Land to the East of Anglesey Abbey, Lode, Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in October 2011 and March 2012, on land to the east of Anglesey Abbey, Lode, Cambridgeshire. Three evaluation trenches were initially opened, one of which was expanded into a small open area excavation. Archaeology remains excavated comprised elements of a Late Bronze Age settlement, a Romano-British droveway or trackway and evidence of extensive Post-Medieval quarrying.

INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in October 2011 and March 2012, on land to the east of Anglesey Abbey, Lode, Cambridgeshire (centred on TL5332 6240).

The project was undertaken in order to address a condition placed upon planning consent associated with the construction of a car park extension within the grounds of the National Trust-owned Anglesey Abbey. Work was carried out in accordance with a project design specification (Gibson 2011) produced by the CAU in response to a brief issued by Kasia Gdaniac of the Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council.

The work was commissioned by Sarah Bowers of the National Trust.

Landscape, Geology and Topography

The area of evaluation and excavation was located *c.*400m to the east of the National Trust-owned house of Anglesey Abbey at the site of a proposed car park expansion adjacent to the current visitor centre (Figure 1).

The underlying geology within the area, which is situated at a height of c.7m AOD, comprises West Melbury Marl with occasional gravels. At the time of excavation the area of investigation consisted of an existing tarmac car park, temporary grass car parking and cultivated arable land.

Methodology

Three evaluation trenches (totalling 150m in length) were initially excavated both within the pre-existing hard standing car-park and in arable land to the east and north east of the current National Trust visitors centre and car park.

Using a toothless 2m wide bucket, and under constant archaeological supervision, overburden was removed until archaeological deposits or geological 'natural' was encountered. All archaeological deposits were then cleaned, planned and photographed prior to excavation.

A programme of 'bucket sampling' was undertaken with 90 litres of topsoil and any subsoil searched every 10m along each trench to identify the presence/absence and quantity of material culture. A metal detector survey was also undertaken, which produced no significant artefacts (see Hall, below).

Following the positive identification of archaeological features within Trenches 1 and 2, and after consultation with Kasia Gdaniac of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET), the scope of the archaeological investigations was extended to incorporate the remaining footprint of the proposed car park, which was subsequently stripped to expose all archaeological features.

The excavation of all encountered archaeological features was carried out by hand. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:20 were recorded for each evaluation trench. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990). All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory health and safety legislation and with recommendations of SCAUM (Allen & Holt 2002). The site code is AAB11.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest evidence of archaeological activity within the vicinity of the site comprises four Mesolithic tranchet axes recovered from the area to the north of Anglesey Abbey whilst a Neolithic axe has been found to the south-east, towards Bottisham College. Further prehistoric remains within 1km of the site are limited to two possible ring ditches recorded on aerial photographs to the south and south west of Anglesey Abbey.

Roman remains appear widespread in the area with surface finds and metal detector finds abundant. Of particular note is a scheduled ancient monument located *c.*1km to the north-east of the site, where the footprints of four potential buildings have been recorded along with fragments of limestone rubble, roofing and box tiles, window glass and pottery. In the area around the buildings dense scatters of pottery, including Nene Valley and Horningsea wares, have been found as well as a 'scattered' coin hoard comprising 560 3rd to 4th century AD coins. Clearly the site represents a significant Roman settlement.

Evidence of activity during the Saxon period is limited to a cremation urn found in the grounds of Anglesey Abbey during the 19th century. Anglesey Abbey itself originated as an Augustinian Priory. Founded in 1212 on the site of a former hospital established sometime in the 12th century, it was dissolved in 1536. Of the original priory, the majority was demolished following the Dissolution, however, the chapter house and dormitory stand complete within the fabric of the later house along with the undercroft of the prior's lodgings. Within the grounds of the later house, the remains of a church lying beneath the front lawn can be seen on aerial photographs while the extensive earthworks of former medieval watercourses/channels and fishponds are visible within the landscaped gardens.

In terms of the wider landscape, during the medieval period the edge of the fens lay just to the north of Anglesey Abbey. Lode itself is so-named because of its location on the Bottisham Lode, a major drainage feature leading to the fens, which is thought to be of Saxon or Early medieval origin (Hall 1992).

The present house of Anglesey Abbey is an early 17th century mansion built following the demolition of most of the priory in 1539. Bequeathed to the National Trust in 1966 by its last owner Lord Fairhaven, it is a Grade I Listed Building. Its mid 20th century garden and grounds, laid out by Lord Fairhaven, are Grade II registered.

Previous Fieldwork

The area of the car park has previously been fieldwalked by the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group, which recorded small quantities (six sherds) of Roman pottery as well as ten struck flints. The finds were dispersed with no concentrations of material recorded.

RESULTS

Evaluation Trenches (Figure 2)

Of the three trial trenches excavated Trench 2 contained no features – although a flint core was recovered from bucket sampling - while Trench 3 revealed four postholes (F.65-68), one of which produced two sherds of flint tempered pottery probably dating to the Late Bronze Age.

The excavation of Trench 1, located within the proposed area of a new car-park, exposed a series of north east to south west aligned linear gullies and ditches and a single circular pit feature with a small quantity of prehistoric pottery and animal bone visible in the upper fills. A large number of probable quarry pits of an undetermined date were also present. Bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil deposits recovered small quantities of pottery and burnt and unburnt flint consistent with prehistoric activity.

Trench	Length (m)	Profile (m)	Exposed Archaeology	Bucket Sampling Results
1	50	0- 0.3 Topsoil 0.3-0.75 Subsoil	Quarry Pits, NE-SW ditches, pits.	Burnt Flint, Pottery
2	50	0- 0.32 Topsoil 0.32- 0.7 Subsoil	None	Flint Core
3	50	0- 0.26 Hardcore 0.26- 0.36Topsoil 0.36-0.53 Subsoil	Postholes F. 65-68	None

Table 1: descriptions of excavated Evaluation Trenches

Area 1: The Open Area Excavation (Figures 3 and 4)

Following the identification archaeological features within Trench 1 and consultation with CHET the entirety of the proposed car park was machine stripped in order to identify and excavate the full extent of the archaeology in this area (Area 1).

The resulting excavation area corresponded exactly with the extent and shape of the proposed car park and was *c.*115m in length by *c.*23m wide, with an unexcavated strip in the centre. An area of subsoil in the south-west of the site was not required to be removed as part of the groundworks and consequently was not stripped to geological 'natural'/the archaeological horizon. Two narrow strips (c.1m wide) relating to

insertion of services and curbing at either side of the main Area 1 excavation were also recorded.

With the exception of a large number of Post-Medieval (likely 19th century) quarry pits present throughout the site, but becoming more frequent towards the north of the area, the majority of the encountered archaeology was of a Late Bronze Age date. In total thirty seven pits and postholes and six ditch/ gullies that probably belong to the later Bronze Age phase were excavated. A possible track or droveway, formed from two groups of recut shallow linear gullies and deeper ditches aligned on a northeast to southwest orientation was also present and seems likely to date to the Romano-British period.

Middle Bronze Age

Evidence of pre-Late Bronze Age activity was limited to a single shallow rounded pit (F. 04) located within the east of Area 1, which contained 12 sherds of probably Middle Bronze Age pottery (see Brudenell, below) as well as a single flint flake.

Late Bronze Age

Amongst the archaeological features three clusters of postholes that could potentially mark the sites of former buildings ('Structures' 1-3) have been identified:

Structure 1 (Figures 4 and 5)
Located in the south of the excavation area Structure 1 comprised three postholes, (F. 27, F. 28 and F. 29) potentially forming the arc of the northern edge of a circular structure. One posthole contained Late Bronze Age pottery as well as a single flint flake (F. 28). No evidence of a hearth was encountered although the presence of firecracked stone, burnt clay and burnt flint within adjacent pits F. 25 and F. 55 (see below) may be associated with domestic activities.

Structure 2 (Figures 4 and 5)
Structure 2 comprised five postholes (F. 10, F. 12, F. 16, F. 17 and F.18) potentially representing the truncated remains of a possible circular structure. Posthole F. 10 contained a small quantity of Late Bronze Age pottery (3 sherds, 11g) as well as a small quantity of burnt stone. Pit F.04, located in the 'interior' of the structure at first glance appears likely to be associated however the presence of probable Middle Bronze Age pottery within its fills suggests it is earlier.

Structure 3
Structure 3 was located in the north west of Area 1 and comprised four postholes (F. 44, F. 45, F. 46 and F. 47) appearing to represent the base of a square 'four poster' structure 2.5m across. Two of these postholes (F. 46 and F. 47) contained small quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery and all contained flint flakes and chips consistent with nearby flintworking.

