Land East of Eagle Business Park, Yaxley

An Archaeological Excavation

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Land East of Eagle Business Park, Phase 2, Yaxley.
Archaeological Excavation Report

commissioned by Rob Facer and Kirstin Garizio at Barnack Estates Ltd.

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Summary

An archaeological investigation comprising four areas of excavation was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) between 24th January 2018 and 23rd February 2018 on Land East of Eagle Business Park, Yaxley, in advance of proposed development by Barnack Estates UK Ltd.

The excavation followed on from an evaluation in December 2017. Areas A, B, and C were designed to target three key areas of activity revealed and sample excavated in the evaluation: a burnt mound feature (the focus of Area B, identified in evaluation Trench 4); Middle Bronze Age boundary ditches (Area A, identified in evaluation Trench 6); a possible Bronze Age pit alignment and associated activity (Area C, identified in Trenches 7, 8, 25 and 26). Area D was opened between Area A and Area C with the agreement of the Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET) to identify any continuity of activity between the two areas, in particular the extents of the boundary ditches, but exposed no archaeological features.

The excavation revealed three Early Bronze Age burnt mounds sealing buried soils with associated post-built structures and pits, situated on a low-lying northwest-southeast slope around the northwest edge of a possible paleochannel. The "possible pit alignment"(Robinson Zeki 2017) was demonstrated to be a Middle Bronze Age segmented enclosure ditch, with Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pitting outside of the enclosure. Further ditches, pits, and postholes were revealed and excavated.

The prehistoric activity investigated in these excavations is directly comparable with evidence from nearby sites and other fen-edge locations such as Stanground South (Taylor et al. 2011) and Bradley Fen (Gibson and Knight 2006).

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) on land east of Eagle Business Park, Phase 2, situated on Broadway, Yaxley (Figure 1). The Proposed Development Area (PDA) totals c.7.4 ha and is centred on National Grid Reference TL 1974 9356 (Figures 1 and 2). The excavations comprised four areas of excavation totalling 4735m^2, carried out between 24th January 2018 and 23rd February 2018. The Site Code was EBP18.

The investigation was carried out on behalf of Barnack Estates UK Ltd. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by the CAU (Gibson 2018) in response to a brief provided by the CHET (Gdaniec 2017).

Geology and Topography

The PDA is currently arable farmland. The area to the west has been recently developed into a business park; the rest of the surrounding area remains arable fields. The PDA is located at c.10m AOD but slopes downwards in two directions to the east and south to c.4m OD. The lower land to the south and east would have been located on wetland areas riven with paleochannels. The underlying geology comprises superficial deposits of Mid Pleistocene glaciolacustrine clays, silts and sands overlying Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey website, accessed December 2017).

Archaeological Background

Sparse earlier prehistoric activity has been identified in the vicinity of the PDA. In the immediate surroundings a single pit was recorded at Vicarage Way from which prehistoric flints were recovered and a Palaeolithic hand axe has been reported from Yaxley Yard. In the wider area, background levels of residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flint were found at Stanground South (Taylor *et al.* 2011).

Significant Bronze Age activity has been recognised in the wider landscape on the glacial tills at the fen edges near water sources such as the River Nene, meres and fens. In particular, at Stanground South, situated *c*. 3km to the north of the PDA, a multi-period site included Bronze Age remains ranging from a wide droveway, several post-built structures, four burnt mounds with associated troughs, hearths, hollows and pits, to over 70 cremations (Taylor *et al*. 2011). Further afield, the Flag Fen basin, *c*. 5km to the north, has produced the best preserved Bronze Age structures in England at Flag Fen (Pryor 2001) and Must Farm (Gibson *et al*. 2010). The palaeochannel at Must Farm produced many waterlogged wooden artefacts including fish traps and log boats (Robinson *et al*. 2015), and on dryland sites, barrows (Evans *et al*. 2005; Knight & Murrell 2011) and burnt mounds (Tabor 2010; Knight *et al*. 2015) have been recorded. At Bradley Fen, Bronze Age settlement and burnt mounds were also found (Gibson and Knight 2006).

Fewer Bronze Age remains have been identified within the immediate environs of the PDA. At Farcet Fen, approximately 1km to the north, an Early Bronze Age discoidal knife and a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead were found (CHER 02936).

The PDA is located in the vicinity of Iron Age and Roman settlement as identified in recent excavations at Broadway Fields, Yaxley (Brown 2008; SCB21110/MCB16368). Here, Late Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses were succeeded by large Early Roman enclosures which were used into the second and third centuries AD. Iron Age pits and lithics have also been reported at Park Close, Yaxley (Clarke 2013, SCB36932) and Iron Age ditches were identified at the Yaxley Library site, Broadway (Haskins 2012, SCB22250). In the wider landscape, substantial Iron Age settlement has been recorded at Stanground South (Taylor *et al*. 2011), where enclosures, post-built structures and 20 roundhouses have been excavated.

Roman occupation activity has also been identified in the immediate vicinity at what is now the Broadway Business Park (MCB1740) and further Roman remains, stray pottery sherds and finds were found to the north of Eagle Business Park extending towards Farcet (e.g. MCB1767 MCB1729). This area of Roman activity is situated on an elevated, dry ridge above the fen basin at approximately 10-15m AOD. The area of activity is part of a connected series of contemporary settlements, including Stanground South (Taylor *et al*. 2011), which stretch to Stanground along the fen edge on the *c*.10-15m contour. Furthermore, in the wider area, at Park Farm, Stanground, a production site for Nene Valley Grey Ware has been identified as being active during the second century AD (see Dannell *et al*. 1993).

In addition, the PDA is close to areas of Medieval agriculture and settlement in the parish of Yaxley (e.g. CHER 07851, CHER 01427 CHER 01028).

Previous Work – 2017 evaluation

The evaluation (Robinson-Zeki 2017) identified a concentration of prehistoric activity in the southern area of the PDA, including a burnt mound feature (Trench 4), possible pit alignment (Trench 7, Trench 25, Trench 26), large boundary ditches (Trench 6), charcoal-rich pits (Trench 8) and postholes (Trench 21). The features were predominantly located on the lowest slopes of the PDA and the ditches were orientated upslope to the wetland which suggested that activity was focussed on moving livestock between the wetland and dry areas as the seasons required. The concentration of hollows and spreads around the burnt mound feature were consistent with patterns shown at other nearby sites with burnt mounds, including Stanground South (Taylor *et al* 2011). There was a lessening in the density of archaeological activity in the northern half of the PDA; only two postholes were encountered in the furthest north-western trench (Trench 21).

METHODOLOGY

The excavation programme comprised stripping by a tracked 13 tonne 360° machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket operated under direct archaeological supervision to the appropriate level. The excavations were divided into four separate areas designed to target key areas of activity: Area A was 994m^2, Area B was 418m^2, Area C was 3198m^2, and Area D was 125m^2. Soils were stored on site and excavation areas were left open after archaeological work was completed at the request of the client.

The excavation areas were located using GPS with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights obtained. Potential archaeological features were planned either by GPS or by hand at a scale of 1:20 and subsequently sample excavated. A 125m^2 trench was machined through alluvial deposits in Area B to further understand the relationship between the possible paleochannel and burnt mounds and recorded by hand. All other potential features were hand excavated. A minimum of 10% of linear features were also excavated by 1m slots and all terminals and relationships targeted. At least 50% of all discrete features (pits/postholes) were excavated. All archaeological finds were retained and appropriate environmental sampling was undertaken. A written record of archaeological features was created using the CAU recording system (a modification of the MoLAS system); slots were digitally planned and all sections hand drawn at a scale of 1:10. Appropriate photographs were taken as records of the investigations. A metal detection survey was carried out on all exposed features.

All work was carried out in strict accordance with statuary Health and Safety legislation and within the recommendations of FAME (Allen & Holt 2010), as well as in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment and the CAU Health and Safety policy.

RESULTS

The investigations were divided into four areas: A, B, C and D (Figures 2 and 3). The earliest activity was revealed in Area B, comprising three Early Bronze Age burnt mounds sealing buried soils, with associated post-built structures and pits. They were situated on a slope at c.4mOD, adjacent to a contemporary water source (possibly a paleochannel) which was investigated by controlled machine excavation. On the higher ground in Area A were two parallel, northwest-southeast, Middle Bronze Age boundary or drove way ditches and a pit. A Middle Bronze Age segmented enclosure ditch, thought at evaluation stage to be a possible pit alignment, and Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pitting located southeast of the enclosure were investigated in Area C. Area D, machined in order to identify any links between Areas A and C, exposed no archaeological features. The results are discussed chronologically.

Early Bronze Age

The Early Bronze Age was characterised by three burnt mounds (**Burnt Mound 1** (**F.634**), **Burnt Mound 2** (**F.642**) and **Burnt Mound 3** (**F.640**)) sealing buried soils, with associated post-built structures and pits in Area B (Figures 4 and 5). They were situated on low-lying ground, on a northwest-southeast slope around the northwest edge of a possible paleochannel. As a result there were several phases of alluvial action pre-dating and post-dating the features.

The excavation area, in which only Burnt Mound 1 was revealed in its entirety, offered a small window in which to dissect the complex phases of human and natural activity. A 125m^2 northeast-southwest section was machined through the possible paleochannel 0.5m from the eastern baulk. This, in conjunction with a northwest-southeast transect, hand-dug in eleven 1m test pits from the northwest baulk in Burnt Mound 2 to the possible paleochannel in the southeast, enabled us to assess the relationships between the burnt mounds, buried soils and alluvial deposits. Burnt Mound 2 was further examined in a northeast-southwest transect along the northwest baulk to the edge of the feature, perpendicular to the 11m transect. A quadrant of Burnt Mound 1 was excavated, in addition to a slot dug in the evaluation, and a 1.5m slot was excavated through Burnt Mound 3 where it was visible in the paleochannel excavation.

The results from Area B are divided thus:

- Early alluvial deposits in the possible paleochannel
- Buried soils
- Burnt mounds and central pits
- Post-built structures
- Pits associated with the burnt mounds
- Later alluvial deposits

Early alluvial deposits in the possible paleochannel

The alluvial deposits pre-dating the burnt mounds were the earliest silts seen in the machined section and perpendicular transect through a possible paleochannel. This channel, pre-Bronze Age in origin, was comparable with that excavated in Trench 20 in the evaluation phase: both flowed roughly northwest-southeast, presumably feeding into the River Nene, and would have been two of the closest water sources available to the Early Bronze Age burnt mounds. The alluvial silts comprised firm mid-dark blue and mid-brown slightly clayey silts **[255], [256], [265], [267]** and **[270]**. Unburnt and burnt sandstones were recovered from [255], [256] and [265]; sheep and cow bone was recovered from [256] and [270]; a tertiary flint flake was recovered from [270].

Buried soils

Buried soils were found to survive only below the burnt mounds between the 4m and 5m contours. All three buried soils comprised a light-mid brown/ grey silty sand with organic inclusions. Unidentified animal bone was recovered from **[271]** and **[264]**; a

tertiary flint flake was recovered from [264]. The buried soil sealed by Burnt Mound 2 [264] was preserved at an even thickness of 0.1m, whereas the buried soil sealed by Burnt Mound 1 [271] was present only in hollows at a depth of 0m-0.08m. Deposit **[252]** was a buried soil cut by Burnt Mound 3. The variation in preservation at the burnt mounds contour is probably due to alluvial erosion, which moved material south and east over time. The lack of preservation at higher contours is due to heavy ploughing in the Post-Medieval period which has only left little, if any, subsoil under the plough soil in some areas of the site.

Burnt mounds and central pits.

The three burnt mounds were located in unusually close proximity to each other (less than 2m apart) on low-lying ground c.4m OD adjacent to a contemporary water source, possibly a paleochannel. Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 had comparable attributes: each consisted of a c.0.2m deep spread of burnt stone, soil and charcoal associated with an underlying central, roughly circular pit, though the pit under Burnt Mound 2 was far more substantial. In between Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 were a series of postholes which appear to be directly associated with burnt mound activity (See Post-built Structures). Burnt Mound 3 sat lower in the possible paleochannel and was a cut feature containing four burnt fills, similar to the burnt material of Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 but with a high level of iron pan and concretion associated with waterlogged deposits, from which 51 sherds (367g) of rusticated Beaker pottery were recovered (see Knight, below). The difference in form, fill and location suggests this feature had a different function from Burnt Mounds 1 and 2. Given the lack of a trough it is possible that this pit fulfilled the function of holding and heating water and stones, and Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 were made up of the dumped waste material from the process. A piece of roundwood charcoal (prunus padus/ avium) was submitted for radiocarbon dating from Burnt Mound 2 [263] which returned a date of 1497-1308 cal BC (95.4%) with a 83.1% probability of 1497-1381 cal BC. This dates the latest deposit from Burnt Mound 2 just into the Middle Bronze Age (SUERC-87967, see Appendix 3).

Burnt Mound 1, **F.634** (Figures 4, 5 and 6), was roughly oval in plan, (4.16m in length; 3.5 in width; 0.22m in depth) comprising two deposits: [246.01] was a dark blue-black sandy silt with frequent charcoal, burnt sandstone and burnt flint inclusions; [246.02] was a dark grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and burnt stone.

Associated with this burnt mound was an underlying central pit (F.636) predominantly filled with burnt mound material and therefore integral to the function of the burnt mound itself. Cut [249] was irregular in plan (full length and width not visible; 0.18m in depth) with steep sides and an uneven base. It contained a single fill [249.01] of mid-grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and burnt stones (mixed burnt mound material and silts). The burnt mound feature was sealed by an alluvial layer [258] and overlay a buried soil [271].

Burnt Mound 2, **F.642**, (Figures 4, 5 and 7) was only partially revealed in the excavation area. It was investigated in two transects: a northwest-southeast transect which was excavated in 1m test pits from the northwest baulk to the possible paleochannel, and a northeast-southwest transect along the northwest baulk through the underlying, probably central pit (F.610) to the northeast edge of the feature. It was roughly semi-ovoid in plan (5.3m revealed in length; 4m in width; 0.34m in depth) comprising a single dump [263] of black sandy, clayey, gritty silt with frequent burnt sandstone and moderate burnt flint inclusions. The amount of burnt stone recovered from each test pit varied from 5kg to 13kg with no particular pattern (no more towards the centre or extremities, for example) which evidences the effect that alluvial action had on the burnt mound over time. A secondary flint flake, a

tertiary flint flake and four unworked burnt flints were recovered from [263] and an animal bone was recovered from the "fill" in F.610.

Associated with this burnt mound was an underlying pit (F.610), of which part was revealed in plan against the baulk. Cut [213], excavated in the slot along the northwest baulk, (1m+ in length; 3.9m+ in width; 0.66m in depth) had moderately sloping sides and a flat-concave base. It was filled by burnt mound material [263], with no evidence of primary silting, which implies it was integral to the function of the burnt mound itself.

Burnt Mound 3, **F.640**, (Figures 4, 5 and 8) was only partially revealed in plan (length unknown; 2.9m in width; 0.6m in depth) in the machined possible paleochannel excavation. Cut [251] had moderate sides and an uneven base. It contained four fills: 251.01 was loose, dark brown/ black sand with frequent burnt stones (15kg) and charcoal inclusions; 251.02 was very compact blue/ black concreted sand with burnt stones and charcoal, washed or eroded at the northern end; 251.03 was brown/ red iron pan concretion with frequent burnt stones and charcoal from which 51 sherds (367g) of rusticated Beaker pottery (see Knight below) and 19 fragments of cow bone were recovered; 251.04 was mixed blue/ grey clay and charcoal.

Post-built structures

Postholes **F.611, F.612, F.613, F.614, F.615, F.616, F.617, F.618, F.635** and **F.643** appear to be associated with Burnt Mound 1 and Burnt Mound 2 (Figures 4 and 5). All apart from F.635 were cut into the natural on higher ground in between the two burnt mounds, and all were filled with material very similar to, if not the same as, the burnt mound material [263], [246.01] or [246.02]. F.635 is cut through the buried soil [264] sealed by the edge of Burnt Mound 2. There is no clear configuration to all the postholes together but it is probable that they represent the remnants of a series of temporary structures set up by the burnt mounds, perhaps for processing or storing material. This theory is supported by the positioning of the postholes, the relatively small area they occupy and the evidence elsewhere in this excavation area for multiple phases of activity within a short space of time, pre-dating, contemporary with, and post-dating the burnt mounds. A piece of daub identified on site from F.635 hints at simple wooden structures with wattle and daub walls.

The postholes were circular or oval in plan with steep-vertical sides and flat-concave bases. They measured between 0.2m-0.45m in length, 0.17m-0.5m in width and 0.04m-0.38m in depth. F.612 and F.616 each contained two fills: an upper fill of black sandy, gritty silt with frequent charcoal and sandstone inclusions (same as [263]) and a lower fill of mid-grey clay with moderate charcoal and patches of yellow clay. F.611, F.613, F.614, F.615, F.617 each contained a single fill of mid-blue/ grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal and yellow clay patches. F.618 contained a single fill of dark grey clayey silt, packed with sandstone and occasional charcoal. F.635 contained four fills: [247.01] was very dark grey/ black gritty sandy clayey silt with frequent burnt sandstone, flint and charcoal inclusions (same as [263]) from which one piece of burnt clay was recovered; [247.02] was mid-dark grey greasy silt, organic rich, with frequent small charcoal and wood inclusions; [247.03] was mid-bright mixed grey and yellow silty clay lining/ packing with occasional charcoal; [247.04] was mixed mid-yellow/ grey clayey silt slump with occasional charcoal. F.643 contained a single fill [274.01] of mid-brown sandy silt with frequent medium-sized stone inclusions.

Pits associated with the burnt mounds

F.608 and **F.609** were pits located on the higher ground in the southern corner of Area B (Figure 4). Their fills were the same as the black burnt mound material, which suggests that they are contemporary or near contemporary with the burnt mounds. Spatially they were closest to Burnt Mound 3 and may have been associated with its function.

F.608 Cut [211] was circular in plan (0.8m in length; 0.6m in width; 0.3m in depth) with steep-moderate sides and a concave base. It contained three fills: 211.01 was dark grey/ black silt containing frequent charcoal inclusions, burnt and unburnt stone and occasional patches of burnt clay from which ten pieces of burnt clay and 39 burnt stones were recovered; 211.02 was dark grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and burnt clay inclusions; 211.03 was mixed mid-orange/ yellow and brown sandy primary silting.

