



# A Bronze Age barrow with associated funerary evidence and a Roman trackway at Horseheath Road, Linton Archaeological Excavation Report

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# A Bronze Age barrow with associated funerary evidence and a Roman trackway at Horseheath Road, Linton

## Archaeological Excavation Report

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## Summary

From 6th July to 4th September 2020 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an excavation at land south of Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 57170 46743). Five phases of activity were identified spanning the Early Bronze Age to post-medieval periods, with the majority of features dating to the Bronze Age, including a round barrow and associated burials.

During the Early Bronze Age period a barrow was constructed, represented by a large (32m diameter) ring ditch, probably originally accompanied by an outer bank and small internal mound. A single inhumation burial of an adult female was found at the centre of the barrow, accompanied by a partial pig skeleton which represented an intentional grave good, and with a large post-hole adjacent to the grave which appears to have acted as a grave marker. The fills of the ring ditch yielded a large quantity of worked flint (31,227 worked flints and 500 unworked burnt flints) the vast majority of which represents later, large scale flintworking during the Middle to Late Bronze Age period.

This later period also saw the burial of four Middle Bronze Age cremations into the area enclosed by the ring ditch. Radiocarbon dates from these burials suggest that they occurred in two phases, with a single unurned example initially deposited within the southern part of the barrow followed by a group (Group **126**) of three urned cremations in the north-east. Use of the barrow continued into the Late Bronze Age; a group of pits within the area of the barrow have been tentatively dated to this period due to the recovery of small quantities of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery. Other features surrounding the barrow (two boundary ditches, a post-built fenceline and a group of pits) have been broadly dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age, probably representing some settlement-type activity during this time, with the pits producing small quantities of domestic waste and the ditches forming part of a field system.

At some point in the Roman period (probably the 1st to 3rd century AD), a trackway was constructed across the western part of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. A small group of ditches in the north-west corner of the site and a single pit have also been dated to this phase. The very small pottery assemblage recovered from these features suggest that they probably relate to settlement elsewhere, perhaps a Roman villa known to lie some 500m south of the site.

The barrow probably remained a prominent earthwork in the landscape in post-Roman times, on the basis that a second inhumation burial uncovered within the southern part of the area enclosed by the ring ditch contained the skeleton of a sub-adult, accompanied by two iron knife blades, which has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (5th/6th century). A layer of colluvium (144) accumulated over much of the western part of the site, sealing the earlier Roman features and was cut by a series of post-medieval field boundaries.



Other than the large quantity of worked flint from the site, other finds were recovered in low quantities and included pottery dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods, animal bone, metal working debris, stone and ceramic building material. Although a number of environmental samples were taken from across the site, preservation was fairly poor.

The site at Horseheath Road adds to a growing corpus of sites with Bronze Age funerary evidence in this part of Cambridgeshire alongside an exceptional assemblage of later prehistoric worked flint.

## Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Kathryn Blackburn, who was supported by Rona Booth, Lexi Dawson, Joanna Nastaszyc, Ben Camp, Gabrielle Vestris, Anne-Marie Webb, Adele Lord, Dave Browne and Paddy Lambert. Survey was carried out by Joanna Nastaszyc and digitising was carried out by Dave Brown. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by Croudace Homes to undertake an excavation on land south of Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 57170 46743; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned in advance of a residential development. This work followed a programme of geophysical survey (Tanner 2015) and trial trenching (Bush 2016), which identified a ring ditch representing a Bronze Age round barrow, associated with large quantities of worked flint and a central burial, alongside a number of ditches thought to represent a Neolithic cursus monument.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. S/3405/17/OL and S/4418/19/RM). A brief was set by Kasia Gdaniec outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (Moan 2020) detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief. The excavation was undertaken between the 6th of July and 4th of September 2020.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code ECB 6238 in due course.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The village of Linton is located on the Cambridgeshire and Essex border, around 14km east of Cambridge and 10km west of Haverhill. The site itself is located on the eastern edge of the village on land currently used for arable farming and is bounded to the south and west by residential dwellings, to the north by Horseheath Road and to the east by hedges and fields.
- 1.2.2 The site lies on a slight south-west facing slope at a height of 60.2m OD in the north-east, falling to 54.1m OD to the south-west. The bedrock geology consists of chalk of the New Pit Chalk formation, with no superficial deposits recorded. The previous archaeological evaluation at the site revealed that a large palaeochannel crossed much of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment and this feature clearly registered in the topography of the site prior to excavation.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following information has been drawn from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER; Licence No 19-4235) and the WSI (Moan 2020). The location of selected CHER find spots, monuments and archaeological events are shown on Fig. 2.

#### *Previous work at the site*

- 1.3.2 In August 2016 an archaeological evaluation comprising 32 trenches was undertaken at the site (ECB 4697; Bush 2016). A geophysical survey (ECB 4616) of the site had identified a ring ditch in the south-east corner of the area along with a small number of ditches believed to relate to agricultural activity.

- 1.3.3 The fieldwork confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age barrow with a central crouched burial. Two further parallel linear geophysical anomalies which had been interpreted as agricultural field boundaries were reinterpreted as relating to a possible Neolithic cursus, and further ditches not identified by the geophysical survey were also recorded.
- 1.3.4 Artefacts recovered from the features excavated were dominated by worked flint, with 1032 pieces of Middle to Late Bronze Age flint coming from the fills of the barrow ditch (MCB 22744). Less than 4g of pottery was recovered across the entire site: most of the assemblage was fragmentary and unlikely to date the features from which it was recovered. A total of 360g of animal bone was recorded across the site and the central burial was left *in situ*.

### *Undated/natural features*

- 1.3.5 To the north of the site, two cropmark enclosures have been identified via aerial photography. The first (CHER 09369), 800m to the north-east, comprises a rectangular enclosure with an entranceway on its northern side and an ancillary chamber connected to its southern side. Overall it measures approximately 70m by 77m. The second cropmark (MCB 19603) is around 700m to the north-west of the current site and comprises a near square enclosure with an entrance on its southern side, measuring around 63m by 73m in total.
- 1.3.6 Two backfilled winterbournes or natural channels which appear to have ceased silting up by the Middle Iron Age have been identified 1.4km north-west of the site (ECB 5263: not plotted on Fig. 2).

### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.7 An archaeological excavation (ECB 5519) took place at Bartlow Road, just 200m to the south of the site, and uncovered several flint scatters of Late Mesolithic date with smaller assemblages of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint also recorded (MCB 28000). In total over 18500 pieces of worked flint were recovered.
- 1.3.8 Neolithic struck flint has also been collected during fieldwalking (CHER 6166A; not illustrated) around 400m south-east of the current site.
- 1.3.9 Alongside the Bronze Age barrow identified on the current site, similar remains have been recorded around 950m to the east at Linton Heath (CHER 06179), where a barrow is believed to be located amongst other funerary remains. A group of six barrow/ring ditches (MCB 23302) have also been recorded 1km north-west of the site.
- 1.3.10 On the western side of Linton (approximately 1.4km from the current site) an archaeological evaluation (ECB 5263; not illustrated) has revealed a number of prehistoric features including an Early Bronze Age cremation and associated ring ditch, and at Linton Village College Late Neolithic pits containing Grooved Ware pottery and substantial quantities of worked flint was recorded alongside a probably Early Bronze Age ring ditch (not illustrated, Clarke & Gilmour forthcoming).

### ***Iron Age and Roman***

- 1.3.11 A variety of Iron Age and Roman remains have been recorded on land 500m south of the site. These comprise a collection of bronze coins dating from the Iron Age period (CHER 09842) along with a series of contemporary pits and ditches (CHER 09841). A single cremation with associated early Roman pottery and metal finds have also been recovered from this location (CHER 06167) along with a small number of lead metal finds of Roman date (CHER 11492). The presence of these finds is probably due to the presence of a Roman villa (CHER 09841) which has been scheduled (NHLE 1461035).
- 1.3.12 Investigations of the villa during the 19th century and in 1990 produced large quantities of finds associated with a building (such as tesserae, tile, metalwork). A number of associated cropmark enclosures are also located to the immediate south of the villa (CHER 06197).
- 1.3.13 Roman burials were uncovered at the Wardens House at the new Linton Village College in 1937, these burials contained complete pots as well as bronze bracelets and jet beads (Lethbridge 1937). Further work at Linton Village College in 2010 (Gilmour 2011) revealed a series of Roman ditches and several structural features as well as one complete neonate burial and another partial burial.

### ***Anglo-Saxon***

- 1.3.14 A number of Anglo-Saxon burials (MCB 17059, CHER 06114A, 06114B) have been identified within the village of Linton, around 700m to the west of the site. A further possible cemetery (MCB 16249) is also thought to have been located 100m to the south of the site and a cemetery associated with an earlier round barrow is also known at Linton Heath (CHER 06179).

### ***Medieval***

- 1.3.15 The deserted medieval settlement of Barham (CHER 08091, 06111) is located 650m to the south-east of the site. The Domesday Book (1086) records a priory here (CHER 06101), along with a fairly large village. Barham Hall (CHER 06101A) and gardens (CHER 12140) now occupy this location and were built around 1560.

## 2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To place any remains in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

### 2.2 Regional and site specific research objectives

2.2.1 The CHET Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Gdaniec 2020) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Moan 2020) set out a number of more specific research aims and objectives for the excavation, formulated in reference to the Regional Research Agenda for the East of England (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

2.2.2 These research objectives are listed below:

- Examine the character of the cursus monument including any votive, depositional or funerary deposits that may be associated with it.
- Compare the cursus monument with other known examples in the area, such as Eynesbury, St Neots; Cows Lane, Godmanchester and Brampton (A14 link road).
- Investigate the relationship between Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary landscapes.
- Examine the morphology, date, and contents of the barrow monument, including an appraisal of funerary practices and how these may compare to excavated barrows in the local area.
- Explore how this barrow fits into the landscape and how it related to nearby barrows identified by cropmarks – siting, density and inter-visibility being key themes (Medlycott 2011, 16).
- Can any further information be collected about patterns of burial practice? Including the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape (Medlycott 2011, 16).
- Investigate the nature of the extensive flint assemblage identified in the upper fills of the barrow ditch.
- Can anything be said about the choice and sources of flint for particular types of tools, particularly axes and arrowheads, where there is already evidence that particular types of flint were preferred (Medlycott 2011, 14).
- Appraise the nature of activity outside of the monuments, what period are they from and how they relate to each other and the monuments.
- What evidence is there for settlement-related activity, the relationship between settlement and burial sites during the Neolithic and Bronze Age needs further examination (Medlycott 2011, 13).

## 2.3 Additional Research Objectives

- 2.3.1 A programme of post-excavation assessment (Blackbourn 2021) showed that some of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials. It was established that the original research questions relating to the putative Neolithic cursus monument revealed by the evaluation were no longer relevant as the excavation demonstrated that these features in fact related to a number of later (Roman-post-medieval) ditches.
- 2.3.2 The post-excavation assessment process identified a new objective:
- Investigate the Roman and Anglo-Saxon presence at the site, was the barrow still visible on the landscape at this time?

## 2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

- 2.4.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*.
- 2.4.2 The excavation area was L-shaped and excavation commenced in the south-east corner of the site over the location of the barrow. Excavation was undertaken using a 20 tonne 360-type machine using a 2.2m wide ditching bucket. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.4.3 Features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI, for example 50% of the barrow ditch was excavated. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OAE pro-forma sheets and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Site photos were taken of all features using a DSLR camera.
- 2.4.4 Site survey was conducted using a Leica GS08 GPS system and photogrammetry using a pole cam or drone.
- 2.4.5 All features across the site were metal detected and all metalwork was retained.
- 2.4.6 Bulk samples were taken from a range of features within the excavated area and processed at OA East's processing facility at Bourn.
- 2.4.7 Photographs and short videos were taken on site in preparation for an online site tour once excavation of the site had been completed.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Features are described below by phase and, where possible, features have been assigned to groups.
- 3.1.2 A full list of all the features and deposits excavated can be found in Appendix A, which includes details of their phasing and feature groups. Groups are generally referred to by the lowest cut/intervention number within the group. Feature/intervention (cut) numbers in the text are rendered in **bold** type throughout the report. Finds and environmental remains are mentioned in the text, with a brief summary at the end of the results section. Full specialist reports are presented in Appendices B and C.
- 3.1.3 The excavation revealed features relating to five phases of activity dating from the Early Bronze Age to post-medieval period (Fig. 3). The earliest phase of activity dates to the Early Bronze Age and is represented by a barrow and associated central inhumation burial. Four cremations were placed within the barrows burial mound during the Middle Bronze Age and further activity within the area of the barrow dates to the Late Bronze Age. Bronze Age pottery was reasonably scarce, however, the barrow ditch yielded a large assemblage of worked flint (31,227 pieces).
- 3.1.4 During the Roman period a trackway was constructed in the western part of the site, alongside a small group of contemporary ditches in the north-west corner. A single inhumation burial dating to the Anglo-Saxon period was placed within the southern part of the barrows mound; no other features dating to this phase were observed on site. The final phase is represented by two post-medieval boundary or enclosure ditches
- 3.1.5 Site Phasing:
- Natural Features
  - Phase 1: Early Bronze Age (2500-1500 BC)
  - Phase 2: Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age (1500-800 BC)
  - Phase 3: Roman (AD 43-410)
  - Phase 4: Early Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-600)
  - Phase 5: Post-medieval (AD 1500-1900)
  - Unphased
- 3.1.6 A total of five samples from the site were submitted for radiocarbon dating, most of which were human bone from funerary contexts. Copies of the laboratory certificates for these determinations are provided in Appendix E and the dates are presented in Table 1 and referred to in the text where relevant.



Laboratory number	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date range (cal BC/AD)	Confidence %	Material	Context	Cut
SUERC-96985	1568±24	436-549 430-561	68.3 95.4	Human Tibia	111	<b>108</b>
SUERC-96989	3615±25	2024-1938 2111-1892	68.3 95.4	Human Fibula	115	<b>107</b>
SUERC-96990	3056±24	1385-1273 1406-1231	68.3 95.4	Cremated Human bone	139	
SUERC-96991	3243±24	1532-1458 1600-1438	68.3 95.4	Cremated Human bone	180	
SUERC-96992	4177±25	2876-2701 2885-2639	68.3 95.4	Sheep/goat bone	397	

Table 1: Radiocarbon dates

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The natural geology of chalk (102) was overlain by a subsoil (101) of mid orange brown sandy silt which typically measured 0.4m thick. A total of 70 pieces of worked flint was recovered from the subsoil during machine excavation. This was in turn overlain by topsoil (100) with an average thickness of 0.2m. A broad natural channel/winterbourne (144) was identified across much of the western part of the site (Fig. 3), infilled with brown sandy silts and between 0.16m to 0.22m thick.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology of chalk. Features within the western part of the site were obscured by the presence of the natural channel and therefore four sondages were excavated within the channel to uncover the location of the known trackway ditches.

### 3.3 Natural features (Fig. 3)

- 3.3.1 There were a number of natural features across the site, many of which were close to or truncated by Barrow **118**. Along the eastern edge of the excavation was feature **158**, which measured 2.55m wide and 0.45m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (159) consisted of a dark red brown sandy silt. To the west was natural feature **109**, which measured 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (110) consisted of a mid red brown sandy silt. In the south-east corner of the site was **162** (a possible tree throw) which measured 1.05m wide and 0.16m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base.
- 3.3.2 Curvilinear natural feature **133** (=135) was truncated by Barrow **118**. This feature measured between 0.54m and 0.68m wide and 0.12m to 0.16m deep, with sloped

- sides and a concave base. Its single fill (134=136) consisted of a light brown grey sand that contained a fragment of animal bone. A similar linear feature (**151**) was also truncated by the barrow and measured 0.36m wide and 0.4m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (152) consisted of a dark brown grey sand that contained eight pieces of worked flint and a fragment of animal bone.
- 3.3.3 Within the eastern side of Barrow **118** was possible tree throw **192**, which measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep with irregular sides and base. Its single fill (193) consisted of a mid orange brown grey sandy silt that contained 19 pieces of worked flint. Immediately to the west was natural feature **404** which measured 2m wide and 0.3m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (405) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt that contained a single piece of worked flint, a fragment (981g) of Roman tile and four fragments of animal bone including pig, sheep/goat and bird.
- 3.3.4 Layer 123 was located in the north-eastern part of Barrow **118** and measured roughly 13m long by 8m wide and 0.08m deep and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey silt that appeared to overlie a small number of features (pits **208** and **212**, cremation **132**). A small quantity of finds were recovered from this layer including a single sherd (7g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, two sherds of Early Roman pottery, 38 worked flints and six fragments of animal bone including dog and sheep/goat.
- 3.3.5 In the northern part of the barrow was natural feature **210** which measured 4m wide and 0.27m deep with sloped sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (211) consisted of a mid orange brown silty sand. To the west was natural feature **216** which measured 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (217) consisted of a mid orange brown grey sandy silt. Directly to the north-east was feature **360**, which measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (361) consisted of a mid red brown sandy silt. Natural feature **368** measured 2.1m wide and 0.6m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills, the basal fill (369) measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown sand. This was overlain by fill 370 which measured 0.38m thick and consisted of a dark red brown sandy silt.
- 3.3.6 Truncated by the northern part of Barrow **118** was natural feature **240** which measured 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep, with irregular sides and base. Its single fill (241) was a mid red brown sandy silt. Towards the western side of the barrow was natural feature **206** (=199) which measured between 0.96m to 2m wide and 0.12m to 0.15m deep with irregular sides and base. Its single fill (200=207) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt.
- 3.3.7 Towards the southern part of the barrow was natural layer 177 which measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown sandy silt and contained 15 pieces of worked flint and a single fragment of medium mammal bone. Immediately north of this was natural layer 186 which measured 0.4m deep and consisted of a mid orange brown sandy silt that contained 34 pieces of worked flint and five fragments of animal bone including pig, bird and small to medium mammal.

*Channel 144*

3.3.8 A natural channel was present across much of the western part of the site, following a north-east to south-west alignment; upon excavation the earliest deposits infilling the channel (348=380=436=450=458) were dry, indicating that the channel was probably seasonal (interpreted as a winterbourne). These deposits consisted of mid red brown silty sands that measured between 0.16m to 0.22m thick and contained a fragment of cattle bone. These early deposits were truncated by trackway **229** (Phase 3; see below). Later colluvial deposits (144=160=432) sealing the trackway ditches and infilling the upper part of the channel consisted of a mid orange to red brown silty sand up to 0.6m thick which covered an area measuring 215m long and 55m wide and contained a variety of finds including 42 worked flints, two sherds of Roman pottery (7g), 66g of Roman tile and 2 fragments of animal bone. This deposit was in turn truncated by post-medieval ditch **350** (Phase 5; see below).

**3.4 Phase 1: Early Bronze Age (c. 2500-1800 BC) (Fig. 4)**

3.4.1 The focus of Early Bronze Age activity at the site was the barrow and its associated central burial.

***Barrow 118***

3.4.2 Barrow **118 (=127 =153 =170 =181 =187 =196 =201 =218 =235 =242 =247 =286 =362 =371 =387 =398 =408 =438 =444)** was located in the south-east corner of the excavation and was represented by a ring ditch which measured approximately 32m in diameter (external) with two terminal ends identified on its north north-east side (Fig. 4, Plate 1). The ditch measured between 2.4m to 3.56m wide and 1m to 1.2m deep with, steep sides and an almost V-shaped base.

3.4.3 A total of 21 interventions were excavated into the barrows ring ditch, a number of which revealed similar fills, although this was not always the case. In general the basal fills of the ditch derived from a short period of natural silting/weathering whilst the ditch was in use (primary fills) which was typically overlain by an initial disuse fill. Throughout the entire ditch was a large deposit of worked flint which was overlain by slump fills and finally sealed by disuse layers. A detailed description of each intervention is provided below (in a smaller font), accompanied by Table 2, which indicates where fills have been equated with on another as belonging to a series of fill types/groups. Where possible interventions have been grouped where they indicated the same fill sequence. Following the description of these groups, individual interventions are described clockwise from the most northern intervention.

3.4.4 Excavation of the ring ditch resulted in the recovery of 31,227 pieces of worked flint and 500 pieces of burnt flint. Where ‘diagnostic’ worked flint (6644 pieces; see App. B.3) was recovered it has been noted in the descriptions below, for totals of ‘undiagnostic flint’ (24,583 pieces and 500 pieces of burnt flint) recovered see Table 12, App. B.3.

<b>Disuse</b>	376	442	403	205	246	239	222	131	122	367	157	191	197	250	336	396	445	414	185	176
<b>Disuse</b>	375	443	402	204	245	238	221	130	121	366	156	190	285		335	395	446		184	173
<b>Slump</b>								129	120		155				334	394	453			178



basal fill (448 =449) measured 0.2m to 0.4m thick and consisted of a compact light white yellow chalky sand with frequent chalk lump inclusions. This was overlain by fill 481 (=482) which measured 0.18m to 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt. Worked flint deposit 119 (=128) measured 0.24m to 0.36m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt and contained a single sherd (2g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 116 pieces of worked flint and two fragments of animal bone including cattle. Overlying this was fill 120 (=129) which measured 0.15m to 0.16m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty sand and represented an episode of slumping. Fill 121 (=130) measured 0.16m to 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt and contained a single sherd (9g) of Early Bronze Age pottery, a single sherd (1g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 150 pieces of worked flint and two fragments of animal bone including cattle. The uppermost fill 122 (=131) measured 0.15m to 0.18m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt that contained 15 pieces of worked flint and three fragments of animal bone including horse.

#### *Intervention 362*

- 3.4.9 Intervention **362** was located on the north north-east side of the ring ditch and measured 3.5m wide and 1.15m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base (Plate 2). A total of five fills were recorded, the basal fill (363) measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown sandy silt that contained 40 pieces of worked flint. This was overlain by worked flint deposit 364, which measured 0.48m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt that contained 80 pieces of worked flint and two fragments of animal bone including sheep/goat. A deliberate dump of material (365) was noted overlying this fill, which measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Overlying this, fill 366 measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt and contained a single sherd (3g) of Early Bronze Age pottery, a single sherd (5g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 129 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of domestic fowl. The uppermost fill (367) measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt that contained a single sherd (7g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 37 pieces of worked flint and two fragment of animal bone including cattle.

#### *Intervention 387*

- 3.4.10 Immediately to the south-east was intervention **387** which measured 2.54m wide and 1m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 156, Fig. 9a). A total of nine fills were identified, the basal fill (388) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a compact light grey brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions. This was overlain by two fills, fill 392 measured 0.36m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silty sand. Fill 389 represents possible animal disturbance and measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions. This was in turn overlain by fill 390 which measured 0.16m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silty sand. A tip of flint material was observed (391) coming from the outside of the ring ditch, it measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid brown silty sand with frequent small flint inclusions. Fills 391 and 392 were then overlain by worked flint deposit 393 which measured 0.44m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silty sand and yielded 188 pieces of worked flint and two fragments of animal bone.
- 3.4.11 An episode of slumping was represented by fill 394 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid brown sand with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. This was overlain by fill 395 which measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey sand. The uppermost fill (396) measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a mid brown sand that contained 129 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of cattle bone and an intrusive fragment (18g) of post-medieval brick.

#### *Intervention 247*

- 3.4.12 Intervention **247** measured 2.72m wide and 1m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A total of five fills were observed. The basal fill (397) measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a compact light white yellow chalky sand with frequent chalk inclusions that contained four pieces of worked flint, a fragment of pig bone and a fragment of sheep/goat bone: the latter returned a radiocarbon date of 2885-2639 cal BC (95% probability; SUERC-96992; 4177±25). This was overlain by fill 248 which measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown silty sand and contained 150 pieces of worked flint. Fill 251 measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a dark brown silty sand and contained a fragment of animal bone. This was in turn overlain by worked flint deposit 249 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a dark brown sandy silt and contained 262 pieces of worked flint, a single sherd

(10g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery and two fragments of animal bone. The uppermost fill (250) measured 0.4m thick and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt that contained a single sherd (4g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, 39 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of cattle bone.

#### *Intervention 444*

3.4.13 On the south-east side of the ring ditch intervention **444** measured 2.4m wide and 1.1m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base (Section 168, Fig. 9a). A total of eight fills were identified. The basal fill (455) measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a compact light white brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions. Overlying this were two fills (454 and 452), fill 454 measured 0.16m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty sand. Fill 452 measured 0.16m thick and consisted of a dark yellow brown silty sand, this was overlain by fill 451 which appears to have been tipped in from the outside of the ditch. This fill measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a mid brown silty sand with frequent small flint inclusions. Fills 454 and 451 were overlain by worked flint deposit 447 which measured 0.36m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty sand which contained 189 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of animal bone.

3.4.14 Overlying this was fill 453, which represents a slumping episode; it measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty sand. Fill 446 measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt and contained 19 pieces of worked flint. Uppermost fill 445 measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt and contained a single sherd (12g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 111 pieces of worked flint and two fragment of animal bone including sheep/goat.

#### *Intervention 170*

3.4.15 Intervention **170** was located on the south-west side of the ring ditch and measured 2.66m wide and 1m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This intervention contained seven fills, the basal fill (463) measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions. Overlying this was fill 171 which measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a light brown yellow silty sand which contained a single fragment (20g) of burnt stone, a sherd (7g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery and 19 pieces of worked flint. Fill 174 measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a dark brown sandy silt that contained 10 pieces of worked flint. The worked flint deposit in this section (172) measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a dark brown silty sand and contained a single sherd (4g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 165 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of animal bone. A pollen sample from this fill recovered a pollen grain from the goosefoot family. Overlying this was fill 178, which represented a slumping event; this fill measured 0.33m thick and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt and contained a fragment of bone belonging to a dog. Fill 173 measured 0.42m thick and consisted of a mid dark brown sandy silt that contained 39 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of animal bone. The uppermost fill (176) measured 0.27m thick and consisted of a dark brown sandy silt that contained a single sherd (7g) of Early Roman pottery, 9 pieces of worked flint, a fragment of animal bone and a pollen grain from the goosefoot family.

#### *Intervention 181*

3.4.16 Immediately to the north-west was intervention **181** which measured 2.4m wide and 1m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base (Section 126, Fig. 9a). This intervention contained seven fills, the basal fill (477) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a compact light yellow grey chalky silt with frequent chalk inclusions and contained a fragment of animal bone. This was overlain by fill 478 which measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a compact light grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions. This was overlain by two fills, fill 183 measured 0.04m thick and consisted of a dark brown sandy silt and contained 51 pieces of worked flint. Fill 480 measured 0.12m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt. These fills were in turn overlain by worked flint deposit 182 which measured 0.19m thick and consisted of a very dark brown sandy silt and contained 135 pieces of worked flint. Overlying this was fill 184 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a dark brown silt and contained 98 pieces of worked flint. The uppermost fill (185) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt and contained 32 pieces of worked flint.

### *Intervention 153*

- 3.4.17 Intervention **153** measured 2.5m wide and 1m deep with steep sides and a concave base and contained five fills. The basal fill (475) measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a compact light grey sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions. This was overlain by flint deposit 154 which measured 0.33m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt with 79 pieces of worked flint. This fill contained a single sherd (9g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery. Fill 155 represented a slumping event and measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown sandy silt that contained a fragment of animal bone. Overlying this was fill 156 which measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt and contained two pieces of worked flint. The uppermost fill (157) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt and contained eight pieces of worked flint.

### *Intervention 187*

To the north was intervention **187** which measured 2.8m wide and 1.15m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. A total of six fills were recorded, basal fill 461 measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a compact light white grey sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions. Overlying this was fill 462 which measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a light grey brown sandy silt. Fill 188 measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown sandy silt and contained 17 pieces of worked flint. This was overlain by flint deposit 189 which measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt that contained 69 pieces of worked flint. Fill 190 measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a mid to dark grey sandy silt and contained 98 pieces of worked flint, two fragments of animal bone and single unidentifiable charred grain. The uppermost fill (191) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt and contained three sherds (16g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 40 pieces of worked flint and two fragments of animal bone including a bone awl (SF33) made from a carpometacarpus of a medium sized bird.

### *Intervention 408*

- 3.4.18 On the north-west side of the ring ditch was intervention **408**, which measured 2.8m wide and 1.02m deep with steep sides and a flat base and contained seven fills (Section 161, Fig. 9a; Plate 3). This intervention contained two basal fills (409 and 433). Fill 433 measured 0.12m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown sandy silt. Fill (409) measured 0.19m thick and consisted of a compact light white yellow chalky sand with frequent chalk inclusions and contained two pieces of worked flint. Overlying this was fill 410 which measured 0.07m thick and consisted of a compact light orange yellow silty chalky sand with moderate chalk inclusions and contained 16 pieces of worked flint. Fill 411 measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a mid orange yellow silty sand that contained 71 pieces of worked flint.
- 3.4.19 Fills 411 and 433 were overlain by flint deposit 412 which measured 0.27m thick and consisted of a mid grey orange brown sandy silt containing 252 pieces of worked flint. Overlying this was fill 413, which was tipped in from the outside of the ring ditch and measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small flint inclusions. The uppermost fill (414) measured 0.46m thick and consisted of a mid to dark grey brown sandy silt that contained 127 pieces of worked flint.

### *Intervention 196*

- 3.4.20 Immediately to the north-east was intervention **196** which measured 2.26m wide and 1m deep with steep sides and a flat base. A total of six fills were recorded, the basal fill (282) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown sand and contained 16 pieces of worked flint. Overlying this was flint deposit 283 which measured 0.23m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown sand and contained 181 pieces of worked flint and two fragments of animal bone including cattle. Fill 284 represents a tip of material from the outside of the ditch, it measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a light yellow grey silty sand with frequent small flint inclusions and 57 pieces of worked flint. Overlying this was fill 198 which measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a light brown silty sand and contained 63 pieces of worked flint. Fill 285 measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty sand and contained 25 pieces of worked flint. The uppermost fill (197) measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt and contained two sherds (3g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 41 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of cattle bone.

### *Intervention 286*

- 3.4.21 At the northern end of the ring ditch was intervention **286** which measured 2.8m wide and 1.2m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base and contained ten fills (Plate 4). The basal fill (287) measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a compact light grey brown silty sand, this is overlain by fill 337. Fill 337 measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid brown sand and represents possible animal disturbance. Overlying this was 289 which measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty sand. A dump of small stoney material from the outside of the barrow is seen as fill 292 and measured 0.14m thick. Overlying this was flint deposit 291 which measured 0.54m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty sand with 201 pieces of worked flint and a single fragment of animal bone.
- 3.4.22 Fill 334 measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid brown silty sand and was overlain by fill 335 which measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a light grey sand and contained 44 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of animal bone. The uppermost fill (336) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a dark brown sand that contained three sherds (15g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, three sherds (17g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, a single sherd (7g) of Roman pottery, 188 pieces of worked flint and two fragments of animal bone. Fill 336 appears to have been truncated on its south-east side by Phase 3 pit **489**.

### *Inhumation 107*

- 3.4.23 Grave cut **107** was located within the centre of barrow **118** and contained the skeleton of a single adult individual, possibly a female. The grave measured 2.1m long, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Section 105, Fig. 9a). The skeleton (115) was positioned with the head at the north-north-west end of the grave, with its arms positioned across the body and legs in a semi-crouched/flexed position. The skeleton's left leg and part of the pelvis had become disarticulated from the rest of the body, although remained articulated with one another, suggesting this disturbance to the burial occurred prior to the body fully decomposing. A fragment of fibula returned a radiocarbon date of 2111-1892 cal BC (95% probability; SUERC-96989; 3615±25). Remains of a partial pig skeleton were recovered from near the head and left arm and are thought to represent grave goods.
- 3.4.24 The grave contained two fills. Fill 116 measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a light brown grey sandy silt that contained two worked flints and an unidentifiable charred grain; this was overlain by fill 117 which measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a light yellow white chalk. A posthole representing a probable grave marker (**124**) was identified immediately to the west of the grave slightly cutting grave fill 117 (Fig. 5, Section 106; Plate 5). It measured 0.72m wide and 0.35m deep with a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill: a mid brown grey sandy silt that contained a fragment of animal bone.

