was clearly arthritic in nature and this may have been caused either by a fracture or an infection, both of which are possible explanations. Sheep remain the most prevalent species.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	83	*31.7*	7
Ovicaprid	121	*46.2*	10
Sheep	10	*3.8*	5
Goat	2	*0.8*	1
Pig	35	*13.3*	2
Horse	4	*1.5*	1
Dog*	5	*1.9*	2
Cat	1	*0.4*	1
Frog/ toad	1	*0.4*	1
Sub-total ID to species	**262**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	110	.	.
Sheep-sized	636	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	1	.	.
Total	**1009**	.	**.**

Table 61: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from F.1595. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified. *including one articulated skeleton

Tooth wear data (based on 19 mandibles) for the three main domesticates shows the presence of both juvenile and older individuals within the sub-set. Neonate sheep elements were also recorded indicating sheep were raised on site. As is the case with the other SFBs, there is a greater portion of unidentified sheep-sized limb bone splinters and ribs (Table 61). 302 specimens were recorded with butchery marks (*c.* 30% of the sub-set) and chop marks were more common than cut marks. The greatest accumulation of the material was noted in the centre of the feature, within contexts [3378], [3558] and [3612]. These three deposits have collectively contributed to *c.* 60% of the sub-set.

Structure 5

The deepest of the five excavated structures did not yield a large amount of animal bone, and of that small amount the overwhelming majority was only possible to assign to a size category (Table 62). The overall ratio of main food species is similar to that from the other four structures and the site as a whole.

Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cow	6	*13.6*	1
Ovicaprid	20	*45.5*	2
Pig	13	*29.5*	1
Horse	2	*4.5*	1
Dog	1	*2.3*	1
Vole sp.	1	*2.3*	1
Frog/ toad	1	*2.3*	1
Sub-total ID to species	**44**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	21	.	.
Sheep-sized	145	.	.
Rodent-sized	2	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	1	.	.
Total	**213**	.	**.**

Table 62: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from F.1699. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Structure 6

A small quantity of bone was recovered, yet it clearly mirrors the environmental signature of the site assemblage as a whole (Table 63). Pits situated inside the structure F.1559 and F.1564 generated *c.* 72% of the sub-set (25 and 28 specimens respectively).

Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cow	7	*29.2*	1
Ovicaprid	10	*41.6*	1
Sheep	1	*4.2*	1
Pig	5	*20.8*	1
Horse	1	*4.2*	1
Sub-total ID to species	**24**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	25	.	.
Sheep-sized	24	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	1	.	.
Total	**74**	.	**.**

Table 63: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from the rectangular post-built structure; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Pit F.1506

F.1506 was a large pit, possibly a well, which appeared to have been a suitably large receptacle for bone waste (Table 64). Circular in plan and just over two metres in radius, it was also over two metres deep. A total of 298 specimens were recovered, mainly large domesticates such as cow and cattle-sized elements.

Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cow	54	*48.6*	3
Ovicaprid	34	*30.6*	3
Sheep	2	*1.8*	1
Pig	11	*10*	1
Horse	9	*8.1*	1

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cat	1	*0.9*	1
Sub-total ID to species	**111**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	136	.	.
Sheep-sized	48	.	.
Rodent-sized	3	.	.
Total	**298**	.	**.**

Table 64: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from pit F.1506.

Wells F.1607 and F.1734

Features F.1607 and F.1734 were two large and adjacent wells, and whilst F.1607 contained very little bone, F.1734 contained a relatively large cattle-dominated bone deposit (Table 65). Cattle long bone shafts were often vertically split for marrow extraction.

	F.1607			F.1734		
Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cow	7	*77.8*	1	62	*44.3*	3
Ovicaprid	.	.	.	41	*29.3*	2
Sheep	.	.	.	1	*0.7*	1
Pig	.	.	.	7	*5*	1
Horse	2	*22.2*	1	6	*4.3*	1
Red deer	.	.	.	1	*0.7*	1
Dog	.	.	.	21	*15*	2
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	1	*0.7*	1
Sub-total ID to species	**9**	*100*	**.**	**140**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	4	.	.	46	.	.
Sheep-sized	1	.	.	61	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Total	**14**	**.**	**.**	**249**	.	**.**

Table 65: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from wells F.1607 and F.1734. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Burials

Of the four burials, the bed burial F.1425 generated the largest quantity of animal bone, although only a small percentage was identifiable to species (8.8%; Table 66). Almost half of the material recovered from F.1425 was recorded as burnt: of 158 specimens, 55 were recorded as charred and a further 16 as calcined (44.9%). Other burials also contained charred and calcined material, although in smaller quantities. From the entire assemblage recovered from 155 features, a total of 237 specimens were recorded as burnt, a figure which corresponds to 3.2% of the assemblage. A closer look at these four burials showed that 87 specimens recorded as burnt made up 1.2% of that figure. Apart from the large proportion of burnt material, there was nothing to suggest a different choice of animals or manner of deposition within these burials as the ratio of species represented here reflects that of the assemblage as a whole.

	F.1425			**F.1440**			**F.1480**			**F.1494**			**Total**	**Total %**
Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**		
Cow	4	*28.6*	1	2	*14.3*	1	4	*21*	1	.	.	.	10	*15.9*
Ovicaprid	8	*57.1*	1	8	*57.2*	1	9	*47.4*	1	8	*50*	1	33	*52.4*
Sheep	.	.	.	1	*7.1*	1	5	*26.3*	1	.	.	.	6	*9.5*
Pig	1	*7.15*	1	3	*21.4*	1	.	.	.	8	*50*	1	12	*19*
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*5.3*	1	.	.	.	1	*1.6*

Taxon	F.1425			F.1440			F.1480			F.1494			Total	Total %
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI		
Hare	1	*7.15*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*1.6*
Sub-total ID to species	**14**	*100*	**.**	**14**	*100*	.	**19**	*100*	.	**16**	*100*	.	**63**	*100*
Cattle- sized	37	.	.	10	.	.	8	.	.	8	.	.	63	.
Sheep- sized	105	.	.	51	.	.	52	.	.	17	.	.	225	.
Mammal n.f.i.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total	**158**	.	**.**	**76**	.	.	**79**	.	.	**41**	.	.	**354**	.

Table 66: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from burials. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Enclosure I

Of 205 specimens, only a small proportion of *c.* 30% (63) was identified to species level. As with the other enclosure, the material was dominated by cattle remains amounting to almost two thirds of the sub-set (Table 67).

Enclosure II and III

The small enclosure in the centre of the excavated area generated a small quantity of faunal material.

Enclosure IV

Unlike the rest of the sheep-dominated SFB faunal material, ditches appeared to have been the main receptacles for bones from large domesticates such as cattle and horse (Table 65). Whereas horse is either generally represented by 1% of the bones, or completely absent from the SFBs, here it amounted to 5.6% of the sub-set. This difference in bone deposition between structures and ditches is common on sites from all periods as it is not surprising for bone waste from large domesticates to be discarded away from foci of domestic activity. Ditches F.1510 and F.1513 generated the largest quantity of material (*c.* 60% of the sub-set). The material was highly fragmented with a large number of bone splinters, although only a small proportion displayed clear butchery marks (7% of the sub-set). A number of specimens had clear manganese stain marks. It is believed that these stains occur as remains of the process of decomposition of soft tissue, i.e. meat. Biometrical data was available for the three main domesticates and relevant withers height estimates will be discussed for the assemblage as a whole. An articulated dog skeleton came from ditch F.1510. The dog was an adult and near complete with a shoulder estimate of 60cm. The skeleton also displayed manganese stain marks implying it was fleshed when deposited.

Taxon	Enclosure I			Enclosure II and III			Enclosure IV		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	37	*58.7*	2	9	*33.3*	1	87	*40.6*	5
Ovicaprid	22	*34.9*	3	16	*59.3*	1	76	*35.5*	4
Sheep	2	*3.2*	1	1	*3.7*	1	4	*1.9*	1
Goat	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*0.5*	1
Pig	1	*1.6*	1	.	.	.	23	*10.7*	2
Horse	.	.	.	1	*3.7*	1	12	*5.6*	1
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	.	7*	*3.3*	1
Roe deer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*0.5*	1
Hare	1	*1.6*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	*1.4*	1
Sub-total ID to species	**63**	*100*	**.**	**27**	*100*	.	**214**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	73	.	.	30	.	.	151	.	.
Sheep-sized	68	.	.	36	.	.	155	.	.

	Enclosure I			Enclosure II and III			Enclosure IV		
Taxon	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**205**	.	**.**	**94**	.	.	**520**	.	**.**

Table 67: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from Saxon enclosures; the abbreviation denotes that the specimen could not be further identified. *includes an articulated skeleton counted as one

Domestic species clearly dominated the assemblage. Although there is limited evidence for the exploitation of wild fauna, the presence of the two native cervid and a few wild bird species (see Stimpson below) is indicative of a somewhat varied diet and an extant, although probably not too strong, connection with the landscape. Even though the community appeared to have been proficient in their livestock management, at Trumpington Meadows the diet was supplemented by a range of other food types. Overall, ovicapra were the prevalent species, although pigs were often of secondary importance and cattle must have been the main meat providers. A lack of neonate calves could suggest that the site was supplied with cattle from elsewhere. The situation is opposite for ovicapra and pigs, with a number of neonate, juvenile and younger individuals being identified based on tooth wear and epiphyseal fusion data. Pigs were typically slaughtered when young. Ovicapra of all ages were recorded, implying that sheep must have been reared for a range of commodities, one of which was wool. That wool was processed on site was also indicated by a number of finely polished pin-beaters and other double-ended implements (thread-pickers) recovered from grub-huts, although the production is not believed to be at a specialist level. Other species were also eaten such as horse, deer, chicken, geese and fish. Only horses of working age were recorded and this could be a sign of their primary use on site. Butchery marks consistent with skinning, disarticulation and marrow removal and similar to those observed on cattle elements suggest horse meat was in fact eaten. Bird and fish fauna are not discussed here, albeit it was clear that poultry was kept in large numbers, for eggs and for meat.

If we look at the quantity of bone waste, that generated by the five SFBs and associated features, this only just exceeds that collected from the rest of the site, in that it amounts to 51.6% of the assemblage by count and 30.4% of the assemblage by weight. In other words, this means that out of 155 features, seven generated more than half by count and just under a third of the assemblage by weight. Moving onto the sub-set generated by the most substantial multiple ditches; the eight features that made up Enclosure IV generated only 520 specimens, a figure which corresponds to 7% of the assemblage by count and 10.5% of the assemblage by weight. A possible explanation for the sheer volume of faunal material generated by the SFBs, especially those close to enclosure ditches, is that the bone is partly made up of midden material. The choice of species also varied between the SFBs and enclosures. Whilst the SFBs had a prevalent sheep/ goat cohort with pigs often being of secondary importance, ditches, large pits and wells were dominated by cattle and cattle-sized elements. At the most basic level, it is common for large bone elements such as cattle skulls and pelves to be discarded in peripheral features away from SFBs. Bird and fish remains were almost exclusively recovered from the SFBs, with a few exceptions from elsewhere on site. Sunken features were characterised by a wider range of skeletal elements while at the same time containing large quantities of primary butchery waste. Again, as is the case with the quantity of bone waste, this 'mixed' character could be explained by midden material being incorporated into the SFBs assemblage. If we were to discuss any variations in diet or bone disposal between the Early/ Middle and Late Saxon period, the one thing to notice is a

decrease in quantity of bone material. The fact that only the more substantial features of Late Saxon date are enclosure ditches may imply that the decrease in quantity is associated with different depositional practices between SFBs and ditches. This in turn could also imply that the main focus of activity shifted elsewhere in the Late Saxon period and that we are only seeing peripheral parts of the settlement. Examining the ratio of the three main species, a slight prevalence of cattle could again be indicative of different depositional practices between sunken features and enclosure ditches, albeit it could also be suggestive of an economic change.

Avian fauna

The identification of bird bone was at this preliminary stage only undertaken to order, family and where possible, to species level and the results combine the hand-recovered and the material from heavy residues (Table 68). The table below offers a preview of the avian fauna illustrating a prevalence of geese and chickens, an indication of poultry making up an important part of their diet. A limited number of specimens were tentatively assigned to species. It is recommended that all of the bird bone is identified to species level, especially the wild component of the assemblage.

	Hand-recovered	*Heavy residues*
Order, family or taxon	*NISP*	*NISP*
Goose	23	1
Anseriformes	2	1
Mallard	2	.
Chicken	14	2
Galliformes	14	.
?Pheasant	6	.
?Partridge	1	.
Wader	4	.
?Woodcock	1	.
?Crane	1	.
Bird n.f.i.	171	22
Total	**239**	**26**

Table 68: Number of Identified Specimens for all bird bones, breakdown by the method of bone recovery.

Bulk Environmental Samples *A. de Vareilles*

1547 litres of soil from the Anglo-Saxon features in Area A were floated for archaeobotanical analysis. This report is intended to evaluate the survival of economic remains and to establish which samples could be further investigated, in view of exploring specific research questions in conjunction with artefact distributions.

120 samples from *Area A* were flotation-sieved using a modified version of the Siraf tank (Williams 1973. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. Both flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. Flots were scanned under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification) by the author, whilst the >4mm fractions of the heavy residues were sorted by eye by F. Cox. In samples with less than 50 grains counts identifications were quickly made. Broken grain fragments <2mm were only counted qualitatively. All botanical remains found in the heavy

residues have been added to the flots. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for all other flora. Results of the scans can be seen in Appendix 4.

Archaeobotanical remains have survived through carbonisation. Overall preservation is poor. Grains were mostly puffed, pitted and abraded, and very few delicate plant parts such as cereal chaff and wild plant seeds were recovered (92% of samples had less than 10 wild plant seeds). A loose scatter of burnt plant remains is expected across an archaeological site. 91% of samples however, had fewer than 50 grains, leaving only 11 samples with significant, probably *in situ* assemblages of plant remains (Chart 12 below). The ubiquitous presence of intrusive rootlets, modern seeds (namely chenopods) and the blind burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula* indicate that interventions across A*rea A* have been disturbed through bioturbation. The majority of samples contained low concentrations of mostly fine charcoal. Large pieces were found in 44 samples, although the majority were single occurrences.

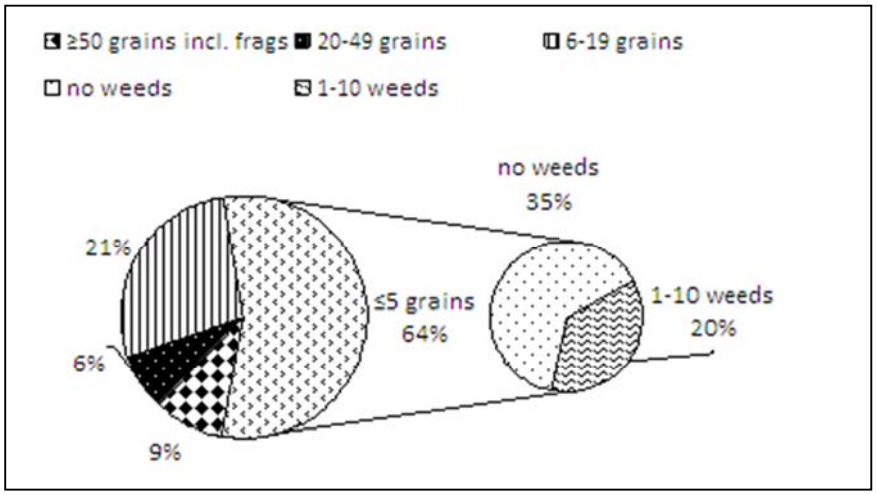


Chart 12: Cereal grain quantities

Results from this initial scan suggest hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl.*) was the most common cereal type recovered. Free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl.*) was also important. Spelt (*T. spelta*) was found in a few samples though it may simply have been a remnant of earlier Romano-British farming practices (cf. Greig 1991; Murphy 1994). Rye (*Secale cereale)* and oat (*Avena* sp.), although less common than wheat and barley, were present. Domesticated oat could not be distinguished from its wild variety for the lack of surviving florets.

Spelt wheat occurred only sporadically, suggesting it was not an intentional crop. The selection of free-threshing wheat over the popular Romano-British crop is a phenomenon seen across Anglo-Saxon Britain (*ibid.*), this site being no exception. Free-threshing wheats are easier to process than glume wheats (eg. Spelt), which may explain why spelt fell out of use. In addition, many rich assemblages of spelt chaff suggest the Romano-British considered it a particular type of fuel, which appears to have no longer been recognised or required as such by later inhabitants. Further analyses of the richer samples will produce exact percentages of spelt in order to evaluate and explain its presence. Although not a pure crop it may have been a welcome admixture to other cereals. The role of spelt in Anglo-Saxon agriculture remains enigmatic; indeed its presence is often thought to be residual. AMS dating of spelt grains from two or three of the features would prove extremely revealing. The apparent paucity of rye and oat is disappointing, though not completely unexpected, for an historical time where variation in the choice and cultivation of cereal crops was expanding.

Other crops include lentil (*Lens culinaris*), pea (*Pisum sativum*) and possibly other pulses that could not be identified. Hazel nuts (*Corylus avellana*) and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), probably grown for both its seeds and fibres, were also recovered.

The majority of the wild plant seeds were common arable weeds, such as dock (*Rumex* ssp), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and wild grasses. The initial scan suggests stinking chamomile is one of the more common weed seeds, which indicates that heavy, clay rich soils were cultivated. The larger assemblages are associated

with the larger concentrations of cereal grains and are dominated by grass seeds. These may have been intentionally left to bulk up the crop, which would suggest the assemblages represent stores of clean grain. Only by a detailed description of the richer samples (>50 grains) can one begin to address such questions. Whilst most of the samples contained more grain than wild plant seed, a few samples (*c.* 13%) had as many if not more seeds than grain. These clearly represent burnt discarded waste.

Initial distribution plots of samples have revealed interesting patterns (Chart 13 below). It is clear that the grain rich samples all fall within the SFBs where grain processing and consumption apparently occurred (the rectangular post-built structure is included here). In fact, 5 of the 11 grain rich samples all came from Structure 5. The pits (total number of samples = 4) are more ambiguous, reflecting their versatile uses. It appears that at least one may have been associated with crops. The burials contain burnt grain in low concentrations. Loose debris was evidently scattered across the site and carbonised grain could easily have entered the buried environment during back-filling.

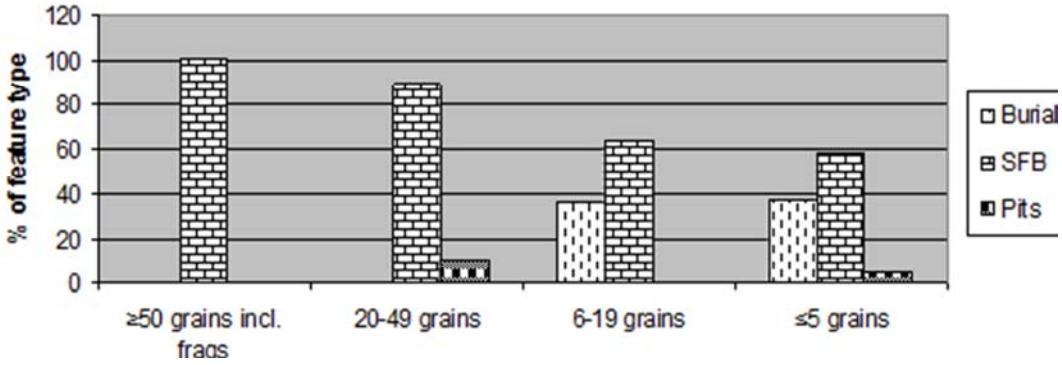


Chart 13: Grain count category by feature type

When one compares the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon arable weed seed assemblages it becomes apparent that the Anglo-Saxons were farming on heavier, damper soils. Initial results suggest a rich loamy soil was cultivated in the Iron Age (see above). By the Anglo-Saxon period, wild plants indicative of heavy, clay-rich soils become more frequent. The Anglo-Saxons had adequate tools to farm such soils, which were developed during the Roman period as a response to population growth. Whether these contrasting soil types also reflect a natural, hydrological change remains to be established.

Pollen *S. Boreham*

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses of two sediment sub-samples taken from a Saxon well F.1734 (monolith <744>), and Structure 5 (monolith <747>).

Height in Monolith	Context	Description
0-25cm	745	Buff sandy silty clay, occasional pebbles
25-50cm	744	Buff Brown silty sand with gravel

Table 69: Sequence from F.1734

A pollen sub-sample was taken from context [745] at 11cm.

Height in Monolith	Context	Description
0-10cm	3577.7	Light brown silty sand
10-21cm	3577.6	Grey organic sandy silt with organic
21-37cm	3577.4	Brown silty sand
37-50cm	3577.3	Light brown silty sand

Table 70: Sequence from Structure 5

A pollen sub-sample was taken from context [3577.6] at 18cm.

The two sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope at x400 magnification. The percentage pollen data from these 8 samples is presented in Appendix 4.

The pollen sub-sample locations were carefully chosen within the monoliths to give the highest chance of producing viable pollen counts. Unfortunately the sandy silts of Structure 5 (F.1699 [3577.6] 18cm) proved to be barren (pollen concentration <1052 grains per ml). Although not clearly oxidised, this material must have been subjected to repeated cycles of dessication causing the destruction of pollen. The sample did contain large amounts of charcoal.

The pollen concentration of the Saxon well (F.1734 [745] 11cm) was 11,061 grains per ml, which was rather low. Finely divided organic material and poor preservation of fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) hampered pollen counting in this sample. An assessment pollen count was made from a single slide for this sub-sample. A pollen sum >50 grains was achieved for this sub-sample, although it did not exceed the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains main sum. As a consequence caution must be employed during the interpretation of these results.

The sub-sample from the well (F.1734 [745] 11cm) produced a pollen spectrum dominated by grass (Poaceae) (29.5%), with hazel (*Corylus*) (6.6%), cereals (6.6%) and a limited assemblage of herbs including the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (9.8%), the daisy/thistle family (Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae)) (6.6%), the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (4.9%), the disturbance indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) (4.9%) and the eutrophication indicator stinging nettle (*Urtica*) (4.9%). Fern spores accounted for 18.0%. The obligate aquatic reedmace (*Typha latifolia*) was present at 1.6%. The poor preservation quality of the pollen grains counted, the grass-rich yet herb-poor assemblage and the elevated proportion of fern spores and Asteraceae all suggest that post-depositional oxidation has modified this pollen signal to some degree.

The pollen sub-sample from the well F.1734 records a post-clearance assemblage with clear evidence for arable cultivation, soil disturbance and eutrophication. The only arboreal signal comes from hazel, which could represent distant hedgerow or coppice. The presence of the emergent aquatic reedmace suggests that it was growing in a permanent water body nearby, or perhaps even in the well itself. The remaining herb taxa are those associated with tall-herb communities and ruderal weeds.

Anglo-Saxon Discussion

The Anglo-Saxon archaeology encountered enabled a rare glimpse into the origins of the modern day village of Trumpington. It represented the periphery of a settlement with structures, wells, enclosures, and a direct link to some of the inhabitants through the unique burial group. The SFBs and burials were the earliest indicators of this settlement and most likely represented an open settlement with each structure representing a plot.

The five SFBs adhered to a basic commonality; they were all comprised of a large deep hole dug into the ground, yet each one also differed. Structures 1, 2 and 4 all had a single posthole at opposing ends, while Structure 3 had evidence for beam slots and smaller postholes around the edge of the sunken feature; Structure 5 had no evidence of internal features. Further to this they varied in size; Structure 3 was the smallest at 4.44m² and Structure 2 the largest at 21.08m². These variations could indicate that each was constructed for a different purpose and defined the southern extent of the settlement. As such they most likely represented 'outbuildings' or workshops rather than homes, and this is further attested by the relatively low quantity of earlier or Middle Saxon pottery present, just over a third of the total Saxon assemblage (135 sherds of a total of 362), which represented just under half by weight (2009g from a total of 4239g).

An initial assessment of the SFBs from Trumpington Meadows and their comparison to other well-known sites shows us that there are subtle variations. Table 69 below shows that when the mean dimensions of the SFBs recorded at Trumpington Meadows are compared to sites at Bloodmoor Hill, West Stow, and Mucking, they are on average both shorter and narrower. They are on average 0.39m shorter and 0.56m narrower, but conversely they are also deeper, on average 0.14m deeper. It is tempting to see these as variations in the construction or usage of the buildings, the narrow and deep sunken feature of the buildings at Trumpington indicative of this. Unfortunately, the depth of the features could be slightly misleading, and may indicate only that the site as a whole was better preserved.

	Mean Length (m)	**Mean Width (m)**	**Mean Depth (m)**
Bloodmoor Hill	4.59	3.52	0.38
West Stow	4.14	3.26	0.50
Mucking	4.00	3.23	0.43
Trumpington Meadows	3.72	2.59	0.62

Table 71: Comparison of Mean dimensions of SFBs (after Lucy *et al.* 2009)

Structure 6 represented a completely different building to any of the SFBs. It was over twice as long and twice as wide as the largest of the SFBs (Structure 2) and enclosed an area five times as big (105m²). Associated with the structure were a number of pits that contained charcoal and evidence of *in situ* burning and this could indicate that the building was used for some form of processing, possibly metalworking. An initial analysis of iron slag from Saxon features does indicate that there may have been some form of smithing occurring; however, at present the majority of this material has come from the backfill of the SFBs and as such could indicate activity that occurred in the Late Saxon period and not during the use of Structure 6.

The relationship of the structures to the burials is slightly ambiguous at this stage. An association has been made between the two activities based upon the later series of enclosures that demarcates this area. We know that the boundary ditches are a later addition to the settlement, in two instances they cut SFBs, and the material recovered from the boundary between Enclosure III and IV is comparable to that recovered from Structures 1 and 2. The style of burial, in particular the bed burial with the gold pectoral cross, is a 7th century phenomenon, and although little pottery was recovered (see Blinkhorn) it was consistent with an Early/Middle Saxon date.

The group of four burials was a rare find, with few comparable examples (see Table 72), and fewer excavated in recent times. The location of the four in such a 'tight-knit' group could indicate that they were a familial group, or at least shared some close association. That one of the burials was offset is also interesting and could indicate that the individual was viewed

differently to the other three. The close estimates of age at death for each individual would indicate that they do not represent parents and children, but that if they are of one family they may be siblings. The age of death for the individuals could indicate that the cause of death was child birth (all of the burials were of child bearing age) or disease, and that it was this commonality which led to their being interred together. The presence of a single bed burial makes the group more intriguing. How did this individual differ from the others, were they all local or did she come from somewhere further a field and thus deserving of a more prestigious burial rite? It is also interesting to note the location of the burials in relation to the present day church of St. Mary and St. Michael. If an earlier church existed on the site were the graves discovered here set away from the church? A Saxon 'burial ground' has been recorded to the north of Trumpington at Dam Hill (Fox 1923), the burials could indicate the presence of a second cemetery near to the present church. There are some examples of bed burials having been interred within earlier Bronze Age burial mounds. At Swallowcliffe Down in Wiltshire, the War Ditches in Cambridgeshire, Lapwing Hill in Derbyshire, Winkelbury Hill in Wiltshire, Woodyates in Dorset, and Roundway Down in Wiltshire Saxon bed burials were recorded having been placed within the centre of pre-existing burial mounds. This reuse of earlier burial sites suggests that their significance continued into the Saxon period. Although this was not the case here, the proximity of the bed burial to a Beaker double burial is worthy of note. With no evidence for an outer ditch, it is possible that the beaker burial was not sealed by a mound (although the presence of an earthen mound cannot be discounted) but was nonetheless a feature of the landscape. Its presence could have influenced the positioning of the bed burial in a manner akin to those situated within Bronze Age barrows.

Bed Burials	***Head***	***Length***	***Width***	***Depth***	***Pectoral Cross***
Swallowcliffe	W	2.74m (9ft)	1.60m (5ft 3in)	1.22m (4ft)	
Shudy Camps grave 29	SW	2.29m (7ft 6in)	0.99m (3ft 3in)	0.86m (2ft 10in)	
Cherry Hinton grave 4	S	2.44m (8ft)	1.52m (5ft)	0.15m (6in)	
Shudy Camps grave 24	NW	-	-	-	
Winklebury Hill Barrow 1	W?	2.59m (8ft 6in)	2.08m (6ft 10in)	1.07m (3ft 6in)	
Lapwing Hill (male)	-	-	-	0.30m (1ft)	
Edix Hill, Grave 18	S	2.3m (7ft 6in)	0.92 (3ft)m	0.45m (1ft 5in)	
Edix Hill, Grave 60	S	2.53m (8ft 3in)	1.35m (4ft 5in)	0.18m (7in)	
Trumpington Meadows	**W**	**1.60m (5ft 25in)**	**0.6m (1ft 9in)**	**0.45m (1ft 5in)**	**Yes**
Ixworth	-	-	-	-	Yes
Woodyates, Pentridge	-	-	-	-	
Collingbourne Ducis	-	-	-	-	
Roundway Down	-	-	-	-	
Coddenham	-	-	-	-	
Street House, Loftus	-	-	-	-	

Table 72: Bed Burials and their comparative sizes (after A Saxon Bed Burial on Swallowcliffe Down, George Speake supplemented with later discoveries)

Only 33 features produced pottery dating to the Early/ Middle or Middle Saxon period with the vast majority of material recovered dating to the Late Saxon period. This would further indicate that at this time the area, and therefore the enclosures, were being used for midden material. When the mean sherd weights are compared the Early/Middle and Late Saxon are comparable (9.6g and 9.8g), however, the mean sherd weight for the Middle Saxon period is 23.9g. This further indicates that the Late Saxon material in particular is the result of waste, or as Paul Blinkhorn states 'the product of secondary deposition'.

By the later Saxon period the buildings here appear to have gone out of use and were abandoned, the pottery suggests that there was no continuity from the middle to late periods (Blinkhorn above). At this time a more formalised and enclosed division of the settlement seems to have occurred and the four enclosures recorded demarcated the plots originally associated with the SFBs. Each of the enclosure contained one of the structures; Structure 1 was within Enclosure IV, Structure 2 in Enclosure III, Structure 4 in Enclosure II, and Structure 6 in Enclosure I. Structures 3 and 5 were the only exceptions to this. As the smallest of the structures, Structure 3 was cut by the boundary of Enclosures I and II and as such could be said to have been situated in either. Its proximity to Structure 6, however, could indicate that it was associated and an original plot was shared by the two. Structure 5 is the odd one out. It was situated within an area that was defined by an earlier Iron Age enclosure, which was not recut or redefined at a later time. This enclosure does appear to have been visible in the later Saxon period. The Saxon enclosures are aligned on a very similar axis to the Iron Age enclosure here and it is tempting to suggest that this was a focus for the Saxon inhabitants, becoming the basis for the later alignment. By the later Saxon period the buildings were no longer standing and this may have become an area situated outside of the enclosed settlement, thus negating the need to redefine the enclosure.

That the buildings were no longer standing at this time is partially indicated by the relationship of the enclosure ditches to Structures 3 and 4, and also by the presence of a large quantity of midden material within Structures 1 and 2. The focus of this area of the site appears to have changed, and it is possible that this represented a shift or contraction in the settlement of Trumpington at this time. As the layout of the settlement became more organised, and boundaries solidified, the derelict buildings became ready-made receptacles for rubbish. This was most evident within Enclosures III and IV where the vast majority of the material recovered represents a period long after the abandonment of the buildings. Again, Structure 5 differed in that there does not appear to have been this reuse of the building as a rubbish pit; indeed it seems more likely that it was allowed to silt naturally. This would further suggest that it was situated outside of the main later Saxon settlement. The Saxon activity recorded at the Waitrose site to the east was most likely associated with this period (Hatton and Hinman 2000). Here the second phase of activity took the form of three enclosures that appear similar to those recorded in *Area A*.

The small cemetery does not appear to have continued in use in the later Saxon period, or developed further. Their significance for the settlement during the Middle Saxon period must have been considerable and that one of the burials was atypical, buried upon a bed with a gold cross would attest to this. Yet it did not spurn, or was not directly related to, a larger cemetery and although the current church of St. Mary and St. Michael was established in 1200 (Wright 1982), the presence of an earlier church is unknown. The burials were situated near to Structure 2, in an area that became a ‘dumping-ground’. It could be that by this time any ‘ritual’ significance ascribed to this place had been lost. Any markers may have long since disappeared and remembered histories may have placed the burials to the north, closer to the present day cemetery.

CONCLUSION

There is no need for a retelling of the site narrative here this is covered within the relevant sections of the report. We have seen that the *story* of the site is not one of *visible* continuity but rather of *flourishes*, periods where a positive imprint is left on the landscape, where the scale or nature of people's interaction is such that it remains today. As is often seen in these gravel landscapes the earliest activity derives from transhumant groups following the river valley and this activity is evidenced in the flint recorded from residual assemblages. The earliest focused activity was centred upon the spring complex in the lowest lying area towards the River Cam, with evidence for flint working during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period, a convenient stopping place along the river. At Trumpington Meadows the dominant element of the Neolithic was the two funerary monuments, which would become a focus throughout prehistory. Occupation evidence for this period has been recorded at the Park and Ride site with a few pits and postholes, and a number of tree throws producing Neolithic pottery (Hinman 2004), and also at Glebe Farm where episodic settlement was recorded through a similar feature set (Collins 2011). Although a few discrete pits and tree throws have been identified at Trumpington Meadows, here the activity appears to have been focused more on funerary practices.

This is the underlying theme of all three main periods of activity, death and the changing perception of past societies to it; the monumentalism of earlier prehistory, the reverence to the ancestors and *discard* of the dead among the living of later prehistory, and the small, almost *familial* nature of the Saxon burials. The earlier prehistoric is dominated by the two Neolithic monuments set within a landscape that appears sparsely occupied and evidenced only by discrete pits, postholes and natural features. The relationship between this Neolithic activity and the burial practices that follow is interesting. In the Early Bronze Age there was first a *distancing* from the monuments, the Beaker burial appears to have been purposefully sited away from the Neolithic monuments. With the change in burial practices to cremation the focus appears to have shifted back to the Neolithic monuments, a practice that was maintained in the Iron Age. At this time a distinction appears to have been made between the large communal gathering area and these monuments. The construction of the boundary ditch clearly demarcated the grain storage and communal activities of the living from that of the dead. This boundary appears to have represented a distinction not just from the *ancestors* but also in the treatment of their dead, with an apparent greater reverence given to burial on the western side. In the Saxon period this theme of funerary rites and death is seen in the small set of four burials that includes the rare bed burial. This group of burials represents its own set of variations that could indicate societal perceptions to those interred; the extravagance of the bed burial compared to the offset burial where the body appears to have been *shoehorned* into the grave.

