ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT MUST FARM, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Interim Report: Phase I of Monitoring Program

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September-October 2007

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Non-technical summary

This report discusses the results of monitoring and excavation of The Phase 1 extraction area at the site of Must Farm, Whittlesey, in the Flag Fen basin, Cambridgeshire. The 5.05 hectare area being monitored revealed three raised gravel islands separated by a deeper 'wet' zone characterised by the presence of lower peat and fen clay-like horizons. The islands were delineated by the -0.50m Ordinance Datum (OD) contour and reached a maximum of 0.30m above OD. A buried soil horizon survived across most of the island tops although in places it had been 'replaced' by metalled surfaces made up of thin layers of compacted gravel. Most of the surfaces were linear and appeared to represent pathways leading off of the islands. A small burnt stone mound with an accompanying watering hole was found close to the -0.50m contour, making it the deepest 'dry-land' feature yet to be found within the Flag Fen basin. Slabs of Grooved Ware pottery were retrieved from the buried soil close to the western edge of the area along with some Late Mesolithic and later Neolithic worked flints.

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological monitoring and excavation was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) during the removal of top soil and overburden in the Phase I extraction area at Must Farm, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire (TL 523 297). The site is located within the Flag Fen basin on the western edge of Whittlesey (Figure 1) in an area that has seen successive phases of archaeological investigation and excavation at Bradley Fen and King's Dyke prior to sand, gravel and Oxford Clay extraction (Gibson and Knight 2006). This current work followed a programme of archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation (Cooper 2005, Evans *et al* 2005) which identified potential buried land surfaces surviving within the Phase I extraction area.

This document is a summary of the 2007 excavation and the results are laid out and discussed with an emphasis on their potential in relation to the results of past and future work, and placing the site in a broad chronology of prehistoric fen edge activity at Bradley Fen and Must Farm.

METHODOLOGY

The total stripped area equalled 5.05ha. The machining exercise involved the removal of top-soil (0.40m thick) and sub-soil (up to 2.40m) separately. Dependent on location, the subsoil comprised either a thin desiccated peat horizon overlying buried soil or a deep sequence of lower and upper peats separated by a band of 'buttery' clay (c. 0.70m thick).

The area of highest archaeological potential (Area 1), defined by the extent of the buried soil in the east of the Phase I extraction area, was stripped using a 360° mechanical excavator under direct archaeological supervision. Upon completion of work in this area the excavation of the remainder of the Phase I extraction area was intermittently monitored. This monitoring resulted in the identification of further buried soil horizons (Areas 2 and 3), consequently soil stripping in these areas was also supervised.

Throughout the excavations of the Phase I extraction area the buried topography and depositional sequence was recorded using a Total Station and Global Positioning System (GPS) in order to a produce a contour survey and map of the palaeo-environmental deposits.

RESULTS (Figure 2)

Excavations at Must Farm during September and October 2007 revealed archaeological remains in the form of a number of metalled surfaces and a small burnt mound with associated pit or trough. The archaeological features were all located close to the former fen edge in the eastern part of the Phase I extraction area (**Area 1**). The remains were situated at a height of between -0.4m and 0.2m OD and overlay an extensive buried soil horizon which survived over the area of higher ground. To the west and south of this area the former land surface fell away sharply, revealing a steep fen edge. The depositional sequence in the deep fen typically comprised a dark, very organic peat sealing the natural sands and gravel ("lower peat"), overlain by grey alluvial clay ("fen clay") which was in turn sealed by an upper peat horizon. In the north-west and west of the Phase I extraction area, the deep fen deposits thinned, revealing two further areas of 'high ground' where the former land surface rose above -0.5m OD (**Areas 2 and 3**). This change in topography corresponded, once more, with the presence of a buried soil horizon from which a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered.