## **3.5 Phase 2: Middle to Late Bronze Age (c.1500-800 BC) (Fig. 5)**

- 3.5.1 During the Middle Bronze and Late Bronze Age Barrow **118** would have remained a prominent earthwork. Some of the features within this phase can be more specifically attributed to the Middle or Late Bronze Age, however other features can only be broadly dated to this phase. Features that can be securely dated to either the Middle or Late Bronze Age will be discussed first, followed by the remaining features. Features



within this phase include a small number of cremations and pits within Barrow **118** as well as pits and three boundary ditches which lay to the east and west of the barrow.

### **Middle Bronze Age cremations**

- 3.5.2 In the Middle Bronze Age four cremation burials were placed within the barrow, a single un-urned cremation in the south-west (**169**) and a group of three urned cremations to the north-east (**126**, **132** and **161**).

#### ***Cremation 169***

- 3.5.3 Cremation burial **169** was located in the south-west of Barrow **118** and was held in a pit measuring 0.26m wide and 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a concave base (Section 121, Fig. 9a). Its single fill (180) consisted of a mid brown grey sand and contained 54g of burnt bone, a fragment of which returned a radiocarbon date of 1600-1438 cal BC (95% probability; SUERC-96991; 3243±24).

#### ***Burial group 126***

- 3.5.4 Burial group 126 comprised three urned cremations (**126**, **132** and **161**) in the north-east of barrow **118**, within an area measuring 2.25m north to south and 1m east to west.

#### ***Cremation 126***

- 3.5.5 Cremation cut **126** measured 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base (Plate 6). It held a cremation urn, SF15 (weighing 296g), dated to the Middle Bronze Age which contained fill 142 - a light grey silt that contained 145g of burnt bone belonging to a juvenile individual. The cremation was then backfilled with mid orange brown silty sand (143).

#### ***Cremation 132***

- 3.5.6 Roughly 1.5m to the north was cremation cut **132**, which measured 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a flatish base (Section 111, Fig. 9a; Plate 7). Within this was cremation vessel SF14 (six sherds, weighing 3574g; Fig. 12), this vessel is decorated with a horizontal applied cordon, which is embellished with fingertip impressions, typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition and dates to the Middle Bronze. Fill 139 filled the entire vessel and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt that contained 1645g of burnt bone belonging to an adult, a fragment of which returned a radiocarbon date of 1406-1231 cal BC (95% probability; SUERC-96990; 3056±24) and a unidentifiable charred grain. The cut was then deliberately backfilled by fill 137 which consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt that contained 10 worked flints and a fragment of animal bone.

#### ***Cremation 161***

- 3.5.7 Immediately south was cremation cut **161** which measured 0.28m wide and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 119, Fig. 9a). It held cremation urn SF16 (4 sherds, weighing 241g), dated to the Middle Bronze Age, which contained fill 164 which contained 19g of burnt bone that is thought to represent a sub-adult or adult individual. Backfill 166 consisted of a mid grey brown sand.

### Late Bronze Age pits

3.5.8 Activity dating to the Late Bronze Age is signified by the presence of 25 sherds of pottery across the site of Post Deverel-Rimbury type (Appendix B.5) as well as worked flint of Middle/Late Bronze Age type (Appendix B.3), the majority of which derives from barrow ring ditch **118** (see above). Two pits within the barrow also contained pottery of this date and therefore these, and other undated pits identified within the barrow are tentatively attributed to this Late Bronze Age phase of activity.

#### *Pit Group 140*

3.5.9 Six pits (**140, 145, 147, 208, 212, 214**) were identified within the barrow. Pit **147** was located in the south-eastern part of the barrow and measured 0.36m wide and 0.18m deep with sloped sides and a flat base (Plate 8). Its single fill (148) consisted of a mid grey brown sand that contained a single sherd (1g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, six worked flints and a fragment of animal bone. This was cut by two pits, **140** and **145**. Pit **140** measured 1.26m wide and 0.34m deep with sloped sides and a concave base and contained two fills. The basal fill (149) measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a light brown grey sand. This was overlain by fill 150 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey sand and contained 19 pieces of worked flint and a fragment of animal bone. Pit **145** measured 0.66m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (146) consisted of a mid grey brown sand that contained five pieces of worked flint.

3.5.10 Pit **208** was located in the north-eastern part of the barrow, immediately north of cremation **132**. This pit measured 0.95m wide and 0.18m deep with sloped sides and a concave base (Section 128, Fig. 9a). Its single fill 209 consisted of a mid brown grey silt that contained two pieces of worked flint. Approximately 4m to the north-west was pit **212** which measured 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 128, Fig. 9a). Its single fill (213) consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt. Pit **214** measured 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with sloped sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (215) consisted of a mid to dark brown grey sandy silt that contained two sherds (15g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery and three pieces of worked flint.

#### **Other Middle to Late Bronze Age features**

3.5.11 Two post-holes (**168** and **194**) were located within the barrow. The remaining features in this phase are located outside of the barrow and comprise a small group of pits (Pit Group **329**) and three boundary features (**103, 223** and **252**).

#### *Post-holes*

3.5.12 Post-hole **168** was located just inside the southern edge of Barrow **118** and measured 0.28m wide and 0.15m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (179) consisted of a mid brown grey sand.

3.5.13 On the eastern side of the barrow, post-hole **194** measured 0.32m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (195) consisted of a light grey sandy silt that contained a single piece of worked flint.

### ***Pit Group 329***

- 3.5.14 This pit group consists of four pits (**329**, **331**, **343** and **345**; Plate 9) covering an area measuring 6.2m by 3m, located directly east of contemporary post-built boundary **252** (see below).
- 3.5.15 Pit **329** measured 1.3m wide and 0.36m deep with steep near vertical sides and a flat base (Section 142, Fig. 9a). This pit contained two fills, the basal fill 342 measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a light grey brown sandy silt. Overlying this was fill 330 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt that contained three sherds (2g) of prehistoric pottery, 19 pieces of worked flint and seven fragments of animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat and dog.
- 3.5.16 Immediately to the north was pit **343** which measured 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (344) consisted of a light to mid grey brown sandy silt that contained a single sherd (6g) of prehistoric pottery, 13 fragments of animal bone including cattle, pig and bird and a single carbonised wheat grain.
- 3.5.17 Pit **345** measured 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep with sloped sides and a concave base (Section 145, Fig. 9a). Its single fill (346) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt that contained two sherds (12g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, a single piece of worked flint and two fragment of animal bone including pig and cattle.
- 3.5.18 Approximately 4.3m to the north-east was pit **331** which measured 0.65m wide and 0.4m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (332) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt. This was overlain by fill 333 which measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey sandy silt and contained a single sherd (1g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery and a fragment of pig tooth.

### ***Pits (Fig. 3)***

- 3.5.19 In the south-west corner of the site was pit **233** which measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (234) consisted of a mid red brown sandy clay silt. Roughly 13.5m to the south-west was pit **424** which measured 0.63m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (425) consisted of a dark brown grey sandy silt that contained three fragment (114g) of burnt stone and nine pieces of worked flint.
- 3.5.20 In the north-west corner of the site was pit **468** which measured 0.96m wide and 0.38m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the basal fill (469) measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a mid brown sandy chalky silt. Overlying this was fill 470 which measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a dark brown sandy silt that contained a single sherd (3g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, two pieces of worked flint, a fragment of cattle bone and a single carbonised barley grain.

### ***Boundary 103***

- 3.5.21 Roughly 18m to the south-east of Barrow **118** was boundary ditch **103** (=105=487) which was seen to extend across the excavation area on a north north-east to south south-west alignment. This ditch measured between 0.6m to 0.7m wide and 0.18m to

0.25m deep with sloped sides and a concave base (Section 100, Fig. 9a). Its single fill (104=106=488) consisted of a mid red brown sandy silt.

### **Boundary 223**

3.5.22 A second boundary ditch (**223=225=227=352=354**) was recorded 90m to the north-west, also extending across the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. This ditch measured between 0.58m and 0.7m wide and 0.19m to 0.25m deep, with sloped sides and a concave base (Section 130, Fig. 9a; Plate 10). Its single fill (224=226=228=353=355) consisted of a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.

### **Boundary 252**

3.5.23 Boundary **252** comprised 33 post-holes forming a post-built fence line on a north north-east to south south-west alignment and lying immediately east of boundary ditch **223**. It is likely this fence line was an earlier or later version of the boundary formed by ditch **223**, but the lack of dating evidence makes it uncertain which came first. All the post-holes will be described below from the south-west to north-east. The post-holes listed below all had steep to near vertical sides and concave bases and contained single fills consisting of a mid orange grey brown sandy silts.

3.5.24 Post-hole **327** measured 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep and contained single fill 328, north-north-east of this was post-hole **323** which measured 0.28m wide and 0.06m deep and contained single fill 324.

3.5.25 Roughly 13.5m to the north-north-east was post-hole **321** which measured 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep and contained fill 322. Post-hole **319** measured 0.23m wide and 0.06m deep and contained single fill 320. Continuing north north-east was post-hole **317** which measured 0.32m wide and 0.2m deep and contained single fill 318. Post-hole **383** measured 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep and contained fill 384. Post-hole **315** measured 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep and contained single fill 316.

3.5.26 There was a gap of approximately 4m between this feature and post-hole **309**, which measured 0.33m wide and 0.19m deep with single fill 310. Post-hole **381** measured 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep and contained single fill 382. Post-hole **307** measured 0.29m wide and 0.17m deep and contained fill 308. Immediately north north-east was post-hole **305** and **303** which both measured 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep and contained single fills 306 and 304 respectively.

3.5.27 Approximately 3.2m north north-east was post-hole **301** which measured 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep with single fill 302. Post-hole **299** measured 0.35m wide and 0.19m deep and contained a single fill (300). Post-hole **297** measured 0.34m wide and 0.17m deep and contained fill 298. There was a small gap of 3.4m before these post-holes continued, post-hole **295** measured 0.32m wide and 0.18m deep and contained single fill 296. Post-hole **293** measured 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill (294).

3.5.28 Post-hole **280** measured 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep and contained fill 281. Immediately north north-east was post-hole **278** which measured 0.34m wide and 0.2m deep, this post-hole contained single fill 279. Post-hole **274** measured 0.24m wide and 0.09m deep with single fill 275. Roughly 4m to the north north-east was post-

hole **272** which measured 0.24m wide and 0.09m deep and contained single fill 273. Post-hole **270** measured 0.29m wide and 0.08m deep and contained fill 271 (Plate 10).

3.5.29 Continuing north north-east was post-hole **268** which measured 0.33m wide and 0.16m deep with single fill 269. Post-hole **266** measured 0.27m wide and 0.13m deep and contained single fill 267. A gap of 8.2m lies between post-hole **266** and **264** which measured 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep and contained single fill 265. Approximately 7m north north-east lay post-hole **262** which measured 0.34m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a single fill (263).

3.5.30 Post-hole **260** measured 0.35m wide and 0.18m deep and contained single fill 261 (Section 139, Fig. 9a). Continuing north north-east was post-hole **258** which measured 0.32m wide and 0.13m deep with a single fill (259). Post-hole **256** measured 0.32m wide and 0.1m deep and contained single fill 257. Roughly 3m to the north north-east was post-hole **254** which measured 0.29m wide and 0.08m deep and contained single fill 255. Post-hole **252** measured 0.34m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill (253).

### 3.6 Phase 3: Roman (c.AD 43-410) (Fig. 6)

3.6.1 The Roman phase of activity at the site was represented by two trackway ditches running across the western part of the site, a small group of ditches in the north-west corner of the site and a single pit. A relatively small assemblage (18 sherds, weighing 393g) of Roman pottery was recovered from these features as well as from the earlier barrow.

#### *Trackway 229*

3.6.2 Two parallel ditches (**229** and **338**), thought to represent a north-east to south-west aligned trackway (**229**), were uncovered in the western part of the site with their north-east ends terminating within the excavation area.

3.6.3 The eastern ditch (**229=347=415=430=456=459=471**) measured between 0.6m to 2.1m wide and 0.24m to 0.56m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 146, Fig. 9b; Plate 11). The ditch contained a single fill (**230=349=416=431=457=460=472**) that consisted of a mid to dark brown grey sandy clayey silt and produced a single sherd (3g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, two sherds (15g) of Early Roman pottery, 25 pieces of worked flint and four fragments of animal bone including sheep/goat.

3.6.4 The western ditch (**338=377=417=466**) measured between 1.2m to 1.6m wide and 0.3m to 0.44m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 153, Fig. 9b; Plate 11). Interventions **338** and **466** contained a single fill (**339=467**) which consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt that contained two sherds (4g) of Early Roman pottery, 11 pieces of worked flint and two sherds of animal bone including sheep/goat. Interventions **377** and **417** contained two fills, the basal fill (**378=418**) measured 0.12m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silty sand and contained a carbonised wheat grain. This was overlain by fill **379 (=419)** which measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt that contained two sherds (15g) of Early Roman pottery and two fragments of animal bone including sheep/goat and cattle.

### **Ditches**

- 3.6.5 A small group of ditches were identified in the north-west corner of the site with have been attributed to the Roman phase based on them probably relating to the adjacent trackway ditches. No finds were recovered from this group of features.
- 3.6.6 Ditch **464** was aligned north-west to south-east and extended for roughly 10m. the ditch measured 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep with sloped sides and a concave base, its single fill (465) consisted of a mid brown sandy silt. Potentially truncating this was ditch **434 (=483)** which extended 28m south-west from the northern baulk before turning westwards to a roughly north-west to south-east alignment and extending beyond the western limits of excavation. The ditch measured 0.45m wide and between 0.18m and 0.36m deep with sloped sides and a concave base (Section 160, Fig. 9b; Plate 12). Its single fill (435=484) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt.
- 3.6.7 This feature was in turn truncated by ditch **420 (=485)**, which extended 21m from the same point on the northern baulk in a south-west direction before curving eastwards. The ditch measured between 0.75m to 0.92m wide and 0.25m to 0.36m deep with sloped sides and a concave base (Section 160, Fig. 9b; Plate 12). Its single fill (421=486) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt.

### **Pit 489**

- 3.6.8 Pit **489** measured 0.2m wide and 0.7m deep with vertical sides and a concave base and was cut through the upper fill of the ring ditch of Barrow **118** on its northern side. It contained two fills, the basal fill (288) consisted of a mid brown sand with occasional flint inclusions that contained a single large sherd (306g) of pottery dating to the 2nd to 3rd century AD, a fragment of cattle bone and an unidentifiable charred grain. Overlying this was fill 290 which measured 0.12m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silty sand.

## **3.7 Phase 4: Early Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410-600) (Fig. 7)**

- 3.7.1 Only a single inhumation burial and a possible grave marker has been dated to this phase.

### **Inhumation 108**

- 3.7.2 Grave **108** was located within the southern part of Early Bronze Age barrow **118**; the grave was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2.06m long, 1.13m wide and 0.2m deep with sloped to vertical sides and a flat base (Section 107, Fig. 9b). The grave contained the skeleton (111) of a sub-adult, with the head positioned at the north-west end and the body in a supine position. A fragment of tibia returned a radiocarbon date of 430-561 cal AD (95% probability; SUERC-96985; 1568±24). Two knife blades (SF 1 and SF 2; Fig. 10) dating to AD 450-600 were found in the pelvic area of the skeleton (Fig. 4). The grave was backfilled (112) with a mid orange brown sandy silt and contained 36 worked flints.
- 3.7.3 Possible grave marker **113** was located immediately east of grave 108, it measured 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (114) consisted of a mid to dark brown grey sandy silt.

### 3.8 Phase 5: Post-medieval (c. AD 1500-1900) (Fig. 8)

- 3.8.1 Two ditches were dated to the post-medieval period and truncated the latest deposits of colluvium that infilled natural channel 144.
- 3.8.2 Ditch **358** was located in the western part of the site, on a north-east to south-west alignment. It extended for 12.5m before terminating at its south-west end. The ditch measured 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep with sloped sides and a concave base, its single fill (359) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt.
- 3.8.3 Ditch **350 (=356=385=406=422=426=428=473)** extended from the western edge of excavation in a south-east direction for approximately 40m before turning northwards to extend across the entire site on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The ditch measured between 0.8m to 1.34m wide and 0.16m to 0.32m deep with sloped sides and a concave base (Section 147, Fig. 9b; Plate 13). Its single fill (351=357=386=407=423=427=429=474) consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt that contained 114g of slag, four sherds (30g) of residual Roman pottery, nine pieces of worked flint, a fragment of rabbit bone, a single fragment (200g) of post-medieval brick and four fragments (138g) of Roman tile.

### 3.9 Finds and environmental summary

- 3.9.1 A range of finds were recovered from across the site, with the majority recovered from the fills of Barrow **118** and its associated internal features.
- 3.9.2 Metalwork was limited to two iron knives (SF1 and 2) retrieved from Early Saxon grave **108** (Appendix B.1.1). A single piece of metal working debris was recovered from ditch **428** (Appendix B.2.1).
- 3.9.3 The worked flint was the largest finds assemblage recovered totalling 31,635 (1217.24kg) worked flints and 500 (12.237kg) unworked burnt flints (Appendix B.3). Although these ranged in date from the Mesolithic/Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age, the vast majority of the assemblage relates to Middle to Late Bronze Age flint working taking place within Barrow **118**.
- 3.9.4 Some 1370g (8 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered from four contexts with most of the stone (1222g) coming from fill 403 of barrow ring ditch slot **398** (Appendix B.5.1). Roman and post-medieval ceramic building material (14 fragments, weighing 2.7 kg) was also recovered suggesting the presence of Roman buildings nearby (Appendix B.7.1).
- 3.9.5 Pottery of prehistoric and Roman date was recovered. This included 51 sherds (4133g) of prehistoric pottery ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age through to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, with the bulk of the assemblage of Middle Bronze Age origin (20 sherds, 4001g), deriving from three cremation urns (Appendix B.5). The remainder of the sherds came from a variety of features and in some cases occurred residually. The Roman assemblage comprised 18 sherds (weighing 393g) with one large sherd (weighing 306g) recovered from the fill of pit **489** (Appendix B.6). The pottery was recovered from ditches and layers and largely comprised locally made sandy grey ware jars which are broadly dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

- 3.9.6 A single bone awl (SF 33) of a kind best known from Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age contexts was recovered from fill 191 of ring ditch intervention **187** (Appendix B.8).
- 3.9.7 A total of 72 samples were taken from across a range of feature types dating from the Early Bronze Age to the Roman period (Appendix C.1). A small number of samples taken from prehistoric features contained single carbonised cereal grains, a single carbonised barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain was recovered from the fill of pit **468**. The Roman features were less productive with only fill 378 of ditch **377**, containing a single carbonised wheat grain. The small quantity of carbonised plant remains recovered from these samples are not indicative of deliberate deposition and instead are likely to represent a background scatter of refuse from the surrounding area.
- 3.9.8 Snail samples taken from the fills of the ring ditch of Barrow **118** produced an assemblage of relatively low-diversity that is dominated by open ground species, especially *Pupilla muscorum* (Appendix C.2.7). The dominance of this species and the presence of the stenotopic snail *Truncatellina cylindrica* strongly suggests that the ring ditch fills accumulated in a dry environment perhaps with patches of bare earth. Pollen samples recorded the presence of a single pollen grain of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae*) was recorded from fill 172, a single grain of pollen of the cabbage family (*Brassicaceae*) in fill 287, along with a few non-diagnostic fungal spores and one fungal spore of *Glomus*.
- 3.9.9 Two inhumation and four cremation burials were found within Barrow **118** (Appendix C.4). These included a crouched central burial (**107**) of a possible female aged 18-25 and dating to the Early Bronze Age and an inhumation (**108**) containing a sub-adult towards the southern side of the barrow dating to the Early Anglo-Saxon period. Three urned Middle Bronze Age cremations (**126**, **132** and **161**) were recorded in the north-east part of the barrow, with one being that of a juvenile, and a single un-urned cremation (**169**) was recovered from the south.
- 3.9.10 The faunal assemblage comprised 237 fragments of which 100 were identifiable to taxon and included cattle, dog, horse, pig and sheep/goat, rabbit and bird (Appendix C.5). The assemblage indicated that cattle and pig were dominant, sheep/goat were probably kept for their secondary products and pig was present within a funerary context (partial pig skeleton in grave **107**).



## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Five phases of activity were identified at the site, dating from the Early Bronze Age to post-medieval periods, with the majority of features dating to the Bronze Age phases. The earliest activity is represented by a funerary monument and a contemporary central inhumation burial. The fills of the barrows ring ditch yielded relatively small finds assemblages (prehistoric pottery and animal bone), bar a large quantity of worked flint totalling 31,227 pieces. A number of features inside and outside of the barrow have been broadly dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age period with sparse quantities of pottery from these features making it difficult to ascertain a more precise date. However, within this phase were a single un-urned and three urned cremations securely dated to the Middle Bronze Age by both the presence of cremation urns and radiocarbon dates from the cremated bone. These cremations were all placed within the barrow. A small group of pits dating to the Late Bronze Age were also recorded within the monument itself.
- 4.1.2 To the east and west of the barrow were a small number of boundaries and pits which were dated to this phase. Finds recovered from these features were sparse but may suggest some outlying agricultural or settlement activity broadly dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age.
- 4.1.3 Across the western and northern parts of the site a trackway and small group of ditches were found to date to the Roman period, some of these features were partially obscured by the presence of colluvial layers which likely formed between the Roman and post-medieval periods. The presence of a single inhumation burial dating to the Early Anglo-Saxon period suggests the monuments presence in the landscape continued until this period. However, no other features were recorded dating to this phase. Finally, a small number of ditches dating to the post-medieval period were recorded across the western part of the site.

### 4.2 Bronze Age funerary activity and funerary monument

- 4.2.1 The Bronze Age funerary activity was located within Barrow **118** within the south-east corner of the site. The monument formed of a single ring ditch which measured 32m in diameter (external) and had two terminal ends on its northern side, although seemingly this was not an entranceway, rather a result of how the ring ditch was initially excavated. The ditch measured between 2.4m to 3.56m wide and 1m to 1.2m deep and contained a complex series of fills which broadly consisted of primary fills, material from an eroding outer bank, a deliberate dump of worked flint and fills which represent the ditch silting up. Other than the recovery of a large assemblage of worked flint (31,227 pieces and 500 pieces of burnt flint), the ring ditch contained very few finds (five fragments (1256g) of stone, two sherds (12g) of Early Bronze Age pottery, nine sherds (51g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, 20 sherds (92g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery and four sherds (16g) of generic prehistoric pottery, 73 fragments of animal including horse, cattle, pig, sheep/goat, bird, dog and domestic fowl and intrusive finds dating to the Roman and post-medieval period).

- 4.2.2 The initial construction of the barrow is thought to date to the Early Bronze Age, although a fragment of sheep/goat bone from one of the basal fills (397) returned a radiocarbon date of 2885-2639 cal BC. Falling into the Late Neolithic, this is considerably earlier than the presumed date of construction and is likely to be a result of earlier activity having been present near to the site which has no remains in terms of cut features and/or closely datable finds. A series of environmental samples were taken from the fills of the ring ditch but unfortunately add little to our understanding of the surrounding environment at this time. Two bulk samples identified charred cereals (Appendix C.1.13) and mollusc samples indicate that the ring ditch fills accumulated in a dry environment perhaps with patches of bare earth (Appendix C.2.7). Although the fills of the ring ditch provided little artefactual and ecofactual evidence the composition of the fills themselves allow an insight into how the barrow was probably constructed. Material within the ditch was always deposited from the outside of the ditch and it is thought that the outer bank was made primarily of chalk and flint which was later pushed into the ring ditch. The size of the ditch itself suggests a large quantity of chalk would have been removed during its construction and likely formed an internal mound over the central burial. This was also suggested at Thriplow where calculations suggested that the chalk removed from the excavation of the ditch would have provided a mound roughly 1ft thick (Trump 1956, 4).
- 4.2.3 A number of prehistoric monuments are recorded in the vicinity of the site, mostly comprising barrows and ring-ditches, many of which are presumed to be the remains of Bronze Age burial mounds. These monuments appear to have been clustered along the high ground, valley sides and close to significant routes such as the Icknield Way (Clarke & Gilmour forthcoming). The Barrow at Horseheath Road sits on relatively high ground at 56m AOD, overlooking the Granta valley with the land sloping southwards towards the River Granta which lies some 350m south of the site at a height of 42m AOD. It has been noted elsewhere, particularly Turners Yard, Fordham (Gilmour 2015, 33) and Pampisford (Pollard 2002, 20) that the location of barrows within the landscape often made use of natural rises and hollows to accentuate the prominence of the central burial (Gilmour 2015, 33). In this context, the presence of channel 144 to the south-west of Barrow **118** may have influenced the location of the barrow.
- 4.2.4 It is clear that these monuments can vary considerably with regards to their size and shape with some nearby examples, such as that from Pampisford measuring as small as 9.5m in diameter (Pollard 2002, 5) but providing a similar function in terms of a central burial and an assemblage of pottery, animal bone and worked flint from the ring ditches fills. There are also a number of examples of these monuments with double ring ditches, such as those at Butchers Rise, Barleycroft Farm (Evans & Knight 1998).
- 4.2.5 Within the centre of Barrow **118** was a crouched inhumation burial (**107**) of a possible female aged 18 to 25 years old. Alongside skeleton 115 were the remains of a partial pig skeleton which probably acted as a grave good. During excavation, it was evident that the body had probably been disturbed in antiquity with the pelvis and femur in an anatomically incorrect position but still seemingly articulated with one another. A radiocarbon date taken from a fragment of fibula dates the central burial to 2111-1892 cal BC. It is thought that feature **124** immediately next to the grave would have held a

marker post as a way of recognising where the burial was located. A similar example of this has been recorded at Burwell (Blackbourn forthcoming). It is unclear whether this marker was placed to indicate the position of the burial to those standing nearby, or whether it was intended to be visible in the landscape from some distance.

- 4.2.6 As has often been recorded at other sites, the barrow was re-used in the Middle Bronze Age period. In this instance four cremations were placed within the barrow, probably cut partly through the mound (if one existed). It seems likely that these cremations were deposited in two separate events within this phase. An un-urned cremation (**169**) recorded in the southern part of the barrow returned a radiocarbon date of 1600-1438 cal BC. The three urned cremations (burial group **126**) were located in the north-east part of the barrow in an area which measured just 2.25m by 1m, suggesting they were probably interred at the same time or in relatively rapid succession. A fragment of bone from burial **132** within this group returned a radiocarbon date of 1406-1231 cal BC. The three urns were all Middle Bronze Age in date and represented 98% of the period's ceramic assemblage by weight (App. B.5). The best preserved vessel was SF14 from cremation **132**. The vessel is a bucket-shaped urn in grog and flint fabric and is decorated with a horizontal applied cordon, which is embellished with fingertip impressions. This decoration is typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition, particularly in south Cambridgeshire and Essex (App. B.5). The cremations yielded relatively low quantities of burnt bone (**126**, **161** and **169** containing 19g to 145g) probably due to truncation, although it is believed that only part of the cremated remains were required for burial (Brück 1995) and the weight of bone recovered from Middle Bronze Age cremations in East Anglia was often (40%) 100g or less (Robinson 2007, 21). However, cremation **132** underwent no truncation and yielded 1645g of burnt bone (Appendix C.4.16) perhaps suggesting a degree of care being taken in retrieving the cremated remains from the pyre (McKinley 1997, 142).
- 4.2.7 Recently excavated and nearby examples of Bronze Age barrows commonly have central burials, however, these vary between inhumation and cremation burials. It is also common to identify satellite burials within these monuments, but again these can be a mix of both burial practices and may be placed within the ditch itself or buried into the pre-existing mound. At Turners Yard, Fordham two barrows were excavated; the monuments themselves both dated to the Early Bronze Age, but whilst Barrow 1 contained a central inhumation of a middle aged adult male as well as an inhumation burial of a young adult within the base of the ditch, Barrow 2 contained a central cremation burial within a collared urn and a Late Bronze Age cremation cemetery was identified between the two monuments (Gilmour 2015, 29). This illustrates just how varied burial practices can be with regards to barrows. Changes in burial practice are generally thought to represent chronological development from inhumation to cremation but further examples where radiocarbon dates have been obtained are required to help develop our understanding of this general trend and identify any other patterns in burial rites.

### 4.3 Worked flint

- 4.3.1 Of the sizeable assemblage of worked and burnt flint recovered from the site (31,635 (1217.24kg) worked flints and 500 (12.237kg) unworked burnt flints) the majority (31,227 pieces) was recovered from barrow ring ditch **118**. Some 24,583 'undiagnostic' pieces as well as the burnt flint was discarded on site allowing for the remainder of the assemblage to be looked at in more detail. A total of 6644 (95.383kg) flints from ring ditch **118** had 'diagnostic' attributes and includes 6233 unretouched removals, 114 retouched items, 143 cores and 62 core fragments (see Table 4, Appendix B.3).
- 4.3.2 Flints were recovered from all fills throughout the ditch in varying quantities with unsurprisingly the deposit of 'worked flint' recorded throughout containing the highest quantity of flints (2799 pieces). The flints include some material that could date from as early as the Mesolithic, suggesting that the site may have been used prior to the construction of Barrow **118**, supported by the retrieval of a Late Neolithic radiocarbon date from a fragment of bone from the basal fill (397) of the ditch.
- 4.3.3 Some of the 'undiagnostic' material recovered likely represent the initial flint working taking place with the eroding mounds and earthworks of the barrow providing a convenient source of raw material (Appendix B.3.50) and those which were not suitable for the production of more specialised tools becoming incorporated into the ditches fills. It is considered that the majority of the assemblage is the result of large scale 'industrial' working of flint however, some retouched tools and a proportion of burnt flint which suggests other, more domestic-type activities were taking place alongside this, perhaps indicating short-lived episodes of occupation associated with the flint working activity. Bishop (2012a, 174-5) suggests that episodes of flintworking at the sites of earlier monuments/earthworks may also have been an important way for later prehistoric communities to lay claim to 'ancestral' sites and to renew or affirm rights of tenure to particular areas of the landscape and worked flint assemblages have been recovered from a number of the sites mentioned above in Section 4.2.
- 4.3.4 The vast majority of the flint assemblage dates to the Middle to Late Bronze Age, post-dating the initial construction of the barrow and the contemporary central burial. The barrow was still in use during the Middle to Late Bronze Age and flintworking may have commenced at a time when the cremations were interred or more likely in the Late Bronze Age when a small number of pits (Pit group **140**) were cut into the barrow and features loosely related to settlement (Pit group **329**) were found to contain similar (albeit smaller) flint assemblages. It may therefore be that the deposition of the flint could belong exclusively to a period when use of the barrow for funerary rites had ceased entirely (Appendix B.3.51).
- 4.3.5 Regardless of its precise date, the sheer scale of flint working at Horseheath Road is remarkable and represents intensive, and probably prolonged, working of material in the locale of the barrow following its use as a funerary monument.

