

# Must Farm, Whittlesey, 2014

Phase 4 Archaeological Investigations



Interim Statement

Mark Knight, Iona Robinson and Lizzy Middleton

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Cambridge Archaeological Unit  
**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**  
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Report No. 1283  
Event No. ECB4424

## **Must Farm 2014 Phase 4 Archaeological Investigations**

*A programme of archaeological excavation and recording was completed by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in advance of mineral extraction at Must Farm Quarry, Whittlesey between October 2014 and March 2015 (CAU Sitecode MUS 14). The work was undertaken on behalf of SLR Consulting Ltd for HBP Products Ltd and entailed controlled machine-stripping of 3.29 hectares of land sub-divided into three investigative areas (Areas A, B & D, TL 5231 2970).*

*Stripping of the overlying topsoil and upper peat deposit exposed a buried soil horizon in each of the three areas explored as part of Phase 4. This prehistoric land surface revealed a significant assemblage of surface finds and a number of archaeological features; a burnt mound, a small number of pits, postholes and hearths, and a continuation of an intermittent bank and ditch which was identified in earlier phases of excavation. The buried soil also contained the preserved tips of a number of wooden stakes, suggestive of stakelines, including one alignment sealed by the up-cast bank of the 'bank and ditch'.*

## Phase 4 Areas

Phase 4 of the archaeological investigations at Must Farm was sub-divided into three areas (Areas A, B & D (Figure 1). These areas had been evaluated through trial trenching and test pitting in 2004 (Evans et al. 2005) and were also all bounded to some extent by areas of earlier archaeological investigation within the Must Farm Quarry (specifically by Phase 2 (Tabor 2010), Phase 3 (Knight & Murrell 2011) and Site 4 (Murrell 2011)). The relationship of the three areas of Phase 4 to these earlier phases of excavation is summarised in the table below, where their area and minimum and maximum heights OD are also indicated. The heights given relate to the topography of the buried land surface (buried soil) which was exposed by controlled machine-stripping during this excavation. These heights provide a means by which to characterise each area in relation to the prehistoric topography of Must Farm, on the southern edge of the Flag Fen Basin and the northern terrace edge of the course of the ancient Nene.

Phase 4 Area	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Height (m OD)	Bounding sites and their major features			
			North	East	South	West
<b>A</b> TL 23279 97087	11990	-0.7 – 0	<i>Site 4</i> Bank & ditch, Hearths & spreads	<i>Phase 2</i> Fencelines, Burnt mound	<i>Phase 3, Area 2</i> Monument, Fencelines	<i>Phase 3, Area 1</i> Bank & ditch, Burnt mound
<b>B</b> TL 23230 96914	7234	-1.0 – 0.3	<i>Phase 3, Area 1</i> Bank & ditch, Burnt mound	<i>Phase 2</i> Fencelines, Burnt mound	<i>Phase 3, Area 2</i> Monument, Fencelines	-
<b>D</b> TL 23070 97000	13707	-0.5 – 0.3	<i>Site 4</i> Bank & ditch, Hearths & spreads	<i>Phase 3, Area 1</i> Bank & ditch, Burnt mound	-	-

Table 1. Sites bounding Phase 4 Areas and their major features

Area A, a discrete area of excavation, lay on what can be termed ‘middle-ground’. For the most part, the near flat land surface there was 0.5–1m lower than the archaeologically-intense area of Site 4 to the north, but lay above, and away from, both the terrace edge to the south, where the contour dropped away quite sharply, and the Must Farm embayment to the east, where the contour dropped briefly before rising again on the other side of the small ‘bay’ (Tabor 2008, Fig. 2). Area B, on the other hand, was characteristically ‘terrace edge’. It included lower land, where it encompassed the top of the steep slope of the terrace edge (-1m OD), as well as containing the slightly higher land immediately to the north of that edge (0.3m OD), which was found in Phase 3 Area 2 to have a thick buried soil incorporating a high density of artefacts.

The land designated as Area D was interrupted by a block of unexcavated ground, which will be removed in a future phase of excavation. In this report, the two discrete blocks of this area are labelled Area D South and Area D North. The majority of Area D South had a flat, ‘middle-ground’ character (-0.5–0.3m OD). At its southern edge, this area was contiguous with Area B and included part of the ‘lip’ of the terrace edge slope and its attendant slight ridge. Area D North, a broadly flat area of land which, as Area A, lay slightly lower than the archaeologically-busy area of Site 4 (-0.4–0.2m OD), can also be described as having a ‘middle-ground’ character.

## Results

### Summary tables

The results of the archaeological investigation, which are summarised by feature-type below, varied over the three areas (Table 2; Figure 2). The quantity of archaeological material recovered, divided by material type and by area is indicated in Table 3.