The site is situated within the Cam Valley, an area that during the Early Iron Age appeared to see large societal changes represented by the rise of communal *open* settlements such as that recorded at Trumpington. Sites similar to this have been recorded in the Cam Valley at Harston Mill (O'Brien forthcoming), Wandlebury (French 2004), Edix Hill (Malim 1997), Rectory Farm II (Evans *et al.* 2008), and War Ditches (Evans *et al.* 2008; Mortimer 2012) creating a better understanding of the settlement landscape at this time. These sites represent a form of *community* not seen earlier in the Bronze Age or in the later Iron Age. Initially a centralised repository for grain amassed by local communities, the site at Trumpington appears to have become a gathering place for a wider group of people. This change in function would have led to a change in the social dynamics of the site, no longer would they

be the domain of *farmers* but artisans and craftspeople would congregate at the same time utilising these sites as places where *communal business* was conducted (Bradley and Yates 2007). The practices on site changed and with this their dynamics; middening on a large scale occurred along with a change in the treatment of the dead (a recurring theme here). At Trumpington this form of activity seems to come to an end and in the Middle and Later Iron Age there is this move to what appears to be a more *insular* and defined way of life. The large *open* settlement is replaced by a small enclosed *farmstead*. For some reason, however, this does not occur at all of these large pit dominated sites with examples such as Wandlebury becoming fortified settlements akin to the hillforts of southern Britain (French 2004).

By the Anglo-Saxon period the nature of the settlement had changed, again along with the societal developments of the period. The evidence at Trumpington Meadows enables a rare glimpse into the origins of the village as it is today. It represents the southern extent of a settlement defined by the unenclosed nature of it buildings, their decline as identified by the maddening caught within the SFBs, and the emergence of a series of enclosures. The four burials represent not only the inhabitants of the settlement but also the antecedent for the current church.

The excavations at Trumpington Meadows do not have the complication of continual activity represented in the archaeological record. The findings from the evaluation and investigations in the surrounding landscape show that both Bronze Age and Roman activity was occurring, indeed the faint traces of possible Bronze Age field division in *Area C* and the Roman tile from later Saxon features attest to this, but it appears to suggest that during these periods this swathe of the landscape was utilised differently and that this has left no archaeological signature. Without the clutter that continual activity can sometimes bring to a site it is possible to see the long term relationships between unique features from one period on another. The division of one form of Iron Age activity, that of settlement, from another, that of structured burial, and the deliberate focus on the earlier monuments with the construction of a boundary aligned on them. A similar relationship may have occurred with the Saxon burials. There is the possibility that they may have been sited in relation to the earlier Beaker burial that may have still been visible as a mound, a practice not uncommon with bed burials (Akerman 1855; Bateman 1861; Colt Hoare 1812; Merewether 1851; Pitt-Rivers 1888; and Speake 1989). The geographical distinction between the earlier and Middle Iron Age has a similar effect, because the two forms of settlement occurring in distinct parts of the site the differences are more apparent and easier to quantify. It also enables questions regarding societal changes at this time to be posed.

It is not difficult to see the potential of this site. The rare double burial monuments of the Neolithic and the impact they appear to have had on subsequent activity. The large scale aggregated Iron Age settlement and its implications for the social environment for the Earlier Iron Age. The evolution of the Saxon settlement and the origins of Trumpington as it is today, and in association with this the rare burial of a young woman in her bed.

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The site was excavated and recorded by:

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Selina Davenport
Natasha Dodwell
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Miscellaneous Metalwork *G. Appleby and A. Hall (with T. Pestle)*

Area A

Copper alloy

Personal items & buttons

<070> SF 413. Large, flat single piece Tombak button with surviving suspension loop, but no surviving or obvious surface detail; diameter 24.1mm, weight 4g. Post-Medieval.

<085> SF 428. Heavily concreted small livery or similar type button with suspension loop adhering at right-angles to the reverse; diameter 17.1mm; weight 2g. Post-Medieval.

<110> SF 454. Well preserved double D-shaped buckle, rounded on the upper surface, flat back; three notches on one loop. Length 29.6mm, weight 4g. 15th-16th century.

<126> SF 470. Small, well preserved conical pendant with small terminal knob and suspension loop; diameter 12.6mm, length 19.6mm, weight 5g. Late 16th-early 17th century (Tudor).

<131> SF 475. Well preserved copper alloy thimble; no inscription, circumferential groove around the base. Diameter 17mm, height 19.3mm, weight 5g. Post-Medieval.

<163> SF 508. Small, two part domed button; recessed front made from mother-of-pearl or similar with copper alloy backing; loop missing; diameter 14mm, weight 1g. Post-Medieval.

<168> SF 513. Small domed-shaped button or cover with edged lipped and flat back with circular recess. Diameter 11.7mm, weight 2g. Post-Medieval.

<177> SF 523. Small hollow-domed button; diameter 15.3mm, weight 2g. Post-Medieval.

Coins & Tokens

<161> SF 506. Oval-shaped coin. Both surfaces are very corroded, diameter/length 18.7mm x 17mm; Roman, probably 3rd-4th century.

<1710> Well preserved copper alloy thimble; no inscription. Diameter 16.8mm, height 17.2mm, weight 5g. Post-Medieval.

<2182> SF 301. Small, reasonably well preserved coin with Victory walking with a wreath, with mint mark 'S CON' at base indicating this was possibly minted in Constantinople. Obverse is very corroded, but some detail of the emperor's portrait can be discerned; diameter 16.4mm, weight 3g. Late House of Constantine or Valentinian – later 4th century AD.

<2191> Sub-soil. Corroded and worn Barbarous Radiate. Diameter 22.7mm, weight 3g. 3rd-4th century.

Miscellaneous

<082> SF 425. Right-angled round cross-sectioned fitting or mount, with 'urn'-shaped finial with a flat surface, the centre of which appears to have the traces of an iron stud or rivet; weight 2g. Function unknown – possible handle?. Undated, but most likely post-Medieval.

<114> SF 458. Roughly square-shaped, relatively heavy copper alloy plate, with one surviving corner with machined perforation. Length 48.7mm x 41mm, weight 16g. Possible broken hinge plate. Post-Medieval.

<117> SF 461. Irregular shaped lump. The rounded 'upper' surface is smooth with the underside uneven and 'rough', giving the object the appearance of a sand or earth-cast ingot fragment. This inference is speculative and this may be a fragment from a larger, heavy object. Metallurgical analysis may help determine its date; weight 29g. Undated

<118> SF 462. Lozenged-shaped sheet fragment; length 30mm, width 23.78mm, weight 1g. Undated.

<119> SF 463. Relatively thick, flat headed stud with slightly tapering sides with broken shank. Diameter 16mm, thickness 4.8mm, weight 8g. Undated.

<122> SF 466. Partially coiled copper alloy band with a light green, powdery patina with three parallel longitudinal ridges on the inner surface; width 5.4mm, weight 122. Undated.

<164> SF 509. Dark green triangular-shaped fragment 20.6mm long (weight 1g). One side is relatively smooth with the other surface decorated with three grooves of varying width; possible vessel fragment. Undated.

<165> SF 510. Small, narrow strip/band 29.9mm long, 11.1mm wide, with an irregular tear at one end; partial perforation is present at the broken end, suggesting that the attachment/rivet failed. Undated.

<167> SF 512. Irregular sheet fragment with two partial perforations and one surviving corner giving the object a triangular shape. Weight 2g. Undated.

<170> SF 515. Rectangular piece of copper alloy binding; the rear is folded to act as a clamp and is flush with the upper element of the fragment; length 26.8m x 21mm, weight 6g. Undated.

<173> SF 519. Cortal bell, approximately two thirds surviving, including the suspension loop. The surface has three decorative motifs; upper longitudinal tongue-shape d leaves, middle band, horizontal fish-scales and unidentified pattern on the base (possibly lettering?). The surface has a dull silvery colour indicating a high tin or lead content. An iron pea was recovered from inside the bell (not measured due to its fragility). Diameter 25.4mm; weight 15g. Medieval or early post-Medieval.

<175> SF 521. Curved, rectangular-shaped fragment from a tube-like object; surface is rough, partially burnt (with red areas of patination) and only one partially surviving original surface exists. Length 39.6mm, weight 4g. Undated.

<2183> SF 305. Composite object consisting of an iron pin, riveted to a small U-shaped copper alloy bracket, function unknown. Weight 2g. Undated, but most likely post-Medieval due to preservation condition.

Lead

<013> SF 312. Flat disc with one central and one off-set perforation; probable token or washer. Diameter 28.9mm, weight 9g. Post-Medieval?

<081> SF 424. Small pistol ball, diameter 13.5mm, weight 12g. Post-Medieval.

<125> SF 469. Circular uniface lead token with chamfered edge on upper surface and sexfoil decoration (flower with six petals) and raised central 'ovary'; diameter 31.8mm, weight 21g. Post-Medieval.

<128> SF 472. Small pistol ball, diameter 11mm, weight 4g. Post-Medieval.

<159> SF 504. Flat disc or token, possibly with embossed lettering on the upper surface; diameter 18.9mm, weight 4g. Post-Medieval?

<169> SF 514. Small musket or pistol ball, diameter 13mm, weight 15g – similar to cat. no. 81 above. Post-Medieval,

<1711> Sub-soil. Flat, oval-shaped object with rounded edge, possibly a cloth token or similar; length 18mm, weight 5g. Undated.

Area C

Ironwork

Dress and Personal items

<8686> SF151. Small D-shaped ring or buckle – D-shaped cross-section – 20.7mm wide, *c*. 3mm thick, weight 3g.

Tools and Weapons

<8612> SF70. Corroded curved blade fragment 70mm long19.3mm-24.7mm wide, *c*. 3mm thick. Two rivets are present, one clearly hammered over at each end, length 12.8mm; the other rivet is missing its ends and measures 11.2mm long. Weight 4g. Although found above pit F.899, this blade is of relatively recent manufacture.

<8641> SF102. Tanged, tapering object or blade fragment with rounded shoulders. Length 50mm long: tang *c*. 20mm long, blade *c*. 30mm long, tapering from 13.3mm to 8mm in width; weight 8g. Possible chisel or similar object found during metal detecting above pit F518 which contained large quantities of animal bone and quern stone. Undated. X-ray 7999.

<8985> F.739 [1495.1] SF 273. Well preserved tapering ferrule with rounded butt-end and small socket and surviving hafting rivet recovered from the upper fill of this pit. Formed by forging a piece of sheet iron into a tube a longitudinal join is clearly visible on the upper part of the socket (X-ray 7737 not seen). Length 95.6mm, socket diameter 13.89mm; weight 24g. Preserved wood is present within the socket and potentially datable.

<8591> F.644 [1383.1] SF 231. Relatively thick rectangular cross-sectioned bar with transverse break, tapering and curving through roughly 90°, forming a hook; weight 16g, length 41mm (total length *c*. 47mm), thickness at break 14mm x 15.5mm. Recovered from the uppermost fill of a shallow pit, this piece is most likely to be post-Medieval in origin. X-ray 8000.

<8598> SF40. .Corroded and delaminating large square cross-sectioned tapering nail or spike (no evidence of a head); length 115mm. Probably post-Medieval in origin and possibly related to the former railway located to the north of the find spot. X-ray 7999.

<8670> SF133. Very corroded and concreted thin L-shaped tapering bar (as seen on x-ray). Length 32mm, max. width 6.9mm. Although poorly corroded and found above pit F.649, this object may be a fragment from a pair of tweezers or from a chatelaine. X-ray 8000.

<8673> SF136. Small opposing double-ended hook fastener found during metal detecting. One hook is much larger and rounded, measuring 5.7mm at its junction with the lozenge-shaped central plate (16.5mm), whilst the other end it much narrower at 4.7mm at its base and much flatter. The x-ray reveals a central perforation in the lozenge, presumably to attach this hook to another object. Weight 4g. Modern? X-ray 8000

<8719> F.809 [1553.1] SF 264. Collection of very corroded and broken fragments, all slightly curved and a piece of twisted wire. Eight fragments possess an internal lip near to the rim, three of which refit and provide an estimated diameter of *c.* 85mm. Although recovered from the upper fill of pit F.809, this is most likely a paint or tin can as found near to the line of the former railway. X-ray 8003, 8004.

Copper Alloy

<8607> SF62. Fragment of a flat D-shaped ring 4.6mm wide, weight 1g. Found above pit F.744 during metal detecting. Probably post-Medieval or later. X-ray 7999.

<8696> SF155. Small oval dome-headed, thin sheeted copper alloy stud or tack with surviving shank; edge is distorted/bent. Diameter/length 14.2mm, weight 1g. Post-Medieval. X-ray 7999.

<8704> SF167. Small, complete narrow copper alloy ring, 24.6mm in diameter; internal diameter 19.7mm, weight 2g. Post-Medieval. X-ray 7999.

<8705> SF168. Small plain copper alloy flat button with surviving attachment loop. Diameter 14mm, weight 1g. Modern. X-ray 7999.

<8718> SF209. Leaf/ tear-shaped very thin copper alloy stud with off-set thin rivet/ tang. Length 20.5mm, tang/ rivet 16.5mm; weight 1g. Post-Medieval. X-ray 7999.

Lead

In addition to the papal bulla reported upon by Tim Pestle, three other pieces of lead were recovered from *Area C*, all found as surface finds. These include a possible bobbin (cat. no. 8702; weight 73g), a plate fragment (cat. no. 8701; weight 4g) and a single piece of lead shot (cat. no. 8706; weight 14g). None of these pieces warrant further comment and are retained in the archive.

Lead Papal Bulla (T. Pestle)

Catalogue number 8608, SF63. Lead papal bulla of Martin IV (1281-85). This is a particularly clear bulla, partly conserved and with a brittle outer surface. The obverse reads MAR/TINVS/·PP·IIII· while the reverse has the usual depictions of SS Paul and Peter's heads within pelleted aureoles, a cross between them, with the contractions SPASPE above. The reverse has been sealed at approximately 274º to the obverse. Weight 40.328g.

This bulla is in wonderful condition and allows the florid letter terminals to the obverse legend to be seen especially clearly, as well as the double-bar to the 'A'. The top of the obverse shows the indentations of the two strings that ran through the centre of the bulla very clearly. The reverse also shows a number of die-flaws in the design, notably a series of lines running up from the lettering to the pelleted outer edge, notably from the 'A' and the final 'E'.

Bullae of Martin IV are statistically the most common of medieval papal bull seals, despite this pope only reigning for four years. This may reflect a change in the way the papal chancery was using bullae, or simply that there was a more prolific output of documents under his papacy.

Figure 38: Lead papal bulla of Martin IV (1281-85)

Coins and Tokens

(M. Allen and A. Popescu)

Roman

46 Tetricus I (271-4), copper-alloy radiate, irregular mint, as Cunetio 2985. Weight 2.01 g.

418 Copper-alloy radiate, irregular mint, illegible emperor and reverse type, 260-96. Weight 0.64 g.

499 Theodora, copper-alloy *nummus*, 337-40, Rome, uncertain *officina*, *RIC* VIII, p.251, no. 54. Weight 1.27 g.

433 Gratian (375-83), copper-alloy Æ3, 375-8, Lugdunum, *officina* S, *RIC* IX, p. 46, no. 22b.XXXIIb. Weight 2.14 g.

Medieval

67 England, Henry III (1216-72), silver penny, Long Cross class 5g (*c.*1258-late 1260s), London mint, moneyer Renaud. Weight 1.29 g.

Post-medieval

500 Copper-alloy farthing token, 1649-72, illegible. Weight 0.97 g.

520 Copper-alloy farthing token, 1649-72, illegible. Weight 0.90 g.

411 Copper-alloy coin or jetton, 16th-17th century? Weight 0.91 g; diameter 16 mm.

407 Copper-alloy coin or jetton? Weight 0.75 g; diameter 16 mm.

408 William III (1694-1702), copper halfpenny, date illegible (1695-1701). Weight 9.31 g.

410 Copper farthing, 1672-1775, illegible. Weight 4.83 g.

412 George III (1760-1820), copper farthing, date illegible (1771-5). Weight 4.38 g.

423 William IV (1830-7), copper farthing, date illegible (1831-7). Weight 4.54 g.

409 George V (1910-36), copper-alloy halfpenny, 1935. Weight 5.44 g.

Appendix 2: Radiocarbon Dates

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

13 September 2012

Laboratory Code	SUERC-41923 (GU28056)
Submitter	
Site Reference	Trumpington Meadows (TRM10)
Context Reference	F.248
Sample Reference	ID1
Material	Bone : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.3 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	9.9 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	4886 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

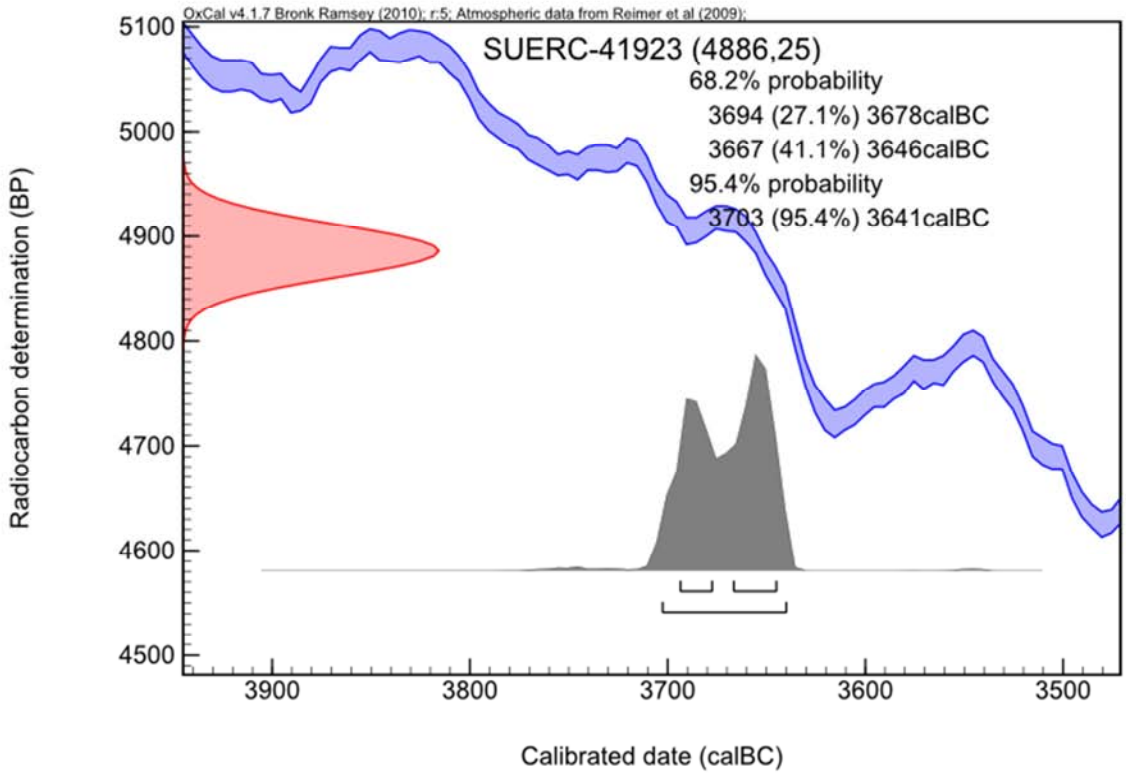
The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

13 September 2012

Laboratory Code	SUERC-41924 (GU28057)
Submitter	
Site Reference	Trumpington Meadows (TRM10)
Context Reference	F.368
Sample Reference	ID2
Material	Cremated Bone : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3447 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

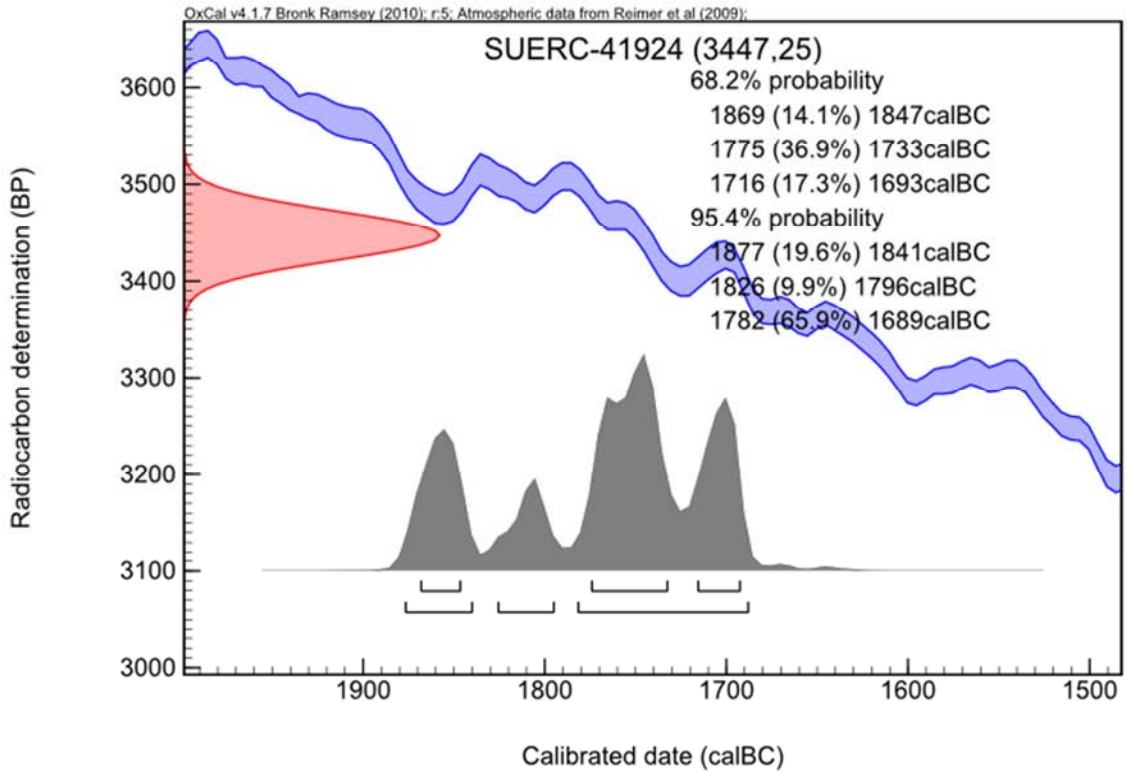
The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

13 September 2012

Laboratory Code	SUERC-41925 (GU28058)
Submitter	
Site Reference	Trumpington Meadows (TRM10)
Context Reference	F.300
Sample Reference	ID3
Material	Bone : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.8 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	9.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.5
Radiocarbon Age BP	2422 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

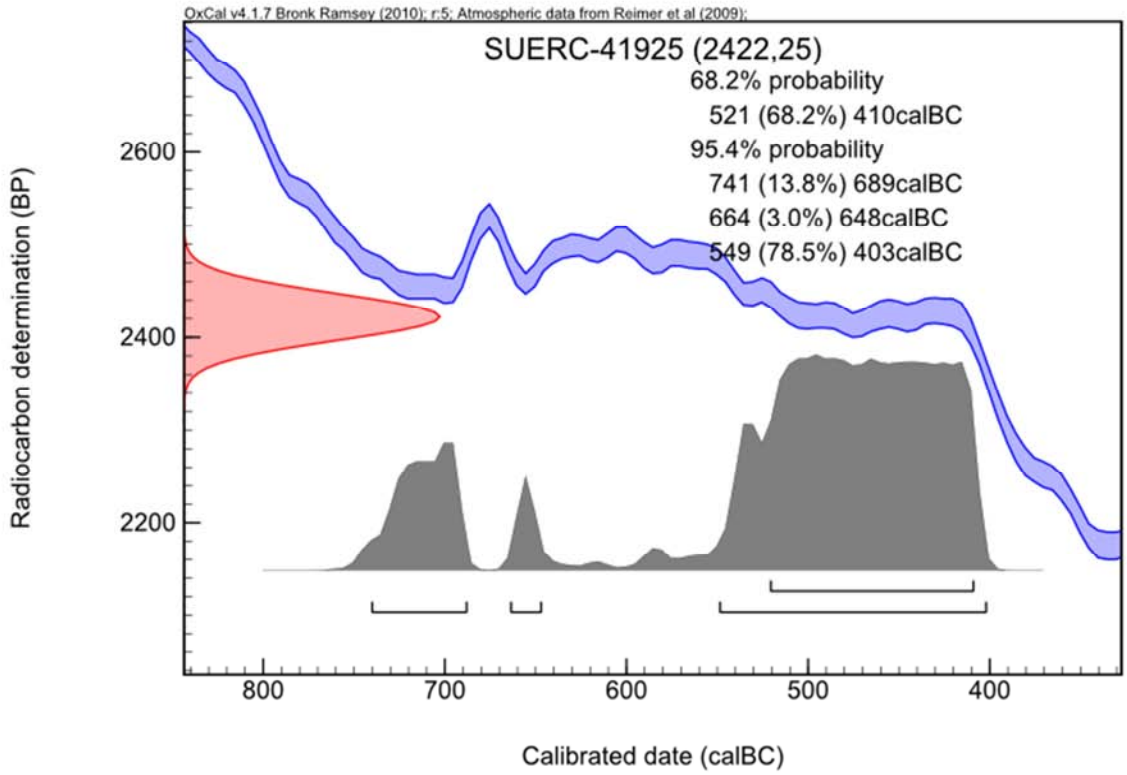
The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

13 September 2012

Laboratory Code	SUERC-41926 (GU28059)
Submitter	
Site Reference	Trumpington Meadows (TRM10)
Context Reference	F.493
Sample Reference	ID4
Material	Bone : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.6 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	9.7 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	2249 ± 20

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

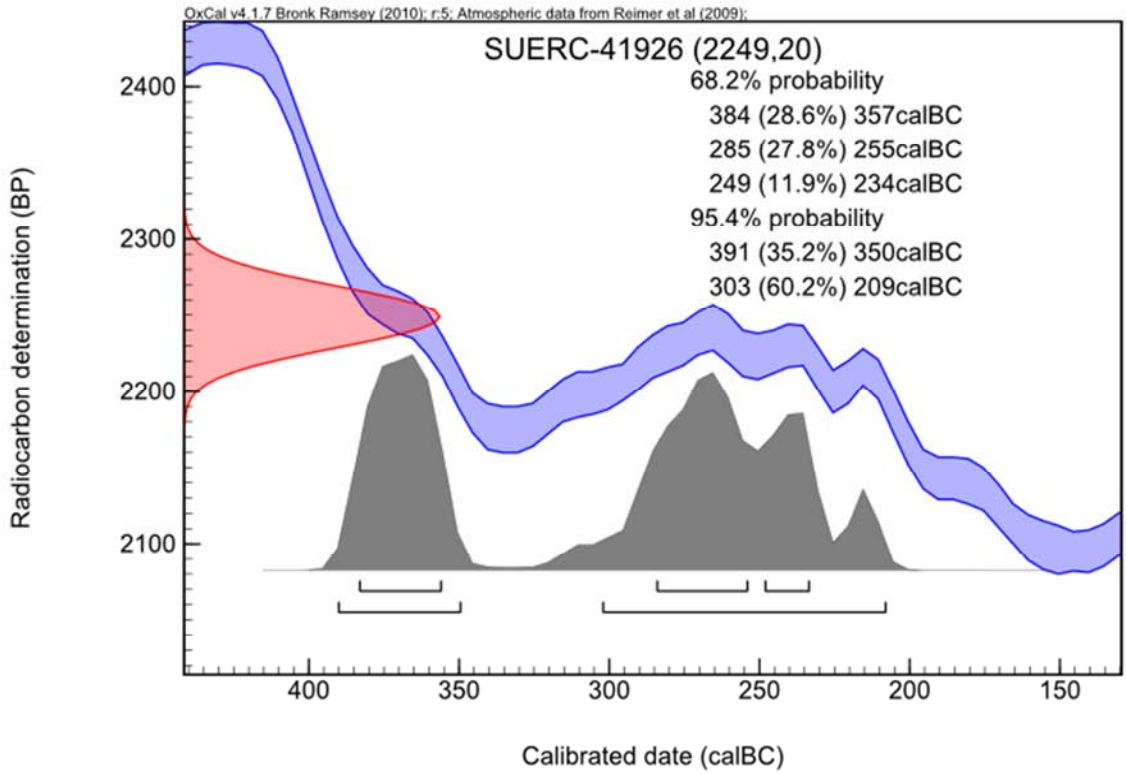
The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

13 September 2012

Laboratory Code	SUERC-41927 (GU28060)
Submitter	
Site Reference	Trumpington Meadows (TRM10)
Context Reference	F.646
Sample Reference	ID5
Material	Bone : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.0 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	9.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.5
Radiocarbon Age BP	2341 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

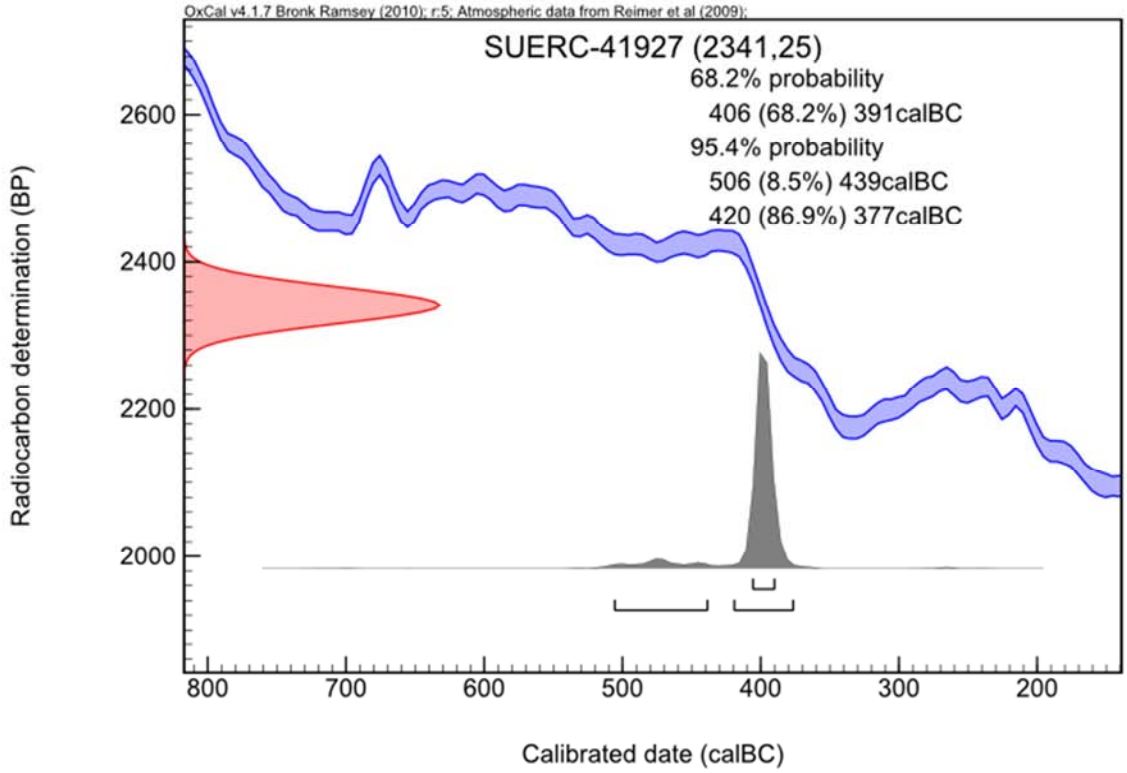
The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

13 September 2012

Laboratory Code	SUERC-41931 (GU28061)
Submitter	
Site Reference	Trumpington Meadows (TRM10)
Context Reference	F.262
Sample Reference	ID6
Material	Carbon Residue : Food
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-30.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2252 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

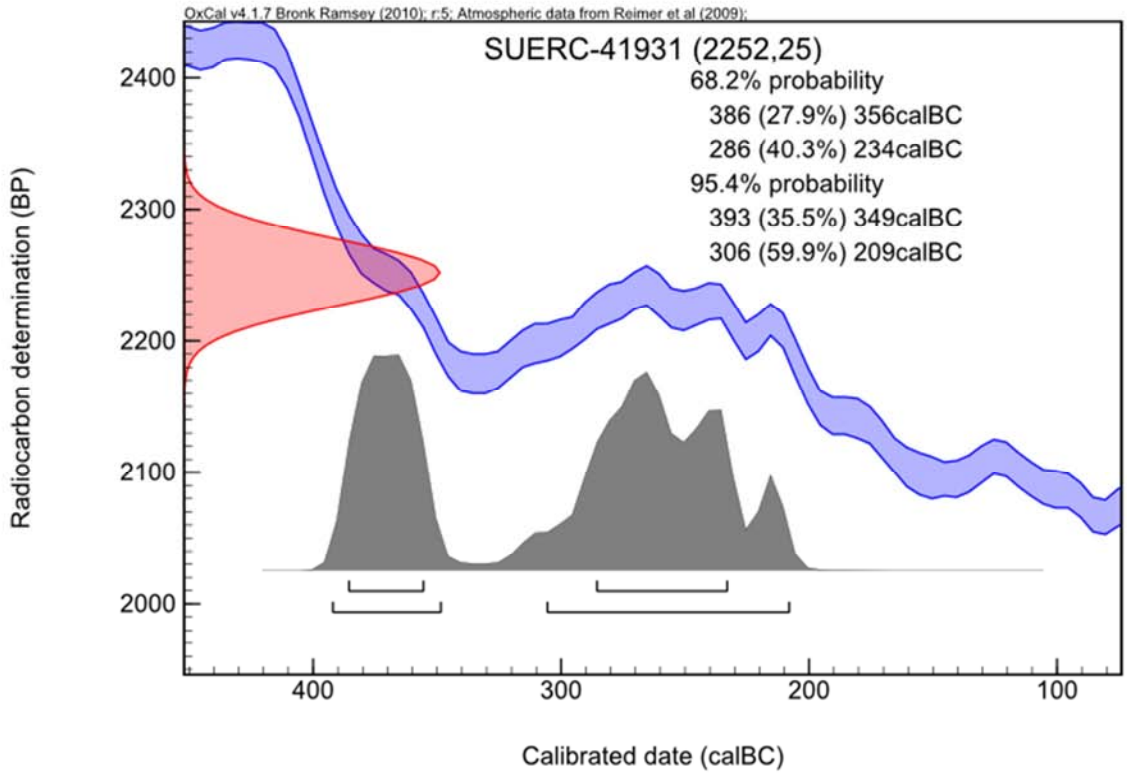
The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



Appendix 3: Environmental Samples Tables

Sample No.	**11**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**452**
Context No.	**792.1**	**801.1**	**800.1**	**799.1**	**1598.15**
Feature No.	**F246**	**F243**	**F253**	**F248**	**F854**
Date	**Beaker**	**Neo.**	**Neo.**	**Neo.**	**BA?**
Cereals					
Identifiable cereal grains	x		x		
Indeterminate cereal grains	x		x		
Seeds/fruits					
Dry land herbs		xcf			
Tree/shrub macrofossils	x				
Other plant remains					
Charcoal/charred wood <2mm	xxx	x	x		x
Charcoal/charred wood >2mm	xxx	x	x		
Charcoal/charred wood >5mm	x				
Other materials					
Black porous/tarry residues	x	x	x	x	
Bone	x	x	x	x	
Small coal frags.		x	x		
Small mammal bones		x			
Mollusc shells					
Terrestrial molluscs shells	xx	x	x	x	
Marsh/freshwater mollusc shells		x			
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**42**	**45**	**45**	**1**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**