F.609 Cut [212] was oval in plan (0.7m in length; 0.4m in width; 0.15m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: 212.01 was dark grey silty sand with moderate charcoal, burnt clay and burnt sandstone inclusions; 212.02 was mixed mid-orange/ yellow and brown sandy primary silting.

Pit **F.637** was cut into pit **F.639**, which was cut into Burnt Mound 2 (F.642, [263]) (Figure 4). Both appear to have silted up naturally, F.639 had some washed burnt mound material in it which suggests that the two were cut into the burnt mound relatively soon after so even though they post-date the burnt mound they aren't necessarily unrelated to the activity there.

F.637 Cut [248] was circular in plan (1.2m in length; 1.12m in width; 0.47m in depth) with steep sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill 248.01 of mixed dark grey clayey silt and grey yellow silty clay with very occasional small stone inclusions from which 51 fragments of cow bone were recovered. This pit was cut into pit F.639.

F.639 Cut [250] was truncated in plan (0.5m+ in length; 0.5m+ in width; 0.37m in depth) with steep sides and an undulating base. It contained two fills: 250.01 was the same as [263] burnt mound material containing 11kg of burnt stone; 250.02 was a mid-grey/ yellow silty clay slump. This pit was cut by pit F.637; it was cut into Burnt Mound 2.

Later Alluvial deposits:

There were several phases of alluvial deposition postdating the burnt mounds: those immediately overlying the burnt mounds, mainly comprising eroded burnt mound material; slower forming clayey silts in the upper part of the possible paleochannel; and silts sealing all others and directly underlying the subsoil.

[266] and **[273]** were dark grey clayey gritty alluvial silts with moderate charcoal and burnt and unburnt sandstone and flint inclusions (two 1mx1m test pits through [266] yielded a combined 17kg of burnt stone), overlying Burnt Mound 2 [263]. These contexts comprised eroded material from Burnt Mound 2 [263] mixed with silts. The limits of the contexts were very diffuse, one grading into another. **[257]** was a firm dark blue-grey slightly clayey silt alluvium with moderate sandstone inclusions, 10% of which were burnt, and occasional charcoal flecks from which 19 burnt stones (2kg) were recovered. It was predominantly material washed off Burnt Mound 3 (F.634), mixed with silts. The erosion action is very clear in section (Figure 8). **[261]=[262]** was a very dark grey brown clayey silt alluvium with occasional flint and sandstone inclusions from which a secondary flint flake was recovered, seen in the top of pit F.637 and a small hollow in the top of Burnt Mound 2.

[254], [258], [259] and **[269]** were clayey alluvial silts seen in the possible paleochannel ranging from light-mid green /greys to mid-blue/ browns with occasional burnt and unburnt sandstone inclusions. A 1mx1m test pit through [258] yielded 2kg of burnt stone.

Eleven fragments of cow, sheep and other mammal bone were recovered from **[258]**.

[260], [268] and **[272]** were the most recent deposits, comprising light-mid yellow brown clayey sandy silts underlying the subsoil and sealing other alluvium. Two fragments of sheep bone were recovered from **[260]**.

Middle Bronze Age

Field system

Areas A and C contained Middle Bronze Age boundary and enclosure ditches (Figure 9). **F.602** and **F.603** together appear to form a northwest-southeast segmented ditch at the southern end of Area A. **F.644** was a parallel, more substantial ditch c35m north of F.602 and F.603, which terminated before the eastern limit of Area A. In Area C a segmented rectilinear enclosure ditch (**F.632**) was revealed, thought at evaluation stage to be a possible pit alignment. Both F.644 and F.632 were re-cut (**F.604** and **F.645** respectively) within the Middle Bronze Age. Visible elements were: 52.5m of the northeast-southwest side; a 90 degree corner; and 15.8m of the northwest-southeast side which terminated at the northwest baulk. Although the ditches in Areas A and C shared the same diagonal alignment and have all been dated to the Middle Bronze Age, there were no direct continuations from one area to the other and Area D, machined between Areas A and C to establish this, was devoid of archaeological features. Therefore, the ditches can be seen as contemporary but it remains difficult to map the complete layout of the field system. A seed was submitted for radiocarbon dating from 204.03 but failed due to insufficient carbon (see Appendix 3).

F.602 was excavated in two slots:

Cut [202] was the curved northwest terminal of the linear in plan (0.92m in width; 0.62m in depth) with steep-vertical sides and a flat base. It contained four fills: 202.01 was mid-grey/ brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks from which seven sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, twelve fragments of cow and sheep bone and one tertiary flint flake were recovered; 202.02 was dark brown/ grey sandy silt with very occasional small stone inclusions; 202.03 was mid-brown/ grey gritty sandy silt with flecks of charcoal; 202.04 was dark brown/ grey primary silting.

Cut [207] was linear in plan (1.4m in width; 0.85m in depth) with steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills: 207.01 was light-mid yellow/ brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions; 207.02 was light-mid yellow/ brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal lenses; 207.03 was light brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of organic material.

F. 603 was a probable continuation of the F.602 boundary, of which only 2m was visible in the excavation area.

Cut [203] was the curved southeast terminal of the linear in plan (1.12m in width; 0.79m in depth) with steep-vertical sides and a flat base. It contained six fills: 203.01 was mid-grey/ brown smooth sandy silt with occasional small stone and snail shell inclusions from which four sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, fourteen fragments of cow bone and a tertiary flint flake were recovered; 203.02 was mid-dark brown/ grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks; 203.03 was mid-yellow/ brown gritty, sandy silt - redeposited natural; 203.04 was dark brown /grey sandy clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal; 203.05 was mid-yellow/ brown gritty, sandy silt slump; 203.06 was mid-grey/ brown primary silting.

F.644 and re-cut **F.604** were excavated in three slots:

Cut [275] F.644 was linear in plan (1.72m in width; 1m in depth) with steep-vertical sides and a flat-concave base. It contained three fills: 275.01 was mid-brown/ orange gritty clayey sand slump; 275.02 was mid-orange/ brown sandy clay flecked with manganese; 275.03 was mixed mid-grey/ orange/ yellow sandy silty clay and clayey silty sand slump/ primary silting with occasional flint, fossilised shell and ironstone. Re-cut [204] F.604 contained three fills: 204.01 was firm mid-grey/ brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions; 204.02 was dark brown/ grey smooth sandy silt with moderate charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions; 204.03 was dark brown/ grey greasy, slightly sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and pockets of clay.

Cut [276] F.644 was the curved southeast terminal of the linear in plan (1.22m in width; 0.64m in depth) with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (276.01) of mixed mid grey/ orange/ yellow sandy silty clay and clayey silty sand slump/ primary silting with occasional flint, fossilised shell and ironstone. Re-cut [206] F.604 contained three fills: 206.01 was firm, mid-grey/ brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions; 206.02 was dark brown/ grey smooth sandy silt with moderate charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions; 206.03 was dark brown/ grey greasy, slightly sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and pockets of clay from which five fragments of cow bone were recovered.

Cut [277] F.644 was linear in plan (0.38m visible in width, truncated by F.607; 0.7m in depth) with steep sides and concave base. It contained two fills: 277.01 was dark brown/ grey greasy, slightly sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and pockets of clay; 277.02 was mixed mid-grey/ orange/ yellow sandy silty clay and clayey silty sand slump/ primary silting with occasional flint, fossilised shell and ironstone. Re-cut [210] F.604 contained a single fill (210.01) of mid-brown/ orange sandy clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions from which fourteen fragments of cow bone were recovered.

F.632 was investigated in five slots (in addition to two at evaluation stage). Re-cut **F.645** was visible in four slots. The full extent of this enclosure to the northeast was not exposed but the northwest terminus [238] was revealed and it did not continue into Area D or Area A. Though the segmented method of digging the ditch was clear in excavated slots, the 'segments' form one continuous boundary in plan. The relationship between the northeast-southwest portion and northwest-southeast portion was assessed as the corner slot was excavated in plan and it was clear both in plan and in the sections that this was one continuous ditch turning a corner rather than one northeast-southwest meeting/cutting/ being cut by a northwest-southeast ditch.

Cut [238] F.632 was the curved northwest terminal of the ditch (1.15m in width; 0.57m in depth) with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (238.01) of yellow/ brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal. Re-cut [278] F.645 contained a single fill of dark grey/ brown clayey sand with occasional small-medium sized stone and charcoal.

Cut [237] F.632 was the right angle corner slot of the ditch (1.25m in width; 0.66m in depth) with steep sides and a concave-V shaped base. It contained three fills: 237.01 was a mid-yellow orange slightly silty clay slumped natural; 237.02 was mid-grey/ brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions; 237.03 was mixed light grey/ yellow silty clay with patches of darker grey clay silt towards the northeast end of the slot. Re-cut [279] F.645 contained a single fill (279.01) of dark brown grey sandy clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and small-medium sized stones (area of more charcoal in and around northeast section -- either rooting or a darker refuse dump) from which four sherds of EIA shell-tempered pottery and two fragments of cow bone were recovered.

Cut [239] F.632 was a curved terminal in the northeast-southwest portion of the ditch opposing terminal [240] (0.81m in width; 0.21m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [239.01] of mid-yellow/ brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Cut [240] F.632 was a curved terminal in the northeast-southwest portion of the ditch opposing terminal [239] (0.89m in width; 0.22m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [240.01] of mid-yellow/ brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Cut [241] F.632 was one of two opposing intercutting curved termini (Cut [242] was the other) (1.3m in width; 0.53m in depth) with moderate-steep sides and a concave base. It contained the same two fills as [242]: 241.01 was mid-brown/ grey silting with very occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions; 241.02 was mid-brown/ orange clay silt primary silting with medium-large stone inclusions. Re-cut [280] F.645 contained a single fill (241.01) of light grey yellow clay redeposited natural, very sterile and clean.

Cut [242] was one of two opposing intercutting curved termini (Cut [241] was the other) (0.95m in width; 0.42m in depth) with moderate-steep sides and a concave base. It contained the same two fills as [241]: 242.01 was mid-brown/ grey silting with very occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions; 242.02 was mid-brown/ orange clay silt primary silting with medium-large stone inclusions. Re-cut

[281] F.645 contained a single fill (241.01) of light grey yellow clay redeposited natural, very sterile and clean.

Pits

A Middle Bronze Age pit (**F.607**) was cut into boundary ditch F.604 in Area A. . Pit **F.621,**exposed and investigated to the southeast of enclosure F.632 in Area C (Figures 9 and 10)contained both Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery, both periods of pottery were represented by partially complete vessels, and it produced 50% of the site's pottery assemblage altogether . The proportion of Iron Age pottery recovered was highest (80 sherds (518g) compared with 24 sherds (196g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery) and the Middle Bronze Age presence appears to be residual therefore this pit will be discussed in the Early Iron Age section (below).

F.607 was a pit truncating ditch F.604. Cut [209] was circular in plan (1.4m in length; 1.3m in width; 0.91m in depth) with steep-vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two fills which have characteristics of refuse material: 209.01 was mid-grey/ brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sized stone and charcoal inclusions from which twelve sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery were recovered; 209.02 was very mixed, soft dark brown/ grey sandy clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions from which thirteen fragments of sheep and horse bone were recovered.

Early Iron Age

The Early Iron Age was represented exclusively in Area C by pits: **F.621**, which also contained Middle Bronze Age pottery ; **F.622,** (cut by F.621); **F.623**, less than 1m from F.621; and a cluster of intercutting pits (**F.619, F.504, F.620, F.626, F.627, F.628, F.629, F.630, F.631, F.633, F.638**) (Figures 10 and 11). Included in the cluster were two pits F.502 and F.503, excavated in the evaluation phase. Several pits were discovered to be rich in material and environmental finds and the pit cluster was less than 1m from the edge of Area C, all of which suggests there was Early Iron Age occupation nearby. A charred barley seed was submitted for radiocarbon dating from pit fill (222.03) which returned a date of 708-403 cal BC (95.4%) with a 72.8% probability of 560-403 cal BC. This dates the pit to the Early Iron Age (SUERC-87968, see Appendix 3).

F.621 was oval in plan (1.4m in length; 0.77m in width; 0.42m in depth) with almost vertical sides and a flat-concave base. It contained three fills: 225.01 was dark grey/ brown with orange mottling clayey silt with occasional medium-large sized stone inclusions, occasional charcoal and burnt clay from which 38 sherds (126g) of Early Iron Age pottery, 27 fragments of cow, sheep, pig and horse bone and 12 pieces of burnt clay were recovered; 225.02 was mixed dark brown/ grey clayey silt with patches of light grey yellow clay and occasional charcoal and small-large stone inclusions from which 42 sherds (392g) of Early Iron Age pottery and 24 sherds (196g) of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 3 fragments of cow, sheep, pig and horse bone and a secondary flint flake were recovered; 225.03 was mid-grey/ yellow silty clay with occasional large stone inclusions.

The Early Iron Age partially complete vessels are curved with irregularly everted rim and high shoulder and distinct finger-tip impressions to the shoulder. The presence of a large amount of pottery, burnt clay and animal bones indicates that this was a refuse pit filled with domestic waste. Over 50% of the sherds from this feature were medium sized sherds (4-8cms), whereas all other Iron Age features on site yielded only small sherds (<4cms), implying that this material was moved around less before its final deposition in this pit.

The Middle Bronze Age presence was evidenced by Deverel-Rimbury pottery, including rim and upper body fragments of a medium sized ‘urn’ (diameter 0.15m) limited to lower fill [225.02]. Therefore pit F.621 was either an Early Iron Age pit containing curated Middle Bronze Age material (a less likely possibility since the time gap between those periods was between 300 and 1000 years) or, more likely, an Early Iron Age pit coincidentally cut through a Middle Bronze Age feature.

F.622 was oval in plan (0.7m (truncated) in length; 0.46m in width; 0.34m in depth) with steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills: 226.01 was mid-orange/ grey clayey silt with flecks of charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions; 226.02 was dark brown/ grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions; 226.03 was mid-grey/ yellow silty clay with occasional large stone inclusions.

F.623 was oval in plan (0.8m in length; 1.2m in width; 0.4m in depth) with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills: 227.01 was mixed very dark brown/ grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions from which 27 sherds of pottery and eight fragments of sheep and horse bone were recovered; 227.02 was mixed light grey/ yellow silty clay with occasional large stone inclusions from which four sherds of pottery and 24 fragments of animal bone were recovered.

F.619 was visible in all three slots dug into the intercutting pits. Cut [222] was circular in plan (1.1m+ in length; 1.5m+ in width; 0.9m in depth) with steep sides and a concave base. It contained five fills: 222.01 was dark grey clayey silt, firm, with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions, patches of burnt clay and charcoal from which 32 sherds of pottery, 11 fragments of cow, sheep and horse bone, a human femur, one piece of burnt clay and four burnt stones were recovered; 222.02 was mid-brown/ grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and patches of charcoal from which 15 sherds of pottery, two fragments of animal bone and a secondary flint flake were recovered; 222.03 was dark brown/ grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal patches; 222.04 was dark grey clayey silt, firm, with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions and patches of charcoal from which three fragments of animal bone were recovered; 222.05 was light brown/ yellow clay with patches of dark grey silt slumping. The western edge was truncated by shallow pit F.504.

F.504 was partially excavated in the evaluation (104) and the same slot was continued in excavation (223). Cut [223] was oval in plan (0.35m in length; 1.8m in width; 0.2m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (223.01) of firm, mid-brown/ grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium sized stone inclusions and occasional charcoal. It was truncated by modern land drain [228] and truncated large Iron Age pit F.619.

F.620 was heavily truncated in plan by F.619 (length and width unknown; 0.8m in depth) with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: 224.01 was light brown/ yellow silty clay with occasional lenses of mid-brown/ grey clay silt; 224.02 was light brown/ yellow silty clay with patches of mid-brown/ grey clay and patches of mid-grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions.

F.626 was heavily truncated by F.628 and F.631. It was visibly circular in plan (1m+ in length; 0.6m in width; 0.35m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: 231.01 was mid-brown/ grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and frequent orange mottling; 231.02 was mid-blue/ grey silty clay with lenses of mid-grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F.627 was circular in plan (0.8m in length; 1.1m in width; 0.5m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained three fills: 232.01 was mid brown/ grey clayey silt with frequent orange flecks, firm, occasional small stone inclusions; 232.02 was light brown/ grey clayey silt with frequent orange flecks and small stone inclusions; 232.03 was mixed mid-blue/ grey silty clay and light brown/ yellow silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. This pit is truncated by F.630 and truncated F.628.

F.628 was circular in plan (0.3m in length; 0.3m in width; 0.2m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: 233.01 was mid-grey/ yellow silty sand; 233.02 was mid-yellow silty sand. This pit was truncated by F.629 and F.627 and truncated F.626.

F.629 was circular in plan (0.5m in length; 0.8m in width; 0.2m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (234.01) of mid-brown/ grey clayey silt mixed with mid-brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and burnt clay.

F.630 was circular in plan (0.5m in length; 0.5m in width; 0.4m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (235.01) of mid-blue/ grey silty clay mixed with light yellow silty clay. This pit was not visible in section, only in plan.

F.631 was truncated in plan (1.5m in length; 1.3m in width; 0.3m in depth) with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (236.01) of mid-brown/ grey clayey silt, occasional small stone inclusions and frequent orange mottling.

F.633, only seen in plan, was circular in plan (unknown length and width; 0.35m in depth) with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained three fills: 244.01 was mid-grey/ brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions; 244.02 was mid-brown/ grey clay silt; 244.03 was mid-blue/ grey silty clay mixed with light brown/ yellow silty clay.

F.638 was ovoid in plan (0.8m in length; 0.5m in width; 0.1m in depth) with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (245.01) of mid-grey/ brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

Undated features

Two features were undated. **F.606** was a northeast-southwest possible ditch of which only c.3m was visible in the excavation area against the eastern baulk of Area A and no finds were recovered. It did not share an orientation with any other features on site which makes it difficult to interpret. **F.625** was a sub-circular pit (0.65m in length; 0.6m in width; 0.18m in depth) with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: 229.01 was dark grey/ black clay silt, charcoal rich, from which 29 fragments of animal bone were recovered; 229.02 was light grey/ yellow silty clay. This was a small, shallow, relatively isolated pit c.20m southeast of the Middle Bronze Age enclosure F.632 which appears to contain a single dump of refuse. Further analysis and carbon dating of the animal bone could reveal its date.