Phase 4 Area	Spot finds	Features		Stakes	
		No	Types	No	Notes
A	42	0	-	2	Lone pair
B	163	14	6 pits 4 postholes 2 hearths 1 burnt mound 1 gravel spread (monument)	7	6 stakes in alignment within Test Pit Block 3; 1 isolated stake external to monument ditch
D	211	14	9 pits 2 hearths 1 gully 1 animal trackway 1 bank and ditch	13	2 stakes from Test Pit Block 1; 9 stakes from area of bank and ditch; 2 stakes on lip of terrace edge

Table 2. Spot finds and archaeological features by area

Phase 4 Area	Bone	Burnt clay	Burnt flint	Burnt stone	Flint	Pottery	Wood	Worked stone	Total
A	0 -	0 -	0 -	3 (35g)	43 (259g)	3 (20g)	2 -	1 (36g)	52 (347g)
B	400 (4094g)	1 (1g)	34 (811g)	268 (11477g)	614 (3940g)	94 (453g)	8 -	4 (397g)	1423 (21173g)
D	93 (1114g)	1 (1g)	5 (124g)	123 (3647g)	222 (1872g)	56 (466g)	28 -	4 (438g)	532 (7662g)
<b>Total</b>	493 (5208g)	2 (2g)	39 (935g)	394 (15156g)	879 (6071g)	153 (939g)	38 -	9 (871g)	2007 (29182g)

Table 3. Phase 4 finds quantities and weights by material type (No weights available for waterlogged wood)

### Summary by feature-type

#### Buried soil, hoofprints and trackways

A buried soil was found to exist below the overlying fen basin blanket deposit (upper peat) in each of the three areas investigated, although the character of that soil varied considerably. Finds revealed on the surface of the buried soil were individually plotted as spot finds in order to map the distribution of artefacts within the soil, as well as to provide a sample of the character of those artefactual inclusions. Spatial mapping of spot find distribution will enable cluster analysis and thus the identification of areas of spatially dense artefact scatters, as illustrated in Figure 3. This will provide results comparable with those from earlier phases and so facilitate analysis of spatial and temporal patterns across the Must Farm landscape. In Areas B and D, where there were patches of developed or enriched soils, this ‘surface find’

survey was augmented by targeted blocks of hand-dug test pits. A geophysical survey of the buried soil was also undertaken in Area B (Figure 4).

In Area A, the buried soil exposed was generally found to be thinner and paler (with a lesser charcoal content) than much of Areas B and D and to contain relatively few artefacts. Tree throws, with attendant up-cast gravel interrupting the buried soil, were quite frequent across the area.

In Area D, the character of the buried soil was more variable. A good 'brown earth' buried soil was identifiable at the northern edge of Area D North, with the same character as that described for the adjacent Site 4 (Murrell 2011, 3). A short distance of narrow 'animal track' of the same character as those observed across Site 4 (Murrell 2011, 4) was found in the buried soil in this area. Further south within Area D North, the buried soil became thinner and patchier, with frequent tree throws. However, there was an area of darker soil with higher charcoal and artefact content at the southern end of Area D North. Careful cleaning of this area by hand revealed a number of hoofprints preserved within the buried soil as well as a group of small pits and a gully, described below. In Area D South, the buried soil was also quite patchy, although it was well preserved under the bank of the bank and ditch and was also noted to be thicker and somewhat darker towards the southeast of the area. A significant concentration on finds, located in a crescent-shaped arc, corresponded with the in-filled 'hollow' of a large tree throw.

In Area B, on the terrace edge, the soil was in general dark (enriched with charcoal), thick (*c.* 0.25m) and contained a significant density of finds. However, further investigation of the soil via test pitting indicated that these characteristics were not uniform throughout the area. Whilst the buried soil directly on the 'lip' of the slope of the terrace edge was often near black with charcoal and displayed signs of cultivation based on the sharpness of the juncture between the dark soil and paler subsoil beneath, the fractionally higher land immediately to the north of the terrace edge had an oxidised, orange-brown colouration and a dearth of artefacts, suggestive of an interruption in the preservation of the buried soil. With better buried soil preservation (and correspondingly higher finds densities) 'resuming' on the marginally lower ground north of this slight 'ridge' in Area B, the delicate relationship between gradient and buried soil preservation in this environment is clear (Figure 5 and see below, Implications – Terrace-edge topography).

A geophysical survey of the exposed buried soil surface of Area B was carried out in order to investigate the potential use of magnetometry to enable the identification of cut features not visible from the machined level, i.e. the final, pre-peat buried soil 'surface horizon' (Figure 4). This work was undertaken gratis by University of Cambridge Division of Archaeology and Cambridge Archaeological Unit personnel. No previously-unknown cut features were successfully identified in Area B using this method. However, given the limited application of geophysical survey in this case, this was not considered conclusive evidence that positive results could not be derived from the application of this methodology in the future.