Table 73: Earlier prehistoric contexts

Sample No.	**20**	**28**	**40**	**41**	**55**	**56**	**58**	**59**	**143**	**232**	**279**	**294**	**307**	**308**	**309**	**316**	**317**	**354**	**418**	**450**
Context No.	**837.1**	**837.1**	**887.3**	**887.4**	**903.2**	**903.3**	**922.1**	**922.6**	**903.1**	**1085.3**	**1192.1**	**1244.3**	**1285.1**	**1285.2**	**1285.4**	**1307.1**	**1308.1**	**1371.1**	**1549.1**	**1771.1**
Feature No.	**F260**	**F260**	**F301**	**F301**	**F313**	**F313**	**F330**	**F330**	**F313**	**F426**	**F515**	**F543**	**F518**	**F518**	**F518**	**F589**	**F590**	**F635**	**F826**	**F1005**
Cereals																				
Identifiable cereal grains	x	xcf	x	x	x	x	x	x	xcf			x	x	xcf						x
Indeterminate cereal grains	x	x	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x			x	xx	x	xcf	x					x
Chaff						x	x		x			x	x							
Seeds/fruits																				
Dry land herbs	x		x		x	x	x	x			xcf	x		x	xcf	xcf				xcf
Wetland plants												x								
Indeterminate seeds	x																			
Other plant remains																				
Charcoal/charred wood<2mm	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxxx	xxx	x	x	x	xxxx	xx	xx	xxx	xcf	x	x	x	xxxx
Charcoal/charred wood>2mm	x	x	xx	x			x	x	x			xx	xx	xx	x		x			xxxx
Charcoal/charred wood>5mm		x	x				x													x
Charcoal/charred wood >10mm																				x
Charred root/stem	x						x	x				x		x					x	
Other materials																				
Black porous/tarry residues	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x		xx	xxx	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Bone							x				x	x								
Ferrous globules															x					
Small coal frags.		x	x	x		x	x				x		x	x	xx	x	x	x		
Small mammal bones	x	x		x			x xb							x						
Siliceous/vitreous globules			x	xx	x		x		x			x	x		x					
Molluscs shells																				
Terrestrial molluscs	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x xb	x	x	xx	xxx	x	
Marsh/freshwater molluscs											xxx			x	x	x	x	x		
Sample volume (litres)	**30**	**25**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**22**	**25**	**5**	**1**	**40**	**14**	**38**	**31**	**30**	**38**	**15**	**19**	**13**	**14**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**

Table 74: Iron Age pit assemblages

Sample No.	**23**	**29**	**30**	**39**	**64**	**82**	**89**	**91**	**144**	**145**	**191**	**248**	**249**	**265**	**303**	**304**	**305**	**314**	**323**	**324**	**325**	**334**	**335**	**336**
Context No.	**871.1**	**871.3**	**871.3**	**887.2**	**886.1**	**952.1**	**967.1**	**971.1**	**839.27**	**839.3**	**1071.2**	**1137.1**	**1137.2**	**916.1**	**997.1**	**1011.1**	**921.1**	**1315.1**	**1277.3**	**1277.4**	**1277.6**	**1363.1**	**1363.2**	**1363.3**
Feature No.	**F287**	**F287**	**F287**	**F301**	**F300**	**F345**	**F345**	**F345**	**F262**	**F262**	**F417**	**F467**	**F467**	**F324**	**F355**	**F367**	**F329**	**F555**	**F566**	**F566**	**F566**	**F628**	**F628**	**F628**
Cereals																								
Identifiable cereal grains				x				x	xcf			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Indeterminate cereal grains				xx				xcf	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	xx			x	
Chaff				x					xcf	x				x		x			x	x				
Seeds/ fruits																								
Dry land herbs				x						xcf	xcf							x	xcf	xx	x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils			x									xcf							xcf					
Other plant remains																								
Charcoal/ charred wood <2mm				xx	x	x	xx	x	xxxx	xxx x	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxx x	x	x	xx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	x	x
Charcoal/ charred wood >2mm	x	x		x					x	xx	xx	xx		xx		x	x		xx	xxx	xxxx			
Charcoal/ charred wood >5mm										x		x		x						x	xx			
Charcoal/ charred wood >10mm																					xx			
Charred root/stem														x					x	x	x			
Other plant macrofossils																					x			
Other materials																								
Black porous/tarry residues				x	x	xx	xx	x	x		x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	xx			x	x
Bone									x	x	x			x		x				xx				xb
Ferrous globules											x													
Small coal frags.						x	x	x			x	x	x	xx		x			xxx	x		x	x	x

Sample No.	**23**	**29**	**30**	**39**	**64**	**82**	**89**	**91**	**144**	**145**	**191**	**248**	**249**	**265**	**303**	**304**	**305**	**314**	**323**	**324**	**325**	**334**	**335**	**336**
Small mammal bones				x		x	x		x	x				x		x			x					
Siliceous/ vitreous globules				x									x					x	x	x				
Mollusc shells																								
Terrestrial molluscs				x	x			x		x		x	x			x xb	x	x	x	x		xxx	xxx	xx
Marsh/f reshwater molluscs									x							x						x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	**17**	**15**	**18**	**12**	**14**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**24**	**30**	**14**	**10**	**14**	**24**	**14**	**16**	**16**	**26**	**37**	**35**	**3**	**32**	**35**	**30**
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**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**

Table 75: Other Iron Age features

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
13	801.1	243	42	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0			1 cf.	vitrified vasicular charc - vegetal? Few snails. Frog bones. Reported on by VF.
14	800.1	253	45	0.2	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* *Triticum* sp. *T.spelta/dicoccum* Indet. cereal	2 2 2 3	9			+ *Cladium* sp. & *Trifolium* sp.	*Ceciloides, Pomatias* and *Clausilia*. Few small bones. Vitrified vasicular charc - vegetal? Reported on by VF.
15	799.1	248	69	0.0	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum*	1	1				few snails, including *Pomatias*. Vitrified vasicular charc. Reported on by VF.
27	801.1	243	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				tiny flot. 2 tiny charc.
150	1014.1	368	8	0.1	Poor	Low	Yes	indet cereal frag.	1cf.	1				small flot. A little charc. 4 frags of burnt bone.
151	934.1	336	4	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			6 fasle-oat grass bulbs	4 burnt *Vertigo* sp. Tiny flot. Few vitrified wood & parenchyma?
153	934.3	336	2	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				tiny flot. 3 burnt *Vertigo* sp.
154	934.4	336	10	0.0	Mod.	Low	Yes			0			+ false-oat grass bulbs.	few burnt Vertigo. All >4mm charc from heavy residue
162	1015.1	368	3	1.0	Mod.	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum* indet cereal	2 1	3			1 small Poaceae	no snails other than *Ceciloides*.
163	1015.2	368	2	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				tiny flot.
164	1015.3	368	1	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				tiny flot.
165	1015.4	368	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				only tiny amount of finely cominuted charcoal.
173	934.2	336	4	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			+ false-oat grass bulbs.	some burnt *Vertigo* sp. and *Vallonia* sp.
174	934.6	336	0.3	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			1 false-oat grass bulb.	Tiny flot, almost no charcoal. 2 burnt *Vertigo* sp.
175	934.6	336	1	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			1 false-oat grass bulb.	Tiny flot, almost no charcoal. 2 burnt *Vertigo* sp.
176	934.6	336	1	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			2 false-oat grass bulb.	Tiny flot. 2 burnt *Vertigo* sp. 1 small animal vertebrae
177	934.6	336	2	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			1 cf. Trifolium sp. 1 thin culm	tiny flot. Only *Ceciloid* snails.
179	934.5	336	3	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			+ false-oat grass bulbs.	some burnt *Vertigo* sp.
184	935.1	336	2	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece			0			+ false-oat grass bulbs.	1 burnt *Vertigo* sp. Tiny flot. 1 vitrified parenchyma? Lump.

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
185	935.2	336	2	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0			+ false-oat grass bulbs.	1 burnt *Vertigo* sp. Small flot.
186	935.3	335	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0			+ false-oat grass bulbs.	some burnt *Vertigo* sp. and *Vallonia* sp.
187	935.4	336	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0			+ false-oat grass bulbs.	vitrified parenchyma/vasicular charcoal.
188	935.5	336	8	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes			0			- false-oat grass bulbs.	most >4mm charc. From heavy res. Some vitrified charcoal.
204	1082.2	426	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				some vitrified charcoal. Some fragments of burnt bone.
205	1082.2	426	6	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece			0			- false-oat grass bulbs.	few terrestrial snails (unburnt)
206	1082.2	426	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				tiny flot, just a little charcoal.
207	1082	426	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				tiny flot, just a little charcoal. 1 burnt juvenile snail.
208	1083	426	1	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				small flot. Modern worm, ant and leaves.
209	1083.3	426	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				Tiny flot. 1 charcoal, vitrified.
210	1083.3	426	5	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes, 2 pieces			0				1 vitrified charc./parenchyma. *D.rotundatus* present.
211	1083.1	426	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				tiny. + frags of burnt bone.
212	1083.3	426	8	0.1	Mod.	Low	Yes, 1 piece	*H. vulgare sl.*	1	1				1 very small frag burnt bone.
213	1083	426	6	0.2	Poor	Low	No	indet cereal frag.	1	1				1 vitrified charc./parenchyma. *D.rotundatus & Clausilia* sp. 1 burnt bone frag.
214	1083.3	426	8	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			- false-oat grass bulbs.	some vitrified charcoal. *D. rotundatus* & *Lauria* sp.
223	1084.1	426	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				Tiny. 2 burnt bone frags.
224	1084.2	426	0.5	0.0	Mod.	Low	Yes, 2 pieces			0			- false-oat grass bulbs.	Tiny. Both >4mm charcoal were from heavy residue.
225	1084.2	426	2	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece			0				large charcoal rom heavy res.
226	1084.3	426	6	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes			0				larger flot with just charcoal.
227	1084.3	426	6	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				burnt bone frag. 5 snails.
228	1084.3	426	6	0.2	Mod.	Low	No	indet lrg. Poaceae	1	1				a few burnt bone frags.
229	1084.3	426	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0			- false-oat grass bulbs.	*D.rotundatus* and *Clausilia* sp. Largest flot from F.426.
230	1085.1	426	1	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				+ burnt bone frags. Tiny flot.
231	1085.2	426	6	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0			- false-oat grass bulbs.	*D. rotundatus* and *Oxychilus/Aegopinella* sp.
232	1085.3	426	1	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				tiny flot. 1 *Clausilia* sp.
233	1085.2	426	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0			- false-oat grass bulb.	1 burnt bone frag. *Oxychilus/Aegopinella* sp.

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
234	1085.2	426	5	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0			- false-oat bulb 1 small indet.	*D.rotundatus* & *Lauria* sp.
235	1085.3	426	8	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0			- false-oat grass bulb.	1 *D.rotundatus*. Few vitrified charcoal/parenchyma.
236	1127.1	458	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				small flot. - burnt bone frags. >4mm charc from heavy res.
237	1127.1	458	0.3	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				Tiny flot, almost no charcoal.
238	1127.2	458	1	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				even tinyer flot!
239	1128.1	458	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				Tiny flot, almost no charcoal.
240	1128.1	458	0.3	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				same as sample <238>
241	1128.2	458	1	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				same as sample <238>
242	1128.2	458	1	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				Tiny flot, almost no charcoal.
243	1127.1	458	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				Tiny flot, almost no charcoal.
440	1686.1	931	5	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes			0				1 small piece of parenchyma/vasicular charcoal?
442	1692.1	931	12	0.1	Poor	Low	Yes	*Triticum* sp.	1	1				1 large culm internode. Few vitrified charc. Few burnt bone frags.
496	799	248	4	0.3	Poor	Low	No	*Triticum* sp.	1	1				Practically no charcoal.
497	2196.1	255	20	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				sprase charc, mostly vitrified. Few snails and intrusive seeds
498	2196.2	255	15	0.1	Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.*	1	1				Practically no charcoal.
508	765.1	241	20	0.1	Poor	Low	No	*T.aestivum sl.* Indet cereal.	1 1	2				sprase charc, mostly vitrified. Few snails and intrusive seeds
509	765.4	241	14	0.6	Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl. Hordeum/Triticum*	2 6	8				sprase charc, mostly vitrified. Few snails and intrusive seeds
510	765.6	241	13	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				small flot. Some vasicular charcoal.
511	771.1	241	20	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece			0				few snails.
513	771.5	241	13	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				Practically no charcoal.
514	776.1	241	20	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				various snail types.
515	776.2	241	16	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				sprase charc, mostly vitrified. Few snails and intrusive seeds
516	776.1	241	14	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				small flot.
521	2317.1	1325	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				sparse charcoal, few snails.
522	2304.1	1321	8	0.1	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece	*Hordeum/Triticum*	1	1				various snail types.
527	2186.1	255	28	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes			0				various snail types.
528	2186.2	255	26	0.0	Poor	Low	No			0				small flot. Sand and *Ceciloides*.

Total soil volume = 588 Litres Key: '-' 1 or 2; '+' ≤10; '++' 10-50; '+++' >50. g.b. = glume base. Charcoal volume: high = >15ml; med = 5-15ml; low = <5ml. ID? = whether pieces are large enough for identification. VF = Val Fryer

Table 76: Results from floating and scanning the Early Prehistoric bulk soil samples from area C.

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grn	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
6	700.1	200	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No							Daphnia egg cases. tiny flot.
7	700.1	200	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No					1 Hazel nut frag.		Daphnia. Few snails: *Vallonia, Ceciloides, Trichia.*
8	700.1	200	25	0.0	Poor	Low	No						1 med. Poaceae	Hard vitrified vasicular charcoal.
9	700.1	200	30	0.0	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum*	1	1				more 'slag' & other heavily charred parenchyma. *Ceciloides.*
10	700.1	200	14	0.0	Poor	Low	No							same as <9>. 1 human scaphoid.
11	792.1	246	20	0.4	Poor	Med.	Yes	Indet. cereal	7	7		2 Hazel nut frags.		few snails: *Ceciloides, Clausilia, D.rotundatus & Carychium*
12	791.1	245	22	0.0	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum*	1	1		+++Hazel frags.	2 *Chenopodium* sp.	charcoal, hazel nuts and few snails: *Ceciloides. D.rotundatus, Clausilia, Carychium, Pomatias and P.planorbis*
13	801.1	243	42	0.0	Poor	Low	No						1 cf.	mostly rootlets and snails. same assemblage as <12>
14	800.1	253	45	0.2	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum Triticum* sp. *T.spelta/dicoccum* Indet. cereal	2 2 2 3	9			*+ Cladium & Trifolium*	*Ceciloides, Pomatias and Clausilia*
15	799.1	248	69	0.0	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum*	1	1				few snails, including *Pomatias*
16	837.2	260	10	0.1	Poor	Low	Yes	*Triticum* sp.	1	1				few frog bones. *Ceciloides*
17	845.1	265	12	0.4	Good	Low	No	*Hordeum* sp. Indet. cereal	4 1	5				*Ceciloides, Cochlicopa, V.excentrica/pulchella, Pupilla*
18	847.1	267	12	0.9	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum* Indet. cereal	2 9	11			+	may be more cereal frags. and seeds. *Ceciloides*
19	848.1	267	25	0.3	Poor	Low	Yes	*T.spelta Hordeum/Triticum*	7 1	8			1 *Thalictrum* sp.	very much like <18>
20	837.1	260	30	0.5	Poor	Low	No	Indet. cereal	16	16			1 *Lithospermum*	grains badly puffed and broken. *Ceciloides.*
23	871.1	287	27	0.0	Mod.	Low	yes	*Hordeum* sp. *T.spelta*	1	1	1			*Ceciloides, Trichia, Cochlicopa*
24	872.1	288	6	0.2	Poor	Low	No	Indet. cereal	1	1			2 small Poaceae	Tiny flot. *Ceciloides*
25	875.1	289	28	0.1	Poor	low	no	*Hordeum* sp. *Hordeum/Triticum*	2 2	4			1 *C.album* 1 *Rumex* sp.	*Ceciloides*
26	879.1	293	20	0.1	poor	low	yes	*Triticum* sp.	1	1			1 small Fabaceae	slag? messy flot. *Ceciloides.*
33	876.1	259	19	0.2	Mod.	low	yes	*Hordeum* sp. *Hordeum/Triticum* Indet. Poaceae	1 1 1	3			3	Oat awn. *Ceciloides.* some vitrified charcoal
34	836.2	259	20	0.3	Mod.	low	yes	*Hordeum* sp. *Hordeum/Triticum*	4 2	6			+	Some vitrified charcoal. Few snails: *Pupilla, V.excentrica/pulchella, H.itala, Trichia, Ceciloides.*
35	910.3	259	30	0.4	Mod.	low	yes	*T.aestivum* sl. Indet. Cereal Indet. Poaceae	1 6 4	11			+	Same snail assemblage as <34>

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grn	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
37	890.1	304	30	0.2	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum* sp. *T.spelta / dicoccum* *Triticum sp.* *Hordeum/Triticum*	1 0 2 2	5	0 1		1 *Potentilla* sp.	*Ceciloides.*
38	882.1	296	6	1.0	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum* sp. *Triticum* sp. *Hordeum/Triticum*	2 1 3	6			+	slag? *Ceciloides* and intrusive seeds
42	896.1	306	13	0.5	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* sp. Indet. Cereal	1 5	6			1 chenopodiaceae	*Grains badly puffed. Ceciloides.*
43	901.4	311	22		Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* and glume wheat	++	<50	-		+	mostly barley. T.spelta chaff. <1mm not sorted.
44	897.1	287	28	0.2	Poor	Low	Yes	*T.spelta/dicoccum* *Hordeum/Triticum*	2 3	5				*Ceciloides*
46	905.1	314	6	2.8	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum* sp. & hulled *Triticum* sp.	c.17	17				Small flot. Grains badly puffed and broken. *Ceciloides.*
47	905.3	314	10	1.2	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum* sp. & hulled *Triticum* sp.	c.12	12			1 small Fabaceae	*Small flot. Grains badly puffed and broken. Ceciloides.*
49	907.1	316	26		Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* sp. & hulled *Triticum* sp.	+	<10				small flot. About 9 grains heavily puffed and broken. *Ceciloides.*
51	902.4	312	27	0.7	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum* sp. & hulled *Triticum* sp.	c.20	20	1 g.b.		1 C.album	*Ceciloides.* Grains badly broken. More barley than wheat
52	907.5	316	16		Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* sp. & hulled *Triticum* sp.	+	<10			1 Rumex c-o-s	*c.*10 grains, possible free-threshing wheat. Broken & puffed
54	926.1	332	18		Good	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* sp. & *T.spelta*	+++	>50	+ spelt			more grain than charcoal. Predominantly barley. Clean crop
60	933.1	287	20	0.6	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum*	11	11				all large charcoal from heavy res.
62	886.1	300	0.25	0.0	N/A		N/A							nothing but a little sand, rootlets and *Ceciloides.*
63	886.1	300	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No							Tiny flot. *Ceciloides*
72	936.3	337	10		Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* sp. & *Tritcum* sp. frags	++	<50			1 small Poaceae	small flot. *Ceciloides.*
73	936.4	337	25		Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* sp. & *Tritcum* sp. frags	++	<50	1 g.b.	1 hazel nut		broken grains. Dirty flot.
74	936.5	337	25	0.4	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece	*Hordeum* sp. & *Tritcum* sp. frags	9	9	2 g.b.		1 small Poaceae	dirty flot. *Ceciloides.* Possible free-threshing grain
75	940.1	341	18	1.1	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum vulgare* *T.spelta/dicoccum* cf. *T. aestivum* *Hordeum/Trit* frags.	3 3 1 12	19				*Ceciloides*
76	940.1	341	20	0.2	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum vulgare* *T.spelta/dicoccum* *Triticum* sp. Indet. Poaceae frags.	2 1 1 +	4				*Ceciloides*

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grn	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
77	933.3	287	20	0.2	Poor	Low	Yes	*Triticum* sp. *Hordeum/Triticum* Indet. Cereal frag.	1 1 2	4				*Trichia and Ceciloides*
81	950.1	345	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							small flot. Nothing other than a little charcoal and intrusive items
83	954.1	345	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							very small flot. Just a little charc.
85	959.1	345	14	0.1	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum vulgare* *T.spelta/dicoccum*	1 1	2				small flot. Few intrusive seeds: *Silene & Chenopodium* sp.
86	961.1	345	12	0.2	Poor	Low	No	Indet. Cereal frag.	2	2				small flot. Large piece of clinker?
87	963.1	345	12	0.3	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece	*Triticum* sp. Indet. Cereal frag.	1 2	3	1 gb.			2mm across metalic? Ball - smithing waste? *Ceciloides*
89	967.1	345	10	0.1	Poor	Low	No	Indet. Cereal frag.	1	1				small flot. large lump of clinker? Few vitrified pieces
90	969.1	345	10	0.6	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum* *Hordeum/ Triticum* Indet cereal frag.	3 2 1	6				small flot. Vitrified pieces. *Ceciloides*
92	973.1	345	12		Poor	Low	No	Indet cereal frags	+	<10			1 Apium nodiflorum	small flot. The few grains are heavily broken
93	975.1	345	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							small flot. Vitrified pieces. *Ceciloides*
94	976.1	345	12	0.2	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum* Indet cereal frag.	1 1	2				small and dirty flot.
95	979.1	345	10	0.1	Poor	Low	No	T.spelta/dicoccum	1	1				small flot. *Ceciloides.*
96	981.1	345	10	0.1	Poor	Low	No	Indet cereal frags	1	1				small, dirty flot. 1 piece of clinker?
98	913.1	321	8	1.6	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum vulgare* *T.spelta/dicoccum* *Triticum sp.* *Hordeum / Triticum* Indet. Cereal frags.	5 2 1 2 3	13			3 *L. arvense* 1 lrg Poaceae	small flot. Few *Ceciloides.*
99	913.1	326	5	0.0	Poor	Low	No							very small flot. Fresh leaves
100	920.1	328	10	1.5	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum & T.spelta*	c.15	15			1 *L.arvense*	small flot.
142	989.1	350	20		Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum & T.spelta*	++	<50	4 gb.		2 or 3 Poaceae	grains badly puffed and pitted
155	899.1	310	3	1.0	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum vulgare*	3	3				small flot. *Trichia and Ceciloides*
156	899.1	310	45	0.3	Poor	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum & T.spelta*	c.13	13		+ hazel nut shell frag.		varied snails. Grains puffed and pitted
157	899.1	310	4	0.0	N/A	Low	Yes							charcoal and *Ceciloides*
158	899.1	310	0.5	2.0	Poor	Low	No	indet cereal	1	1				Tiny flot. *Ceciloides*
159	899.1	310	1	1.0	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum / Triticum*	1	1			1 lrg Poaceae	*Ceciloides.* Small, bone frags.

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grn	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
160	899.1	310	3	1.3	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum vulgare*	4	4				*Ceciloides.* Small, bone frags.
161	899.1	310	0.5	0.0	N/A	Low	No							tiny flot. Charcoal + various snails
166	1016	369	20	0.4	Mod.	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum*	7	7			7 *C. album*	grains in poor state but fat-hen in good condition.
167	992.1	370	15		Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* & *Triticum*	+	<10				grains puffed and pitted.
168	994.1	372	15		Poor	Low	No	grain fragments	+	<10			1 *C. album*	clinker? Fresh *P.aviculare*
169	990.2	352	20		Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum vulgare* 5 *Triticum* sp. 1 cf. *S.cereale* ++ Indet. Cereal frags. ++ Indet Poaceae frags.	4	>10			+ large Poaceae	varied snails. Grains puffed and pitted. *Ceciloides*
178	1042	390	25	0.3	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum vulgare* 2 Indet cereal frags	5	7			1 lrg Poaceae	*Ceciloides.*
182	1056	401	12	0.8	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum vulgare* 3 *Triticum* sp. 3 *Hordeum/Triticum* Indet. Cereal frags.	1 2	9		2 indet nut shell frag.		*Ceciloides.* Few other snail species.
183	1016	406	25	0.4	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum vulgare* 1 cf. *T.spelta* 4 indet. Cereal frags. Indet Poaceae frags.	1 3	9		1 cf. hazel nut	1 *Chenopodium* sp. 2 *Rumex* sp.	*Ceciloides*. 1 indet Poaceae culm node.
222	1113	345	10	0.1	Poor	Low	No	cf. *Hordeum* sp.	1	1				small parenchyma and vitrified pieces. *Ceciloides.* Small flot.
244	1104	443	10	0.2	Poor	Low	No	cf. *T.spelta* 1 Indet cereal	1	2				vitrified charcoal. *Ceciloides.* Small flot.
245	1104	443	2	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny flot. Rootlets and *Ceciloides*
246	1104	443	6	0.2	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum vulgare*	1	1				tiny flot. Small bits of parenchyma
247	1116	450	4	0.3	Poor	Low	Yes, 2 pieces	*Hordeum vulgare*	1	1				tiny flot. A little heavily comminuted charcoal. *Ceciloides.*
251	1139	469	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny flot. *Ceciloides.*
252	1140	470	14	0.1	Poor	Low	No	cf. *Hordeum* sp. 1 cf. *T.spelta* 1		2				tiny flot. *Ceciloides.*
253	1142	475	15	0.0	Poor	Low	No						1 indet.	tiny flot. Few bits of parenchyma.
254	1142	472	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny flot. Few vitrified pieces.
255	1144	474	10	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece							intrusive redshank. Vitrified charcoal and parenchyma
256	1145	475	6	0.2	Poor	Low	No	indet cereal	1	1			1 *Chenopodium*	tiny flot. Sand and rootlets
257	1148	478	12	0.1	Poor	Low	no	indet cereal	1	1				Tiny flot.
258	1146	476	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							few vitrified pieces. *Ceciloides.*

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain per L	Preser-vation	Charcoal vol	Charcoal ID?	Cereal Type	Cereal Grn	Cereal total g.	Cereal Chaff	Other crop	'Weed' seeds	Other
259	1147	477	15	0.1	Poor	Low	No	*Triticum* sp.	1	1				parenchyma and vitrified pieces
260	1149	479	8	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny flot. Vitrified pieces
261	1150	480	6	0.0	Poor	Low	No							Tiny flot.
262	1141	471	6	0.0	Poor	Low	No							Tiny flot.
263	1153	483	10	0.1	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta/dicoccum*	1	1				Tiny flot.
264	1154	484	8	0.0	Poor	Low	No							vitrified pieces.
265	916.1	324	24	0.1	Good	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum / Triticum* sp.	2	2			1 lrg Poaceae 1 *A.cotula* 1 *P.aviculare* 1*R.acetosella* 1*Trif./Medicago*	Charcoal rich. *Ceciloides.*
266	911.1	319	16	0.1	Mod.	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp.	1 1	2			1 small Fabaceae	small flot. *Ceciloides.*
267	1164	493	15		Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum & T.spelta*	++	25-50			++ lrg. Grasses	mostly barley. Many cereal frags.
270	1184	464	8	0.3	Poor	Low	No	*Triticum* sp. Indet Poaceae	1 1	2				Wheat looks almost free-threshing. Check feature date/relation to An-S
271	1165	493	34		Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum & T.spelta*	+++	c.80	1gb.		+	some vitrification and grain frags.
273	1165	493	10		Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum & T.spelta*	++	25-50			1 blinks.	intrusive redshank + fathen.
274	1165	493	4		Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum & T.spelta*	+	<10	1 gb.			small flot. Grains badly puffed.
276	1190	513	28	0.1	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum vulgare sl.*	3	3				dense rootlets and *Ceciloides*
277	1191	514	2	0.0	Mod.	Low	Yes							tiny flot. 'flat' charcoal.
278	1191	514	2	0.0	Poor	Low	No							*Tiny flot. Ceciloides*
280	1193	516	15	0.0	Mod.	Med.	Yes							charcoal, rootlets and *Ceciloides*
281	1208	516	15	0.5	Poor	Med.	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.* *Hordeum/ Triticum* Indet. Poaceae	2 4 1	7				Grains badly damaged. *Ceciloides.*
283	1211	523	10	0.7	Poor	Low	Yes	*T.spelta / dicoccum* *Hordeum / Triticum* Indet. Poaceae	2 4 1	7			1 *Trifolium/ Medicago*	small flot. Grains badly puffed. *Ceciloides*
290	1216	526	25	0.0	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.*	1	1			1 *Rumex c-o-s* 3 *Chenopodium* sp. 1 indet.	*Ceciloides*
293	1219	528	10	0.3	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.* *Hordeum / T.spelta* *T.spelta / dicoccum* *T.spelta*	2 1 0 0	3	0 0 5 2		2 *Rumex c-o-s* 1 indet.	*Ceciloides*
297	1165	495	3	2.3	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum / Triticum* *T.spelta / dicoccum* *Avena* sp. Indet. Poaceae	3 1 1 2	7	0 1 0 0		1 indet.	small flot.
298	1261	553	20	0.2	Mod.	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* *T.spelta*	2 1	3				small flot.

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grn	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
302	1274.3.J2	567	15	0.4	Poor	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp. Indet cereal	1 1 2	6				intrusive chenopods. Vitrified charcoal
312	1123	446	6	0.3	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.*	2	2				charcoal and *Ceciloides*
313	1124	447	6	0.7	Poor	Low	Yes	*T.spelta / dicoccum* indet. Cereal frags.	1 3	4				small charcoal-rich flot. *Ceciloides and P. muscorum.*
314	1315	555	26	0.2	Mod.	Low	Yes	*T.spelta/dicoccum* *Hordeum / Triticum*	3 3	6			7 *Rumex* spp. 2 lrg Poaceae	Written up by V.Fryer. *Ceciloides.*
315	1306	588	20	0.0	N/A	0	No							rootlets and various snails.
317	1308	590	15	0.0	N/A	Low	Yes, 1 piece							rootlets and various snails. Vitrified charcoal.
319	1310	592	22	0.0	N/A	Low	No							rootlets and various snails. Vitrified charcoal
320	1311	593	14	0.0	Mod.	Low	No						2 *trif/medicago*	fresh water snails.
321	1312	594	15	0.0	Mod.	Low	No						1 *trif/medicago* 1 *P.aviculare*	very little charcoal, vitrified. Few snails.
322	1317	595	15	0.0	Mod.	Low	No							vitrified charcoal & parenchyma? *Trichia* and *Cepaea* sp.
327	1298	578	12	0.1	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Triticum* sp.	1	1			1 oat, 1 lrg Poaceae, 1 *Trifolium* sp.	Frog bones. *Ceciloides.*
328	1342	612	25		Mod.	Low	yes	*Hordeum, T.spelta* and *dicoccum*	+++	>50				broken grains but not unidentifiable. Some in good condition.
329	1339	609	8	0.1	Poor	Low	Yes	Indet. Poaceae frag.	1	1				small but varied snail assemblage. All charc. Collected from heavy res.
330	1340	610	15	0.0	Poor	Low	No							varied snails. Vitrified charcoal.
333	1347	621	15	0.1	Poor	Low	No	Indet. Cereal frag.	1	1				*Ceciloides & few more. Vitrified charc.*
350	1350	555	20	0.9	Poor	Low	No	*H.vulgare* & *Triticum* sp.	c.17	17				grains badly damaged. Vitrified charc. 'clinker'
356	1353	616	1.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No							nothing but a few snails & rootlets.
358	1391	652	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							varied snail assemblage. Small flot.
359	1391	652	6	0.0	N/A	0	No							tiny flot. Rootlets & few Trichia
360	1364	628	5	0.0	N/A	0	No							tiny flot.
361	1419	616	1	2.0	Poor	Low	No	indet. Cereal grains	2	2				tiny flot.
362	1420	674	40	1.0	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum* and *T.spelta*	c.40	40			+ small Fabaceae	and many grain frags. Seems to be more grain than charcoal.
363	1414	669	7	0.1	Good	Low	Yes	*T.spelta*	1	1			4	small flot. Rumex, Potentilla and Capsela bursa-pastoris.
364	1444	641	25	0.1	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum /Triticum* sp.	2	2				charcoal and *Ceciloides*

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grn	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
390	1449	700	36	0.3	Mod.	Low	Yes	Hordeum and T.speltaa	12	12	2 g.b.		4 *Rumex* spp., 1 lrg Poaceae, 1 *Eleocharis*, 1 *Plantago*	twig charcoal. *Ceciloides*
391	1456	700	16	0.1	Poor	Low	Yes	Hordeum/ Triticum sp.	2	2				*Ceciloides.*
392	1457	686	7	0.3	Poor	Low	Yes, 2 pieces	Indet cereal grains	2	2				vitrified charcoal and 'clinker'. Small flot. *Ceciloides.*
393	1469	716	8		Mod.	Low	Yes, 2 pieces	hordeum /Triticum sp. Indet. Cereal frags.	+ ++	25-50	1g.b.		1 Rumex c-o-s 2 lrg Poaceae	vitrified charcoal. *Ceciloides.*
395	1419	616	0.25	0.0	N/A	0	No							nothing
396	1419	616	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No							nothing but 11 small pieces of charc.
401	1848	1016	12	0.0	Poor	Low	No							vitrified vasicular charc. Human bn?
403	1484	731	15	0.0	Poor	Low	No							small flot, 99% fresh water snails.
404	1448	698	20	0.5	Poor	Low	Yes	*T.spelta/dicoccum*	c.10	10			+ mostly grass	grains heavily puffed and broken.
407	1485	731	45	0.7	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum* & *Triticum*	c.33	33	+ g.b.	1 Poaceae culm node	++	some vitrified charc. Small bones, incl 1 burnt. Interesting flot.
406	1481	731	15		Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.*	1	1				some vitrification. Small flot, inturive chenopods.
408	1527	731	30	0.3	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum* & *T.spelta*	10	10	1 g.b.	1 root bulb, *arrhenatherum*?	3 *Chenopodium* 1 *Potentilla*	few small bones. Lots of calcium carbonates
409	1304	583	14	1.9	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum, T.spelta* & indet cereal frags.	c.26	26			+ grass, dock & Plantago	dirty flot. *Ceciloides.*
410	1527	731	4	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes							tiny flot with few, small charc., but large charc from heavy res.
411	1518	790	25	0.1	Good	Low	No	*T.spelta* indet cereal	1 2	3			1 *Trifolium* sp. 2 immature polygonums ?	a little vritrifiction. Varied snail assemblage.
412	1518	790	25	0.0	Mod.	Low	Yes, 1 piece	*Triticum* sp.	1	1				small flot. *Ceciloides.*
413	1518	790	20	0.1	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta / dicoccum Hordeum/ Triticum* sp.	1 1	2				small flot. Varied snail assemblage. A little vitrification.
414	1515	788	10	2.2	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum & Triticum*	c.22	22	1gb.		+ grasses.	grains badly broken.
416	1568	819	27	0.8	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum, Triticum* and fragments	c.21	21			4 chenopods, 1 *Eleocharis*, 3 grass	wild seeds better condition than grains. *Ceciloides.*
417	1513	786	3	0.0	N/A	0	No							tiny flot. Nothing but a few snails
419	1577	837	0.25	0.0	Poor	Low	No							just 17 tiny charcoal fragments
423	1597	847	3	0.3	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta / dicoccum*	1	1				small flot. *Ceciloides* & 3 *Vallonia*
424	1419	616	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny 1 grain-shaped parenchyma.
425	1419	616	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes, 2 pieces							Tiny. just 7 bits of charcoal.