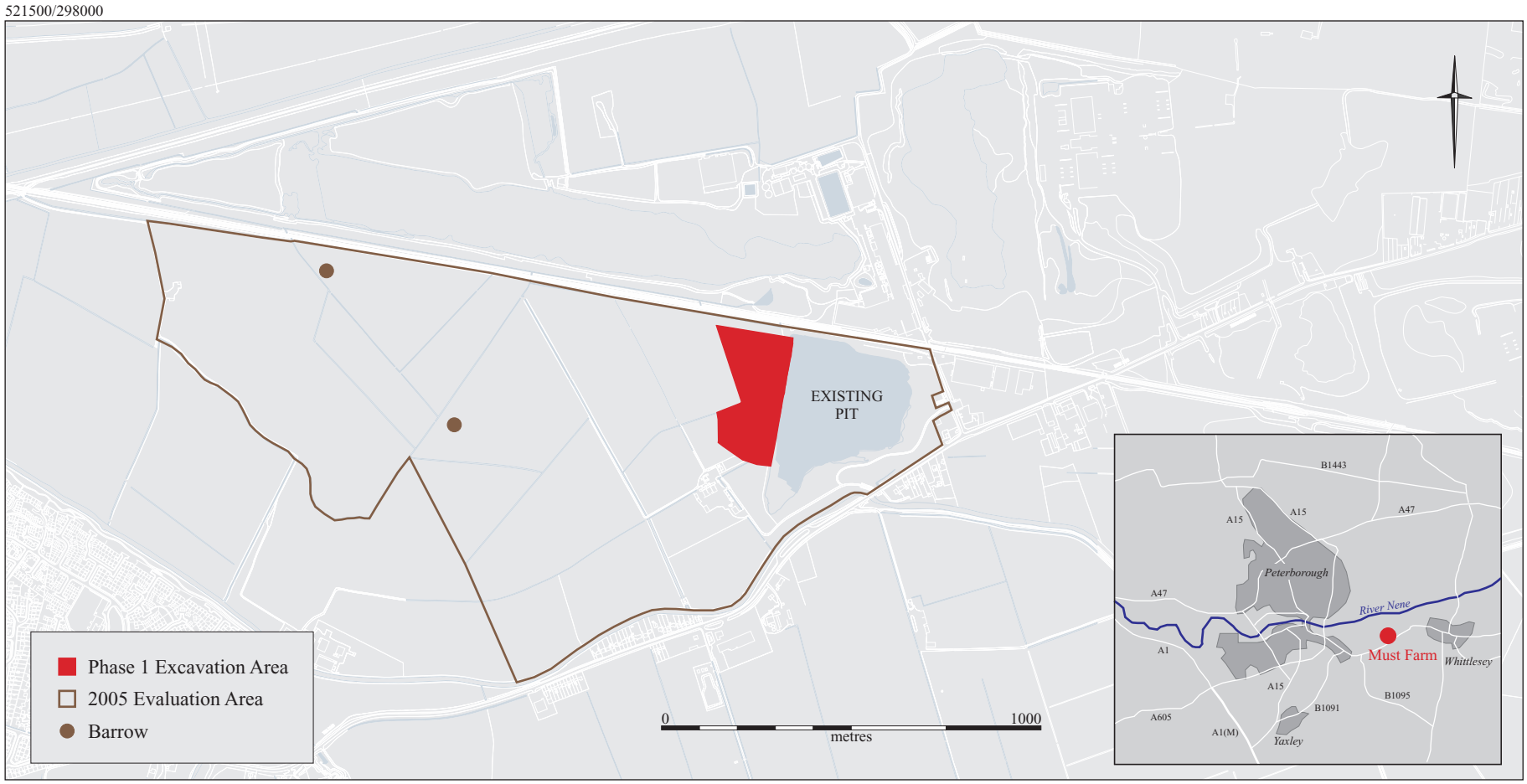

Figure 1. Location plan

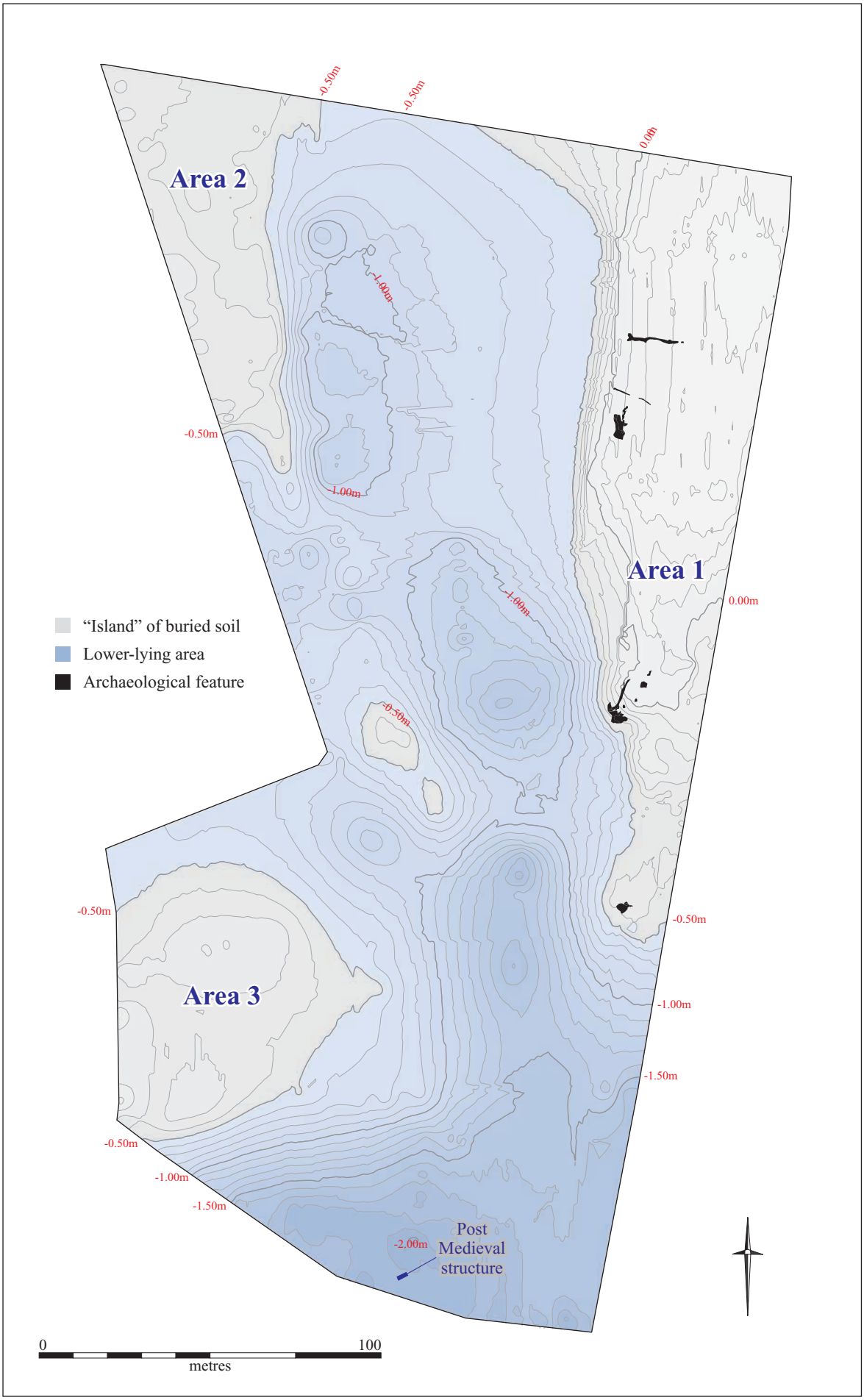

Figure 2. Phase I Extraction Area

Area 1 (Figure 3)

Buried soils

The buried soil horizon was recorded above the -0.5m OD contour over the majority of Area 1 although preservation was variable. To the south of the modern drain, which bisected the site, the buried soil comprised a mottled mid grey to grey brown sandy silt surviving to a depth of up to 0.32m in places but on average no more than 0.2m to 0.25m thick. To the north of the drain the buried soil had a much higher peat component and was less distinguishable from the overlying peat. Here, the buried soil was no more than 0.15m thick. A small assemblage of worked flint as well as one sherd of abraded Beaker pottery was recovered from transects of test pits excavated through the buried soil. The test pit finds as well as stray flint finds recovered during machining, were distributed evenly across the excavation area.

The north-western edge of the area contained a buried soil profile comparable in appearance with a palaesol recorded at the nearby Bradley Fen Farm site (see French in Gibson & Knight 2006), and within the original Must Farm evaluation (see French in Evans, Brudenell, Knight & Patten 2005). At these sites the buried soil was identified as a brown forest soil or argillic brown earth.