### *Pits, postholes and hearths*

There were 12 cut features in Area B, all located within the dark, enriched buried soil on the terrace edge. The features occurred in four spatial groups:

- a.) two small pits with charcoal-rich fills on the eastern edge of Area B,
- b.) one large oval, flat-bottomed pit hearth with three postholes forming an arc to the southeast and one posthole and one pit located to the northwest within Test Pit Block 4,
- c.) one large oval hearth pit with two small postholes surrounded by a dark spread of burnt material and artefacts within Test Pit Block 7
- d.) one large pit or possible utilised tree throw next to the burnt mound (see below) and containing burnt material, partially excavated on the southern edge of excavation.

In Area D, there were also 12 cut features, all within Area D North. Nine of these features occurred together in a tight group (e), whilst the remaining three occurred in relative isolation (f, g).

- e.) A group of eight small- and medium-sized, shallow pits containing charcoal-rich fills with frequent burnt stones occurred in an area of dark buried soil at the southern area of Area D North. Of this group, F.855, within the centre of the cluster of features, may have been a very shallow hearth pit. A narrow, penannular gully, representing either a shallow cut feature or the crescentic remnant hollow of an earlier tree throw lay amongst the central features of this group.
- f.) A single, isolated flat-based hearth pit containing ash, charcoal and scorched soil was discovered on the edge of the baulk of the unexcavated midsection of Area D.
- g.) Two isolated, peat-filled pits containing no finds occurred in the patchy, thinner buried soil in the northern half of Area D North.

### *Burnt mound*

A burnt mound was discovered during machining of the southern extremity of Area B, on the slope of the terrace edge between -0.4 and -0.7m OD (Figure 7). It constituted a wide, but thin spread of fire-cracked stones in a dark, charcoal-rich matrix (length 3.9m; width 2.6m; depth 0.23m). A palaeoenvironmental sample was taken from the mound, before the deposit was fully excavated with all burnt stone recorded and weighed on-site. During this process, a single worked flint and one wood chip were also recovered. A possible pit or tree throw hollow containing burnt material on the southwest edge of the mound may represent the trough associated with the mound's use. However, the nature of this feature was difficult to establish due to its position on the edge of excavation.

Three burnt mounds have previously been revealed in the Must Farm landscape in Phases 1, 2 and 3 (Tabor 2008, 5–6; Tabor 2010, 7–8; Knight & Murrell 2011, 2). These mounds have all

been located in low-lying or terrace-edge locations, with the Phase 4 mound continuing this trend in distribution.

#### *Up-cast gravel spread (external to monument)*

Excavation at the eastern end of Area B revealed the northern segment of the external spread of up-cast gravel associated with the monument first discovered and investigated in 2010 in Phase 3 Area 2 (Knight & Murrell 2011, 3). This monument, with a penannular ditch and low internal 'barrow' mound, also had an external, encircling, low gravel spread, formed of gravel thrown up from the ditch. Careful machining anticipating the presence of this external deposit in Area B allowed the thin gravelly layer to be exposed in full during this phase. Hand-dug slots revealed the spread's wide, low, profile and its relationship to the buried soil below.

#### *Bank and ditch and associated stakes*

A 52m stretch of bank and ditch was found in the southern part of Area D (Figure 7 & Figure 8). Large stretches of this sometimes segmented and intermittent feature have already been investigated at Bradley Fen (Gibson & Knight 2006, 58–59) and in the Must Farm landscape in Phase 3 Area 1 and in Site 4 (Knight & Murrell 2011, 2; Murrell 2011, 6). As in these earlier phases, the segment of bank and ditch excavated in Area D was found to be somewhat sinuous within its broadly linear alignment. In this case, the ditch segment followed a broadly north–south path. Four slots were excavated in order to characterise both ditch terminals and two midsection profiles. The ditch itself was relatively modest in size (with depths and widths both *c.* 0.5m) and contained a dark peat fill, with occasional pieces of worked and unworked wood, including a number of wood chips, and one piece of human bone. Evidence of a shallower recut, extending the ditch in length by 2–3m at either end, was revealed at the terminals. The bank material was up-cast on the ditch's eastern side and consisted of slightly admixed redeposited sandy peat overlain by a clear band of pale sandy silt. In profile, the erosion of the latter deposit into the ditch was evident, with distinct pale tips of material interrupting the sequence of peat formation. This erosion demonstrates that the bank would have originally had a slightly higher and narrower profile, potentially providing a dry causeway above the surrounding saturated land.