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grn	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
426	1603	858	10	0.5	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp.	5	5	1gb.			grains badly puffed and damaged.
427	1655	241	0.5	0.0	Good	Low	No						1 *A. cotula*	c.10 tiny bits of charc and $CaCO^3$
430	1594	851	13	0.2	Poor	Low	Yes, 1 piece	cf. *H.Vulgare sl.*	3	3				small flot with lots of roots.
431	1594	851	1	0.0	Poor	Low	No							2 possible grain frags, badly burnt.
432	1594	851	3	0.7	Poor	Low	No	Indet. Poaceae frag.	2	2			1 Orache	small flot. *Ceciloides.*
433	1604	851	6	0.0	Poor	Low	No							small flot. *Ceciloides*, modern leaf frags.
434	1604	851	6	0.2	Poor	Low	No	*T.spelta/ dicoccum*	1	1				small flot. *Ceciloides.*
435	1604	851	6	0.7	Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* Indet cereal frags.	1 3	4			1	small flot. *Ceciloides.*
436	1604	851	6	0.0	Poor	Low	No							very small flot. *Ceciloides.*
437	1605	851	10	0.6	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/ Triticum* sp. Indet Poaceae frags.	4 2	6			3	*small flot. Ceciloides. Sample isn't on Ricky's main list…?*
437	1953	564	26	0.0	Mod.	Low	Yes						1 lrg. Poaceae	a few varied snails, incl. *D.rotundatus*
438	1605	851	1	1.0	Mod.	Low	No	*T.spelta / dicoccum*	1	1			1	*very small flot. Ceciloides.*
443	1673	919	0.5	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny flot. *C.*5 bits of tiny wood charc.
444	1694	937	10	0.3	Poor	Low	Yes, 2 pieces	*Hordeum / Triticum*	3	3			2 lrg Poaceae	*Ceciloides*
445	1694	937	14	0.1	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum / Triticum*	1	1				*Ceciloides* and a few T*richia*
450	1771	1005	14	0.4	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*T.spelta*	6	6				charcoal rich, ring porous: ash/ oak?
451	1816	1049	14	0.1	Mod.	Low	Yes	indet cereal	2	2			1	small flot. vitrified charcoal
452	1598	854	1	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes							large charcoal in heavy res only.
453	1785	1016	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny. 2 vitrified charc.
454	1785	1016	4	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny. *Ceciloides.*
455	1785	1016	8	0.0	Poor	Low	No							1 vitrified lump. *Ceciloides.*
457	1599	854	35	0.0	Mod.	Low	No						3 very small	almost no charcoal. 1 D.rotundatus
458	1600	854	20	0.1	Poor	Low	No	cereal frag.	1	1				lots of finely comminuted charc.
459	1848	1016	9	0.0	Poor	Low	No							clinker'? Some vitrified wood but very little charcoal overall. *Ceciloides.*
460	1848	1016	14	0.0	Poor	Low	No							same as sample <459>
462	1848	1016	3	0.0	Poor	Low	No							only 4 tiny pieces of charcoal.
463	1848	1016	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							vitrified vasicular charc. Human bn?
465	1852	1016	6	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny. All charc vitrified.
466	1852	1016	8	0.0	Poor	Low	No							small flot. Little charc., vitrified.
467	1852	1016	2	0.0	Poor	Low	No							same as sample <466>
468	1852	1016	2	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny. <10 pieces of charc, all tiny.
474	1956	1132	15	0.1	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.*	1	1				very sandy flot. Barley from heavy res.

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grn	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
476	1931	1113	20	0.2	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum / Triticum*	4	4			++ Rumex spp.	Not all *Rumex* seperated. *Ceciloides*
478	1931	1113	25	0.3	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H.vulgare sl.* cf. *T.spelta* indet cereal frags.	3 2 3	8			2 *Rumex* sp. 2 lrg grass.	*Ceciloides* and few other snails. Look through again if it's of interest.
488	1936	1118	15	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes							small but varied snail assemblage. >2mm charc's all from heavy res.
489	1938	1120	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							small but varied snails. Almost no charc.
490	1941	1123	8	0.0	Poor	Low	Yes, 2 pieces							small but varied snail assemblage. >2mm charc's all from heavy res.
492	2039	1183	10	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny flot. Few snails.
520	2161	1160	10	0.0	Mod.	Low	Yes							charc, snails and few small bn: frog?
523	2260	1320	3	0.0	Poor	Low	No							very little charc. *Ceciloides.*
524	2260	1320	12	0.8	Mod.	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* *cf. T.spelta* indet cereal frags.	5 2 2	9				*Ceciloides*
526	2260	1320	13	0.3	Good	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* *Triticum sp.*	3 1	4			1 *Medicago/Trif.* 2 *A.cotula* 1 *Rumex* sp. 2 small grasses	varied snails. Some vitrified vasicular charcoal.
530	2260	1320	5	0.0	Poor	Low	No							tiny flot. Few specks of charc.
543	1921	420	30	0.0	Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.*	1	1				'clinker'? A little vitrified charc. *Trichia* rich.
544	1930	287	30	0.0	Poor	Low	No							varied snails, *Trichia* rich. A little vitrified charcoal
546	1951	1116	18	0.0	Poor	Med.	Yes						1 indet. Tiny	small piece of burnt clay. *Ceciloides.* Decaying leaf litter - humus layer? Large charc from heavy res.
547	1934	1116	6	0.0	Mod.	Low	No							all large charcoal from heavy res.

Total soil volume = 2814 Litres. Key: '-' 1 or 2; '+' ≤10; '++' 10-50; '+++' >50. gb. = glume base. Charcoal volume: high = >15ml; med = 5-15ml; low = <5ml. ID? = whether pieces are large enough for identification.

Table 77: Results from floating and scanning the I.A. area C bulk soil samples

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				count/L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
718	3458.1	1644	18	0.8	Mod.	Low	Yes	hulled barley emmer/spelt barley/wheat Indet. cereal frags.	3 1 11 ++	15	0 2		4 large Poaceae 1 *Rumex* sp. 1 indet. kernel	1 Poaceae culm node. Small flot.
720	3524.4	1642	2	0.0	Good	Low	No			0			2 *F. convolvulus* 1 A*nthemis/ Tripleurospermum* sp.	very small flot.
723	3574.2	1702	25	0.5	Good	Med.	Yes	hulled barley emmer/spelt cf. emmer cf. spelt barley/wheat Indet. cereal frags.	6 5 1 1 5 ++	13	0 7 0 6 0 0		4 large Poaceae 1 med. Poaceae 2 *F. convolvulus* 1 *Trif./Medicago* sp. 1 *Hyoscyamus niger* 3 *Chenopodium* sp. 3 *C. album* 2 *Aphanes/Alch.* 2 Indet. seed	
728	3569.3	1709	18	>2.8	Good	Low	Yes	hulled barley emmer/spelt ? free-threshing	+++	>50	++ glm bses		++ same range as in sample <723>	Grain rich sample, mostly barley. +++ cereal fragments.
729	3618.1	1721	25	1.0	Good	Low	Yes	hulled barley emmer/spelt Triticum sp. barley/wheat Indet. cereal frags.	2 4 2 5 11	24	+ g.b.	1 small Fabaceae	+	
730	3620.4	1718	15	2.0	Mod.	Low	No	hulled barley emmer/spelt barley/wheat Indet. large Poaceae Indet. cereal frags.	7 5 9 9 ++	30	0 1 0 0		4 large Poaceae 1 tiny Poaceae 2 *Rumex* sp. 2 *F. convolvulus* 1 *P. aviculare* 4 *Trif./Medicago* sp. 1 *Chenopodium* sp. 1 *Aphanes/Alch.* 1 Apiaceae kernel 2 Indet. seed	Ceciloides and Catholic snail species
731	3620.3	1718	15	1.7-3.3	Good	Low	Yes	hulled barley emmer/spelt	++	25-50	++ g.b.	1 *Vicia/ Lathyrus*	+++	same weed types as <730>. Bird bones. Catholic snails
733	3619.3	1718	15	1.7-3.3	Good	Low	Yes	hulled barley emmer/spelt	++	25-50	++ g.b.	- Fabaceae	+++	same weed types as <730>. Small bones. Catholic snails
734	3619.6	1718	18	3.3	Mod.	Med.	Yes	hulled barley emmer/spelt	*c.* 60	60	+ g.b.	1 Fabaceae	++	same weed types. Few small bones. Various snails

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
736	3630.1	1726	18	1.4-2.8	Good	Low	No	hulled barley emmer/spelt	++	25-50	+ g.b.		+++	same weed types. Possibly more chaff.
737	3631.1	1727	15	1.7-3.3	Good	Low	Yes	hulled barley emmer/spelt	++	25-50	+ g.b.		++	same weed types. 1 or 2 small bones. Various snails.
768	3621.3	1719	20	0.1	Poor	0ml.	No	hulled barley	1	1				very small flot. No charcoal.

Total soil volume = 204 Litres. Key: '-' 1 or 2; '+' ≤10; '++' 10-50; '+++' >50. g.b. = glume base. Charcoal volume: high = >15ml; med = 5-15ml; low = <5ml. ID? = whether pieces are large enough for identification.

Table 78: Results from floating and scanning the I.A. area A bulk soil samples

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L	vation	vol	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
1	566.1	149	32	0.1	Mod.	High	Yes	hulled barley Indet. lrg Poaceae	1 2	3		1 pulse, +++ *C.avellana*		Charcoal and Hazel-nut rich
2	633.2	183	25	0.0	Mod.	Low	No			0				very small flot
3	640.1	188	25	0.0	Good	Low	No			0			2 *C. album* 2 *Potentilla* cf. *argentea* 2 *Ranunculus b-a-r* kernel	
4	630.3	189	23	0.2	Good	Low	No	emmer / spelt emer/spelt/einkorn wheat / barley indet. cereal	1 0 1 2	4	3 5 0 0		14 seeds (*c*.6 species)	small piece of parenchyma: pulse?
5	638.3	189	15	0.1	Mod.	Low	Yes	emmer / spelt.	1	1			1 *Chenopodium* sp. 1 *P.* cf. *argentea* 1 *Agrostis* sp.	

Total soil volume = 204 Litres Key: '-' 1 or 2; '+' ≤10; '++' 10-50; '+++' >50. g.b. = glume base. Charcoal volume: high = >15ml; med = 5-15ml; low = <5ml. ID? = whether pieces are large enough for identification. All samples had rootlets and the blind burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula.*

Table 79: Results from floating and scanning the I.A. area B bulk soil samples

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Date	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L		vation	vol.	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
609	3069	1425	20	0.2	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp.	1 1 1	3				
610	3069.1	1425	15	0.1	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp.	1 1	2				
611	3069.1	1425	28	0.1	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. large indet. Poaceae	1 3	4		1 flax	4 Rumex sp.	<1mm not scanned
612	3069	1425	33	0.3	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum sp.* *Triticum aestivum sl.*	8 1	9			1 *Rumex* sp.	
613	3069	1425	15	0.1	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	indeterminate cereal	1	1			2 arable	
614	3069	1425	20	0.1	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	large indet. Poaceae	2	2			1 *A.cotula*	
616	3069.2	1425	1	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
617	3069.2	1425	3	0.7	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.* large indet. Poaceae	1 1	2				
618	3069.2	1425	4	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
619	3069.2	1425	6	0.3	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	hulled *Triticum* sp. indet. cereal	2	2	1 gb.		2 arable	
620	3069.2	1425	1	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
622	3069.3	1425	2	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
623	3069.3	1425	2	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
624	3069.3	1425	2	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
625	3069.3	1425	5	1.2	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl. indet. cereal*	1 2 3	6				
626	3069.3	1425	3	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
627	3069.3	1425	2	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
628	3069.3	1425	2	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				only a little charcoal
615	3072	1440	75	0.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.*	1	1				
629	3072.1	1440	29	0.4	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp.	11	11		1 cf. pea, 1 h.nut frag.	6 arable	weed seeds include 1 sedge.
630	3072.1	1440	25	0.3	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	*T. aestivum sl.* *Triticum spelta* indet. cereal	0 0 8	8	1 1 gb. 0	1 hazel nut shell frag.	12 arable	about 8 seeds are wild grasses
631	3072.2	1440	10	0.6	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	indet. cereal	6	6			4 arable	

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Date	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L		vation	vol.	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
632	3072.2	1440	28	0.5	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	4 10	14		1 flax	11 arable	1 Poaceae culm node
633	3072.2	1440	14	0.5	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal indet. large Poaceae	4 3	7			6 arable	1 seed is *C.mariscus*
634	3072.2	1440	18	0.8	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	2 13	15			5 arable	
635	3122.4	1480	10	0.3	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	1 2	3				
636	3122.4	1480	12	0.4	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H.vulgare sl.*	5	5	1?	2 flax	4 arable	
637	3122.4	1480	15	0.1	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.*	2	2	1	1 cf. flax	6 arable	1 hazel-nut frag. 1 thin Poaceae culm
638	3122.4	1480	14	0.4	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. indet cereal large indet. Poaceae	3 1 2	6		1 cf. flax	7 arable	1 root node
639	3122.4	1480	10	0.2	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	indeterminate cereal	2	2		4 flax	5 arable	*Rumex* and 1 chenopod
640	3122.4	1480	13	0.3	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	*H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	2 2	4		1 flax	4 arable	6 indeterminate seeds
643	3157.1	1494	12	0.1	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	indet. cereal	1	1			2 arable	
644	3158.1	1494	8	0.3	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal	2	2			2 arable	a few vitrified blobs
645	3159.1	1494	18	0.3	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.* indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	2 3 1	6		1 pea, 1 Hazel nut shell frag.	1	
646	3160.1	1494	26	0.3	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum sp.* *Triticum aestivum sl. sl.* *Indet. cereal*	2 2 4	8			3 arable	
647	3161.1	1494	12	0.2	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.* large indet. Poaceae	1 1	2			2 arable	1 small Poaceae node
648	3162.1	1494	18	0.3	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* *T.aestivum sl.* large indet. Poaceae	1 1 4	6				a few vitrified blobs
600	3043.1	1400	25	1.7	LS	Poor	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum sp.* *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl. sl.*	33 6 4	43		1 pulse	3 arable	+++ <2mm cereal fragments. few small bones.
601	3045.2	1400	25	2.0	LS	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.*	>50	50			>68 arable	++ <2mm grain frags. few fish scales. <1mm not scanned
602	3043.4	1400	8	1.6	LS	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum sp.* *H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.*	3 2 8	13	1		1 arable	some <2mm cereal fragments.

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Date	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L		vation	vol.	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
603	3044.4	1400	6	4.3	LS	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp.	17 5 4	26		1 pulse	2 arable	some <2mm cereal fragments. lots of small bones
604	3042.4	1400	10	1.1	LS	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp.	5 3 3	11		1 pulse	1 *A.cotula*	some small bones
605	3045.4	1400	10	1.8	LS	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp.	12 4 2	18			3 *Rumex*.sp	lots of small bones
606	3008.1	1405	8	0.4	Saxon	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Triticum aestivum sl.*	1 2	3				and 5 cereal fragments
607	3052.1	1426	18	1.3	Saxon	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.*	16 3 5	24			7 arable	++ <2mm cereal frags. some small bones. Rye? <1mm not scanned
608	3058.1	1405	13	0.8	Saxon	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.*	5 3 2	10				<1mm not scanned
649	3148.2	1423	20	>2	MS	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum* sp. & *Triticum* sp.	>50	>50	2?		8 arable	+++ <2mm grain frags. 1 culm node. <2mm fraction sorted
650	3244.1	1507	3	0.3	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	*T. aestivum sl.*	1	1				
651	3149.1	1423	16	1.9	E/MS	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum & Triticum*	31	31			4 arable	++ <2mm grain fragments
652	3152.3	1423	16	1.1	E/MS	Poor	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum & Triticum*	18	18			1 Rumex	+ <2mm cereal grain frags.
653	3270.1	1522	15	0.8	E/MS	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Triticum aestivum sl.* Indet. cereal indet large Poaceae	1 3 7 1	12				++ <2mm grain fragments
657	3295.1	1545	20	0.2	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	*T. aestivum sl.* *Secale cereale ?*	2 1	3			2 arable	
658	3303.1	1545	1	4.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal indet. large Poaceae	1 3	4				very small flot
722	3577.4	1699	25	0.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal	1	1				tiny flot; almost no charcoal
724	3577.6	1699	25	>2	Saxon	Mod.	Low	Yes	mostly barley	>50	50	+ spelt		+++ mostly grasses	frequent small bones. almost pure grain. +++ grain fragments
836	3666.6	1699	3	7.3	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp. *Triticum/Secale* sp. indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	1 5 1 1 10 4	22	0 0 1 gb. 0 0 0		2 grasses	small flot but almost all grain and grain fragments (++)

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Date	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L		vation	vol.	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
837	3607.6	1699	8	6.6	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp. *Triticum/Secale* sp. indet. cereal	9 8 5 1 30	53	0 1 1 gb. 0 0		26 arable (23 grasses)	and 3 spelt glume bases. +++ <2mm grain frags. more cereal than charcoal
839	3676.8	1699	30	1.3	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	Hordeum/Triticum sp. Hordeum vulgare sl. Triticum sp. indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	4 7 6 17 4	38	0 0 1 0 0		10 arable (8 grasses)	+++ <2mm grain frags. more cereal than charcoal
840	3676.6	1699	10	12.2	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *T. spelta* L. *Triticum* sp. *Triticum/Secale* sp. indet. cereal Large indet. Poaceae	19 19 5 8 2 66 3	122	0 0 2 2 gb. 0 0 0		39 arable (39 grasses)	few small bones. More grain than charcoal
841	3666.8	1699	27	0.5	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	3 6 3 2	14			3 & 1 *Arhenatherum* bulb frag.	few vitrified pieces. Molluscs.
842	3608.6	1699	33	1.3	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *T. spelta* L. indet. cereal	10 13 2 19	44	0 0 0 2		18 arable (16 grasses)	+++ <2mm grain frags. More grain than charcoal
742	3577.1	1699	8	0.3	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	large indet. Poaceae	2	2			1	Polygonaceae. snail rich: *Trichia*
695	3399.2	1605	14	0.1	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp.	1	1				
696	3400.2	1606	20	1.3	E/MS	Poor	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.* indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	5 3 9 8	25			1 *Vicia/ Lathyrus*	
725	3558.1	1595	18	1.8	E/MS	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum & Triticum*	32	32		1 pulse		++ <2mm cereal grain frags.
726	3558.3	1595	19	1.0	E/MS	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum & Triticum*	19	19			4 arable	<1mm fraction not sorted
727	3557.4	1595	20	0.7	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.* indet. cereal	3 3 2 6	14			1 arable	
739	3611.4	1595	20	0.7	E/MS	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Triticum* sp. indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	3 4 6 1	14			1 *A.cotula*	+ <2mm grain fragments

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Date	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L		vation	vol.	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
740	3613.5	1595	15	0.7	E/MS	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	1 3 5 1	10		2 pulses		a little vitrified charcoal
741	3652.1	1737	6	2.3	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* *Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Triticum aestivum sl.* Indet. cereal frags. indet large Poaceae	2 1 2 6 3	14				few vitrified charcoal
775	3695.1	1752	15	2.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.* *Triticum* sp. indet. cereal	5 4 6 2 13	30		1 pulse	2 arable	
776	3693.1	1750	5	2.4	Saxon	Poor	Low	Yes	*Hordeum vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.* *Triticum* sp. indet. cereal	2 3 1 6	12		1 pulse		
777	3694.1	1751	5	3.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*Triticum* sp. cf. *Hordeum* sp. indet. cereal	2 1 12	15				very little charcoal
672	3314.2	1551	10	0.5	Saxon	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*H.vulgare sl.* *Secale cereale*? indet. cereal	3 1 1	5				
673	3320.1	1559	33	0.0	Saxon	Good	very large	Yes			0				Huge flot (c.2L) of pure flaky charcoal
674	3327.2	1564	10	>5	Saxon	Poor	large	Yes	*Hordeum* & *Triticum*, maybe *Avena* & *Secale*	>50	50	+		++ mostly grasses	grains heavily puffed and distorted. LOADS of frags.
691	3392.1	1601	12	0.5	Saxon	Mod.	large	Yes	*Hordeum vulgare sl.*	6	6			+	flot mostly charcoal
721	3552.1	1683	8	0.1	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	indet. cereal	1	1			1	*Cladium mariscus*
738	3585.4	1705	5	1.2	Saxon	Mod.	Low	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* indet. cereal indet. large Poaceae	1 1 3 1	6	1 emmer/ spelt g.base		3 (incl. *Thalictrum*)	almost no charcoal
750	3681.1	1688	5	1.2	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	cf. *Secale cereale* *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. Indet. cereal large Indet. Poaceae	1 2 1 2	6				
751	3682.1	1685	3	0.0	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.*		0	1			very little charcoal
752	3683.1	1659	4	0.5	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*T. aestivum sl.* indet.	1 1	2				small flot

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Date	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L		vation	vol.	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
									cereal						
754	3684.1	1657	15	0.3	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	1 3	4			4 (incl. 1 vicia/lathyrus/pisum). Very little charcoal	
755	3685.2	1658	4	1.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal indet. large Poaceae	2 2	4				small flot
756	3685.1	1658	20	0.2	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	1 1 2	4			4 large grass, 1 small *Vicia/Lathyrus*. Very little charcoal. - <2mm cereal frags.	
758	3686.4	1744	15	0.2	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*T. aestivum sl.* indet. cereal	1 2	3				very little charcoal
759	3686.1	1744	3	0.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No			0				very little charcoal
763	3688.3	1660	5	0.8	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	2 2	4				very little charcoal
766	3689.1	1555	5	0.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No			0				very little charcoal
767	3669.1	1746	2	0.5	Saxon	Mod.	Low	?	cf. *Hordeum* sp.	1	1				small flot but all charcoal
769	3411.2	1614	15	0.7	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*Secale cereale* cf. *S. cereale* Indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	1 2 6 2	11				+ <2mm cereal grain fragments
770	3411.1	1614	12	1.2	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp. Indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	3 1 8 2	14	1 spelt g. base		8 arable (1 *A.cotula*)	+ <2mm cereal grain fragments
771	3702.4	1613	3	0.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No			0				very little charcoal
772	3702.1	1613	12	0.3	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*Triticum* sp. *H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal large indet. Poaceae	1 1 1 1	4	1 gb. 0 0 0		1 grass	
773	3702.2	1612	2	0.5	Saxon	Poor	Low	Yes	indet. cereal	1	1				very little charcoal
774	3701.1	1612	5	0.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No			0				very little charcoal
778	3414.1	1615	15	0.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No			0				
779	3413.2	1615	8	0.1	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal	1	1				very little charcoal
780	3414.3	1615	6	0.2	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal	1	1				very little charcoal
814	3706.1	1556	15	0.3	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Avena* sp. Indet. cereal	1 1 2	4			2 large grasses	very little charcoal
815	3707.1	1556	15	0.3	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* *Triticum* sp. *Triticum/Secale* sp.	1 1 2	4				very little charcoal
816	3708.1	1556	14	1.2	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *Triticum aestivum sl.*	1 2 1 2 4 7	17			3 arable	very little charcoal

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Date	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L		vation	vol.	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
									Triticum sp. *Triticum/Secale* sp. indet. cereal						
820	3712.4	1611	12	0.1	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal	1	1				very little charcoal
822	3715.1	1610	10	0.1	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	indet. cereal	1	1		1 pulse	1 grass	very little charcoal
823	3716.1	1610	15	0.3	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* cf. *T. spelta* Indet. large Poaceae	2 1 2	5			1	very little charcoal
824	3718.1	1609	16	0.3	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* *Triticum/Hordeum sl.*	1 3	4			2 grasses	vitrified charcoal
830	3724.4	1696	10	0.4	Saxon	Mod.	Low	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.*	4	4				Very little charcoal
831	3725.1	1683	12	0.1	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	Indet. cereal	1	1		cf. Lentil 1	4 arable	
832	3726.1	1683	13	0.9	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.* *Secale cereale* *Triticum /Hordeum* sp. Indet. cereal large indet Poaceae	4 1 2 3 2	12		1 hazel nut shell frag.	2 arable (1 *A.cotula*)	+ <2mm cereal grain fragments
833	3727.1	1683	15	0.3	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*Triticum* sp. Indet. cereal	1 3	4				
835	3729.1	1683	10	0.8	Saxon	Poor	Low	No	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	2 2 4	8			2 grasses	very little charcoal, all <2mm
838	3419.1	1610	5	0.2	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*H. vulgare sl.*	1	1			1 (Poa sp.)	few vitrified charcoal
843	3738.6	1564	25	>2	Saxon	Mod.	large	Yes	Barley, wheat, rye	>50	>50		+ pulses	+ arable	very rich, mainly barley
844	3738.2	1564	0.2	15.0	Saxon	Mod.	Low	No	*H.vulgare sl.* Indet. cereal Large indet. Poaceae	1 1 1	3			1 *Eleocharis* sp.	fine charcoal
845	3739.3	1559	0.2	0.0	Saxon	Poor	Low	No			0				very little charcoal
846	3739.1+ 2	1559	25	6.7	Saxon	Mod.	Med.	Yes	*Hordeum/Triticum* sp. *Hordeum vulgare sl.* *T. aestivum sl.* *Triticum* sp. *Triticum/Secale* sp. *Secale cereale* indet. cereal Large indet. Poaceae	4 47 5 5 8 4 73 21	167		9 pulses 3 small (wild?) *Avena* sp.	10	+++ <2mm grain fragments. sorted
687	3345.3	1577	12	4.0	Saxon	Poor	large	Yes	*H. vulgare sl.* *T.aestivum sl.* *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. Cereal indet. large indet. Poaceae	12 5 9 12 10	48		2 hazel nut shell frags.	1 *C.monogyna* 1 *Trif./Medic.* 1 small grass 1 indet.	flot mostly charcoal. ++ <2mm cereal grain fragments
692	3389.1	1599	12	0.3	E/MS	Poor	Low	Yes	*H.vulgare sl.* indet. cereal	2 1	3				

Sple	Ctext	Ftr	V (L)	grain	Date	Preser-	Charcoal		Cereal				Other	'Weed'	Other
				per L		vation	vol.	ID?	Type	Grain	total g.	Chaff	crop	seeds	
693	3390.2	1600	2	0.0	E/MS	Poor	Low	No			0				
694	3390.3	1600	1	0.0	E/MS	Good	Low	No			0				thin flaky charcoal and Poaceae culm nodes

Total soil volume = 1547.4 Litres Key: '-' 1 or 2; '+' ≤10; '++' 10-50; '+++' >50. g.b. = glume base. Charcoal volume: high = >15ml; med = 5-15ml; low = <5ml. ID? = whether pieces are large enough for identification.

Table 80: Results from floating and scanning the Anglo-Saxon baulk samples

Appendix 4: Pollen Percentages *S. Boreham*

	Saxon well	Saxon floor	Iron Age pit	
Monolith	744	747	535	
Feature	1734	1699	566	
	3648	3577	1277	
Context	745	3577.6	1277.4	1277.3
Sub-sample	11cm	18cm	36cm	43cm
Trees & Shrubs				
Corylus	6.6			
Herbs				
Poaceae	29.5			
Cereals	6.6			
Cyperaceae	1.6			
Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.	6.6			
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.	9.8			
Chenopodiaceae	3.3			
Brassicaceae	4.9			
Plantago lanceolata	4.9	barren	barren	barren
Rumex	1.6			
Urtica	4.9			
Apiaceae	1.6			
Lower plants				
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.	18.0			
Aquatics				
Typha latifolia	1.6			
Sum trees	0.0			
Sum shrubs	6.6			
Sum herbs	75.4			
Sum spores	18.0			
Main Sum	61			
Concentration (grains per ml)	11061	<1052	<1052	<1052

Table 81: Pollen sample reports

Appendix 5: Soil analysis of a possible Iron Age structure *L. Burgchardt and C. French*

The possible Iron Age 'rectilinear structure' provided the opportunity to use geoarchaeological techniques to enhance and verify its interpretation, as well as to test the efficacy of these approaches. A selection of soil micromorphological, physical and geo-chemical analyses (including pH, magnetic susceptibility, phosphate analysis) have been applied to the soils of the rectilinear structure in order to determine the structure's preservation and the presence or absence of anthropogenic features.

Micromorphological and geochemical analyses are a way of identifying human activities that leave behind trace changes to the soils in occupation layers (Courty *et al.* 1989; Goldberg 1992; O'Connor and Evans 2005; Goldberg and Macphail 2006). It is minimally invasive to the archaeological site, but can give many details about the preservation conditions and possible activities that altered an archaeological site. The rectilinear structure was excavated in alternate meter squares. After 50% of the structure had been excavated to conjectured occupation level in a 'checkerboard' pattern, bulk samples of approximately 100g of soil were collected from every other meter square. In addition, three thin section profiles were collected from the exposed soil profiles. The locations of the soil block and bulk sampling sites used in this study are illustrated in Figure 39.

The small bulk samples were prepared then tested for pH, magnetic susceptibility and phosphate (PO_4^{3-}) content according to protocols developed in the Physical Geography Laboratories, Department of Geography at Cambridge (www.geog.cam.ac.uk/facilities/ laboratories/techniques/psd.html). The block samples were made into thin sections (after Murphy 1986) and described using the terminology of Bullock *et al.* (1985) and Stoops (2003).

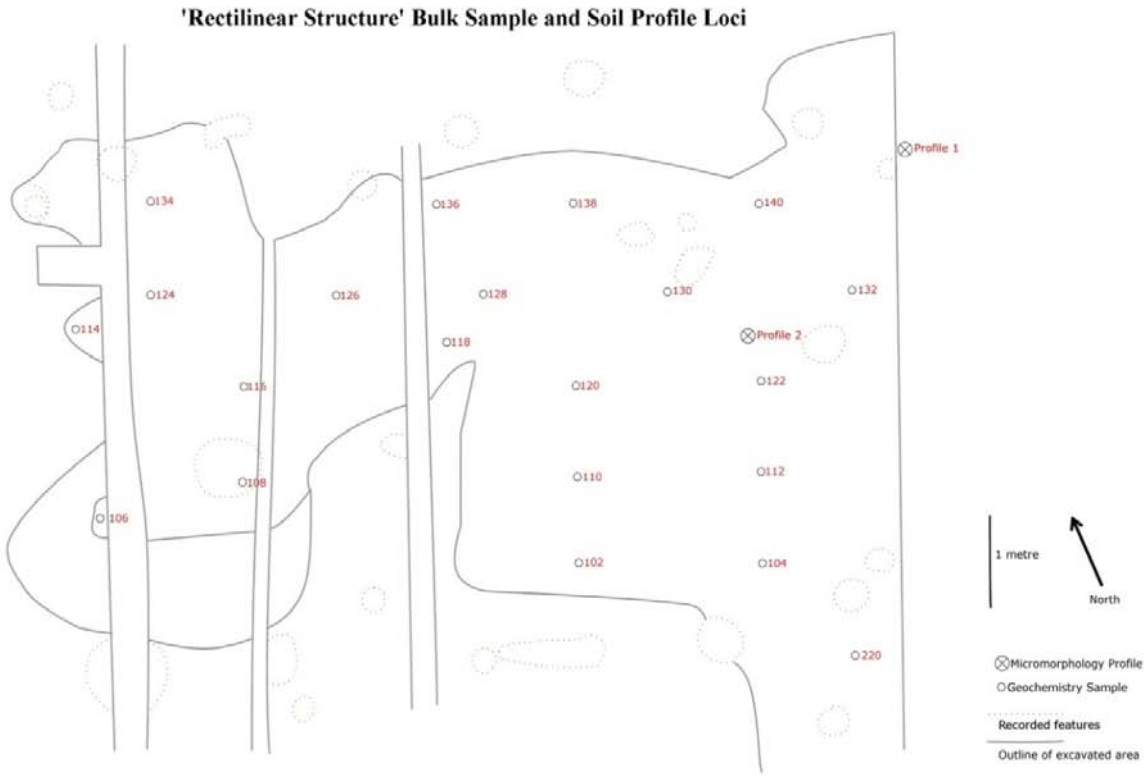


Figure 39: Schematic of the 'rectilinear structure' depicts the loci of the bulk sample and soil profile sampling

pH Test

pH is a measure of hydrogen ion concentration, and in practice, this relates to the acidity or alkalinity of a substance (O'Connor and Evans, 2005; Pollard *et al*. 2007). It can reflect both the condition and preservation conditions of the site, and also localised conditions, variable even within a single soil profile. 10 grams of each of the bulk samples taken from the rectilinear structure were mixed with 25ml of distilled water. A portable Jenway pH probe was inserted into the solution and three readings were taken and averaged.

Although only a subset of the bulk samples was tested, there was little variation in the pH of the soil profile. All of the samples were neutral to slightly alkaline, with 7.3 as the average p). Soil conditions such as these are very susceptible to biological interference and organic decomposition, and therefore will have negatively affected the preservation of the rectilinear structure. Indeed the reddish brown to brown hues of the soil colours indicate both humification of the organic component of the soil and generally oxidising conditions.

Magnetic susceptibility

Low frequency mass-specific magnetic susceptibility (or χ) measures the strength of magnetism present in oxides and hydroxides within a soil. Levels of magnetic susceptibility are enhanced when soils are subjected to burning and/or trampling, or when topsoils undergo oxidation and reduction processes (Crowther 2003). Such processes may be the result of fertilisation, a fluctuating groundwater table, or other human activities (Dalan and Banerjee 1998). Magnetic susceptibility is also affected by the amount of iron available in a soil, which in turn reflects larger pedogenic processes and can indicate the content of the geological parent material (Crowther 2003). From an archaeological research perspective, magnetic susceptibility is most significant because of its relationship to burning events, as many common cultural activities from the ancient past made use of fire (O'Connor and Evans 2005). Magnetic susceptibility analysis also provides essential information about the preservation of archaeological soils.

Magnetic susceptibility of the rectilinear structure was measured using the Bartington Instruments MS3 magnetic susceptibility meter. Soil from each of the air-dried and 2mm-sieved bulk samples collected from the site was placed in specialised magnetically-neutral containers designed for the Bartington instrument. Measurements were produced in SI units.