Furrows and Land Drains

Wide, shallow furrows typical of Medieval and Post-Medieval to 19th century agricultural practices in this area were recorded at regular intervals aligned northwest-southeast across the site. The site was crisscrossed with ceramic and plastic modern land drains placed at a variety of depths.

SPECIALIST STUDIES

Earlier prehistoric pottery **-** Mark Knight

The earlier prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised 99 sherds weighing 604g (MSW 6.1g). The condition of the material varied between large reasonably fresh sherds and very small abraded pieces. The material was derived from five separate features. Two different fabrics were identified: Fabric A (Middle Bronze Age) and Fabric B (Early Bronze Age). Feature sherds were rare (2 rim and 5 base fragments) whilst decorated sherds made up nearly 50% of the assemblage. The assemblage can be separated into two types: Beaker and Deverel-Rimbury.

Feature	Context	Number	Weight	MSW	Fabric	Rim	Base	Decorated
602	202.01,	7	20g	2.8g	A	0	0	0
603	203.01, 203.04	5	7g	1.4g	A	0	0	0
607	209.01	12	14g	1.2g	A	0	0	0
621	225.02	24	196g	8.2g	A	2	3	2
640	251.03	51	367g	7.2g	B	0	2	47
Totals:		*99*	*604g*	*6.1g*	*2*	*5*	*5*	*49*

Table 1: Assemblage Breakdown

Fabric Series

Fabric A - Medium hard with common small crushed shell

Fabric B – Hard with common sand and possible grog

Beaker (F.640)

The Beaker component consisted of 51 sherds of the base and lower profile of a single rusticated form (highly plastic, all-over fingertip decoration). The vessel is consistent with the East Anglian/fen-edge 'domestic' repertoire (Bamford 1982). All of the sherds were uniformly reddy-pink in colour (including across sherd breaks) and had the appearance of being transformed either by being re-fired or, potentially, affected by a brackish post-depositional context.

Deverel-Rimbury (F.602, F.603, F.607 and F.621)

The bulk of the Middle Bronze Age assemblage consisted of small, plain, featureless shell-tempered pieces identifiable by fabric alone. The exception was F.621, which included rim and upper body fragments of a medium sized 'urn' (diameter 0.15m) with a single impressed fingertip cordon just below the rim.

The pottery has been analysed following the guidelines produced by Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). Each sherd was counted and weighed, and then assigned to a fabric group. Minimum number of vessels (MNV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) were recorded, as well as any refits within the same feature. Notes were made on form and classification and any decoration was recorded along with any

remnants of residue. Each sherd was classified in terms of size; sherds under 4cm were categorised as small, sherds between 4–8cm were categorised as medium, and sherds in excess of 8cm were categorised as large.

Iron Age pottery – Kate A. Beats

A total of 161 sherds (1148g) of Early Iron Age pottery (c. 800-350 BC) were recovered from **F. 619**, **F. 621**, **F. 623** and **F. 645**. All sherds came from Area C, with the single exception of a residual sherd from Area A, likely to be of Early Iron Age date. A minimum number of eleven vessels were recorded using rims and bases, which were recovered exclusively from pits. As a whole, the assemblage is fragmentary, with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 7g. This is further reflected in the deposition on site, with over 80% of sherds measured under 4cms, indicative of a high level of ground disturbance and movement of the sherd before its arrival in the soil.

The vast majority of sherds were produced in shell-tempered fabrics, which includes shell with the addition of grog and organic matter. These fabrics vary from dense shell-tempering to well-sorted sparse shelly fabrics, pointing towards the use of different fabrics for the production of vessels with different functions. This reflects a regional pattern found in Early Iron Age pottery excavated at Bradley Fen (Brudenell forthcoming) and Stanground South (Mcsloy 2011). Excavations during the evaluation phase of this site yielded a small quantity of grog-tempered sherds, which outweighed those produced in shell-tempered fabrics by a margin, partly explained by the presence of Middle Iron Age sherds (Beats 2017).

11% of sherds bare decorative features and the majority appear on coarseware vessels. This figure is higher than at Bradley Fen, but the assemblage is too small to argue for a real difference in ceramic character (Brudenell forthcoming). Decorative features to coarseware include finger-tip and finger-nail impressions to the body and shoulder. A vessel with finger-tip impressed shoulders also carries finger-tip impressions to the rim top, which is the only vessel present with two zones of decoration (<127>, **F. 621** [225.02]). There is limited evidence for fineware vessels with six burnished and smoothed sherds coming from four different vessels across three archaeological features.

Of particular interest is the pit **F. 621** which yielded 50% of the entire assemblage and partially complete Bronze Age and Early Iron Age vessels. The profile of the Early Iron Age is curved with an irregularly everted rim and high shoulder, similar to small round bodied vessels recovered from Trumpington Meadows, dated to the later Early Iron Age (Brudenell forthcoming, b) (<127>). The vessel carries distinct finger-tip impressions to the shoulder. Furthermore, this pit also contained over 50% of medium sized sherds (4-8cms), pointing to a difference in deposition practice.

The pottery has been analysed following the guidelines produced by Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). Each sherd was counted and weighed, and then assigned to a fabric group. Minimum number of vessels (MNV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) were recorded, as well as any refits within the same feature. Notes

were made on form and classification and any decoration was recorded along with any remnants of residue. Each sherd was classified in terms of size; sherds under 4cm were categorised as small, sherds between 4–8cm were categorised as medium, and sherds in excess of 8cm were categorised as large.

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Feature type	Area	Fabric group	Fabric type	Sherd type	Method	Date	Spot date	Decorative category	Decorative position	Sherd No.	Wt. (g)	No. refits	Residue type
100	600	200.01	Drain	A	Shelly	S4	W	HM	EIA?	EIA?			1	9		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Grog	G1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			1	74		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Grog	G1	R	HM	EIA	EIA	FTI body		1	44		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S3	W	HM	EIA	EIA			9	93		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S3	W	HM	EIA	EIA	FTI body		1	40		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S3	Base	HM	EIA	EIA			1	7		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S3	W	HM	EIA	EIA			2	9		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Grog	G1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			2	18		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S3	W	HM	EIA	EIA			1	17		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S4	R	HM	EIA	EIA			2	15	2=1	
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S4	W	HM	EIA	EIA			3	14		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Grog	G1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			4	26		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Quartz	Q2	W	HM	EIA	EIA			2	7		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Grog	G	R	HM	EIA	EIA			1	3		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Grog	G1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			1	5		
115	619	222.01	Pit	C	Grog	G1	Base	HM	EIA	EIA			1	8		
121	619	222.02	Pit	C	Grog	G	W	HM	EIA?	EIA?			2	2		
121	619	222.02	Pit	C	Shelly	S4	W	HM	EIA?	EIA?			12	37		
121	619	222.02	Pit	C	Grog	G	R	HM	EIA?	EIA?			1	4		soot
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Shelly	SH	W	HM	EIA	EIA			1	2		
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Quartz	Q2	W	HM	EIA	EIA			1	17		

123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			5	55		
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			17	26		
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Grog	G	W	HM	EIA	EIA			1	1		
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			8	10		
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Shelly	SH	R	HM	EIA	EIA			2	2	2=1	
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Shelly	SH	W	HM	EIA	EIA			2	1		
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Quartz	Q1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			1	9		
123	621	225.01	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			1	3		
127	621	225.02	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	R	HM	EIA?	EIA?	FTI shoulder	shoulder	4	97	4=1	
127	621	225.02	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	W	HM	EIA?	EIA?			28	137		
127	621	225.02	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	W	HM	EIA?	EIA?			1	4		
127	621	225.02	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	R	HM	EIA?	EIA?			1	4		
127	621	225.02	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG1	Base	HM	EIA?	EIA?			5	83	5=1	
127	621	225.02	Pit	C	Shelly/organic	SO1	W	HM	EIA?	EIA?			1	4		
127	621	225.02	Pit	C	Shelly/grog	SG2	Base	HM	EIA?	EIA?			1	63		
128	623	227.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S4	W	HM	EIA	EIA			5	81		
128	623	227.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S1	W	HM	EIA	EIA			6	23		
128	623	227.01	Pit	C	Quartz	Q2	W	HM	EIA	EIA			10	31		
128	623	227.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S3	W	HM	EIA	EIA			3	9		
128	623	227.01	Pit	C	Quartz	Q3	R	HM	EIA	EIA			1	1		
128	623	227.01	Pit	C	Shelly	SH	R	HM	EIA	EIA			1	3		
128	623	227.01	Pit	C	Shelly	S1	R	HM	EIA	EIA			1	6		
130	623	227.02	Pit	C	Shelly	S3	W	HM	EIA	EIA			3	31	2=1	
130	623	227.02	Pit	C	Shelly	S3	W	HM	EIA	EIA	FNI body		1	18		
134	645	279.01	Ditch		Shelly	S4	W	HM	EIA?	EIA?			2	4		

Cat. No	Feature no.	Context no.	Location of residue	Rim deco	Rim type	Rim %	Rim dia.	Base type	Base %	Base dia.	Form	Vessel no.	Crumbs (g)	Refits	Small <4cm	Medium 4-8cm
100	600	200.01														1
115	619	222.01														
115	619	222.01			EVR	7.5	18				Wardy A					
115	619	222.01										Vessel A			7	2
115	619	222.01										Vessel A				1
115	619	222.01						flat	x	x		Vessel A			1	
115	619	222.01													2	
115	619	222.01													1	1
115	619	222.01														1
115	619	222.01			EVR	x	x				Wardy A	Vessel B			1	1
115	619	222.01													3	
115	619	222.01													3	1
115	619	222.01													2	
115	619	222.01			RD	x	x								1	
115	619	222.01													1	
115	619	222.01						pinched	15	3					1	
121	619	222.02													2	
121	619	222.02													12	
121	619	222.02	rim top												1	
123	621	225.01													1	
123	621	225.01														1

123	621	225.01													3	2
123	621	225.01											3		17	
123	621	225.01											<1		1	
123	621	225.01													8	
123	621	225.01			RD	x	x								2	
123	621	225.01													2	
123	621	225.01													1	
123	621	225.01													1	
127	621	225.02		FTI rim top	EVR	37.5	12				Wardy A?	Vessel A		Vessel A	1	3
127	621	225.02										Vessel A		Vessel A	25	3
127	621	225.02													1	
127	621	225.02		FTI rim top	EVR	x	x					Vessel A		Vessel A	1	
127	621	225.02						pinched	100	8		Vessel A		Vessel A	1	4
127	621	225.02													1	
127	621	225.02						flat	17.5	8		Vessel C		Vessel C		1
128	623	227.01													2	3
128	623	227.01													6	
128	623	227.01													9	1
128	623	227.01													3	
128	623	227.01			RD	x	x								1	
128	623	227.01			RD	x	x								1	
128	623	227.01			EVR	10	8								1	
130	623	227.02													3	
130	623	227.02														1
134	645	279.01													2	

Human Bone - Benjamin Neil

Summary
Two fragments of left femur are reported, found within the latest deposit of Iron Age pit F.619 in Area C.

Methodology

Age
Age estimation was recorded according to Table 2:

Sub-Adult				Adult				
Neonate	Infant	Juvenile	Sub-adult	Adult	Young adult	Young Middle adult	Old Middle Adult	Mature adult
<6months	0-4	5-12	13-18	18+	18-25	26-35	36-45	46+

Table 2: categories of age estimation

Completeness
The overall completeness of a skeleton was calculated according to the percentage of elements present, using data outlined by Rowbotham et al. (2017).

Post Mortem Alteration
Stages of preservation were recorded according to Mckinley (Brickley & McKinley 2004: 16). Any further taphonomic alteration was recorded, including gnawing, discolouration and modification.

Results

Feature	Context	Age	Sex	Element	Pathology	Fragmentation	Zones	Preservation
619	222.01	Adult (18+)	Indet.	Left Femur	None observed	2 fragments	Fragment 1: 2 & 3 (partial) 6 Fragment 2: 7 & 8 (partial)	1-2

Table 3: Summary of results

Two fragments of left femoral shaft represents around 6% of a single individual. This bone had no relevant morphological characteristics to determine sex. The fragments exhibited developmental, markers that were clearly not sub-adult so the inference was adult. Taphonomic alteration was noted on both fragments in the form of scratches, slight root etching and leaching. Fragment 1 was possibly gnawed proximally and a smooth perpendicular transverse post-mortem fracture was seen distally with possible associated flaking marks. Fragment 2 had an irregular proximal perpendicular transverse post-mortem fracture and a stepped distal post-mortem fracture.

Recommendations

No further study is required.

Faunal remains – Vida Rajkovača

Following on from the evaluation, small-scale open area excavations were carried out, resulting in the recovery of an assemblage with a raw count of 364 fragments and a combined weight of 1710g. Recovered from three adjacent but distinct areas, although varying in the state of preservation, material was quite evenly spread out across the site. With an exception of Early Iron Age series of intercutting pits (F.619, 621 and F.623), contexts generated between one and five specimens each.

Middle Bronze Age ditch segments recorded in Area A were not as rich in animal bone as it would be expected, with cattle being the main species. Same goes for the contexts associated with the Burnt Mound, as well as the layers of alluvium and buried soil recorded in relation to the Burnt Mound.

	Number of Identified Specimens																
	Area A				Area C					Area B							
Taxon	F.602	F.603	F.604	F.607	F.619	F.621	F.623	F.625	F.645	F.637	F.640	F.642	[256]	[258]	[260]	[270]	**Total NISP**
Cow	4	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	13
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	1	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horse	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Sub-total to species	**4**	**1**	**.**	**2**	**5**	**9**	**4**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**2**	**29**
Cattle-sized	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	12
Sheep-sized	1	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	16
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	18
Total	**5**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**29**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**75**

Table 4. Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all features/ contexts; breakdown by area; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

The prevalence of cattle and in general the livestock species is typical for the majority of prehistoric assemblages from across the country. Beyond stating the range of species present in the assemblage, it is difficult to assess it any further.

Flint - Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 17 (≤71g) flints were recovered from six features and three deposits during the excavation of the site. The material comprised working waste and one retouched flake from F. 600. The remaining material largely comprised chronologically non-diagnostic secondary and tertiary flakes and two unworked burnt chunks. The material is likely to be largely residual in later features; for example the secondary flake from F. 621 was the product of systematic flake production/core reduction focused on manufacturing narrow flakes and blades common in Neolithic assemblages. The flake recovered from F. 602 was a thinning flake, either from axe manufacture or discoidal core reduction. Whilst the flake fragment from [264] is comparable to by products of transverse arrowheads, the discarded proximal half of a broad/thin flake produced from a discoidal core. Odd flints could potentially be broadly contemporary with the features they were recovered from, for example the tertiary flake recovered from F. 603. However, if they were utilising flint in the Bronze Age, it was on a very small scale. The flints are listed by type and feature in Table 5.

	Type				
Feature/ context	secondary flake	tertiary flake	miscellaneous retouched flake	unworked burnt chunk	**sub totals**
F. 600			1		**1**
F. 602		1			**1**
F. 603		1			**1**
F. 619	1				**1**
F. 621	1				**1**
F. 640				3	**3**
F. 642	1	1		4	**6**
[261]	1				**1**
[264]		1			**1**
[270]		1			**1**
totals	**4**	**5**	**1**	**7**	**17**

Table 5 – Flint listed by type and feature

Statement of potential

The material is chronologically non-diagnostic and there is no need for further analysis.

Assessment of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal - Ellen Simmons

Introduction

A comprehensive archaeobotanical sampling strategy was implemented during archaeological excavations at Eagle Business Park, Yaxley, Peterborough (NGR: TL 1974/9356) by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Ten bulk sieving samples, comprising a total of one hundred and nine litres of soil were processed for the recovery of plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and assessed in order to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any palaeoenvironmental material present. A further aim of this assessment was to evaluate the potential of any palaeoenvironmental material present in the samples to provide evidence for the function of the contexts, the economy of the site or for the nature of the local environment. The samples were taken from a series of Middle Bronze Age ditch fills and a series of deposits associated with Early Bronze Age Burnt Mounds.

Methodology

The bulk sieving samples were processed by The Cambridge Archaeological Unit using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residues were air dried.

The samples were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Historic England 2011). A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. Where a total of thirty or more items of plant material was present, this material was quantified using a scale of abundance (- = <5 items, + = > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 30 items, ++++ = > 50 items, +++++ = > 100 items). Where a total of less than thirty items of plant material was present, this material was identified and quantified in full.

Wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size were counted except where more than 500 fragments were present. Sub-samples of twenty-five wood charcoal fragments greater than 4mm in size were identified from Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263, Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.03 and from the fill of posthole 616, in order to assess the similarity of the posthole fill with the associated Burnt Mounds.

Wood charcoal fragments were fractured manually and the resultant anatomical features observed in transverse, radial and tangential planes using high power binocular reflected light (episcopic) microscopy (x 50, x 100 and x 400). A record was also made, where possible, of the ring curvature of the wood and details of the ligneous structure, in order for the part of the woody plant which had been burnt and the state of wood before charring, to be determined (*cf*. Marguerie, & Hunot 2007). Where at least three growth rings were present, the ring curvature of the charcoal

fragments was designated as weak, intermediate or strong, indicating larger branches or trunk material, intermediate sized branches and smaller branches or twigs. The presence of thick walled tyloses in vessel cavities, which indicate the presence of heartwood and therefore mature trunk wood and the presence of fungal hyphae, which indicate the use of dead or rotting wood, was also recorded. The degree of vitrification of the charcoal fragments was recorded as a measure of preservation, with levels of vitrification classified as either low brilliance refractiveness (degree1), strong brilliance (degree 2) or total fusion (degree 3).

Identification of plant material and wood charcoal fragments was carried out by comparison with material in the reference collections at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and various reference works (e.g. Cappers *et al*, 2006; Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Jacomet (2006). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The composition of the samples is recorded in table 1 with charcoal identifications recorded in tables 2, 3 and 4. The seed, in the broadest sense, of the plant is always referred to in table 1 unless stated otherwise. The abbreviation *cf*. means 'compares with' and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles that particular taxa more than any other.

Preservation

Single charred cereal grains were present in Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch fill 204.03 and Early Iron Age refuse pit fill 222.03. Preservation was poor, with both grains lacking epidermis and identifiable by gross morphology only.