A large number of tree throws were recorded across Area 1. Although a proportion of the tree throws was sealed by the buried soil, the majority were peat-filled and truncated the buried soil. While the tree throws represent vegetation cover over a substantial time span and are clearly not all contemporary, the evidence suggests reasonably dense woodland at the time of and prior to, peat formation. A number of tree throws were sample excavated but yielded a density of artefacts equivalent only to the background levels recovered from across the site.

The burnt mound (Figure 4)

A shallow burnt mound, or more properly a burnt spread (**F. 202),** measuring 2.8m by 3.4m and surviving to a maximum height of 0.15m was encountered at the southern extent of Area 1. The burnt mound was irregular in plan and situated on the former fen edge at a height of -0.4m OD. The mound material comprised a dark grey brown to black, charcoal-rich sandy silt with frequent fragments of burnt stone, flint and gravel and occasional lenses of burnt sand. The burnt mound material was deposited directly on to the buried soil surviving in this area and was sealed by the lower peat, overlain by "fen clay". While some concentrations of eroded mound material were recorded within the buried soil around the feature, on the whole the mound was intact and well preserved. A small assemblage of worked flint, burnt and un-burnt, was recovered from the mound material.

Immediately to the north of the burnt mound an associated small, sub-circular pit or trough measuring 1.35m in diameter by 0.39m deep was recorded. The pit (**F. 203)** had moderately steep concave sides with a flattish base and contained a series of lower fills over which a thick deposit of peat had formed. A series of striations were also present in the base of the pit possibly representing impressions left by removed planks or, alternatively, traces of excavation or cleaning of the pit. The lower deposits comprised two dark grey brown charcoal rich silty sand fills containing frequent burnt stone and flint, between which was situated a sandy lense possibly representing an episode of erosion or slumping. These basal fills were overlain, on the east side of the pit by a slump of material, a mixture of buried soil

and eroded burnt mound material which had apparently spilled in to the pit. The uppermost fill of the pit comprised the same blanket peat deposit which sealed the burnt mound and the surrounding buried landscape indicating that the pit was still a visible feature at the time of the peat formation.

Figure 3. Plan of Area 1

Feature 202: Burnt mound

Feature 203: Burnt mound pit

Figure 4. The burnt mound

Metalled surfaces (Figure 5)

Four significant areas of metalling were exposed in Area 1. The metalled areas occurred where the buried soil had apparently been lost to erosion and clearly represented areas where the former land surface had been consolidated by the addition of gravel, pebbles and small cobbles. The features survived as peat-filled hollows within the buried soil, the removal of the peat revealing metalling of variable quality.

The best preserved and most substantial of these, **F. 204**, comprised a metalled linear hollow-way or pathway, with further metalled areas clustered around its terminus at the fen edge. The linear feature, located immediately to the south of the modern drain, by which it was truncated, extended for a length of 11m in a south-westerly direction. It consisted of a narrow hollow-way or shallow gully, which had clearly resulted from erosion of the buried soil around it. The base of the feature contained a well-packed metalled surface *c*. 0.5m wide. The resulting pathway would appear to represent an eroded linear route to and from the fen edge, the base of which had been reinforced by metalling. At the fen edge terminus of the pathway a further metalled surface was exposed. This surface comprised small areas of well-packed metalling amongst a more general deposit of buried soil containing concentrations of small stones and cobbles, seemingly representing an eroded metalled surface.

A second area of metalling, **F. 207**, was located 70m to the north of F. 204. Less extensive or well preserved than **F. 204,** the surface comprised patches of metalling amongst a more general deposit of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones sitting within a matrix of buried soil. Once again, this would appear to represent an eroded metalled surface. A linear concentration of eroded metalling extending in a northern direction from the main surface was again suggestive of a pathway.

To the north of F.207, two further linear metalled route-ways were exposed. Both features, **F. 200** and **F. 205** extended eastwards from the approximate fen edge inland. **F. 200** was recorded for a distance of some 15m and comprised a very eroded metalled surface situated within a linear hollow up to 1m wide. Similarly, **F. 205** took the form of a linear hollow with patchy metalling situated in the base, it was recorded for a distance of 12m. A greater degree of erosion of the land surface in this area was also evident; both features were discontinuous and had no clear terminals.