### 4.4 Outlying activity from the Middle Bronze Age to Roman period

- 4.4.1 The barrow and its associated funerary activity were clearly the main focus of the site, but a number of features have been identified to the east and west which represent wider land use from the Middle Bronze Age to Roman period. A small group of pits

(**329**) (which contained 20 pieces of worked flint, 7 sherds (22g) of prehistoric pottery and 26 fragments of animal bone) have been tentatively dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and represent a degree of settlement-type activity in the area. A further group of pits (**140**) were identified within the monument itself and have been dated more specifically to the Late Bronze Age, due to the recovery of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery. This group of pits have an unknown function but it is likely they relate to activities taking place within the barrow during this period.

4.4.2 Three boundaries (**103**, **223** and **252**) were identified with a north north-east to south south-west alignment, two of which were represented by ditches and the other a line of post-holes representing a fenceline. It is likely that the post built fenceline **252** may have represented the earliest boundary which was then later replaced by ditch **223**, however dating evidence from these features was lacking and they have only been tentatively dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. These ditches likely represent a field system of the kind known from other parts of the Cam Valley (Yates 2007, 97-8; Phillips forthcoming).

4.4.3 The site underwent a period of disuse during the Iron Age period, with activity commencing again at some point in the Roman period (probably 1st to 3rd century AD). A trackway (**229**) ran across much of the western part of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment and probably relates to a small group of ditches in the north-west corner of the site. Unfortunately, dating evidence from these features was poor, suggesting that they lay away from areas of contemporary settlement. A Roman villa is known approximately 600m to the south of the site (CHER 09841) and it would seem reasonable to suggest that the trackway at Horseheath Road may relate to the wider villa estate. The small group of ditches in the north-west corner contained no finds and have been dated to Roman period largely due to their relationship with the layer of colluvium (**160**) which obscured the trackway and some of these ditches. Their function is unknown but likely formed field boundaries or stock enclosures similar to those excavated at Linton College to the west of the village (Clarke 2007, 18).

## 4.5 Funerary monument re-use in the Early Anglo-Saxon period

4.5.1 The Early Anglo-Saxon phase of activity at the site is represented by a single inhumation (**108**) placed within the southern side of Barrow **118**. The burial was that of a sub-adult and the individual was buried with two knife blades (SF1 and SF2) which have been dated to AD 450 to 600 (Appendix B.1). It is likely that the monument was still prominent within the landscape even though the ring ditch would have nearly, if not completely filled up by this point. The re-use of Bronze Age funerary monuments during the Anglo-Saxon period is common and evidence exists for this practice in Linton itself just 950m east of the site. The exact location of the barrow at Linton Heath is unknown but it is thought to have originated in the Bronze Age as two urned cremations were recovered, although a Roman date has not been ruled out, given that a Roman urned cremation was also recovered. The location of this barrow later lent itself to being re-used in the Anglo-Saxon period as a cemetery (Neville 1854) comprising 104 inhumation burials with a multitude of grave goods.

4.5.2 It could be suggested that the individual buried at Horseheath Road may have resided immediately to the south where excavations along Bartlow Road revealed evidence for three Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings (Haskins & Phillips 2021, 11).

## 4.6 Significance

4.6.1 The excavation at Horseheath Road has confirmed the presence of a funerary monument initially constructed in the Early Bronze Age but re-used for burial not only in the Middle Bronze Age but also the Early Anglo-Saxon period. This particular barrow forms part of a growing corpus of these monuments within this part of Cambridgeshire and particularly surrounding the Granta Valley and the Icknield Way. The worked flint assemblage recovered from the fills of the barrows ring ditch makes an important addition to the growing body of evidence for large scale later prehistoric lithic production and deposition at sites that were already important focal points in the landscape.

## **5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING**

### **5.1 Publication**

- 5.1.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*. The article would be authored by Kathryn Blackburn under the working title 'A Bronze Age Barrow at Horseheath Road, Linton'.
- 5.1.2 The article would comprise 6-8000 words and include 10 figures and 5 tables.
- 5.1.3 This report both supplements the published article and is superseded by any new data and interpretations presented within it.

### **5.2 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal**

- 5.2.1 The site archive (under Site Code LINHOR20, HER No. ECB 6238) will be deposited with CHET and comprises a maximum of 26 bulk finds / document boxes and 1 small find box.

## APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
100	100	layer	Ploughsoil				0	0	0	-	0.2
101	101	layer	Subsoil				0	0	0	-	0.4
102	102	layer	Natural				0	0	0	-	-
103	103	cut	Ditch	boundary	104	105, 487	2	0	103	0.7	0.23
104	103	fill	ditch	disuse			2	0	103	0.7	0.23
105	105	cut	Ditch	boundary	106	103	2	0	103	0.6	0.18
106	105	fill	ditch	disuse			2	0	103	0.6	0.18
107	107	cut	Inhumation Cut	burial	115, 116, 117		1	0	0	0.8	0.2
108	108	cut	Inhumation Cut	burial	111, 112		4		108	1.13	0.2
109	109	cut	Natural Feature		110		0	0	0	1.2	0.25
110	109	fill	natural	disuse			0	0	0	1.2	0.25
111	108	fill	Skeleton	burial			4	0	108	-	-
112	108	fill	Grave Fill	backfill			4	0	108	1.13	0.2
113	113	cut	Posthole	structural?	114		4	0	0	0.55	0.13
114	113	fill	Posthole	disuse			4	0	0	0.55	0.13
115	107	fill	Skeleton	burial			1	0	0	-	-
116	107	fill	Grave Fill	backfill			1	0	0		
117	107	fill	Grave Fill	backfill			1	0	0		
118	118	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow		127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	0	2.55	0.9
119	118	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.24
120	118	fill	ring ditch	disuse		129, 155, 178, 334, 394, 453	1	118	0	-	0.15
121	118	fill	ring ditch	secondary		130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.2
122	118	fill	ring ditch	disuse		131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.15
123	123	layer	Other Layer	mound material?			0	0	0	8	0.08
124	124	cut	Posthole	grave marker	125		1	0	0	0.72	0.35
125	124	fill	Posthole	secondary			1	0	0	0.72	0.35
126	126	cut	Cremation Cut	burial	141, 142, 143		2	126	0	0.32	0.12
127	127	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	128-131, 449, 482	118, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.65	1
128	127	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.36
129	127	fill	ring ditch	disuse		120, 155, 178, 334, 394, 453	1	118	0	-	0.16
130	127	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238,	1	118	0	-	0.16



Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
						245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446					
131	127	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.18
132	132	cut	Cremation Cut	burial	137, 138, 139		2	126	0	0.9	0.28
133	133	cut	natural	unknown	134	135,	0	0	0	0.54	0.16
134	133	fill	natural	disuse			0	0	0	0.54	0.16
135	135	cut	natural	unknown	136	133,	0	0	0	0.68	0.12
136	135	fill	natural	disuse			0	0	0	0.68	0.12
137	132	fill	Deliberate Backfill	burial			2	126	0	0.9	0.2
138	132	fill	Cremation Container	burial			2	126	0	0.4	0.28
139	132	fill	Cremation Deposit	burial			2	126	0	0.4	0.28
140	140	cut	pit	unknown	149, 150		2	140	0	1.26	0.34
141	126	fill	Cremation Container	burial			2	126	0		
142	126	fill	Cremation Deposit	burial			2	126	0		
143	126	fill	Deliberate Backfill	burial			2	126	0		
144	144	layer	Colluvium			160, 432	0	0	0	-	-
145	145	cut	Pit	unknown	146		2	140	0	0.66	0.3
146	145	fill	pit	primary			2	140	0	0.66	0.3
147	147	cut	Pit	unknown	148		2	140	0	0.36	0.18
148	147	fill	pit	primary			2	140	0	0.36	0.18
149	140	fill	pit	primary			2	140	0		0.06
150	140	fill	pit	secondary			2	140	0		0.26
151	151	cut	natural	unknown	152		0	0	0	0.36	0.4
152	151	fill	natural	primary			0	0	0	0.36	0.4
153	153	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	154-157, 475	118, 127, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.5	1
154	153	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.33
155	153	fill	ring ditch	disuse		120, 129, 178, 334, 394, 453	1	118	0	-	0.22
156	153	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.24
157	153	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.24
158	158	cut	Natural Feature		159		0	0	0	2.55	0.45
159	158	fill	natural	silting			0	0	0	2.55	0.45
160	160	layer	Colluvium			144, 432	0	0	0	-	0.6
161	161	cut	Cremation Cut	burial	164-166		2	126	0	0.28	0.13
162	162	cut	Natural Feature	tree throw	163		0	0	0	1.05	0.16

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
163	162	fill	natural	silting			0	0	0	1.05	0.16
164	161	fill	cremation	deliberate backfill			2	126	0		0.13
165	161	fill	Cremation Container	burial			2	126	0	0.19	0.03
166	161	fill	Cremation Deposit	burial			2	126	0	0.19	0.03
168	168	cut	Posthole	structural	179		2	0	0	0.28	0.15
169	169	cut	cremation	burial	180		2	0	0	0.26	0.2
170	170	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	171-174, 176, 178, 463	118, 127, 153, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.66	1
171	170	fill	ring ditch	natural silting		183, 188, 219, 202, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	1.7	0.14
172	170	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	0.6	0.18
173	170	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	0.94	0.42
174	170	fill	ring ditch	natural silting		251, 288, 392, 433, 454, 480	1	118	0	0.64	0.24
176	170	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	0.88	0.27
177	177	layer	natural				0	0	0	-	0.32
178	170	fill	ring ditch	slump		120, 129, 155, 334, 394, 453	1	118	0	0.28	0.33
179	168	fill	Posthole	secondary			2	0	0	0.28	0.15
180	169	fill	cremation	deliberate deposit			2	0	0	0.26	0.2
181	181	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	182-185, 477-8	118, 127, 153, 170, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.4	1
182	181	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	0.91	0.19
183	181	fill	ring ditch	secondary		171, 188, 219, 202, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	2.4	0.04
184	181	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	0.66	0.26
185	181	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	1.12	0.24

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
186	186	layer	natural				0	0	0	-	0.4
187	187	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	188-191	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.8	1.15
188	187	fill	ring ditch	disuse		171, 183, 219, 202, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.22
189	187	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.28
190	187	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.28
191	187	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.24
192	192	cut	Natural Feature		193		0	0	0	1	0.3
193	192	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	1	0.3
194	194	cut	Posthole	structural	195		2	0	0	0.32	0.1
195	194	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	0	0	0.32	0.1
196	196	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	197-8, 282-5	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.6	1
197	196	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.15
198	196	fill	ring ditch	Secondary			1	118	0	-	0.2
199	199	cut	Natural Feature		200		0	0	0	2	0.15
200	199	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	2	0.15
201	201	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	202-205	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	3.1	1
202	201	fill	ring ditch	primary		171, 183, 188, 219, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.18
203	201	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.3
204	201	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
205	201	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.23
206	206	cut	Natural Feature		207		0	0	0	0.96	0.12
207	206	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	0.96	0.12
208	208	cut	Pit	unknown	209		2	140	0	0.95	0.18
209	208	fill	pit	secondary			2	140	0	0.95	0.18
210	210	cut	Natural Feature		211		0	0	0	4	0.27
211	210	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	4	0.27
212	212	cut	Pit	unknown	213		2	140	0	0.64	0.18
213	212	fill	pit	disuse			2	140	0	0.64	0.18
214	214	cut	Pit	unknown	215		2	140	0	0.3	0.08
215	214	fill	pit	disuse			2	140	0	0.3	0.08
216	216	cut	Natural Feature		217		0	0	0	0.3	0.12
217	216	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	0.3	0.12
218	218	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	219-222, 437	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.8	1
219	218	fill	ring ditch	primary		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	1.5	0.12
220	218	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	0.76	0.2
221	218	fill	ring ditch	secondary		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	1.8	0.24
222	218	fill	ring ditch	natural silting		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.2
223	223	cut	Ditch	field boundary	224	225, 227, 352, 354	2	223	223	0.7	0.24
224	223	fill	ditch	secondary			2	223	223	0.7	0.24
225	225	cut	Ditch	boundary	226	223, 227, 352, 354	2	223	223	0.6	0.19
226	225	fill	ditch	secondary			2	223	223	0.6	0.19
227	227	cut	Ditch	boundary	228	223, 225, 352, 354	2	223	223	0.65	0.19
228	227	fill	ditch	secondary			2	223	223	0.65	0.19
229	229	cut	Ditch	trackway	230	347, 415, 430, 456, 459, 471	3	229	229	1.1	0.3
230	229	fill	ditch	disuse			3	229	229	1.1	0.3
231	231	cut	Natural Feature				0	0	0		0.16
232	231	fill	natural				0	0	0		0.16
233	233	cut	Pit	unknown	234		0	0	0	0.6	0.2
234	231	fill	pit	secondary			0	0	0	0.6	0.2
235	235	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	236-239	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 242, 247, 286,	1	118	118	3	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
						362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444					
236	235	fill	ring ditch	primary		171, 183, 188, 202, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.2
237	235	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.22
238	235	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.2
239	235	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.24
240	240	cut	Natural Feature		241		0	0	0	1.2	0.22
241	240	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	1.2	0.22
242	242	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	243-246	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	3.3	1
243	242	fill	ring ditch	primary		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.3
244	242	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.23
245	242	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.24
246	242	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.3
247	247	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	248-251, 397	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.72	1
248	247	fill	ring ditch	primary		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.08
249	247	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	0.73	0.26

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
250	<b>247</b>	fill	ring ditch	natural silting		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.4
251	<b>247</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		174, 288, 392, 433, 454, 480	1	118	0	-	0.2
252	<b>252</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	253		2	252	0	0.34	0.15
253	<b>252</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.34	0.15
254	<b>254</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	255		2	252	0	0.29	0.08
255	<b>254</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.29	0.08
256	<b>256</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	257		2	252	0	0.32	0.1
257	<b>256</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.32	0.1
258	<b>258</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	259		2	252	0	0.32	0.13
259	<b>258</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.32	0.13
260	<b>260</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	261		2	252	0	0.35	0.18
261	<b>260</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.35	0.18
262	<b>262</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	263		2	252	0	0.34	0.17
263	<b>262</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.34	0.17
264	<b>264</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	265		2	252	0	0.3	0.1
265	<b>264</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.3	0.1
266	<b>266</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	267		2	252	0	0.27	0.13
267	<b>266</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.27	0.13
268	<b>268</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	269		2	252	0	0.33	0.16
269	<b>268</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.33	0.16
270	<b>270</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	271		2	252	0	0.29	0.08
271	<b>270</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.29	0.08
272	<b>272</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	273		2	252	0	0.24	0.09
273	<b>272</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.24	0.09
274	<b>274</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	275		2	252	0	0.24	0.09
275	<b>274</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.24	0.09
276	<b>276</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	277		2	252	0	0.3	0.14
277	<b>276</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.3	0.14
278	<b>278</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	279		2	252	0	0.34	0.2
279	<b>278</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.34	0.2
280	<b>280</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	281		2	252	0	0.35	0.25
281	<b>280</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.35	0.25
282	<b>196</b>	fill	ring ditch	primary		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.2
283	<b>196</b>	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.23
284	<b>196</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		413	1	118	0	-	0.26
285	<b>196</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.28
286	<b>286</b>	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	287-292, 334-337	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.8	1.2
287	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	primary		372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	-	0.3
288	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		174, 251, 392, 433, 454, 480	1	118	0	-	0.34
289	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 363, 373, 390,	1	118	0	-	0.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
						400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482					
290	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse			1	118	0	-	0.12
291	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.54
292	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		391, 451	1	118	0	-	0.14
293	<b>293</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	294		2	252	0	0.4	0.18
294	<b>293</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.4	0.18
295	<b>295</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	296		2	252	0	0.32	0.18
296	<b>295</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.32	0.18
297	<b>297</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	298		2	252	0	0.34	0.17
298	<b>297</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.34	0.17
299	<b>299</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	300		2	252	0	0.35	0.19
300	<b>299</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.35	0.19
301	<b>300</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	302		2	252	0	0.4	0.15
302	<b>301</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.4	0.15
303	<b>303</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	304		2	252	0	0.4	0.18
304	<b>303</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.4	0.18
305	<b>305</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	306		2	252	0	0.4	0.18
306	<b>305</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.4	0.18
307	<b>307</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	308		2	252	0	0.29	0.14
308	<b>307</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.29	0.14
309	<b>309</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	310		2	252	0	0.33	0.18
310	<b>309</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.33	0.18
311	<b>311</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	312		2	252	0	0.27	0.11
312	<b>311</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.27	0.11
313	<b>313</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	314		2	252	0	0.21	0.1
314	<b>313</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.21	0.1
315	<b>315</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	316		2	252	0	0.25	0.1
316	<b>315</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.25	0.1
317	<b>317</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	318		2	252	0	0.32	0.2
318	<b>317</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.32	0.2
319	<b>319</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	320		2	252	0	0.23	0.06
320	<b>319</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.23	0.06
321	<b>321</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	322		2	252	0	0.3	0.07
322	<b>321</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.3	0.07
323	<b>323</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	324		2	252	0	0.28	0.06
324	<b>323</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.28	0.06
325	<b>325</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	326		2	252	0	0.3	0.17
326	<b>325</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.3	0.17
327	<b>327</b>	cut	Posthole	boundary	328		2	252	0	0.3	0.17
328	<b>327</b>	fill	Posthole	disuse			2	252	0	0.3	0.17
329	<b>329</b>	cut	Pit	rubbish?	330, 342		2	329	0	1.3	0.36
330	<b>329</b>	fill	pit	use			2	329	0	-	0.26
331	<b>331</b>	cut	Pit	rubbish?	332-3		2	329	0	0.65	0.4
332	<b>331</b>	fill	pit	primary			2	329	0	-	0.2
333	<b>321</b>	fill	pit	secondary			2	329	0	-	0.2
334	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	slump		120, 129, 155, 178, 394, 453	1	118	0	-	0.24
335	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.34
336	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.24
337	<b>286</b>	fill	ring ditch	disuse		389	1	118	0	-	0.26
338	<b>338</b>	cut	Ditch	trackway	339	377, 417, 466	3	229	338	1.6	0.4
339	<b>338</b>	fill	ditch	primary			3	229	338	1.6	0.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
342	329	fill	pit	primary			2	329	0	-	0.1
343	343	cut	Pit	rubbish	344		2	329	0	0.95	0.2
344	343	fill	pit	secondary			2	329	0	0.95	0.2
345	345	cut	Pit	rubbish?	346		2	329	0	1.1	0.2
346	345	fill	pit	secondary			2	329	0	1.1	0.2
347	347	cut	Ditch	trackway	349	229, 415, 430, 456, 459, 471	3	229	229	2.1	0.56
348	347	Layer	Colluvium			380, 436, 450	0	0	0	0.8	0.19
349	347	fill	ditch	secondary			3	229	229	2.1	0.56
350	350	cut	Ditch	enclosure	351	356, 385, 406, 422, 426, 428, 473	5	350	350	1.34	0.24
351	350	fill	ditch	secondary			5	350	350	1.34	0.24
352	352	cut	Ditch	Boundary	353	223, 225, 227, 354	2	223	223	0.58	0.25
353	352	fill	ditch	secondary			2	223	223	0.58	0.25
354	354	cut	Ditch	boundary	355	223, 225, 227, 352	2	223	223	0.58	0.25
355	354	fill	ditch	secondary			2	223	223	0.58	0.25
356	356	cut	Ditch	enclosure	357	350, 385, 406, 422, 426, 428, 473	5	350	350	0.8	0.22
357	356	fill	ditch	secondary			5	350	350	0.8	0.22
358	358	cut	Ditch	boundary	359		5	0	0	0.7	0.23
359	358	fill	ditch	secondary			5	0	0	0.7	0.23
360	360	cut	Natural Feature		361		0	0	0	1	0.3
361	361	fill	Other Fill				0	0	0	1	0.3
362	362	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	363-367	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	3.5	1.15
363	362	fill	ring ditch	primary		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.28
364	362	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.48
365	362	fill	ring ditch	disuse			1	118	0	-	0.14
366	362	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.3
367	362	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.26
368	368	cut	Natural Feature		369-370		0	0	0	2.1	0.6
369	368	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	-	0.22
370	368	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	-	0.6
371	371	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	372-376	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	3.56	1.2
372	371	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	0.38	0.2
373	371	fill	ring ditch	secondary		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 390,	1	118	0	-	0.56



Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
						400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482					
374	371	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.24
375	371	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 395, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.1
376	371	fill	ring ditch	secondary		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.4
377	377	cut	Ditch	trackway	378-9	338, 417, 466	3	229	338	1.2	0.44
378	377	fill	ditch	primary			3	229	338	0.32	0.12
379	377	fill	ditch	secondary			3	229	338	1.2	0.32
380	380	layer	Colluvium			348, 436, 450	0	0	0	2.5	0.2
381	381	cut	Posthole	boundary	382		2	252	0	0.3	0.15
382	381	fill	Posthole	secondary			2	252	0	0.3	0.15
383	383	cut	Posthole	boundary	384		2	252	0	0.3	0.15
384	383	fill	Posthole	secondary			2	252	0	0.3	0.15
385	385	cut	Ditch	boundary/enclosure	386	350, 356, 406, 422, 426, 428, 473	5	350	350	-	
386	385	fill	ditch	secondary			5	350	350	-	
387	387	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	388-396	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 398, 408, 438, 444	1	118	0	2.54	1
388	387	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	-	0.24
389	387	fill	ring ditch	disuse		337	1	118	0	-	0.2
390	387	fill	ring ditch	disuse		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.16
391	387	fill	ring ditch	disuse		292, 451	1	118	0	-	0.1
392	387	fill	ring ditch	disuse		174, 251, 288, 433, 454, 480	1	118	0	-	0.36
393	387	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 401, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.44
394	387	fill	ring ditch	slump		120, 129, 155, 178, 334, 453	1	118	0	-	0.26
395	387	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 402, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.2
396	387	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 403, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.18
397	247	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	-	0.18

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
398	398	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	399-403	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 408, 438, 444	1	118	118	3.1	1
399	398	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	0.6	0.2
400	398	fill	ring ditch	natural silting		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	1.78	0.12
401	398	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 412, 441, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.2
402	398	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 443, 446	1	118	0	-	0.16
403	398	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 414, 442, 445	1	118	0	-	0.26
404	404	cut	Natural Feature		405		0	0	0	2	0.3
405	404	fill	natural	natural silting			0	0	0	2	0.3
406	406	cut	Ditch	enclosure	407	350, 356, 385, 422, 426, 428, 473	5	350	350	0.95	0.32
407	406	fill	ditch	secondary			5	350	350	0.95	0.32
408	408	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	409-414	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 438, 444	1	118	118	2.8	1.02
409	408	fill	ring ditch	primary		461, 477	1	118	0	0.3	0.16
410	408	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	0.4	0.07
411	408	fill	ring ditch	slump		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 440, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.14
412	408	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 441, 447,	1	118	0	0.65	0.27
413	408	fill	ring ditch	slump		284	1	118	0	-	0.08
414	408	fill	ring ditch	secondary		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 442, 445	1	118	0	2.8	0.46
415	415	cut	Ditch	trackway	416	229, 347, 430, 456, 459, 471	3	229	229	1.96	0.32
416	415	fill	ditch	natural silting			3	229	229	1.96	0.32
417	417	cut	Ditch	trackway	418-9	338, 377, 466	3	229	338	1.6	0.44
418	417	fill	ditch	primary			3	229	338	-	0.44

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
419	417	fill	ditch	secondary			3	229	338	-	0.32
420	420	cut	Ditch	boundary/enclosure	421	485	3	0	420	0.75	0.25
421	420	fill	ditch	secondary			3	0	420	0.75	0.25
422	422	cut	Ditch	enclosure	423	350, 356, 385, 406, 426, 428, 473	5	350	350	1.2	0.2
423	422	fill	ditch	secondary			5	350	350	1.2	0.2
424	424	cut	Pit	unknown	425		0	0	0	0.63	0.24
425	424	fill	pit	disuse/back fill			0	0	0	0.63	0.24
426	426	cut	Ditch	enclosure	427	350, 356, 385, 406, 422, 428, 473	5	350	350	0.3	0.05
427	426	fill	ditch	secondary			5	350	350	0.3	0.05
428	428	cut	Ditch	enclosure	429	350, 356, 385, 406, 422, 426, 473	5	350	350	0.9	0.16
429	428	fill	ditch	secondary			5	350	350	0.9	0.16
430	430	cut	Ditch	trackway	431	229, 347, 415, 456, 459, 471	3	229	229	1.06	0.49
431	430	fill	ditch	disuse			3	229	229	1.06	0.49
432	432	layer	Colluvium			144, 160	0	0	0	-	0.6
433	408	fill	ring ditch	secondary		174, 251, 288, 392, 454, 480	1	118	0	-	0.12
434	434	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	435	483	3	0	434	0.9	0.36
435	434	fill	ditch	secondary			3	0	434	0.9	0.36
436	436	layer	Colluvium			348, 380, 450	0	0	0	0.68	0.22
437	218	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	-	0.15
438	438	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	439-443	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 444	1	118	118	3	1.14
439	438	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	-	0.38
440	438	fill	ring ditch	primary		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 452, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.24
441	438	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 447,	1	118	0	-	0.54
442	438	fill	ring ditch	disuse		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 445	1	118	0	-	0.4
443	438	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 446	1	118	0	-	0.38
444	444	cut	Ring Ditch	Barrow	445-447, 451-455	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438	1	118	118	2.4	1.1
445	444	fill	ring ditch	secondary		122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250,	1	118	0	-	0.14

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
						336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442					
446	444	fill	ring ditch	disuse		121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443	1	118	0	-	0.26
447	444	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441,	1	118	0	-	0.36
448	118	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	-	0.4
449	127	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478	1	118	0	-	0.2
450	450	layer	Colluvium			348, 380, 436	0	0	0	4.08	0.16
451	444	fill	ring ditch	deliberate deposit		292, 391	1	118	0	-	0.08
452	444	fill	ring ditch	slump		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 481, 482	1	118	0	-	0.16
453	444	fill	ring ditch	slump		120, 129, 155, 178, 334, 394	1	118	0	-	0.22
454	444	fill	ring ditch	disuse		174, 251, 288, 392, 433, 480	1	118	0	-	0.16
455	444	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	-	0.32
456	456	cut	Ditch	trackway	457, 458	229, 347, 415, 430, 459, 471	3	229	229	0.8	0.28
457	456	fill	ditch	secondary			3	229	229	0.52	0.15
458	-	Layer	natural	channel			3	0	0	1.76	0.22
459	459	cut	Ditch	trackway	460	229, 347, 415, 430, 455, 471	3	229	229	0.8	0.24
460	459	fill	ditch	secondary			3	229	229	0.8	0.24
461	187	fill	ring ditch	primary		409, 477	1	118	0	-	0.15
462	187	fill	ring ditch	disuse		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 463, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	-	0.24
463	170	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 455, 462, 475, 478, 479	1	118	0	0.32	0.34
464	464	cut	Ditch	boundary/enclosure	465		3	0	0	0.6	0.14
465	464	fill	ditch	secondary			3	0	0		0.14
466	466	cut	Ditch	trackway	467	338, 377, 417	3	229	338	1.3	0.3
467	466	fill	ditch	secondary			3	229	338		
468	468	cut	Pit	unknown	469, 470		0	0	0	0.96	0.38
469	468	fill	pit	primary			0	0	0	0.96	0.38
470	468	fill	pit	secondary			0	0	0	0.78	0.2
471	471	cut	Ditch	trackway	472	229, 347, 415, 430, 455, 459	3	229	229	0.6	0.27
472	471	fill	ditch	primary			3	229	229	0.6	0.27
473	473	cut	Ditch	enclosure	474	350, 356, 385, 406, 422, 426, 428	5	350	350	0.5	0.3
474	473	fill	ditch	secondary			5	350	350	0.5	0.3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
475	153	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 455, 462, 463, 478, 479	1	118	0		0.32
476	476	void					0	0	0		
477	181	fill	ring ditch	primary		409, 461	1	118	0		0.2
478	181	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 455, 462, 463, 475, 479	1	118	0		0.15
479	235	fill	ring ditch	primary		287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478	1	118	0		
480	181	fill	ring ditch	disuse		174, 251, 288, 392, 433, 454	1	118	0		0.12
481	118	fill	ring ditch	disuse		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 482	1	118	0		0.2
482	127	fill	ring ditch	disuse		171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 481, 452	1	118	0		0.18
483	483	cut	Ditch	boundary/enclosure	483	434	3	0	434	0.45	0.18
484	483	fill	ditch	secondary			3	0	434	0.45	0.18
485	485	cut	Ditch	boundary/enclosure	485	420	3	0	420	0.92	0.36
486	485	fill	ditch	secondary			3	0	420	0.92	0.36
487	487	cut	ditch	boundary	488	103, 105	2	0	103	0.68	0.25
488	487	fill	ditch	secondary			2	0	103	0.68	0.25

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Metalwork

*By Denis Sami*

#### *Introduction*

B.1.1 Two Early Anglo-Saxon hand-forged iron knives (Fig. 10) were recovered from grave fill 112, inhumation **108**.

#### *Methodology*

B.1.2 The metalwork was assessed according to the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard following the suggestions of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), and Historic England's *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for best practice* (2015) and *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (2013).

B.1.3 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted, weighted when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

#### *Factual Data*

B.1.4 Both knives are missing parts of their tips and tangs, but overall the items are in good condition. They can both be identified as Evison type 2; a blade with a straight back and curved cutting edge dated to c.AD 450-600.

#### *Catalogue*

SF No.	Context	Cut	Feature	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
1	112	<b>108</b>	burial	A hand-forged knife with short expanded tang splaying into a straight back and curved cutting edge	98	16.8	3.4
2	112	<b>108</b>	burial	A hand-forged knife with short expanded tang splaying into a straight back and curved cutting edge. Possible traces of fabric are on one side of the blade	116	15.8	3.3

Table 3: Metalwork by context

### B.2 Metalworking debris

*By Simon Timberlake*

#### *Introduction*

B.2.1 A single piece of iron slag weighing 114 g was recovered from this site. This came from fill 429 of ditch **428**, dated to the Roman period.

## Methodology

B.2.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in this, whilst a magnet was used to assess the presence of free iron or wustite.

## Results

B.2.3 The slag was identified as being most probably bloomery (iron smelting slag). It was very dense, moderately magnetic, with traces of flow texture. As such this may have formed at the edge of run of viscous tap slag, or perhaps within a slag pit beneath a furnace. The former seems the most likely. Slag of this type is very unlikely to be linked to smithing. Whilst not obviously weathered or abraded, it is almost certainly out of context here, with the source of this slag (probably a shaft furnace) being non-local to the vicinity

B.2.4 This type of slag, in this context, is most likely to be Roman or perhaps early medieval in date and therefore this single fragment of slag indicates iron working took place nearby during the Roman period.

## B.3 Flint

*By Rona Booth*

### Introduction

B.3.1 This report deals with a large flint assemblage recovered from the Early Bronze Age ring ditch (**118**) and from a range of other features, of various dates, excavated at Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire.

B.3.2 A total of 31,635 (1217.24kg) worked flints and 500 (12.237kg) unworked burnt flints were recovered during the excavation. A further 1048 worked flints and eight unworked burnt flints recovered during the evaluation phase (reported on by Bishop in Bush 2016) can be added to these totals.

B.3.3 The worked flint assemblage was recorded, and a basic catalogue was produced using Excel, following standard technological and typological classifications based largely on Inzian *et al* (1999). Retouched tools were classified using standard practice for post-glacial British lithic assemblages (e.g. Healy 1988, Bamford 1985, and Butler 2005). All measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

B.3.4 The most substantial and coherent assemblage consisted of a total of 31,227 worked flints and 500 unworked burnt flints recovered from 21 interventions dug into the large ring ditch (**118**) in the south-eastern part of the site. The flint recovered from this feature and its immediate surroundings appears to represent the deposition of material resulting from the procurement and processing of flint in the immediate area. This material clearly both pre-dates and post-dates the use of the ring ditch as a funerary monument, although the later prehistoric material is far more abundant.