As noted when slots were excavated through the bank and ditch in both Site 4 and Phase 3, there was a thin horizon of blanket peat sealed between the buried soil and the up-cast bank material. This indicates that this feature was cut after the surrounding landscape had become saturated by the rising water-table leading to the formation of the upper peat as a blanket deposit across the fen basin. Such a relationship to the upper peat in this low-lying location suggests a Middle Bronze Age date for the feature's construction, as the latest material culture recovered from the buried soil sealed by the peat within the confines of the Flag Fen Basin is, without exception, Collared Urn (*i.e.* pre-1500 BC). However, an alignment of five



stakes found sealed by the bank material beside the southern terminus of the ditch, implies that this north–south boundary may have had an earlier currency, possibly concurrent with the aforementioned Collared Urn period activity. Three stakes on a perpendicular, east–west alignment adjacent to the midsection of the ditch may also point to the existence of an earlier fenceline constructed in relation to this north–south axis. The presence of these alignments in the vicinity of the bank and ditch suggests that the Middle Bronze Age ditched boundary may have reiterated more archaeologically ephemeral Early Bronze Age boundary markers, a proposition already explored with regard to the stretch of bank and ditch at Bradley Fen, where a stake sealed by the bank returned a radiocarbon date of 1620–1390 cal BC (Gibson & Knight 2006, 133; Knight & Brudenell forthcoming).

#### *Terrace edge stake alignment and other stakes*

A fenceline composed of six stakes was found during the hand excavation of Test Pit Block 3 at the top of the terrace edge in Area B. These stakes were inserted *c.* 1.25m apart into the dark, enriched buried soil on an east–west alignment. Their alignment and proximity indicates that this fenceline may have been associated with a slightly offset east–west fenceline of stakes placed *c.* 0.5m apart found within Phase 3 Area 2. Three further stake alignments on the terrace edge in Phase 3 Area 2 suggest that a series of stake-built boundaries were constructed on the terrace edge.

A number of isolated stakes were found elsewhere in the landscape during Phase 4.

- a.) A single stake was found located within the berm between the external spread of up-cast gravel and the ditch of the monument in Area B.
- b.) Two stakes, 1.7m apart, were located on the southern edge of Area D South, to the west of the burnt mound on the lip of the terrace edge.
- c.) Two stakes were found in Test Pit Block 1, 1.23m apart, on the western edge of Area D North.
- d.) Two stakes, positioned 1.85m apart, were found in Area A, to the west of the stake alignments found in Phase 2 (Tabor 2010, 7–8).

While these stakes cannot be taken as firm indicators of further extended fencelines, they do provide evidence of the existence of other markers within the wider landscape.

#### *Prehistoric pottery – provisional assessment*

The 2014 investigations generated 153 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 939g (MSW 6.0g). The bulk of the material came from Areas B and D (Table 4). The condition of the assemblage was fair with the majority of the sherds being small and abraded. Equally, a lot of the fragments were discoloured or ‘bleached’ from post-depositional waterlogging. Diagnostic pieces were common and involved mostly decorated and/or rim fragments (base fragments were rare). The dominant fabric types involved flint, lost-shell and grog inclusions.

	Number	Weight	MSW
Area A	3	20g	6.6g
Area B	94	453g	4.8g
Area D	56	466g	8.3g
<i>Total</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>939g</i>	<i>6.0g</i>

Table 4. Pottery assemblage breakdown

Quantities varied between situations of retrieval with buried soil-related *surface finds* contributing the greatest weight (48%), followed by buried soil-related *test pits* (37%) and discrete *features* (15%; Table 5). Moreover, the bulk of the material found in Area B came from test pits, whereas the majority of the material from Area D was surface finds.

	Surface	Test pits	Features
Area A	20g	0g	0g
Area B	0g	323g	130g
Area D	428g	24g	14g
<i>Total</i>	<i>448g</i>	<i>347g</i>	<i>144g</i>

Table 5. Context of material

The initial assessment identified two main types: Peterborough Ware and Beaker. The Peterborough Ware element was characterised by exaggerated T-shaped rims, deep necks and pronounced shoulders together with often profuse impressed decoration including herring-bone motifs. The Beaker element incorporated fine and coarse forms with zone-incised as well as impressed decoration. The bulk of the diagnostic pottery from Area B was Peterborough Ware pottery whereas Area D generated an almost equal split between Peterborough Ware and Beaker (Table 6).

	Peterborough Ware	Beaker
Area B	279g	34g
Area D	136g	178g

Table 6. Distribution by type

### Implications – Terrace-edge topography

The Phase 4 excavation areas, whilst piecemeal, have filled significant gaps in our map of the prehistoric topography of the Must Farm landscape. This has enabled the identification of landscape zones, which will allow for the association of certain types of prehistoric land-use with certain contexts. In particular, the excavation of Area B has revealed more of the slight rise along the terrace edge, demonstrating that there is a low ridge running along the top of the slope between the gravel terrace and floodplain of the Nene (Flood Plain – Nene Ridge – Lower Terrace, see Figure 5). With its concentration of archaeological features and abundant spot finds, dark enriched buried soil and oxidised crest, this ridge is clearly contextually as well as topographically distinct. The exploration of this ridge, of the relationship between its morphology, archaeological contexts and the contrasting levels of buried soil preservation

found upon it, should be considered of particular interest during the analysis of this area and during future excavations to the west.