High concentrations of wood charcoal fragments were found to be present in deposits associated with Burnt Mounds 1 and 2. Moderate concentrations wood charcoal fragments were also found to be present in Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch fill 304.03 and Early Iron Age refuse pit fill 222.03. Low concentrations of wood charcoal fragments were also found to be present in Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch fill 203.04 and Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditch fill 237.04. Wood charcoal fragments present in the Middle Bronze Age ditch and pit fills were generally found to be well preserved with minimal evidence of vitrification. Wood charcoal fragments present in the deposits associated with the Early Bronze Age Burnt Mounds were however found to be somewhat friable with silt and mineral deposits penetrating into the vessel cavities which may hamper identification. No intrusive roots were found to be present in the samples, indicating a reduced likelihood that any charred material present will be intrusive.

A small number of seeds which are likely to have been preserved by anoxic waterlogging were found to be present in Burnt Mound deposits 250.02, 251.03, 263 and buried soil 264. A small number of invertebrate macrofossils were also found to be present in context 251.03 and 263.

Charred plant macrofossils

Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch fill 204.03 produced a single oat grain (*Avena* sp.). Early Iron Age refuse pit fill produced a single indeterminate barley grain

(*Hordeum* sp. indet.)

Wood charcoal

Burnt deposit 251.03 from Burnt Mound 3 and burnt deposit 263 from Burnt Mound 2 produced rich assemblages of over three hundred wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size in cross-section. Burnt deposit 251.02 from Burnt Mound 3 and alluvium 266, which was composed of materiel washed off Burnt Mound 2, produced rich assemblages of over one hundred wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size in cross-section. The fill 219.01 of posthole 616, which was one of a group of postholes associated with Burnt Mound 1 and 2 activity, produced an assemblage of over fifty wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size. Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch fill 204.03 and Early Iron Age refuse pit fill 222.03 produced moderate concentrations of between thirty and fifty wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size.

The taxa identified from a preliminary sub-sample of the wood charcoal assemblage from Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.03 were principally ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). Charcoal fragments tentatively identified as lime (cf. *Tilia* sp.) and elm (cf. *Ulmus* sp.) were also present. Tyloses were found to be present in the vessel cavities of four of the ash charcoal fragments and two of the oak charcoal fragments indicating the use of heartwood from mature trees. Ring curvatures were found to be predominantly weak and intermediate, indicating the use of larger branches and trunk material.

The taxa identified from a preliminary sub-sample of the wood charcoal assemblage from Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263 were principally hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeams (Pomoideae), bird / wild cherry (*Prunus padus / avium*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). A single fragment of elm (*Ulmus* sp.) was also present. The preliminary sub-sample from posthole fill 219.01, which was associated with Burnt Mound 1 and 2 activity was also principally composed of hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeams, bird / wild cherry and oak, along with a small quantity of blackthorn (*Prunus* cf. *spinosa*). Ring curvatures were predominantly strong and intermediate, indicating the use of larger branches and smaller branches or twigs.

Preliminary examination of the wood charcoal assemblage from burnt deposit 251.02 from Burnt Mound 3 and alluvium 266, indicated that both ring porous and diffuse porous taxa are present. Preliminary examination of the wood charcoal assemblage from Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch fill 204.03 and Early Iron Age refuse pit fill 222.03, indicated that primarily diffuse porous taxa are present, along with some ring porous taxa. Diffuse porous taxa which are frequently represented in archaeological charcoal assemblages include hawthorn / apple / pear / whitebeams (Pomoideae), willow / poplar (*Populus / Salix*), birch (*Betula* sp.), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and cherry (*Prunus padus / avium*). Frequently represented ring porous taxa include oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.). Identification using high power microscopy would however be necessary in order to confirm which taxa are present in these deposits.

Waterlogged plant macrofossils

Contexts 250.02 and 251.03 from Burnt Mound 3, produced small quantities of seeds which are likely to have been preserved by anoxic waterlogging. Water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgen. *Batrachium* agg.) and water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*) indicate the presence of water, black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) indicate nitrogen enriched soils and greater plantain indicates trampled grassland. Seeds of birch (*Betula* sp.) are also present, which is a tree of secondary woodland and a pioneer coloniser of open ground.

Radiocarbon dating

Material suitable for use in radiocarbon dating was present in boundary ditch fill 204.03 and refuse pit fill 222.03 in the form of charred cereal grain from moderately rich assemblages of other charred material. Wood charcoal with strong ring curvatures indicative of small diameter round wood are also present in Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263 and posthole fill 291.01. It is also possible that additional fragments of small diameter roundwood charcoal would be identified on examination of the wood charcoal assemblages from Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.02, buried soil 264, alluvium 266, boundary ditch fill 204.03 and refuse pit fill 222.03, using high power microscopy.

Discussion

The charred cereal grains present in boundary ditch fill 204.03 and refuse pit fill 222.03 are likely to be representative of a background scatter of hearth waste which became incorporated into the features over time. Barley is a typical crop of the Iron Age in central and southern Britain (Campbell and Straker 2003). It is not however possible to determine whether the oat grain is representative of cultivated or wild oats.

The plant material which is likely to have been preserved by anoxic waterlogging, present in Burnt Mound 3 deposits 251.02 and 251.03, indicates the presence of water, along with trampled grassland and nitrogen enriched soils, possibly indicating manuring by livestock or human activity.

It is unlikely that the composition of the wood charcoal assemblage is directly representative of the nature and extent of woodland and scrub in the local environment. Charcoal assemblage composition is likely to be influenced by many factors, including differences in availability and anthropogenic fuel wood selection strategies, as well as to taphonomic factors such as differential charcoal preservation and recovery (Asouti and Austin 2005, 8; Théry-Parisot *et al* 2010). Preliminary identification of sub-samples of wood charcoal from Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.03, Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263 and posthole fill 219.01, does however indicate the possibility of differences in the availability of woody taxa for use as fuel during the periods of deposition within these features.

Oak and ash along with the probable lime and elm, which are present in Burnt Mound 3, are generally mixed deciduous woodland trees, although they can grow as components of hedgerows (Rackham 2003; Rodwell 1991). The ring curvatures of

the charcoal fragments from Burnt Mound 3, along with the presence of tyloses in the vessel cavities of some of the ash and oak fragments, also indicates the utilisation of larger branches and trunk material from mature trees. In contrast the hawthorn, wild apple, wild pear and members of the whitebeam genus which are represented by Pomoideae and the wild / bird cherry charcoal, which are present in Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263, are all frequently occurring underwood taxa in deciduous woodland, as well as being hedgerow and scrub taxa (Rackham 2003, 349-358). The ring curvatures of the charcoal fragments from Burnt Mound 2 also indicate the use of intermediate and smaller branches or twigs. The composition of the wood charcoal assemblage from posthole fill 219.01 is also representative of the use of a similar range of woodland margin, underwood and scrub taxa to that present in Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263, indicating that there is potentially a similarity in the composition of the charcoal assemblage from these related features. Preliminary examination of the wood charcoal assemblages from Early-Middle Iron Age pit fill 222.03 and Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch fill 204.03 using low power microscopy, indicated the presence of primarily diffuse porous taxa, possibly indicating the presence of similar woodland margin, underwood and scrub taxa to that present in Burnt Mound 2 and post hole fill 219.01. Identification of at least one hundred wood charcoal fragments from these deposits would however be necessary in order to provide a more representative sample of the taxa present.

Charcoal assemblages from Burnt Mounds in the region generally indicate the exploitation of locally available fuel and the density of such sites is likely to have resulted in increased pressure on fuel resources (Murphy 2001, 13). Palaeoenvironmental evidence from the region also generally indicates woodland clearance, which intensified through the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age (Scafe 1988; Waller 1994; Brown and Murphy 1997; Murphy 1997; Scaife 2000) and would have led to an increase in the availability of types of woodland margin and scrub taxa which are present in the wood charcoal assemblage from Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263 and posthole fill 219.01. Some areas of woodland would still however have been available, such as in the environs of Flag Fen, where palynological data has provided evidence for mixed deciduous woodland which was dominated by oak and hazel but also included a range of other trees such as lime and ash (Scaife 2001). Elm was however in decline across Britain during the Early Neolithic and lime was also in decline in the region during the Bronze Age (Scaife 2000).

Recommendations for further work

No further analysis of the charred or waterlogged plant remains would be recommended, as further sorting and identification would be unlikely to yield significant additional paleoenvironmental information. A summary of the crop types and wild taxa identified during preliminary assessment should however be included in any final report on the site.

Full identification of an additional twenty-five >4mm wood charcoal fragments and fifty 2-4mm fragments from Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.03, Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263 and posthole fill 219.01 would be recommended, in order to provide a representative sample of the taxa present in these assemblages. It is likely that additional taxa would be identified, and it may be possible to confirm the presence of elm and lime in Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.03. Identification of the assemblage of

>2mm wood charcoal fragments from buried soil 264, boundary ditch fill 204.03 and refuse pit fill 222.03 would also be recommended, in order to investigate potential changes in the availability of woodland and scrub in the local environment over time. This analysis would complement data from other forms of palaeoenvironmental evidence from the region such as pollen sequences. Examination of the ring curvatures and ligneous structure of the charcoal fragments may also provide information on wood diameter and potential use of coppiced wood. In addition, wood charcoal fragments of a sufficient size for measurement of the density of radial cracks to be carried out, are present in Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.03, which may provide evidence regarding the use of seasoned or freshly cut green wood (Théry-Parisot and Henry 2012).

Should wood charcoal analysis be carried out it would however be recommended that radiocarbon dates be obtained for Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263 and Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.03, in order to determine whether any differences in the wood charcoal assemblage composition from these deposits are related to changes in the availability of woodland and scrub taxa over time. A radiocarbon date should also be obtained for boundary ditch fill 204.03, in the absence of any other dating information being available from this context.

It would also be recommended that any further potentially waterlogged deposits from the site be sub-sampled with one litre of sediment being processed by wet sieving for the recovery of waterlogged plant macrofossils and five litres being processed by paraffin flotation for the recovery of invertebrate macrofossils. This would be expected to maximise recovery of material in order to provide more detail palaeoenvironmental evidence. Should any additional samples of charred material from the Burnt Mounds be processed by flotation, it would also be recommended that the heavy residues be dried and then re-floated in order to maximise recovery of waterlogged charcoal.

See **Appendix 1** for environmental tables.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The evidence encountered in the excavations represented activity from the Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. Early Bronze Age activity comprised a small-scale industrial area around the possible paleochannel, evidenced by burnt mounds, pits and postholes. The Middle Bronze Age landscape was characterised by a series of ditches, which formed a relatively open agricultural system designed to utilise both wetland and dry areas for livestock. This pattern of activity is repeated across fen-edge locations, most locally at Stanground South and Bradley Fen. Finds-rich pits in the southeast corner of Area C provided the only hard evidence of an Early Iron Age presence, which suggests there was Early Iron Age occupation nearby, perhaps linked to activity just northwest of the site at Broadway Fields (Brown 2008).

Early Bronze Age

The foci of Area B were three Early Bronze Age burnt mounds (Burnt Mound 1, Burnt Mound 2 and Burnt Mound 3) sealing buried soils, with associated post-built structures and pits. They were situated on low-lying ground, on a northwest-southeast slope along the northwest edge of the possible paleochannel (Figures 4 and 5).

Burnt mounds have been excavated in several East Anglian fen-edge locations and across Britain, but remain far from fully understood. At their most basic, they comprise a mound or spread of burnt stone or flint, and are situated close to water. The most complex have wood-lined troughs, hearths, associated structures and cremations (Topping 2011, 2). It is commonly accepted that the function of these sites involved heating water in large quantities but determining the reasons behind that is made difficult by the absence of characteristic finds recovered. The lack of animal bone and pot implies they were not cooking places, as was originally thought (Martin 1988). Suggestions of function include brewing (Quinn and Moore 2007) and metalworking (Bradley 2007, 216); posited because they were activities which involved heating industrial amounts of water, which would have been physically removed from domestic spaces. There was clear evidence from the morphology of the burnt mounds and associated troughs at Stanground South that at least one was being re-used time and again, most likely seasonally, supported by evidence that there were temporary buildings repeatedly reconstructed in the same places (Taylor *et al*. 2011, 100).

At Land East of Eagle Business Park the three burnt mounds were located in unusually close proximity to each other (less than 2m apart). In contrast, those at Bradley Fen were between 50m and 70m apart (Gibson and Knight 2006, 65) and those at Stanground South 50m to 250m apart (Taylor *et al*. 2011, Fig.4). The idea that Burnt Mounds 1, 2 and 3 had originally formed one large mound was considered but it was clear from the baulk section, the variation in morphology and environmental evidence (see Simmons, above) that these were three separate entities. These burnt mounds occupy the 4.8m contour, comparable with those at Stanground South at c.4m OD (Taylor *et al*. 2011, 2) but these are higher than most other excavated examples. Those at Bradley Fen and along the Wissey Embayment in Suffolk were part of a larger chain of roughly evenly spaced burnt stone spreads (Gibson and Knight 2006, 65). Perhaps these were part of a larger chain of activity

across the landscape including the burnt stone spread at Farcet, which lies on the same contour c.1.5km east of the PDA (Hall 1992, 22).

Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 had comparable attributes: each consisted of a c.0.2m deep spread of burnt stone, soil and charcoal associated with an underlying central, roughly circular pit, though the pit under Burnt Mound 2 was far more substantial (Figures 6 and 7). The make-up of the burnt mounds is comparable to those at Bradley Fen: predominantly burnt sandstone rather than burnt flint, which is more prevalent on the eastern fen-edge. These trends seem simply to be due to availability of different stones in different areas (Gibson and Knight 2006, 65).

In between Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 were a series of postholes which constitute the remnants of a series of temporary structures directly associated with burnt mound activity (Figures 4 and 5). All were filled with material very similar to, if not the same as, burnt mound material, confirmed by analysis of the environmental remains (see Simmons, above). This evidence of temporary structures is comparable to those seen at Stanground South and Bradley Fen and reinforces the theory that these places were seasonally used (Taylor *et al*. 2011, 100; Gibson and Knight 2006, 16).

Burnt Mound 3 (Figure 8) sat lower in the possible paleochannel and was a cut feature containing four burnt fills, similar to the burnt material of Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 but with a high level of iron-pan and concretion associated with waterlogged deposits, from which 45 sherds of rusticated Beaker pottery were recovered (see Knight, above). The pit-like form, the fact it was dug into an area where the natural is clay, and the evidence of waterlogging in the fills indicates that this feature had a different function from Burnt Mounds 1 and 2. It seemed too small to be a watering hole, and would have been unnecessarily close to other water sources. Based on these factors, coupled with the lack of a substantial trough comparable to the wood lined examples at Stanground South and Bradley Fen, it is possible that Burnt Mound 3 was in fact a trough in which water was held and heated using stones, and that Burnt Mounds 1 and 2 were the dumped waste material from the process.

Beaker pottery from the bottom of Burnt Mound 3 provides a *terminus post quem* of Early Bronze Age for the burnt mound activity and a piece of wood charcoal from the uppermost deposit of Burnt Mound 2 returned a radiocarbon date of 1497-1381 cal BC (83.1% probability) which demonstrates that this activity continued into the Middle Bronze Age. Environmental analysis has identified differences in wood and cereal species present in the deposited material of each burnt mound; further evidence that these burnt mounds were created during separate, seasonal uses of the site (Simmons, this report). The beaker pottery and the radiocarbon date give these Burnt Mounds a slightly broader timespan than those identified by radiocarbon dating at Bradley Fen, Stanground South and other East Anglian burnt mound sites such as Mildenhall, Suffolk (Murphy 1983) and Lackford Bridge, Suffolk (Silvester 1991), which collectively ranged from 2400-1510 cal BC (Gibson and Knight 2006, 65; Taylor *et al*. 2011, 7).

Middle Bronze Age

In the Middle Bronze Age the use of the landscape shifted away from industrial processing at the water's edge to large-scale agricultural usage. The field system in the PDA spans roughly the same contours as Stanground South which sloped from 16 to 4m OD towards the fen-edge (Taylor *et al*. 2011, 2) and demonstrates similar utilisation of an area at the juncture of wet and dry land for livestock management. The topography, the orientation and organisation of the ditches fit comfortably into the wider pattern of pastoral activity organised through boundaries and enclosures parallel and perpendicular to the fen edges. This is evidenced by numerous other excavations around the fen basins, particularly the Flag Fen Basin (Pryor 2001), Fengate (Evans *et al.* 2009), and Bradley Fen (Gibson and Knight 2006).

There were Middle Bronze Age ditches in Area A, perpendicular to the wetland edge, and two sides of a Middle Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure in Area C (Figure 9). There were no ditch continuations from one area to the other and Area D, machined between Areas A and C, was blank (Figures 3 and 9). It is therefore difficult to map the exact layout of the system. Perhaps not all the ditches were contemporary and different areas of the landscape were utilised at different times. However, Middle Bronze Age field systems can be fragmentary, as demonstrated by examples at Fengate and Bradley Fen (Beadsmoore in Evans *et al.* 2009; Gibson and Knight 2006). Perhaps there was a droveway running parallel to the wetland edge, in between Areas A and C, around which the enclosure and boundary ditches were organised. This would be comparable to the droveway and associated system investigated at Edgerley Drain Road, Fengate (Beadsmoore in Evans *et al.* 2009, 143). F.644 in Area A and F.632 in Area C were both re-cut, (F.604 and F.645 respectively) which implies that they were in use for a longer period of time than ditches F.602 and F.603 which had single cuts and slow-forming silt fills (Figure 9). F.604 was cut by a large pit, firmly dated to the Middle Bronze Age, which gives a *terminus ante quem* for this part of the system. However, four sherds of shell-tempered pottery were recovered from F.645, the re-cut of F.632, which means that this could date to the Early Iron Age. These ditches were located within an Early Iron Age landscape, evidenced by finds-rich pitting to the southeast of the enclosure (Figures 10 and 11) and ditches at Broadway Fields (Brown 2008) just to the northwest of site. Furthermore, there is evidence of this practice from Stanground South where the re-cuts in the Middle Bronze Age system were securely dated to the Iron Age (Taylor *et al*. 2011, 16f).