Overall, the magnetic susceptibility readings from the rectilinear structure showed very little enhancement. Other excavations in East Anglia, such as at Maxey and Over, Cambridgeshire, considered a measurement of 150-200 SI/kg x 10^{-8} to be significantly enhanced (Pryor and French 1985; French 2010). Only one of the bulk samples, 108, which came from one of the features within the structure, showed a slightly higher level of enhancement. However, the levels of enhancement within the structure at Trumpington meadows did not approach levels of significance.

The edges of the rectilinear structure seemed, broadly, more enhanced than the centre of the structure. However, the lack of a generally increased magnetic susceptibility suggests relatively little burning activity took place within the rectilinear structure, or indeed trampling, weathering and exposure of an old land surface. This result may indicate that the structure was only occupied briefly, and/or perhaps not as a domestic space. However, the relatively increased magnetic susceptibility around the edges of the structure might reflect the sweeping of hearth debris to the outer edges of the structure, and/or oxidation processes occurring as the result of a fluctuating groundwater table.

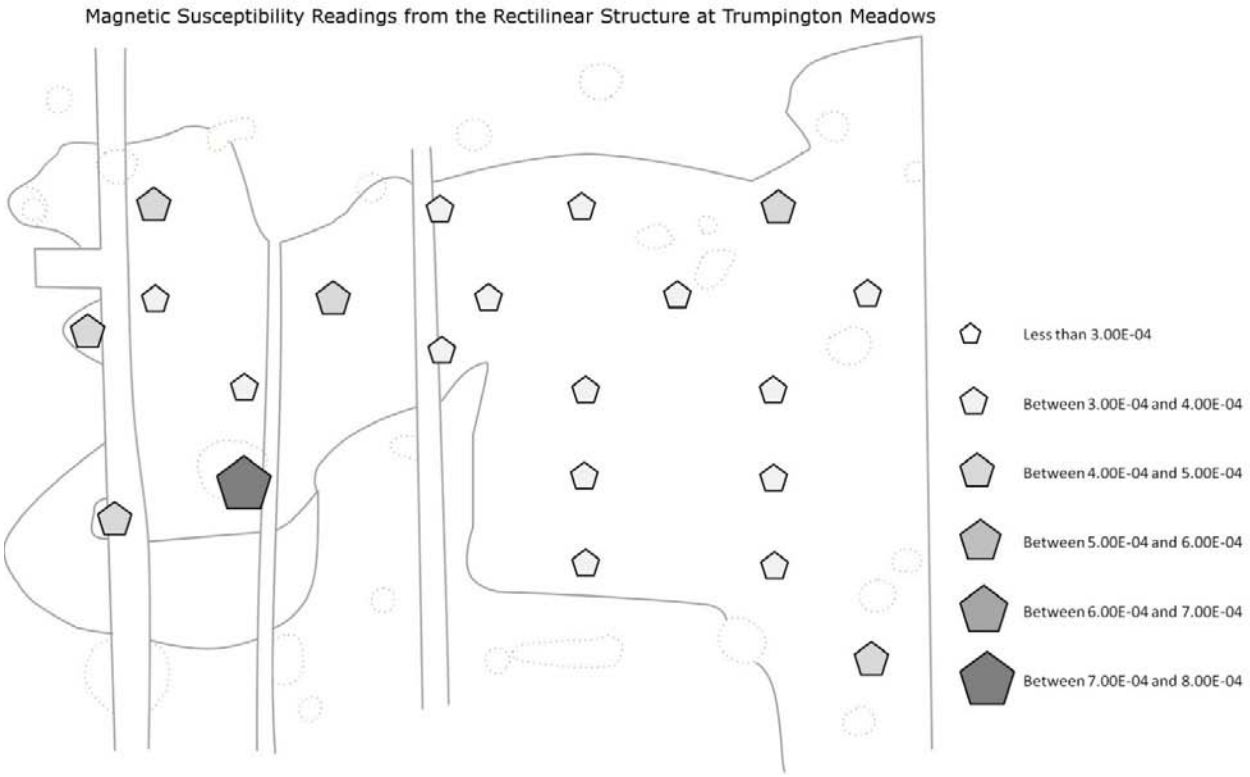


Figure 40: Schematic representing the spatial patterning of the magnetic susceptibility readings within the 'rectilinear structure'; only slight levels of enhancement present, with more enhancement around features that were recognised during excavation (mostly as post-holes)

Phosphate analysis

Phosphate (PO_3^{-4}) detection is commonly used in geochemical investigations because phosphorus is readily found in nearly all environments (Proudfoot 1976) and because high phosphate levels are typically a strong indication of past human presence in a landscape (O'Connor and Evans 2005). There are both organic and inorganic sources of phosphorus, with household and food waste, plant remains, and decaying bodies contribute to the organic component, whereas faeces, urine, and carbon/ash contribute to the inorganic faction (Proudfoot 1976). Clays and limestones will be more enhanced in phosphorus than sandy soils (Catt and Weir 1976). The soil's pH and the presence of other mineral components within a soil also contribute to the fixation of phosphates within the fabric, while leaching and oxidation acidification will decrease the level of phosphorus enrichment (Eidt 1973).

Although significantly enhanced phosphate readings point to the past human occupation of a landscape, the level of enhancement varies from site to site. This and the difficulty of producing precise, replicable results while using the most common and cost effective forms of analysis, show that this method is best used in conjunction with other analytical techniques (Crowther 1997; O'Connor and Evans 2005).

One gram of each of the prepared <2mm soil samples was added to 100ml of distilled water, filtered and 10ml of the filtered component was then added to a cuvette. After calibration, molybdate reagents were added and the contents of the cuvette were analysed using a Jenway colorimeter. Results were reported in mg/l of phosphate (Crowther 1997; Eidt 1973).

Other phosphate analyses of East Anglian river terrace gravels and other soils have shown that a phosphate level of more than 100 mg P/100g is significant (Pryor and French 1985; French 2010). The phosphate survey at Trumpington Meadows did not reflect similar levels of enhancement. Indeed there was a lack of evidence to suggest activities such as burning and hearths, household refuse, or dung/lime deposits. It is possible, however, that high oxidation levels at the site contributed to a loss in phosphate content in the soils over time. There is no obvious patterning to the regions that are more greatly enhanced with phosphates (Figure 42).

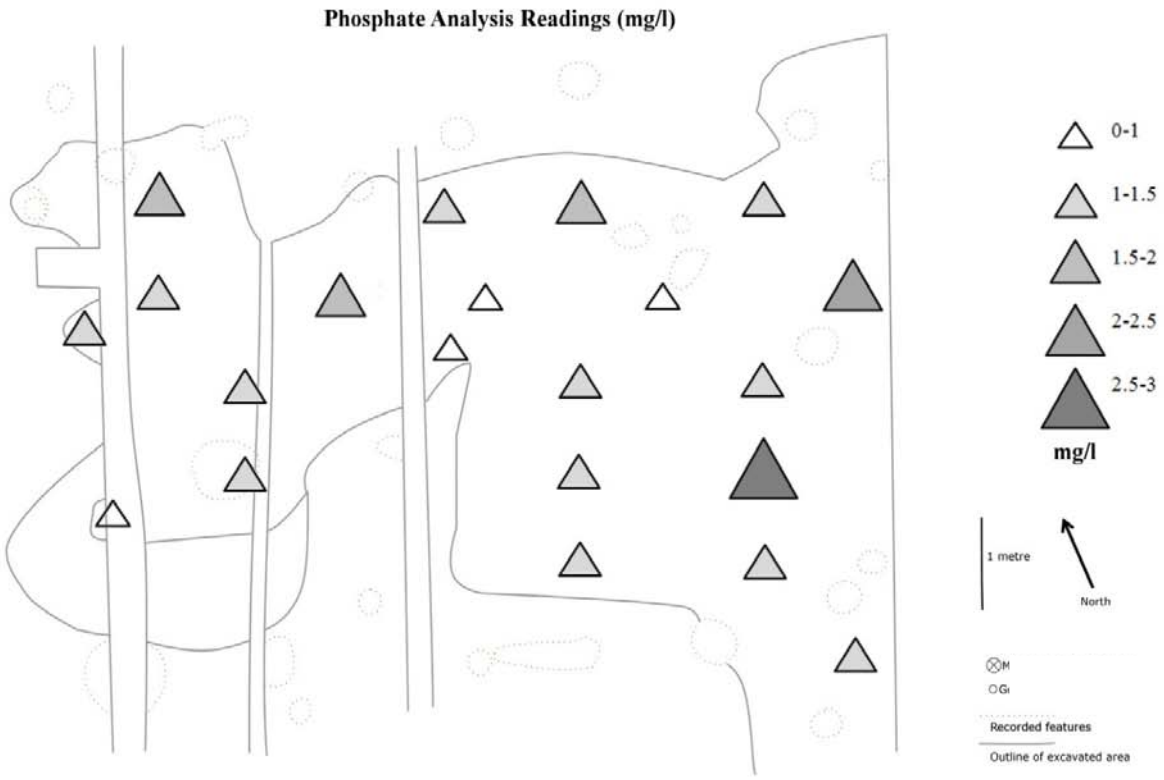


Figure 41: Schematic depicting the levels of phosphate enhancement within the rectilinear structure

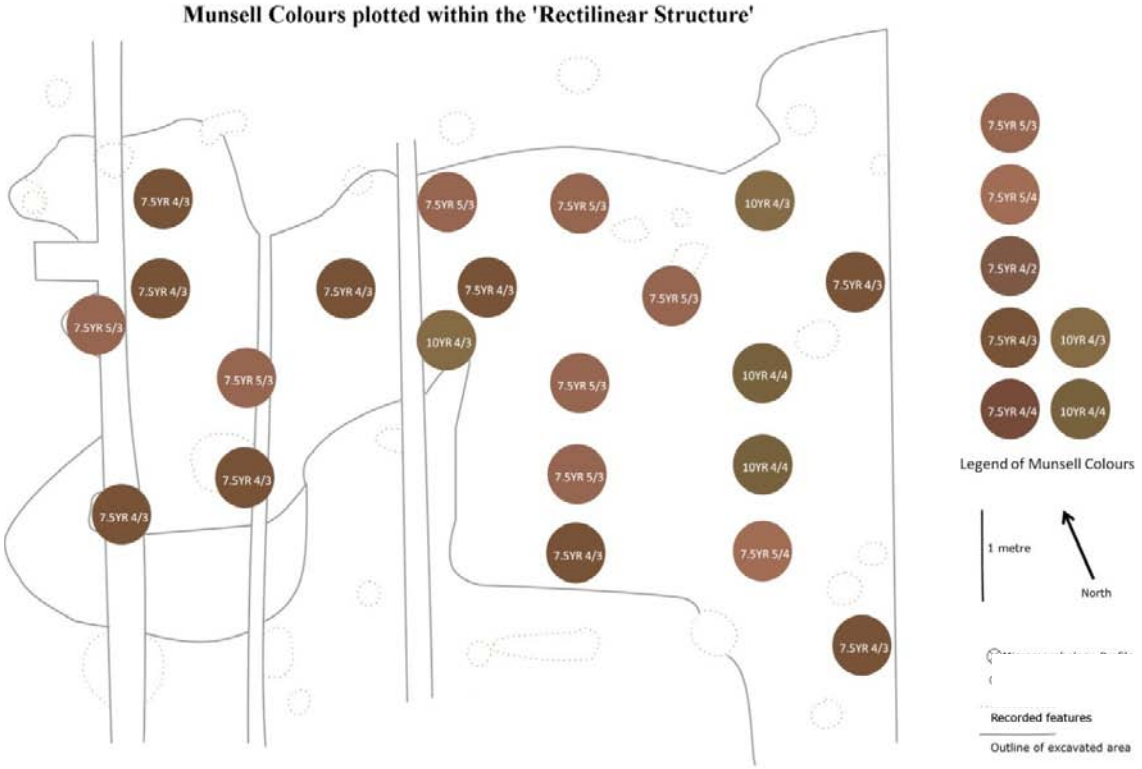


Figure 42: Schematic of the colour distribution within the rectilinear structure shows little evidence of patterning

Soil micromorphology

The methods of soil analysis enumerated above can illuminate many details about the current and past conditions of a landscape, but have certain limitations. The primary limitation of these techniques is that bulk samples are restricted to a single stratigraphic context. Thus, they cannot provide fine-scale descriptions about the order in which events took place, nor are they particularly descriptive in determining the "pedogenic, geologic or anthropogenic events" that resulted in such conditions (Goldberg 1992: 145). Soil micromorphology is unique in that it can capture the condition of a soil across multiple statigraphic boundaries (O'Connor and Evans 2005), and it has been shown to effectively confirm other hypotheses about the condition and evolution of archaeological soils and contexts (French 2003; Lewis 1998).

Five soil samples were taken from two soil profiles, both within (Profile 2, samples 343/1 &/2) and on one outer edge (Profile 1, samples 337-339) of the area considered to have been impacted by human occupation (Figure 39).

Profile 1 from the edge of the structure exhibited a shallow, probably truncated, A horizon and a B horizon. The entirety of the profile was a reddish brown sandy clay loam with common dusty clay in the groundmass, and a minor micro-charcoal component. However, there are regions in the groundmass that appear to be iron-impregnated 'relic zones' of pure clay, and there are rare signs of micro-lamination in the clay coatings of the sand grains. The humic staining that lends the soil its reddish brown colour becomes stronger lower down-profile, especially in sample 339. Amorphous sesquioxides and iron nodules are present throughout. $CaCO_3$ became incorporated into the groundmass through occasional root replacement and sparite crystals. There are also faint signs of pedological organisation within the soil structure, bioturbation by worms, and loose soil infill in the structural vughs (Tables 82 and 83).

Profile 2 came from within the eastern half of the structure, and shared its characteristics with Profile 1. It had a somewhat more noticeable micro-charcoal component than Profile 1, and somewhat stronger humic staining. Most of Profile 2 is a truncated B horizon, topped by what remains of the A horizon (2-3cm).

Profile	Major features	Main fabric	Micromorphology sample number	Minor features	Interpretation
Profile 1	Amorphous iron, $CaCO_3$, dusty clay coatings of sand grains, well-sorted organic clay component, micro-charcoal	Sandy clay loam	Top **337** (A Horizon, B Horizon)	Replacement of roots with sparite $CaCO_3$, minor silt-sized micrites in the fine groundmass	Brown earth with hints of better past soil formation (organic clay, brown forest earth?); later disturbed by bioturbation and fluctuating water table (as seen by amorphous Fe and $CaCO_3$; dusty clay the result of illuvial flow; middle plate most likely contemporaneous with Iron Age occupation, as it has the most enhanced soil chemistry (see Appendix 6)
			Middle **338** (B Horizon)	Plant cell structure evident, pure to dusty micro-lamination on sand grains, sesquioxide nodules present	
			Bottom **339** (B Horizon)	Increased sorting towards bottom of profile, pellety groundmass points to bioturbation, weakly reticulate, sesquioxide nodules present	

Profile	Major features	Main fabric	Micromorphology sample number	Minor features	Interpretation
Profile 2	Amorphous iron, $CaCO_3$, dusty clay coatings of sand grains, well-sorted organic clay component, micro-charcoal	Sandy clay loam	Top **343/1** (A Horizon, B Horizon)	Bioturbation resulting in increased sorting more prevalent in the bottom half of this slide, some lamination on sand grains	Brown earth with significant disturbance, as indicated by bioturbation, silt-sized micrites, amorphous Fe; 'relic zones' also indicate the presence of better soil formation in the past; severely truncated B horizon was strongly influenced by illuvial flow (clay coatings, dusty features)
			Bottom **343/2** (B Horizon)	Occasionally-laminated clay coatings on sand grains, sesquioxide nodules present; sparite crystals in the infill	

Table 82: Abbreviated descriptions of the five micromorphology plates from the 'rectilinear structure'

The soil profiles at Trumpington Meadows are fairly typical of sandy clay loams developed on river gravel terraces (French and Heathcote 2003). The soils from the rectilinear structure reflect their presence on the First Terrace of the River Cam more than any cultural enhancement. A constantly fluctuating groundwater table resulted in $CaCO_3$ plant cell replacement and micritic sparite crystals, as well as amorphous sesquioxide staining and iron nodules. The illuvial sequence created clays that varied from pure 'relic zones' of organised clay in the groundmass that could indicate a former argillic B (or Bt) horizon of a brown earth and past forest cover (Bullock and Murphy 1979; Fedoroff 1968; McKeague 1983). More commonly, there was dusty/dirty clay coatings associated with disturbance of the soil profile (Macphail *et al*. 1990; Slager and van de Wetering 1977). Subsequently this soil has been much affected by bioturbation associated with earthworm activity and aeration. Although there were hints of micro-charcoal, there was a general lack of anthropogenic features and clusions. Thus these soil profiles reflect a disturbed soil with little evidence of occupation.

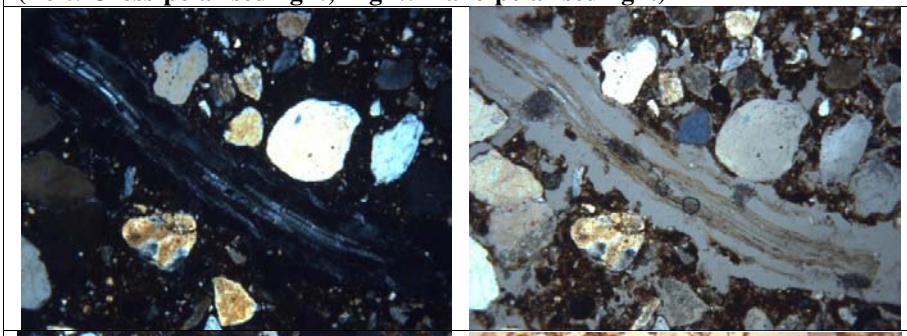
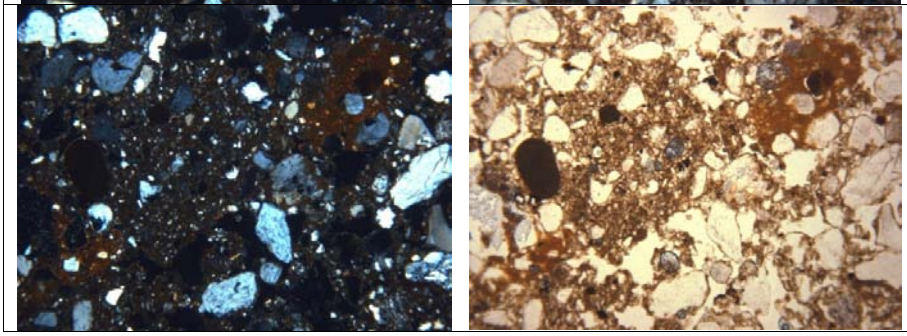
Table of Photos from Micromorphological Plates (Left: Cross-polarised light; Right: Plane-polarised light)	**Plate Number and Description**
	Plate 337 Root channel (4x magnification)
	Plate 339 Relic clay, iron nodules (4x magnification)

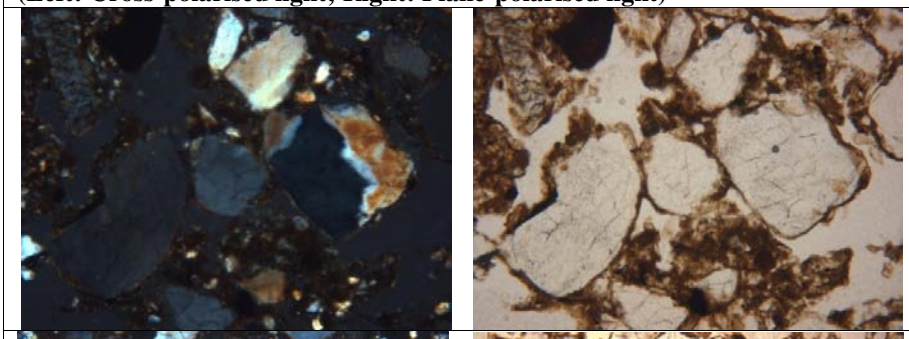
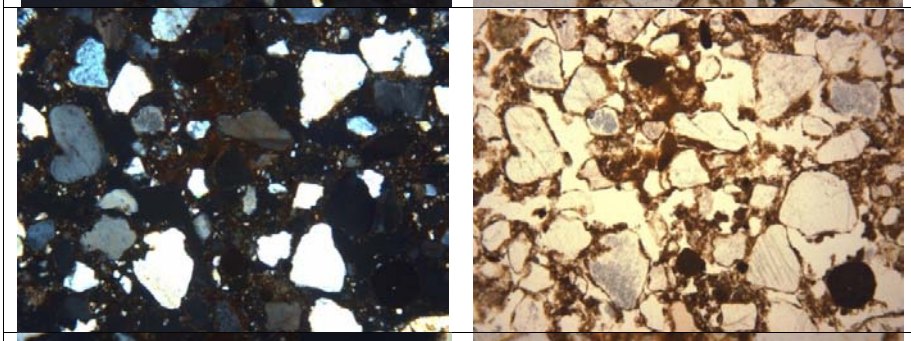
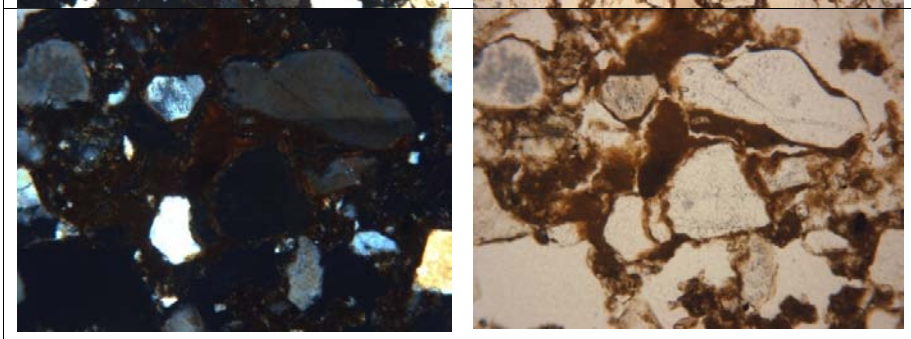
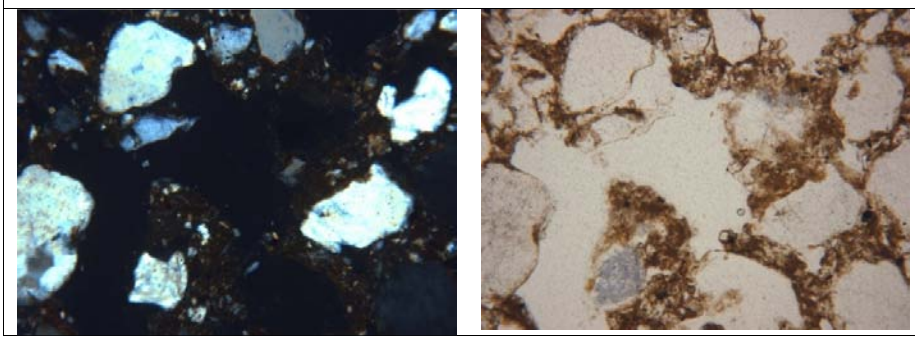
Table of Photos from Micromorphological Plates (Left: Cross-polarised light; Right: Plane-polarised light)	Plate Number and Description
	Plate 339 Faint micro-lamination; clay coatings on sand grains (10x magnification)
	Plate 343/1 Relic soil, iron nodules, clay coatings on sand grains (4x magnification)
	Plate 343/1 Relic soil captured by Fe impregnation; purer clays than elsewhere in the fabric (10x magnification)
	Plate 343/1 Sparite crystals in voids (10x magnification)

Table 83: Thin section features

Overall, the physical, geo-chemical and thin section analyses from the rectilinear structure at Trumpington Meadows show relatively little enhancement consequent upon human occupation, set against a background of conditions that led to poor preservation conditions. In terms of human occupation during the Iron Age, there is limited evidence of landscape change from a vegetated, perhaps once wooded, soil to a cleared and disturbed soil, possibly with some limited burning. But the buried soil associated with the structure has been much disturbed in the past and has been affected by a fluctuating groundwater table and more recently truncation probably associated with modern agriculture.

Appendix 6: Glass *V. Herring*

A total of 38 small fragments of glass were collected from the three areas of excavation at Trumpington Meadows in 2010 representing a minimum of 13 vessels, 6 fragments of modern window glass and 7 very small non diagnostic shards. The 2011 investigations produced 5 fragments of vessel glass from a minimum of 3 vessels. The assemblage as a whole is extremely fragmentary and unremarkable consisting, with the exception of Area A, almost entirely of intrusive early modern material.

Area A

The majority of the glass from Area A was collected from within features dated to the Saxon period, and with the exception of one intrusive post medieval utility bottle fragment in ditch F.1510, was conceivably all of late Roman or Saxon origin. However, the fragments were so small as to provide little if any diagnostic information. Sunken Featured Building F.11423 produced the largest quantity of glass in this area with a minimum of three vessels represented. Two fragments of no more than 2mm in size were completely non diagnostic while the remaining three pieces were identified only as vessel glass, the form and function unclear. Of particular interest was a rim fragment, 14 x13mm and 2mm thick, olive green in colour with a slightly thickened rim and white, marvered, horizontal trails 0.5mm thick at 2mm intervals. This fragment possibly represents a bowl like vessel with similar characteristics to a 5th-6th century bowl, light olive green with white trail below the rim and above the base, found in a cemetery at Manor Farm, East Shefford, Berks (Evison, 2008).

Two fragments of blue/green glass are of possible Roman origin but again are too fragmentary to provide any diagnostic information. A blue/green body shard, 33x13mm and 4mm thick, with wear pattern on one surface was collected from Water Hole F.1561, while a rim fragment, 23x12mm and 2mm thick, also of blue/green colour and with a slightly thickened and fire rounded rim was recovered from Iron Age pit F.1734. Both are somewhat reminiscent of later Roman bowl like vessels, though too fragmentary to determine form or type.

Feature	Type	Object	Colour	Date
1400 SFB	Non diagnostic			
1423 SFB	Non diagnostic		Green tint	Saxon
	Vessel	Unknown	Light Green	
	Non diagnostic		Brown	
	Vessel	Unknown	Olive green	
	Vessel	Unknown rim	Olive green with horizontal marvered white trails	
1425 Burial	Non diagnostic			
1510 Ditch	Vessel	Utility bottle	'Black'	Post-medieval
1537 Structure	Non diagnostic			
1561 Water hole	Vessel	Unknown	Blue/green	?Roman
1734 Pit	Vessel	Unknown rim	Blue/green	?Roman
1737 SFB	Non diagnostic			

Table 84: Glass from Area A

Area B

The Test Pitting in Area B, summarised in the table below, produced only early modern vessel and window glass. A minimum of 5 utility bottles and 1 pharmaceutical bottle represent the vessel glass present while the window glass consists of two small colourless shards.

Feature	Type	Object	Colour	Date
TP4	Vessel	Pharmaceutical bottle	Colourless	19th-20th C
TP8	Vessel	Utility bottle	'Black'	Post-medieval
TP9	Vessel	Utility bottle	Brown	19th-20th C
	Window		Colourless	
	Vessel	Utility bottle	Olive green	
	Vessel	Utility bottle	Light green	
	Vessel	Utility bottle	'Black'	
TP10	Window		Colourless	19th-20th C

Table 85: Glass from Area B

Area C

All of the glass from Area C was later post-medieval or modern in origin. A post medieval utility bottle fragment from Iron Age pit F.856 is clearly intrusive as is a small shard or colourless glass found in pit F.217 and a colourless fragment of window glass from pit F.685. The remaining 3 fragments of modern, colourless window glass were found in modern features pit F.489 and gullies F.488 and F.490.

Feature	Type	Object	Colour	Date
217 Pit	Non diagnostic		Colourless	Modern
488 Gully	Window		Colourless	Modern
489 Pit	Window		Colourless	Modern
490 Gully	Window		Colourless	Modern
685 Pit	Window		Colourless	Post-medieval
856 Pit	Vessel	Utility bottle	Olive green	Post-medieval

Table 86: Glass from Area C

TRM11

Three utility bottles represent the entire collection of glass from the 2011 excavation area. These are summarised below. The fragment found in Roman ditch F.41 is obviously intrusive, while the remaining two fragments are associated with later post medieval features F.46 and F.83.

Feature	Type	Object	Colour	Date
41 Ditch	Vessel	Utility bottle	Green	18th century
46 Layer	Vessel	Utility bottle	Green	18th century
83 Wall	Vessel	Utility bottle	Green	Post medieval

Table 87: Glass from TRM11

Appendix 7: Feature Descriptions

Area A

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1400	SFB	3.25	2.25	0.59	A small sunken featured building with a posthole at either end, Structure 1. A thin primary deposit had accumulated around the edge of the feature, while the majority of the deposits represented post structural dumping.
1402	Ditch		0.6	0.3	West northwest-east southeast orientated ditch
1403	Ditch		0.65	0.3	West northwest-east southeast orientated ditch
1404	Ditch		1.1	0.32	Recut of F.1407, bone dump in uppermost fill, other fills probably also deliberate.
1405	Posthole	0.24	0.24	0.6	Posthole at the western end of SFB F.1400, Structure 1
1406	Pit		0.3	0.3	Small heavily truncated pit, filled with windblown sands.
1407	Ditch		1	0.65	Palisaded/ fenced ditch. Intertwines with other ditches. Recut by F.1404
1409	Ditch		1.4	0.45	WNW-ESE orientated ditch
1411	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.15	Posthole, possibly part of boundary running along F.1409
1412	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.06	Posthole, possibly part of boundary running along F.1409
1413	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.1	Posthole, possibly part of boundary running along F.1409
1414	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.1	Posthole, possibly part of boundary running along F.1409
1415	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.1	Posthole, possibly part of boundary running along F.1409
1416	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.05	Posthole, possibly part of boundary running along F.1409
1417	Ditch		0.61	0.35	NE-SW orientated ditch
1420	Gully	0.5	0.3	0.08	ENE-WSW orientated gully. Northern extent and possible but end of F.1439
1422	Pit	0.72	0.37	0.22	Small pit containing a single secondary deposit.
1423	SFB	6.2	3.4	0.55	SFB (Structure 2) with a posthole at either end. 3 fill events, initial silting, washing with a silting covering the base and slumps around the edges, several dumps of middening/rubbish waste, final capping containing less finds.
1424	Pit	2.58	1.26	0.32	Pit
1425	Grave	1.9	0.95		Saxon bed burial containing large number of metal objects and remains of a young female (14-15 years). One of group of 4 Saxon burials all aligned W-E.
1426	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.53	Posthole at the eastern end of SFB F.1400
1427	Gully	2	0.35	0.1	Gully protruding from the N-E corner of site.
1428	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.2	Posthole
1429	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.2	Wide shallow pit.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1430	Pit	1.25	1.25	0.4	Pit containing ashy dump and a thin lens of charcoal
1431	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.15	Posthole
1432	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.05	Posthole
1433	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.17	Posthole
1434	Posthole	0.55	0.55	0.18	Posthole
1435	Posthole	0.5	0.3	0.1	Posthole filled with charcoal rich deposit
1436	Pit	0.85	0.85	0.15	Pit containing charcoal, a charcoal lens and scorching at the base. Possibly hearth pit.
1437	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.05	Posthole
1438	Pit	0.95	0.95	0.19	Pit
1439	Ditch		0.95	0.4	Late ditch running WNW from the eastern edge of site then turning ENE
1440	Grave	1.85	0.7	0.3	Saxon grave, 1 of 4 Saxon burials in group all aligned W-E.
1441	Quarry Pit	2	1.5	0.85	Quarry pit, 1 of a cluster of 6 pits.
1442	Quarry Pit	3	3	0.85	Quarry pit, 1 of a cluster of 6 pits.
1443	Quarry Pit	2.35	2.35	1	Quarry pit, 1 of a cluster of 6 pits.
1444	Quarry Pit	1.7	1.7	0.6	Quarry pit, 1 of a cluster of 6 pits.
1445	Quarry Pit				Quarry pit, 1 of a cluster of 6 pits. Dimensions unknown due to heavy truncation by other quarry pits.
1446	Quarry Pit	0.8	0.8	0.5	Quarry pit, 1 of a cluster of 6 pits.
1447	Ditch	6.5	0.45	0.11	Short ditch orientated NE-SW, very shallow and possibly truncated. Possibly joins up with F.1417 to form a rectangular plot boundary
1448	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.1	Shallow pit
1449	Ditch		0.9	0.45	E-W ditch, cut by sequence of NNE-SSW ditches F.1510-1513
1450	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.12	Posthole, part of cluster.
1451	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.1	Posthole, part of cluster.
1452	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.08	Posthole, part of cluster.
1453	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.16	Posthole, part of cluster.
1454	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.15	Posthole, part of cluster.
1455	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.18	Posthole, part of cluster.
1456	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.1	Posthole, part of cluster.
1457	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.16	Posthole, part of cluster.
1458	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.2	Posthole associated with F.1459
1459	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.13	Posthole associated with F.1458
1460	Posthole	0.39	0.39	0.14	Posthole on edge of ditch F.1417

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1461	Posthole	0.38	0.3	0.17	Posthole
1462	Pit	1.4	0.95	0.19	Small shallow oval pit.
1463	Posthole	0.42	0.35	0.08	Posthole, possibly associated with posthole F.1464
1464	Posthole	0.32	0.32	0.08	Posthole, possibly associated with posthole F.1463
1465	Pit	0.7	0.5	0.08	Small, shallow pit.
1466	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.16	Posthole.
1467	Pit		0.9	0.55	Pit, cut through subsoil/silting deposit beneath plough soil. Post med or med. Only half on site, the rest is beyond the edge of site,
1468	Pit	1.6	1.25	0.78	Large pit, possibly medieval or post medieval. Basal fills are very cess like.
1469	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.04	Posthole.
1470	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.04	Posthole
1471	Pit	1.05	1	0.15	Small burnt pit, evidence of burning in situ.
1472	Gully		0.6	0.25	Curving gully, possibly same as F.1486
1473	Pit	1	0.95	0.38	Small pit
1474	Ditch	5.6	0.8	0.3	Short section of ditch orientated N-S, fill suggestive of slow deposition mixed with domestic waste.
1475	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.13	Posthole part of possible structure.
1476	Posthole	0.28	0.25	0.08	Posthole
1477	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.14	Posthole part of possible structure.
1478	Posthole	0.1	0.11	0.6	Posthole
1479	Posthole	0.35	0.27	0.18	Posthole part of possible structure.
1480	Grave	2.4	1.1	0.6	1 of 4 E-W aligned Saxon graves. Four fills with evident settling/sagging, perhaps indicating presence of decayed grave goods or wooden coffin.
1481	Posthole	0.5	0.3	0.15	Posthole, similar shape to posthole F.1482 to the south
1482	Posthole	0.6	0.4	0.15	Posthole, similar shape to posthole F.1481 to the north.
1483	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.07	Posthole
1484	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.14	Posthole
1485	Gully	2.5	0.7	0.15	Small curvilinear gully, E-W turning NW-SE
1486	Gully	2.25	0.4	0.1	N-S aligned gully, possibly same as F.1472
1487	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.2	Shallow pit
1488	Pit	0.95	0.65	0.55	Pit with posthole F.1489 in its base. Contained articulated animal skeleton.
1489	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.25	Posthole in base of pit F.1488
1490	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.05	Posthole on edge of pit F.1488
1491	Pit	1.4	0.8	0.25	Pit, possibly 2 pits massively intercutting but with no change in fill