## **Acknowledgements**

The excavation was commissioned by Tim Malim of SLR Consultancy Ltd on behalf of HBP Products Ltd and was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The project was managed by David Gibson and directed by Mark Knight. Site supervision was undertaken by Lizzy Middleton, with assistance from Iona Robinson. The site was excavated by Ali Doughty, Jonathan Durman, Louise Henriksson, Spencer Johnson, Mark Knight, Lizzy Middleton, David Matzliach, Hannah Pighills, Iona Robinson, Dan Warren and Laura Watson. Site survey was carried out by Donald Horne, with assistance from Jon Moller, and geophysical survey was undertaken by David Redhouse and Katie Morag Hutton.

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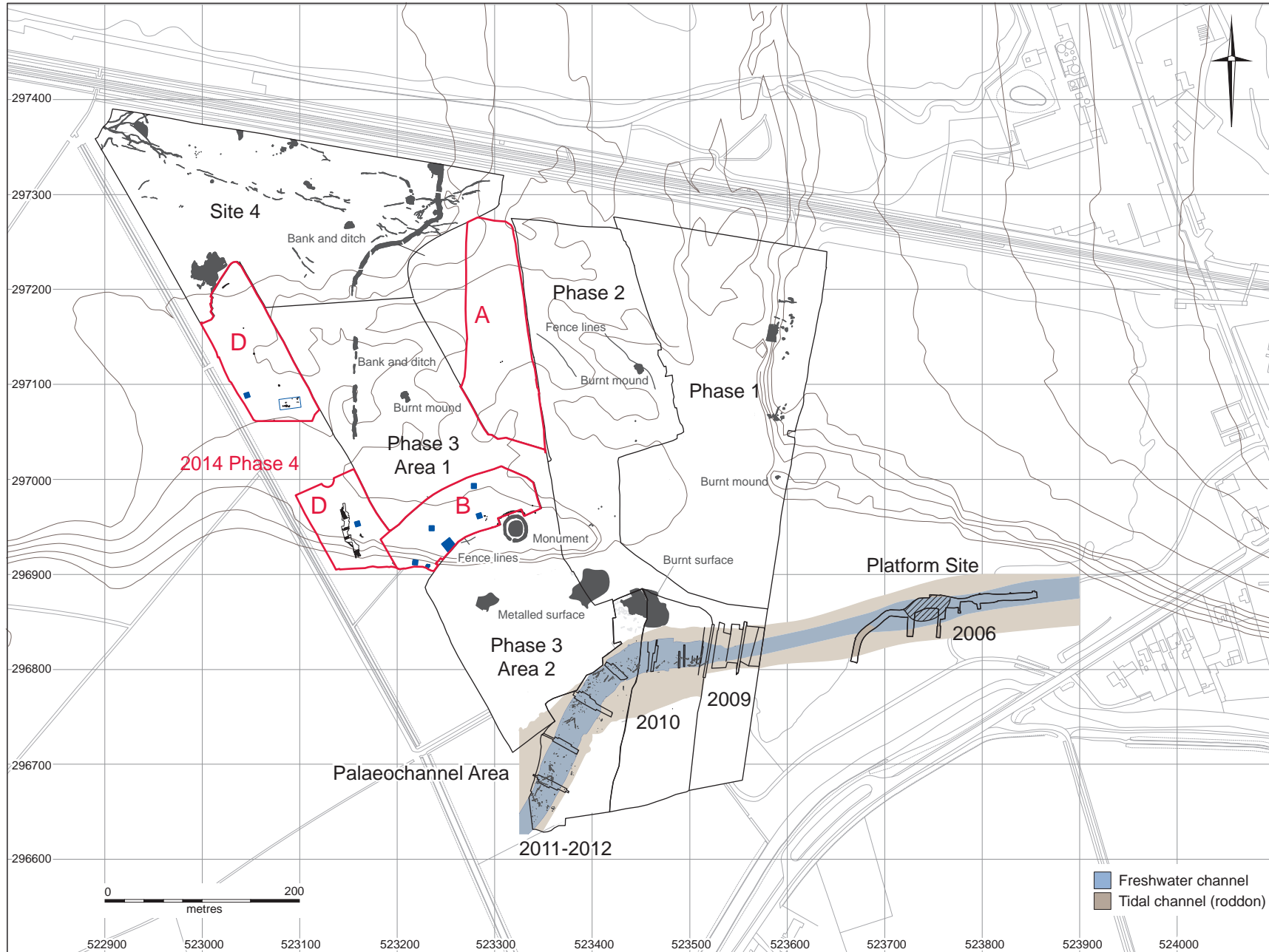