Early Iron Age

The Early Iron Age in the PDA was represented exclusively in the southeast corner of Area C by pits. F.621 yielded only Early Iron Age pottery from its uppermost fill but both Early Iron Age and Middle Bronze Age pottery in lower fill [225.02]. This pit was therefore either an Early Iron Age pit containing curated Middle Bronze Age material (a less likely possibility since the time gap between those periods was between 300 and 1000 years) or, more likely, an Early Iron Age pit coincidentally cut

through a Middle Bronze Age feature. The other Early Iron Age pits comprise: **F.622** (cut by F.621); F.623, less than 1m from F.621; and a cluster of 13 intercutting pits c.1m from the southeast baulk (Figures 10 and 11). Pits F.621, F.623, F.502 and F.619 were discovered to be particularly rich in material culture with a total of 160 sherds (1.144kg) of a variety of Early Iron Age pottery types commonly found in Cambridgeshire, and 46 fragments of animal bone comprising pig, horse, cattle and sheep collectively recovered. They were also environmentally rich, producing a variety of wood charcoal types, barley and oat grains, interpreted as "representative of a background scatter of hearth waste" (see Simmons, above). The human femur recovered from the uppermost fill of F.619 is not unexpected – the deposition of disarticulated human bone in pits in the Iron Age is common phenomenon. Local examples include Bradley Fen (Gibson and Knight 2006) and Trumpington Meadows (Patten 2012). The richness of these pits and their location less than 1m from the edge of Area C implies there was Early Iron Age occupation very nearby. Iron Age activity in the forms of pits and ditches has been identified elsewhere in Yaxley, the closest example to the PDA being Broadway Fields (Brown 2008), but these are all significantly further upslope on the 25-28m OD contours.

As with many sites on fen and wetland edges, there was no evidence of activity beyond the Iron Age. Roman settlement favoured upslope locations: the nearest is located at Broadway Business Park in Yaxley (MCB1740) that, like others around the fen edge, Stanground South for example, is situated on an elevated, dry ridge on the 10-15m AOD contours.

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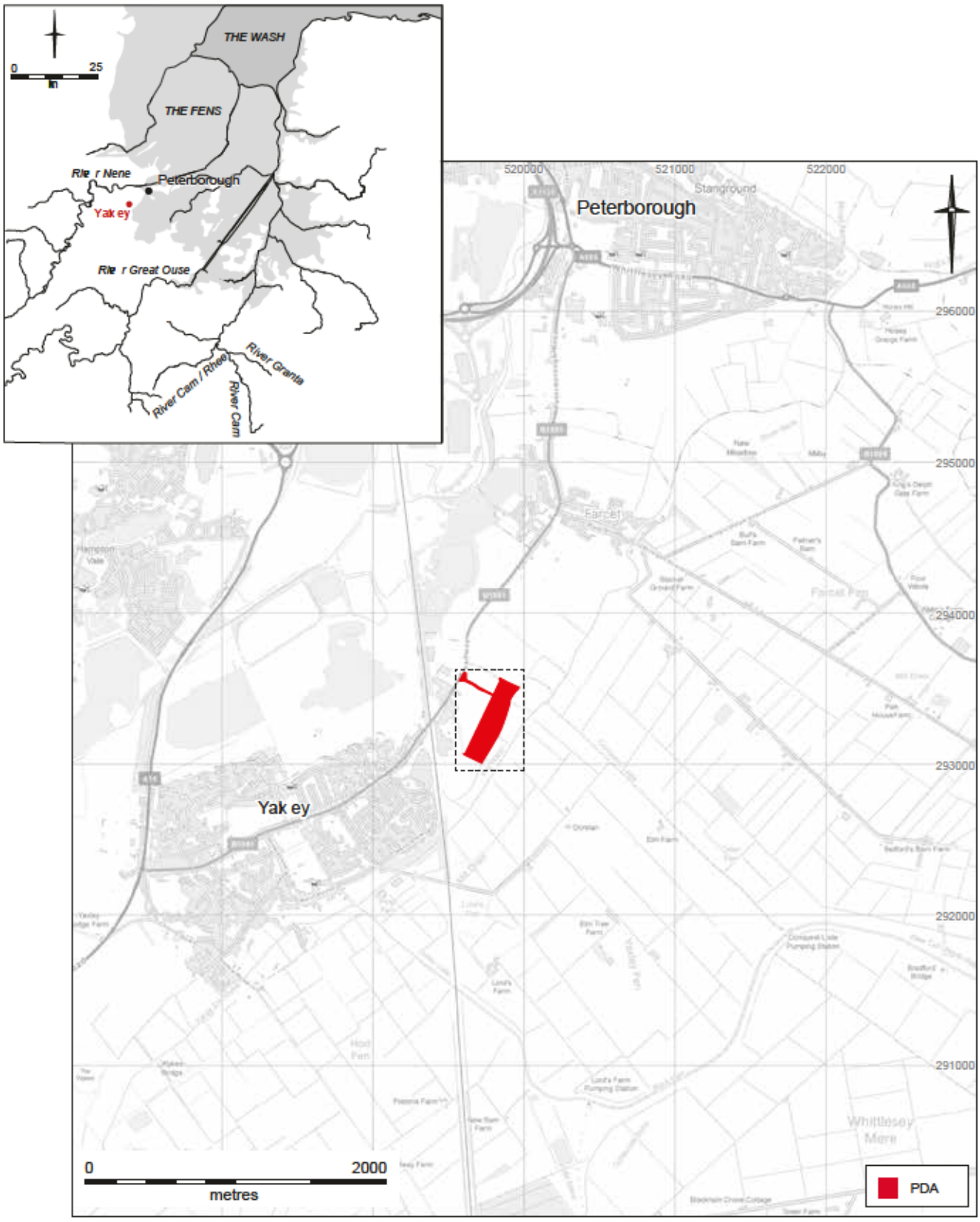