A small assemblage of worked flint as well as a number of abraded sherds of Beaker pottery (from F. 200**)** were recovered from the surface of the metalled areas. However, rather than representing a concentration of activity, the quantity of artefacts would appear to be no greater than that found in the buried soil. The metalled surfaces were all situated between 0.2m and -0.2m OD and were located on the verge of the steep fen edge in this area. In the case of the possible metalled pathways, the features extended inland and were either truncated (**F.204)** or ceased to exist at the slightly higher contours (**F. 200** and **F. 205**). No definitive evidence of function was encountered although the features clearly represent routes to and from the fen edge and activity at that location.

Area 2

To the west of Area 1, in the north-west of the Phase I extraction area a second area of 'high ground', was encountered, once again, a buried soil horizon survived. The buried soil, the

Feature 204: Metalled surface

Feature 204: Metalled pathway

Figure 5. Metalled surfaces

surface of which was situated at a height of between -0.4m and -0.5m OD, comprised a mid grey brown sandy silt, no more than 0.2m thick and was heavily disturbed by tree throws. No features were exposed in this area, although a small lithic assemblage and a large sherd of Durrington Walls-style Grooved Ware were recovered.

Area 3

A buried soil horizon was also exposed in Area 3 at a height of between -0.6m and -0.3m OD. Once again, the buried soil, which was up to 0.3m thick, was disturbed by numerous tree throws. Whilst no features were encountered, the buried soil produced an assemblage of late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint, including a plano-convex knife, as well as a number of sherds of decorated Durrington Walls-style Grooved Ware.

Post-medieval / modern remains

In the south of the Phase I extraction area within the area of deep fen deposits the remains of a post-medieval structure were encountered. The remains were initially identified in section, during intermittent monitoring of the area, as a number of wooden stakes driven into the peat and alluvial deposits, overlain by a deposit of modern rubble. Removal of the modern overburden revealed a trench situated immediately adjacent to the wooden stakes. The trench was cut through the upper peat and in-filled with brick rubble, concrete and further wooden stakes. The feature clearly represents the remains of a demolished structure and the remnants of an associated brick floor were encountered immediately to the west. No clear stratigraphic relationship existed between the wooden stakes and the modern demolition deposit. In order to dismiss the possibility that the timbers represented an earlier unrelated archaeological feature a wood sample was recovered for further analysis and radiocarbon dating. The stakes were made of fast-grown oak and appear to be re-used structural timbers (Nigel Randall *pers. comm*). The sample produced a calibrated radiocarbon date of 1470 to 1950 cal AD at 95% probability (Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Laboratory number Beta - 235345) almost certainly placing it firmly within the post-medieval period. Furthermore, the fact that the stakes were not waterlogged but survived in an unaltered state would appear to confirm a late date. Early Ordnance Survey maps, as well as a linear depression clearly visible in the modern ground surface to the south-west, indicate that the structure was also located on the line of a former drain associated with Must Farm itself and probably contemporary.

DISCUSSION

The archaeological features recorded in the Phase I extraction area are characteristic of prehistoric fen edge activity. However, although the burnt mound and metalled surfaces at Must Farm can be compared with the Early to Middle Bronze Age examples such as those at Bradley Fen (Gibson and Knight 2006), the burnt mound in particular is situated at a significantly lower contour. Analysis of the sequence of peat formation and alluvial deposition combined with the known depth of the archaeological record allow the site to be placed within a wider chronology. Based on the results of the Must Farm evaluation (Evans et al. 2005) and the excavations at Bradley Fen (Gibson and Knight 2006), with particular reference to the bank and ditch boundary, and its preceding post and brushwood alignment, it

is possible to suggest a *terminus ante quem* for the features. The post and brushwood alignment was situated at a height of 0.25m OD above sea level and has been firmly dated to 1690-1320 cal BC making it chronologically the latest feature occupying this contour. It follows that the remains in the Phase I extraction area, situated at a height of -0.4m OD (burnt mound) and between -0.2m and 0.2m OD (metalled surfaces), pre-date the 1690-1320 cal BC time bracket. Furthermore, the bank and ditch feature was constructed in an environment where peat had already begun to form at a height of 0.25m OD. In contrast the burnt mound and metalled surfaces were sealed by peat at a height of up to 0.4m below sea level, suggesting they are potentially earlier. Although the majority of the artefacts recovered from Area 1 were recovered from the buried soil and a large part is potentially residual, preliminary analysis would suggest that there is no component within the assemblage later than late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. The presence of earlier Neolithic and late Mesolithic material within the lithic assemblage is also significant and the finds, although not associated with the features as such, indicate a broad chronology for fen edge activity at the site.