Figure 1. Must Farm Phase 4 Area locations

524100/296500

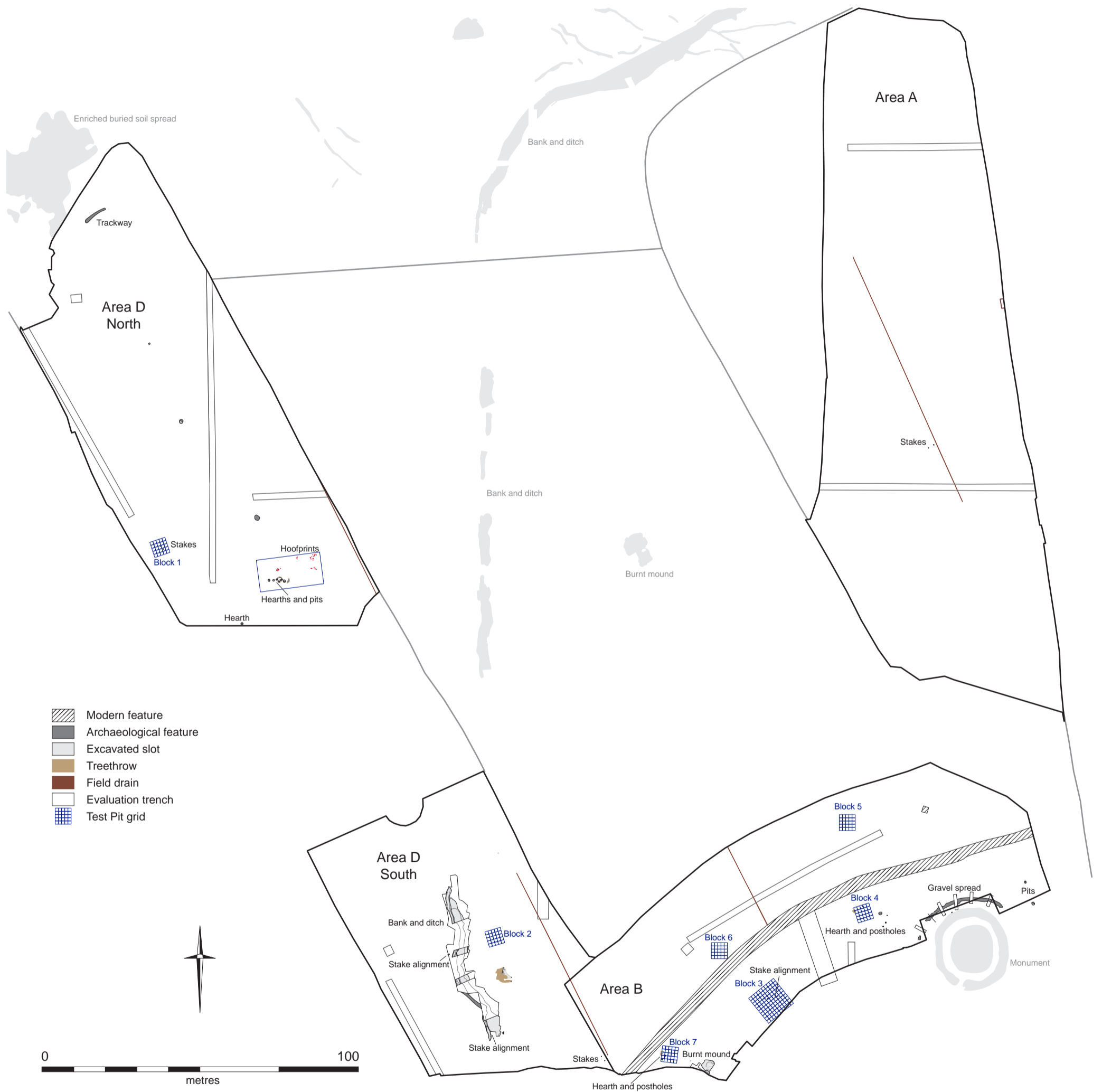