B.3.5 Smaller assemblages were recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts across the site. Some of these lithics from these assemblages are analogous with those recovered from the ring ditch, and probably contemporary with those assemblages. A few contexts produced flints that clearly predate the Bronze Age, demonstrating earlier occupation across the site.

### *Ring Ditch 118*

#### *Methodology*

B.3.6 Owing to the substantial quantities of flint obtained from the ring ditch, it was necessary to process as much of the material as possible on-site during the excavations. The flint recovered during the evaluation phase was subject to the same sorting process, but this was carried out during the post-excavation phase. It should also be noted that as the evaluation material was collected four years previously the contexts were not subject to the same initial retrieval of flint as during the excavation phase. Therefore, the numbers presented in this report do not necessarily equate to those reported on by Bishop (in Bush 2016).

B.3.7 The total assemblage from the ring ditch was sorted into two broad categories:

1. ‘Non-diagnostic’ pieces that were clearly produced as a by-product of the knapping process. These were counted and weighed on site. This material mainly consisted of crudely struck, non-bulbar pieces that analysts usually record as ‘irregular waste’ or ‘non-bulbar shatter’ (Ballin 2002). However, at least some of this material was likely to be natural, thermally shattered, broken material that was difficult to distinguish given the sheer quantity of flint within the ditch fills.
2. Pieces that retained a bulb of percussion, a striking platform, or other ‘diagnostic’ attributes. These were retained for further analysis.

B.3.8 Unworked burnt flint was also counted and weighed before being discarded on-site, but ‘diagnostic’ burnt worked flint was retained for cataloguing and further analysis.

B.3.9 A total of 24,583 ‘non-diagnostic’ flints and 508 unworked burnt flints were recovered from ring ditch **118** (Category 1 above). This portion of the assemblage, which accounts for approximately 80% of the flints recovered from the ring ditch was discarded on-site but a quantification of this material by context is appended to this report as Table 12 and it is described in more detail below.

B.3.10 A total of 6644 flints from ring ditch **118** had ‘diagnostic’ attributes and were assessed and quantified according to context using attributes related to type, subtype, cortical value, and dimensions. Table 4 provides an overall quantification of the assemblage by type, with a quantification by context/fill type and a full catalogue by context appended to this report as Table 13.

Type	Count
Flake	5933
Blade/let	12
Blade-like flake	154



Type	Count
Chip	70
Rejuvenation flake	64
Irregular piece	86
Side scraper	3
End scraper	3
Knife	3
Piercer	7
Burin	5
Miscellaneous retouched flake	65
Serrated flake	5
Notched flake	7
Denticulate	8
Edge trimmed flake	1
Abruptly retouched piece	5
Heavy implement	1
Retouched tool	1
Irregular core	49
Single platform core	28
Multiple platform core	32
Narrow flake core	1
Opposed platform core	4
Core fragment	62
Retouched core	4
Minimally worked core	7
Core on flake	18
Utilised/modified chunk	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6644</b>

Table 4. Basic quantification of the ‘diagnostic’ worked flint from Ring Ditch **118**

B.3.11 For the purposes of this report, ring ditch **118** has been split into four quadrants of roughly equal dimensions. Whilst sub-dividing the feature in this way is somewhat arbitrary, it is useful for illustrating some of the results of this report in a manageable way. Table 5 lists the interventions within each quadrant and the total number of worked ‘diagnostic’ flints from each.

Quadrant 1 north-east		Quadrant 2 south-east		Quadrant 3 south-west		Quadrant 4 north-west	
Cut	‘Diagnostic’ flint count	Cut	‘Diagnostic’ flint count	Cut	‘Diagnostic’ flint count	Cut	‘Diagnostic’ flint count
<b>242</b>	33	<b>444</b>	319	<b>170</b>	257	<b>218</b>	594
<b>362</b>	286	<b>438</b>	443	<b>181</b>	316	<b>408</b>	468
<b>387</b>	317	<b>19</b>	101	<b>153</b>	354	<b>196</b>	383
<b>247</b>	455	<b>118</b>	121	<b>187</b>	224	<b>286</b>	437
<b>371</b>	428	<b>127</b>	160	<b>201</b>	229	<b>235</b>	81

Quadrant 1 north-east		Quadrant 2 south-east		Quadrant 3 south-west		Quadrant 4 north-west	
Cut	'Diagnostic' flint count	Cut	'Diagnostic' flint count	Cut	'Diagnostic' flint count	Cut	'Diagnostic' flint count
398	653						
Total flints	2172		1144		1380		1963

Table 5. Interventions and number of 'diagnostic' flints from each quadrant in ring ditch **118**.

- B.3.12 Samples of flint from three interventions (**181**, **247** and **438**) from the ring ditch were selected for detailed technological and metrical analyses. These samples were chosen purposefully to make sure that the samples for analysis came from interventions that were spaced out around the circumference of the ring ditch and had comparable fills. A sample of 100 unretouched flakes were taken from each of the three interventions and these were subject to attribute analysis (cortex extent, platform type, termination type, dorsal scar type) and length and breadth measurements.
- B.3.13 The flakes were picked randomly from each relevant context and only complete or very near-complete flakes, were selected. Unfortunately, relatively few individual contexts produced 100 usable flakes for the metrical analysis, and intervention **181** was one of those where three contexts had to be used to ensure a suitable sample size. Owing to the overall homogeneity of the ring ditch assemblage, this was not expected to skew the results of the analysis and indeed has provided an insight into the variability of the assemblage throughout the sequence of the upper fills of the ring ditch.
- B.3.14 Intervention **181** lay on the western side of the ring ditch in quadrant 4 and the 100 flakes were randomly selected from three separate contexts within it. The sample consists of 25 flakes from fill 183 (initial natural silting), 50 flakes from fill 182 (worked flint deposit) and 25 flakes from fill 184 (penultimate disuse fill). No pottery was recovered from this intervention.
- B.3.15 Intervention **247** lay on the eastern edge of the ring ditch in quadrant 2 and 100 flakes were randomly selected from fill 249 (worked flint deposit). A single sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from this fill during the excavations. The basal fill (397) of intervention **247** produced a Late Neolithic radiocarbon date (2885-2639 cal BC (95% probability, SUERC 96992; 4177±25 BP).
- B.3.16 Intervention **438** lay on the southern side of the ring ditch in quadrant 3, and 100 flakes were randomly selected from fill 441 (worked flint deposit). There was no pottery associated with this context.
- B.3.17 The results of the attribute analysis are summarised in Table 6. Scatter plots of the length and breadth measurements of flakes from selected contexts are presented in Charts 1 and 2 and breadth: length ratios have been calculated for the flakes from each intervention (following Pitts 1978) and are presented alongside comparative data in Table 7. A selection flints recovered from the ring ditch are illustrated in Fig. 11 (152 and 401, scrapers; 221, piercer; 336 and 291, flake cores; 442, bladelet core).

Intervention		count			Total flake
		181	247	438	
Proportion of dorsal cortex (%)	0-24	45	58	47	150
	25-49	8	9	14	31
	50-74	6	3	12	21
	75-99	20	14	14	48
	100	21	16	13	50
Striking platform type	Shattered	3	2	2	7
	Plain	73	77	79	229
	Facetted	1	1		2
	Cortical/natural	17	13	10	40
	Linear		2	2	4
	Punctiform	2	1	2	5
	>1 scar	4	4	5	13
Dorsal platform edge treatment	trimmed/abraded	33	17	31	81
	none	67	83	69	219
Dorsal scar	single flake	22	35	26	83
	multiple flake	50	44	52	146
	Narrow	8	12	8	28
	cortical	20	9	14	43
Termination type	feather	43	42	55	140
	hinge	32	37	28	97
	step	11	10	5	26
	plunge	14	11	12	37

Table 6. Attributes of flake samples from interventions **181**, **247** and **438**

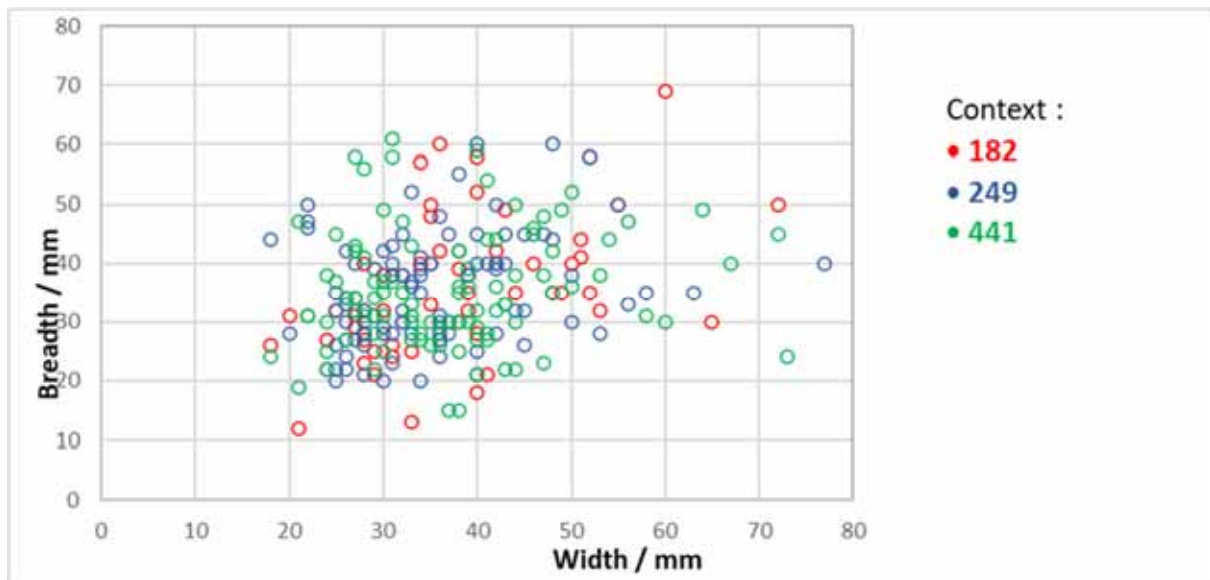


Chart 1. Breadth and length measurements of flakes in horizontal sequence of contexts in interventions **181**, **247** and **438**.

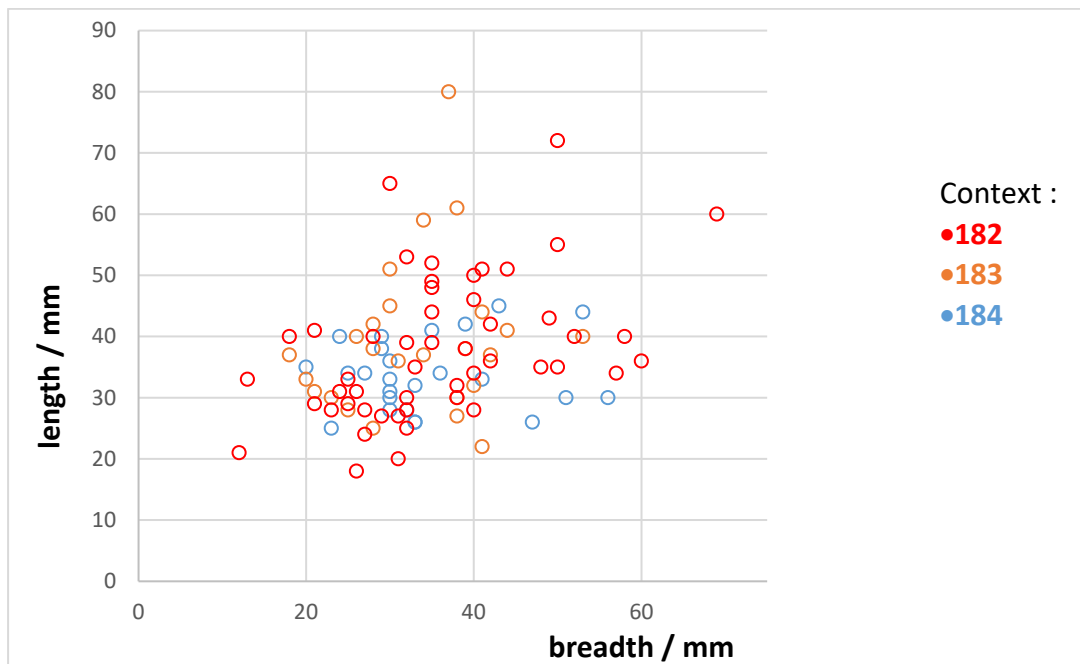


Chart 2. Breadth/length ratio of flakes in vertical sequence of fills in intervention **181**.

		Narrow blades	Blades	Narrow flakes	Flakes	Broad flakes
Breadth / Length Ratio	<0.2 (%)	0.21-0.4 (%)	0.41-0.6 (%)	0.61-0.8 (%)	0.81-1.0 (%)	1.0+ (%)
E. Meso (Pitts 1978a, 194)	2	43	27	13	6.5	9
L. Meso (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0.5	15.5	30.5	22	14.5	17
E. Neo (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0	11	33	27.5	14.5	13
L. Neo (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0	4	21.5	29	20	25.5
Chalcolithic (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0	2.5	15	24	24	35
Bronze Age (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0	3.5	14.5	23	23	35.5
LINHOR20 ring ditch [441]	0	2	8	24	25	41
LINHOR20 ring ditch [181]	0	1	10	23	24	42
LINHOR20 ring ditch [249]	0	2	3	16	25	54
LINHOR20 pits [330, 346]	0	21	16	26	26	11
Clay Farm Assemblage [4206] (Bishop in prep) MBA	0	0	1.5	11.9	28.4	58.2
Clay Farm Assemblage [1054] (Bishop in prep) LBA	0	0	5.1	25.4	40.7	28.8
Clay Farm Assemblage [5898] (Bishop in prep) EIA	0	0	3.2	15.9	31.7	49.2
LINVIC08 Linton (Bishop 2012a)	0	0	3.8	22.9	28.7	44.6
SAWPOL05 Sawston (Bishop 2012a) LBA	0	0.8	8.8	20.8	24.4	45.2
CAMWAD09 War ditches (Bishop 2012b) EIA	0	0	6	11.9	26.9	55.2

Table 7. Breadth: length ratios for flake samples from interventions **181**, **247** and **438** alongside Pitts' national figures and Bishop's figures for comparative later prehistoric assemblages from Cambridgeshire

B.3.18 Attribute analysis of a small sample of 28 (approximately 25%) randomly selected retouched tools from ten contexts was carried out to provide an indication of the types

of flakes that were selected to produce tools, the results of which are summarised in Table 8.

Attributes		% of total sample
Proportion of dorsal cortex (%)	0-24	67.86
	25-49	14.29
	50-74	3.57
	75-99	10.71
	100	3.57
Striking platform type	Plain	78.57
	Punctiform	3.57
	>1 scar	17.86
Dorsal platform edge treatment	trimmed/abraded	64.29
	none	35.71
Dorsal scar	single flake	21.43
	multiple flake	67.86
	narrow	7.14
	cortical	3.57
Termination type	feather	21.43
	hinge	7.14
	step	10.71
	plunge	7.14
	modified (retouched termination)	50
	missing	3.57

Table 8. Selected non-metric attributes of retouched tools (n.=28) from interventions **118, 153, 201, 218, 247, 362, 408, 438** and **444**.

### *Quantification and distribution*

- B.3.19 A total of 6644 (95.383kg) flints from ring ditch **118** had ‘diagnostic’ attributes and were catalogued. This ‘diagnostic’ assemblage includes 6233 unretouched removals, 114 retouched items, 143 cores and 62 core fragments (see Table 4).
- B.3.20 Approximately 80% of the flints recovered from the ring ditch fills fall into the category of worked but ‘non-diagnostic’ pieces and were quantified and discarded on site. This material, resulting from the deliberate shattering of nodules, was evidenced by the presence of hundreds of thermal, natural and deliberately fractured pieces, the knappers seemingly taking advantage of internal flaws in the parent material. These flints were the product of both large-scale fracturing of nodules to produce pieces of manageable size to use as cores and the waste product from more considered knapping of the material, including non-bulbar flakes or ‘shatter’.
- B.3.21 A question arises as to whether some nodules may have been lightly heated to further aid the fracturing of larger nodules into smaller pieces but the quantity of obviously burnt unworked flint (500 pieces) and burnt ‘diagnostic’ (twenty-one pieces) is so small in comparison to the overall quantity of unburnt flint obtained during the excavations, no further comment can be made.

- B.3.22 Flint was recovered in varying densities from around the whole circumference of the ring ditch, with each individual context producing between two and 397 'diagnostic' flints or between two and 2163 total flints if the 'non-diagnostic' pieces are included (Tables 12 and 13).
- B.3.23 A limited amount of material was incorporated into the 'chalky compact' basal fills of the ditch, which produced just twenty-two pieces of 'diagnostic' flint and 405 pieces of waste. A subsequent 'natural silting' deposit generated 496 'diagnostic' flints and 1198 pieces of waste.
- B.3.24 The 'worked flint deposit' was particularly dense, 2279 'diagnostic' flints and 13,144 pieces of waste (240 of which were burnt) were recovered from the circumference of the ditch. A small flinty tip and the dark fill within intervention 196 in quadrant 4 produced a further 120 'diagnostic flints' and 493 pieces of waste. The concentration of flint within this deposit suggest deliberate deposition but its character and composition is broadly in line with the flint recovered from the upper fills.
- B.3.25 Two distinct upper disuse fills were present around the circumference of the ditch. The lower fill produced 1034 'diagnostic' flints and 3749 waste pieces (42 of which were burnt) whilst the upper-most fill produced 1788 'diagnostic' flints and 5996 waste pieces (138 of which were burnt).
- B.3.26 The numbers of flints present around the total circumference of the ring ditch were vast. In excess of 33,000 pieces of flint were recovered from the ring ditch during excavation, meaning that the total numbers of flints deposited into the ring ditch could be expected to exceed 60,000.

#### *Character, condition and raw materials*

- B.3.27 The character of the flint from around the circumference of ring ditch **118** is broadly coherent in both character and condition. This was clear from general observation and the results of the technological and metric analyses (Tables 6 and 7; Charts 1 and 2), which show that the attributes and dimensions of unretouched flakes from different interventions (and vertically within a single intervention: intervention 181; see Chart 2) are very similar.
- B.3.28 The entire ring ditch assemblage is made up of fine-grained flint which can be very broadly separated into two categories. The most common material is a recorticated grey and black flint, with most of the flint taking on the blue-grey, grey or a deep cream/white patina. This material is almost certainly derived from nodules sourced from the secondary deposits overlying the parent New Pit Chalk Formation (BGS 2016) and is characterised by cortical surfaces that are often weathered, rough and irregular or occasionally worn and pitted, thus indicating various grades of the available flint nodules were utilised. Typical sized nodules of this type, which ranged from 0.10m to 0.60m in length, occurred in good numbers within, and underlying, the colluvium (144) that had washed downslope in the western half of the excavation area.
- B.3.29 The second category of flint occurred less often and was found almost exclusively in the primary fills of the ring ditch. This derives from flint nodules sourced direct from the parent chalk and is characterised by the presence of a fresher chalkier cortical

surface. All the interventions into the ring ditch produced a quantity of un-knapped nodules comprising these two main groups of material.

*Technological characterisation*

B.3.30 All stages of reduction are represented across the ring ditch assemblage. Table 9 shows the percentage of primary, secondary and tertiary flakes compared to overall flake size for the entire assemblage. Primary flakes account for 19% of the flake-based assemblage, whilst 50% consists of secondary flakes and 31% are tertiary flakes. This is broadly reflected by the more detailed attribute analysis of the flake samples presented in Table 6.

Flake size (mm)	Primary %	Secondary %	Tertiary %	Thick >10mm %	Thin <10mm %
<25	3	17	80	0.02	1.06
25-50	12	51	37	0.5	6.9
50-75	17	58	25	22.86	49.55
75-100	25	66	9	14.9	3.08
>100	38	59	3	1.1	0.03

Table 9. Flakes from the ring ditch classified by amount of dorsal cortex and thickness according to flake size.

B.3.31 Most of the flint recovered indicates a deliberate but unstructured approach to core reduction, with larger nodules subject to deliberate shattering and breakage before smaller pieces were selected as cores for the more careful removal of flakes. Thus, the assemblage is dominated by crudely worked material which, as stated above, spans the whole reduction sequence; large, fragmented nodules with thermal breaks and internal flaws and ‘non-bulbar’ waste vastly outnumber (at a ratio of 4:1) the more carefully worked material which consists largely of irregular and multi-platform cores and bulbar flakes.

B.3.32 Narrow and blade-like flakes make up just under 3% of unretouched flakes within the assemblage. The attribute analysis also shows around 9% of flakes have narrow removals from their dorsal surfaces. Some of these flints obviously pre-date the more unstructured technologies of the Late Bronze Age and include a probable Neolithic/Early Bronze Age component.

B.3.33 An even smaller portion of the assemblage consists of true blade-based material and is potentially of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, but this is minimal in quantity and is clearly of a residual nature. These flints appear to have become incorporated into the main assemblage prior to its deposition, as there is no obvious patterning to the material within the horizontal or vertical sequences from the ring ditch. Only one obvious blade core of this date was recovered from context 376 intervention **371** in quadrant 1 (Fig. 11, 442).

B.3.34 The remainder of the assemblage consists of a simple flake-based technology comprising mainly of hard hammer struck flakes with unprepared platforms and conspicuously obtuse flaking angles. These flakes are often broad and thick (46 % had

a breadth/length ratio of 1.0+ (Table 7) and 40% of the overall number of flakes were thicker than 10mm). Knapping errors were evident throughout the assemblage, for example 41% of flakes (Table 6) had hinged or stepped terminations and the cores from which these flakes were produced frequently display signs of failed removals (hinged, stepped, and stacked removals) and were apparently discarded before being completely exhausted.

- B.3.35 The assemblage does, however, include a significant proportion of 'finer' material, and thin flakes less than 10mm in breadth account for 60% of the total number of non-chip sized flakes in the 'diagnostic' assemblage. Despite the unstructured approach to the reduction of larger nodules into smaller workable sized pieces, some of these finer flakes seem to have been carefully knapped with some limited core preparation having taken place (evidenced by the presence of core rejuvenation/trimming flakes and prepared/abraded striking platforms (21% in the analysed samples).
- B.3.36 However, more than 70% of the relatively thick flakes have been struck with hard hammers from irregular and multi-platform cores that have not had any form of preparation and quite often have natural, cortical, and damaged platforms. Incipient cones are a common feature of core surfaces (Fig. 11, 366) and generally the technology and character of the cores and flakes as well as the 'non-diagnostic' worked material points towards an unstructured approach to flint reduction.

#### *Retouched tools*

- B.3.37 There are relatively few recognisable tools or formally retouched pieces in the assemblage and they only account for 0.46% of the total flints recovered from ring ditch **118**. Of the total 113 retouched flints, formal tools, such as scrapers and piercers account for just 40% of the retouched pieces (see Table 4).
- B.3.38 Metric analysis (Table 8) of a sample of 28 retouched flints from ten contexts, across the four ring ditch quadrants, shows that approximately 20% of tools were made on 'narrow flakes' (breadth/length ratio 0.61-0.8%) and approximately 20% on flakes of breadth/length ratio 0.81-1.0%, whilst nearly 60% of tools were made on broad flakes (breadth/length ratio 1.0+%).
- B.3.39 Some of the retouched forms are almost certainly of relatively 'early' date. These pieces include some of the scrapers, piercers, burins and denticulated pieces, which are almost certainly of Neolithic date. All these tools vary in quality and certainly some of the other flakes in the assemblage could serve the functions required of these tools despite not being formally retouched. Miscellaneous, unclassifiable retouched flakes were a key component of the total assemblage (65 in total) and whilst few of the total number of diagnostic pieces were formally retouched, a further 1% showed clear signs of utilisation.
- B.3.40 A few of the retouched pieces, for example the core tool and some of the flake-based tools, display a less considered approach to their modification and as such are consistent with a later Bronze Age technology. The frequent occurrence of edge damage on some of the remaining pieces might also be indicative of utilisation rather than just the result of pre-depositional or post-depositional damage.



B.3.41 The presence of scrapers, piercers and other retouched forms hints that activity of a ‘domestic’ nature, other than the acquisition and processing of flint, took place in the vicinity of the ring ditch prior to and probably during its construction in the Early Bronze Age. Aside from a small number of probably Neolithic pieces, the expedient and crudely retouched pieces in the assemblage are more reminiscent of the technologies and lithic strategies employed in later prehistory and certainly the ring ditch flintwork for the greater part reflects the tendency in the Bronze Age to move away from careful considered production to a more *ad hoc* approach.

### Other features

B.3.42 A total of 408 worked flints were recovered from a further 35 contexts across the site. These included 372 flakes, 24 retouched items and five cores. Table 10 presents the total flints present for each context by type.

Context	Cut	Feature	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Spall	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Miscellaneous scraper	Knife	Piercer	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Irregular core	Minimally worked core	Miscellaneous chunk	Total
1			7																			7
9	8		4																			4
27	26		2																			2
35	34		1																			1
38	39		2				1															3
41	40		3																			3
43	40		1																			1
112	108	Grave	20	1		14		1														36
116	107	Grave	2																			2
123		Layer	37			1																38
137	132	Cremation	7			1	1															10
144		Colluvial layer	9	1			1															11
146	145	Pit			4				1													5
148	147	Pit	5			1																6
150	140	Pit	15		1	1				1							1					19
152	151	Ditch	6	1									1									8
160		Colluvial layer	23			1						1	1		1		2	1	1			31
177		Natural	11		1		1									1			1			15
186		Layer	29												2	3						34
193	192	Natural	15	1		1	1								1							19
195	194	Posthole	1																			1
209	208	Pit	2																			2
215	214	Pit	3																			3
230	229	Ditch	11						2						1					1	1	16
330	329	Pit	14	2					1				1		1							19

Context	Cut	Feature	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Spall	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Miscellaneous scraper	Knife	Piercer	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Irregular core	Minimally worked core	Miscellaneous chunk	Total	
339	338	Ditch	8			1													1			1	11
346	345	Pit													1								1
349	347	Ditch	1																				1
404	405	Natural								1													1
423	422	Ditch	1																				1
425	424	Pit	7	1		1																	9
457	456	Ditch	1																				1
470	468	Pit								1	1												2
472	471	Ditch	6		1																		7
474	473	Ditch	6	1										1									8
101		Subsoil	54			16																	70
<b>Total</b>			<b>314</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>408</b>

Table 10. Basic quantification of the flint assemblage from other contexts

B.3.43 Very few of these features contained significant and coherent flint assemblages. Most cut features produced between only one and nineteen flints, with only grave **108** containing 36 flints. This feature was dated to the Anglo-Saxon period and therefore the flint must be considered residual.

B.3.44 Whilst there were not enough flakes in any one context to provide a wholly meaningful result, the flint from adjacent pits **329** and **345** were subject to the same metrical analysis as described for the ring ditch, to provide some comparative data, albeit very limited. The results of the attribute analysis are summarised in Table 11.

Attributes of flint from pit fills 330 and 345		Count
Proportion of dorsal cortex (%)	0-24	15
	25-49	4
	50-74	0
	75-99	0
	100	1
Striking platform type	shattered	4
	plain	10
	cortical/natural	2
	>1 scar	2
	unknown	2
Dorsal platform edge treatment	trimmed/abraded	13
	none	5
	unknown	2
Dorsal scar	single flake	1
	multiple flake	10
	narrow	8
	cortical	1

Attributes of flint from pit fills 330 and 345		Count
Termination type	feather	8
	hinge	6
	plunge	3
	modified	1
	missing	2

Table 11. Selected non-metric attributes of unretouched removals recovered from pits **329** and **345**.

B.3.45 Whilst the flint from contexts across the rest of the site is more varied than that from Ring Ditch **118**, the character and composition of the flints is broadly comparable to the ring ditch assemblage. The appearance and condition of the flint is variable, with a less fresh appearance reflecting the nature of its deposition and the different taphonomic circumstances. The obvious use of the primary chalk flint was not evident within other features across the sites.

### Discussion

B.3.46 Clearly, the most significant element of the flint assemblage is the very large quantity of later prehistoric flintwork recovered from the infill of ring ditch **118**. The material from this feature, and some of the flint from other contexts across the site, does, however, include some evidence for earlier activity in the form of occasional blade-based/well-structured debitage and some of the formal retouched tools. The small quantity of this earlier, Mesolithic-Neolithic, material does not suggest that the site saw sustained occupation during these periods, but it is possible that some of this flintwork was broadly contemporary with the Late Neolithic radiocarbon date acquired on animal bone from intervention **2487** – and could suggest an episode of pre-barrow settlement/activity.

B.3.47 Significantly, there was no unequivocal evidence from the flint assemblage for any Early Bronze Age activity potentially contemporary with the construction and primary use of the ring ditch, and although it would be difficult to distinguish any Early Bronze Age material within the unretouched component of the assemblage, the absence of tools characteristic of the period such as flake knives and diminutive scraper forms is notable. Instead, the technological and typological characteristics of the overwhelmingly majority of the assemblage are typical of assemblages dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and, more rarely, the Early/Middle Iron Age (Ford *et al* 1984; Herne 1991; Ballin 2002; Humphrey 2003, 2004; McLaren 2010, 2011). Assemblages of this date are characterised by a restricted range of formal tools and a distinct lack of the more elaborate retouched forms produced in earlier periods, alongside a very simple/expedient approach to core reduction. These changes in lithic technology are generally thought to relate closely to the increased circulation of metal tools during these periods and the consequent ‘marginalisation’ of flintworking (in both functional and social terms), as well as reflecting the increased levels of essentially sedentary settlement, in which there was less requirement for the careful conservation of raw material or the production of carefully produced, curated, tool forms.

B.3.48 In the regional context, the composition of the assemblage, and its typological/technological character can be closely paralleled by Middle to Late Bronze

Age assemblages from elsewhere in the county, such as those from Clay Farm, Trumpington (Bishop in prep a), the Butcher's Rise ring ditches, Barleycroft Farm (Evans and Knight 1998), Bourn Bridge, Pampisford (Pollard 2002), Turners Yard, Fordham (Bishop 2015), Sawston Police Station (Bishop 2012a) and, very locally, Linton Village College (Bishop in prep b). Alongside essential similarities in composition and character, the context of the flintwork from the Horseheath Road excavations is comparable to that of many large Middle to Late Bronze Age flint assemblages which have been recovered from earlier, Early Bronze Age, ring ditches/round barrows from across southern and eastern England. Some of the best known of such assemblages include those from Micheldever Wood, Hampshire (Fasham and Ross 1978), and Raunds, Northamptonshire (Ballin 2002; Harding and Healy 2007), and locally many of the more significant assemblages of this date from Cambridgeshire come from analogous contexts, including that the Butcher's Hill ring ditch and Turners Yard, whilst others have come from the upper fills of partly infilled Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditches – as at Linton Village College or Clay Farm.