The finds assemblages from the buried soils in Areas 2 and 3 indicate the archaeological potential of the land to the west, the raised terrace identified during the Must Farm evaluation. Although the finds were not associated with features, they indicate late Neolithic activity at a much lower topographic level than might have been expected.

CONCLUSION

The remains excavated during the Phase I extraction at Must Farm, as part of an ongoing project, form an important addition to the archaeological record of this area. The opportunity to investigate an open area has highlighted the dispersed nature of the archaeological remains and the archaeological potential of the buried land surfaces at Must Farm. In terms of chronology, the results add a further dimension to the landscape, which can hopefully be refined by radiocarbon dating. The late Neolithic/Grooved Ware and late Mesolithic elements of the finds assemblage, in particular, hint at phases of activity at Must Farm which have been hitherto undetected.

Topographic survey, undertaken at regular intervals during the removal of peat and fen clay layers, has enabled a detailed plot of the buried land surface to be produced for the Phase I extraction area and highlighted the subtleties of the fen edge landscape. The Bradley Fen edge (Gibson and Knight 2004) can now be seen to extend southwards and possibly eastwards. Furthermore, the presence of the burnt mound and metalled surfaces appear to confirm widespread activity on the Bradley Fen edge over a broad time span. The survey can now be incorporated into the results of earlier work at Bradley Fen (*ibid.*), and future work at Must Farm to produce a large-scale landscape model of the buried land surfaces and fen edge. As such this constitutes the first in a series of interim reports, which precede a final report bringing together the results from all phases of the monitoring program.

Appendix 1

Lithics – *Emma Beadsmoore*

A rapid assessment of the flint recovered from the site was carried out in order to roughly characterise the assemblage. The majority of the flint was recovered from the buried soil across the site, either collected as stray finds, or from sample squares; whilst a tree throw and the burnt flint mound yielded small assemblages of material.

Tree throw [509] yielded five flints, including four tools; an end scraper, a notched flake and two edge used flakes. All of the material was the product of systematic, potentially Neolithic flint working, involving the preparation of platforms, which were either trimmed or facetted. The scraper was comparatively abruptly retouched at the end and worn down one side; morphologically comparable to scrapers in Neolithic assemblages, more specifically, but not exclusively in earlier Neolithic contexts.

Context [516], associated with the burnt flint mound, yielded four blades that were the products of systematic flake production/core reduction prevalent during the Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic. Hence they are likely to be have been residual in the landscape, inadvertently incorporated into the fabric of the burnt flint mound rather than to have been contemporary with it. The remaining four worked flints from the burnt flint mound are chronologically non-diagnostic, but include a by-product of bifacial reduction, which is potentially broadly contemporary with the blades.

Flint was recovered from the buried soil across the site. A rapid assessment of the material revealed evidence for Late Mesolithic activity in the form of microliths, one of which is a minute geometric form. A sizable group of material was the product of comparable systematic flake production/core reduction focused on the manufacture of narrow flakes and blades, rejuvenating cores to sustain their use life and/or maintain control over the form of the removals. Several of the products were retouched into tools, including scrapers and a piercer manufactured from a crested blade. This group of material is characteristic of Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic flint working, whilst evidence for earlier Neolithic activity was also provided by serrated flakes/blades. The Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material includes flint working waste as well as utilised flints, providing evidence for tool use as well as addition flint working within the landscape.

Flint working was not limited to flake production/core reduction, evidence for bifacial reduction was also recovered, albeit limited, which potentially dates to the Late Mesolithic/Neolithic. The site also yielded material that can be broadly dated to the Neolithic, including flint working waste; waste flakes and blades, core rejuvenation flakes and exhausted abandoned cores, providing evidence for flint working. Whilst utilised scrapers, a fragment of a fabricator and retouched flakes provide evidence for tool use in the landscape.