Figure 2. Plan of Phase 4 Areas A, B and D

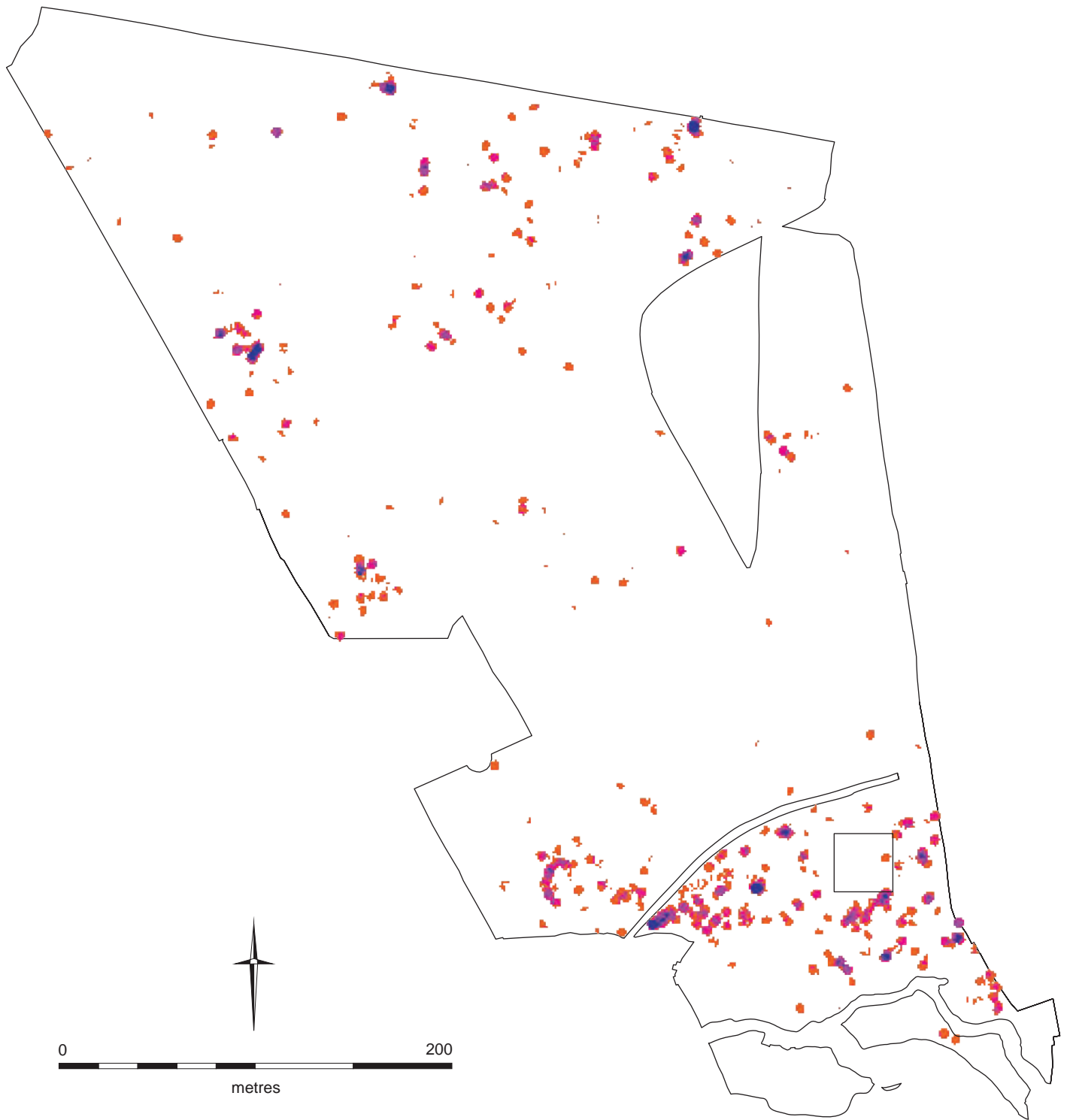
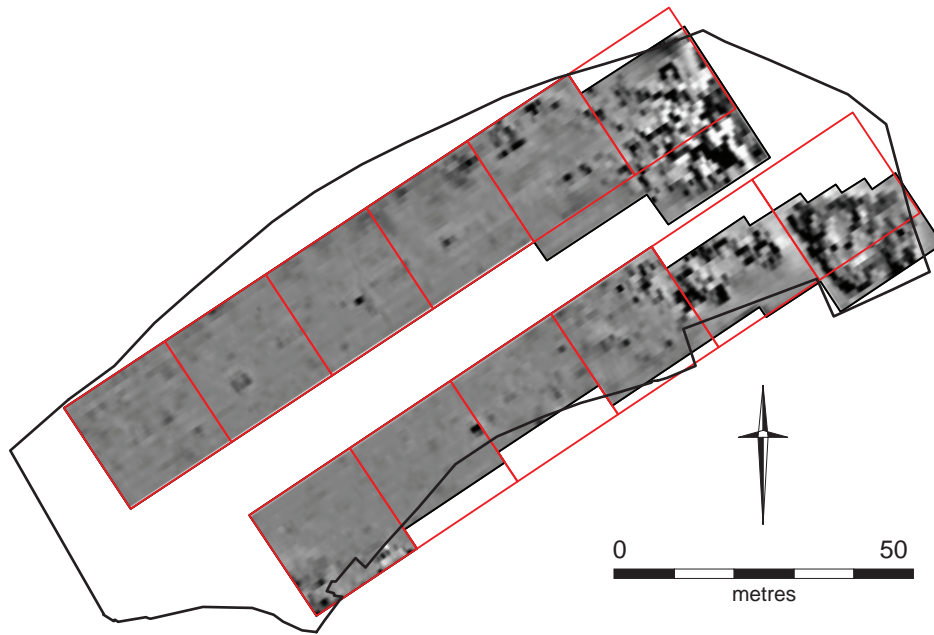