- B.3.49 In most cases the presence of large quantities of later flintwork from such contexts has been interpreted in functional/utilitarian terms, with the eroding mounds and earthworks of the barrows providing a convenient source of raw material and a sheltered location for large-scale working of flint during later prehistory with blanks and finished tools being taken away for use on contemporary settlements elsewhere (e.g. Edmonds 1995, 184-6; Harding and Healy 2007, 189-90). Less prosaically, Barry Bishop, in a review of such assemblages in Eastern England, has suggested that episodes of flintworking at the sites of earlier monuments/earthworks may also have been an important way for later prehistoric communities to lay claim to 'ancestral' sites and to renew or affirm rights of tenure to particular areas of the landscape (Bishop 2012a, 174-5). Equally, whilst such assemblages, including the Horseheath Road flint, are clearly the residue of large scale 'industrial' working of flint, they do invariably include some retouched tools and a proportion of burnt flint which suggests other, more domestic-type activities were taking place alongside the working of flint, perhaps indicating short-lived episodes of occupation associated with the flint working activity.
- B.3.50 Given that it is simply not possible to detect technological or typological differences within flint assemblages dating to the later 2nd and earlier first millennia BC, it is difficult to assess what period of the site's use the bulk of this flintwork belongs to and/or the extent to which it represents numerous episodes of activity over an extended time frame. It is possible that some of this material is broadly contemporary with the Middle Bronze Age cremation burials interred in the barrow in the mid 2nd millennium BC, or that it instead relates largely to the Late Bronze Age activity otherwise attested by the small assemblage of post Deverul-Rimbury pottery from the site. Speculatively, as most of the (admittedly small) assemblage of pottery recovered from the ring ditch alongside the flintwork was of Late Bronze Age date, it is perhaps more likely that most of the flintwork dates to this period, and if this were the case the deposition of the flint could belong exclusively to a period when use of the barrow for funerary rites had ceased entirely.

B.3.51 Regardless of its precise date, the sheer scale of flint working at Horseheath Road is remarkable and represents intensive, and probably prolonged, working of material in the locale of the barrow following its use as a funerary monument, whilst also demonstrating a significant presence in the area prior to its construction. There are close parallels with the flintwork recovered from other sites in Cambridgeshire and this assemblage makes an important addition to the growing body of evidence for large scale later prehistoric lithic production and deposition at sites that were already important focal points in the landscape.

### *Retention and dispersal*

B.3.52 Some of the assemblage may be deselected prior to the archive being deposited.

### *Catalogue*

Context	Worked count	Worked weight (kg)	Burnt unworked count	Burnt unworked weight (kg)
101			10	0.045
121	212	8.55		
128	113	5.98		
130	118	4.22		
154	108	3.7	1	0.002
156	1	0.12		
157	2	0.2		
171	58	1.56	6	0.022
172	650	30.72	127	2.68
173	207	11.4	2	0.005
174	27	1.02	4	0.008
176	13	0.44	5	0.022
177	28	0.74	1	0.018
182	250	12.84		
183	209	11.92		
184	179	7.54		
185	76	3.46		
188	13	1.08	1	0.001
189	118	3.5	3	0.006
190	252	10.7		
191	29	0.66	3	0.02
197	276	9.84	1	0.001
198	267	11.48		
203	451	20.92		
204	102	3.78		
205	97	2.58		
219	104	3.3	6	0.003
220	198	6.6	5	0.08
221	1514	56.92		

Context	Worked count	Worked weight (kg)	Burnt unworked count	Burnt unworked weight (kg)
222	193	10.24	5	0.04
230			3	0.004
237	100	2.08		
244	143	4.28		
245	86	2.22	6	0.12
246	21	0.54		
248	347	19.42	23	0.52
249	1073	52.96	24	1.1
250	253	9.6	2	0.03
282	70	6.62		
283	577	22.16		
284	226	6.76		
285	77	2.98	15	0.14
291	1087	53.52	7	0.54
335	163	7.12	7	0.22
339			6	0.04
336	931	29.52	28	0.64
363	37	2.28		
364	506	21.66	6	0.16
366	536	16.84	12	0.24
367	85	2.2	5	0.14
372	13	0.72		
373	102	3.6	3	0.04
374	241	11.21	7	0.46
376	781	29.05		
393	1327	65.4	11	0.28
395	90	2.92		
396	657	33.98	44	1.72
397	93	6.22		
400	28	3.25		
401	1244	57.05	14	0.145
402	79	4		
403	912	25.95	23	0.64
409	16	1.65		
410	102	6.55		
411	230	10.45	3	0.64
412	1188	70.3	14	0.16
414	353	13.15	13	0.38
425			3	0.04
437	28	2.95		
441	1555	56.95	16	0.44
442	881	41.05	10	0.16

Context	Worked count	Worked weight (kg)	Burnt unworked count	Burnt unworked weight (kg)
445	574	23.7		
446	91	4.35		
447	1974	112.65	6	0.2
461	5	3.65		
472	35	2.9	5	0.045
474	40	3.15	4	0.04
475	136	12.3		
479	12	0.58		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>24970</b>	<b>1118.45</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>12.237</b>

Table 12. Total quantities of 'non-diagnostic' flint from Ring Ditch **118** by context

Cut	Context	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Knife	Piercer	Burin	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Notched flake	Denticulate	Edge trimmed flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Retouched tool	Irregular core	Single platformed	Multiple platform	Narrow flake core	Opposed platforms	Core fragment	Retouched core	Minimal worked core	Core on flake	Utilised/modified chunk	
19	20	53		2	5	2	8																			3				1	74
	21	22		4			1																								27
118	119	8					1											1			1		1			2					14
	121	92		3		2							1			1															99
	122	7																								1					8
127	128	90				1	2			1			2								2					3			1		102
	130	47		1	1										1											1					51
	131	7																													7
153	154	232		20	3	10	54						3					1			1					1			3		328
	156						2																								2
	157	19		1		2																						2			24
170	171	16		2																							1				19
	172	149		1	2	1						1	1	2					1						1						165
	173	35																			1				1	2					39
	174	8				1																				1					10
	176	5											2								1							1			9
181	182	124		2		3							3			1										2					135
	183	36		8		5							1													1					51
	184	92		4			1																			1					98



Cut	Context	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Knife	Piercer	Burin	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Notched flake	Denticulate	Edge trimmed flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Retouched tool	Irregular core	Single platformed	Multiple platform	Narrow flake core	Opposed platforms	Core fragment	Retouched core	Minimal worked core	Core on flake	Utilised/modified chunk	
	185	30		1		1																									32
187	188	13			1		1														1		1								17
	189	62		2	1		1																			3					69
	190	89		1		2	1					1	4																		98
	191	40																													40
196	197	38			2								1																		41
	198	57		2	1													1											2		63
	282	5		1									1								4	1	4								16
	283	168		3	4	2					2																	2			181
	284	52			1	2												1			1										57
	285	24																					1								25
201	203	139		3	1	1							3																		147
	204	24											1								1										26
	205	53			1								2																		56
218	219	100		5	1	1							2			2															111
	220	48		2																		1	1								52
	221	314		3	10		1		1		1		5	1	1	1							1			6					345
	222	68	2	2	9		1																				1				83
	437	3																													3

Cut	Context	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Knife	Piercer	Burin	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Notched flake	Denticulate	Edge trimmed flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Retouched tool	Irregular core	Single platformed	Multiple platform	Narrow flake core	Opposed platforms	Core fragment	Retouched core	Minimal worked core	Core on flake	Utilised/modified chunk	
235	237	35		2	5																	1									43
	238	18		1									1																		20
	239	12		2									1												1						16
	479			1																1											2
242	244	27																				5							1		33
247	248	139			3	2					1		1								3					1					150
	249	258				1															1					2					262
	250	36				1							2																		39
	397	4																													4
286	288	2																				1	1								4
	291	188		2		1			1	1		1				2												4	1		201
	335	37		1		2							1								1		1						1		44
	336	174		5	1	1							2								1		3			1					188
362	363	31			2					1			3		1											2					40
	364	78																			2										80
	366	122	1		1		1	1																		3					129
	367	36				1																									37
371	373	10				1																				1					12
	374	7					2														5		5								19

Cut	Context	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Knife	Piercer	Burin	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Notched flake	Denticulate	Edge trimmed flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Retouched tool	Irregular core	Single platformed	Multiple platform	Narrow flake core	Opposed platforms	Core fragment	Retouched core	Minimal worked core	Core on flake	Utilised/modified chunk	
	376	378		3	5						1		3		1						1			1		4					397
387	393	181				4							1		1						1										188
	396	120		1				1			2		2												3						129
398	400	1	1																		2	2	2		1					9	
	401	221	4	7		7	1		1							1					1		1		3					247	
	402	27		4		1							3									2	2							39	
	403	325	2	8	5	1	6						3												7				1	358	
408	409	2																												2	
	410	11				1																1	1			1			1	16	
	411	54		1									1								4	10					1			71	
	412	222	1	10	1	2	1						3										1		5			4	2	252	
	414	110		6	2								2	1								2	3					1		127	
438	441	319	1	16		1	2										1											1		341	
	442	96										1									1	2			2					102	
444	445	97		7	2		2						1	1	1															111	
	446	9		1											1						6		2							19	
	447	177		3		1		1				1	3			1										2				189	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5933</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6644</b>

Table 13. Catalogue of 'diagnostic' worked flint from Ring Ditch **118** by context.

## B.4 Stone

*By Simon Timberlake*

### *Introduction and methodology*

B.4.1 Some 1370 g (8 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered from four different contexts (see Table 18). Most of the stone (1222g) came from fill 403, barrow ring ditch slot **398**.

B.4.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

### *Description of burnt stone*

B.4.3 Some 148g of this burnt stone consisted of strongly burnt and cracked/broken glacial erratic cobble(s) composed of sandstone, whilst the remaining 1222g of this (all from context 403, ring ditch slot **398**) consisted of lightly burnt and largely un-cracked cobbles, likewise glacial in origin, and probably also selected. All of this material would have been prehistoric, and probably Bronze Age in origin, even though the two crackled cobble fragments from context 425 appear to be re-deposited within an undated pit (**424**).

B.4.4 Most typically such burnt stone consists of burnt, cracked and sooted sub-rounded to sub-angular glacial erratic cobbles between 20-100 mm diameter, with most heat-broken fragments averaging around 40-60mm in size. In some cases there is good evidence for the immersion of the hot stone in water, although this could be seen within some examples, in the form of *in situ*. cracking, granulation and bleaching. The latter would tend to support its prehistoric use(s) in food preparation and bathing (Barfield & Hodder 1987).

### *Catalogue*

Context	Cut	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Comments	Period
171	<b>170</b>	1	20	45x40x8	sandstone	strongly burnt flake	Prehistoric
403	<b>398</b>	3	600,367, 255	120x70x45, 80x70x55, 100x60x52	white quartzite, chert, carstone(LGS)	mildly burnt + uncracked erratic cobbles	Prehistoric
425	<b>424</b>	3	114	60x40x32	sandstone + BF	x2 refit frags of burnt sstn erratic cobble	Prehistoric (residual?)
442	<b>438</b>	1	14	40x25x15	sandstone	strongly burnt flake	Prehistoric

Table 14: Stone by context

## B.5 Prehistoric pottery

*By Carlotta Marchetto*

### Introduction

- B.5.1 The excavation yielded a total of 51 sherds (4133g) of prehistoric pottery, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 81g. The pottery was recovered from 32 contexts relating to 25 cut features/labelled interventions across 14 ring ditches (slots in the barrow ditch), one ditch, seven pits, three cremations and one layer (Table 15). The pottery ranged in date from the Early Bronze Age through to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, though the bulk of the assemblage is of Middle Bronze Age origin (20 sherds, 4001g, c.1600-1150 BC, Table 16).
- B.5.2 The pottery is in a moderate/poor condition, highly fragmented, friable, and contains few diagnostic feature sherds. Most of sherds are small and abraded, with the mean sherd weight significantly raised by the presence of large portions of three cremation vessels. Dating is therefore largely based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with material from larger published assemblages from the region.
- B.5.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the pottery, with a discussion of its date and deposition.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Phase
123	n/a	layer-mound	n/a	1	7	MBA	n/a
128	<b>127</b>	ring ditch	118	1	2	LBA/EIA	1
130	<b>127</b>	ring ditch	118	1	9	EBA	1
130	<b>127</b>	ring ditch	118	1	1	LBA/EIA	1
137	<b>132</b>	cremation	126	1	3384	MBA	2
139	<b>132</b>	cremation	126	5	41	MBA	2
142	<b>126</b>	cremation	126	1	283	MBA	2
148	<b>147</b>	pit	140	1	1	LBA/EIA	3
154	<b>153</b>	ring ditch	118	1	9	LBA/EIA	1
164	<b>161</b>	cremation	126	1	237	MBA	2
171	<b>170</b>	ring ditch	118	1	7	LBA/EIA	1
172	<b>170</b>	ring ditch	118	1	4	LBA/EIA	1
191	<b>187</b>	ring ditch	118	3	16	LBA/EIA	1
197	<b>196</b>	ring ditch	118	2	2	LBA/EIA	1
215	<b>214</b>	pit	140	2	13	LBA/EIA	3
219	<b>218</b>	ring ditch	118	1	10	MBA	1
222	<b>218</b>	ring ditch	118	1	4	LBA/EIA	1
239	<b>235</b>	ring ditch	118	1	2	LBA/EIA	1
249	<b>247</b>	ring ditch	118	1	10	MBA	1
250	<b>247</b>	ring ditch	118	1	4	MBA	1
288	<b>286</b>	ring ditch	118	1	2	LBA/EIA	1
330	<b>329</b>	pit	329	3	2	MBA	2
333	<b>321</b>	pit	329	1	2	LBA/EIA	2
344	<b>343</b>	pit	329	1	6	Prehistoric	2
346	<b>345</b>	pit	329	2	12	MBA	2
366	<b>362</b>	ring ditch	118	1	3	EBA	1
366	<b>362</b>	ring ditch	118	1	5	LBA/EIA	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Phase
367	362	ring ditch	118	1	7	LBA/EIA	1
376	371	ring ditch	118	1	2	LBA/EIA	1
376	371	ring ditch	118	2	8	MBA	1
403	398	ring ditch	118	1	7	Prehistoric	1
442	438	ring ditch	118	2	5	LBA/EIA	1
442	438	ring ditch	118	3	7	Prehistoric	1
445	444	ring ditch	118	1	12	LBA/EIA	1
460	459	ditch	229	1	3	MBA	4
470	468	pit	n/a	1	4	LBA/EIA	n/a
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	51	4133	-	-

Table 15. Quantification of later prehistoric pottery.

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Early Bronze Age	2	12	0.3
Middle Bronze Age	20	4001	96.8
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	24	100	2.4
Prehistoric	5	20	0.5
<i>TOTAL</i>	51	4133	100

Table 16. Quantification of pottery by period

## Methodology

- B.5.4 The pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the material, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology, evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Grooved Ware, Collared Urn etc.).
- B.5.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (45 sherds; 88%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (3 sherds; 6%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (3 sherds; 6%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

## Fabric series

### Flint fabrics

F1: Moderate to common fine to medium flint in a sandy clay matrix

F2: Rare medium flint

F3: Rare fine flint in a micaceous sandy clay matrix

F4: Rare coarse flint (>5mm) in a sandy clay matrix

*Grog fabrics*

G1: Moderate fine grog in a slightly sandy clay matrix

G2: Rare coarse grog in a sandy clay matrix

*Grog and Flint fabric*

GF1: Moderate coarse grog and rare coarse flint in a micaceous sandy clay matrix

*Shell Fabrics*

SH1: Moderate fine shell in a sandy clay matrix

SH2: Moderate medium and coarse shell (>6mm) in a slightly sandy clay matrix

*Sandy fabric*

SA1: Moderate quartz sand

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	12/300	7.2	2/16	15.3	1	-
F2	Flint	9/39	0.9	1/7	17.9	-	-
F3	Flint	7/16	0.4	2/8	50	2	1
F4	Flint	1/3	<0.1	-	-	-	-
G1	Grog	2/12	0.3	-	-	-	-
G2	Grog	3/7	0.2	-	-	1	-
GF1	Grog and Flint	7/3435	83	-	-	1	-
SH1	Shell	4/27	0.7	-	-	-	-
SH2	Shell	4/285	6.9	-	-	1	-
SA1	Sand	2/9	0.2	-	-	1	-
<i>Total</i>	-	<i>51/4133</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>5/31</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>

Table 17. Quantification of pottery by fabrics. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (three rims, four bases)

**Early Bronze Age, c. 2200-1600 BC**

B.5.6 Two plain body sherds (12g) in grog fabric are dated to the Early Bronze Age. Both came from deposits within the fill of the barrow ring ditch **118** (deposits 130 and 366). Although none can be confidently assigned to a particular ceramic tradition, the sherds are made in a fabric typical of the Early Bronze Age in south Cambridgeshire. The pottery derived from Phase 1 features.

**Middle Bronze Age, c. 1600-1150 BC**

B.5.7 Pottery assigned to the Middle Bronze Age comprises 20 sherds (4001g) with a MSW of 200g. The assemblage was recovered from 12 contexts relating to three cremations

(eight sherds, 3945g), two pits (five sherds, 14g), three slots from the barrow ring ditch (5 sherds, 32g), a ditch (one sherd, 3g) and one layer (one sherd, 7g). Diagnostic sherds are rare in the assemblage, and with the exception of the cremation vessels, the material is highly fragmented with many sherds being crumblike size.

- B.5.8 Five sherds (32g) derived from Phase 1 features, all from the barrow ring ditch. It is possible the barrow was in use for a very long time. The majority of the pottery (13 sherds, 3959g) derived from Phase 2 features, the three cremations and two pits, that belong to pit group **329**. One ditch in Phase 4 yielded one sherd of pottery (3g) that can be considered residual. One sherd (7g) derived from an unphased feature.

#### *Assemblage characteristics*

- B.5.9 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in a grog and flint tempered fabric, which account for 86% of the pottery by weight (Table 17). Shelly wares account for 7% of the pottery same as flint tempered fabrics. This is typical of Middle Bronze Age assemblage from large parts of Cambridgeshire, particularly the fenland (Brudenell 2018, Percival 2019).

#### *Cremation vessels*

- B.5.10 The cremation vessels were found with the three bases and a small portion of the walls, but they were fragmented during the excavation (129 sherds). The pottery from the three urns (3945g) represents 98% of the period assemblage by weight. The best preserved vessel is SF14 from cremation **132** (Fig. 12). The vessel is a bucket-shaped urn in grog and flint fabric and is decorated with a horizontal applied cordon, which is embellished with fingertip impressions. This decoration is typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition, particularly in south Cambridgeshire and Essex. It has parallels among vessels of Ardleigh style (Brown 1995, Gilmour 2020). Some sherds present traces of residues in the internal walls. The other two vessels, SF15 and SF 16, cremations **126** and **161** are more abraded and fragmentary.

#### *Pottery from other features*

- B.5.11 The other features yielding Middle Bronze Age pottery all contained between one and three sherds (weights ranging from 1-12g). Most contained just one or two fragments that could have been incidentally incorporated into fills. The only diagnostic sherd is a burnished rim with a pre-firing hole from the barrow ring ditch, but the rim shape is not visible because the sherd is very abraded.

#### *Key groups*

- B.5.12 The majority of the Middle Bronze Age pottery derived from the cremation group 126. This group yielded an assemblage of eight sherds (3945g) and can be considered the only key group.

#### ***Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, c. 1150-350 BC***

- B.5.13 Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age comprise 24 sherds (100g) with a MSW of 4.2g. This material was recovered from 16 features: four pits and 12 slots in



the barrow ring ditch. A total of 19 sherds (80g) derive from Phase 1 contexts (79% of the pottery by count). One sherd (2g) derives from Phase 2 features. A total of three sherds (14g) derive from Phase 3 features. One sherd (4g) derived from unphased feature. With the exception of the pottery from pit **321**, the majority of the LBA/EIA pottery can be considered residual or intrusive.

### *Assemblage characteristics*

- B.5.14 A fairly diverse range of fabrics are present in the LBA/EIA assemblage, with inclusions of flint, shell and sand recorded in varying combinations. As is common with PDR ceramics from the eastern region (Brudenell 2012), however, calcined flint was the preferred additive; crushed to varying grades and mixed in different quantities depending largely upon vessel size and quality of ware. By weight, the majority of the pottery (89%) had burnt flint inclusions (fabrics F1-F3); dominant amongst which is coarseware fabric F2. In general, these flint fabrics are hard and abrasive. Shelly wares (fabric SH1) constitute 9% of the assemblage, and sandy ware the remaining 1%.
- B.5.15 Based on the total number of different rims and bases recorded, the assemblage is estimated to contain fragments of a minimum of two different vessels. This includes one internally beveled rim and one flat base. No partial or complete vessel profiles could be reconstructed from the LBA/EIA pottery. In total there are three burnished sherds (23g), representing 12% of the assemblage by sherd count or 23% by weight. These frequencies are normal for Late Bronze Age groups in Cambridgeshire (Brudenell 2018). Decoration is present on four sherds (16g). A range of applications and techniques typical of the LBA/EIA are evident, with incised lines, grooving, vertical scoring fingertip impressions.
- B.5.16 The LBA/EIA feature assemblages are small and contain less than 100g of pottery (sherd counts ranging from one to three sherds; 1-16g). The pottery can be considered residual in earlier features, as the barrow ring ditch.

### *General prehistoric pottery*

- B.5.17 A total of five sherds (20g) are too small and fragmentary to be assigned to a particular prehistoric period or ceramic tradition. These sherds are in grog, shelly and sandy fabrics all of which are all heavily abraded. They derived from features in Phase 1 (the barrow ring ditch) and Phase 2 (pit **343**). From the fabric, this pottery is most likely to be Bronze Age in date.

### *Discussion*

- B.5.18 The pottery from the investigation constitutes a small assemblage which is highly fragmented and contains pottery dating from the Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The bulk of the assemblage comprises the MBA cremation vessels and the composition and condition of this group is in keeping with other similar assemblages in the region (e.g. Longworth *et al.* 1988, Edwards 2010, Gilmour 2021, Knight 2013) some of which are typically characterised by the partial and often abraded remains of cremation vessels. The Early Bronze Age assemblage is too small to be considered but confirms activities in this area during the 2nd millennium BC.

B.5.19 The Middle Bronze Age assemblage is small compared with other big MBA cemeteries in the region as Grimes Graves and Ardleigh (Longworth et al. 1988, Brown 1999), however it could add more information about the burial practise in East Anglia. The decorated cordon on the cremation vessel SF14 is common among Deverel-Rimbury assemblages and several vessels from Grimes Graves (e.g Longworth et al 1988 fig 25 and fig 26, p 81) have similar decoration (Gilmour 2021). The Middle Bronze Age assemblage from the other features is highly fragmented and sherds are mostly crumb-like in size, probably because the area near the barrow was mainly used for burials.

B.5.20 The recovery of a very small group of Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramics dating to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age add to a grow number of other larger assemblages from the region (Brudenell 2016). In this instance, the small size of the assemblage precludes close dating and suggests a very sporadic use of the area during the 1st millennium BC.

## B.6 Roman pottery

*By Kathryn Blackbourn*

### *Introduction*

B.6.1 A total of 18 sherds (weighing 393g) of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation, with a mean sherd weight of 22g. The majority of sherds were heavily abraded and small in size with one large sherd (weighing 306g) recovered from the fill of pit **489** forming 77.9% of the assemblage by weight. The pottery was recovered from ditches and layers and largely comprised locally made sandy grey ware jars. The assemblage is broadly dated to the 1st to 3rd century AD.

### *Methodology*

B.6.1 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016) and with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and also Tyers (1996). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

### *The pottery*

B.6.2 Pottery was recovered from four feature types, with ditches producing the majority of the assemblage by count (Table 18).

Feature type	No of Sherds	Weight (g)
Barrow Ring Ditch	4	322
Colluvium	2	7
Ditch	10	62
Layer	2	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>393</b>

Table 18: The Roman pottery by feature

B.6.3 Eight pottery fabric types were identified (Table 19). The assemblage comprises a large proportion of utilitarian locally made coarse ware jars, with only a few sherds from local larger industries at Verulamium and a single sherd of imported samian ware. The assemblage included a small number of hand made sherds.

Fabric	Forms	No of Sherds	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
GROG Grog tempered ware	Jar/bowl	1	13	3.31
SAM (SG) South Gaulish terra sigilata (Tyers 1996, 112)	Dish?	1	3	0.76
SGW Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl	6	36	9.16
SGW (Burn) Sandy grey ware with burnising	Dish?	1	12	3.05
SGW (grog) Sandy grey ware with grog temper	Jar	1	4	1.02
SGW (Q) Sandy grey ware with quartz inclusions	Jar	3	310	78.88
SOW Sandy oxidised ware	?	2	4	1.02
VWW Verulamium white ware (Tyers 1996, 200)	Jar	3	11	2.80
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 19: Pottery by fabric type

## Results

B.6.4 Only eleven contexts produced pottery dating to the Roman period. A small quantity of the sherds occurred intrusively within the fills of Early Bronze Age barrow ditch **118**. A single sherd (7g) of Verulamium white ware was also recovered from upper fill 176 of intervention **170**. A single sherd (2g) of sandy oxidised ware was recovered from fill 205 from intervention **201** and a single sherd (7g) of sandy grey ware jar or bowl from fill 336 from intervention **286**.

- B.6.5 The most notable sherd is a large rim sherd of a globular jar with a rolled out-turned square rim in a sandy grey ware fabric with quartz inclusions. This sherd dates to the Mid 2nd to Late 3rd century AD and formed 77.9% of the assemblage by weight and was recovered from fill 288 of Pit **489**.
- B.6.6 Ditch group **229** produced 6 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 34g and dating to the 1st and 2nd century AD. Five fabric groups were identified with locally produced sandy grey and sandy oxidised wares being present alongside a single sherd of South Gaulish samian ware dish (3g), two sherds of Verulamium white ware (4g) and a single sherd of hand made Grog tempered jar (13g).
- B.6.7 Colluvial layer 144 contained two heavily abraded sherds (7g) of sandy grey ware jars dating from the 1st to early 2nd century AD. Layer 123 also contained two heavily abraded sherds (2g) of sandy grey ware of a similar date.
- B.6.8 Four sherds (28g) of coarse sandy grey ware jars or bowls were recovered from Ditch group **350** and are thought to be residual.

### Conclusion

- B.6.9 The small and heavily abraded nature of this assemblage means very little can be said about the 18 sherds recovered from features across the site. Some of the pottery occurs intrusively and residually although ditch group **229** and pit **489** can most likely be securely dated to the Roman period. The pottery fabrics identified indicate that locally produced wares were most common with only one sherd of imported ware recorded.
- B.6.10 Although a Roman presence is evident, it is unlikely to represent the presence of domestic settlement at the site but may represent peripheral activity of the nearby known Roman villa to the south.

### Catalogue

Fill	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Spotdate	Context Date
123	-	-	Layer	Layer	SGW	U	?	1	1	C1-C2	C1-C2
123	-	-	Layer	Layer	SGW (Q)	U	?	1	1	C1-EC2	C1-C2
144	-	-	Layer	Colluvium	SGW (grog)	U	jar	1	4	C1-EC2	C1-EC2
144	-	-	Layer	Colluvium	SGW (Q)	U	jar	1	3	C1-EC2	C1-EC2
176	<b>170</b>	118	Fill	Barrow Ring Ditch	VWW	U	jar	1	7	AD 50-MC2	AD50-MC2
205	<b>201</b>	118	Fill	Barrow Ring Ditch	SOW	U	?	1	2	C1-C4	C1-C4
288	<b>489</b>		Fill	Pit	SGW (Q)	R	Jar	1	306	MC2-C3	MC2-C3
336	<b>286</b>	118	Fill	Barrow Ring Ditch	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	1	7	C1-C4	C1-C4
339	<b>338</b>	229	Fill	Ditch	VWW	U	jar	2	4	AD 50-MC2	C1-C2
351	<b>350</b>	350	Fill	Ditch	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	3	13	C1-C2	PM
379	<b>377</b>	229	Fill	Ditch	SAM (SG)	U	dish?	1	3	AD40-100	C1-C2

Fill	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Spotdate	Context Date
379	<b>377</b>	229	Fill	Ditch	SGW (Burn)	B	dish?	1	12	C2-C3	C1-C2
416	<b>415</b>	229	Fill	Ditch	Grog	U	jar/bowl	1	13	C1-EC2	C1-C2
416	<b>415</b>	229	Fill	Ditch	SOW	U	?	1	2	C1-C2	C1-C2
429	<b>428</b>	350	Fill	Ditch	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	1	15	C1-C3	PM

Table 20: Catalogue of Roman pottery

## B.7 Ceramic Building Material

*By Simon Timberlake*

### *Introduction*

B.7.1 Some 2.7 kg (14 pieces) of CBM, which included Roman and post-medieval tile and brick, was recovered from this site.

### *Methodology*

B.7.2 All the CBM was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcium carbonate.

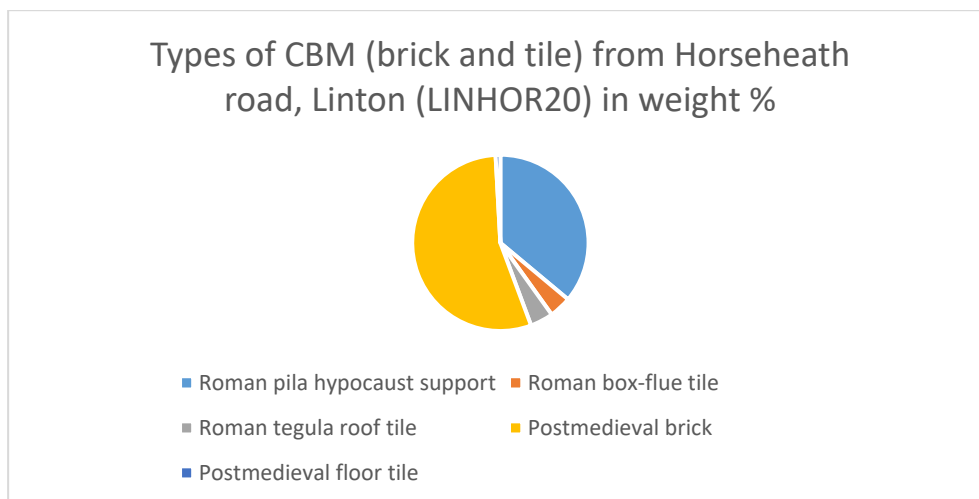
### *Catalogue and description of CBM*

B.7.3 Of the 2717g of CBM recorded, some 1203g (x7 pieces of brick and tile) could be identified as Roman in origin, most of this material being fragmented, and at least a little abraded. All of the remaining CBM was composed of fragmentary post-medieval (17th-18th century) brick. The latter pieces were probably of local manufacture, and handmade. The small number of post-medieval bricks and tile were recovered from the top of prehistoric features, and it is suggested therefore that they were intrusive.

B.7.4 The largest amount of Roman CBM (by weight) came from the silt fill (405) of a natural feature (**404** (981g; x1 tile)), with other collections of tile fragments from fill 429 (**428**, 82g of tegula) as well as from the overlying colluvium 160 (66g of box flue? tile) and the fill (423) of ditch **422** (56g of box flue tile or roof tile fragment). In all or some of these contexts the Roman brick and tile may likewise be residual and re-deposited. The occurrence of these from across the site does however confirm the likelihood of their being some Roman features within the area of excavation, and the probability also of Roman settlement nearby.

B.7.5 The degree of fragmentation of the Roman tile made exact identification of these types difficult, although a very provisional calculation suggests 981g of *pila* tile brick (in the form of one intentionally diagonally-broken half of a *laterculus besalis* (original dimension most probably 175+mm x 200mm x 40mm [8" x 6" x 1.5"])) used as a hypocaust support tile to hold a suspended floor (Brodribb 1987-8,34; Hefferan 2008) plus 110g of hypocaust box flue tile and 115g of *tegula* roof tile.

B.7.6 This small assemblage would seem to indicate the presence nearby of a moderately high status Roman building, possibly a bath house, villa or mansio farm. This is very unlikely to be on the subject site, but is probably present somewhere within the surrounding landscape.