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1492	Ditch	1.5	0.5	0.42	Short section of ditch, truncated by F.1514 and F.1513. possibly becoming F.1516
1493	Ditch	4.5	1.25	0.4	Short section of NW-SE ditch, terminating to the NW and running into a sequence of ditches to the SE, cutting the earliest ditch F.1516 but relationship with other ditches in the sequence is unknown.
1494	Grave	2	0.7	0.55	1 of 4 Saxon graves grouped together, on same W-E alignment as other graves but offset slightly. Also only burial without surviving grave goods, though waste material appears throughout fills
1495	Pit	1.35	0.9	0.66	Rectangular vertical sided pit, possibly a grave but no body found, though soil conditions may have completely degraded the bones. An unidentified Fe object was found at the base, also hinting to a burial.
1496	Posthole	0.31	0.31	0.05	1 of 4 postholes near the Saxon burials
1497	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.07	1 of 4 postholes near the Saxon burials
1498	Posthole	0.31	0.31	0.14	1 of 4 postholes near the Saxon burials
1499	Posthole	0.43	0.43	0.14	1 of 4 postholes near the Saxon burials
1500	Posthole	0.29	0.29	0.1	Modern posthole
1501	Pit	1.05	0.65	0.18	Oval pit, truncated to the south by ditch F.1513
1502	Pit	1.4	1.2	1.48	Very deep pit, possible well, narrowed towards base.
1503	Furrow		1.75	0.29	Furrow
1504	Ditch		2.35	0.81	Short SE-NW ditch, associated with F.1561 to the NW, cut by F.1505.
1505	Ditch		1.7	0.74	Short curving ditch cut by F.1561
1506	Well	2.35	2.35	2.36	Steep sided well, 15 contexts mostly containing animal bone suggesting domestic waste dumping.
1507	Posthole	0.41	0.3	0.5	Posthole within SFB F.1423, Structure 2.
1508	Pit	2	1.9	0.76	Large pit, cuts through ditches F.1511; 1512
1509	Pit	1.7	1.5	0.59	Sub rectangular pit, most likely Iron Age
1510	Ditch				N-S ditch, earliest in sequence. Deeper than the other ditches in the sequence with an ankle breaker type base.
1511	Ditch				N-S ditch, cuts F.1510 but is cut by F.1512, part of a sequence of ditches, shifting to the west as they get later.
1512	Ditch				N-S ditch, cuts F.1511 but is cut by F.1513, part of a sequence of ditches, shifting to the west as they get later. To the south the ditch turns eastwards running straight into F.1515, probably contemporary with ditch F.1515.
1513	Ditch				N-S ditch, cuts F 1512 and F.1514, part of a sequence of ditches, shifting to the west as they get later. Stops to the south just before the other ditches in the sequence turn

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
					east.
1514	Ditch				N-S ditch, part of sequence of ditches.
1515	Ditch				E-W ditch, probably contemporary with F.1512 as they run into each other but F.1515 has a much darker fill. Latest in sequence of ditches.
1516	Ditch				E-W ditch, earliest in sequence of ditches.
1517	Ditch				E-W ditch, part of sequence of ditches, east end runs to the edge of site, western end terminates by posthole F.1519
1518	Ditch				E-W ditch, part of sequence of ditches.
1519	Posthole	0.58	0.43	0.61	Oval posthole, possibly contemporary with ditch F.1517
1520	Posthole	0.21	0.21	0.54	Posthole in N-S ditch F.1512
1522	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.63	Posthole is S end of SFB F.1423
1523	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.15	Part of cluster of postholes, close to Saxon burials.
1524	Posthole	0.33	0.33	0.12	Part of cluster of postholes, close to Saxon burials.
1525	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.13	Part of cluster of postholes, close to Saxon burials.
1526	Posthole	0.5	0.4	0.3	Part of cluster of postholes, close to Saxon burials.
1527	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.2	Part of cluster of postholes, close to Saxon burials.
1528	Pit	0.81	0.39	0.06	Shallow pit in sequence of intercutting pits.
1529	Pit	1.25	1.14	0.42	Modern pit in sequence of intercutting pits.
1530	Pit	0.7	0.56	0.29	Modern pit in sequence of intercutting pits.
1531	Pit	1.1	0.7	0.38	Modern pit in sequence of intercutting pits.
1532	Pit	0.26	0.22	0.18	Shallow pit, earliest in sequence of intercutting pits.
1533	Posthole	0.5	0.35	0.38	Contained burnt bone and charcoal, though only a small percentage of the matrix. Possibility of cremation.
1534	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.21	Posthole, part of possible structure.
1535	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.12	Posthole, part of possible structure.
1536	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.25	Posthole, part of possible structure
1537	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.2	Posthole, part of possible structure
1538	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.2	Posthole, part of possible structure
1539	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.1	Posthole, part of possible structure
1540	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.15	Posthole, part of possible structure
1541	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.17	Posthole, part of possible structure
1542	Posthole	0.85	0.5	0.35	Posthole, part of possible structure
1543	Posthole	0.8	0.8	0.35	Posthole, part of possible structure
1544	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.1	Posthole, next to line of posts and structure but does not seem to be associated with

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
					either. Charcoal rich fill.
1545	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.45	Posthole in N end of Structure 2
1546	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.07	Posthole, part of possible structure
1547	Posthole	0.55	0.4	0.15	Posthole
1548	Gully	0.76	0.35	0.18	Stone lined gully, possibly drainage gully but does not extend far.
1549	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.05	Posthole
1550	Ditch		2.1	0.9	Iron Age enclosure ditch dividing Enclosures II and III
1551	Pit	0.61	0.61	0.14	Small pit with a layer of charcoal and burnt material in the base. Associated with Structure 6.
1552	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.2	Posthole.
1553	Pit	0.64	0.64	0.16	Shallow pit.
1554	Posthole	1	0.18	0.17	Sequence of intercutting postholes forming linear boundary, orientated E-W for 2.35m. Runs parallel with E-W ditch 1m to the south.
1555	Posthole	0.7	0.7	0.19	Posthole, part of Structure 6.
1556	Ditch		0.45	0.14	Ditch segment (re-cut), part of Structure 6.
1557	Spread				Small area of heat affected gravel close to fire pit, within Structure 6.
1558	Spread				Possible burning patch or heavy root disturbance. Frequent charcoal present in the gravel, associated with Structure 6.
1559	Pit	1.65	1.2	0.23	Shallow pit with a charcoal rich upper fill, associated with Structure 6.
1560	Water hole	2.3	2.2	2.57	Oval cut, representing major re-excavation of earlier water hole F.1561
1561	Water hole	8.8	5.4	3.3	Large water hole
1562	Ditch	1.35	0.95	0.39	NE-SW ditch, turning east at its northern end.
1563	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.22	Small pit.
1564	Pit	1.7	1.65	0.35	Pit, associated with Structure 6.
1565	Spread				Patch of burnt natural, near a cluster of burnt patches and fire pits
1566	Pit	0.51	0.51	0.12	Small pit
1567	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.07	Small charcoal rich pit
1568	Well	0.9	0.9	1.97	Deep circular vertical sided well.
1569	Pit	0.73	0.47	0.12	Oval pit
1570	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.15	Posthole.
1571	Pit	1.1	0.65	0.09	Oval pit
1572	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.14	Posthole possibly associated with enclosure F.1622-1628
1573	Ditch	17	1.1	0.4	Short ditch, E-W turning north
1574	Pit	0.68	0.58	0.21	Pit

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1575	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.23	Posthole
1576	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.1	Posthole
1577	Pit	0.9	0.9	0.8	Thought to be a well but too shallow. Vertical sided and flat bottomed
1578	Ditch		0.75	0.3	Ditch running east then turning north. Terminating to the west and north.
1579	Dump	0.78	0.55	0.1	Dump of chalk and large burnt stones and chalk within ditch F.1573, possibly a dump in the ditch rather than a cut feature.
1580	Ditch		0.54	0.32	N-S v shaped ditch.
1581	Ditch		1.85	0.51	N-S ditch runs into the northern edge of site.
1582	Ditch		0.7	0.1	Shallow N-S ditch, cut by post medieval ditch.
1583	Ditch		0.31	0.13	Small NNE-SSW aligned ditch, beam slot like profile.
1584	Ditch		0.52	0.16	E-W ditch, running from the edge of excavation at the NW edge of site. Possibly forms the entrance of an enclosure with ditch F.1581
1586	Ditch	33.5	0.6	0.35	NNE-SSW ditch
1587	Ditch	10.5	0.46	0.36	NNE-SSW ditch running into the northern edge of site. Heavily truncated. One of series of intercutting ditches.
1588	Ditch	2.7	0.76	0.25	NNE-SSW ditch. Most easterly in series of intercutting ditches. Probably ditch segment similar to F.1597
1589	Ditch	12	1.2	0.48	NNE-SSW ditch, part of series of intercutting ditches, runs beyond northern edge of site.
1590	Ditch	24	1.2	0.5	NNE-SSW ditch terminating just before the northern edge of site. Part of series of ditches.
1591	Ditch		0.57	0.24	NE-SW ditch.
1592	Pit	0.7	0.6	0.15	Small oval pit
1593	Ditch		0.97	0.19	SSW-NNE shallow linear, possibly furrow, possibly continuation of ditch F.1582
1594	Posthole	0.3	0.28	0.2	Posthole
1595	SFB	4	3.3	0.52	Short rectangular SFB (Structure 4) aligned WNW-ESE with a posthole at either end. Deposits are a result of occupational waste and post occupation dumping.
1596	Grave	2.5	1.1	0.45	Beaker grave containing 2 skeletons aligned N-S
1597	Pit	2	1.33	0.34	Oval pit, associated with Structure 6.
1598	Pit	1.6	1.5	0.06	Heavily truncated pit
1599	Pit	0.8	0.7	0.18	Small oval pit filled with middening deposits. One of a series of intercutting pits.
1600	Pit	0.81	0.81	0.16	Small pit, one of a series of intercutting pits
1601	Pit	0.73	0.35	0.16	Pit, associated with Structure 6.
1602	Posthole				Possible 4 post structure, each intervention number being a different posthole.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1604	Posthole				Possible posthole heavily disturbed by plough scars
1605	Posthole	0.23	0.23	0.79	Posthole at east end of Structure 4.
1606	Posthole	0.23	0.17	1	Posthole at west end of Structure 4.
1607	Pit	3.72	3.4	3.1	Large deep pit, possibly a well.
1608	Ditch		1.05	0.56	Original cut of Iron Age enclosure. Possibly contemporary with ditch F 1550, Enclosure II.
1609	Ditch		0.6	0.25	Ditch forming part of Structure 6.
1610	Pit		0.53	0.26	Pit associated with Structure 6.
1611	Ditch		0.38	0.2	Ditch recut, filled with deliberate hard packed chalk, constituting causeway across ditch, part of Structure 6.
1612	Posthole	0.33	0.52	0.24	Posthole, associated with Structure 6..
1613	Posthole	0.79	0.45	0.19	Posthole, associated with Structure 6..
1614	Posthole	0.6	0.55	0.35	Posthole, associated with Structure 6..
1615	Posthole	0.78	0.61	0.28	Posthole, associated with Structure 6..
1616	Pit	2	1.6	0.12	D shaped pit, huge disturbance due to animal burrowing
1617	Pit	0.94	0.84	0.47	Oval pit
1618	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.17	Posthole
1619	Ditch		1.4	0.26	NE-SW ditch
1620	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.13	Posthole.
1621	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.18	Posthole.
1622	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.05	Posthole.
1623	Posthole	0.45	0.3	0.15	Posthole.
1624	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.15	Posthole.
1625	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.15	Posthole.
1626	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.1	Posthole.
1627	Posthole	0.8	0.4	0.06	Posthole.
1628	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.15	Posthole.
1629	SFB	1.85	2.4	0.53	SFB, Structure 3, truncated by ditch F.1590.
1630	Pit	2.55	0.35	0.42	Pit
1631	Pit	1	0.3	0.28	Square pit
1632	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.14	Posthole, part of cluster.
1633	Posthole	0.31	0.31	0.1	Posthole, part of cluster.
1634	Posthole	0.37	0.33	0.14	Posthole, part of cluster.
1635	Posthole	0.28	0.38	0.1	Posthole, part of cluster.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1636	Posthole	0.41	0.41	0.13	Posthole, part of cluster.
1637	Ditch	7.5	0.44	0.21	NE-SW ditch.
1638	Pit	1.2	0.7	0.36	Small oval pit, one of a series of intercutting pits.
1639	Pit	0.5	0.7	0.3	Small oval pit, one of a series of intercutting pits.
1640	Posthole	0.27	0.27	0.85	Deep posthole
1641	Pit	2.7	1.4	0.17	Irregular pit cut into ditches F.1645-7, very compacted material. most likely medieval or post medieval.
1642	Ditch		1.9	0.8	Ditch, forms part of enclosure.
1643	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.26	Oval pit, part of cluster of features.
1644	Pit	0.88	0.78	0.19	Oval pit, part of cluster of features.
1645	Ditch		1.5	0.47	One of a sequence of intercutting ditches
1646	Ditch		0.8	0.26	One of a sequence of intercutting ditches
1647	Ditch		1.21	0.48	One of a sequence of intercutting ditches
1648	Pit	1.91	0.7	0.13	Pit
1649	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.14	Posthole
1650	Posthole	0.7	0.4	0.05	Posthole
1651	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.25	Posthole.
1652	Posthole	0.7	0.7	0.38	Posthole
1653	Ditch		0.39	0.18	Small ditch/recut or segment of F.1637.
1655	Pit	0.45	1.05	0.8	Heavily truncated pit
1656	Posthole	0.75	0.35	0.21	Irregular in shape, possibly caused by removal of the post.
1657	Pit	1.15	0.75	0.27	Small pit, possibly part of entrance way in Structure 6.
1658	Posthole	0.55	0.55	0.16	Post pit, possibly part of entrance way in Structure 6.
1659	Posthole	0.38	0.38	0.19	Posthole, possibly part of entrance way in Structure 6.
1660	Posthole	0.61	0.48	0.17	Post pit, possibly part of entrance way in Structure 6.
1661	Pit	0.58	0.46	0.06	Oval pit, part of cluster of features.
1662	Ditch		0.76	0.32	NNE-SSW ditch, heading past the southern extent of site
1663	Pit	1.04	0.7	0.38	Oval pit, part of cluster of features.
1664	Pit	0.83	0.84	0.18	Oval pit, part of cluster of features.
1665	Pit	1.17	0.4	0.2	Pit
1666	Pit	1.05	0.65	0.9	Pit
1667	Pit	0.68	0.34	0.22	Pit
1668	Ditch		1.26	0.23	Possibly 3+ ditches intercutting in a small area.
1669	Ditch		0.88	0.26	N-S ditch

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1670	Pit	1.45	0.88	0.12	Pit
1671	Pit	2.7	1.66	1.37	Large pit, rubbish and midden deposits in the upper fills.
1672	Pit	3.1	1.75	0.12	Shallow rectangular pit.
1673	Pit	1.35	0.93	0.23	Oval pit, part of cluster of features.
1674	Pit	1	0.8	0.21	Sub rectangular pit, part of cluster of features.
1675	Ditch		0.7	0.36	Slightly curving length of ditch, seems to be earlier phase of F.1562
1676	Ditch		0.7	0.1	Shallow heavily bioturbated ditch.
1676	Pit	0.7	0.62	0.22	Small pit
1677	Gully	9.5	0.59	0.16	Short gully.
1678	Pit	0.5	1.23	0.46	Rectangular pit, possibly modern, very loosely backfilled.
1679	Pit	0.61	0.37	0.16	Small pit
1680	Pit	0.66	0.6	0.38	Pit
1681	Pit	0.36	0.36	0.18	Small pit
1682	Pit	1.53	1.1	0.37	Oval pit, part of cluster of features.
1683	Ditch		0.5	0.2	SW-NE ditch, turning SE. Part of Structure 6
1684	Ditch		0.32	0.07	Short ditch, abutting ditch F.1683. Part of Structure 6
1685	Pit	0.76	0.5	0.11	Shallow pit, associated with Structure 6.
1686	Pit	1	1	0.17	Shallow pit, associated with Structure 6.
1687	Pit	0.64	0.64	0.16	Shallow pit, associated with Structure 6.
1688	Posthole	0.52	0.52	0.12	Posthole
1689	Pit	1.4	1.15	0.28	Oval pit, part of cluster of features.
1690	Pit	1.55	0.93	0.13	Shallow oval pit, part of cluster.
1691	Pit	1.45	1.08	0.13	Shallow oval pit, part of cluster.
1692	Pit	0.65	0.65	0.15	Small pit in possible Iron Age enclosure
1693	Posthole	0.46	0.35	0.14	Posthole, part of cluster of features.
1694	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.07	Shallow pit, part of cluster of features.
1695	Posthole	0.42	0.2	0.1	Small pit or posthole, part of cluster of features.
1696	Pit	1.3	0.84	0.29	Sub rectangular pit, associated with Structure 6.
1697	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.13	Posthole
1698	Pit	1.4	0.7	0.17	Oval pit, associated with Structure 6.
1699	SFB	3.3	1.6	1	Possible SFB, no evidence of postholes. Several dumping layers including one organic layer
1700	Ditch		0.4	0.2	N-S ditch
1701	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.34	Clay lined pit.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1702	Pit	1.5	0.95	0.45	Pit entirely within pit F.1703.
1703	Pit	1.95	1.6	0.5	Large pit
1704	Ditch		0.59	0.19	Small NE-SW ditch, terminating to the south and truncated to the north by ditch F.1580
1705	Pit	1.5	0.94	0.6	Iron Age pit. Contains lots of animal remains, some articulated.
1706	Pit	1.4	0.5	0.18	Iron Age pit.
1707	Pit	1.4	1.1	0.29	Rectangular pit, possibly modern, very loosely backfilled.
1708	Ditch		2.52	1.13	Post medieval ditch, E-W turning north
1709	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.07	Shallow oval pit, part of cluster.
1710	Pit	0.84	0.66	0.16	Small oval pit.
1711	Pit	0.91	0.86	0.16	Small pit.
1712	Pit	1	1	0.2	Pit within Iron Age enclosure. With a group of similar pits.
1713	Pit	1.6	1	0.38	Pit, with group of pits within Iron Age Enclosure III.
1714	Pit	0.7	0.64	0.17	Small pit, probably modern.
1715	Pit	2.1	2.07	0.31	Pit
1716	Pit		0.44	0.21	Pit
1717	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.2	Pit, with group of pits within Iron Age Enclosure III
1718	Pit	1.74	1.4	0.58	Iron age pit, part of a cluster with other Iron age pits.
1719	Pit	2.45	1.65	1.28	Large pit with finds rich primary deposit.
1720	Pit	0.9	0.9	0.21	Small pit.
1721	Pit	1.55	1.02	0.24	Oval pit, part of cluster.
1722	Posthole	0.54	0.42	0.18	Posthole, possibly associated with 2 other postholes.
1723	Posthole	0.5	0.39	0.2	Posthole, possibly associated with 2 other postholes.
1724	Posthole	0.59	0.43	0.14	Posthole, possibly associated with 2 other postholes.
1725	Posthole	0.42	0.41	0.14	Posthole.
1726	Ditch	5	0.8	0.22	Short ditch
1727	Ditch	7	0.45	0.2	Short N-S ditch
1728	Posthole	0.3	0.26	0.1	Small post medieval posthole. Cuts post medieval ditch.
1729	Pit	1.01	1.42	0.27	Pit
1730	Pit	1.44	1.37	0.34	Pit
1731	Posthole	1.44	1.37	0.34	Posthole
1732	Pit	1.4	1.34	0.52	Pit, part of cluster of pits.
1733	Posthole	0.5	0.34	0.25	Posthole, may be associated with pit cluster, or with linears F.1726 and F.1727.
1734	Pit	4.35	3.8	2.25	Very large pit/well, heavily undercut to the north, with tool marks on the base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1735	Pit	1.45	1	0.25	Pit
1736	Pit	2.1	1.52	0.43	Rectangular vertical sided pit, with a flat base. Single fill.
1737	Posthole	0.31	0.2	0.14	Posthole with Structure 3.
1738	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.07	Posthole with Structure 3.
1739	Pit	0.9	0.83	0.23	Clay lined pit, part of cluster.
1740	Pit		0.81	0.19	Pit, part of cluster.
1741	Pit		0.71	0.2	Pit, part of cluster.
1742	Pit		0.76	0.24	Pit, part of cluster.
1743	Pit		1.47	0.4	Pit, part of cluster.
1744	Posthole	1.04	1.04	0.26	Post pipe with packing material. Consistent with sequence of post pits/pipes that cut and redefine southern edge of Structure 6.
1745	Pit	0.65	0.54	0.16	Shallow pit within enclosure ditches F.1556+1683
1747	Pit		1.15	0.25	Pit, possibly post medieval.
1748	Beam slot	0.35	0.09	0.18	WNW-ESE beam slot within Structure 3.
1749	Ditch				Ditch
1750	Posthole	0.25	0.23	0.14	Posthole in Structure 3.
1751	Posthole	0.26	0.21	0.14	Posthole in Structure 3.
1752	Beam slot	0.85	0.16	0.14	Beam slot running along northern edge of Structure 3.
1753	Beam slot	0.65	0.11	0.05	WNW-ESW beam slot running along the bottom edge of Structure 3.
1754	Beam slot	0.45	0.1	0.06	N-S beam slot within Structure 3.
1755	Posthole	0.36	0.47	0.2	Posthole containing lots of burnt material and finds.
1756	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.3	Posthole within large pit/well F.1734
1757	Pit	1.2	0.5	0.25	Possible step on the edge of large pit/well F.1734
1758	Posthole	0.36	0.24	0.13	Posthole, cut by pit.
1759	Ditch		0.6	0.32	Saxon ditch, part of network of ditches with F.1586+F.1590
1760	Posthole	0.8	0.45	0.4	Pit/posthole cut by series of Saxon ditches F.1586, F.1590 and F.1759, associated with Structure 6.
1761	Posthole	0.55	0.6	0.4	Pit/posthole cut by series of Saxon ditches F.1586, F.1590 and F.1760, associated with Structure 6.
1762	Posthole	0.3	0.5	0.25	Pit/posthole cut by series of Saxon ditches F.1586, F.1590 and F.1761, associated with Structure 6.
1763	Ditch		1.52	0.38	Recut of Iron Age enclosure F.1608, Enclosure II.

Table 88: All features from *Area A*

Area B

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
100	Pit	1.7	1.6	0.65	Large pit
101	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.15	Small pit
102	Pit	0.5	1.5	0.25	Small curved pit
103	Pit	1.2	0.9	0.17	Small pit, intercutting with pits F.104 and F.105
104	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.44	pit, inter-cuts with pits F.103 and F.105
105	Pit	1.4	1.4	0.53	pit, inter-cuts with pits F.103 and F.104
106	Pit	1.9	0.7	0.18	Oval pit
107	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.1	1 of 3 associated postholes
108	Posthole	0.45	0.45		2 of 3 associated postholes
109	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.06	3 of 3 associated postholes
110	Pit	1.1	0.7	0.25	Oval pit
111	Pit	1.6	0.8	0.15	Oval pit
112	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.1	Posthole
113	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.08	Posthole
114	Ditch		0.9	0.2	L shaped ditch, E-W turning N-S
115	Pit	1.8	0.4	0.25	Oval pit
116	Pit	1	1	0.53	Pit
117	Pit		1.1	0.2	Elongated pit.
118	Posthole	0.33	0.33	0.2	Posthole, possibly associated with 3 others
119	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.19	Posthole, possibly associated with 3 others
120	Posthole	0.38	0.38	0.1	Posthole, possibly associated with 3 others
121	Posthole	35	0.35	0.13	Posthole, possibly associated with 3 others
122	Pit	2	0.8	0.2	Oval pit.
123	Ditch	2.1	1.16	0.36	Short section of NW-SE ditch, terminating to the W and heavily truncated to the east by modern walls and services.
124	Posthole	0.24	0.17	0.14	Posthole
125	Furrow		1.2	0.08	ENE-WSW linear, most likely a furrow as aligned with other furrows.
126	Pit	0.46	0.46	0.07	Small pit.
127	Posthole	0.33	0.3	0.12	Posthole, associated with 3 others.
128	Posthole	0.32	0.31	0.1	Posthole, associated with 3 others.
129	Posthole	0.62	0.52	0.22	Posthole, associated with 3 others.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
130	Posthole	0.56	0.54	0.18	Posthole, associated with 3 others.
131	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.05	Posthole
132	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.04	Posthole
133	Segment/ Beam slot		0.1	0.06	Short narrow linear feature possibly a beam slot.
134	Pit	2	1.5		Very shallow, possibly natural.
135	Pit	0.3	0.4	0.03	Small pit
136	Posthole	0.23	0.2	0.05	Possible posthole.
137	Posthole	0.31	0.3	0.11	Posthole, possibly part of cluster.
138	Posthole	0.4	0.35	0.1	Posthole, possibly part of cluster.
139	Pit	0.74	0.66	0.13	Small pit.
140	Posthole	0.49	0.49	0.13	Posthole, possibly part of cluster.
141	Posthole	0.33	0.28	0.13	Posthole, possibly part of cluster.
142	Pit	1.1	0.96	0.21	Small pit
143	Ditch	38	0.7	0.17	N-S ditch
144	Posthole	0.12	0.1	0.03	Posthole
145	Posthole	0.32	0.25	0.12	Posthole
146	Ditch		0.42	0.14	SW-NE ditch.
147	Ditch	4.4	0.55	0.13	Short ditch
148	Pit	0.7	0.55	0.16	Shallow pit
149	Pit	0.9	0.9		Pit
150	Pit	0.6	0.35	0.06	Pit truncated by F.143
151	Pit	2.2	0.9	0.3	Oval pit
152	Pit	0.8	0.7	0.3	Pit
153	Pit	1.44	0.37	0.23	Very elongated pit or short section of ditch.
154	Pit	0.7	0.92	0.14	Small pit.
155	Posthole	0.16	0.15	0.04	Posthole, possibly associated with F.159
156	Ditch	10.4	0.5	0.05	E-W ditch, truncated by modern wall.
157	Ditch	22	0.8	0.1	NE-SW ditch.
158	Pit	1.25	0.44	0.07	Elongated pit containing posthole F.159
159	Posthole	0.21	0.2	0.11	Posthole within pit F.158
160	Pit	0.4	0.33	0.06	Small pit
161	Pit	0.66	0.46	0.06	Small oval pit
162	Gully		0.12	0.06	E-W gully.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
163	Gully		0.15	0.06	E-W gully.
164	Ditch		0.9	0.2	E-W recut ditch.
165	Pit	1	1	0.15	Shallow pit
166	Ditch		1.5	0.23	E-W ditch, continues beyond east edge of site.
167	Ditch		1.05	0.2	E-W ditch
168	Posthole	0.55	0.38	0.1	Posthole
169	Furrow				Furrow
170	Furrow				Furrow
171	Pit	1.5	1.15	0.13	Shallow pit.
172	Ditch	8	1	0.14	Short NE-SW ditch
173	Pit	1.5	1	0.2	Oval pit
174	Pit	1.5	0.6	0.17	Shallow pit
175	Gully	3	1	0.25	E-W gully.
177	Gully		0.36	0.21	N-S gully.
178	Ditch		1.5	0.22	N-S ditch
179	Ditch	0.47	0.75	0.1	NE-SW ditch terminus, truncated by enclosure ditch, F.180 is possibly other side of this short ditch.
180	Ditch	1.2	0.3	0.1	NE-SW ditch terminus, truncated by enclosure ditch, possibly other side of short ditch F.179.
181	Ditch		0.74	0.24	Curved ditch.
182	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.05	Posthole
183	Posthole	0.8	0.8	0.4	Posthole
184	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.14	Posthole
185	Pit	1.2	0.8	0.2	Irregular pit, possibly a three throw.
186	Ditch		0.8	0.35	Very short linear
187	Tree throw				Tree throw
189	Ditch		1.7	0.8	Iron age enclosure I ditch with the entrance on the north face.

Table 89: All features from *Area B*

Area C

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
190	Pit	1.08	1.08	0.46	Pit

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
191	Pit	1.4	1.3	0.66	Iron age pit, part of cluster.
192	Tree throw	2.6	2.9	0.28	Tree throw
193	Pit	1.8	1.6	0.75	Large pit, part of cluster.
200	Inhumation	1.6	1	0.05	Highly truncated crouched inhumation
201	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.35	Modern pit.
202	Pit	0.45	0.2	0.16	Modern animal burial.
203	Ditch		1.4	0.7	E-W ditch, cuts buried soil that covers Iron age activity
204	Pit	0.94	0.45	0.1	Pit
205	Buried soil				Buried soil, area c (south).
206	Buried soil				Buried soil, area c (south).
207	Gully	0.94	0.45	0.1	E-W gully.
208	Pit	1.5	1.5	1.18	Large pit
209	Pit	1.08	1.08	0.46	Pit
210	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.19	Small pit within cluster.
211	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.2	Small pit within cluster.
212	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.18	Small pit within cluster.
213	Pit	0.29	0.29	0.2	Small pit within cluster.
214	Pit	1.05	1.05	0.28	Small pit within cluster.
215	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.25	Small pit within cluster.
216	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.22	Small pit within cluster.
217	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.13	Small pit within cluster.
218	Pit	0.9	0.9	0.26	Small pit within cluster.
219	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.22	Small pit within cluster.
220	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.25	Small pit within cluster.
221	Pit	0.55	0.55	0.25	Small pit within cluster.
222	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.22	Small pit within cluster.
223	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.16	Small pit within cluster.
224	Pit	0.55	0.55	0.22	Small pit within cluster.
225	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.16	Small pit within cluster.
226	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.22	Small pit within cluster.
227	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.26	Small pit within cluster.
228	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.28	Small pit within cluster.
229	Pit	0.3	0.3	0.4	Small pit within cluster.
230	Pit	0.85	0.85	0.2	Small pit within cluster.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
231	Pit	1.15	1.15	0.2	Small pit within cluster.
232	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.19	Small pit within cluster.
233	Pit	3	2.6	0.88	Large pit
234	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.2	Small pit within cluster.
235	Pit	0.6	0.6		Small pit within cluster.
236	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.8	Pit within cluster.
237	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.2	Small pit within cluster.
238	Pit	0.35	0.35	0.22	Small pit within cluster.
239	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.22	Small pit within cluster.
240	Pit	0.65	0.65	0.44	Small pit within cluster.
241	Ring ditch		3.35	1.13	Outer ring of double ring ditch (inner ring F.256)
242	Spread			0.12	Silt filled hollow, cut by pit clusters and modern features.
243	Inhumation		1.86	0.29	Prone inhumation, truncated to the west by inhumation of re-deposited bone. Within F.241
244	Pit				Pit
245	Pit	0.71	0.58	0.25	Oval pit.
246	Gully		0.5	0.3	Gully running around the outer edge of outer ring ditch F.241
247	Posthole	0.37	0.46	0.45	Posthole
248	Inhumation	1.18	142	0.21	Extended crouch inhumation within ring ditch F.241
249	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.15	Small pit within cluster.
250	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.16	Small pit within cluster.
251	Pit	0.85	0.85	0.17	Small pit within cluster.
252	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.21	Small pit within cluster.
253	Inhumation				
254	Inhumation				Human mandible, part of Skeleton 789, displaced by bioturbation
255	Ditch				Southern most ring ditch.
256	Ditch		1.91	0.25	Inner ring ditch
257	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.6	Iron age pit, part of cluster.
258	Pit	1.85	0.6	0.35	Iron age pit, part of cluster.
259	Pit	1.85	1.85	0.6	Pit
260	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.49	Pit
261	Pit	1.4	1.4	0.53	Pit
262	Pit	3.5	2.75	1.2	Large pit in centre of cluster of pits with a step cut in the NE side for access, suggests storage pit.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
264	Pit	5	4	0.24	Irregular pit within a ring-ditch, contained some human bone and was heavily bioturbated. Possibly heavily disturbed inhumation.
265	Pit	1.4	1.25	0.64	Pit
266	Pit	1.85	1.85	0.78	Iron age pit, part of cluster.
267	Pit	1.05	1.05	0.3	Pit
268	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.14	Posthole in base of pit F.267
269	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.2	Possible posthole
270	Spread	7	2	0.2	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
271	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.2	Possible posthole
272	Spread	8	2	0.2	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
273	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.1	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
274	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.18	Possible posthole
275	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.18	Possible posthole
276	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.09	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
277	Pit	1.4	0.75	0.14	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
278	Pit	1	1	0.1	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
279	Spread	2.5	2	0.08	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
280	Pit				Shallow feature, most likely natural.
281	Pit	1.25	1.25	0.13	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
282	Spread	2	1.5	0.1	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
283	Spread	1.75	0.9	0.1	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
284	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.23	Possible posthole
285	Spread	4.5	3	0.12	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
286	Spread	7.5	3	0.25	Shallow feature, most likely natural.
287	Ditch		2.4	0.84	NE-SW Iron age boundary ditch with ankle breaker profile and a recut F.420.
288	Tree throw	1.25	1.25	0.2	Tree throw
289	Tree throw	2.3	1.1	0.45	Tree throw
290	Tree throw	1.3	1.4	0.16	Tree throw
291	Pit	1.7	1.7	0.81	Iron age pit, part of cluster.
292	Ditch		0.7	0.12	N-S ditch, turning SE
293	Pit	1.06	1.04	0.15	Shallow pit
294	Inhumation				Extremely crouched inhumation. Truncated.
295	Pit	1.6	0.9	0.39	Pit, part of cluster.
296	Posthole	0.6	0.4	0.4	Posthole, part of structure