In addition to the potential structures a further 16 pits and post holes, were recorded all of which are likely to be related to the Late Bronze Age settlement activity. Two pits located in the vicinity of Structure 1 probably relate to it;

F. 55 immediately to the north was circular in plan with steeply sloping and undercut sides (Figure 5). A total of 35 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery (272g) were present within this feature, along with burnt stone, burnt flint and three flint flakes. All probably relate to domestic activities. At just over 1m in diameter and with a steep-sided, slightly under-cutting profile, this appears to be a typical example of a storage pit.

Pit F. 25, immediately to the south of Structure 1 was circular in plan with steeply concave sides and a concave base (Figure 5). A single fill contained animal bone as well as burnt stone, flint and clay, nine sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery (34g) and three flint flakes. In addition a broken fragment of shale bracelet was also recovered from the pit (Figure 6 and Timberlake, below).

All but one (F.23, see below) of the remaining 14 features were located within the densest area of archaeological features in the approximate centre of the site and are potentially associated with possible Structures 2 and 3:

Immediately to the north of Structure 2, were three small sub-circular and oval pits; F. 24 contained large quantities (39 sherds, 600g) of Late Bronze Age pottery as well as two flint cores and burnt stone, again suggestive of domestic activity. F. 57 and F. 58 were interconnected pits, containing Late Bronze Age pottery (12 sherds, 140g combined). The earlier of the pits (F. 57) contained human bone; the disarticulated leg of an infant (Dodwell, see below). Whether this was a deliberate burial or incidentally incorporated into a rubbish pit is not clear although given that the only other finds in the pit were very small quantities of pottery the former is more likely.

Seven pits (F. 33, F. 35, F.37, F. 42, F. 48, 53 and F.60) containing only small quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery and flint were located in the vicinity of Structure 3 – largely to the south of it - with a further three postholes also recorded in this area (F. 34/ 36, F. 54, F. 61).

A further three pits, F. 15, F, 51 and F. 52, located slightly further to the south, contained larger quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery (a combined total of 60 sherds, 670g) as well as flint flakes and chips. Pit F. 15 also contained a broken animal bone implement typical of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period (see Slater, below).

A single, shallow, rounded pit (F. 23) was located within a gap between later quarry pitting towards the northern limit of the excavation area. Although away from the main concentration of features, this pit contained comparatively high quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery (33 sherds, 417g).

Romano-British droveway/trackway

In the south of the excavation area the remains of a probable droveway or trackway were recorded. It was defined by boundary ditches aligned north-east to south-west - extending beyond the excavation area in both directions - which had clearly been re-cut on at least three occasions. The northern ditched boundary comprised a sequence of three main ditches (F.5, F.7 and F.9) as well as numerous 'minor' re-cuts (F. 6, F. 8, F. 31, F. 32 and F. 63); none were deeper than 0.2m. Small quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery (10 sherds, 36g) were recovered as well as three sherds of Romano British pottery (4g). The southern side consisted of a similar arrangement of three intercutting gullies (F. 18, F. 19, F. 20) containing a similarly low quantity of

Late Bronze Age pottery (Figure 5). Of these, ditch F.20 was noticeably larger than the other trackway ditches (2.3m wide by 0.75m deep) and also appeared to cut an earlier ditch (F.21) on the exact same alignment; it seems likely that this earlier ditch represents a pre-existing boundary ditch, which determined the location and alignment of the trackway itself.

To the north of the potential trackway a further three gullies, occupying the same alignment, were recorded (F.1, F.2, and F.3). Producing only a singly small sherd of potentially residual Late Bronze Age pottery it seems likely that these gullies are also Roman although that they could be earlier cannot be ruled out.

19th Century Quarrying

The excavation area was scattered with large, irregular pits, located in areas of gravelly marl. Concentrated in the north of the excavation area, four were sample excavated (F. 39, F. 43, F. 56 and F. 59), all were relatively shallow. A single bone button of a probable 19th century date was recovered from F. 56 (Slater, below).

DISCUSSION

The later Bronze Age settlement remains exposed within a relatively limited area at Anglesey Abbey are an important addition to the growing corpus of later prehistoric sites of the region. Given the lack of any evidence of earlier flint working technologies within the assemblage it would appear that the site saw little activity prior to the Middle Bronze Age and indeed for this period the only evidence is a single pit containing pottery dated on the basis of its grog/shell fabric. The site's main occupation with its Plainware Post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition (*c.*1100-800 BC) can, therefore, be dated with some confidence to the Late Bronze Age.

Given its limited exposure it is difficult to determine the potential extent, size and longevity of the settlement, however, the four postholes of probable Late Bronze Age date in Trench 3 suggest it could be extensive. Furthermore, while the main concentration of settlement features is located in the centre of the excavation area (Area 1), the limited archaeological visibility (Post-Medieval quarrying in the north and subsoil left *in situ* in the south) over the rest of the site suggest it is certainly possible that remains were (or are) more extensive within the exposed area itself.

It seems likely that this was an 'open' settlement (ie. without any major enclosure ditch/bank) and is therefore typical of both the 'fen edge' and the upland/lowland transitional zone, which the site occupies. Comparable sites have been recorded at Striplands Farm, Longstanton to the north-west (Evans and Patten 2011) and Wicken to the north-east (Bray 1993). While the artefactual assemablages from Anglesey Abbey are small - particularly in comparison to Striplands Farm with its rich midden deposits - this can to some extent be accounted for by the limited extent of the investigations. Consequently it is possible that the Anglesey Abbey site was a significant settlement and that surviving remains could be extensive.

In terms of settlement layout it is difficult to define structures within the scatter of pits and postholes and with the exception of four–post Structure 3 the identification of the site's structures must be tentative. The remains are, however, typical of domestic sites of this period in the region. The high sheep component in the faunal assemblage is particularly characteristic while the pottery assemblage, dominated by coarseware jars, is also typical. The plant macro remains attest to the cultivation of a range of cereals, dominated by spelt and appear to indicate on-site crop processing, which probably took place in relatively discrete/defined areas of the settlement. Finally, the fragment of shale bracelet, which would have originated in Dorset, provides a link to the wider Late Bronze Age world and further evidence as to the extent of trade networks and contacts during this period.

Later activity at the site was clearly limited. The probable droveway/trackway, which bisects the excavation area is almost certainly Roman and may well have been connected to the scheduled Roman site to the north-east. As for the post-medieval quarrying, although relatively extensive in the north of the excavation area it was evidently small scale.

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SPECIALIST STUDIES

Prehistoric Pottery- *Matthew Brudenell*

The excavation yielded a total of 310 sherds (2969g) of later prehistoric pottery, with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 9.6g. The material was in good condition, though sherd sizes were generally small, with 65% measuring less than 4cm in size. With the exception of one group of *possible* Middle Bronze Age pottery from pit F.4 (12 sherds, 118g) - dominated by grog tempered fabrics - all the prehistoric material is dated to the Late Bronze Age, belonging to the Plainware phase of the Post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, c. 1100-800 BC.

This assessment report offers a fully quantified summary of the character and chronology of the assemblage. 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 appropriate, these were categorised by form (using a series devised by the author – see Brudenell 2012), and Class (after Barrett 1980). Rim and base diameters were also 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 presented on an Excel data sheet held in the site archive.

Assemblage characteristics- fabrics, forms and methods of surface treatment

Five major fabric groups were identified, divided into 13 individual types (Table 2). As is common with Late Bronze Age assemblages from the region, burnt flint tempered fabrics dominated (94% by weight), particularly the coarseware fabric F.1. The rest of the material was shared amongst minor fabric groups with grog (4%), sand (1%), sand with flint (1%) and shell (1%). The grog and shell fabrics are possibly of Middle Bronze Age origin, with non-residual sherds found exclusively in pit F.4.

Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage is estimated to include fragments of a minimum of 41 vessels (29 different rims, 12 different bases). These were assigned to form in instances where parts of both the rim and shoulder of the pot survived intact. In total 12 vessels were assigned to form, including 39 sherds (586g), representing 13% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 20% by weight. The Class I and V coarseware forms included four weakly shouldered jars (Form G, rim diameters 21-36cm), two neck-less barrel-shaped jars (Form B, rim diameter 28cm), an ovoid vessel with a well-defined neck zone (Form D, rim

diameter 14cm), a round shoulder jar with constricted mouth (Form A, rim diameter 20cm), and a cup with convex walls (Form S, rim diameter 9cm) – forms all typical of the Late Bronze Age. The Class IV burnished finewares, by contrast, included a bipartite bowl (Form M, rim diameter 14cm), a shouldered bowl (Form L), and a hemispherical bowl (Form J, rim diameter 14cm).