B.7.7 Chart 3: Roman and post-medieval brick and tile

### Catalogue

Context	Cut	Nos. piece	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Period
160	-	1	55x50x14	66	same as [423] (2) a ?		probably part of undecorated box flue tile	Roman?
205	<b>201</b>	1	55x30x15	24	yellow porous brick		roof or floor tile	Postmed?
222	<b>218</b>	1	42x26x14	18			possibly small frag of tegula roof tile?	Roman?
396	<b>387</b>	3	30 + 25 + 10	18	sandy red with BF + grit	trace of sand coat	hand-made brick	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
401	<b>398</b>	2	115x105x55 + 70x60x55	1064 + 208	sandy red with BF + grit	has sand coating on faces	hand-made brick	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
405*	<b>404</b>	1	175x130x40	981	dark sandy red with chalk, BF, VT minor grit + grog	slightly porous with red faces	<i>pila</i> brick tile var. <i>laterculus besalis</i>	Roman
423 (1)	<b>422</b>	1	70x60x55	200	sandy red with BF + grit	sand coating on faces	hand-made brick	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
423 (2)	<b>422</b>	2	50x50x11 + 15 (thick)	41 + 15	(a)sandy flint grit (b)with red grog		both possibly part of hypocaust box flue or roof tile?	Roman?
429	<b>428</b>	2	60x60x30 + 40x40x10	55 + 27	sandy red with grit	one sand-coat surface	probably frags of tegula roof tile?	Roman?

Table 21: Catalogue of CBM

## B.8 Worked bone

*By Ian Riddler*

### *Introduction*

B.8.1 A single bone awl (SF 33) was recovered from fill 191 of ring ditch **187**.

### *Results and conclusion*

- B.8.2 An incomplete bone awl lacks one of its condyles and a part of the posterior surface. The object tapers from the distal end of the bone to a sharp point, the tip of which is now missing. It survives in slightly abraded condition but some polish is still visible on the surface.
- B.8.3 This type of awl is defined by the use of caprine-sized metapodia in their manufacture, usually retaining the fused condyles at the distal end of the bone, although in a few cases the bone is unfused and there are no condyles present. The entire distal end was utilised as the handle, with the midshaft tapered to a point, usually across the anterior face of the bone. They were defined as type A within the assemblage of pointed bone implements from Tinney's Lane, Sherborne, where four examples were found, and they form one of the most distinctive types of awl of the late prehistoric period, which can be seen within numerous assemblages (particularly from south-western England) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date (Riddler 2013, 58). One of the largest assemblages comes from Eldon's Seat in Dorset, utilising bone fused and unfused bones, with the point invariably cut from the anterior side of the bone (Cunliffe and Phillipson 1968, pl V). The range of sizes of the type can be seen across four examples from Runnymede Bridge that extend from 61mm to 96mm (Longley 1980, fig 14.47-51; Needham and Spence 1996, 189). This example lies towards the shorter end of that range. The tips of the awls are usually of circular or oval section and they have often fractured away, which confirms their interpretation as awls (Britnell 2000, 187-8; Riddler 2013, 58). With one variant form the point was constructed from the medial or lateral side of the bone, as seen with examples from Billingborough, Brean Down and Cadbury (Bacon 2001, fig 39.35; Bell 1990, fig 113.48-9; Britnell 2000, fig 95.9).
- B.8.4 There are a few examples of the object type from Cambridgeshire, including a complete awl, 80mm in length, from Stonea and several awls from Harston Mill, one of which has been cut from a metatarsal of a roe deer (Greep 1996, fig 197.57; Crummy 2016, 59, 64, fig 3.26.2 and 13).

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental Samples

*By Martha Craven*

#### **Introduction**

C.1.1 A total of seventy-two bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area. These samples include both bulk samples and specialist samples. The samples were taken from a variety of features that date from the Early Bronze Age to the Anglo-Saxon period. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains and other environmental indicators such as molluscs are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value for further specialist study.

#### **Methodology**

C.1.2 Each sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.1.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 25-29.

C.1.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

#### **Quantification**

C.1.6 For the purposes of this assessment, items such as cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

C.1.7 # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.1.8 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

C.1.9 + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, +++++ = super abundant

C.1.10 Where recorded, diversity of mollusc species has been indicated by the number of species recognised.



## Results

C.1.11 The botanical material from this site is scarce and consists of carbonised (charred) remains only.

C.1.12 The results are discussed below by phase.

### *Phases 1 and 2: Early Bronze Age and Middle to Late Bronze Age*

C.1.13 A small number of samples from these phases contained single carbonised cereal grains. These cereal grains consist of wheat grains and grains that were too poorly preserved to be identified. The majority of samples are either devoid of or contain small quantities of charcoal; with the exception of Sample 121, fill 180 of cremation **169**, which contains 22 millilitres and Sample 122, fill 179 of posthole **168**, which also contains 22 millilitres. Samples from slots taken from barrow ring-ditch **118** contain occasional charcoal flecks, frequent molluscs and small quantities of pottery and flint debitage. A single carbonised wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) was recovered from Sample 140, fill 344 of pit **343**. A single carbonised barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain was recovered from Sample 154, fill 470 of pit **468**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
104	116	<b>107</b>	Inhumation Cut	6	25	0	++	3	0	#	0	0	##	0	0
105	116	<b>107</b>	Inhumation Cut	8	5	0	++	<1	0	0	0	###	0	0	0
106	116	<b>107</b>	Inhumation Cut	8	20	0	+	6	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
107	116	<b>107</b>	Inhumation Cut	1	1	0	+	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
108	116	<b>107</b>	Inhumation Cut	8	30	#	+	3	0	0	0	##	0	0	0
109	125	<b>124</b>	Pit	17	15	0	+	<1	0	#	0	0	#	0	0
110	130	<b>127</b>	Ring-ditch	17	50	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	###	0
111	128	<b>127</b>	Ring-ditch	19	50	0	++	<1	0	0	#	0	0	#	0
113	137	<b>132</b>	Cremation Cut	8	25	0	+	1	#	#	#	#	#	##	0
114	143	<b>126</b>	Cremation Cut	2	10	0	++	6	##	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	142	<b>126</b>	Cremation Cut	4	10	0	++	4	##	0	0	###	0	0	0
116	139	<b>132</b>	Cremation Cut	16	20	#	+	<1	#	0	0	##	0	0	0
117	164	<b>161</b>	Cremation Cut	2	10	0	++	<1	#	0	0	#	0	0	0
118	166	<b>161</b>	Cremation Cut	4	5	0	+	0	#	0	0	###	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
120	171	170	Ring-ditch	16	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	180	169	Cremation Cut	32	10	0	++ +	22	#	0	#	###	0	#	0
122	179	168	Posthole	6	40	0	++	22	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
123	188	187	Ring-ditch	16	5	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	189	187	Ring-ditch	16	15	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	190	187	Ring-ditch	16	50	0	++ ++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	190	187	Ring-ditch	16	30	#	++ +	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
127	191	187	Ring-ditch	16	10	0	++ ++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	195	194	Posthole	2	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	197	196	Ring-ditch	16	10	0	++ ++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
132	236	235	Ring-ditch	16	20	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	243	242	Ring-ditch	16	15	#	++ +	<1	#	0	#	0	0	0	0
134	330	329	Pit	17	50	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
135	333	331	Pit	6	5	0	++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
136	282	196	Ring-ditch	16	40	0	++ +	4	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
138	261	260	Posthole	6	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	279	278	Posthole	4	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	344	343	Pit	8	1	#	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	353	352	Ditch	16	5	0	++ +	5	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
154	470	468	Pit	16	5	#	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
157	372	371	Ditch	12	5	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	202	201	Ring-ditch	16	5	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	122	118	Ring-ditch	12	5	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	##	0	#
160	119	118	Ring-ditch	12	1	0	++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
162	250	247	Ring-ditch	2	5	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
165	250	247	Ring-ditch	2	1	0	++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	182	181	Ring-ditch	2	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
169	182	181	Ring-ditch	2	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	414	408	Ring-ditch	2	1	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
173	414	<b>408</b>	Ring-ditch	2	1	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0

Table 22: Phase 1 and 2 Bulk Samples

*Phase 3: Roman*

C.1.14 The samples from this phase are either devoid of or contain only small quantities of charcoal. Sample 142, fill 378 of ditch **377**, contains a single carbonised wheat grain.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
131	230	<b>229</b>	Ditch	16	50	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	339	<b>338</b>	Ditch	16	10	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	378	<b>377</b>	Ditch	16	5	#	++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	288	<b>489</b>	Pit	16	40	#	+++	1	#	#	0	0	##	##	0
144	418	<b>417</b>	Ditch	16	5	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	431	<b>430</b>	Ditch	16	1	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23: Phase 3 bulk samples

*Phase 4: Anglo-Saxon*

C.1.15 Plant remains from this phase are similarly scarce in comparison to other phases. The samples are either barren or contain negligible quantities of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
100	112	<b>108</b>	Inhumation Cut	2	10	0	++	<1	0	0	0	##	0	0	0
101	112	<b>108</b>	Inhumation Cut	1	5	0	+	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
102	112	<b>108</b>	Inhumation Cut	2	5	0	+	<1	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
103	114	<b>113</b>	Posthole	4	<1	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	112	<b>108</b>	Inhumation Cut	8	5	0	++	1	0	#	0	0	#	#	0

Table 24: Phase 4 bulk samples

### Natural and unphased features

C.1.16 The unphased sample contains only negligible quantities of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
153	458	458	Layer	8	<1	0	+	<1	0	0	#	0	0	0	0

Table 25: Unphased bulk samples

### Discussion

C.1.17 The small quantity of carbonised plant remains recovered from these samples are not indicative of deliberate deposition and instead are likely to represent a background scatter of refuse from the surrounding area. The moderate quantities of charcoal recovered from posthole **168** is likely to be the result of waste disposal from a nearby fire.

## C.2 Molluscs

By Matthew Law

### Introduction and Methodology

- C.2.1 Unsorted flots and residues from seven samples from the fills of an Early Bronze Age barrow ring ditch were presented for analysis. The samples had originally been two litre samples, taken in vertical sequences through the fills.
- C.2.2 Snail shells were extracted and identified under a low power binocular microscope with use of a reference collection. Ecological information is derived from Evans (1972), Kerney and Cameron (1979), and Kerney (1999). Nomenclature follows Anderson and Rowson (2020).

### Results and Discussion

C.2.3 Results of the analysis are presented in Table 26. The subterranean snail *Cecilioides acicula*, which is consistently present in the samples, is not recorded here as it is likely to be a recent intrusion in all samples.

Context	128		250		250		185		185		414		414	
Sample	111		162		165		166		169		170		173	
	Flot	Res	Flot	Res	Flot	Res	Flot	Res	Flot	Res	Flot	Res	Flot	Res
<b>Shaded places</b>														
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>														
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>											1			

Discus rotundatus	1		2											
<b>Intermediate/Catholic</b>														
Cochlicopa cf. lubrica	15		2		1	1	4	1	9	4		1	2	
Cochlicopa cf. lubricella	5								1	1				
Punctum pygmaeum	2													
Trochulus hispidus	3	12					1			5				
<b>Open Environments</b>														
Helicella itala	16		2	7		1		12	1	12		1	1	2
Pupilla muscorum	88		55	5	12	27	72	3	109	14	6	3	35	1
Truncatellina cyllindrica			3		1				3	1			1	
Vallonia costata	3			1	1	6			4	15	2		1	3
Vallonia cf. excentrica	67		9	9		13	3	7	8	29	1	3	4	2

Table 26. Snails present within samples

- C.2.4 The samples are overwhelmingly dominated by snails of open environments, and especially *Pupilla muscorum*. This is a species that is found in a range of grassland environments, often associated with close grazing and with bare earth. Generally, the next most dominant species is *Vallonia cf. excentrica*, which is characteristic of grassland. Along with *Vallonia costata*, *Helicella itala* and *Truncatellina cyllindrica*, this group of snails suggest that the ditch was relatively dry, perhaps with some bare earth, set within a broader environment of grassland. *T. cyllindrica* is a relatively scarce species that is found only in dry exposed places.
- C.2.5 The presence of very low numbers of shade-demanding and intermediate snails may suggest the presence of taller, perhaps tussocky, vegetation within the ditch.
- C.2.6 In general, the dominance of *Pupilla* and relatively low numbers of other species (both in terms of diversity and actual numbers of shells) is likely to suggest that this was a somewhat unstable environment.

### Conclusions

- C.2.7 The snail assemblage is relatively low-diversity and is dominated by open ground species, especially *Pupilla muscorum*. The dominance of this species and the presence of the stenotopic snail *Truncatellina cyllindrica* strongly suggests that the ring ditch fills accumulated in a dry environment perhaps with patches of bare earth. The presence of tussocky vegetation is implied by the presence of low numbers of more shade-demanding and intermediate taxa, however.

## C.3 Pollen

*By Mairead Rutherford*

### Introduction

C.3.1 Eleven sub-samples from an Early Bronze Age barrow ring ditch, from Horseheath Road, Linton, were submitted by OAE, for pollen assessment. The lithologies of the samples comprise fine sands or silty clays, with fragments of chalk and/or coarse sand. A further four sub-samples were deemed unsuitable for pollen preservation due to the minerogenic nature of the lithologies.

### Methodology

C.3.2 Pollen processing was undertaken by the Geosciences Lab at Aberdeen University, and followed standard procedures (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCL, NaOH, sieving, HF and Erdtman’s acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles >170microns, silicates and cellulose, respectively. The samples were then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of x400 by ten equally spaced traverses across a slide or until at least 100 pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989) and a small, modern reference collection. Identification of non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) follows van Geel (1978). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted, and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis.

### Results

#### Lithology and pollen sub-sampling

C.3.3 The deposits within the ditches and sampling details are outlined in the table below.

Feature	Sample Number	Context Number	Lithology
Ring Ditch <b>170</b>	146	171	Medium brown, slightly sandy silty clay
	146	172	Medium brown, slightly sandy silty clay
Ring Ditch <b>196</b>	147	197	Medium brown, slightly sandy silty clay
Ring Ditch <b>286</b>	148	287	Medium brown, slightly sandy silty clay
Ring Ditch <b>444</b>	150	446	Brown silty clay
	151	455	Pale brown silty clay
	152	454	Medium brown /orange silty clay
Ring Ditch <b>181</b>	155	182	Very fine light brown silty sand
	155	183	Very fine light brown silty sand
	155	184	Very fine light brown silty sand
	155	185	Very fine light brown silty sand

Table 27: Details of pollen sub-sampling

## Pollen Assessment

C.3.4 Unfortunately, none of the sub-samples contained viable pollen assemblages. A single pollen grain of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae) was recorded from sub-sample 146 (172); these pollen grains may represent plants from a wide variety of environments, including (but not diagnostic of) arable and waste ground, for example plants such as fat-hen, good-king-henry and many-seeded goosefoot. Similarly, a single grain of pollen of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae, a large group comprising for example, plants such as mustards, shepherd's purses and winter-cresses) was present in the sub-sample at 148 (287), along with a few non-diagnostic fungal spores and one fungal spore of *Glomus* (HdV-207), which may be associated with disturbed / eroded soils (van Geel 1978).

## C.4 Human Skeletal remains

By Zoe Uí Choileáin

### Introduction

C.4.1 Two inhumations and four deposits of cremated bone were discovered within barrow **118**. Central inhumation **107** has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age (Table 28). The four cremation burials were dated to the Middle Bronze Age both by the presence of funerary urns and by radiocarbon dating of deposits 139 and 180. Inhumation **108** contained two small knives of Anglo-Saxon date and has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period.

SUERC lab code	Cut	Context	Element	Date 95% prob cal	Period	Radiocarbon age BP
SUERC-96990 GU56941	<b>132</b>	139	Crem bone	1406-1231calBC	MBA	3056 ± 24
SUERC-96985 GU56939	<b>108</b>	111	Tibia	430-561calAD	EAS	1568 ± 24
SUERC-96989 GU56940	<b>107</b>	115	Fibula	2111-1892calBC	EBA	3615 ± 25
SUERC-96991 GU56942	<b>169</b>	180	Crem bone	1600-1438calBC	MBA	3243 ± 24

Table 28: Radiocarbon dates retrieved from Human Skeletal Remains

### Provenance of the material and nature of the deposits

- C.4.2 Grave **107**, filled by skeleton 115, represents the central burial in Barrow **118**.
- C.4.3 Grave **108**, the presumed Anglo-Saxon burial, was located at the southern part of the barrow and contained skeleton 111.
- C.4.4 Of the four cremation burials, three (**126**, **132** and **161**), were urned and grouped on the north-east side of the barrow. Single unurned burial **169** was located on the south-west side. There was a high percentage of charcoal in all deposits.

### Methodology

- C.4.5 Excavation, processing and analysis of the skeletons was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004).
- C.4.6 The surface condition of the cortical bone was scored using the McKinley grading system where 0 equals clearly visible surface morphology and 5 equals heavy erosion where all surface morphology is masked (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 16, fig. 6).
- C.4.7 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm, the extraneous material was removed and the total bone weight recorded.
- C.4.8 Estimation of age and sex was based on diagnostic traits in the skull and pelvis following guidelines in Buiksta and Ubelaker (1994) and observations on tooth wear (Miles 1963 and Brothwell 1981).
- C.4.9 Age estimations of juveniles were made based on fusion of the bone and development of teeth (Schleur and Black 2009).
- C.4.10 Estimation of height for adults was made using the regression formula and standard error in Trotter (1970).

### *Preservation of the material*

- C.4.11 The preservation of both skeletons within graves **107** and **108** was high. Both were over 70% complete and fragmentation was low. The condition of the cortical bone was best comparable with Grade 1 on McKinley’s scale of 0-5 (McKinley, 2004).
- C.4.12 The cremation pits are shallow ranging from 0.12 to 0.28m in depth and have been truncated to an unknown degree (bar **132** which was not truncated). Therefore, in most cases the bone present does not represent the quantity of bone originally deposited. The fragment size of the bone seen in pit **132** is significantly larger than the other three cremations. Fragmentation of bone in the remaining three pits is high and there are few identifiable fragments.

### *Results*

- C.4.13 Results for inhumation burials **107** and **108** are laid out in Table 29.

Cut	Skeleton	Period	Age	Sex	Comments
<b>107</b>	115	Bronze Age	18-25	F?	Central Burial
<b>108</b>	111	Anglo-Saxon	Sub-Adult	-	Grave goods of two small knives

Table 29: A summary of the inhumations

- C.4.14 Skeleton 115, in grave **107**, represents a young adult (possible) female. Dental analysis and observations of the auricular surface and pubic symphysis place the individual between 18-25 years old (Brothwell 1981, Miles 1963). Almost all dentition is present. The level of calculus observed on the teeth could be graded as slight based on the guidelines laid out by Brothwell (1981). There are no dental pathologies present. Two lower thoracic vertebrae show the beginnings of schmorls nodes which is a common spinal condition taking the form of small kidney shaped indents on the superior face



of the vertebrae body. This is one of the most common spinal pathologies observed on human vertebra and is primarily the result of load bearing. The left femur measures 450mm in length indicating an estimated height of 165.25cm with an error margin of 3.72cm (Trotter 1970).

Right								Left								
Tooth	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maxillary	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X
Mandibular	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Table 30: A dental catalogue of Sk. 115. P= tooth present. X = tooth lost post-mortem

C.4.15 Skeleton 111, in grave **108**, represents a sub-adult between 15-18yrs old based on the level of fusion of the long bones. This individual was buried with two small knives.

Right								Left								
Tooth	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maxillary	E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E
Mandibular	E	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E

Table 31: A dental catalogue of Sk. 111. P= tooth present. E = tooth erupting

C.4.16 Cremation burial **132** contained large fragments of bone identifiable to skeletal element. The weight of this deposit is also substantially larger at 1645g. McKinley (1997, 142) notes that in the Bronze Age, the entire cremated body was rarely collected from the pyre and that the weight of bone in this urned burial is more in keeping with a 'primary' burial. Unfortunately, as burial **132** also represents the only untruncated cremation pit it is not possible to make true comparisons as regards to weight of bone recovered.

C.4.17 Pit **126** also represents an urned burial, however the deposit of cremated bone is considerably smaller and more fragmented. A juvenile molar was identified using comparison with confirmed cremated human remains held at Oxford Archaeology East.

C.4.18 Pits **161** and **169** both contained very low weights of bone. Again, the bone within these deposits was highly fragmented and little bone identifiable to skeletal element was recorded. Human phalanges were observed in the 2-5mm fraction residues of samples from both features (samples 117 and 121).

Cut	Fill	Sample	Type	Depth (m)	10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm	Weight (g)	Colour	Largest fragment size mm
<b>126</b>	142	115	Urned (SF15)	0.12	48	62	35	145	grey-blue -white.	35
	143	114			-	-	1	-1	-	-
<b>132</b>	139	116	Urned (SF 14)	0.28	1215	385	45	1645	white	80
	137	113			-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>161</b>	164	117	Urned (SF16)	0.13	7	12	1	19	white	20
	166	118			-	-	2	-	-	-
<b>169</b>	180	121	Unurned	0.2	30	24	9	54	grey-blue-white	31

Table 32: A summary of the deposits of cremated bone

- C.4.19 The degree of fragmentation greatly limited the information that could be gleaned, but based on the size and robustness of the elements each feature contains the remains of an older subadult/adult.
- C.4.20 The bone fragments range from blue grey to white in colour. White is indicative of complete oxidisation of the bone and pyre temperatures in excess of approximately 600 degrees C (McKinley 2004, 11).
- C.4.21 The minimum number of individuals represented in each deposit is 1. It is clear from the fused epiphyses present and the size and robustness that burial **132** represents an adult. Burial **126** represents a juvenile based on the tooth bud of a second molar fragments of cervical vertebrae and a distal clavicle.
- C.4.22 The bone in pits **161** and **169** are presumed to represent an adult or older sub-adult based on size and robustness of the bone.

### *Discussion*

- C.4.23 This group of burials attests to typical Bronze Age funerary practices and can be compared to similar sites. A barrow excavated in Linton Heath contained a presumed Bronze Age cremation with further cremations presumed to be Roman and 104 burials dated to the 5th and 6th century AD. Elsewhere in the region, barrows/ring ditches at sites such as Rhee Lakeside, Earith, Bourn Bridge, Hartford Farm and Chippenham contained a primary inhumation burial and a small group of urned and unurned cremation burial (Robinson 2007). A more recent example at Wymondham in Norfolk shows a similar pattern with a central inhumation and small cremation burials (Dodwell 2020).
- C.4.24 The presence of a juvenile partial pig skeleton with inhumation **107** could be interpreted as evidence of funerary feasting, giving a further insight into the less obvious elements of Early Bronze Age funerary practice.
- C.4.25 The use of pre-existing barrows is commonly recorded as a location for Middle Bronze Age cremations and the Horseheath Road barrow seems no different. An earlier inhumation associated with the barrow defines the landscape and there is a noticeable practice of returning to these areas. The continuity of burial practice throughout the Bronze Age and the preference in returning to an area implies a deep connection to the landscape and sacred space. It could be inferred from the Horseheath Road barrow and the Linton Heath barrow that the funerary practices of Anglo-Saxon Linton involved a clear preference for the reuse of these sacred spaces implying that the monuments still dominated the landscape to some level.
- C.4.26 The radiocarbon dating of the inhumations and cremations provides a useful addition to the growing wealth of radiocarbon dated Early to Middle Bronze Age funerary activity. The site also provides further evidence as to the widely varied funerary practices occurring within a Bronze Age landscape from inhumation to both urned and unurned cremation burials.

## C.5 Faunal remains

*By Zoe Uí Choileáin*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

- C.5.1 A total of 237 fragments of countable animal bone was recovered from the prehistoric occupation at the site. Of these fragments 100 were identifiable to taxon. Of the remaining fragments 57 were large or medium mammal, 45 were small mammal and 35 were classified as amphibian. These have not been discussed further in this report but are included in the table of bone by context.
- C.5.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.
- C.5.3 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, Fig. 6).
- C.5.4 Age was assessed using observations on epiphyseal fusion (Silver, 1970) and tooth wear analysis (Payne 1973, Grant 1982, Higham 1967).
- C.5.5 Measurements were taken with reference to McKormick (2007) and (von den Driesch and Boessneck, 1974).

### *Results of analysis*

- C.5.6 The condition of the cortical bone across this assemblage best represents a two to three on the McKinley scale (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 16 Fig.6.) This means that most of the exterior surface is masked by some level of erosion. The fragmentation levels are high with very few bones being complete.
- C.5.7 This assemblage represents domestic mammals; cattle, dog, horse, pig and sheep/goat. Four fragments of rabbit are recorded. These come from ditch **428** which is post-medieval in date and natural feature **404**. Seven fragments of bird bone are present; four fragments of pheasant two fragments of domestic fowl and a single fragment of unidentified bird.
- C.5.8 The highest percentage of fragments were recovered from ring ditch **118** of a barrow.
- C.5.9 There is a high percentage of cattle and pig, this is more likely due to the poor soil preservation where larger more robust bone has a stronger chance of survival. The percentage of pig bone present is also biased by the presence of a partial pig skeleton

in grave **107**. The small assemblage size means that it is difficult to make presumptions about preference for species.

- C.5.10 Both fused and unfused bone is present indicating juvenile and adult animals.
- C.5.11 A partial juvenile pig skeleton and a dog ulna is recorded in grave **107**. The pig skeleton in particular can be considered a grave good.
- C.5.12 A carpometacarpus from a medium sized bird worked into a bone pin (SF 33) is present in ditch slot **187**, part of the barrow ring ditch.
- C.5.13 A single fragment of large mammal humerus from pit **329** has a chop mark across the distal epiphysis.
- C.5.14 Biometric analysis was only possible from one fragment. A cattle metacarpus from cut **345** had a BD (breadth of distal epiphysis) of 59mm. This allows for estimation of biological sex as measurements over 57mm indicate male cattle (Mckormick 2007).
- C.5.15 Mandibular tooth wear was recordable from five fragments. Both sheep and pig were recorded and the information is presented in Table 33.
- C.5.16 Four fragments of burnt bone were recorded.

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI%
Bird	1	1	1	6.66
Cattle ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	30	30	3	20
Dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	5	5	1	6.66
Domestic Fowl ( <i>G. domesticus</i> )	2	2	1	6.66
Horse ( <i>Equus caballus</i> )	2	2	1	6.66
Pig ( <i>Sus sus</i> )	27	27	2	13.33
Pheasant ( <i>P. colchicus</i> )	4	4	1	6.66
Rabbit	4	4	1	6.66
Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	22	22	3	20
Vole	3	3	1	6.66
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 33: Period one NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals)

### Discussion

- C.5.17 It is clear that pig had meaning in a funerary context, with burial **107** containing a partial juvenile pig skeleton. It has been noted by many writers that being used primarily for meat, pigs are prime animals for feasting (Serjeantson 1996; Albarella and Serjeantson 2002) and perhaps this represents an offering either for or on behalf of the individual buried in grave **107**.
- C.5.18 The mandibular tooth wear patterns recorded show a presence of older sheep/goat (4-6yrs). This is more indicative of a society which is using these mammals for secondary products such as milk or wool. By contrast much of the pig bone recorded belongs to mammals less than one year old.

- C.5.19 As far as can be determined, given the small size, this assemblage represents primarily domestic waste.
- C.5.20 The presence of bird bone may be representative of a small society engaging in hunting activity. However, the predominance of domestic fowl is more indicative of the later features and does not represent Bronze Age contexts. Whilst it was common to hunt wild pig during both the Early and Middle Bronze Age, it is more likely that the presence of significantly younger animals is more indicative of farmed animals. Due to its status as a feasting animal the percentage of pig bone in prehistoric assemblages is generally viewed as an indicator of wealth and status (Serjeantson 2007).
- C.5.21 This assemblage is small but is of some significance in that it adds to our understanding and knowledge of the diet and status of the individuals in the area. The high percentage of pig is relevant not only as an indicator of wealth, but it confirms the importance of the landscape surrounding barrows as holding significance with the population who return, not just for the direct interment of remains into the ground but most probably for funerary feasting.