A later component was also identifiable amongst the buried soil flint; evidence for slightly more expedient flint working and tools that are characteristic of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age assemblages. Several cores were recovered that were reduced with hard hammers, off frequently unprepared platforms, with traces of unsuccessful attempts to remove flakes visible in the incipient cones and with no emphasis on producing the narrow flakes and blades that are characteristic of the Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material. Products of this

slightly more expedient core reduction were also recovered; several waste flakes/flake blanks as well as tools, including a thumbnail scraper, other sub-circular scrapers, a piercer and two plano-convex knives. One of which was extensively retouched.

The flint recovered from the site included a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age component that is likely to be broadly contemporary with the pottery recovered from the site and potentially the burnt flint mound. The material indicates that flint was worked as well as utilised at the site alongside the activities that left more substantial remains. However, earlier phases of activity are also discernible within the assemblage, which predate the pottery. Neolithic activity, some of which is distinctively early, took the form of flint working and tool use, and is comparable to material recovered from other sites in the nearby landscape. However, the earliest phase of activity identified is Late Mesolithic flint working and tool use, which is uncommon in the assemblages recovered from nearby sites.

Appendix 2

Prehistoric Pottery *–Mark Knight*

Eight different contexts produced 32 sherds of prehistoric pottery with a total weight of 356g (MSW 11.0g). The pieces ranged between crumbs weighing less than 1g up to a single slab (9 x 8cm) equalling 104g. The sherds also appeared to be slightly abraded or softened perhaps through being saturated. Two types of fabric were recognisable: Fabric 1 - medium hard with occasional small shell; or Fabric 2 - medium hard with common small grog. Feature sherds included two rims, two base angles and 14 decorated fragments. The majority of the decoration was incised and comprised rows of horizontal lines, herringbone design, short stabs or diagonal slashes on raised horizontal or vertical cordons. Two sherds were appeared to be decorated with parallel horizontal lines of impressed twisted cord.

Context	Number	Weight (g)	Fabric	Type
505 (SF 838)	3	3	2	Beaker
505 (SF 840)	2	8	2	Beaker
517 (TP 2)	1	1	2	Beaker?
517 (TP 4)	4	5	2	Beaker?
531 (SF 837)	1	2	2	Beaker?
Area 2 Buried Soil	4	199	2	Grooved Ware
Area 3 Buried Soil	17	138	1	Grooved Ware
Totals:	*32*	*356g*		

Table 1: Assemblage Breakdown

The assemblage can be divided into two types: Grooved Ware and Beaker. The Grooved Ware component was made up of mostly thick-walled pieces (*c.* 10mm) with decorated panels divided by raised cordons or by large, refitting rim sherds from a barrel-shaped vessel with a plain collar zone and a tapered rim. All of these attributes suggest that the sherds belong to the Durrington-style of Grooved Ware.

Beaker was less well represented with only ten thin-walled sherds (*c.* 5mm), three of which were decorated with incised lines.

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Gibson, D. and Knight, M. 2006. *Bradley Fen Excavation 2001-2004* CAU Report No. **733**

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological Investigations At Must Farm, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire: Interim Report: Phase 1 of Monitoring Program
Short description of the project	This report discusses the results of monitoring and excavation of The Phase 1 extraction area at the site of Must Farm, Whittlesea, in the Flag Fen basin, Cambridgeshire. The 5.05 hectare area being monitored revealed three raised gravel islands separated by a deeper 'wet' zone characterised by the presence of lower peat and fen clay-like horizons. The islands were delineated by the -0.50m Ordinance Datum (OD) contour and reached a maximum of 0.30m above OD. A buried soil horizon survived across most of the island tops although in places it had been 'replaced' by metalled surfaces made up of thin layers of compacted gravel. Most of the surfaces were linear and appeared to represent pathways leading off of the islands. A small burnt stone mound with an accompanying watering hole was found close to the -0.50m contour, making it the deepest 'dry-land' feature yet to be found within the Flag Fen basin. Slabs of Grooved Ware pottery were retrieved from the buried soil close to the western edge of the area along with some Late Mesolithic and later Neolithic worked flints.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2007 End: 25-10-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	MUS 07 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 2877 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	BURNT MOUND Neolithic
Monument type	WATERING HOLE Early Bronze Age

Monument type	METALLED SURFACES Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE FENLAND WHITTLESEY Must Farm
Postcode	CB7
Study area	5.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	523540 297030 523540 00 00 N 297030 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -2.00m 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	Jonathan Tabor
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hanson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
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Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
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Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'
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