In terms of surface treatment, there were only 16 sherds (157g) with burnished or carefully smoothed surfaces within the assemblages. These were confined to fabrics F2, F3, and Q1: wares at the finer end of the inclusion spectrum. Although low, the frequency of burnishing is fairly typical of assemblages from 'normal' open settlement from the region (see Brudenell 2012). Decoration was equally rare and restricted to the presence of a plain cordon on one sherd (6g) and a weakly cabled rim top on another (18g: 3.4% of rims or 3.8% of coarseware rims). Again, this is typical of Plainware PDR assemblages.

Evidence for vessel use was found in the form of carbonized residues. These survived on a total of 30 (363 sherds), eight of which were thicker food crust (94g), some suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./wt. sherds	% of fabric (by wt.)	No./wt. sherds burnished	% of fabric burnished (by wt.)	MNV	MNV burnished
F	Flint	18/17	0.6	-/-	-	3	-
F1	Flint	204/2162	72.8	-/-	-	21	-
F2	Flint	43/378	12.7	6/49	13.0	8	1
F3	Flint	18/121	4.1	9//82	67.8	5	3
F4	Flint	4/45	1.5	-/-	-	2	-
F5	Flint	3/59	2.0	-/-	-	1	-
G1	Grog	6/100	3.4	-/-	-	1	-
G2	Grog	1/6	0.2	-/-	-	-	-
Q1	Sand	4/33	1.1	1//26	78.8	-	-
Q2	Sand	1/9	0.3	-/-	-	-	-
QF1	Sand with flint	1/14	0.5	-/-	-	-	-
QF3	Sand with flint	1/5	0.2	-/-	-	-	-
S1	Shell	6/20	0.7	-/-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	*310/2969*	*100.1*	*16/157*	*5.3*	*41*	*3*

Table 2: Quantified pottery. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified.

Fabric series

Shell tempered fabrics
S1: Common to abundant fine to medium shell (<2mm)

Grog tempered fabrics
G1: Moderate to common coarse grog (mainly 2-4mm). Clay matrix is slightly micaceous and contain calcareous fleck, as does the grog itself
G2: Common medium grog (mainly 1-2mm)

Burnt flint tempered fabrics
F1. Moderate to common coarse flint (mainly 2-4mm in size), slightly sandy clay matrix
F2. Moderate to common medium flint (mainly 1-2mm in size), slightly sandy clay matrix
F3: Moderate to common fine flint (mainly <1mm), slightly sandy clay matrix
F4: Moderate to common coarse flint (mainly 2-4mm in size), no sand visible in the clay matrix

Quartz sand fabrics
Q1: Moderate to common fine sand, and to sparse chalk
Q2: Sparse quartz sand, powdery texture

Quartz sand with burnt flint fabrics
QF1: Moderate to common quartz sand and sparse coarse flint (mainly 2-4mm in size)
QF2: Moderate to common quartz sand and sparse fine flint (mainly <1mm in size)

Discussion

Aside from a small assemblage of possible Middle Bronze Age pottery, the material from the site is unequivocally Late Bronze Age in origin, dating 1100-800 BC. In both character and composition it is a very typical assemblage for this period in East Anglia, dominated by coarseware jars, with only a very minor fineware component.

The Worked Flint- *Lawrence Billington*

A total of 93 worked flints were recovered from the excavations. The vast majority (87 pieces) were recovered from the fills of cut features. A further five pieces were collected during bucket sampling of soil deposits and a single worked flint was recovered as a surface find. The assemblage is quantified by basic type and feature in Table 3. Although relatively small and thinly distributed the assemblage is remarkably coherent in terms of its technological traits. With very few possible exceptions the assemblage appears to represent later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age or later) activity, dominated by the waste from flint working but including a few retouched tools.

Raw Materials and condition

The assemblage is made up entirely of fine grained translucent flint. The colour of the raw material is dominated by very dark grey/black flint with some honey and lighter grey material. Cortical pieces are well represented and strongly suggest a derived, secondary source for the raw material. Cortex varies considerably in colour and thickness but is hard and often worn and smooth or abrasive. Recorticated thermally fractured surfaces are very common, often used as convenient striking platforms. Such material could have been collected from local glacio-fluvial gravels. Other pieces with thicker less weathered cortex are likely to derive from mass weathering deposits near to the upper chalk or from glacial till.

The condition of the assemblage is generally fairly uniform. Edge damage and rounding is frequent and very few pieces could be described as fresh. In many cases such edge rounding and damage will have obliterated any signs of utilisation. Recortication was present on a single chip, which might suggest an earlier date for this piece.

Feature no.	chip	irregular waste	flake	narrow flake	flake core	tested/minimally worked core	scraper	retouched flake	**total worked**
4			1						**1**
12				1				1	**2**
15			3						**3**
18			1	1					**2**
20			2						**2**
22							1		**1**
23		1							**1**
24			1			2			**3**
25			3	1					**4**
28			1						**1**
31			1						**1**
37							1		**1**
40			1						**1**
41		1							**1**
42		1	3						**4**
45				1					**1**
46	1								**1**
47	6		1						**7**
48	1								**1**
50	1	1	4		1				**7**
51			1						**1**
52		3	10		1				**14**
53	1		7						**8**
54			1						**1**
55			3						**3**
144		2	8		1				**11**
149			3	1					**4**
surface Tr2					1				**1**
Tr2 bucket sample	3								**3**
Tr1 bucket sample	2								**2**
Totals	15	9	55	5	4	2	2	1	**93**

Table 3. Quantification of struck flint assemblage

Distribution and taphonomy

The feature assemblage was derived from a total of 27 individual features. The number of flints from each feature was generally low, ranging from 1-14. Only two features produced over ten worked flints, F. 52 (14 flints) and F. 144 (11 flints) and

both assemblages were disparate in terms of raw material with no refitting potential. The condition of the assemblage is consistent with the material having been subject to exposure and perhaps some trampling or other disturbance prior to deposition within the features. The poor representation of micro-debitage (chips) also suggests that freshly worked material was not deposited in the features. Although the low numbers and condition of the flints within features suggests they have been redeposited, probably inadvertently, into the features this does not preclude the assemblage being broadly contemporary with the activity represented by the features.

Technology (Table 4)

The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by unretouched flint work comprising chips, flakes, irregular waste and cores. The flakes are varied in morphology but there is a distinct trend towards broad and thick forms often with irregular plan forms. The removals are dominated by secondary products with relatively few pieces with no cortex. This probably reflects the small size of the nodules being knapped but is also a product of the reduction strategy which produced thick removals and did not allow for parsimonious use of raw material by core rejuvenation. Core preparation appears to have been minimal, a very high proportion of flakes have been struck from cortical or natural surfaces rather than a previous flake bed. Platform preparation is almost completely absent and direct hard hammer percussion is attested to by large pronounced bulbs of percussion and impact marks. A lack of control over core reduction is indicated by frequent incipient cones of percussion on the remnant striking platforms of removals and a high proportion of hinged distal terminations. The seven cores reiterate the traits seen amongst the flakes. All are simple flake cores, mostly exploiting naturally split nodules. Several have a single striking platform, often cortical or natural from which relatively few flake removals have been made. Others are more fully reduced, with multiple platforms, often crushed or exhausted. Negative hinged and stepped scars are common on the flaking faces of the cores, as are incipient cones of percussion on the striking platforms.

Tools

Three retouched pieces were recovered, accounting for 3.2% of the assemblage. Two of these were expediently produced scrapers, one manufactured on a non-flake blank. A retouched flake was also recovered, although manufactured on a crude blank this piece had fine semi-invasive retouch on one lateral edge and was probably intended as a cutting tool. It is likely that a proportion of the unretouched removals in the assemblage were utilised but the condition of the assemblage largely precluded the identification of use.

Dating

The technological characteristics of the assemblage are best paralleled by later prehistoric assemblages (Middle Bronze Age and later), summarised at a national level by Ford et al (1984) and explored in some detail at individual sites in eastern England by Bjarke Ballin (2002) and McLaren (2011). The distinguishing traits of

flintwork of this date include the exclusive use of local, often poor quality material, a lack of control or care over the reduction sequence and a limited range of retouched forms. The decline in the care, time and skill invested in flintworking has been linked to the increasing importance of metal tools and a decline in the social importance of working stone (see McLaren 2011 for a recent overview).