## APPENDIX D      BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX E RADIOCARBON DATE CERTIFICATES



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK  
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

16 March 2021

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-96990 (GU56941)  
**Submitter** Rachel Fosberry  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** LINHOR20  
**Context Reference** 139  
**Material** Skeletal remains cremated bone : Human  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -24.3 ‰  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3056  $\pm$  24

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : *B. Trigg*

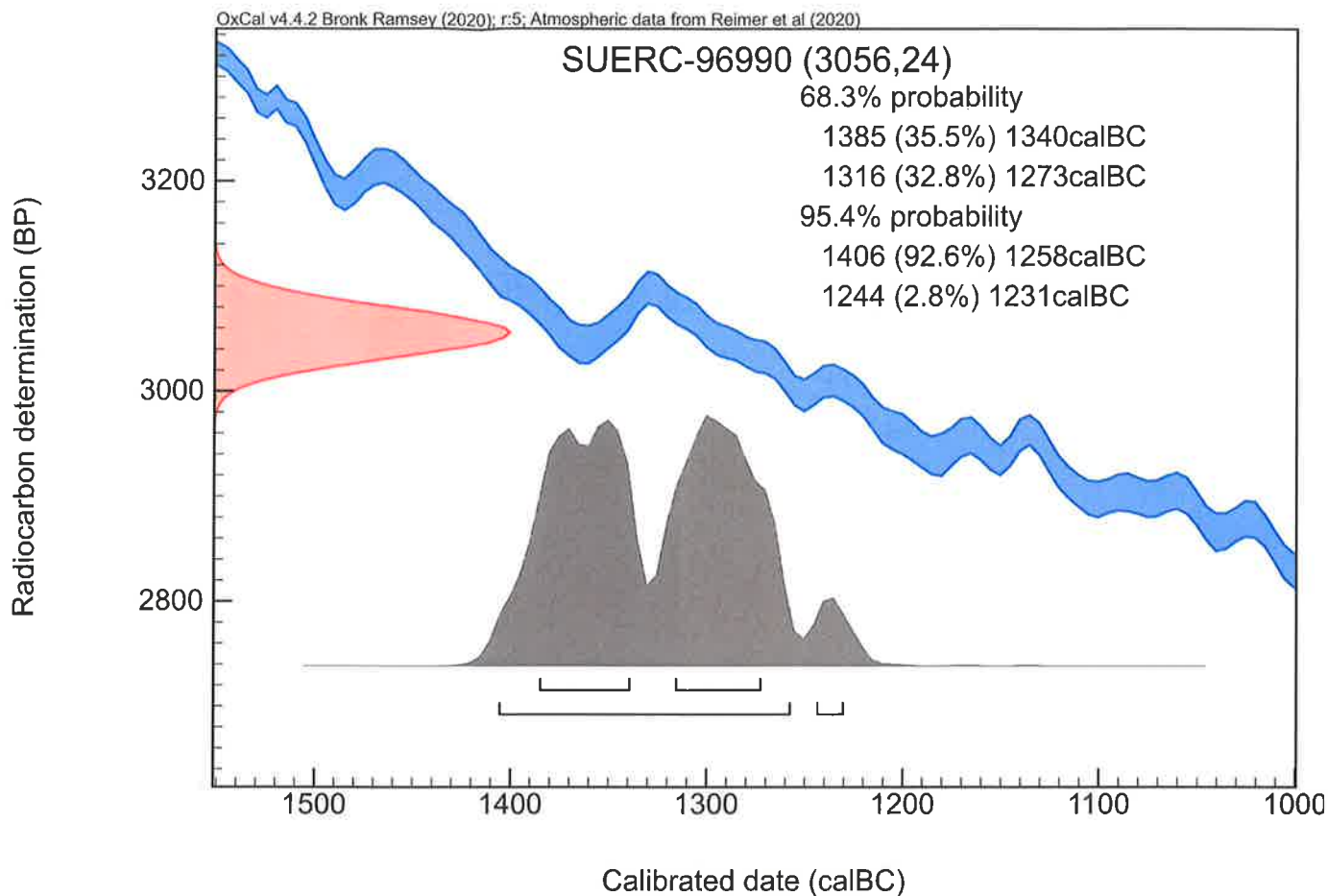
Checked and signed off by : *P. Naysmith*



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. \*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60  
 † Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57



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*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

16 March 2021

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-96985 (GU56939)  
**Submitter** Rachel Fosberry  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** LINHOR20  
**Context Reference** 111  
**Material** Skeletal remains Tibia : Human  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -20.3 ‰  
 **$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  relative to air** 9.5 ‰  
**C/N ratio (Molar)** 3.2  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1568  $\pm$  24


**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : 

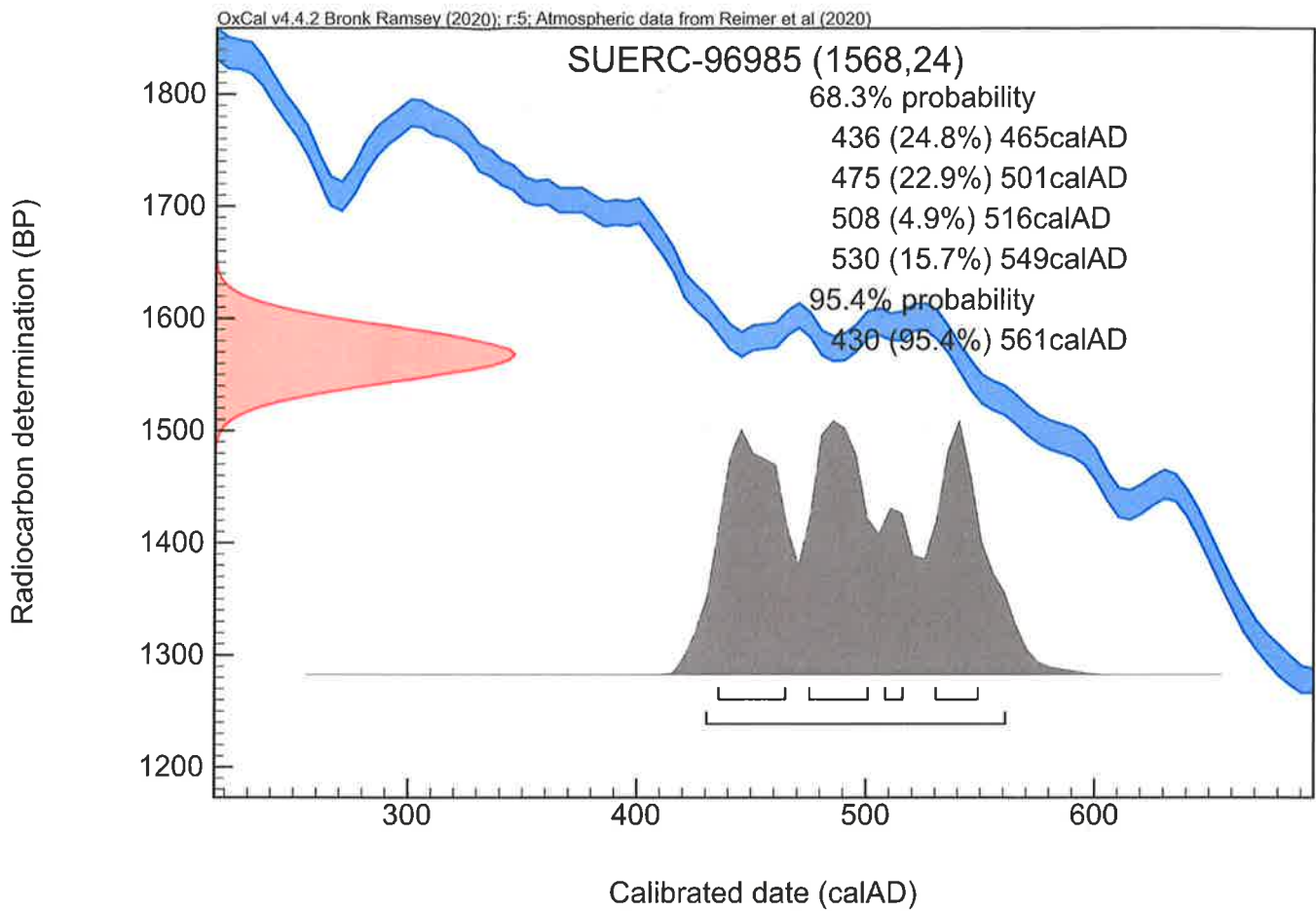
Checked and signed off by : 



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57





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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 March 2021

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-96989 (GU56940)

**Submitter** Rachel Fosberry  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

**Site Reference** LINHOR20

**Context Reference** 115

**Material** Skeletal remains fibula : Human

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -21.2 ‰

**$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  relative to air** 10.7 ‰

**C/N ratio (Molar)** 3.2

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3615  $\pm$  25

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : *B. Taylor*

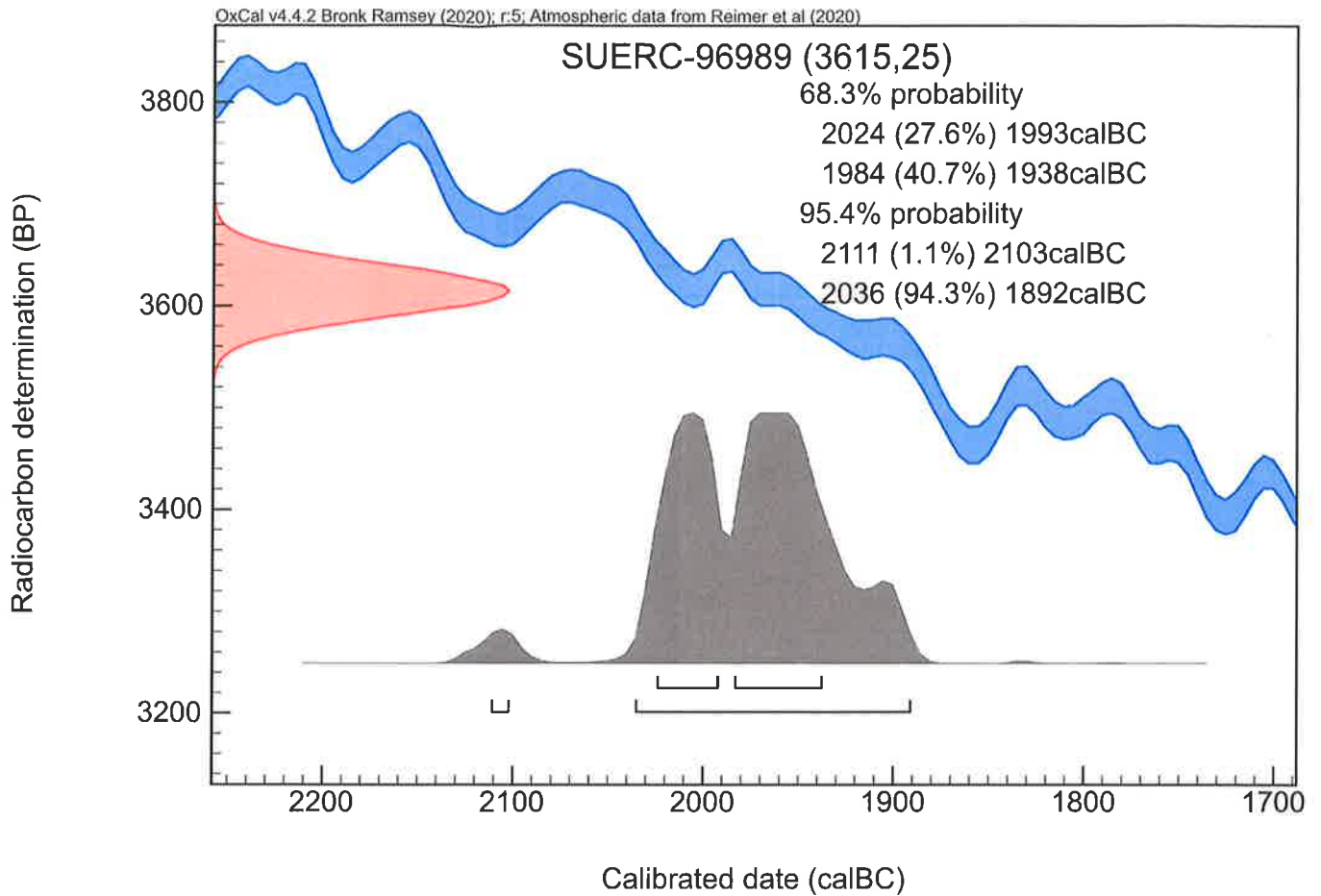
Checked and signed off by : *P. Naysmith*



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. \*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57



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Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK  
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*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*  
16 March 2021

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-96991 (GU56942)  
**Submitter** Rachel Fosberry  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** LINHOR20  
**Context Reference** 180  
**Material** Skeletal remains cremated bone : Human  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -24.6 ‰  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3243  $\pm$  24

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : *B. Tigay*

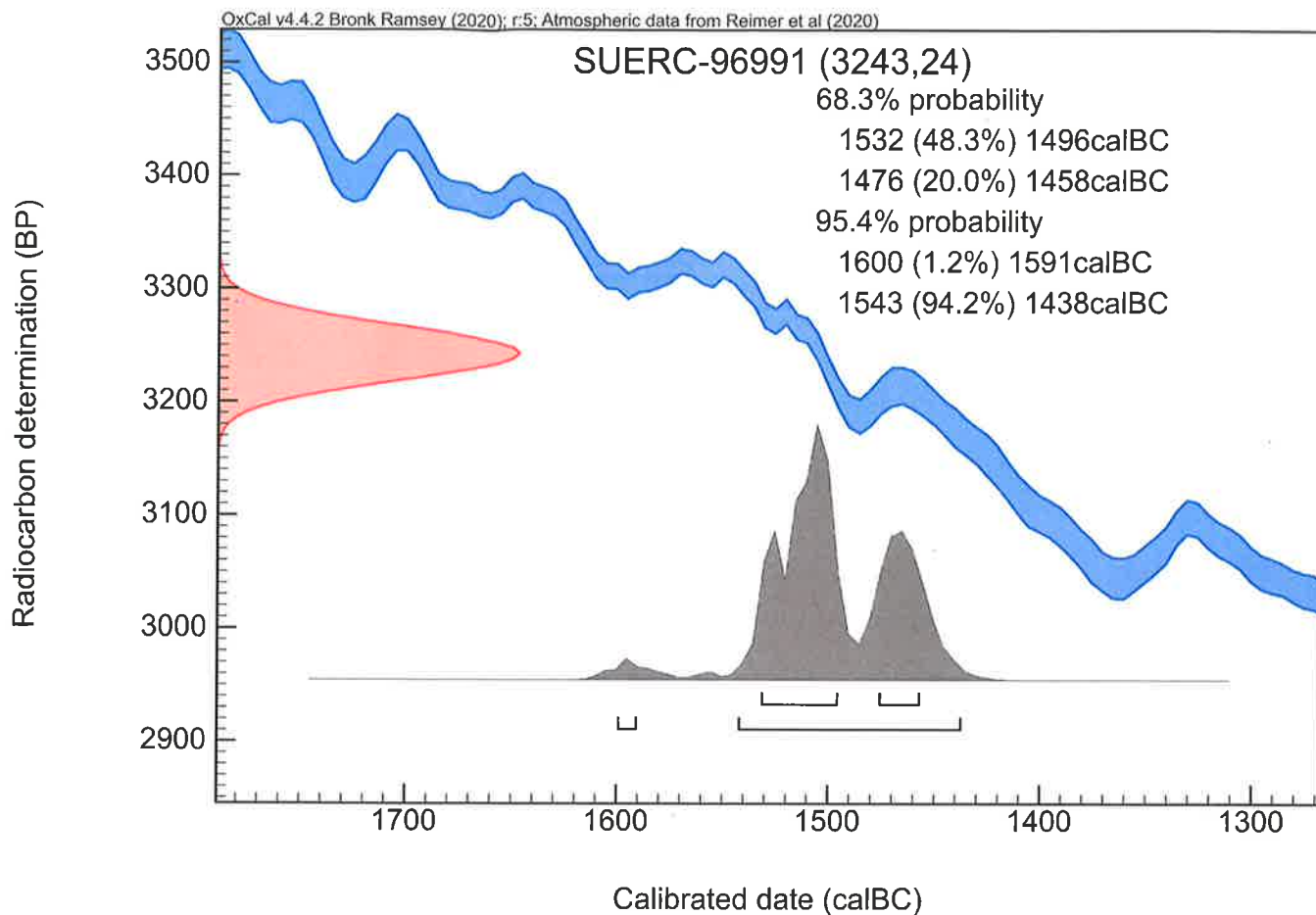
Checked and signed off by : *P. Naysmuth*



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60  
 † Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57



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*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

16 March 2021

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-96992 (GU56943)  
**Submitter** Rachel Fosberry  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** LINHOR20  
**Context Reference** 397  
**Material** Skeletal remains radius : Sheep/goat  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -21.2 ‰  
 **$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  relative to air** 5.2 ‰  
**C/N ratio (Molar)** 3.1  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 4177  $\pm$  25

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

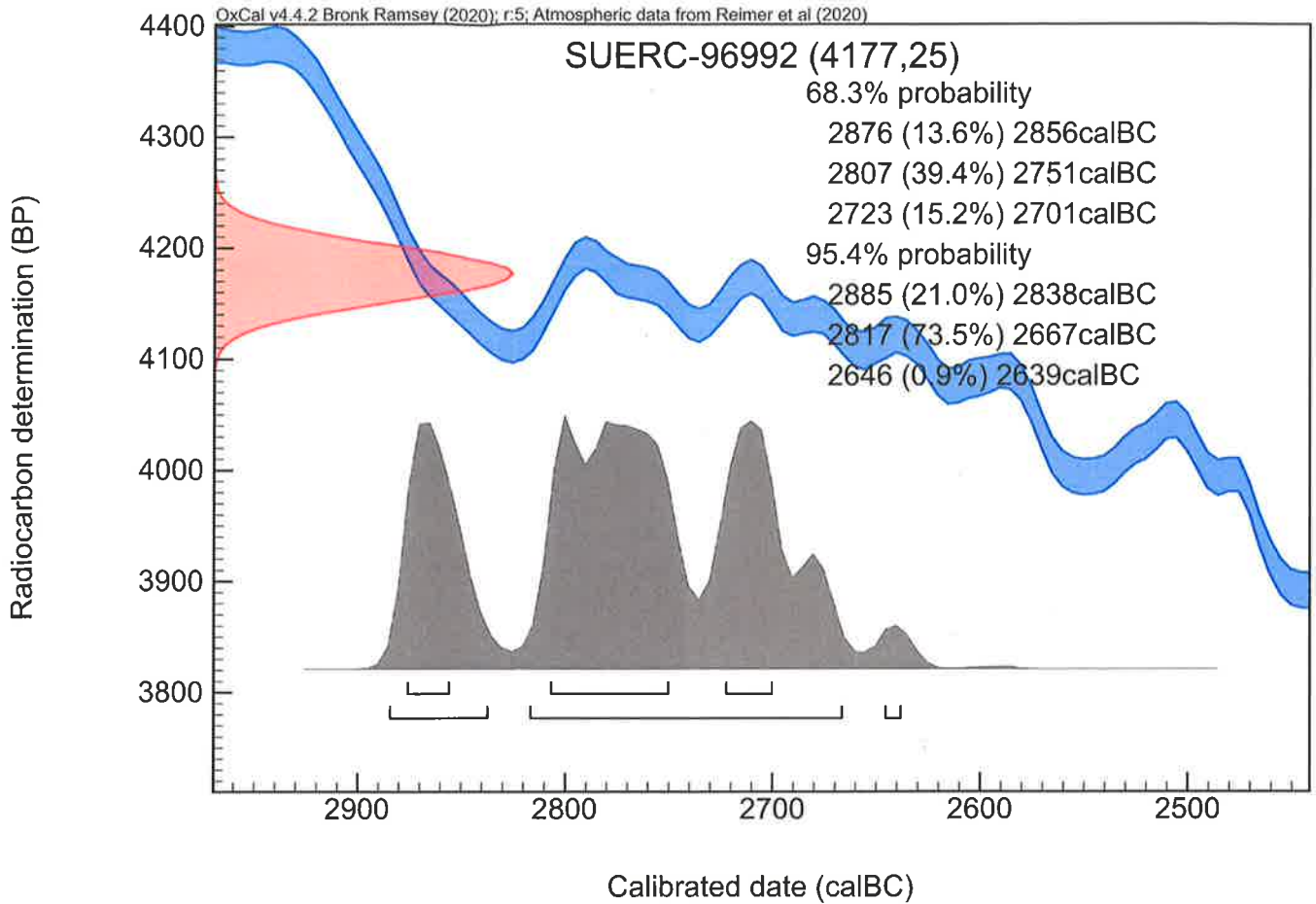
Checked and signed off by :



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. \*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57

## APPENDIX F SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

**Site name:** A Bronze Age Barrow with associated funerary evidence and a Roman trackway at Horseheath Road, Linton

**Site code:** LINHOR20

**Grid Reference** TL 57170 46743

**Type:** Excavation

**Date and duration:** July-Sept 2020

**Area of Site**

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OAE, 15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB23 8SQ, and will be deposited with CHET in due course, under the following accession number: \*\*\*.

**Summary of Results:** Five phases of activity spanning EBA to PM period, EBA barrow with central inhumation of adult female. Barrow ring ditch contained large quantity of worked flint. Four MBA cremations (3 urned, 1 un-urned) placed within the barrow. Evidence for some MBA-LBA settlement activity (pits and field boundaries). Roman trackway and ditches, very few finds. A single EAS inhumation with two knife blades found within the barrow. PM boundary/enclosure ditches

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-416027		
Project Name	A Bronze Age Barrow with associated funerary evidence and a Roman trackway at Horseheath Road, Linton		

Start of Fieldwork	6/7/20	End of Fieldwork	4/9/20
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LINHOR20	Planning App. No.	S/3405/17/OL and S/4418/19/RM
HER Number	ECB6238	Related Numbers	oxfordar3-416027

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential dwellings
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling              | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new            | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core               | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning             | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey            | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey           | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling   | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey     | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey        | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |

- Geophysical Survey       Rectified Photography

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Barrow	Early Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 1500)	HSR	Early Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 1500)
Inhumation	Early Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 1500)	HSR	Middle Bronze Age ( - 1600 to - 1000)
Cremation	Middle Bronze Age ( - 1600 to - 1000)	Pottery	Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 700)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Land south of Horseheath Road Linton Cambridge CB21 4LT
District	South Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Linton	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area		
National Grid Ref	TL 57170 46743	

### Project Originators

Organisation	OAE
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Blackburn

### Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CHET	ECB6238
Digital Archive	OAE	LINHOR20
Paper Archive	CHET	ECB6238

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Digital Media**

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Paper Media**

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Further Comments**



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Figure 1: site location map showing excavation area (black) in development area outlined (red)