Figure 1. Location map

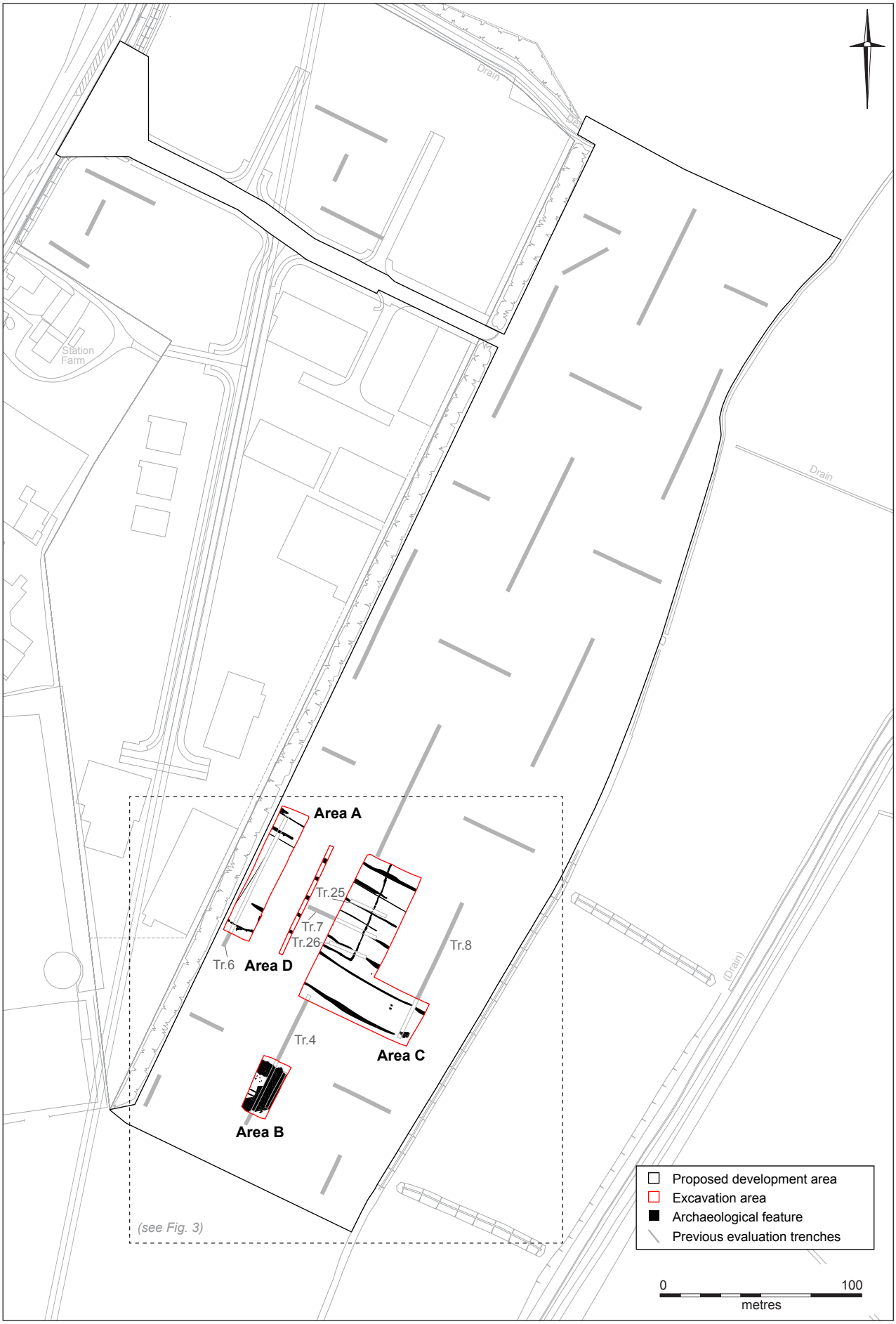


Figure 2. Trench plan

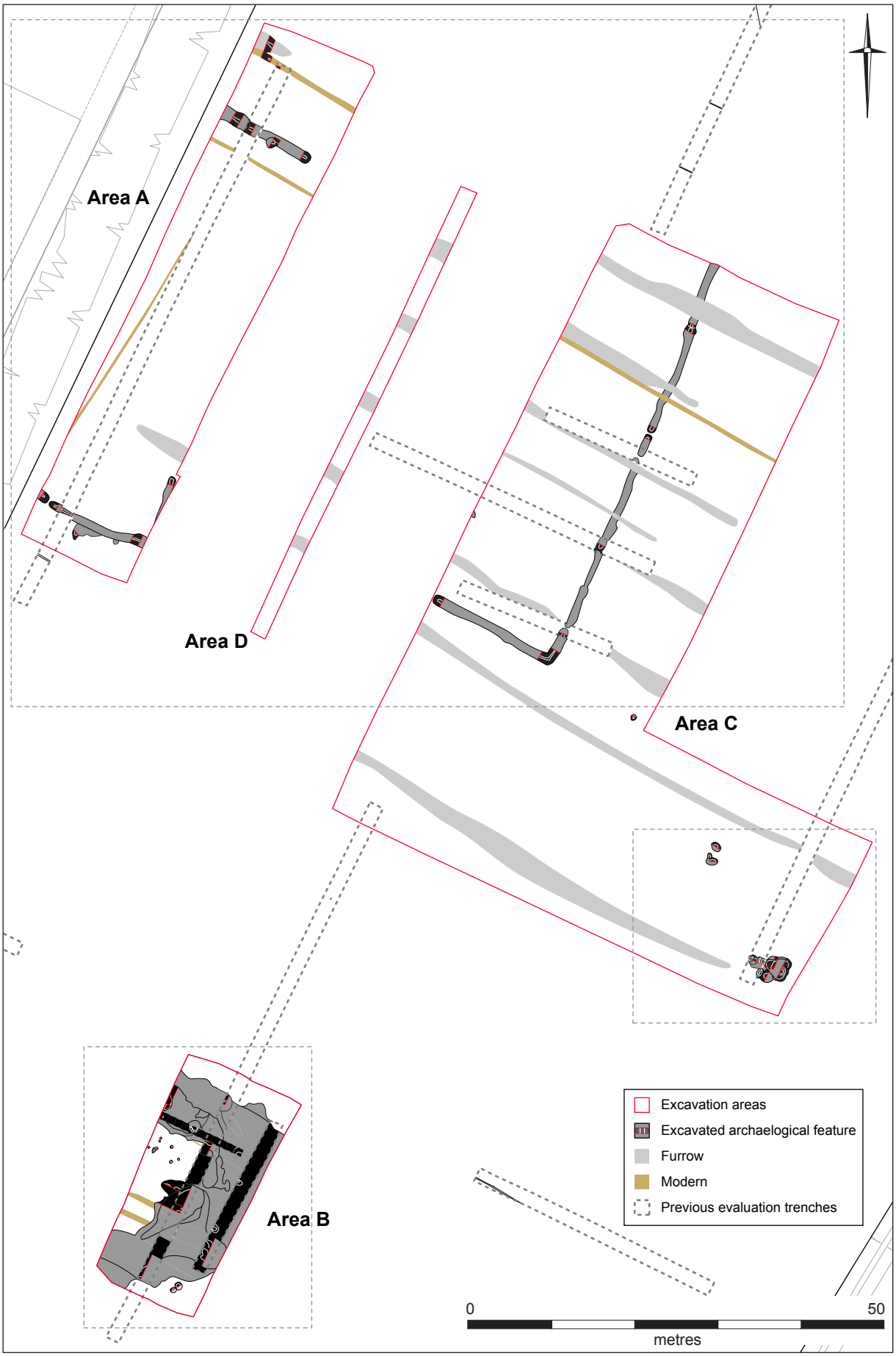


Figure 3. Plan of Areas, A, B, C and D

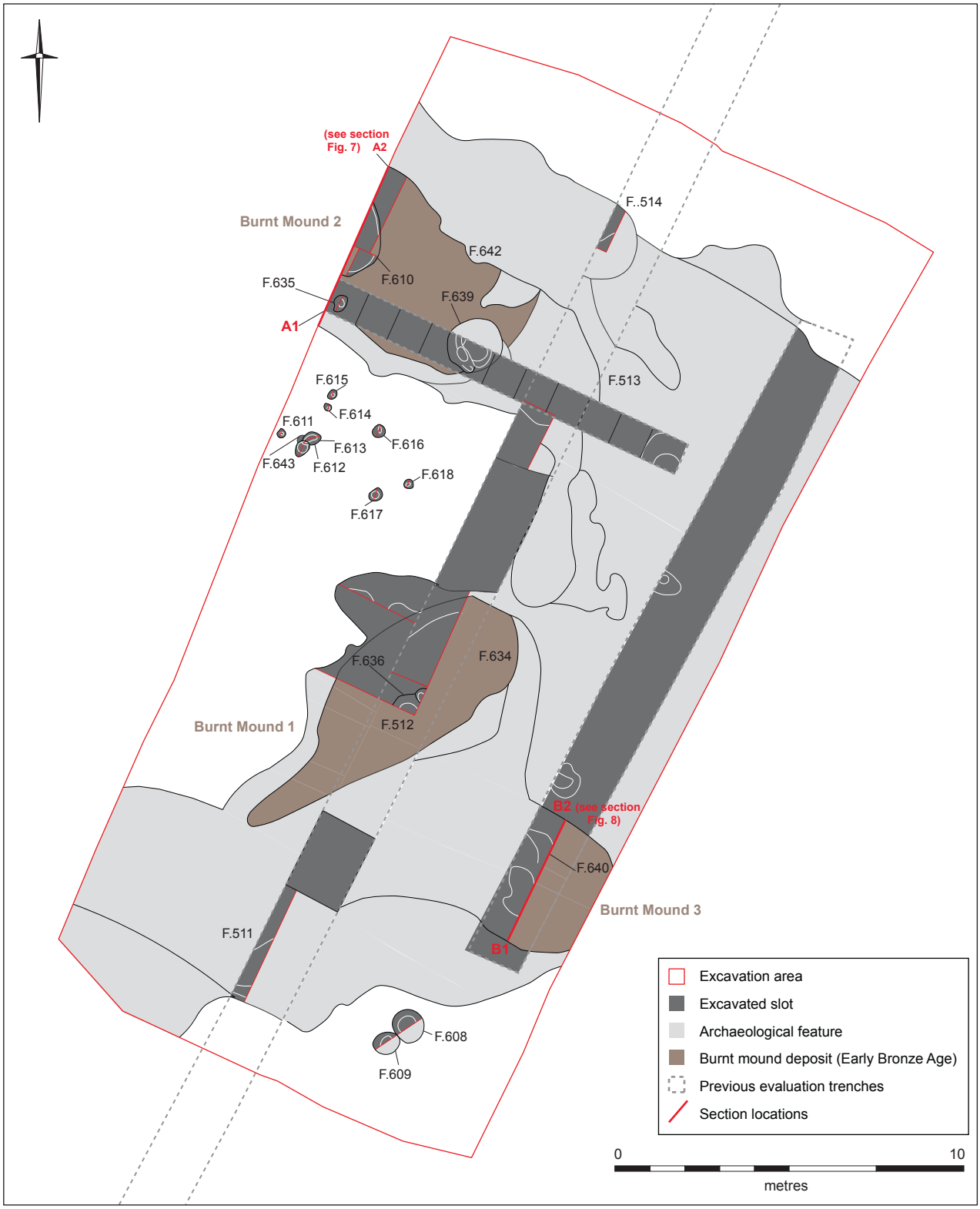


Figure 4. Plan of Area B

Figure 5. Photograph of burnt mounds

Figure 6. Photograph of Burnt Mound 1

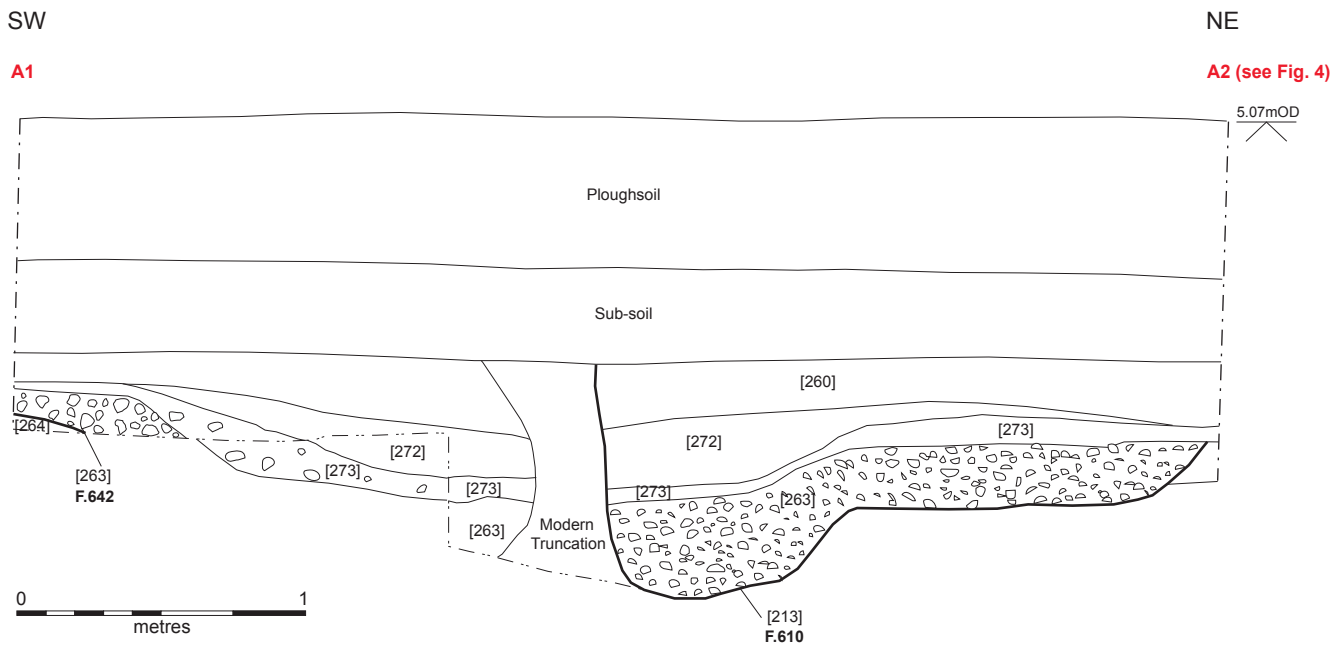


Figure 7. Photograph and section of Burnt Mound 2

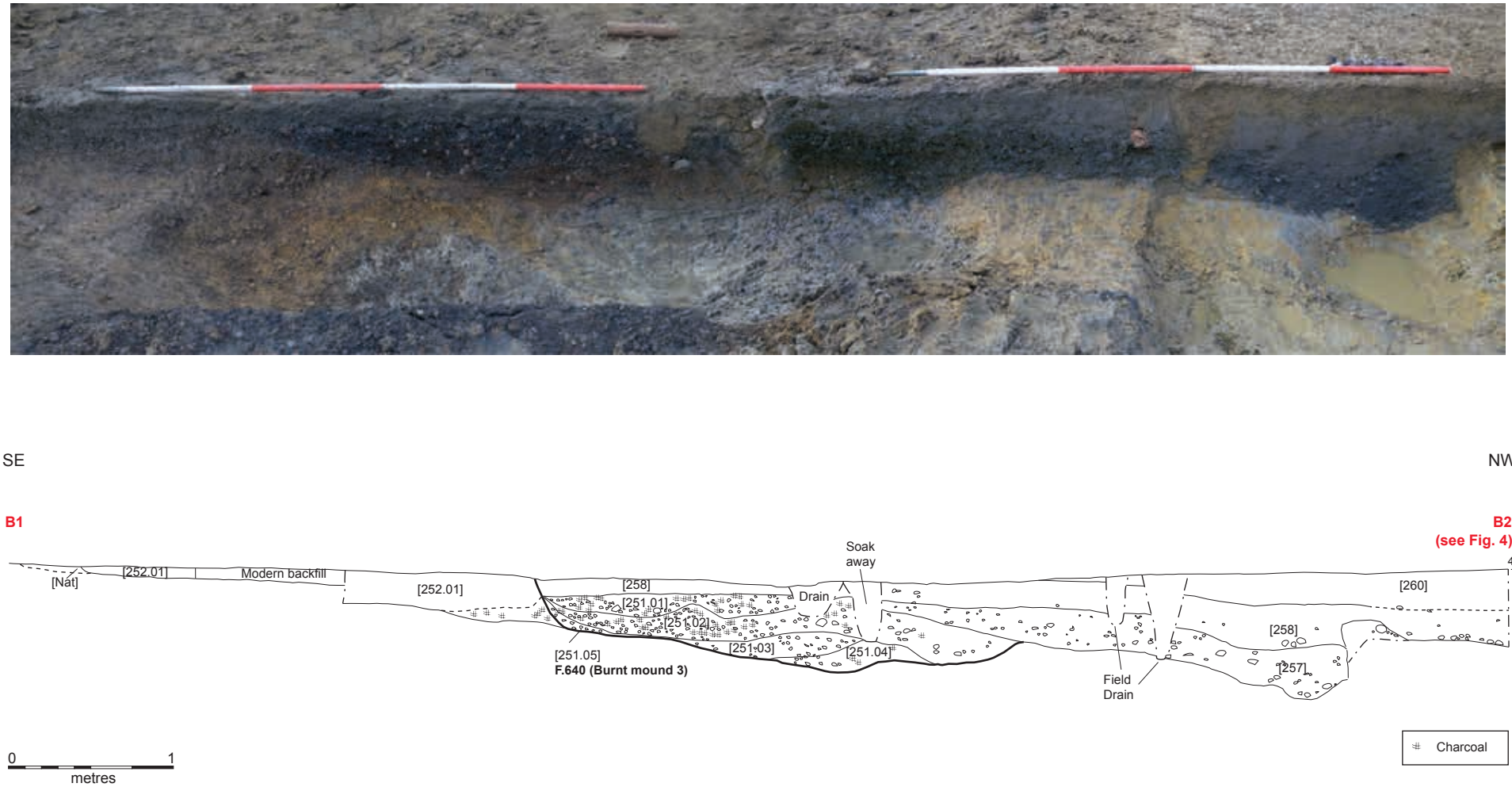
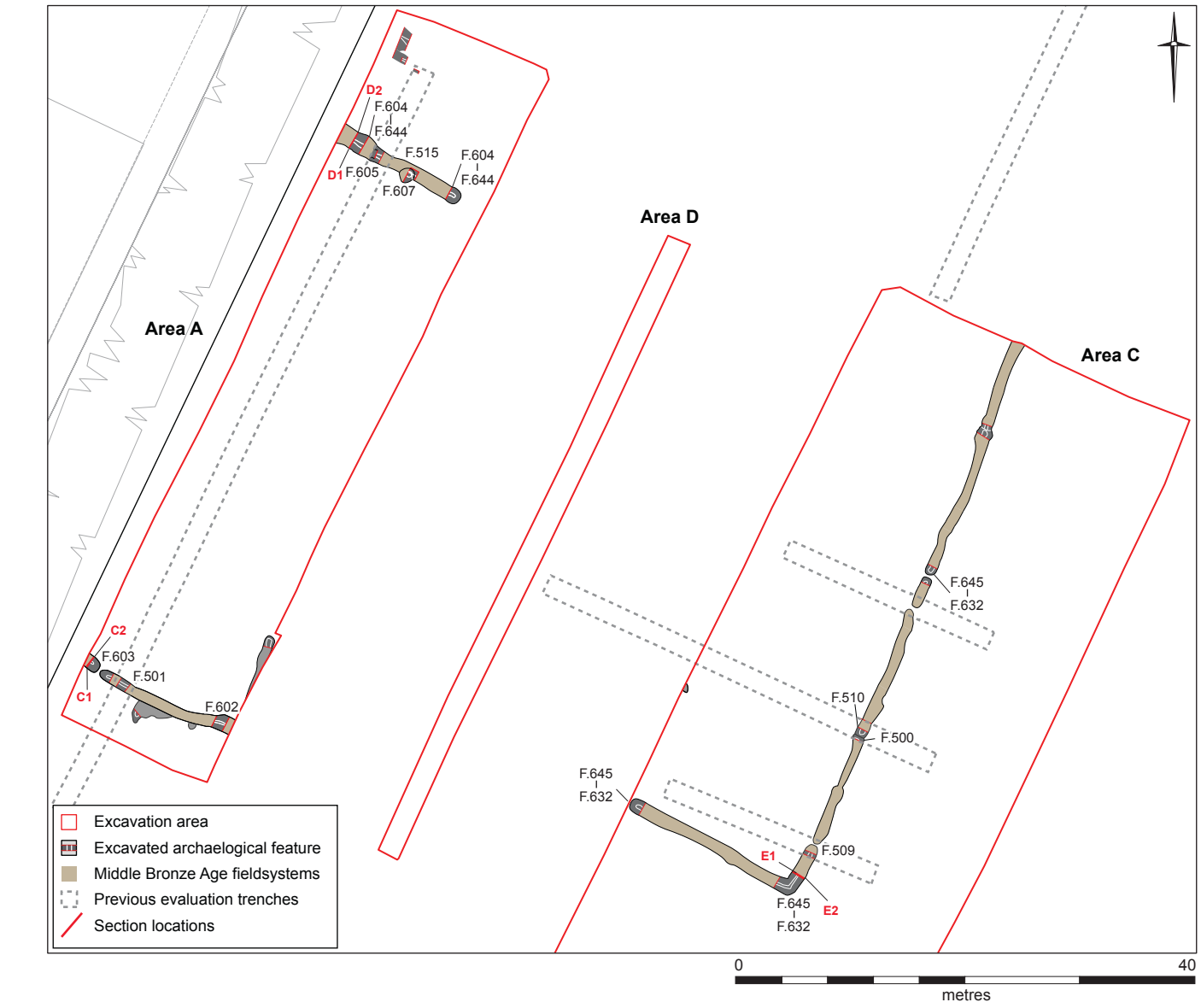


Figure 8. Photograph and section of Burnt Mound 3



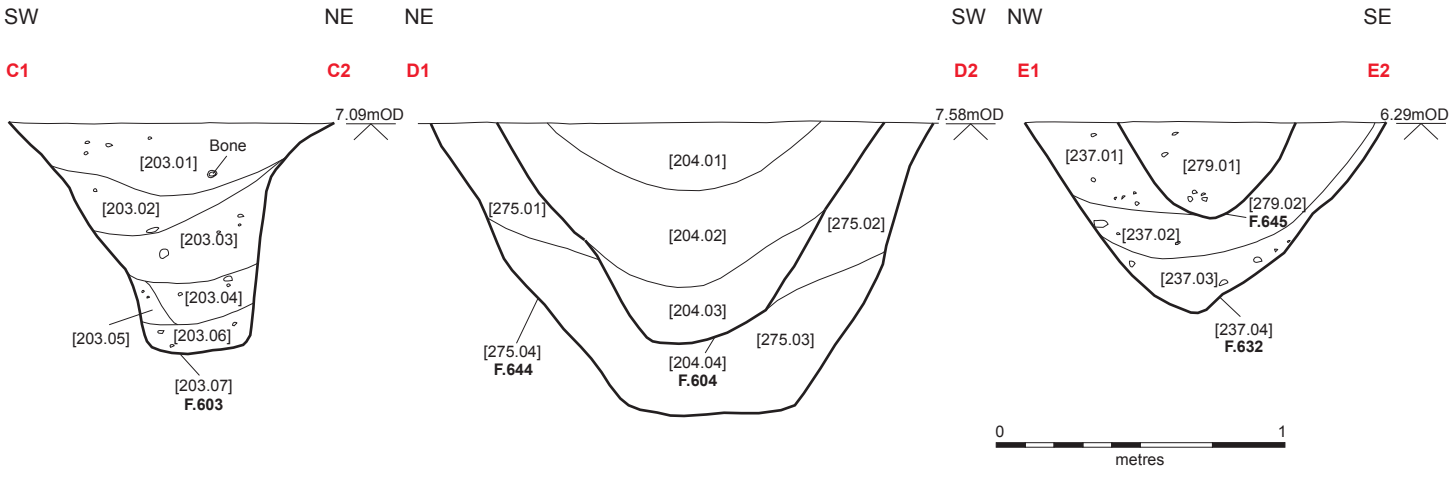
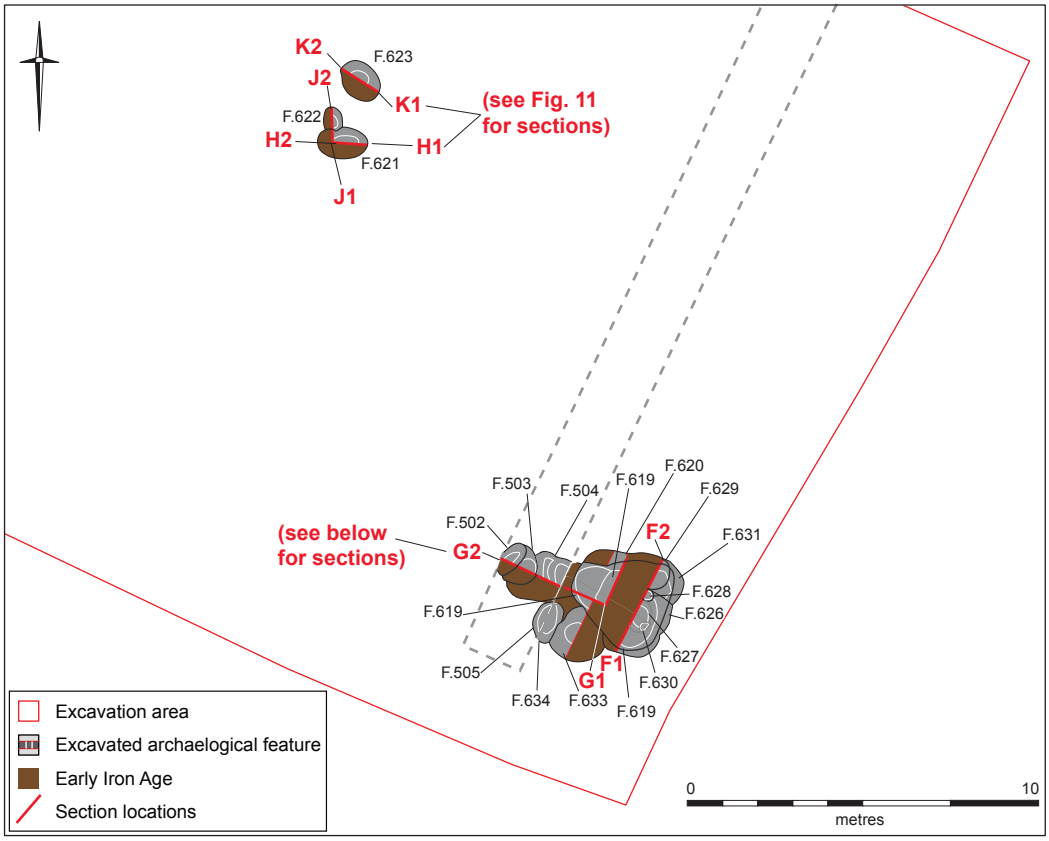


Figure 9. Middle Bronze Age fieldsystems and sections



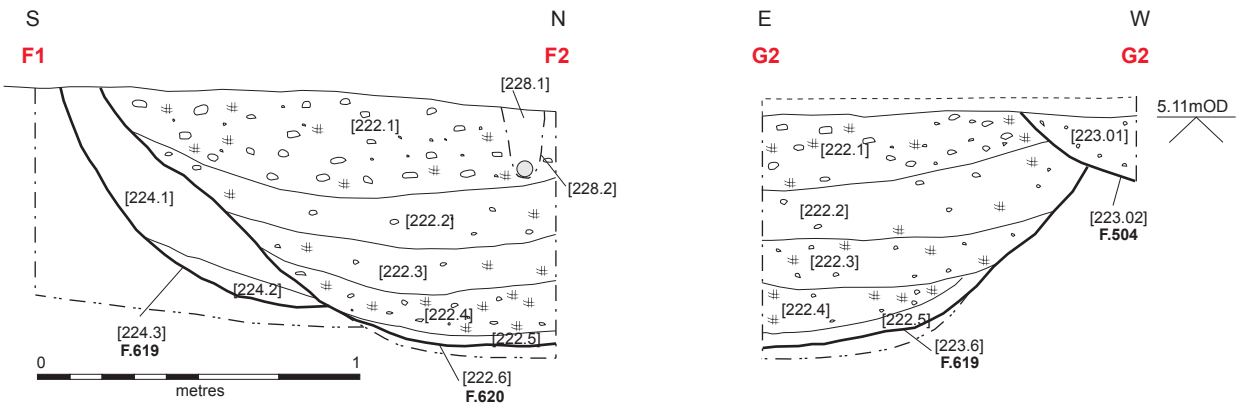
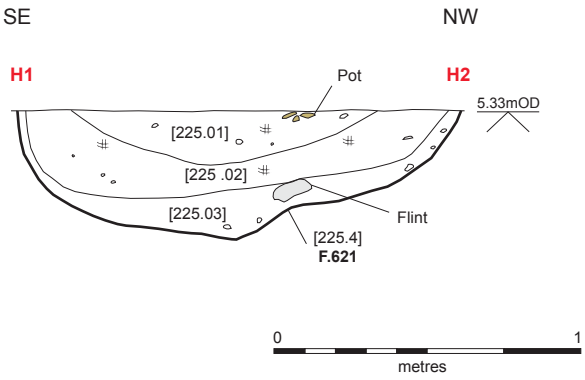
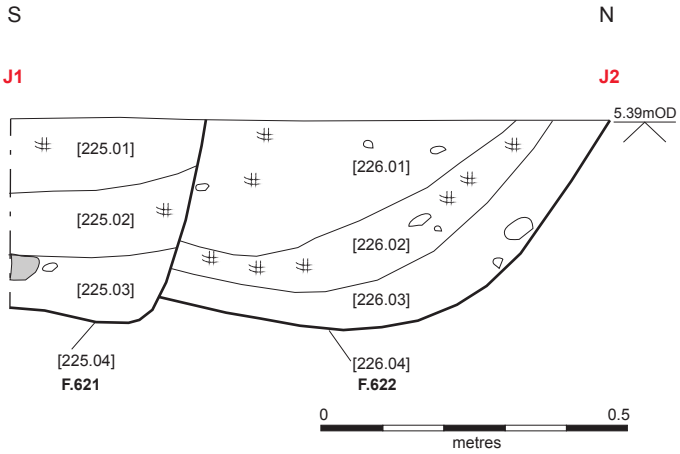