		No.	%
Reduction	total	60	100.0
	primary	6	10.0
	secondary	42	70.0
	tertiary	12	20.0
platform type	total	52	100.0
	plain	23	44.2
	cortical/natural	25	48.1
	>1 scar	3	5.8
	shattered	1	4.3
platform preparation	total	52	100.0
	trimmed	4	7.7
	unprepared	48	92.3
dorsal scar direction	total	52	100.0
	single direction	35	67.3
	multiple direction	17	48.6
hammer mode	total	52	100.0
	soft hammer	0	0.0
	hard hammer	41	78.8
	indeterminate	11	26.8
termination type	total	51	100.0
	hinge	17	33.3
	feather/normal	32	62.7
	plunging	2	3.9

Table 4: Technological traits of the struck flint assemblage

Recommendations

The relatively small size of the assemblage and the dearth of sizeable coherent feature assemblages precludes any detailed investigation into the working and use of flint at the site and does not justify any further analysis.

Worked Bone- Adam Slater

Two artefacts of worked animal bone were recovered from archaeological features from Anglesey Abbey:

<050> F. 56 [67] Circular button, diam 19mm thickness 2.5mm .Inset groove around central panel, four bored thread holes.

<185> F. 15 [35]. Length 62mm. Sheep/ goat metatarsus narrowed and chopped at oblique angle to create flattened point (missing).

The bone implement <185> is of a type frequently associated with Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age occupation sites. These are often considered as 'pin beaters' but longer examples have recently been suggested to be spear heads (Ian Riddler *pers comm.*). This example, appears to be shorter than these examples and lacks the lateral perforation to fasten to a shaft common in these and it is likely that <185> represents an awl.

Bone buttons such as <050> were common from medieval times until early 20th century dates, the almost pristine condition of the bone as well as the neatness of the holes suggest a later date probably in the 19th century. Its contextual location, from the fill of a Post-Medieval quarry pit would appear to correspond with this.

Worked Stone – *Simon Timberlake*

A polished shale bracelet was recovered from Late Bronze Age pit F.25 (Figure 6):

F.25 (055): fragment of polished shale bracelet or bangle c.91.13mm diameter, 104.3mm long (approx. 1/3rd of total circumference), 9.3mm cross section diameter; weight 10g. Made of dark grey mudstone with a smooth fairly well polished surface and rounded cross section. At one end of this fragment is a small (3.19 – 1mm diameter) hole drilled through at a steep angle, almost certainly as a means of repair of the broken bracelet. Presumably this ornament broke again, and was then discarded.

This is an example of an early knife-cut and hand-polished shale bracelet made from the 'Blackstone Bed' of the oil-rich Kimmeridge Shale obtained 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 1953). One of the Iron Age production centres for the manufacture of these has been identified at Eldon's Seat, Enscombe in Dorset (Cunliffe 1978). Late Bronze Age examples are not uncommon however the industry became more prominent during the Iron Age and Roman periods with lathe-turned examples of bracelets becoming much more widespread from the 1st century onwards. Early – Late Iron Age Kimmeridge Shale bracelets were widely distributed from their Dorset source and have been found as far away as Rochdale in Lancashire.

This Late Bronze Age example from Anglesey Abbey settlement may be compared with similar Late Bronze Age examples from Flag Fen (Pryor 2001) as well as the somewhat smaller fragment recovered from an Early Iron Age pit at Trumpington Meadows in 2010/2011 (see Timberlake in Patten 2012). These bracelets are commonly found broken and this example probably represents a discarded fragment.

Burnt stone- *Simon Timberlake*

A total of c. 1 kg (9 pieces) of burnt stone was collected for more detailed analysis (Table 5). The material is fairly typical of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age burnt stone assemblages within the Cambridge region (Timberlake 2010), except for the

fact that that the weight/ volume is comparatively small, and thus doesn't really reflect *in situ*. burning/ cooking within (or near to) any of the features sampled.

Cat. No.	Feature	Context	Nos. frags	Size	Weight (g)	Geology	Notes
011	F.10	019	1	65mm	154	micac fossil calc sandstone (Mesozoic)	cracked
101	F.53	145	1	55mm	76	quartzitic sstn	reddened
077	F.46	123	1	50mm	112	quartzitic sstn	small dreikanter type pebble
086	F.51	137	2	90mm + 100mm	596	laminated + fissile quartzitic sandstone	sooted and reddened pebbles
110	F.55	153	1	60mm	80	med gr sstn	heat crazed + cracked
171	F.32	143	1	45mm	30	sandstone	1 of 2 is burnt: enviro sample <17>
148	F.24	51	1	30mm	16	calc sstn	pinkish

Table 5: Burnt stone from the excavations

Metalwork – *Andrew Hall*

During the excavation programme, metal detecting was employed to aid in the retrieval of small finds from the stripped area and from any exposed archaeological features. The detector used was a XP ADX150, set with limited discrimination to ensure the retrieval of iron artefacts. Some finds were recovered by hand excavation without the use of the detector and these are included within the results below.

The recovered assemblage consists of four artefacts: two of copper-alloy and two of iron, each of which is described within the catalogue below:

Copper alloy

<126> F.44 [119] A small copper-alloy chain link of 3mm diameter. Most likely of post- Medieval date. Weight <1g.

<128> F.53 [145] A fragment of a hollow, square section, cast copper-alloy object of slightly tapering and facetted form, measuring 40mm in length by 17mm max. width. This is possibly part of a foot from a tripod skillet, posnet or similar footed cooking vessel (Butler *et al*. 2009 p.4). Such vessels date to the 17th or 18th century. Weight 15g.

Iron

<127> F.39 [104] Two nails measuring 26mm and 64mm in length. Each is in poor condition and the larger example is incomplete. The smaller nail has a square section shank and circular head. These are most likely 18th or 19th century in date, which corresponds well with the interpretation of their context as later quarrying.

This is an unremarkable group of metalwork dating to the Post-Medieval period. No further work or analysis is recommended.

Human Remains- *Natasha Dodwell*

An immature left lower leg and part of the ankle/foot were recovered from [69], F.57, a small pit also containing Late Bronze Age pottery. The surviving bones comprised of the fibula, tibia (and loose distal epiphysis), calcaneus, talus, cuboid fragment and metacarpal. Although none of the long bones are complete it is possible to estimate their length and therefore the age of the child, who would have died at approximately 5years. Some of the breaks are recent and given that the bones weren't immediately recognised as significant during excavation may not have been articulated.

Faunal Remains - *Vida Rajkovača*

The faunal assemblage totalled 237 assessable specimens, of which 142 were recovered by hand and 95 from bulk sample heavy residues. With the exception of three ditches, probably Romano-British in date, the majority of features producing animal bone were pits and postholes of Late Bronze Age date (Table 6).

Methodology

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 & 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 and Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory, University of Cambridge. 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.

Results

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy

Preservation of the material ranged from quite poor to quite good. Surface exfoliation, weathering and burning (charring) were recorded on a number of specimens, especially from pits F.23 and F.25. Material was highly fragmented with no complete specimens present in the assemblage. A total of five specimens were recorded as butchered, one of which was a worked bone (see Slater, above). Marks were consistent with meat removal and axial splitting for marrow removal or bone working. A relatively large number of sheep-sized elements were only possible to assign to a size-category, although these are most likely to be sheep. Although it was not possible to record clear chop marks on any of these, the majority of the sheep-sized count are most likely splinters resulting from axial splitting of limb bones.

Taxon	*Late Bronze Age*			*Romano-British*		
	NISP	**%NISP**	**MNI**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cattle	24	*34.3*	2	1	*50*	1
Ovicaprid	37	*52.9*	3	1	*50*	1
Pig	7	*10*	1	.	.	.
Horse	2	*2.8*	1	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**70**	*100*	.	**2**	*100*	.
Cattle-sized	19	.	.	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	50	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**139**	.	.	**3**	.	.

Table 6: Hand-recovered material: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals - breakdown by period.

Late Bronze Age

A small sheep-dominated assemblage came from a series of pits and postholes scattered across the site (Table 6). Of the sub-set's 37 sheep/ goat specimens, 21 were recovered from pit F.24 (*c.*57% of the sheep count). Although not found in articulation, these are likely to represent remains of a single animal, aged less than six months. The faunal assemblage from features potentially associated with structures (F.10/ Structure 2; F.44/ 4-poster Structure 3; F.55/ Structure 1) was cow-defined with a number of unidentifiable cattle and sheep-sized elements.