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
297	Pit	1.9	1.8	0.72	Pit
298	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.25	Pit
299	Pit				Very shallow, possibly natural.
300	Grave	1.49	0.85	0.19	Shallow grave on west side of Iron age enclosure. Contains adult female with iron bracelet and shale or jet pendant.
301	Pit	1.75	1.75	0.37	Intercutting pit.
302	Pit	1.3	1.3	0.2	Intercutting pit.
303	Pit	1.3	1.3	0.1	Intercutting pit.
304	Tree throw	170	160	0.08	Tree throw
305	Pit	1.91	1	0.21	Shallow pit with very uneven base, possibly quarry pit.
306	Pit	1.3	0.72	0.38	Rubbish pit, possibly associated with nearby pits
307	Pit	1.41	1.41	0.62	Iron age pit
308	Pit	2.4	2.2	0.72	Iron age pit
309	Pit	1	1.2	0.4	Pit, cut by larger pit
310	Pit	2	1.85	0.44	Pit containing inhumation and additional human skull. Associated with a cluster of pits similar in shape and size.
311	Pit	1.4	0.8	0.5	Rubbish pit.
312	Pit	1.07	1.15	0.51	Pit
313	Pit	2.2	2.1	0.95	Rubbish pit
314	Pit	1.65	1.65	0.44	Pit
315	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.22	Small iron age pit part of cluster.
316	Pit	1.98	2.14	1.08	Large pit within cluster.
317	Posthole	0.3	0.25	0.25	Posthole, possibly part of structure.
318	Pit	1.45	1.45	0.42	Iron age pit, part of cluster.
319	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.36	Posthole under F.345, possibly associated with postholes F.321, F.326 and F.481
320	Posthole	1.1	0.35	0.25	Possible posthole, possibly part of F.345
321	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.25	Possibly part of long structure with F.323, F.475, F.476, F.477 and F.478
322	Spread	0.8	0.8	0.1	Silt filled depression, possibly natural
323	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.1	Thought to be posthole but more likely more of F.322
324	Posthole	1	0.7	0.45	Posthole, possibly part of structure F.345.
325	Spread	1	1	0.12	Shallow spread extending south from F.345, appears to be cut by F.324
326	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.15	Possible posthole, possibly part of F.345
327	Pit	1.95	1.05	0.38	Pit, part of cluster.
328	Posthole	0.38	0.38	0.24	Posthole, possible part of south wall of structure F.345 with F.467 and F.470.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
329	Posthole	0.65	0.45	0.55	Posthole, part of structure
330	Pit	2	2	0.5	Large shallow pit, part of cluster.
332	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.4	Posthole, possibly part of structure.
333	Pit	1.4	1.4	0.43	Iron age pit within cluster
334	Pit	1.6	1.6	0.36	Pit
335	Pit	1.95	2.5	0.83	Large Iron age pit, part of a large cluster of pits.
336	Cremation		0.48	0.26	Cremation heavily affected by bioturbation and truncated by plough scar.
337	Pit	1.88	1.54	0.58	Pit possibly associate with pits F.260 and 299
339	Pit	1.75	1.75	1.12	Large rubbish pit, containing neonatal inhumation.
340	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.2	Posthole, possibly part of structure
341	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.4	Pit truncated by modern feature
342	Pit	1.6	1.6	0.5	Iron age pit, part of cluster to east of ditch.
343	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.2	Pit
344	Posthole	0.49	0.5	0.14	Posthole, part of cluster.
345	Spread	10	5.5	0.25	Sunken feature, possibly layer in interior of 'long house', defined by postholes F.321, F.328, F.467, F.470, F.471, F.475, F.477, F.606 and F.607
346	Pit	1.3	1.3	0.24	Pit, part of cluster.
347	Spread	1.3	1.4		Natural hollow
348	Tree throw	1.5	1.4	0.2	Tree throw
349	Posthole	0.23	0.23	0.07	Possible posthole, packed with unarticulated animal bone, proximity to modern postholes F.361 and F.362 suggests might be modern too.
350	Pit	1.78	1.97	0.68	Iron age pit, possible associated with pits F.260. F.288 and F.316
351	Pit	0.85	0.85	0.25	Small pit
352	Pit	1.47	1.47	0.45	Pit on the edge of cluster.
353	Pit	2	2	0.55	Pit, part of cluster.
354	Spread	4.2	1.8	0.15	Possible natural hollow, cut by modern post pipe.
355	Posthole	0.45	0.6	0.25	Posthole, part of structure
356	Pit	1.56	1.56	0.79	Storage/rubbish pit
357	Posthole	0.32	0.32	0.21	Posthole, part of cluster.
358	Posthole	0.33	0.4	0.24	Posthole, part of cluster.
359	Posthole	0.5	0.4	0.12	Posthole, part of cluster.
360	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.07	Posthole, possible associated with postholes F.344, F.357, F.358 and F.359
361	Posthole	0.33	0.33	0.23	Modern posthole
362	Posthole	0.32	0.32	0.32	Modern posthole

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
363	Pit				Pit, surrounded by 4 postholes
364	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.5	Posthole, part of possible structure.
365	Pit	2.11	2.11	1.52	Large Iron age pit, truncated by modern cable.
366	Pit	2	2	1	Iron age pit, possibly associated with F.365
367	Posthole	0.6	0.4	0.36	Posthole, part of structure
368	Cremation	0.38	0.37	0.2	Square pit containing cremation.
369	Pit	1.37	1.2	0.26	Iron age pit.
370	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.11	Posthole part of possible structure.
371	Posthole	0.4	0.6	0.16	Posthole part of possible structure.
372	Posthole	0.6	0.2	0.08	Posthole part of possible structure.
373	Posthole	0.28	0.2	0.08	Posthole part of possible structure.
374	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.07	Posthole part of possible structure.
375	Pit	1.5	0.7	0.45	Pit, with cluster of pits to the east of the ditch.
376	Pit	1.7	1.7	0.75	Pit
377	Posthole	0.3	3	0.2	Posthole, associated with pit F.363
378	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.2	Posthole, associated with pit F.364
379	Pit	1.55	1.52	0.78	Iron age pit, part of cluster.
380	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.82	Pit, heavily truncated by pit F.386.
381	Pit	2	2	1.04	Pit, cut by F.339
382	Posthole	0.66	0.5	0.4	Posthole, part of possible structure.
383	Posthole	0.6	0.54	0.36	Posthole, part of possible structure.
384	Pit		0.7	0.33	Pit cut by ring ditch F.255
385	Pit	2.06	2.56	1.14	Large pit, part of cluster.
386	Pit				Pit cutting F.380
387	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.6	Pit, probably storage pit.
388	Pit	2	2	0.7	Pit, part of cluster. Storage/rubbish pit.
389	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.5	Iron age pit
390	Pit	2	2	0.47	Pit, part of cluster.
391	Pit	0.9	0.9	0.88	Rubbish pit
392	Pit	2.2	2.2	0.7	Iron age pit
393	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.21	Posthole, part of possible structure.
394	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.45	Posthole, part of possible structure.
395	Posthole	0.46	0.46	0.3	Posthole, part of possible structure.
396	Pit	1.4	1.5	0.6	Pit truncated by modern feature

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
397	Pit	1.1	0.49	0.46	Pit, part of cluster.
398	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.2	Possible natural hollow
399	Pit	1.46	1.46	0.74	Pit
400	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.3	Small pit in west end of F.345
401	Pit	1.75	1.68	0.69	Organic waste pit
402	Pit	1.25	1.05	0.13	Shallow oval pit.
403	Pit	1.03	0.97	0.27	Small pit
404	Pit	1.2	1.16	0.11	Shallow pit
405	Pit	1.75	1.75	0.28	Rubbish pit, part of cluster.
406	Pit	1.3	1.45	0.29	Pit
407	Pit	1.11	1.04	0.25	Pit, part of cluster.
408	Pit	0.9	0.65	0.36	Small oval pit
409	Pit	2		0.65	Pit, part of cluster.
410	Pit	1.02	1.04	0.19	Shallow pit
411	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.61	Iron age pit
412	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.6	Pit within cluster.
413	Pit	1.7	1.8	0.6	Pit
414	Pit	0.46	0.7	0.14	Pit, part of cluster.
415	Pit	1.31	1.31	0.6	Iron age pit.
416	Pit	1	0.9	0.12	Small pit.
417	Pit	0.97	0.93	0.21	Small pit.
418	Pit	0.92	0.88	0.16	Small pit.
419	Pit	1	1	0.21	Small pit.
420	Ditch		1	0.5	Recut of NE-SW ditch F.287.
421	Pit	1.8	1.59	0.86	Pit
422	Pit	2.05	1.7	0.53	Pit
423	Pit	1.1	1.28	0.12	Shallow Iron age pit, cut by F.424
424	Pit	1.53	1.51	0.31	Pit
425	Pit	1.55	1.1	0.19	Shallow pit
426	Cremation	0.41	0.34	0.16	Cremation pit, containing cremated material but no urn.
427	Pit	0.78	0.78	0.56	Small Iron age pit
428	Posthole	0.7	0.62	0.24	Posthole, associated with F.429 and F.430
429	Posthole	0.7	0.58	0.17	Posthole, associated with F.428 and F.430
430	Posthole	0.5	0.47	0.08	Posthole, associated with F.428 and F.429

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
431	Pit	0.97	1.05	0.26	Small pit
432	Pit	1.37	0.68	0.25	Small pit
433	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.22	Small pit
434	Gully		0.78	0.24	Possible posthole.
435	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.11	Possible posthole.
436	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.1	Shallow pit
437	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.1	Posthole, relates to F.438
438	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.07	Posthole, relates to F.437
439	Pit	0.98	0.87	0.13	Small pit
440	Pit	0.54	0.54	0.26	Small pit, truncated by F.441
441	Pit	1.75	1.75	0.87	Pit
442	Pit	2.2	1.7	0.27	Oval pit.
443	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.22	Small pit
444	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.29	Posthole, possibly associated with F.450
445	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.53	Posthole, possibly associated with F.450
446	Pit	2.1	2	0.9	Large pit, contemporary with F.447
447	Pit	1.9	2	0.9	Large pit, contemporary with F.446
448	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.28	Shallow pit
449	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.05	Posthole
450	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.53	Posthole, possibly associated with postholes F.357, F.358, F.359 and F.360. Possibly also contemporary to postholes F.444 and F.445
451	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.23	Possible posthole near F.450
452	Pit	0.71	1.08	0.33	Small pit, possible waste dump.
453	Pit	1.95	2.05		Pit
454	Pit	1	0.7	0.48	Pit
455	Pit	1.62	1.7	0.59	Pit, part of cluster.
456	Posthole	0.27	0.27	0.19	Posthole within cluster.
457	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.12	Posthole within cluster.
458	Cremation	0.29	0.29	0.1	Very small pit containing cremation.
459	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.48	Rubbish pit
460	Pit	1.8	1.8	1	Rubbish pit
461	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.19	Posthole within cluster.
462	Posthole	0.27	0.27	0.15	Posthole within cluster.
463	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.7	Rubbish pit

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
464	Pit	1.34	1.42	0.5	Pit within cluster.
465	Pit	1.45		0.7	Pit within cluster.
466	Pit	0.85	0.75	0.32	Pit within cluster.
467	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.25	SW corner posthole in long structure associated with F.345
468	Natural				Thought to be posthole, turned out to be natural
469	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.18	Possible posthole, associated with F.345
470	Posthole	0.42	0.33	0.32	Posthole in south wall of long structure, associated with F.345.
471	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.22	Posthole in south wall of long structure, associated with F.345.
472	Posthole			0.12	Possible posthole in south wall of long structure, associated with F.345.
473	Beam slot	1.1	0.32	0.12	Possible beam slot in long structure associated with F.345.
474	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.3	Posthole in NW corner of long structure associated with F.345.
475	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.15	Posthole in NW corner of long structure associated with F.345, truncated by modern service trench.
476	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.22	Possible posthole in north wall of long structure, associated with F.345.
477	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.32	Posthole in north wall of long structure, associated with F.345.
478	Beam slot	0.6	0.2	0.1	Possible beam slot in long structure associated with F.345.
479	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.32	Posthole in north wall of long structure, associated with F.345.
480	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.16	Posthole in south wall of long structure, associated with F.345.
481	Pit	1.6	1.45	0.19	Oval pit truncated by modern linear
482	Pit				Pit within cluster.
483	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.16	Posthole in south wall of long structure, associated with F.345.
484	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.12	Possible posthole in NW corner of long structure associated with F 345.
485	Pit	1.95	1.95	0.8	Iron age pit
486	Pit	1	0.9	0.4	Pit
487	Pit	1.65	1.3	0.64	Pit
488	Gully		0.4	0.05	Modern E-W gully.
489	Pit	1.9	1.5	0.14	Shallow modern pit
490	Gully		1	0.1	Modern E-W gully.
491	Pit	2	2	0.45	Pit
492	Tree throw	1.8	1.5	0.35	Tree throw
493	Pit	1.8	1.5	0.65	Recut of pit F.612 with crouched burial at base.
494	Pit	1.7	1.3	0.82	Oval pit
495	Pit	0.92	0.92	0.38	Pit within cluster, located at the end of linear F.500
496	Pit	0.8	0.6	0.35	Iron age pit, part of cluster.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
497	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.13	Posthole
498	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.13	Posthole
499	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.13	Posthole
500	Ditch		1	0.27	Short NNW-SSE ditch.
501	Pit	1.44	1.44	0.61	Storage/rubbish pit
502	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.17	Modern posthole
503	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.2	Modern posthole
504	Pit	1.7	1.7	1.1	Pit
505	Pit	1.6	1.6	0.79	Storage/rubbish pit
506	Ditch		0.87	0.15	Possibly associated with F.500 or F.523, most likely natural
507	Pit	1.7	1.7	0.92	Iron age storage/rubbish pit.
508	Pit	1.42	1.42	0.43	Pit truncated by modern feature
509	Pit	1.03	1.15	0.3	Pit within cluster.
510	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.77	Pit
511	Pit	1.7	1.4	0.58	Pit
512	Pit	0.68	0.75	0.27	Pit with 3 possible postholes within it. Just outside ring ditch F.241
513	Pit	1.43	1.39	0.18	Shallow pit between outer and inner ring ditches.
514	Pit	0.65	0.65	0.12	Small pit.
515	Pit	0.9	0.92	0.18	Iron age pit.
516	Pit				Small pit cutting outer ring ditch F.241
517	Pit				Large pit.
518	Pit	2.1	2.1	0.95	Large rubbish pit, containing large amounts of animal bone and quern stones.
519	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.32	Pit
520	Pit	0.72	0.72	0.19	Small pit just outside outer ring ditch F.241
521	Posthole	0.47	0.27	0.1	Posthole
522	Tree throw	1.25	0.75	0.2	Tree throw
523	Ditch		0.65	0.28	Rectilinear enclosure, truncated by modern feature and cut by pits. F.555 is a continuation of the enclosure.
524	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.34	Posthole
525	Tree throw				Tree throw
526	Pit	2	2	1.35	Large pit
527	Pit	0.64	0.76	0.16	Pit cut by evaluation trench
528	Pit	1.7	1.7	0.6	Storage/rubbish pit
529	Pit	1.4	1.4	0.7	Storage/rubbish pit

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
530	Spread	0.28	0.28	0.04	Possible posthole. More likely natural filled hollow.
531	Pit				Pit
532	Pit				Small pit
533	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.06	Possible posthole
534	Posthole	0.62	0.61	0.25	Small pit/posthole
535	Posthole	0.59	0.49	0.07	Small pit/posthole
536	Tree throw	0.8	0.5	0.1	Tree throw
537	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.14	Posthole
538	Pit	1.7	1.7	1.2	Storage/rubbish pit
539	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.12	Posthole, possibly associated with F.551
540	Pit	0.8	0.5	0.38	Small pit within cluster.
541	Pit	1.2	0.75	0.45	Pit within cluster.
542	Pit	1.5	1	0.4	Pit within cluster.
543	Pit	1.4	1.4	0.38	Pit
544	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.22	Small stake hole, cut by ditch F.523
545	Pit	0.5	0.45	0.1	Pit
546	Pit	1	0.9	0.25	Pit or possible tree throw.
547	Pit				Small pit
548	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.35	Pit within cluster.
549	Pit	1.5	1.2	0.45	Pit within cluster.
550	Pit	2	1	0.32	Pit/possible tree throw
551	Posthole	0.75	0.6	0.17	Posthole, possibly associated with postholes F.665 and F.666
552	Pit	1.08	0.5	0.32	Pit/possible tree throw
553	Pit	1.9	1.9	0.45	Pit
554	Pit	1.8	1.5	0.28	Pit cutting enclosure ditch F.555
555	Ditch		0.8	0.25	Rectilinear enclosure truncated by modern feature and cut by pits. F.523 is a continuation of the enclosure.
556	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.36	Small pit
557	Pit	1	1	0.25	Small pit
558	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.75	Pit
559	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.35	Small pit
560	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.3	Pit, cuts F.555 and is cut by modern pipe
561	Pit	1.3	0.6	0.36	Pit within cluster.
562	Pit	1.85	1.85	0.65	Pit.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
563	Pit	2.2	1.75	0.6	Pit
564	Pit	1.95	2.2	0.93	Iron age pit, within limits of Neolithic burial monument
565	Pit	1.2	1.1	0.4	Iron age pit.
566	Pit	2.3	2.3	0.14	Iron age pit.
567	Pit	3	1.2	0.48	Pit within cluster.
568	Natural				Not real feature
569	Posthole	0.45	0.32	0.55	Posthole
570	Pit	0.58	0.56	0.07	Small pit
571	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.06	Posthole cutting rectilinear enclosure F.523
572	Pit	0.58	0.58	0.12	Small pit cutting rectilinear enclosure F.523
573	Pit	1.56	1.56	0.48	Pit, cut by modern feature and cutting rectilinear ditch F.523
574	Pit	0.17	0.17	0.12	Small pit/posthole
575	Pit	1.21	1.21	0.6	Sub square pit.
576	Pit	1.8	1.8		Pit truncated by modern feature
577	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.45	Pit
578	Pit	2.25	2.25	1.11	Large pit
579	Pit	1.37	1.37	0.56	Pit
580	Pit	0.7	0.7		Pit/possible tree throw
581	Pit	0.96	0.85	0.62	Small pit, part of cluster.
582	Pit	2.01	2.14	1.17	Large pit, part of cluster.
583	Pit	2.12	1.11	0.34	Small pit, part of cluster.
584	Pit	2.66	1.92	1.32	Large pit, part of cluster.
585	Pit	1.85	1.7	0.7	Storage pit cutting rectilinear enclosure F.555. Charcoal rich basal fill. Part of pit cluster.
586	Pit	1.25	1.2	0.2	Pit, part of cluster.
587	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.3	Post pipe in upper fills of inner ring ditch.
588	Pit	0.96	0.95	0.16	Small pit, forms linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch.
589	Pit	1.02	1.05	0.19	Small pit, forms linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch.
590	Pit	1	0.91	0.14	Small pit, forms linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch.
591	Pit	0.75	0.74	0.14	Small pit, forms linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch.
592	Pit	0.95	0.88	0.2	Small pit, forms linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch.
593	Pit	0.99	0.91	0.14	Small pit, forms linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch.
594	Pit	0.95	0.95	0.13	Small pit, forms linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch.
595	Pit	0.6	0.3	0.22	Small pit, possibly part of linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch. Truncated

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
					by modern feature.
596	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.56	Rubbish pit.
597	Pit		0.9	0.18	Small pit, possibly tree throw.
598	Pit		0.47	0.15	Small pit, possibly tree throw.
599	Pit	1.62	1.43	0.39	Pit to E of cluster F.581-584
600	Posthole	0.56	0.44	0.67	Small pit/posthole
601	Pit			0.25	Small pit
602	Pit				Small pit within cluster.
603	Pit	1.6	1.45	0.39	Rubbish pit, part of cluster.
604	Pit	1.4	1.4	0.48	Pit, part of cluster.
605	Pit		1.4	0.7	Pit
606	Posthole				Possible posthole in long structure associated with F.345, truncated by modern feature.
607	Posthole				Possible posthole in long structure associated with F.345, truncated by modern feature.
608	Pit	1	1	0.46	Pit, part of cluster.
609	Pit	0.55	0.38	0.21	Small pit, possibly part of linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch. Truncated by modern feature.
610	Pit	0.88	0.56	0.32	Small pit, possibly part of linear alignment of pits continuing from ditch.
611	Pit	2		0.45	Pit cut by rectilinear enclosure F.555
612	Pit	1.9	1.7	0.8	Rubbish pit.
613	Pit	1.57	1.1	0.42	Pit within cluster.
614	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.41	Pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits and postholes.
615	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.15	Pit/possible tree throw
616	Pit	2.17	2.17	0.59	Pit containing 2 inhumations, an adult female and a baby.
617	Pit	1.7	1.7	0.5	Pit containing large amounts of animal bone (some slightly articulated) showing signs of butchery and marrow extraction.
618	Pit	0.46	0.2	0.12	Elongated pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
619	Pit	0.6	0.97	0.5	Pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
620	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.45	Pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits. Also cuts Ditch.
621	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.45	Pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits. Also cuts Ditch.
622	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.26	Pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
623	Pit		1.1	0.15	Pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
624	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.14	Posthole

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
625	Pit	1.56	1.56	0.35	Pit cutting rectilinear enclosure F.523
626	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.5	Pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
627	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.19	Pit
628	Pit	2.7	2.16	1.15	Large pit, went through water table, possible well or watering hole?
629	Pit	1.6	1.07	0.27	Wide shallow pit with series of possible postholes forming a loose ring within the outer edge of the pit. Possibly forming a structure.
630	Pit	1.85	1.4	0.7	Iron age pit, within cluster.
631	Pit	1.45	1.45	0.67	Iron age pit, within cluster.
632	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.2	Pit
633	Pit	1.34	1.34	0.38	Pit, cutting rectilinear enclosure F.523.
634	Pit	1	1	0.65	Pit cut by rectilinear enclosure F.555
635	Pit	1.2	0.95	0.52	Pit within cluster.
636	Pit	1.8	1.48	0.51	Pit
637	Pit	1.9	1.75	0.58	Pit
638	Pit	2.02	2.02	1.05	Large pit.
639	Pit	0.85	0.55	0.18	Small pit.
640	Pit				Pit cutting rectilinear enclosure F.523 and curvilinear ditch F.655
641	Pit	1	1	0.34	Pit.
642	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.55	Pit within cluster.
643	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.2	Pit within cluster.
644	Pit	1.4	1.4	0.25	Shallow pit.
645	Pit	1.9	1.7	0.3	Shallow pit.
646	Pit	2.5	2	0.7	Large pit
647	Pit	1.3	1.3	0.55	Pit
648	Pit	1.5	1.1	0.5	Pit, part of cluster.
649	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.2	Small pit, part of cluster.
650	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.23	Small pit, part of cluster.
651	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.75	Pit, part of cluster.
652	Pit	0.72	0.83	0.33	Small pit
653	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.2	Small pit.
654	Pit	1.25	1.25	0.1	Shallow pit.
655	Gully		0.37	0.21	Iron Age curvilinear gully.
656	Pit	1.2	1.3	0.55	Pit, part of cluster.
658	Pit	1.94	1.82	0.63	Pit

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
658	Pit	1.95	1.6	0.67	Pit
659	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.09	Posthole, within pit cluster and next to rectilinear enclosure F.523 (cut by the pit cluster)
660	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.21	Posthole
661	Pit	1.2	1.1	0.3	Pit
662	Pit	1.25	0.8	0.22	Pit
663	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.21	Small pit
664	Pit	2.2	0.5	0.2	Pit
665	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.18	Posthole Possibly associated with other postholes.
666	Posthole	0.25	0.21	0.17	Posthole Possibly associated with other postholes.
667	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.16	Small pit
668	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.4	Pit, part of cluster.
669	Pit	2	1.75	1	Large pit, part of cluster.
670	Pit	0.54	0.44	0.07	Very small pit base
671	Posthole	0.76	0.55	0.45	Posthole
672	Pit	1.55	1.55	0.5	Rubbish pit.
673	Pit	2.2	2.2	0.49	Iron age pit, within cluster cutting rectilinear enclosure F.523
674	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.35	Rubbish pit containing a lot of clay and daub in the lower fill.
675	Pit		1.8	0.5	Pit, part of cluster cutting rectilinear enclosure F.523
676	Ditch	7	2.9	0.7	Curvilinear inner ditch segment.
677	Pit	1.45	1.33	0.56	Pit
678	Pit	0.68	0.52	0.13	Small pit.
679	Pit	1.9	1.8	0.5	Pit
680	Pit	2	2	0.82	Large pit within cluster.
681	Pit	1.75	1.75	0.6	Pit within cluster.
682	Pit	1	1	0.2	Small pit.
683	Pit	0.43		0.18	Pit, part of cluster.
684	Pit	1.6	1.2	0.63	Heavily disturbed pit.
685	Pit			0.37	Heavily truncated pit
686	Pit	0.4	0.24	0.22	Irregular shaped feature within spread 345, possible "stone lift hole".
687	Pit	0.5	0.3	0.12	Possible "stone lift hole" associated with 345
688	Pit	0.2	0.2	0.12	Possible "stone lift hole" associated with 345
689	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.07	Posthole, possibly modern.
690	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.08	Posthole, possibly modern.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
691	Gully	3.5	0.62	0.16	NE-SW orientated gully, truncated by modern drain
692	Pit	0.42	0.42	0.07	Small pit, possibly associated with F.699
693	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.18	Stake hole, within cluster of pits.
694	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.1	Small pit within cluster.
695	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.4	Iron age pit.
696	Pit	2	0.7	0.42	Pit, part of cluster by Iron age boundary ditch.
697	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.05	Small shallow pit, heavily truncated.
698	Pit	2.25	1.7	0.85	Large pit, part of cluster.
699	Pit	0.55	0.55	0.2	Small pit, possibly associated with F.692
700	Pit	0.9	0.9	0.45	Rubbish pit, large amounts of burnt clay and daub in the lower deposit.
701	Pit	0.71	0.71	0.18	Fire pit
702	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.27	Pit
703	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.1	Small pit
704	Pit	1.3	1.3	0.37	Pit containing articulate animal remains (food waste). Part of cluster of pits.
705	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.3	pit/possible posthole
706	Tree throw	1.1	0.6	0.17	Tree throw
707	Posthole	0.46	0.4	0.09	Posthole, part of possible fence line/structure
708	Posthole	0.46	0.4	0.14	Posthole, part of possible fence line/structure
709	Posthole	0.42	0.28	0.07	Posthole, part of possible fence line/structure
710	Posthole	0.55	0.5	0.32	Posthole, part of possible fence line/structure
711	Posthole	0.4	0.29	0.06	Posthole, part of possible fence line/structure
712	Posthole	0.44	0.26	0.1	Posthole, part of possible fence line/structure
713	Pit	2.2	2	0.91	Large storage pit. Part of cluster of pits.
714	Posthole	0.7	0.7	0.48	Posthole.
715	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.28	Posthole
716	Pit	1.35	1.35	0.55	Pit
717	Pit	1.7	1.75	0.8	Pit
718	Pit				Pit
719	Pit	0.65	0.65	0.18	Small pit containing burnt clay and daub.
720	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.09	Possible posthole.
721	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.09	Posthole.
722	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.2	Posthole
724	Pit	1.6	1	0.85	Pit, part of cluster.
725	Pit	1.5	0.9	0.28	Elongated pit.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
726	Pit	1.8	1.3	0.35	Oval pit
727	Pit	0.85	0.85	0.4	Small pit/posthole
728	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.14	Shallow pit
729	Pit	2	2	0.82	Pit
730	Ditch		0.85	0.24	Curvilinear N-S ditch, heavily truncated.
731	Pit	1.4	1.2	1.2	Pit
732	Pit	2	1.8	0.9	Large pit
733	Pit	0.7	0.65	0.18	Small pit
734	Pit	1.75	1.4	0.35	Pit
735	Posthole	0.27	0.25	0.25	Posthole
736	Posthole	0.33	0.33	0.1	Possible posthole
737	Posthole	0.4	0.36	0.13	Possible posthole
738	Pit	0.55	0.5	0.43	Small pit, within cluster.
739	Pit	1.5	1.1	0.46	Pit within cluster
740	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.45	Pit, part of cluster
741	Pit	1.9	1.9	0.43	Pit, part of cluster
742	Pit	1.7	1.7	0.39	Iron age pit
743	Pit	1.8	0.6	0.6	Pit, part of cluster
744	Pit	1.04	1.04	0.35	Pit, part of cluster
745	Pit	1.44	1.44	0.55	Pit, within cluster
746	Pit	1.9	1.86	0.78	Pit
747	Pit	1.84	1.86	0.98	Pit
748	Spread			0.25	Natural hollow
749	Tree throw	1.95	1.95	0.33	Tree throw
780	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.4	Pit, within cluster
781	Pit	1.7	1.7	0.64	Pit, within cluster
782	Pit	1.9	1.9	0.35	Pit
783	Pit	0.48	0.4	0.16	Pit within enclosure F.555, part of cluster of pits.
784	Pit	0.65	0.55	0.22	Pit within enclosure F.555, part of cluster of pits.
785	Pit	0.7	0.55	0.07	Pit within enclosure F.555, part of cluster of pits.
786	Pit	0.95	0.8	0.3	Pit within enclosure F.555, part of cluster of pits.
787	Pit	1.1	0.8	0.3	Pit, within cluster
788	Pit	1.3	1.2	0.6	Pit, within cluster
789	Pit	2.1	2	0.65	Pit

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
790	Pit	2	2	0.8	Pit
791	Pit	1.2	0.55	0.15	Pit
792	Pit	0.71	0.75	0.19	Small pit
793	Gully	3.75	1.55	0.4	Short section of gully.
794	Pit	1	1	0.25	Shallow pit
795	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.4	Pit
796	Pit	2	0.6	0.6	Pit, part of cluster
797	Pit	2	0.5	0.6	Pit, part of cluster
798	Pit		1.85	0.13	Modern rectangular pit
799	Pit		0.3	0.12	Shallow pit truncated by modern feature
800	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.45	Iron age pit, truncated by modern feature
801	Pit	1	1	0.1	Shallow pit truncated by modern features
802	Pit	0.55	0.55	0.08	Small pit, within group of intercutting pits.
803	Pit				Small pit, within group of intercutting pits.
804	Pit	0.28	0.28	0.07	Small pit/posthole
805	Pit			0.14	Pit, within cluster
806	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.18	Posthole within cluster.
807	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.1	possible posthole within cluster.
808	Pit	0.45	0.45	0.11	Small pit/posthole
809	Pit	0.66	0.66	0.38	Pit
810	Pit	0.96	0.96	0.25	Pit
811	Posthole	0.56	0.56	0.2	Possible posthole.
812	Posthole	0.36	0.36	0.31	Posthole
813	Pit	1.7	1.7	0.68	Pit
814	Pit	1.9	1.15	1	Large sub rectangular pit.
815	Pit	0.72	0.72	0.14	Shallow pit, within cluster
816	Pit	0.87	0.87	0.15	Shallow pit, within cluster
817	Posthole	0.24	0.22	0.21	Posthole
818	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.08	Small pit within cluster.
819	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.98	Large storage pit.
820	Pit	1.76	1.76	0.99	Large pit
821	Pit		0.8	0.6	Pit, part of cluster.
822	Pit	1.6	1.6	0.55	Pit, part of cluster.
823	Pit	3	3	0.8	Pit, part of cluster.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
824	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.5	Pit, part of cluster.
825	Pit		1.1	0.55	Pit, part of cluster.
826	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.85	Pit, part of cluster.
827	Pit	1.6	1.6	0.25	Pit, part of cluster.
828	Pit		1.2	0.3	Pit, part of cluster.
829	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.3	Pit, part of cluster.
830	Pit	1.2	1.2	1.25	Pit, part of cluster.
831	Pit		2.8	0.6	Pit, part of cluster.
832	Pit		1.25	0.55	Pit, part of cluster.
833	Pit		0.9	0.4	Pit, part of cluster.
834	Pit	1.36	0.99	0.14	Shallow pit
835	Pit	1.5	1.25	0.13	Shallow pit, within cluster
836	Pit	1.05	1.05	0.27	Pit
837	Pit	2.4	2.65	1.2	Large pit
838	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.12	Shallow pit, part of cluster
839	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.06	Small pit, part of cluster.
840	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.12	Shallow pit, part of cluster
841	Pit	1.7	1.5	0.8	Pit
842	Pit	1.55	1.55	1.56	Large pit.
843	Pit	1.3	1.2	0.37	Pit
844	Pit	2	2	0.64	Iron age pit
845	Pit		1.4	0.85	Pit within cluster
846	Pit	0.65	0.6	0.2	Small pit, within cluster.
847	Pit	2.3	1.9	1.01	Large pit
848	Posthole	0.8	0.8	0.4	Posthole, part of possible structure.
849	Posthole	0.34	0.34	0.19	Posthole, part of possible structure.
850	Pit	2.5	1.2	1.3	Large pit, part of cluster.
851	Pit	0.95	0.95	0.4	Pit
852	Tree throw	1.6	1.2	0.5	Tree throw
853	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.13	Posthole, part of possible structure.
854	Pit	2.5	2.3	1.96	Large well.
855	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.23	Posthole
856	Pit	2.15	2.15	0.87	Large Iron age pit
857	Pit	2.2	1.3	0.52	Oval pit

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
858	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.12	Small pit
859	Pit	0.65	0.65	0.3	Small pit cut by animal burrow.
860	Pit	2.1	1.62	0.86	Large pit, possibly associated with other pits in area.
861	Pit	0.9	1	0.47	Pit
862	Natural	5	4	0.17	Area of disturbance in centre of ring ditch F.255, either tree throw or heavy animal burrowing.
863	Pit	1.05	0.48	0.52	Pit, part of cluster.
864	Pit	1.6	1.7	0.73	Pit, part of cluster.
865	Posthole	0.46	0.46	0.16	Posthole, part of structure
866	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.18	Posthole, part of structure
867	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.08	Posthole, part of structure
868	Posthole	0.53	0.53	0.25	Posthole, part of structure
869	Tree throw	1.9	1	0.25	Tree throw
870	Pit	1.7	1.7		Shallow pit
871	Pit	1.2	0.98	0.5	Pit
872	Pit	0.95	0.95	0.5	Pit cut by modern posthole.
873	Tree throw	1.48	1.48	0.28	Tree throw
874	Pit	1	1	0.18	Pit, truncated by modern features.
875	Pit	2.05	2	0.52	Pit/possible tree throw
876	Posthole	0.55	0.6	0.15	Posthole
877	Pit	2.1	2.1	1.07	Large Iron age pit.
878	Pit	0.72	0.72	0.2	Small pit
879	Posthole	0.5	0.43	0.23	Posthole, part of possible structure.
880	Pit	0.93	0.93	0.25	Small pit, within cluster.
881	Posthole	0.55	0.55	0.32	Posthole, part of possible structure.
882	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.28	Posthole, part of structure
883	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.2	Posthole, part of structure
884	Posthole	0.34	0.34	0.26	Posthole, part of structure
885	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.07	Posthole, part of structure
886	Posthole	0.33	0.33	0.1	Posthole, part of possible structure.
887	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.06	Posthole, part of structure
888	Posthole	0.24	0.24	0.08	Posthole, part of possible structure.
889	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.2	Posthole, part of structure
890	Posthole	0.38	0.38	0.26	Posthole, part of structure