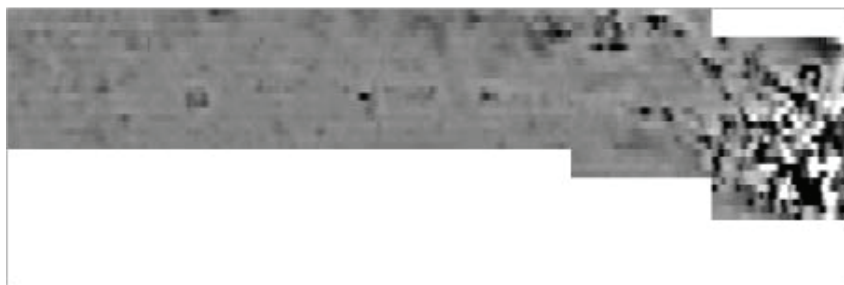
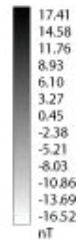
Figure 3. Find density within buried soil (Phases 3 & 4, Site 4). Natural breaks density analysis based on a 2.5m radius, orange = low, blue = high



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 Bottom Right Corner X,Y: 480, 40

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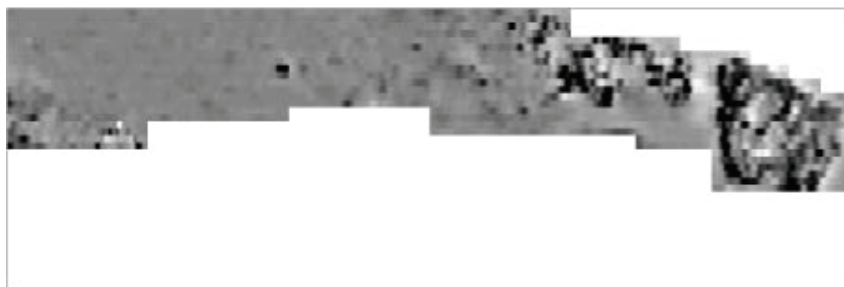
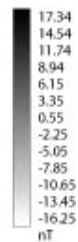


Figure 4. Geophysical survey plot of Area B buried soil



Figure 5. Profile of prehistoric land surface (Vertical exaggeration x 20)





Figure 7. Above: Excavation and recording of burnt mound (Area B); Below: Section through bank and ditch (Area D South)



Figure 8. Above: Bank and ditch, southern terminus in foreground; Below: Stake alignment below bank, southern terminus

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### Project details

Project name	Must Farm, Whittlesey, 2014, Phase 4 Archaeological Investigations
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological excavation and recording was completed by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in advance of mineral extraction at Must Farm Quarry, Whittlesey between October 2014 and March 2015. The work was undertaken on behalf of SLR Consulting Ltd. for HBP Ltd. and entailed controlled machine-stripping of 3.29 hectares of land sub-divided into three investigative areas (Areas A, B and D, TL 5231 2970). Stripping of the overlying topsoil and upper peat deposit exposed a buried soil horizon in each of the three areas explored as part of Phase 4. This prehistoric land surface revealed a significant assemblage of surface finds and a number of archaeological features; a burnt mound, a small number of pits, postholes and hearths, and a continuation of an intermittent bank and ditch which was identified in earlier phases of excavation. The buried soil also contained the preserved tips of a number of wooden stakes, suggestive of stakelines, including one alignment sealed by the up-cast bank of the 'bank and ditch'.
Project dates	Start: 22-10-2014 End: 17-03-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	MUS 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4424 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	BANK AND DITCH Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	BURNT MOUND Early Bronze Age
Monument type	HEARTHES Early Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS AND POSTHOLES Early Bronze Age
Monument type	STAKELINES Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BURNT STONE Early Bronze Age

Significant Finds ANIMAL REMAINS Neolithic  
 Significant Finds ANIMAL REMAINS Bronze Age  
 Significant Finds BURNT STONE Neolithic  
 Significant Finds FLINT Neolithic  
 Significant Finds FLINT Early Bronze Age  
 Significant Finds WORKED STONE Neolithic  
 Significant Finds WORKED STONE Early Bronze Age  
 Significant Finds WATERLOGGED WOOD Early Bronze Age  
 Significant Finds WATERLOGGE WOOD Middle Bronze Age  
 Significant Finds HUMAN REMAINS Middle Bronze Age  
 Investigation type "Open-area excavation"  
 Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WHITTLESEY Must Farm Phase 4  
 Postcode PE7 2PB  
 Study area 3.29 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TL 5231 2970 51.9444580277 0.216233841865 51 56 40 N 000 12 58 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: -1.00m Max: 0.30m

### 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 Mark Knight  
 Project supervisor Lizzy Middleton  
 Project supervisor Iona Robinson  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner  
 Name of sponsor/funding body HBP Products Ltd.

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store

Physical Archive ID	MUS 14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	MUS 14
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
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Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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