The skeletal element count showed that all parts of the sheep carcass was present, indicating on site raising and food processing. Unlike the ovicaprid cohort, cow and pig were represented by skull fragments, mandibular and lower limb elements which could suggest beef and pork was exported from site. The two specimens with available ageing data were the sheep remains from F.24 and a cow tibia aged to *c.*3.5 years at death.

Romano-British

Three features assigned to this period contained insignificant faunal material, with only two specimens being identified as cow and sheep/ goat.

Fauna from heavy residues

Environmental bulk soil samples from nine features produced a total of 95 specimens (Table 7). Like the hand-recovered assemblage, material is dominated by sheep/goat and sheep-sized elements. With the exception of one unidentifiable bird bone specimen, fish and birds are completely absent from the assemblage. Microfauna is also rare, with a single specimen recorded for house mouse and frog/ toad each.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cattle	2	*16.7*	1
Ovicaprid	8	*66.7*	1
House mouse	1	*8.3*	1
Amphibian	1	*8.3*	1
Sub-total to species	**12**	*100*	.
Cattle-sized	5	.	.
Sheep-sized	59	.	.
Rodent-sized	6	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	12	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.
Total	**95**	.	.

Table 7: Material from heavy residues: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Conclusion

The assemblage fits well with known regional and period patterns with its high sheep component and large quantities of axially split sheep-sized elements which are commonly found in domestic assemblages of similar date. Complete absence of fish from the Anglesey Abbey assemblage also conforms to the known patterns of apparent avoidance of fish during the period.

Assessment of Bulk Environmental Samples - *Anne de Vareilles*

Methodology

Nine Bronze Age features and one probable Romano-British feature were sampled and processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. J. Hutton sorted the >4mm fractions of the heavy residues by eye; ecofacts and artefacts have been added to Table 8. Sorting of the flots and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification) by the author. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, university of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for all other flora. All environmental remains are listed in Table 8.

Preservation

All archaeobotanical remains recovered are charred. Charcoal concentrations are low throughout, despite diverse cereal grain and wild seed assemblages in *c.*46% of samples. Considering the age of the samples, the level of preservation of plant remains is unusually good with fine chaff and many small delicate seeds surviving to a condition where their genus, and sometimes species, could be identified. Fine intrusive rootlets were frequent in all samples and show some degree of bioturbation.

Results

Middle Bronze Age pit F.4:

The 35 litre sample contained more than 60 grains composed by a majority of hulled wheat (spelt and/or emmer, though spelt was confirmed by chaff) and a smaller proportion of hulled barley. Barley chaff was not found. 24 wild plant seeds were found, along with a few false oat-grass root bulbs (*Arhenatherum bulbosum*). The latter grass grows in thick tuffets and may have been up-rooted for fuel. The plant-remains in the pit probably represent unintentionally burnt grains, arable weed seeds and other wild plants.

Late Bronze Age Features:

Spelt wheat continued to be the dominant crop. Three of the seven features sampled contained meaningful assemblages (F.24, F.51 and F.55). Although F.55, F.24 and F.51's assemblages had almost as much grain as wild plant seeds, and only occasional chaff, if one considers that chaff and delicate seeds are less likely to survive charring than cereal grains, it seems likely that the assemblages probably represent crop processing waste and/or perhaps accidental loss during cooking.

The three richer samples were all retrieved from pits, not indiscriminately associated with dwelling structures. A single area, or indeed type of area has not been singled out for the use and processing of cereals.

The wild plant seeds are not indicative of a particular soil type although sedge (*Carex* sp.) in Middle Bronze Age F.4 probably indicates that crops were grown on damp fields.

Romano-British(?) Ditch F.32:

A low density of spelt grains and a similar amount of wild plant seeds were recovered. Three of the wild species were only found in this sample, suggesting it is of a different date to the others.

Conclusion

The Bronze Age plant remains show excellent preservation, rarely seen in such old features. Although naked barley and emmer are more commonly associated with the British Bronze Age, with spelt and hulled barley becoming popular in the Iron Age (Grieg 1991), the latter two species are often recovered from Bronze Age features within Cambridgeshire (see also eg. Striplands Farm (Evans and Patten 2011)).

No significant difference in the composition of samples was seen between the Middle Bronze Age pit and the Late Bronze Age features, where spelt occurred most frequently, followed by hulled barley and possibly emmer wheat. A wide range of wild plant seeds was recovered, some of which would not grow in Romano-British and later more intensive agricultural practices. The plant remains present good dating material.

Sample number		**2**	**20**	**6**	**1**	**5**
Context		7	153	55	19	51
Feature		4	55	25	10	24
Feature type		Pit	Pits assoc. St.1		St.2 p-h.	St.2 pit
Phase / Date		MBA?	Late Bronze Age			
Sample volume - litres		35	15	8	5	15
Flot fraction examined -%		100	100	100	100	100
large charcoal (>4mm)		+	+	-	-	-
med. charcoal (2-4mm)		++	++	+	-	++
small charcoal (<2mm)		+++	+++	+++	++	+++
estimated charcoal volume - mililitres		2	<1	<1	<1	1
Cereal grains and chaff						
Hordeum vulgare sensu lato	barley grain	2		1		2
Triticum spelta/ dicoccum	spelt or emmer wheat grain	43	7	1		8
Triticum sp.	indeterminate wheat grain	2				1
Hordeum / Triticum sp.	barley or wheat grain	13	3			4
Total grains excluding fragments		**60**	**10**	**2**	**0**	**15**
Indeterminate cereal grain fragments		+++	3	1	1	11
T. spelta L. glume base	spelt chaff	6	5			3
T. spelta/ dicoccum L. glume base	spelt or emmer chaff	1				
Indet. Poaceae culm node	grass straw node		1			1
Wild plant seeds						
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots		1			4
Atriplex patula /prostrata	Oraches		1		1	
Montia fontana ssp. *minor* Hayw.	Blinks	1				
Polygonum aviculare L.	Knotgrass	1				
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A´ Löve	Black bindweed	3				
Brassica / Sinapis sp.	mustard / cabbages		1			
Medicago / Trifolium sp.	Medics or Clover		1			
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers		1			1
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	Thistles				1	
large, lenticular *Carex* sp.	large, flat Sedge seed	2				
Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P.Beauv. - False oat-grass bulbs		3				
Agrostis sp.	Bents	1	1			
large Poaceae	large wild grass	4	3	1	1	2
Indet Poaceae caryposes	Wild or cultivated grass seeds	11		1		7
Indet wild plant seed	non-identifyable seeds	1				
Total wild plant seeds		**24**	**9**	**2**	**3**	**14**
Non Botanical finds from the >4mm heavy residues						
pottery sherds		++	+++	++	+	++
baked clay			++			+
bone (burnt bone)		+(+)	++(-)	++ (-)	+++(-)	++ (-)
small bone: rodent, fish, amphibian, etc			+		++	
oyster/mussel		-				
flint (burnt flint)		+(++)	+(+++)	- (+)	(+)	- (++)

Table 8: Plant macro remains. Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 11-50, '+++' >51. frgs.: fragments. All macro remains are charred

Sample number		**21**	**22**	**15**	**17**
Context		162	165	137	143
Feature		68	69	49	32
Feature type		post-holes		Pit	gully
Phase / Date		Late Bronze Age			RB?
Sample volume - litres		5	8	15	12
Flot fraction examined -%		100	100	100	100
large charcoal (>4mm)				+	+
med. charcoal (2-4mm)			-	++	++
small charcoal (<2mm)		+	++	+++	+++
estimated charcoal volume - mililitres		<1	<1	<1	<1
waterlogged wood		+++			
Cereal grains and chaff					
Hordeum vulgare sensu lato	barley grain			2	
Triticum spelta/ dicoccum	spelt or emmer wheat grain			11	7
Hordeum / Triticum sp.	barley or wheat grain			3	2
Total grains excluding fragments		**0**	**0**	**16**	**9**
Indeterminate cereal grain fragments				18	16
H. vulgare sl. rachis node	barley chaff			1	
T. spelta L. glume base	spelt chaff			5	1
T. spelta/ dicoccum L. glume base	spelt or emmer chaff			2	3
Avena sp. awn fragment	oat awn			1	
Wild plant seeds and mollusca					
Papaver sp.	poppy			1	
Urtica dioica L.	Common Nettle			1	
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots			1	1
Atriplex patula /prostrata	Oraches				
Indet. Chenopodiaceae	seed of goosefoot family				
Arenaria sp.	Sandworts				
Stellaria sp.	chickweed				1
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Gray	Pale Persicaria			1	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A´ Löve	Black bindweed				
Brassica / Sinapis sp.	mustard / cabbages			1	
Vicia / Lathyrus sp.	Vetches / Wild Pea				
large *Medicago* sp.	Medic				1
cf. *Teucrium* sp.	possible germanders				
Odontites verna (Bellardi) Dumort.	Red Bartsia				
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers				1
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Schultz-Bip. - scentless mayweed					
Eleocharis sp.	Spike Rushes				
Agrostis sp.	Bents			1	
large Poaceae	large wild grass			16 frgs.	2
medium Poaceae	medium wild grass			2	2
small Poaceae	small wild grass		1		
Indet Poaceae caryposes	Wild or cultivated grass seeds		1	2	5
Indet wild plant seed	non-identifyable seeds			3	
Total wild plant seeds		**0**	**2**	**13**	**13**
Vallonia excentrica / pulchella	shade loving land snail		-		
Trichia sp.	land snail				
Non Botanical finds from the >4mm heavy residues					
pottery sherds		+	-	+++	++
baked clay				++	++
bone (burnt bone)		+		++(+)	++(-)
small bone: rodent, fish, amphibian, etc				+	+
oyster/mussel		+			
flint (burnt flint)		+(+)	(++)	+(++)	+(++)