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
891	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.12	Posthole, part of structure
892	Posthole	0.38	0.38	0.22	Posthole, part of structure
893	Posthole	0.57	0.57	0.25	Posthole, part of structure
894	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.4	Pit within cluster
895	Pit	1.25	1.15	0.55	Pit, part of cluster.
896	Pit	2.75	2.6	1	Large pit, part of cluster.
897	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.07	Posthole
898	Pit	1.95	1.19	0.73	Pit within cluster of intercutting pits.
899	Pit	0.85	1.06	0.4	Pit within cluster of intercutting pits.
900	Posthole	0.47	0.47	0.28	Posthole, part of structure
901	Pit	0.7	1.32	0.36	Pit
902	Pit	1.15	1.35	0.4	Pit
903	Pit	1.6	1.4	0.4	Pit
904	Pit	0.8	0.4	0.4	Pit
905	Pit	1	1	0.19	Pit within cluster
906	Pit	0.7	0.6	0.4	Posthole, possibly part of 4 post structure with F.848, 907 and 1043. Also possibly part of circular structure with postholes F.848, 881 and 886
907	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.25	Posthole, part of structure
908	Pit		0.9		Pit within cluster
909	Pit	1.45	1.45	0.49	Pit
910	Pit	0.85	0.6	0.32	Small pit within cluster.
911	Pit	0.8	0.99	0.18	Pit
912	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.65	Pit
913	Pit	0.65	0.65		Clay lined pit
914	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.08	Small pit/posthole
915	Pit	0.77	0.6	0.28	Small pit
916	Pit	0.89	0.9	0.55	Small pit
917	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.7	Posthole
918	Pit	0.59	0.52	0.43	Pit, truncated by modern features.
919	Pit	1.3	1.3	0.35	Pit
920	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.2	Pit
921	Pit	1.6	1.6	0.75	Pit
922	Pit		0.94	0.18	Pit
923	Posthole	1.08	1.08	0.46	Pit/posthole.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
924	Pit	1.3		0.54	Pit
925	Pit	1.6	1	0.8	Pit, part of cluster.
926	Pit	0.95	0.6	0.3	Pit, part of cluster.
927	Pit	2.4	1.32	0.72	Pit within cluster of intercutting pits.
928	Pit	1.4	1.27	0.77	Pit within cluster of intercutting pits.
929	Pit	0.95	0.4	0.4	Pit
930	Pit	2.1	1.2	0.35	Pit
931	Pit	0.5	0.4	0.1	Small pit, containing ash and burnt bone, unsure of species.
932	Posthole	0.39	0.31	0.27	Posthole, part of cluster.
933	Posthole	0.41	0.37	0.18	Posthole, part of cluster.
934	Posthole	0.4	0.38	0.25	Posthole, part of cluster.
935	Pit	1.2		0.18	Small pit
936	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.25	Small pit/posthole
937	Pit	0.76	0.76	0.31	Small pit.
938	Posthole	0.24	0.24	0.07	Posthole, part of structure
939	Posthole	0.29	0.29	0.16	Posthole, part of possible structure.
940	Posthole	0.29	0.29	0.1	Posthole, part of two different possibly structure layouts, F.853, 887 and 939 or F.887, 885 and 938
941	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.16	Heavily truncated pit
942	Gully		1	0.1	Small gully
943	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.3	Posthole, part of structure
944	Posthole	0.4	0.4		Posthole, part of structure
945	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.32	Posthole, part of 4 post structure F.943, 944 and 946. Also part of possible structure F 880, 881, 848, 906 and 946.
946	Posthole	0.38	0.38	0.31	Posthole, part of 4 post structure F.943, 944 and 945. Also part of possible structure F 880, 881, 848, 906 and 945.
947	Posthole	0.56	0.56	0.32	Posthole, part of structure
948	Posthole	0.37	0.37	0.11	Posthole, part of structure
949	Posthole	0.36	0.36	0.22	Posthole, part of cluster.
950	Posthole	0.4	0.35	0.19	Posthole, part of cluster.
951	Posthole	0.41	0.41	0.09	Posthole
952	Posthole	0.3	0.3		Posthole
953	Pit	0.75	0.55	0.12	Small pit truncated by modern feature.
954	Pit	1.4	1.18	0.64	Pit in group of intercutting pits.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
955	Posthole	0.36	0.34	0.15	Posthole, part of cluster.
956	Posthole	0.33	0.3	0.03	Posthole, part of cluster
957	Pit	1.07	1.25	0.24	Pit in group of intercutting pits.
958	Pit	1.5	0.45	0.27	Pit in group of intercutting pits.
959	Pit	0.7	0.6	0.17	Pit in group of intercutting pits.
960	Pit	2.05	1.9	0.6	Pit in group of intercutting pits.
961	Posthole	0.27	0.28	0.13	Posthole, part of structure
962	Posthole	0.32	0.32	0.14	Posthole, part of structure
963	Posthole	0.3	0.2	0.1	Posthole, part of structure
964	Posthole	0.38	0.28	0.22	Posthole
965	Pit	1.6	1.5	0.4	Pit
966	Pit	1.65	1.5	0.38	Pit
967	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.63	Pit
968	Pit	1.8	1.4	0.35	Pit
969	Pit	2.2	1	0.5	Pit in group of intercutting pits.
970	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.57	Pit in group of intercutting pits.
971	Pit	0.95	0.95	0.2	Pit in group of intercutting pits.
972	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.28	Posthole. Part of possible linear group.
973	Pit	0.96	0.96	0.24	Small pit
974	Pit	1.3	1.3	0.28	Pit
975	Pit	1.6	1.6	0.85	Pit
977	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.15	Pit
978	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.25	Posthole
979	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.2	Posthole
982	Pit	1.9	1.7	0.25	Pit, truncated by modern feature.
983	Pit	1	1	0.4	Pit
984	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.24	Posthole
985	Pit	0.78	0.77	0.17	Small pit/posthole
986	Pit	0.66	0.62	0.13	Small pit/posthole
987	Pit	0.76	0.74	0.21	Small pit
988	Pit	0.96	0.96	0.24	Small pit
989	Pit	0.8	0.75	0.11	Small pit
990	Pit		1.62	0.58	Pit, part of group of intercutting pits.
991	Pit		1.68	0.73	Pit, part of group of intercutting pits.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
992	Pit		1.12	0.29	Pit, part of group of intercutting pits.
993	Natural	1.58	0.63		Heavy animal burrowing disturbing pits.
994	Pit	1.5	0.73	0.41	Heavily truncated pit
995	Natural		0.94	0.18	Animal burrowing, disturbing base of pit F.994
996	Pit	0.36	0.36	0.41	Pit
997	Pit			0.2	Heavily truncated pit
998	Posthole	0.85	0.85	0.47	Posthole, part of structure
999	Pit	1	1	0.46	Pit
1000	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.1	Posthole
1001	Pit	0.7	0.62	0.12	Pit
1002	Pit	1.1	0.69	0.32	Small pit
1003	Pit	1.45	1.35	0.44	Pit
1004	Pit	1.05	0.24	0.21	Small pit
1005	Pit	1	0.56	0.16	Small pit containing burnt material.
1006	Posthole	0.65	0.62	0.14	Posthole
1007	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.1	Posthole
1008	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.12	Posthole
1009	Ditch		1.9	0.5	Ditch re-cut
1010	Pit	2.9			Pit
1011	Posthole	0.41	0.31	0.24	Posthole, part of cluster.
1012	Posthole	0.56	0.5	0.36	Posthole, part of cluster.
1013	Posthole	0.4	0.35	0.28	Posthole, part of cluster.
1014	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.13	Posthole, part of cluster.
1015	Posthole	0.35	0.32	0.11	Posthole, part of cluster.
1016	Inhumation	0.88	0.77	0.13	Structured inhumation containing an adult and a child with a mound over the top.
1018	Pit	1.4	1.3	0.32	Pit
1019	Posthole	0.46	0.59	0.54	Small pit/posthole
1020	Pit	0.52	0.33	0.08	Small pit
1021	Pit	0.93	0.75		Pit
1022	Posthole	0.6	0.5	0.4	Posthole, part of group.
1023	Posthole	0.55	0.55	0.38	Posthole, part of group.
1024	Posthole	0.47	0.47	0.36	Posthole, part of group.
1025	Tree throw	3	0.9	0.3	Tree throw
1026	Tree throw	0.57	0.15	0.12	Tree throw

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1027	Posthole	0.22	0.25	0.13	Posthole
1028	Pit	1.3	1.1	0.2	Pit
1029	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.15	Posthole, part of structure
1030	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.28	Posthole, part of structure
1031	Posthole	0.27	0.27	0.25	Posthole, part of structure
1032	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.13	Posthole, part of structure
1033	Posthole	0.34	0.34	0.27	Posthole, part of structure
1034	Posthole	0.34	0.34	0.29	Posthole, part of structure
1035	Pit			0.15	Heavily truncated pit
1036	Pit	1.5	0.22	0.57	Heavily truncated pit
1037	Pit	1	1	0.29	Pit
1038	Posthole	0.39	0.32	0.18	Posthole, part of structure
1039	Posthole	0.31	0.27	0.17	Posthole, part of structure
1040	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.08	Posthole, part of structure
1041	Posthole	0.37	0.37	0.21	Posthole, part of structure
1042	Pit	2.75	2.5	0.85	Large pit
1043	Posthole	0.62	0.62	0.4	Posthole, part of structure
1044	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.2	Posthole, part of structure
1045	Posthole	0.3	0.25	0.18	Posthole, part of structure
1046	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.13	Posthole, part of structure
1047	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.18	Posthole, part of structure
1048	Gully				Re-cut of boundary ditch
1049	Pit	2.1	1.69	0.3	Pit
1050	Tree throw			0.22	Tree throw
1051	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.14	Posthole
1052	Posthole	0.28	0.26	0.4	Posthole
1053	Pit	0.64	0.53	0.23	Small pit
1054	Posthole	0.32	0.26	0.16	Possible posthole.
1055	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.25	Posthole
1057	Pit	2	1.7	1.04	Large pit/well
1058	Posthole	0.48	0.43	0.18	Posthole
1059	Posthole	0.41	0.38	0.12	Posthole
1060	Posthole	0.45	0.4	0.21	Posthole
1061	Posthole	0.5	0.43	0.1	Posthole

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1062	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.05	Posthole, possibly modern.
1063	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.13	Posthole, possibly modern.
1064	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.1	Posthole, possibly modern.
1065	Ditch		1.24	0.33	Enclosure ditch, E-W turning N-S. Cut by quarry pits.
1067	Ditch		1.68	0.36	Enclosure ditch, NE-SW turning SE.
1068	Pit	1.36	0.69	0.3	Pit
1069	Pit	1.39	1	0.87	Pit within cluster.
1070	Pit	0.72	0.57	0.78	Pit within cluster.
1071	Pit	1.95	1.03	0.77	Pit within cluster.
1072	Pit		0.6	0.27	Pit within cluster.
1073	Pit	1.92	2.01	0.63	Pit
1074	Tree throw	1.03	0.98	0.32	Tree throw
1075	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.1	Posthole
1076	Pit	2.5	1.13	0.7	Iron age pit within cluster.
1077	Pit	1.9	1.69	0.51	Pit within cluster.
1078	Pit	2	2	0.7	Iron age pit.
1080	Pit	0.97	0.84	0.21	Pit
1081	Pit	1.23	0.46	0.25	Pit
1082	Pit	1.3	0.92	0.25	Pit
1083	Posthole	0.5	0.48	0.12	Posthole
1084	Pit	0.93	0.83	0.17	Pit
1085	Pit	2.05	1.37	0.64	Pit, within cluster
1086	Pit	1.7	2.05	0.49	Pit
1087	Ditch		2	0.52	Curvilinear ditch, aligned NE-SW
1088	Gully		0.35		Gully.
1089	Pit		0.36	0.13	Heavily truncated pit
1090	Pit	1.6	1.4	0.22	Pit/possible tree throw
1091	Pit	1.27	1.35	0.48	Pit
1092	Posthole	0.33	0.33	0.07	Posthole
1093	Posthole	0.36	0.36	0.06	Posthole
1094	Pit	1.1	1	0.25	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1095	Ditch	2	0.35	0.08	Short section of ditch, heading a short way out of the southern edge of site before terminating.
1096	Ditch	1.15	0.75	0.21	Re-cut of short section of ditch.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1097	Ditch		0.99	0.19	Short section of ditch.
1098	Pit	1.9	1.56	0.39	Pit
1100	Pit	0.6	0.2	0.2	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1101	Pit	2	1	0.8	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1102	Pit	1	0.5	0.3	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1103	Pit	1	0.7	0.3	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1104	Pit	0.8	0.6	0.97	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1105	Pit	2	1	1	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1106	Posthole	0.37	0.34	0.18	Posthole
1107	Pit	1	1	0.4	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1108	Pit	0.75	0.61	0.39	Small pit within cluster.
1109	Pit	1.4	0.62	0.57	Pit
1110	Pit	1.8	1.8	0.31	Iron age pit.
1111	Pit	1	0.56	0.35	Pit
1112	Pit	1.78	0.78	0.77	Large pit within cluster.
1113	Pit	2.4	2.36	0.8	Large pit within cluster.
1114	Pit	1.8	1.62	0.69	Large pit within cluster.
1115	Ditch		1.4	0.5	Ditch terminus, same as F.1135.
1116	Ditch		0.6	0.16	Short section of ditch.
1117	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.15	Posthole
1118	Pit		1.5	1.3	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1119	Pit		1.3	1.06	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1120	Pit		0.35	1.28	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1121	Pit		0.78	1.19	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1122	Pit		0.67	0.57	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1123	Pit		0.55	0.75	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1124	Pit		0.8	0.45	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1125	Pit		1.2	0.95	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1126	Pit		0.235	0.58	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1127	Pit		0.4	0.35	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1128	Pit	0.75	0.5	1	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1129	Pit		0.85	0.5	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1130	Pit	10	9.65	1.7	Large area of intercutting quarry pits, heavily truncated by modern features.
1131	Pit	1.55	1.43	0.43	Pit, within cluster

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1132	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.37	Pit within base of F.564
1133	Posthole	0.26	,26	0.27	Posthole in base of pit F.1132
1134	Linear	15	4	0.48	Broad shallow linear feature. Large number of 'hoof prints' in base. Contemporary to drainage channel F.203, possible drove way for cattle to water source.
1135	Ditch		1.2	0.5	Iron age boundary ditch.
1136	Pit	1.2	1.2	0.6	Pit, within cluster
1137	Pit	0.85	0.85	0.22	Pit
1138	Pit	5.4	5.4	0.86	Very large quarry pit.
1139	Pit	1.4	1.4	0.64	Pit, within cluster
1140	Pit	1.55	1.76	0.37	Pit, within cluster
1141	Pit	0.6	0.5	0.24	Small pit containing charcoal dump.
1142	Pit	1	1.1	0.31	Small pit
1143	Pit	1	1.47	0.56	Small pit
1144	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.17	Small pit/posthole
1145	Pit	1	1	0.44	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1146	Pit			0.22	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1147	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.2	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1148	Pit		0.75	0.47	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1149	Pit			0.67	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1150	Pit		0.48	0.19	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1151	Pit			0.53	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1152	Pit		0.45	0.2	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1153	Pit		0.46	0.23	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1154	Pit		0.64	0.16	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1155	Pit		0.67	0.28	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1157	Pit	2	2	1	Large pit
1158	Pit		0.9	0.4	Pit, within cluster
1159	Pit		0.42	0.28	Small pit within cluster.
1160	Pit		2.3	1.27	Large pit within cluster.
1161	Ditch		0.48	1.15	Re-cut F.247, same as F.1318
1162	Pit		2.21	0.51	Pit within Cluster.
1163	Posthole	0.25	0.27	0.12	Posthole
1164	Pit	1.25	1.25	0.5	Pit within cluster.
1165	Pit		0.68	0.22	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1166	Pit		0.13	0.33	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1167	Pit		1	1.05	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1168	Pit		0.28	0.35	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1169	Pit		0.7	0.27	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1170	Pit		0.8	0.41	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1171	Pit		1.35	0.55	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1172	Pit		0.4	0.33	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1173	Pit	1.5	1.16	0.46	Pit within cluster.
1174	Pit		0.35	0.42	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1175	Pit		1.6	0.31	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1176	Pit		0.7	0.51	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1177	Pit		0.52	1.35	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1178	Pit		0.52	0.44	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1179	Pit		0.46	0.31	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1180	Pit		1.86	0.35	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1181	Pit		0.37	0.52	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1182	Pit		0.25	0.74	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1183	Pit		0.82	0.86	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1184	Pit		0.63	0.41	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1185	Pit		0.5	0.26	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1186	Ditch		0.25	0.04	Short section of possible ditch. Same as F.1187.
1187	Ditch		0.43	0.09	Section of possible ditch. Same as F.1186
1188	Pit	0.65	0.65	0.3	Small pit
1189	Pit	1.35	0.9	0.3	Pit
1190	Ditch		1.7	0.28	Modern ditch
1191	Ditch		0.9	0.28	Ditch
1192	Gully		0.65	0.34	Gully through quarry pits.
1193	Pit		0.9	0.6	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1194	Pit		2.6	0.88	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1195	Pit		1.2	0.78	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1196	Pit		1.5	0.61	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1197	Pit	1.5	0.38	0.5	Small pit.
1198	Posthole	0.62	0.49	0.31	Small pit/posthole
1199	Pit	0.5	1	0.27	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1200	Ditch		0.7	0.15	Slightly irregular ditch.
1201	Ditch	2.5	0.75	0.25	Short section of ditch.
1202	Natural	0.4	0.4	0.2	Plant disturbance containing flint.
1203	Pit	0.8	0.75	0.18	Small pit
1204	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.32	Small pit/posthole
1205	Ditch		0.62	0.12	Ditch
1206	Posthole	1.05	0.58	0.18	Small pit/posthole
1207	Pit	1.15	0.95	0.29	Small pit
1208	Posthole	0.19	0.19	0.14	Posthole
1209	Pit	0.75	0.75		Shallow pit
1210	Pit		0.7	0.3	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1211	Pit		0.5	0.4	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1212	Pit	1	0.35	0.3	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1213	Pit	0.3	0.25	0.25	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1214	Pit		0.4	0.45	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1215	Pit	0.65	0.55	0.35	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1216	Pit	0.55	0.4	0.25	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1217	Pit	0.8	0.55	0.25	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1218	Pit	0.55	0.5	0.2	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1219	Pit	0.55	0.4	0.3	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1220	Pit		0.6	0.4	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1221	Pit		0.4	0.4	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1222	Pit				Huge area of quarry pits
1224	Ditch				NE-SW aligned ditch in SE corner of site,
1225	Spread			0.18	Silt filling natural hollow. Masks F.1226+1227
1226	Pit		1.06	0.34	Pit under spread.
1227	Gully		0.58	0.08	WNW-ESE aligned gully.
1228	Posthole		0.32	0.13	Posthole under spread.
1229	Pit	0.8	0.8		Pit
1229	Gully		0.43	0.15	Gully, possibly related to F.1227
1230	Pit	1.6	1.6	0.69	pit cut by modern feature.
1231	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.57	Small pit/posthole
1233	Pit	0.69	0.4	0.24	Pit
1234	Gully		0.58	0.14	Curvilinear gully.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1235	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.19	Pit
1236	Pit	2.25	1.7	0.82	Large pit, possibly contemporary with F.1237
1237	Pit	1.9	0.7	0.35	Pit, possibly contemporary with F.1236
1238	Natural				Hollow filled with gravel.
1239	Pit	0.8	0.7	0.25	Small pit.
1240	Pit		1.25	0.35	Large pit/possible linear through quarry pits. Possibly same as F.1107
1241	Pit		1	0.29	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1242	Pit		0.25	0.25	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1243	Pit	0.65	0.6	0.15	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1244	Pit	0.75	0.6	0.14	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1245	Pit		0.5	0.53	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1246	Pit		0.5	0.25	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1247	Pit		0.5	0.11	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1248	Pit		0.75	0.24	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1249	Pit		0.5	0.3	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1250	Pit	1.4	1.9	0.27	Pit
1251	Gully	1.9	0.43	0.07	Heavily truncated gully.
1252	Natural				Shallow depression.
1253	Pit		1.25	0.36	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1254	Pit		1.09	0.31	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1255	Pit	0.9	0.5	0.25	Quarry pit, part of cluster of intercutting pits.
1256	Posthole	0.35	0.7	0.55	Posthole
1257	Pit	0.5	0.8	0.17	possible pit.
1258	Pit	3	2.1	0.19	Oval pit.
1259	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.06	Possible posthole.
1260	Posthole	0.7	0.7	0.23	Small pit/posthole
1261	Pit	2.2	1.6	0.73	Large pit
1262	Ditch		1.11	0.42	NW-SE ditch.
1263	Pit	1.3	0.95	0.43	Pit
1264	Pit	2	2	0.5	Pit
1265	Spread	5.8	3.25	0.12	Spread of silt gravel.
1266	Natural	3.75	2.5	0.57	Broad irregular hollow.
1267	Ditch		0.3	0.17	Ditch, terminates and possibly continues as post alignment.
1268	Posthole	0.75	0.51	0.18	Posthole, part of cluster.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1269	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.25	Posthole, part of cluster.
1270	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.32	Posthole, part of cluster.
1271	Posthole	0.37	0.37	0.28	Posthole, part of cluster.
1272	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.19	Posthole, part of cluster.
1273	Gully		0.25	0.14	With F.1065 makes enclosure cut by quarry pits.
1274	Pit				Pit
1275	Pit	0.82	0.7	0.16	Small pit.
1276	Pit	0.65	0.5	0.26	Small pit containing 2 cow skulls.
1277	Posthole	0.44	0.44	0.36	Posthole
1278	Pit	0.44	0.24	0.28	Heavily truncated pit
1279	Pit	1.36	1.2	0.26	Pit
1280	Ditch	0.95	0.18	0.36	Possible butt end of ditch protruding from limit of excavation.
1281	Pit	1.4	1.25	0.24	Possible pit.
1282	Posthole	0.32	0.32	0.14	Posthole.
1283	Gully		0.4	0.03	Curvilinear gully, cut by modern feature.
1284	Posthole	0.7	0.7	0.31	Posthole
1285	Pit	1.2	0.96	0.39	Pit
1286	Gully		0.5	0.22	Gully, sealed by buried soil layer. Cuts large cluster of features, latest in sequence except for the buried soil.
1287	Posthole	0.45	0.3	0.12	Posthole within cluster.
1288	Posthole	0.4	0.35	0.17	Posthole within cluster.
1289	Pit			0.32	Heavily truncated pit, within cluster.
1290	Pit	1	0.75		Pit, mostly excavated in evaluation trench. Within cluster.
1291	Pit		0.75		Pit, mostly excavated in evaluation trench. Within cluster.
1292	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.1	Posthole within cluster.
1293	Posthole	0.4	0.3		Posthole within cluster.
1294	Pit			0.37	Oval pit within cluster.
1295	Pit			0.16	Pit within cluster.
1296	Posthole	0.25	0.78	0.38	Small pit/posthole within cluster.
1297	Pit		2.3	0.55	Large pit within cluster.
1298	Pit			0.4	Elongated pit within cluster.
1299	Pit				Pit within cluster.
1300	Pit		0.2	0.24	Heavily truncated pit within cluster.
1301	Posthole	0.48	0.48	0.32	Small pit/posthole

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1302	Pit	0.64	0.64	0.3	Pit
1303	Pit	0.66	0.66	0.13	Pit
1304	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.6	Pit
1305	Pit		0.45	0.2	Heavily truncated pit.
1306	Pit	0.45	0.3	0.2	Pit within cluster.
1307	Ditch		1.3	0.35	Ditch, possibly cut by ditch re-cut F.1318 further to the north.
1308	Posthole	0.35	0.2	0.13	Small pit/posthole
1309	Pit	1.5	1	0.28	Pit within cluster.
1310	Pit	1.5		0.26	Pit within cluster.
1311	Pit	0.8	0.52	0.12	Small pit within cluster.
1312	Pit	1.07	0.85	0.19	Pit within cluster.
1313	Pit	0.85	1.05	0.2	Pit within cluster.
1314	Gully		0.25	0.15	Gully, same as F.1267.
1315	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.3	Posthole
1316	Spread				Metalled surface surrounding butt end of ditch F.1307 and pit F.1289. most likely contemporary with them.
1317	Pit	1.5	1.8	0.55	Pit
1318	Ditch				Ditch, probable re-cut of F.287. Same as F.1161
1319	Pit		2.21	0.57	Quarry pit.
1320	Pit				Iron age pit, containing human skeleton.
1321	Ditch	6	1.2	0.25	Segment of inner ring ditch.
1322	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.05	Posthole, cutting inner ring ditch.
1323	Posthole	0.43	0.43	0.14	Posthole, cutting inner ring ditch.
1324	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.07	Posthole, cutting inner ring ditch.
1325	Ditch	10	1.5	0.25	Segment of inner ring ditch.
1326	Posthole	0.4	0.25	0.12	Posthole, cutting inner ring ditch.
1327	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.11	Posthole, cutting inner ring ditch.
1328	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.24	Posthole
1329	Pit	1	1	0.52	Pit cutting lower fill of ring ditch F.241 but sealed by upper fill of ring ditch F.241.
1330	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.25	Posthole.
1331	Pit	0.86	0.86	0.51	Pit
1332	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1333	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1334	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Brief Description
1335	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1336	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1337	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1338	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1339	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1340	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1341	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.
1342	Pit				Pit, part of series of intercutting pits.

Table 90: All features from *Area C*

TRM11

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Basic Description
1	Wall				Clunch Wall
3	Pit		1	0.18	Pit, Bronze Age?
4	Posthole		0.13	0.1	Posthole
5	Ditch		0.75	0.15	E-W ditch, Post-medieval
6	Pit		1.5	0.23	Circular pit, Bronze Age?
7	Pit		0.35	0.05	Sub-circular pit, Neolithic?
8	Ditch		0.9	0.22	E-W ditch, Post-medieval
9	Drain				Modern Drain
10	Furrow		2.2	0.17	N-S furrow, Post-medieval
11	Furrow	>12	0.1	0.2	NW-SE furrow
12	Pit	1.15	1	0.25	Oval pit
13	Ditch		0.6	0.1	NW-SE ditch, Post-medieval
14	Pit/posthole	0.24	0.2	0.1	Oval pit, modern?
15	Posthole		0.38	0.15	Posthole, Post-medieval?
16	Posthole		0.35	0.18	Posthole, Post-medieval
17	Quarry		0.47	0.05	N-S Strip quarry
18	Ditch		0.64	0.2	NW-SE ditch, Post-medieval
19	Pit or hollow	3	1.8	0.2	Irregular pit/hollow, Neolithic?

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Basic Description
20	Ditch		2	0.4	E-W ditch, Medieval/Post-medieval
21	Posthole		0.3	0.2	Posthole, Post-medieval
22	Furrow or strip quarry			0.4	N-S furrow/strip quarry
23	Pit or hollow	1.7	0.65	0.2	Pit or hollow, Neolithic?
24	Pit or hollow	0.35	0.35	0.18	Pit or hollow, Neolithic?
25	Pit or hollow	0.75	0.4	0.15	Pit or hollow, Neolithic?
26	Spring	>1.5	1.4	0.72	Spring head, Neolithic?
27	Spring		3	0.7	Spring channel, Neolithic
29	Posthole		0.07	0.05	Posthole, Post-medieval
30	Furrow		0.9	0.05	NE-SW furrow
31	Quarry			0.9	Machine test pit
32	Ditch		1.4	0.38	E-W ditch, possibly Roman but may be associated with furrows
33	Ditch				NW-SE ditch, Post-medieval?
34	Ditch		0.6	0.08	NW-SE ditch, Roman or Post-medieval
35	Quarry				Strip quarry
36	Spring		0.7	0.36	Pit or hollow associated with the spring complex, Neolithic?
37	Spring		0.5	0.4	Pit or hollow associated with the spring complex, Neolithic?
38	Spring		1	0.56	Pit or hollow associated with the spring complex, Neolithic?
39	Spring		0.8	0.1	Pit or hollow associated with the spring complex, Neolithic?
40	Ditch		4.4	0.22	Ditch, Medieval/Post-medieval
41	Midden/ditch				Possible middening overlying earlier features, Roman
42	Stake hole	0.17	0.05	0.09	Stake associated with spring complex, Neolithic?
43	Quarry	0.6	1.4	1	Quarry pit, Medieval
44	Quarry			0.55	Quarry pit, Medieval
45	Ditch		1.15	0.35	Ditch demarcating extent of quarrying, Post-medieval
46	Layer				Deposit overlying quarrying, Post-medieval
47	Ditch		0.7	0.32	Ditch, Post-medieval
48	Furrow		0.8	0.8	E-W furrow
49	Furrow		1	0.18	E-W furrow

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Basic Description
50	Posthole		0.28	0.1	Posthole
51	Quarry		0.8	0.11	E-W strip quarry
52	Quarry		0.4	0.11	E-W strip quarry
53	Quarry		0.6	0.1	E-W strip quarry
54	Posthole		0.3	0.1	Posthole
55	Stake hole		0.09	0.39	Stake hole, Neolithic?
56	Stake hole		0.05	0.22	Stake hole, Neolithic?
57	Ditch				NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
58	Pit or post-hole				Pit/posthole
59	Pit or ditch	>4.5	>2		Pit or ditch with Roman pottery
60	Cobbling	>30	2		E-W cobbled track-way, Post-medieval
61	Pit	1.23	0.82	0.19	Sub-circular pit
62	Pit	0.75	0.74	0.26	Circular pit
63	Well		>5	0.16	Circular well, unexcavated, Post-medieval
64	Furrow		1.5	0.08	N-S furrow
65	Pit	1.53	1.6	0.96	Sub-circular pit
66	Ditch		0.51	0.28	E-W ditch, Post-medieval
67	Ditch		0.76	0.32	E-W ditch, Post-medieval
68	Ditch		1.6		N-S ditch, unexcavated, Post-medieval
70	Ditch		1.05	0.33	Possible drain, Post-medieval
71	Ditch		2.8	1.03	NWW-SEE ditch, Post-medieval
72	Quarry			>0.55	Quarry pit, not fully excavated, Post-medieval
73	Wall		0.29		Wall foundation, compacted limestone, truncated by F.90, survives as a rectilinear L-shape, measuring 3mx3.5m, Post-medieval
74	Ditch		0.95	0.72	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
75	Ditch		1.1	0.58	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
76	Ditch		1.05	0.33	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
77	Ditch		1.05	0.33	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
78	Pit				Circular pit, or ditch terminal
79	Posthole		0.33	0.04	Posthole, Post-medieval

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Basic Description
80	Posthole		0.43	0.35	Circular posthole cuts F.79, Post-medieval
81	Pit		1.3	0.43	Pit, seen in section not in plan, Roman?
82	Pit				Pit, seen in section not in plan, Roman?
83	Wall				Wall foundation, compacted marl, Post-medieval
84	Pit	0.57	0.38	0.15	Pit, excavated by 1m x 1m test pit within F.83
85	Ditch		1.1	0.21	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
86	Ditch		0.5	0.15	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
87	Ditch		2.03	0.34	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
88	Wall	0.22	0.12		Wall foundation, red brick faced, Post-medieval
89	Quarry				Quarry pit, Post-medieval
90	Quarry	13	10		Modern quarry
91	Pit	1.8	2.28	0.44	Circular pit, Post-medieval
92	Pit			>0.3	Quarry pit, partially excavated, Post-medieval?
93	Ditch				N-S ditch, possible continuation of F.66, Post-medieval?
94	Ditch		>0.5	0.16	N-S ditch, Post-medieval?
95	Ditch		0.9	0.2	N-S ditch, Post-medieval?
96	Pit				Pit, Bronze Age?
97	Ditch		>1.1	0.52	N-S ditch, Roman or Saxon
98	Ditch		1.85	0.78	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
99	Ditch		0.9	0.66	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
100	Ditch		>1.05	0.45	NE-SW ditch, Roman or Saxon
101	Pit		0.46	0.1	Sub-circular pit
102	Posthole		0.15	0.09	Posthole
103	Ditch		0.22	0.12	E-W ditch, Post-medieval
104	Furrow		1.4	0.08	E-W furrow
105	Pit		>2.2	>0.45	Pit, only seen in section
106	Posthole		0.24		Posthole, unexcavated, Post-medieval?
107	Drain		0.4	0.44	Modern drain
108	Layer				Layer, unexcavated, Neolithic?
109	Quarry		0.39		N-S strip quarry, unexcavated

Feature No.	Feature Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Basic Description
110	Quarry		0.38		NE-SW strip quarry, unexcavated

Table 91: All features from TRM11

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: cambridg3-136991

Project details

Project name	Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge An Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	The Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological investigation at Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge in advance of a housing project. An excavation was undertaken on three predetermined areas between June 2010 and May 2011 (Areas A, B and C), which was followed by the archaeological monitoring of the construction of a 'swale' and balancing ponds, and a playing field. These investigations identified three main periods of activity, the Neolithic, Iron Age, and Anglo-Saxon. Two Neolithic burial monuments, along with pits and a possible spring were excavated. Early Bronze Age cremations were found in association with the monuments and a double Beaker burial was excavated set apart from any earlier activity. The main component of the excavation was a large Iron Age settlement, a continuation of that identified at the Trumpington Park and Ride in 2000. This was a large open settlement that comprised hundreds of pits of Early to Middle Iron Age date that initially focused upon grain and grain storage, and developed into a more intensive and diverse settlement with crafting activities such as metalworking. By the Middle Iron Age proper the nature of the settlement changed and the large open settlement was replaced by a one that comprised smaller enclosed parcels of land. There were two phases of Anglo-Saxon activity. The first was dated to the Middle Saxon period and centred on a group of four burials and six structures. The structures comprised five Sunken Feature Buildings (SFBs) and a post built structure. Of particular note was the burial of a young female upon a bed with a gold and garnet pectoral cross. The second phase of activity was dated to the Late Saxon period with a series of enclosures replacing the earlier buildings.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2010 End: 01-05-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TRM10 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes	TRM11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	ROUND BARROW Neolithic
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Early Bronze Age
Monument type	INHUMATION Neolithic
Monument type	INHUMATION Early Bronze Age
Monument type	INHUMATION Early Iron Age
Monument type	INHUMATION Early Medieval
Monument type	SPRING Neolithic
Monument type	PITS Early Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Middle Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLES Early Iron Age
Monument type	BED BURIAL Early Medieval
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	GRUBENHAUS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Neolithic
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Early Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	WORKED BONE Early Medieval
Investigation type	""""Full excavation"""","""Open-area excavation"""","""Watching Brief"""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Trumpington Meadows
Postcode	CB2 9LJ
Study area	6.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 440 545 52 0 52 10 10 N 000 06 21 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.00m Max: 18.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Alison Dickens
Project director/ manager	Alison Dickens
Project supervisor	Ricky Patten
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Trumpington Meadows Land Company

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Contents	"none"

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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