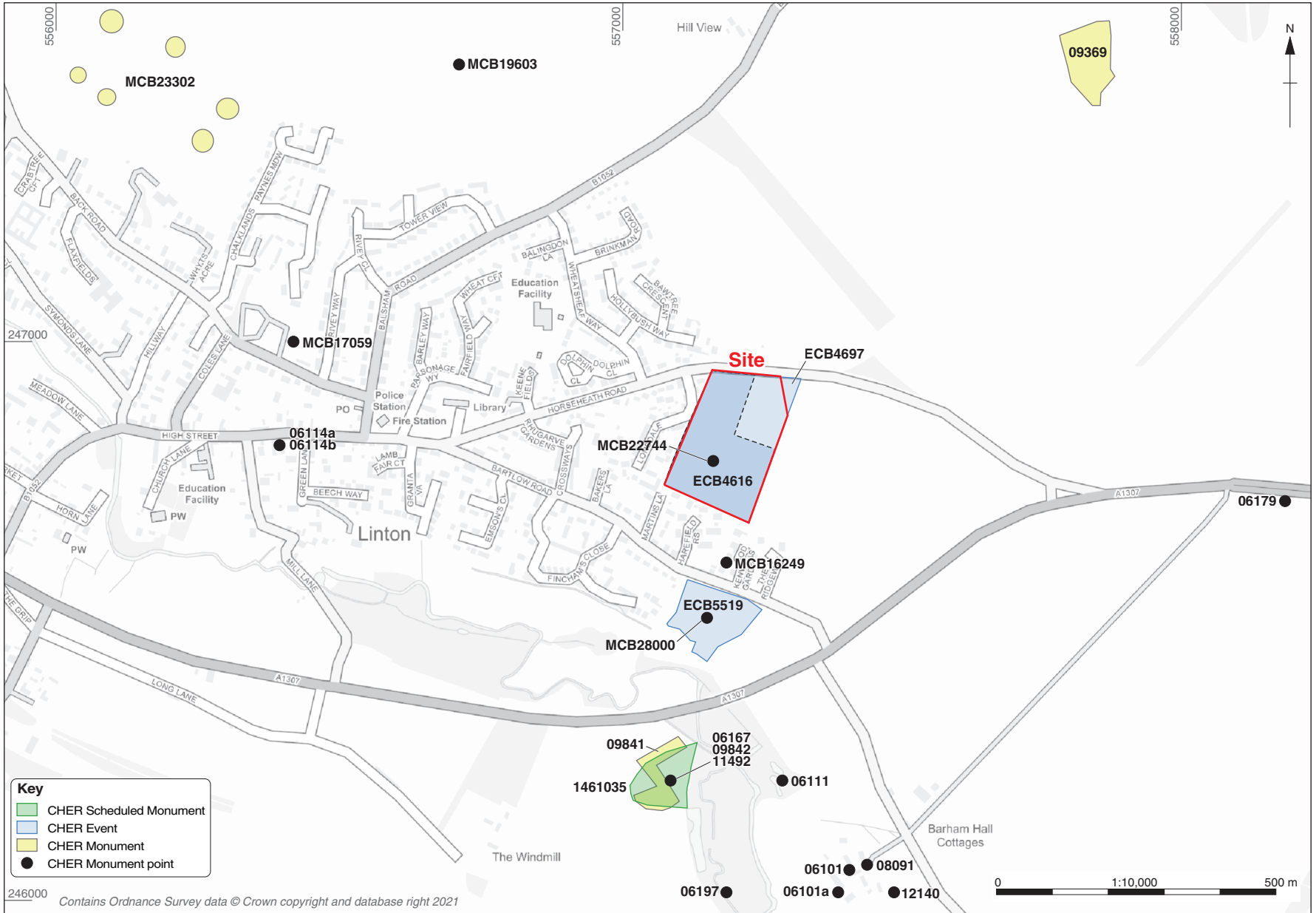


Figure 2: HER data

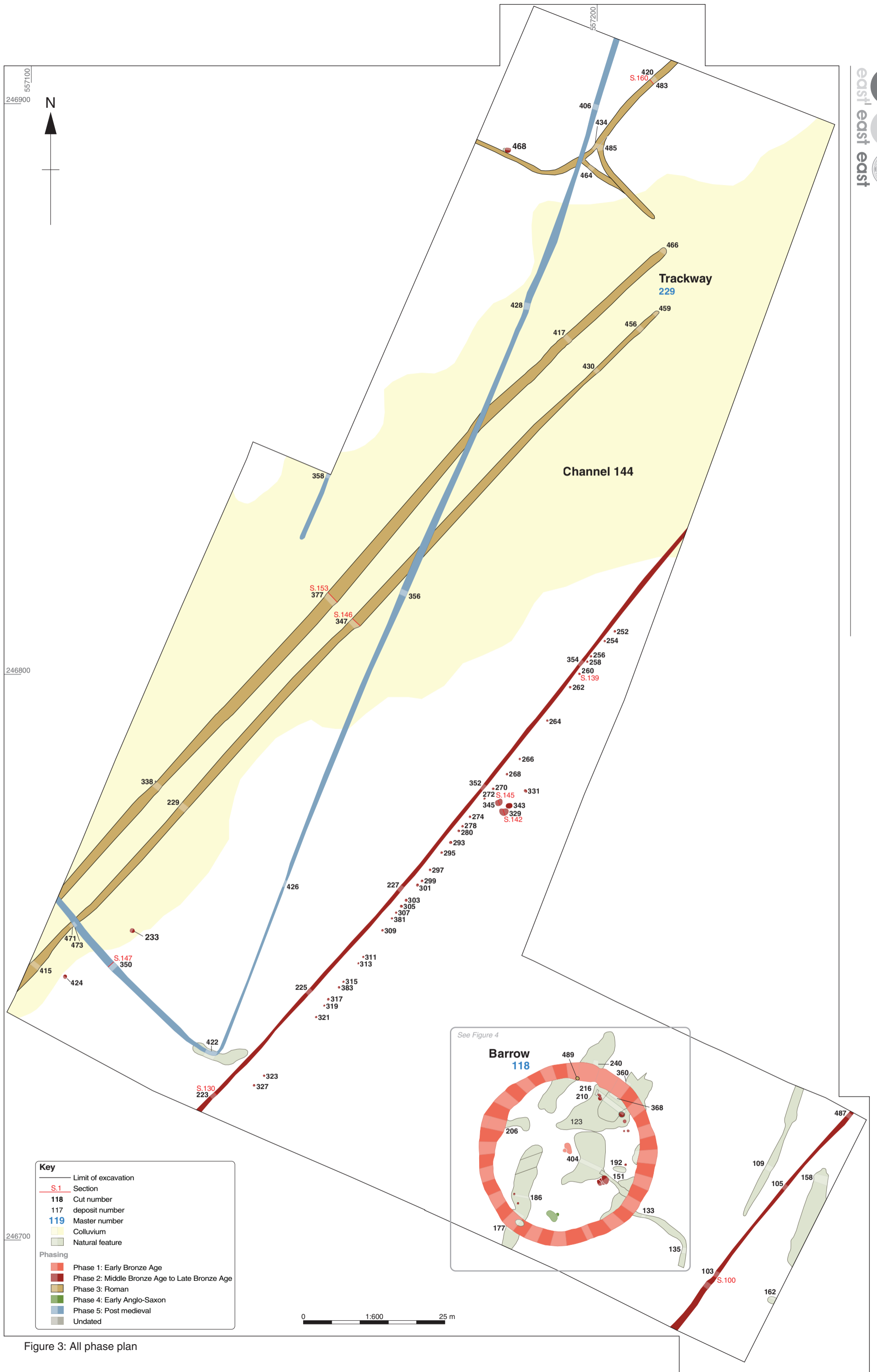


Figure 3: All phase plan

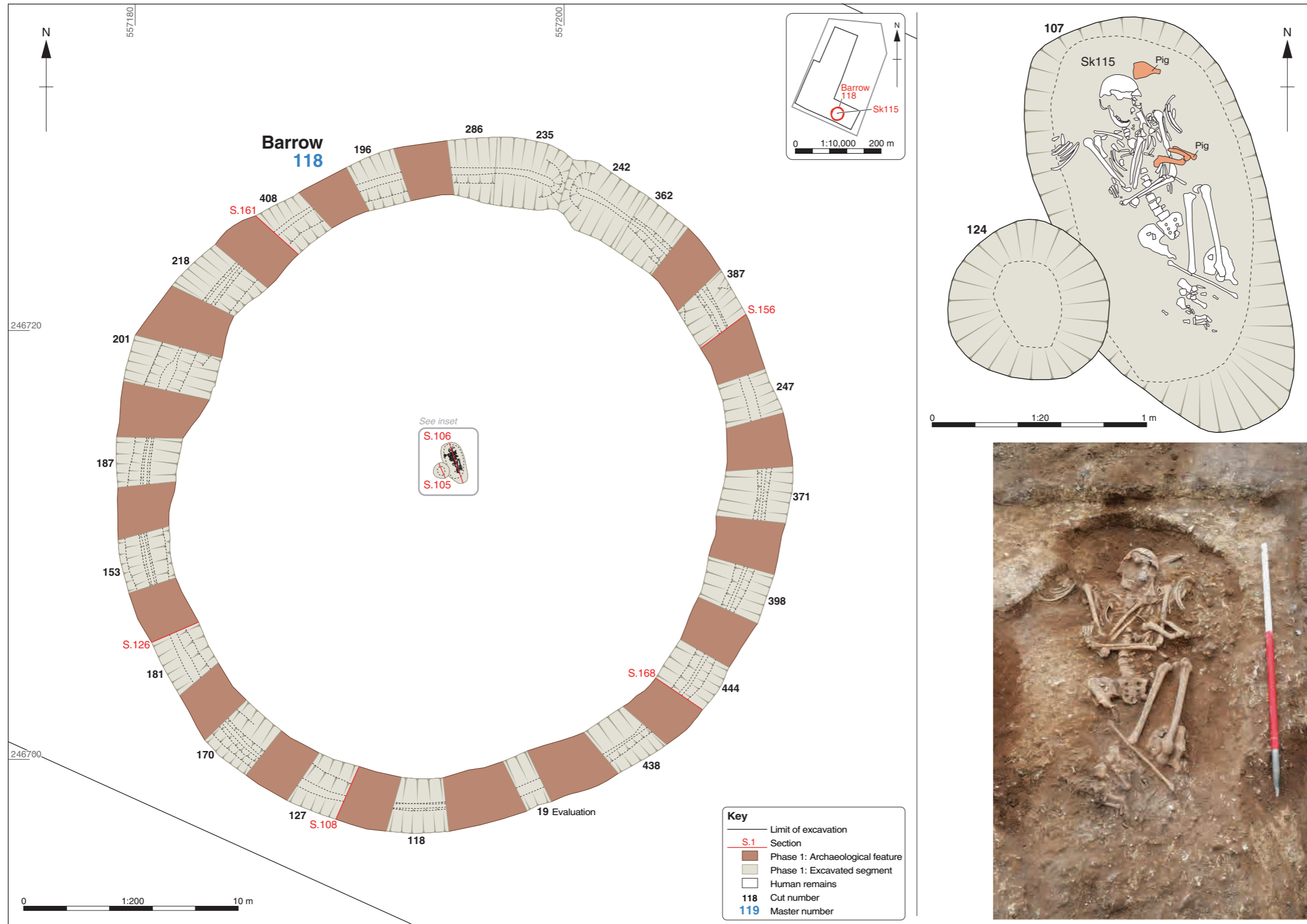


Figure 4: Phase 1- Early Bronze Age

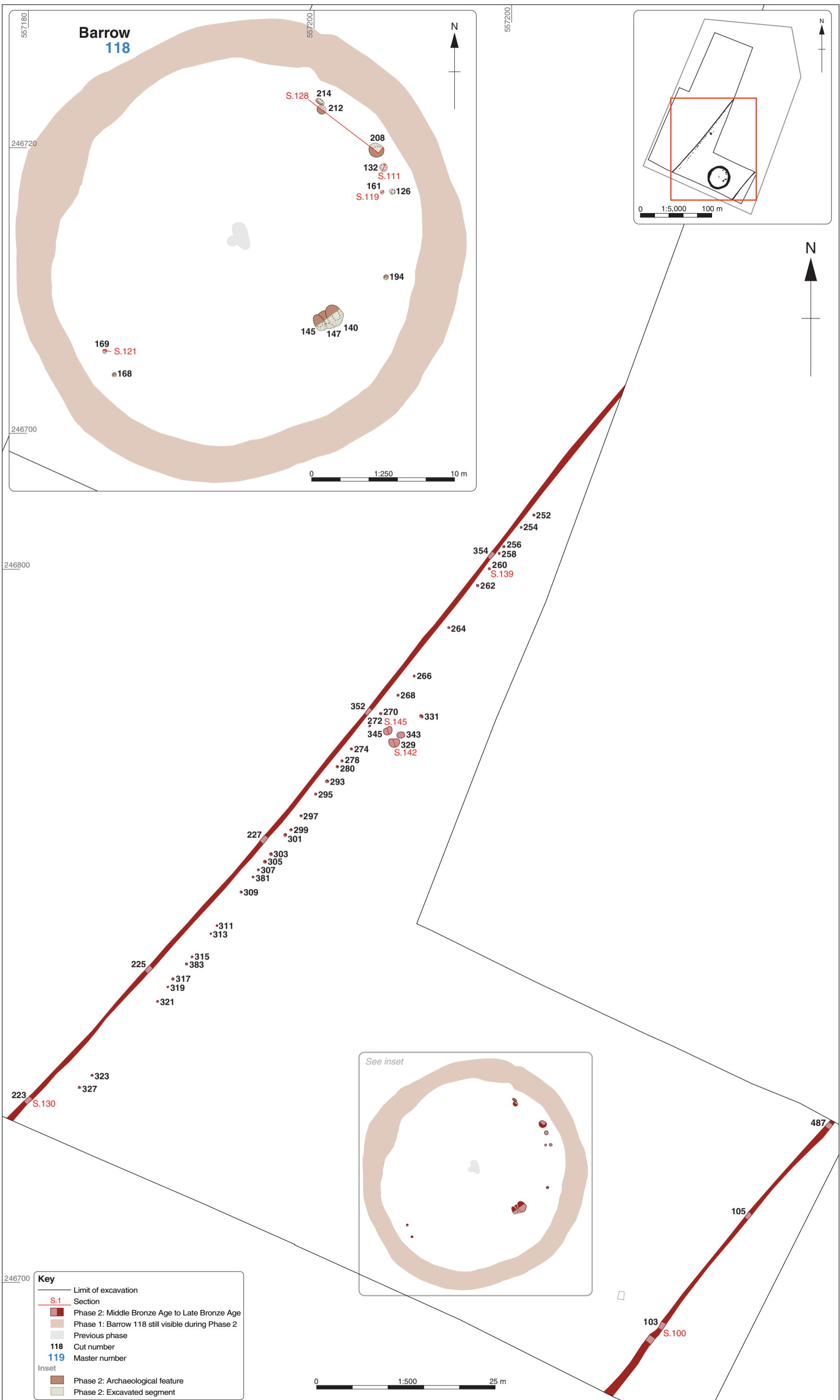


Figure 5: Phase 2 - Middle to Late Bronze Age

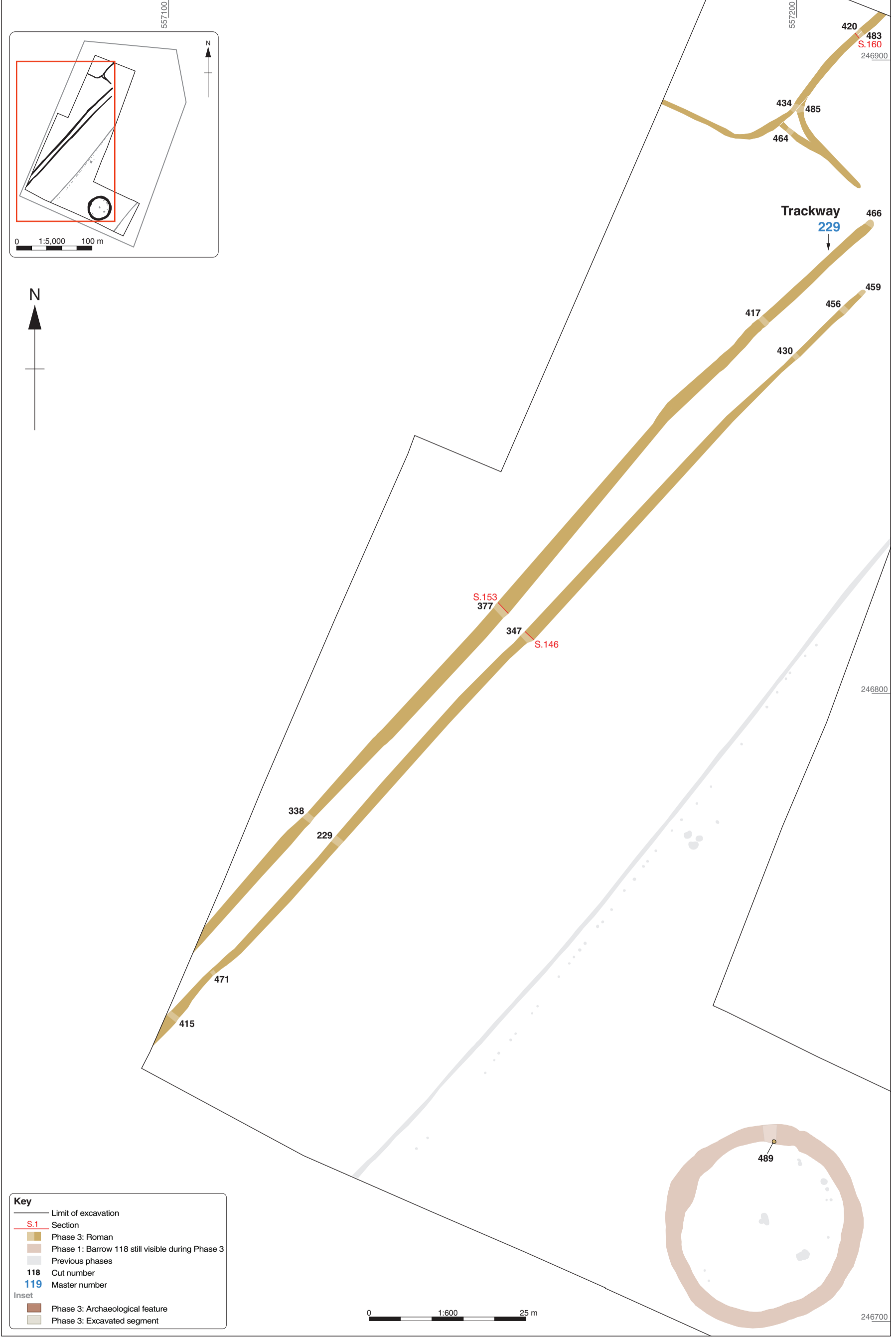


Figure 6: Phase 3 - Roman

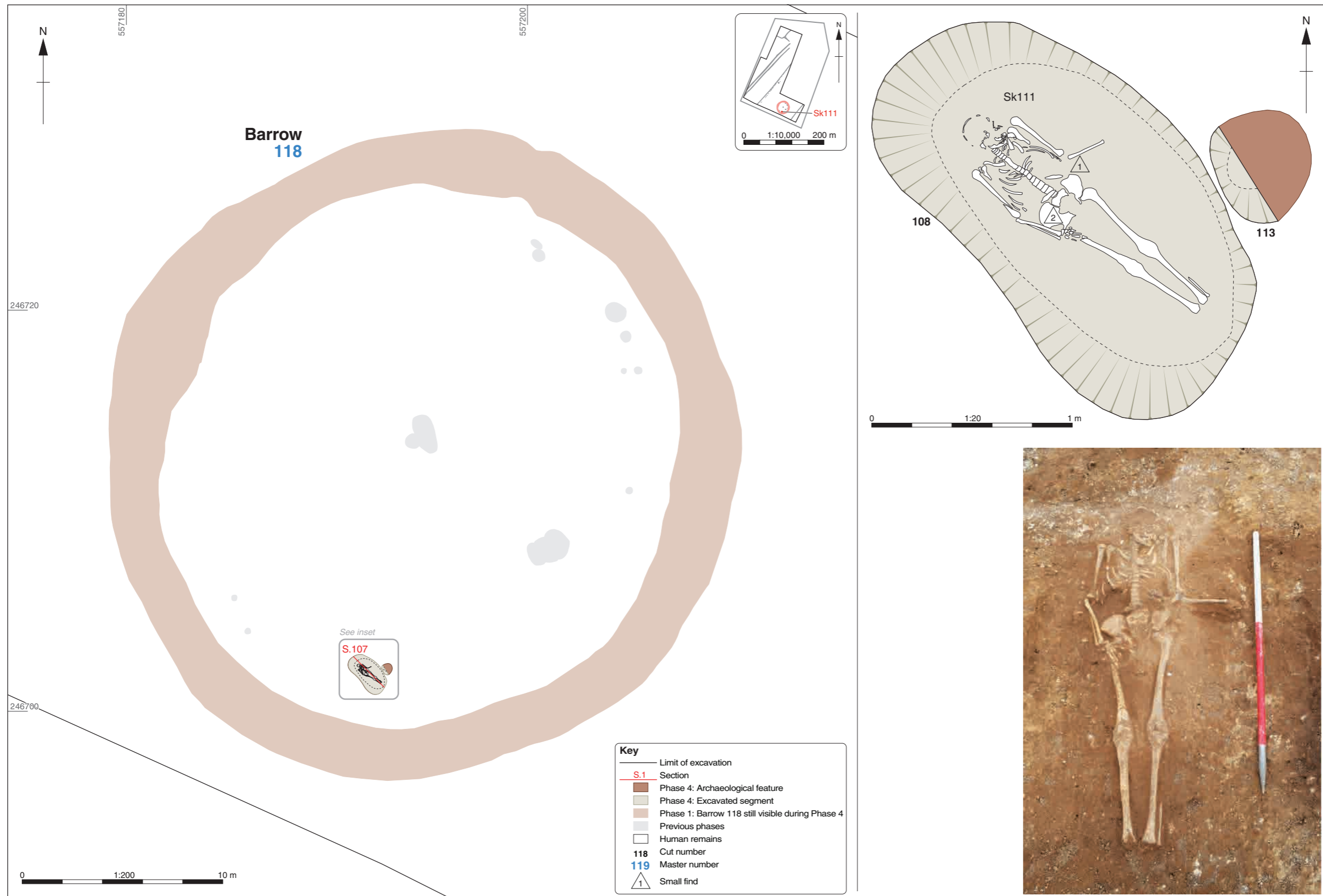


Figure 7: Phase 4 - Early Anglo Saxon



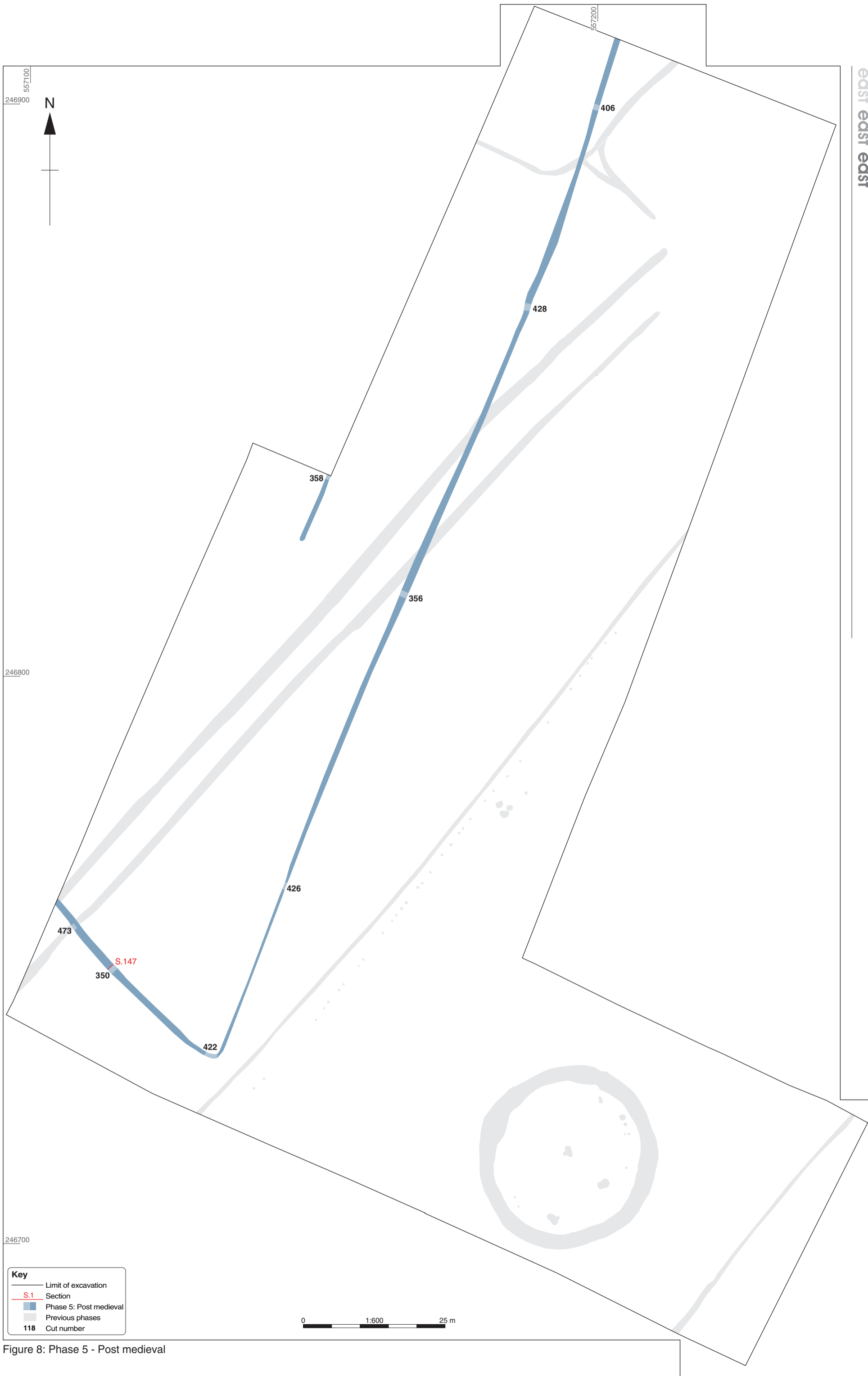


Figure 8: Phase 5 - Post medieval

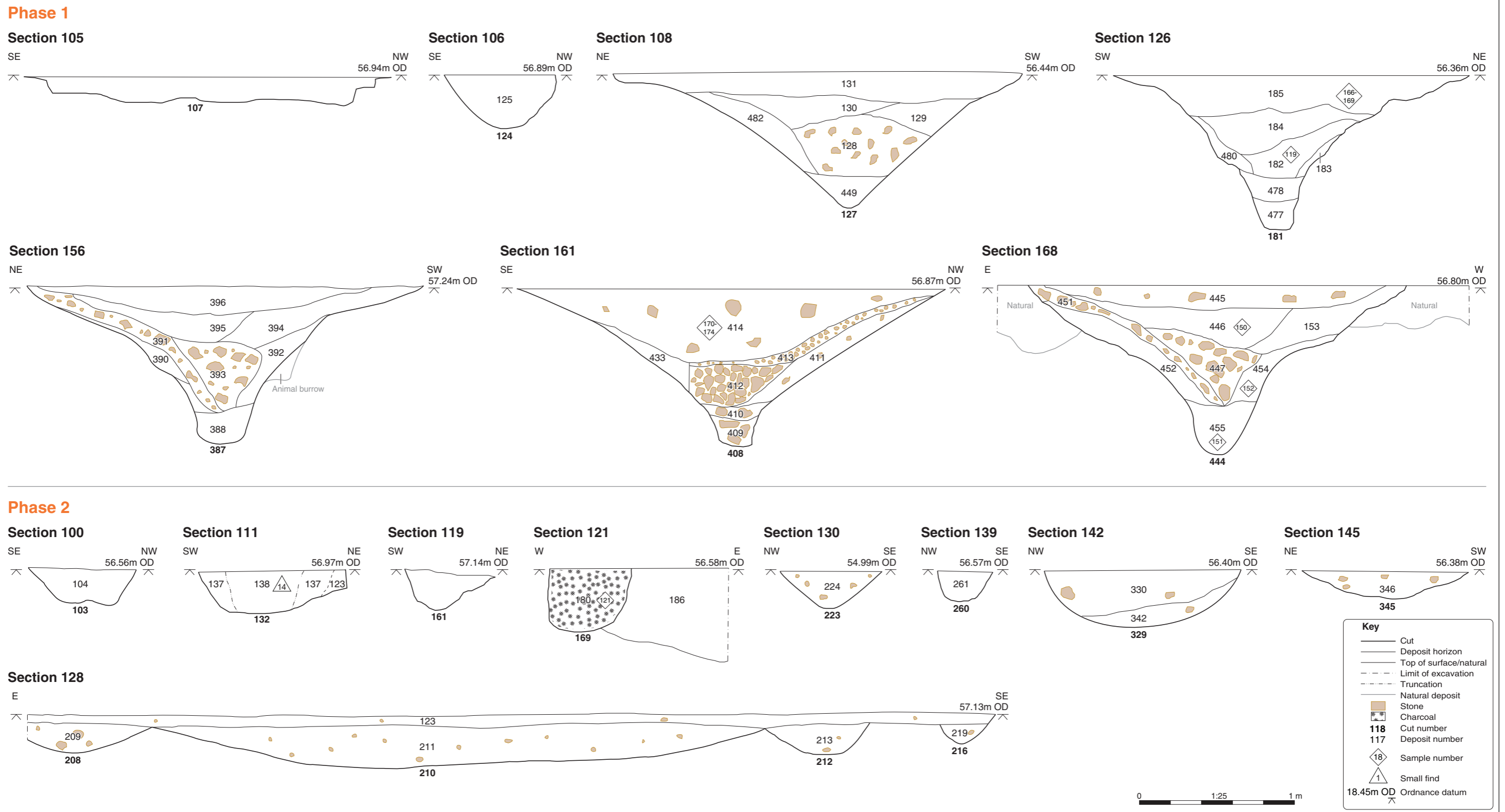
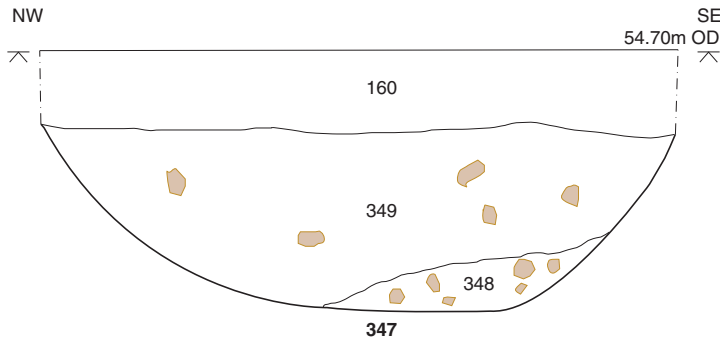


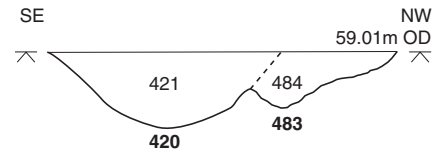
Figure 9a: Selected sections

### Phase 3

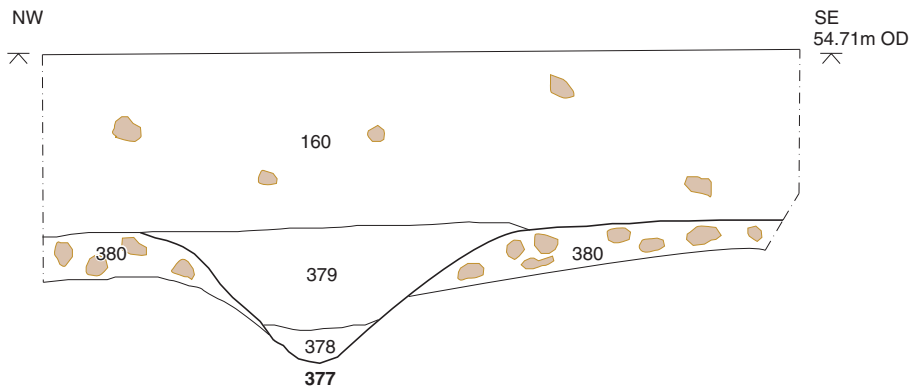
#### Section 146



#### Section 160

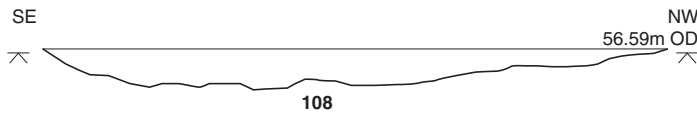


#### Section 153



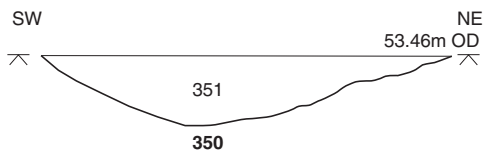
### Phase 4

#### Section 107



### Phase 5

#### Section 147



**Key**

- Cut
- - - - - Cut uncertain
- Deposit horizon
- Top of surface/natural
- - - - - Limit of excavation
- Stone
- 118 Cut number
- 117 Deposit number
- 18.45m OD Ordnance datum



Figure 9b: Selected sections

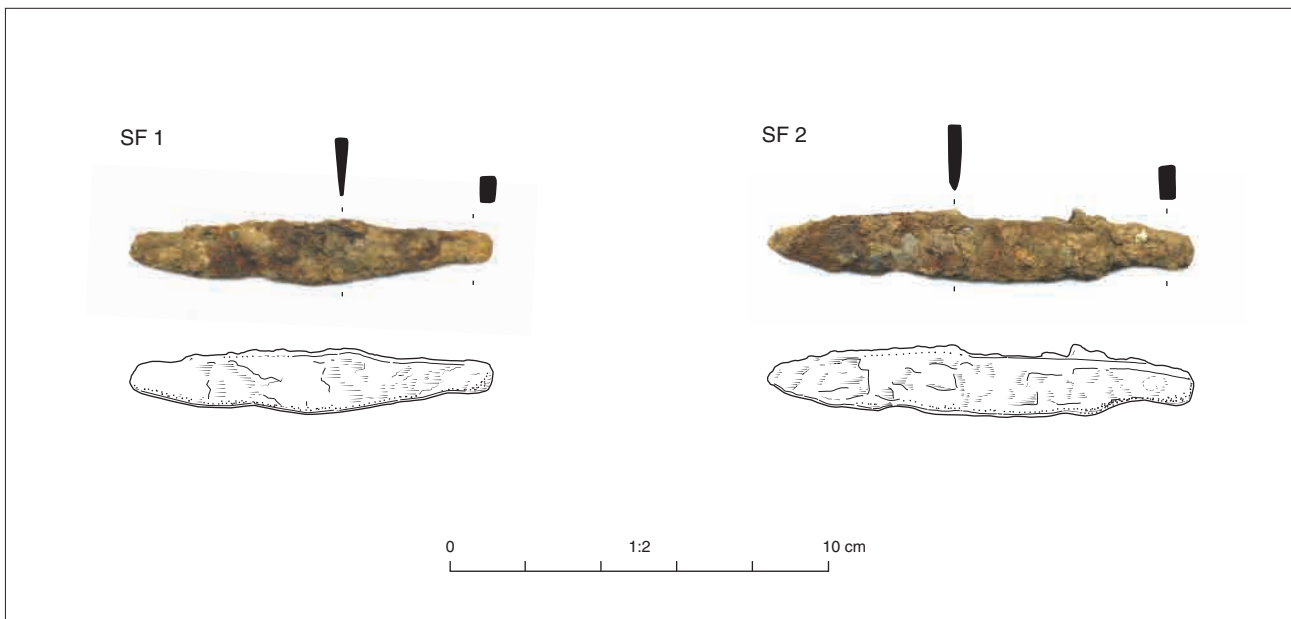


Figure 10: Knife blades from Grave 107

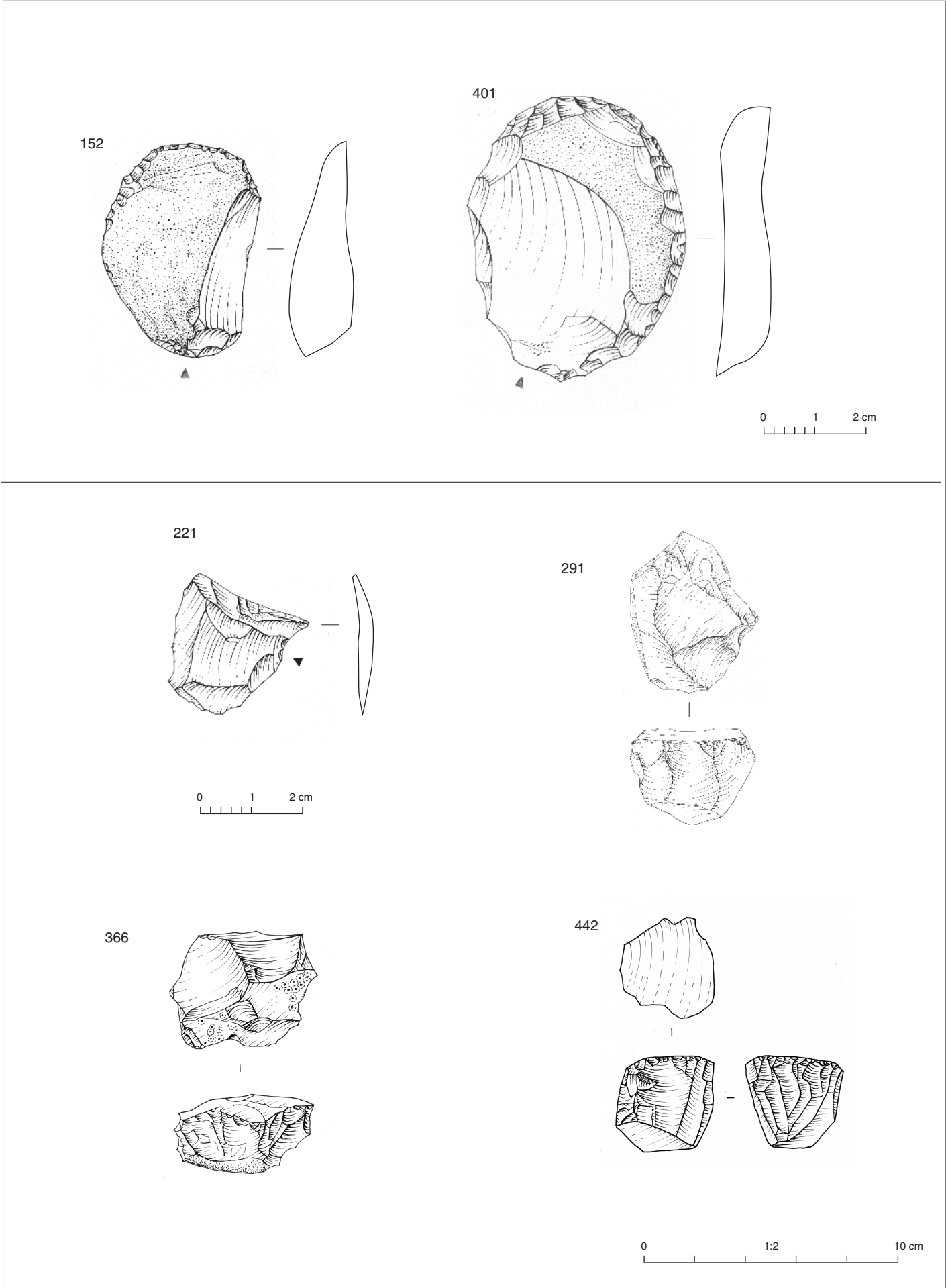


Fig 11: Worked flint

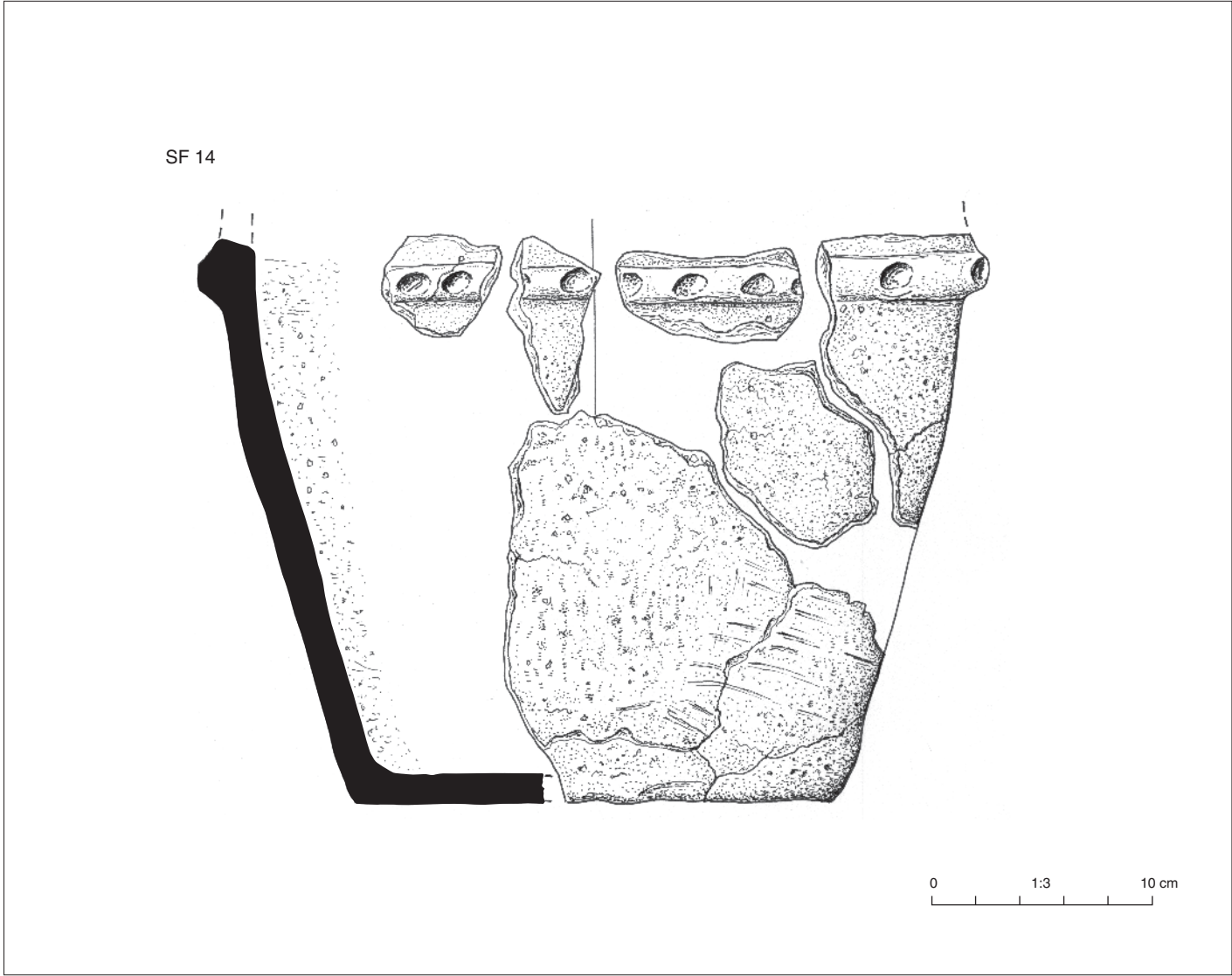


Fig 12: SF 14 Middle Bronze Age vessel



Plate 1: Barrow 118, Phase 1, looking south-east



Plate 2: Barrow ditch intervention **362**, Phase 1, looking north-west



Plate 3: Barrow ditch intervention **408**, Phase 1, looking south-west



Plate 4: Barrow ditch intervention **286**, Phase 1, looking east





Plate 5: Posthole **124**, Phase 2, looking south-west



Plate 6: Cremation **126**, Phase 2, looking west



Plate 7: Cremation 132, Phase 2, looking west



Plate 8: Pits 140, 145 and 147, Phase 2, looking north-west



Plate 9: Pit Group **329**, Phase 2, looking north-east



Plate 10: Ditch **352** and post-hole **270**, Phase 2, looking north-east



Plate 11: Trackway Ditches **347** and **377**, Phase 3, looking north-east



Plate 12: Ditches **420** and **482**, Phase 3, looking south-west



Plate 13: Ditch 406, Phase 5, looking north north-east



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