Table 8 contd: Plant macro remains. Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 11-50, '+++' >51. frgs.: fragments.
All macro remains are charred

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APPENDIX A

Feature Descriptions

Feature No.	Feature type	Context No.	Context Type	Area/ Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Structure Number	Comments
1	ditch	**2**	cut	1	1+	0.63	0.54	NE-SW aligned linear, moderately steeply sloping straight sides to wide concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		1	fill	1				Light grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal flecking		
2	gully	**4**	cut	1	1+	0.43	0.08	NE-SW aligned gully, gradually sloping concaved sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		3	fill	1				Light grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal flecking		
3	gully	**6**	cut	1	1+	0.39	0.18	NE-SW aligned gully, gradually sloping concaved sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		5	fill	1				Light grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal flecking		
4	pit	**8**	cut	1	0.86	0.78	0.19	Sub-circular pit. Steeply sloping generally straight sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		7	fill	1				Light grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal flecking		
5	gully	**10**	cut	1	1+	0.7	0.11	NE-SW aligned linear, concaved sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		9	fill	1				Light grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal flecking		
6	gully	**12**	cut	1	1+	0.46	0.1	NE-SW aligned gully, gradually sloping concaved sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		11	fill	1				Light grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal flecking		
7	ditch	**14**	cut	1	1+	0.63	0.28	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)

		13	fill	1				Light grey-brown moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal mottling		
8	gully	**16**	cut	1	1+	0.35	0.18	NE-SW aligned gully, truncated by F. 7, steeply sloping sides		Romano-British (?)
		15	fill	1				Light grey-brown moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal mottling		
9	gully	**18**	cut	1	1+	0.55	0.18	NE-SW aligned gully, gradually sloping concaved sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		17	fill	1				Light grey-brown, sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal flecking		
10	posthole	**20**	cut	1	0.38	0.37	0.23	circular in plan, straight near vertical sides to concaved base	2	Late Bronze Age
		19	fill	1				Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks		
11	gully	**22**	cut	1	1+	0.25	0.04	NE-SW aligned linear gully, gradually sloping concaved siddes to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		21	fill	1				mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
12	pit	**24**	cut	1	0.65	0.3	0.15	sub circular in plan with concaved sides to concaved base	2	
		23	fill	1				mid to dark grey-brown moderately compacted silty clay		
		27	fill	1				Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks		
15	pit	**38**	cut	1	1.9	1.35	0.42	sub circular in plan, very steeply sloping concaved sides to flat base		Late Bronze Age
		35	fill	1				mid to dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt		
		36	fill	1				mid to dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal		
		37	fill	1				mid orangey-brown sandy silt slumping		
16	Posthole	**30**	cut	1	0.2	0.2	0.12	circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to concaved base	2	
		29	fill	1				mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
17	Posthole	**32**	cut	1	0.21	0.24	0.1	circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to concaved base	2	
		31	fill	1				mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		

18	ditch	**34**	cut	1	0.26	0.23	0.12	circular in plan, steeply sloping sides to concaved base	2	
		33	fill	1				mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
19	ditch	**41**	cut	1	1	0.65	0.36	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		42	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
20	ditch recut	**43**	cut	1	1	2.3	0.72	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		44	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
		57	fill	1				mid grey brown moderate to very firmly compacted silty sandy clay		
21	ditch	**45**	cut	1	1	0.85	1.05	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		46	fill	1				mid grey, moderately compacted silty sandy clay		
22	gully	**47**	cut	1	1	0.3	0.15	NE-SW aligned gully, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		48	fill	1				mid grey, moderately compacted silty sandy clay		
23	pit	**50**	cut	1	0.28	0.28	0.22	circular in plan,steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		49	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
24	pit	**54**	cut	1	1	0.83	0.45	sub-circular in plan, stteply sloping geneally straight sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		51	fill	1				mid grey, moderately compacted silty sandy clay		
		52	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
		53	fill	1				mid to dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking		
25	pit	**56**	cut	1	1.5	1.38	0.17	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		55	fill	1				mid grey brown moderate to very firmly compacted silty sandy clay		
26	gully terminus	**58**	cut	1	1	0.32	0.11	Rounded terminus of NE-SW aligned gully, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Post-Med.
		59	fill	1				mid grey brown moderate to very firmly compacted silty sandy clay		

27	Posthole	**60**	cut	1	0.3	0.3	0.15	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base	1	
		61	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
28	Posthole	**62**	cut	1	0.2	0.2	0.08	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base	1	Late Bronze Age
		63	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
29	Posthole	**64**	cut	1	0.4	0.4	0.15	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base	1	
		65	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
30	gully	**85**	cut	1				NE-SW aligned gully, moderately gradually sloping sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		84	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
31	gully	**87**	cut	1	1	0.29	0.13	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		86	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
32	gully terminus	**89**	cut	1	0.5	0.68	0.05	Rounded terminus of NE-SW aligned gully, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Romano-British (?)
		88	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
33	pit	**90**	cut	1	0.8	0.78	0.14	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		91	fill	1				Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks		
		92	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
34	Posthole	**93**	cut	1	0.6	0.48	0.23	sub-circular in plan, stteply sloping geneally straight sides to concaved base		
		94	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
35	pit	**95**	cut	1	0.85	0.8	0.17	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		
		96	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
		97	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
36	pit	**98**	cut	1	0.3	0.28	0.15	sub-circular in plan, stteply sloping geneally straight sides to concaved base		

		99	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
37	gully terminus	**100**	cut	1	2.5	1.2	0.17	rounded terminus of E-W aligned gully, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		101	fill	1				Light grey-brown moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal mottling		
38	Posthole	**103**	cut	1	0.27	0.27	0.16	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		
		102	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
39	quarry	**107**	cut	1	1.2	1.3	0.5	sub rectangular in plan, steep concaved sides to flat base		Post-Med.
		104	fill	1				dark grey brown sandy silt		
		105	fill	1				Light grey-brown moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal mottling		
		106	fill	1				Light grey-brown moderate to firmly compacted sandy silt with occasional orange clay mottling and infrequent charcoal mottling		
40	pit	**109**	cut	1	0.45	0.9	0.16	sub-circular in plan, stteply sloping geneally straight sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		108	fill	1				Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks		
41	Posthole	**111**	cut	1	0.19	0.19	0.23	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		110	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
42	pit	**112**	cut	1	0.85	0.9	0.58	sub circular in plan, very steeply sloping concaved sides to flat base		Late Bronze Age
		113	fill	1				light grey to white firmly compacted plastic clay		
		114	fill	1				thin lense of firmly compacted dark grey to black silty sand with frequent charcoal, borned bone and flint		
		115	fill	1				thin lense of mid to light grey moderately compacted sandy clay		
		116	fill	1				mid orangey-brown sandy silt slumping		
		117	fill	1				mid to light grey moderate to firmly compacted silty clay		