Figure 10. Early Iron Age pits in Area C with photograph and section





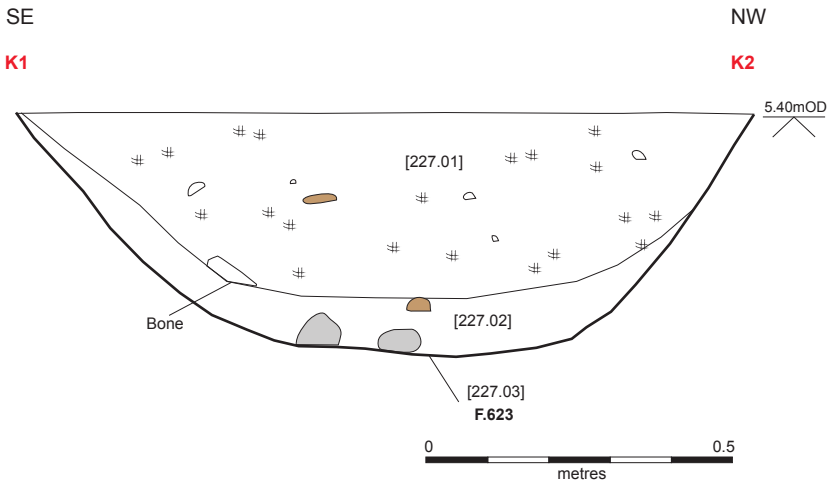


Figure 11. Photograph and section (see Fig. 10 for location on plan)

APPENDIX 1 – Environmental Tables

Table 1 – Archaeobotanical sample assessment table

Context number	203.04	204.03	219.01	222.03	237.03
Feature number	603	604	616	619	632
Sample number	54	51	80	68	60
Feature type	Boundary ditch	Boundary ditch	Posthole associated with burnt mound 1 & 2 activity	Refuse pit	Enclosure ditch
Date	MBA	MBA	EBA	Early Iron Age	MBA
Sample volume (litres)	5	8	10	8	10
Flot volume (ml)	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	<1
*key - = < 5 items, + = > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 50 items, ++++ = > 100 items, +++++ = > 500 items (ch = charred)					
Cereals and other economic plants*					
Avena sp. (oat) grain		1 (ch)			
Hordeum sp. indet. (barley) indeterminate grains				1 (ch)	
Wild / weed plant seeds*					
Ranunculus subgen. *Batrachium* agg. (water crowfoot)					
Urtica dioica (common nettle)					

Context number	203.04	204.03	219.01	222.03	237.03
Feature number	603	604	616	619	632
Sample number	54	51	80	68	60
Feature type	Boundary ditch	Boundary ditch	Posthole associated with burnt mound 1 & 2 activity	Refuse pit	Enclosure ditch
Date	MBA	MBA	EBA	Early Iron Age	MBA
Sample volume (litres)	5	8	10	8	10
Flot volume (ml)	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	<1
Betula sp. (birch)					
Atriplex spp. (oraches)					
Plantago major (greater plantain)					
Solanum nigrum (black nightshade)					
Alisma plantago-aquatica (water plantain)					
Juncus spp. (rushes)			1 (ch)		
Wood and wood charcoal					
> 2mm roundwood charcoal fragments	1				
> 4mm wood charcoal fragments					
2-4 mm wood charcoal fragments		8	10	9	

Context number	203.04	204.03	219.01	222.03	237.03
Feature number	603	604	616	619	632
Sample number	54	51	80	68	60
Feature type	Boundary ditch	Boundary ditch	Posthole associated with burnt mound 1 & 2 activity	Refuse pit	Enclosure ditch
Date	MBA	MBA	EBA	Early Iron Age	MBA
Sample volume (litres)	5	8	10	8	10
Flot volume (ml)	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	<1
>4mm wood charcoal fragments from residue	1	22	44	36	1
Charcoal (DP = predominantly diffuse porous. RP = predominantly ring porous)	DP	DP some RP	DP	DP some RP	DP
Intrusive plant material / non-plant material*					
Mollusca (land snails)	+	-			
Coleoptera (invertebrate macrofossils)					
Daphnia spp. (water flea) egg cases					
Recommendations					
Sample suitable for further analysis? (CPM = charred plant macrofossils, WPM = waterlogged plant macrofossils, WC = wood charcoal, M = Mollusca, IM = invertebrate macrofossils)					

Context number	203.04	204.03	219.01	222.03	237.03
Feature number	603	604	616	619	632
Sample number	54	51	80	68	60
Feature type	Boundary ditch	Boundary ditch	Posthole associated with burnt mound 1 & 2 activity	Refuse pit	Enclosure ditch
Date	MBA	MBA	EBA	Early Iron Age	MBA
Sample volume (litres)	5	8	10	8	10
Flot volume (ml)	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	<1
Material suitable for C14 dating?	Round wood charcoal	Oat grain		Barley grain	
Retain flots?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Table 1 cont. – Archaeobotanical sample assessment table

Context number	251.02	251.03	263	264	266
Feature number	640	640	642	-	-
Sample number	73	74	88	87	89
Feature type	Burnt Mound 3	Burnt Mound 3	Burnt Mound 2	Buried soil sealed by Burnt Mound 2	Alluvium

Date	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Bronze Age		
Sample volume (litres)	10	20	18	10	10
Flot volume (ml)	1	10	5	1	<0.5
*key - = < 5 items, + = > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 50 items, ++++ = > 100 items, +++++ = > 500 items (ch = charred)					
Cereals and other economic plants*					
Avena sp. (oat) grain					
Hordeum sp. indet. (barley) indeterminate grains					
Wild / weed plant seeds*					
Ranunculus subgen. *Batrachium* agg. (water crowfoot)	1	2		1	
Urtica dioica (common nettle)	3	3			
Betula sp. (birch)	2	2	2		
Atriplex spp. (oraches)				1	
Plantago major (greater plantain)		1			
Solanum nigrum (black nightshade)		1			

Context number	251.02	251.03	263	264	266
Feature number	640	640	642	-	-
Sample number	73	74	88	87	89
Feature type	Burnt Mound 3	Burnt Mound 3	Burnt Mound 2	Buried soil sealed by Burnt Mound 2	Alluvium
Date	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Bronze Age		
Sample volume (litres)	10	20	18	10	10
Flot volume (ml)	1	10	5	1	<0.5
Alisma plantago-aquatica (water plantain)	1	2			
Juncus spp. (rushes)					
Wood and wood charcoal					
> 2mm roundwood charcoal fragments					
> 4mm wood charcoal fragments					
2-4 mm wood charcoal fragments		80	30	1	2
>4mm wood charcoal fragments from residue	185	471	342	38	112
Charcoal (DP = predominantly diffuse porous. RP = predominantly ring porous)	DP & RP	DP & RP	DP & RP	DP & RP (inc oak and pomoideae)	DP & RP

Context number	251.02	251.03	263	264	266
Feature number	640	640	642	-	-
Sample number	73	74	88	87	89
Feature type	Burnt Mound 3	Burnt Mound 3	Burnt Mound 2	Buried soil sealed by Burnt Mound 2	Alluvium
Date	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Bronze Age		
Sample volume (litres)	10	20	18	10	10
Flot volume (ml)	1	10	5	1	<0.5
Intrusive plant material / non-plant material*					
Mollusca (land snails)					
Coleoptera (invertebrate macrofossils)			-		
Daphnia spp. (water flea) egg cases		-			
Recommendations					
Sample suitable for further analysis? (CPM = charred plant macrofossils, WPM = waterlogged plant macrofossils, WC = wood charcoal, M = Mollusca, IM = invertebrate macrofossils)	WC	WC	WC		WC
Material suitable for C14 dating?					

Context number	251.02	251.03	263	264	266
Feature number	640	640	642	-	-
Sample number	73	74	88	87	89
Feature type	Burnt Mound 3	Burnt Mound 3	Burnt Mound 2	Buried soil sealed by Burnt Mound 2	Alluvium
Date	Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Bronze Age		
Sample volume (litres)	10	20	18	10	10
Flot volume (ml)	1	10	5	1	<0.5
Retain flots?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Table 2 – Identification of a preliminary subsample of wood charcoal fragments from Bronze Age Burnt Mound 3 deposit 251.03

Fragment No.	**Fragment Size**	**Taxon**	**Ring curvature** [a]	**Tyloses** [b]	**Reaction wood** [b]	**Fungal hyphae** [b]	**Pith** [b]	**Bark** [b]	**Insect degredation** [b]	**Vitrification** [c]
1	**4mm**	*Corylus avellana*	3		1					
2	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*	2							
3	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								2
4	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*	2							
5	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*								
6	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*	2	1						
7	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*		1						

8	**4mm**	*Corylus avellana*	2							
9	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*	1	1						
10	**4mm**	cf. *Tilia* sp.								
11	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*	1							
12	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
13	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*								
14	**4mm**	cf. *Ulmus* sp.								
15	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.	1	1						
16	**4mm**	*Corylus avellana*								
17	**4mm**	*Corylus avellana*	1							
18	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*								
19	**4mm**	cf. *Ulmus* sp.								
20	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
21	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*	1							
22	**4mm**	*Corylus avellana*								
23	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.	1	1						
24	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
25	**4mm**	*Fraxinus excelsior*	1	1						

[a]1 = low curve rings; 2 = intermediate curved rings; 3 = strong curve rings. [b]1 = yes. [c]1 = low brilliance; 2 = strong brilliance; 3 = total fusion

Table 3 - Identification of a preliminary subsample of wood charcoal fragments from Bronze Age Burnt Mound 2 deposit 263

Fragment No.	**Fragment Size**	**Taxon**	**Ring curvature** [a]	**Tyloses** [b]	**Reaction wood** [b]	**Fungal hyphae** [b]	**Pith** [b]	**Bark** [b]	**Insect degredation** [b]	**Vitrification** [c]
1	**4mm**	Pomoideae								

2	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*	1							
3	**4mm**	Pomoideae	3							
4	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*	3							
5	**4mm**	Pomoideae	3							
6	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.	3							
7	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
8	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
9	**4mm**	Pomoideae	3							
10	**4mm**	*Ulmus* sp.								
11	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*	2							
12	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
13	**4mm**	Pomoideae	3							
14	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
15	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
16	**4mm**	Pomoideae	2							
17	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*								
18	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
19	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
20	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
21	**4mm**	Pomoideae	3							
22	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.	2							
23	**4mm**	Pomoideae								

24	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.	2							
25	**4mm**	Pomoideae								

[a]1 = low curve rings; 2 = intermediate curved rings; 3 = strong curve rings. [b]1 = yes. [c]1 = low brilliance; 2 = strong brilliance; 3 = total fusion

Table 4 - Identification of a preliminary subsample of wood charcoal fragments from posthole fill 219.01 associated with Burnt Mounds 1 & 2

Fragment No.	**Fragment Size**	**Taxon**	**Ring curvature** [a]	**Tyloses** [b]	**Reaction wood**[b]	**Fungal hyphae** [b]	**Pith** [b]	**Bark**[b]	**Insect degredation**[b]	**Vitrification**[c]
1	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*								
2	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
3	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
4	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*								
5	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
6	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
7	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *spinosa*								
8	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
9	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*								
10	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
11	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*	3							
12	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium / padus*								
13	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
14	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *avium /*								

		padus								
15	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
16	**4mm**	*Quercus* sp.								
17	**4mm**	Pomoideae	3							
18	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
19	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
20	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
21	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
22	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
23	**4mm**	Pomoideae								
24	**4mm**	*Prunus* sp.								2
25	**4mm**	*Prunus* cf. *spinosa*								

[a]1 = low curve rings; 2 = intermediate curved rings; 3 = strong curve rings. [b]1 = yes. [c]1 = low brilliance; 2 = strong brilliance; 3 = total fusion

APPENDIX 2: Context Table

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
200	2	600	modern land drain	1m slot	0.85	0.56m excavated	linear in plan with steep sides and an unknown base	200.01: dark brown grey sandy silt
201	2	601	furrow	1m slot	2m (truncated)	0.12m	linear in plan with very shallow sides and a flat base	201.01: mid yellow brown sandy silt with very occasional small stone inclusions
202	5	602	ditch	1m slot	0.92	0.62	linear in plan with steep-vertical sides and a flat base	202.01: mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks; 202.02: dark brown grey sandy silt with very occasional small stone inclusions; 202.03: mid brown grey gritty sandy silt with flecks of charcoal; 202.04: dark brown grey primary silting
203	7	603	ditch	1m slot	1.12	0.79	linear in plan with steep-vertical sides and a flat base	203.01: mid grey brown smooth sandy silt with occasional small stone and snail shell inclusions; 203.02: mid-dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks; 203.03: mid yellow brown gritty, sandy silt - redeposited natural; 203.04: dark brown grey sandy clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal; 203.05: mid yellow brown gritty, sandy silt slump; 203.06: mid grey brown primary silting.

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
204	4	604	ditch	1m slot	1.32	0.75	linear in plan with steep-vertical sides and a concave base	204.01: firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions; 204.02: dark brown grey smooth sandy silt with moderate charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions; 204.03: dark brown grey greasy, slightly sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and pockets of clay
205	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
206	4	604	ditch	1m slot	1	0.52	curved terminal of linear with steep sides and a concave base	206.01: firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions; 206.02: dark brown grey smooth sandy silt with moderate charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions; 206.03: dark brown grey greasy, slightly sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and pockets of clay;
207	4	602	ditch	1m slot	1.4	0.85	linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base	207.01: light-mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions; 207.02: light-mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal lenses; 207.03: light brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of organic material

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
208	2	606	ditch	2.5	0.8	0.15	roughly linear in plan with shallow sides and a flat base	208.01: light-mid brown clayey silt
209	3	607	pit	1.4	1.3	0.91	circular in plan with steep-vertical sides and a flat base	209.01: mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sized stone and charcoal inclusions; 209.02: very mixed, soft dark brown grey sandy clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions.
210	2	604	ditch	1m slot	0.38m (truncated)	0.52	linear in pan with steep sides and concave base	210.01: mid brown orange sandy clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions;
211	4	608	pit	0.8	0.6	0.3	circular in plan with steep-moderate sides and a concave base	211.01: dark grey-black silt containing frequent charcoal inclusions, burnt and unburnt stone and occasional patches of burnt clay; 211.02: dark grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and burnt clay inclusions; 211.03: mixed mid orange yellow and brown sandy primary silting.
212	3	609	pit	0.7	0.4	0.15	oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	212.01: dark grey silty sand with moderate charcoal, burnt clay and burnt sandstone inclusions; 212.02: mixed mid orange yellow and brown sandy primary silting.

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
213	1	610	pit/ hollow	1m+ (not fully revealed)	3.9	0.66+	not revealed in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Filled' by burnt mound deposit (263) and alluvial deposits (260), (272), and (273). No fills of its own separate from the burnt mound and alluvial layers.
214	2	611	posthole (possible)	0.2	0.17	0.07	circular in plan with gentle sides and a concave base	214.01: mid blue grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal and yellow clay patches
215	3	612	posthole	0.3	0.43	0.16	circular in plan with moderate-steep sides and a concave base	215.01: black sandy, gritty silt with frequent charcoal and sandstone inclusions; 215.02: mid grey clay with moderate charcoal and patches of yellow clay
216	2	613	posthole (possible)	0.35	0.5	0.23	sub ovoid in plan with steep sides and a concave base	216.01: mid blue grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal and yellow clay patches
217	2	614	posthole (possible)	0.2	0.17	0.04	circular in plan with gentle sides and a concave base	217.01: mid blue grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal and yellow clay patches
218	2	615	posthole (possible)	0.2	0.29	0.06	oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	218.01: mid blue grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal and yellow clay patches

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
219	3	616	posthole	0.35	0.35	0.2	circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base	219.01: black sandy, gritty silt with frequent charcoal and sandstone inclusions; 219.02: mid grey clay with moderate charcoal and patches of yellow clay
220	2	617	posthole	0.3	0.38	0.08	oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	220.01: mid blue grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal and yellow clay patches
221	2	618	posthole	0.3	0.27	0.17	circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base	221.01: dark grey clayey silt, packed with sandstone and occasional charcoal.
222	6	619	pit	1.1m slot	1.5m in slot	0.9	circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base	222.01: dark grey clayey silt, firm, with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions, patches of burnt clay and charcoal; 222.02: mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and patches of charcoal; 222.03: dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal patches; 222.04: dark grey clayey silt, firm, with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions and patches of charcoal; 222.05: light brown yellow clay with patches of dark grey silt slumping.