43	quarry	**130**	cut	1	2.3	1.8	1.6	sub rectangular in plan, steep concaved sides to flat base		Post-Med.
		131	fill	1				Light grey loosely compacted sandy clay		
		132	fill	1				Light grey loosely compacted sandy clay		
		133	fill	1				Light grey loosely compacted sandy clay		
		134	fill	1				Light grey loosely compacted sandy clay		
		135	fill	1				Light grey loosely compacted sandy clay		
		136	fill	1				Light grey loosely compacted sandy clay		
44	Posthole	**118**	cut	1	0.46	0.43	0.3	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base	3	
		119	fill	1				Mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecking		
45	Posthole	**120**	cut	1	0.65	0.6	0.48	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base	3	
		121	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
46	Posthole	**122**	cut	1	0.3	0.23	0.33	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base	3	Late Bronze Age
		123	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
47	Posthole	**124**	cut	1	0.3	0.23	0.33	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base	3	Late Bronze Age
		125	fill	1				Mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt with occ. harcoal flecking		
48	pit	**126**	cut	1	0.68	0.7	0.23	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		127	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
		128	fill	1				Light grey loosely compacted sandy clay		
		129	fill	1				mid orangey-brown moderately compacted silty clay		
49	pit	**138**	cut	1	1.4	1.4	0.26	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age/same as F.51
		137	fill	1				dark grey brown sandy silt		
50	pit	**140**	cut	1	0.6	0.6	0.45	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		139	fill	1				dark grey brown sandy silt		
51	pit	**142**	cut	1	1.3	1.3	0.7	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		141	fill	1				light orangey brown sandy clay		
		148	fill	1				lense of light grey sandy silt		

52	pit	**144**	cut	1	0.6	0.6	0.4	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		143	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
		147	fill	1				Light grey loosely compacted sandy clay		
53	ditch terminus	**146**	cut	1	1	0.9	0.32	Rounded terminus of E-W aligned gully, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		145	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
54	pit	**150**	cut	1	0.23	0.25	0.27	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		149	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
55	pit	**151**	cut	1	1.25	1.25	0.6	circular in plan,vertical to undercut concaved sides to flat base		Late Bronze Age
		152	fill	1				mid orangey-brown, moderate to loosely compacted silty sand		
		153	fill	1				Very dark grey to black, moderate to firmly compacted silty sand		
		154	fill	1				Mid grey moderately compacted silty sand		
		155	fill	1				dark grey brown sandy silt		
56	quarry	**66**	cut	1	3.4	1.9	0.15	sub rectangular in plan, steep concaved sides to flat base		Post-Med.
		67	fill	1				mid to light grey-brown, moderately compacted silty gravelly clay		
57	pit	**69**	cut	1	0.78	0.78	0.16	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		68	fill	1				mid to light grey-brown, moderately compacted silty gravelly clay		
58	pit	**71**	cut	1	0.17	0.13	0.35	sub oval in plan, very steeply sloping concaved sides to irregular, generally flat base		Late Bronze Age
		70	fill	1				mid to light grey-brown, moderately compacted silty gravelly clay		
59	quarry	**72**	cut	1	1.8	1.6	0.24	sub rectangular in plan, steep concaved sides to flat base		Post-Med.
		73	fill	1				mid to light grey-brown, moderately compacted silty gravelly clay		
60	pit	**74**	cut	1	1.3	0.95	0.15	sub rectangular in plan, steep concaved sides to flat base		

		75	fill	1				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
61	Posthole	**76**	cut	1	0.23	0.3	0.15	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		
		77	fill	1				Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks		
62	Posthole	**79**	cut	1	0.3	0.3	0.08	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		
		78	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
63	gully terminus	**83**	cut	1	0.28	0.28	0.03	rounded terminus in NE-SW aligned gully plan, concaved sides to concaved base		
		82	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
64	gully	**81**	cut	1	1	0.48	0.05	NE-SW aligned gully gradually sloping sides to concaved base		
		80	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
65	posthole	**157**	cut	3	0.31	0.3	0.09	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		
		156	fill	3				Mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		
66	posthole	**159**	cut	3	0.23	0.23	0.08	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		
		158	fill	3				mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
67	posthole	**161**	cut	3	0.25	0.28	0.27	Sub-circular in plan, stteply sloping geneally straight sides to concaved base		
		160	fill	3				mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
68	Posthole	**164**	cut	3	0.41	0.39	0.1	Circular in plan, concaved sides to concaved base		Late Bronze Age
		162	fill	3				Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking		
		163	fill	3				Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks		
70	ditch	**39**	fill	1				mid browny grey sandy silt with occasional gravel		Romano-British (?)
			cut	1	1	1	0.27	NE-SW aligned gully, moderately steeply sloping sides to concaved base		

Figure 1. Site location

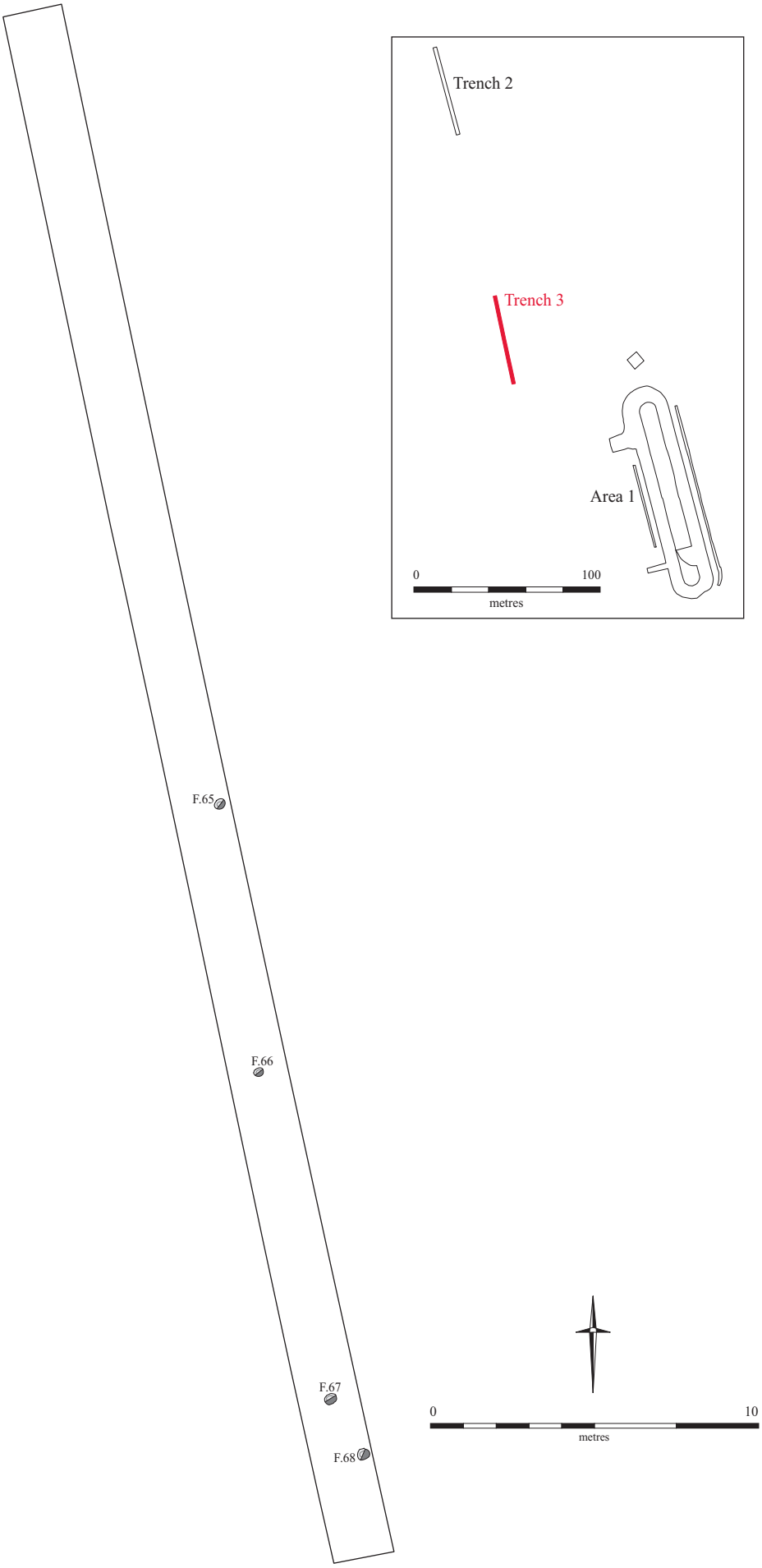

Figure 2. Trench location and plan of archaeological features in Trench 3

Figure 3. Plan of all features in Area 1 with illustrated sections shown in red.

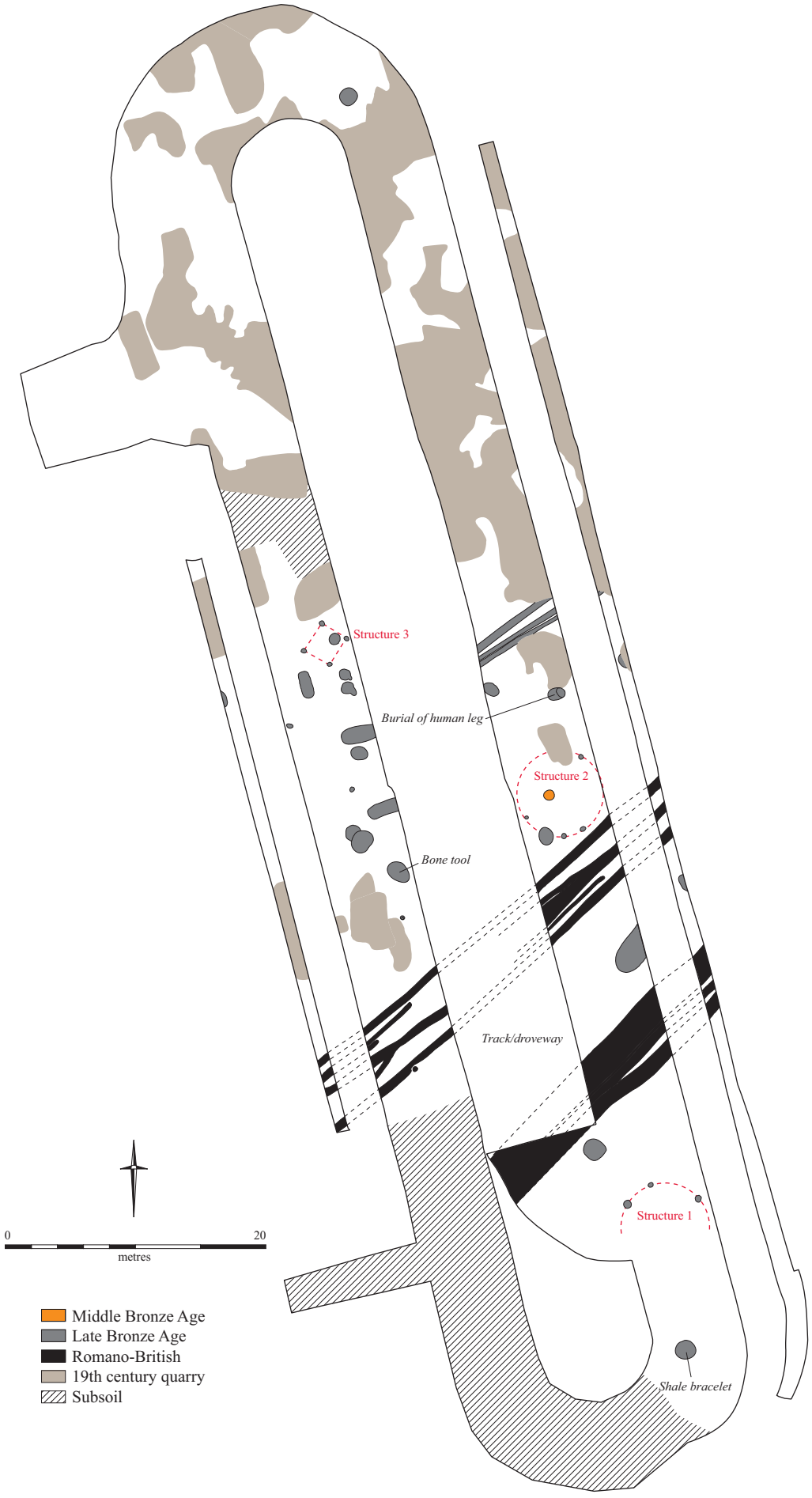

Figure 4. Phase plan of features in Area 1, also showing structures and special finds

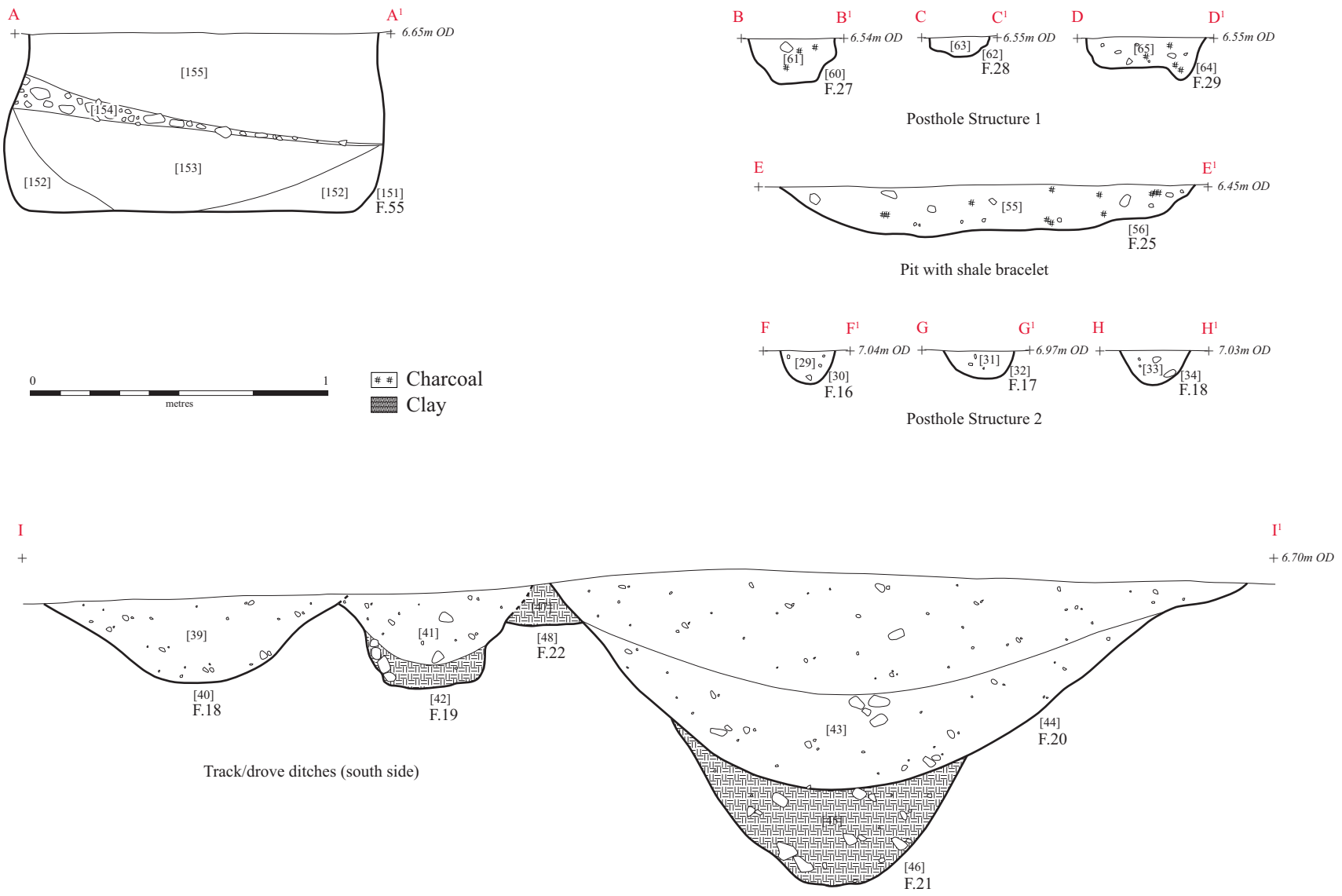

Figure 5. Sections

Figure 6. Broken shale bracelet from pit F.25

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: cambridg3-138597

Project details

Project name	LAND TO THE EAST OF ANGLESEY ABBEY,
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in October 2011, on land to the east of Anglesey Abbey, Lode, Cambridgeshire. Three evaluation trenches were initially opened, one of which was expanded into a small open area excavation. Archaeology remains excavated comprised elements of a Late Bronze Age settlement, a Romano-British droveway or trackway and evidence of extensive Post-Medieval quarrying.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2011 End: 28-10-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AAB11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECN3828 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	SHALE BRACELET Late Bronze Age
Investigation type	"'Open-area excavation"'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE LODE Anglesey Abbey
Postcode	CB25 9EJ
Study area	0.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5332 6240 52 0 52 14 16 N 000 14 44 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Gibson
Project director/ manager	David Gibson
Project supervisor	Adam Slater
Project supervisor	Jacqui Hutton
Type of sponsor/ funding body	National Trust
Name of sponsor/ funding body	National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the East of Anglesey Abbey, Lode, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation

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