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
223	2	504	pit	0.35	unknown	0.2	oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	223.01: mid brown grey clayey silt, firm, occasional small-medium sized stone inclusions and occasional charcoal.
224	3	620	pit	unknown	unknown	0.8	unknown shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base	224.01: light brown yellow silty clay with occasional lenses of mid brown grey clay silt; 224.02: light brown yellow silty clay with patches of mid brown grey clay and patches of mid grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions
225	4	621	pit	1.4	0.77	0.42	oval in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat-concave base	225.01: dark grew brown with orange mottling clayey silt with occasional medium-large sized stone inclusions, occasional charcoal and burnt clay; 225.02: mixed dark brown grey clayey silt with patches of light grey yellow clay. Occasional charcoal and small-large stone inclusions; 225.03: mid grey yellow silty clay with occasional large stone inclusions.
226	4	622	pit	0.7m truncated	0.46	0.34	oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base	226.01: mid orange grey clayey silt with flecks of charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions; 226.02: dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions; 226.03: mid grey yellow

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
								silty clay with occasional large stone inclusions.
227	3	623	pit	0.8	1.2	0.4	oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base	227.01: mixed very dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions - one Iron Age dumped deposit; 227.02: mixed light grey yellow silty clay with occasional large stone inclusions.
228	2	N/A	modern land drain					
229	3	625	pit	0.65	0.6	0.18	sub circular in plan with gentle sides and a concave base	229.01: dark grey black clay silt, charcoal rich; 229.02: light grey yellow silty clay.
230	2	619	pit	unknown	2.16	0.12	circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	230.01: dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and small-medium sized stones and burnt clay
231	3	626	pit	unknown	0.6	0.35	circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	231.01: mid brown grey clayey silt, occasional small stone inclusions and frequent orange mottling; 231.02: mid blue grey silty clay with lenses of mid

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
								grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions.
232	4	627	pit	0.8	1.1	0.5	circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	232.01: mid brown grey clayey silt with frequent orange flecks, firm, occasional small stone inclusions; 232.02: light brown grey clayey silt with frequent orange flecks and small stone inclusions; 232.03: mixed mid blue grey silty clay and light brown yellow silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.
233	3	628	pit	0.3	0.3	0.2	circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	233.01: mid grey yellow silty sand; 233.02: mid yellow silty sand
234	2	629	pit	0.5	0.8	0.2	circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	234.01: mid brown grey clayey silt mixed with mid brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and burnt clay
235	2	630	pit	0.5	0.5	0.4	circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	235.01 mid blue grey silty clay mixed with light yellow silty clay

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
236	2	631	pit	1.5	1.3	0.3	truncated in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	236.01: mid brown grey clayey silt, occasional small stone inclusions and frequent orange mottling
237	4	632	ditch	corner slot	1.2-1.25	0.56-0.66	linear in plan with steep sides and a concave-V shaped base	237.01: mid yellow orange slightly silty clay slumped natural; 237.02: mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions; 237.03: mixed light grey yellow silty clay with patches of darker grey clay silt towards the NE end of the slot
238	2	632	ditch	1m slot	1.15	0.57	curved terminal of linear with steep sides and a concave base	238.01: yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal
239	2	632	ditch	0.5m slot	0.81	0.21	curved terminal of linear with shallow sides and a concave base	239.01: mid yellow brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions
240	2	632	ditch	1m slot	0.89	0.22	curved terminal of linear with shallow sides and a concave base	240.01: mid yellow brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
241	3	632	ditch	1m slot	1.3	0.53	opposing intercutting curved termini with moderate-steep sides and a concave base	241.01: mid brown grey silting with very occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions; 241.02: mid brown orange clay silt primary silting with medium-large stone inclusions
242	3	632	ditch	1m slot	0.95	0.42	opposing intercutting curved termini with moderate-steep sides and a concave base	242.01: mid brown grey silting with very occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions; 242.02: mid brown orange clay silt primary silting with medium-large stone inclusions
243	3	619	pit	slot	0.4	0.5	circular in plan with steep-concave sides and a concave base	243.01: dark grey clayey silt, firm, with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions, patches of burnt clay and charcoal; 243.02: mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and patches of charcoal
244	4	633	pit	slot	unknown	0.35	circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	244.01: mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions; 244.02: mid brown grey clay silt; 244.03: mid blue grey silty clay mixed with light brown yellow silty clay.
245	2	638	pit	half section	0.8	0.5	ovoid in plan with moderate sides and a concave	245.01: mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
							base	
246	2	634	Burnt Mound 1	4.16	3.5	0.22	roughly oval in plan, not a cut feature	246.01: dark blue-black sandy silt with frequent charcoal, burnt sandstone and burnt flint; 246.02: dark grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and burnt stone
247	5	635	posthole	0.45	0.5	0.38	circular in plan with steep-vertical sides and a sloping base from northeast-southwest	247.01: very dark grey black gritty sandy clayey silt with frequent burnt sandstone, flint and charcoal inclusions (same as (263); 247.02: mid-dark grey greasy silt, organic rich, frequent small charcoal and wood inclusions; 247.03: mid bright mixed grey and yellow silty clay lining/ packing with occasional charcoal; 247.04: mid mixed yellow grey clay silt slump with occasional charcoal.
248	2	637	pit	1.2	1.12	0.47	circular in plan with steep sides and an undulating base	248.01 mixed dark grey clayey silt and grey yellow silty clay with very occasional small stone inclusions
249	2	636	tree throw	unknown	unknown	0.18	irregular in plan with steep sides and an uneven base	249.01: mid grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and burnt stones

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
250	3	639	pit/ hollow	0.5m+	0.5m+	0.37	truncated in plan with steep sides and an undulating base	250.01 same as (263) burnt mound material; 250.02: mid grey yellow silty clay slump
251	5	640	Burnt Mound 3	unknown	unknown	0.6	not revealed in plan with moderate sides and an uneven base	251.01: loose dark brown black sand with frequent burnt stones and charcoal inclusions; 251.02: very compact blue black concreted sand with burnt stones and charcoal, washed/ eroded at the northern end; 251.03: brown red iron pan concretion with frequent burnt stones and charcoal; 251.04: mixed blue grey clay and charcoal
252	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					mid brown grey silty clay with moderate burnt stone and charcoal inclusions
253	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
254	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					mid blue grey brown clayey silt
255	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					firm mid-dark blue slightly clayey silt with occasional sandstone inclusions, 10% of which were burnt, and occasional charcoal flecks
256	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					firm mid-dark blue slightly clayey silt with occasional sandstone inclusions, 10% of which were burnt, and occasional charcoal flecks

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
257	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					firm dark blue grey slightly clayey silt with moderate sandstone inclusions, 10% of which were burnt, and occasional charcoal flecks
258	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					light-mid blue grey slightly clayey silt with very occasional unburnt sandstone inclusions
259	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					light-mid green grey slightly clayey silt with very occasional unburnt sandstone inclusions
260	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					light-mid brown clayey silt with very few stone inclusions
261	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					Very dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint and sandstone inclusions. (sheet 248)
262	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					Very dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint and sandstone inclusions. (sheet 248)
263	1	F.642	Burnt Mound 2					black sandy, clayey, gritty silt with frequent burnt sandstone and moderate burnt flint inclusions
264	1	N/A	buried soil					mid brown blue grey sandy silt with organic inclusions
265	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					mid brown gritty clay silt with frequent flint and sandstone inclusions
266	1	N/A	alluvial					dark grey gritty clay silt with moderate

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
			deposit					burnt and unburnt sandstone and flint inclusions
267	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					light-mid grey sandy silt with very few inclusions
268	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					mid brown sandy silt alluvium
269	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					mid grey clay silt with frequent small sandstone inclusions
270	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					dark blue grey smooth clay silt with organic inclusions at base of possible paleochannel
271	1	N/A	buried soil			0.1		light-mid grey silty sand with some organic material and animal bone (sheet 246)
272	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					smooth yellow sandy clay with occasional manganese flecks
273	1	N/A	alluvial deposit					Dark grey clayey gritty silt with moderate charcoal and burnt and unburnt sandstone inclusions.
274	2	643	posthole	0.3	0.2m (truncated)	0.21	circular in plan with steep-vertical sides and a concave base	mid brown sandy silt with frequent medium-sized stone inclusions
275	4	644	ditch	1m slot	1.72	1	linear in plan with steep-vertical sides and a flat-	275.01: mid brown orange gritty clayey sand slump; 275.02: mid orange brown sandy clay flecked with manganese;

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
							concave base	275.03: mixed mid grey/ orange/ yellow sandy silty clay and clayey silty sand slump/ primary silting with occasional flint, fossilised shell and ironstone.
276	2	644	ditch	1m slot	1.22	0.64	curved terminal of linear with steep sides and a concave base	276.01: mixed mid grey/ orange/ yellow sandy silty clay and clayey silty sand slump/ primary silting with occasional flint, fossilised shell and ironstone.
277	3	644	ditch	1m slot	0.38m (truncated)	0.7	linear in plan with steep sides and concave base	277.01: dark brown grey greasy, slightly sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and pockets of clay; 277.02: mixed mid grey/ orange/ yellow sandy silty clay and clayey silty sand slump/ primary silting with occasional flint, fossilised shell and ironstone.
278	2	645	ditch	1m slot	1.15	0.28	linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	278.01: dark grey brown clayey sand with occasional small-medium sized stone and charcoal
279	2	645	ditch	corner slot	0.67	0.3	linear in plan with steep sides and concave base	279.01: dark brown grey sandy clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and small-medium sized stones. Area of more charcoal in and around NE section - either rooting or a darker refuse dump
280	2	645	ditch	1m slot	0.73	0.32	opposing intercutting	280.01: light grey yellow clay redeposited natural, very sterile and

Context Number	Number of contexts	Feature number	Type of Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Cut Description	Fill Description
							curved termini with moderate-steep sides and a concave base	clean;
281	2	645	ditch	1m slot	0.55	0.37	opposing intercutting curved termini with moderate-steep sides and a concave base	281.01: light grey yellow clay redeposited natural, very sterile and clean;

Appendix 3

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Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

14 August 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-87967 (GU52416)
Submitter	Marcus Brittain Cambridge Archaeological Unit 34 A & B Storey's Way Downing Street Cambridge CB3 0DT
Site Reference	EBP18
Context Reference	263
Sample Reference	Eagle88
Material	Wood Charcoal : Prunus padus/ avium
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3143 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}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.

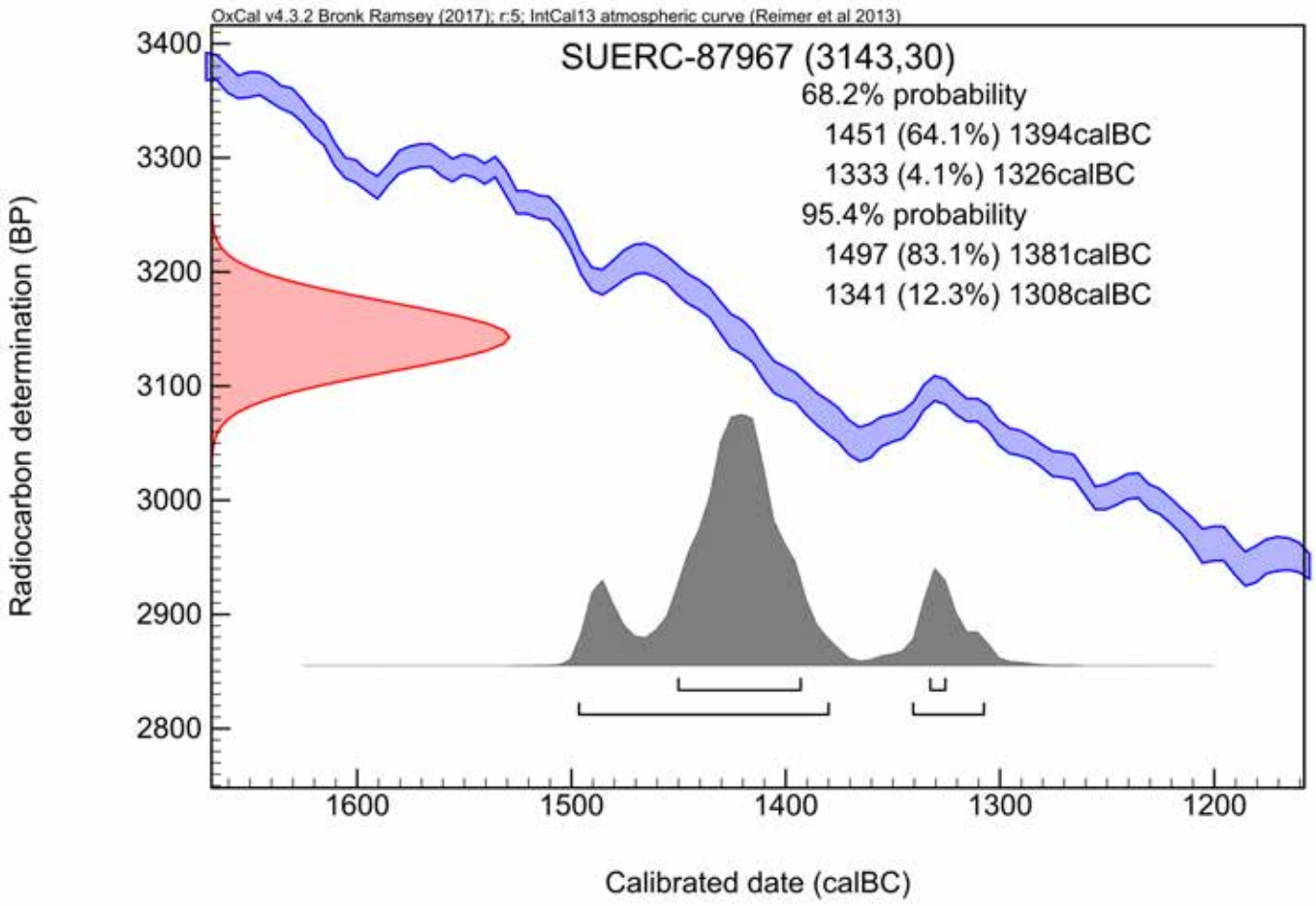
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :



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 IntCal13 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. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

14 August 2019

Laboratory Code	GU52417
Submitter	Marcus Brittain Cambridge Archaeological Unit 34 A & B Storey's Way Downing Street Cambridge CB3 0DT
Site Reference	EBP18
Context Reference	204.03
Sample Reference	Eagle51
Material	Charred Seed : Avena (oat)

Result Failed due to insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

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.

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayonto

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Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

14 August 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-87968 (GU52418)
Submitter	Marcus Brittain Cambridge Archaeological Unit 34 A & B Storey's Way Downing Street Cambridge CB3 0DT
Site Reference	EBP18
Context Reference	222.03
Sample Reference	Eagle68
Material	Charred Seed : Hordeum (barley)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2423 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}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.

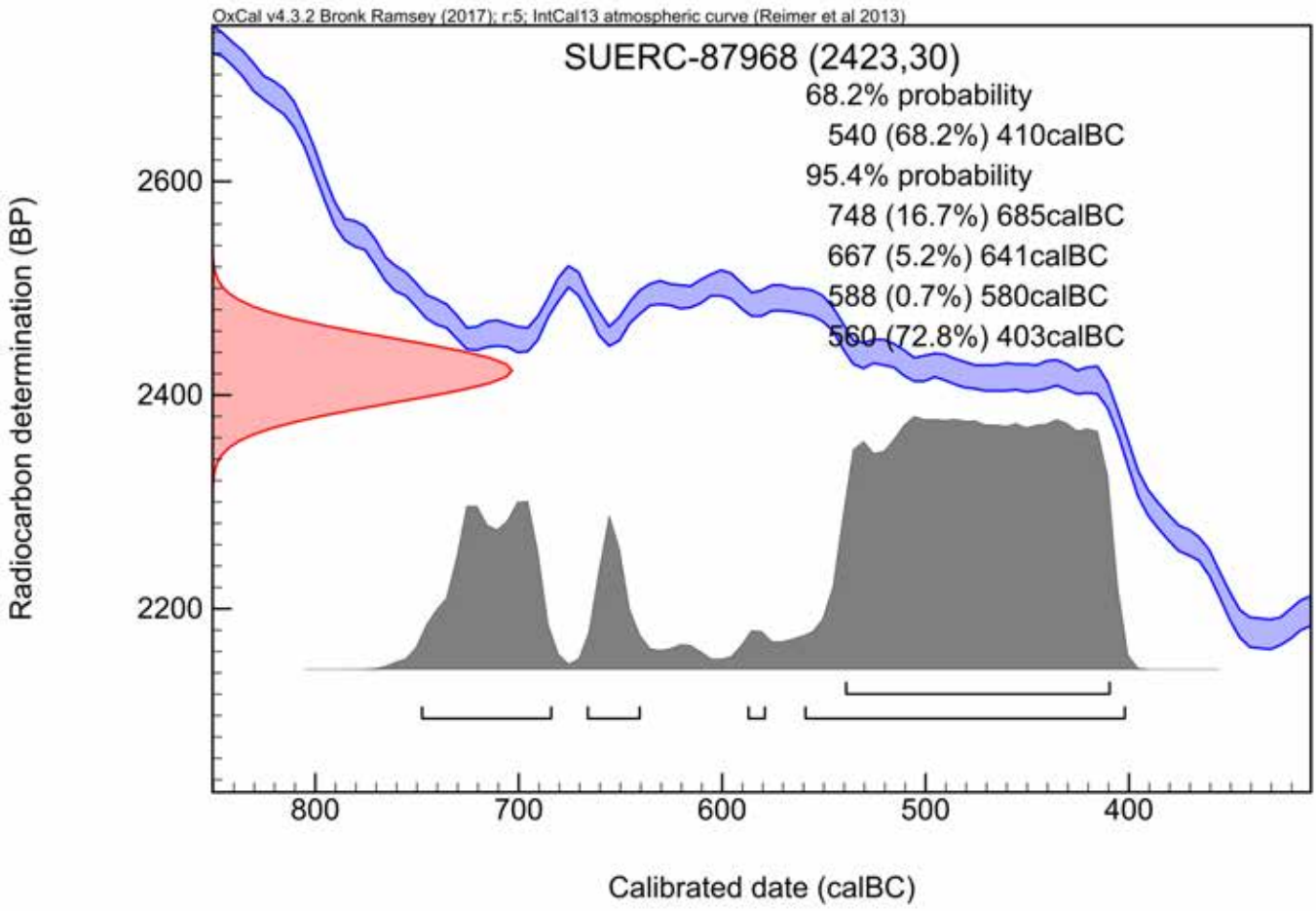
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :



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 IntCal13 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. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: cambridg3-319997

Project details

Project name	Land East of Eagle Business Park, Yaxley. An Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation comprising four areas of excavation was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) between 24th January 2018 and 23rd February 2018 on Land East of Eagle Business Park, Yaxley, in advance of proposed development by Barnack Estates UK Ltd. The excavation followed on from an evaluation in December 2017. Areas A, B, and C were designed to target three key areas of activity revealed and sample excavated in the evaluation: a burnt mound feature (the focus of Area B, identified in evaluation Trench 4); Middle Bronze Age boundary ditches (Area A, identified in evaluation Trench 6); a possible Bronze Age pit alignment and associated activity (Area C, identified in Trenches 7, 8, 25 and 26). Area D was opened between Area A and Area C with the agreement of the Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET) to identify any continuity of activity between the two areas, in particular the extents of the boundary ditches, but exposed no archaeological features. The excavation revealed three Early Bronze Age burnt mounds sealing buried soils with associated post-built structures and pits, situated on a low-lying northwest-southeast slope around the northwest edge of a possible paleochannel. The
Project dates	Start: 24-01-2018 End: 23-02-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EBP18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	BURNT MOUND Early Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BURNT STONE Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Early Iron Age
Investigation type	"""Full excavation"""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE YAXLEY Land East of Eagle Business Park, Yaxley
Postcode	PE7 3GT
Study area	4735 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 1974 9356 52.526360859789 -0.234785633966 52 31 34 N 000 14 05 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4m Max: 10m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Gibson
Project director/manager	David Gibson
Project supervisor	Leanne Robinson Zeki
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barnack Estates

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	EBP18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	EBP18
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Digital Archive notes	C14 dates acquired for Burnt Mound 2 and Early Iron Age pit F.619.
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	EBP18
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of Eagle Business Park, Yaxley. An Archaeological Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barrett, H
Other bibliographic details	CAU Report No.1404
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	CAU
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge

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