Wild wetlands and domestic drylands? Prehistoric communities of the East Anglian Fens in their broader regional context (c. 4000 BC - 100 AD)

HUISMAN, FLOOR,JOKE

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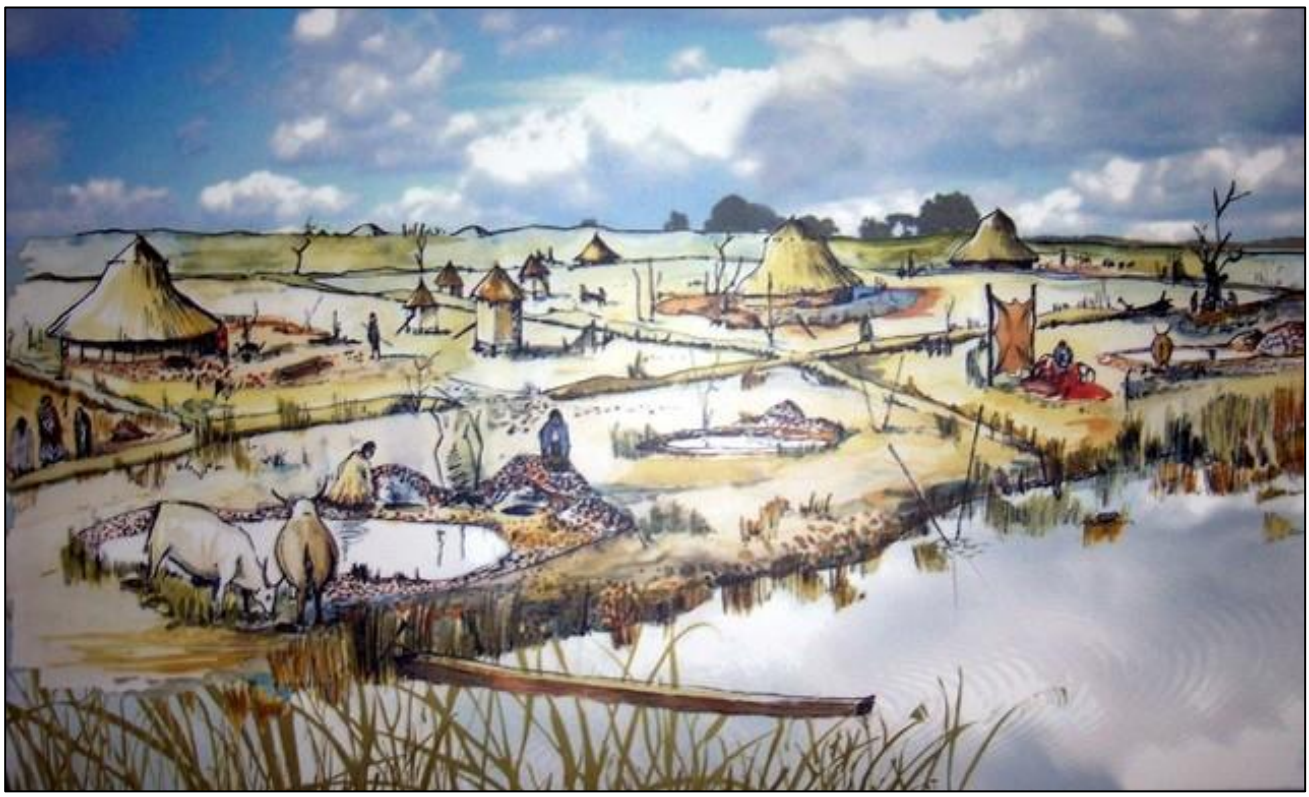

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Volume 2: Appendices

Department of Archaeology
Durham University
May 2019

Front page image: A reconstruction drawing of Bradley Fen. (Image from Knight and Brudenell in prep., reproduced with kind permission of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU))

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Prehistoric communities of the East Anglian Fens in their broader regional context (c. 4000 BC -100 AD)

By

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A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the qualification of PhD

Volume 2: Appendices

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May 2019

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List of abbreviations

ME/ENE	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
ENE	Earlier Neolithic
LNE	Later Neolithic
LNE/EBA	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
EBA	Earlier Bronze Age
M/LBA	Middle/Late Bronze Age
LBA/EIA	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
EIA	Earlier Iron Age
M/LIA	Middle/Late Iron Age
LIA/ROM-B	Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Appendix 1. The Flandrian Fens - Landscape and environmental change

Introduction

Throughout this thesis a distinction is made between wetlands, drylands and a 'fen edge' zone around the wetlands. Yet the outline of the major environmental and landscape changes in the Fens in chapter 2 (2.2.1) demonstrate that the term 'wetlands' may actually refer to marine or freshwater environments, both of which influenced different parts of the Fenland Basin through time. There were positive sea level tendencies throughout most of the period under consideration, but the extent of marine and freshwater influences differs significantly through time and space, not just regionally (at the level of the Fenland Basin), but also locally at various locations within the Fens (Waller 1994, 79). As marine vs freshwater influences may differ from one embayment or area to the next, it is very difficult to characterise the landscape at any one time (ibid.). Moreover, the two sedimentary environments (marine and freshwater) actually encompass a range of different landscape types, which complicate matters further.

All of these environments will have offered different opportunities and constraints, which affected the way people interacted with the 'wetlands' defined in this research. It is therefore important to consider the nature of the various wetland landscapes that may have existed within the Fenland Basin in a little more depth. This appendix will start with a brief, general description of the various landscape types identified in Waller's (1994) seminal study, before considering environment and landscape change in two relevant Fenland areas in more depth. These areas (the Flag Fen Basin on the western Fens and the Lower Ouse region in the south-western Fens) are of interest as they are some of the most intensively researched areas in the former Fens. For this reason, they contain the majority of the wetland sites studied in this thesis. They have also seen in-depth environmental analysis, which confirm Waller's overall patterns, but equally provide more detail and nuance. This will be of use for the discussion of the results in chapters 5 and 6.

Wetland landscapes and environments

Once sea levels started to rise in the Fenland Basin, the landscape can be characterised in terms of a range of clastic (marine) and terrestrial (freshwater) sedimentary environments

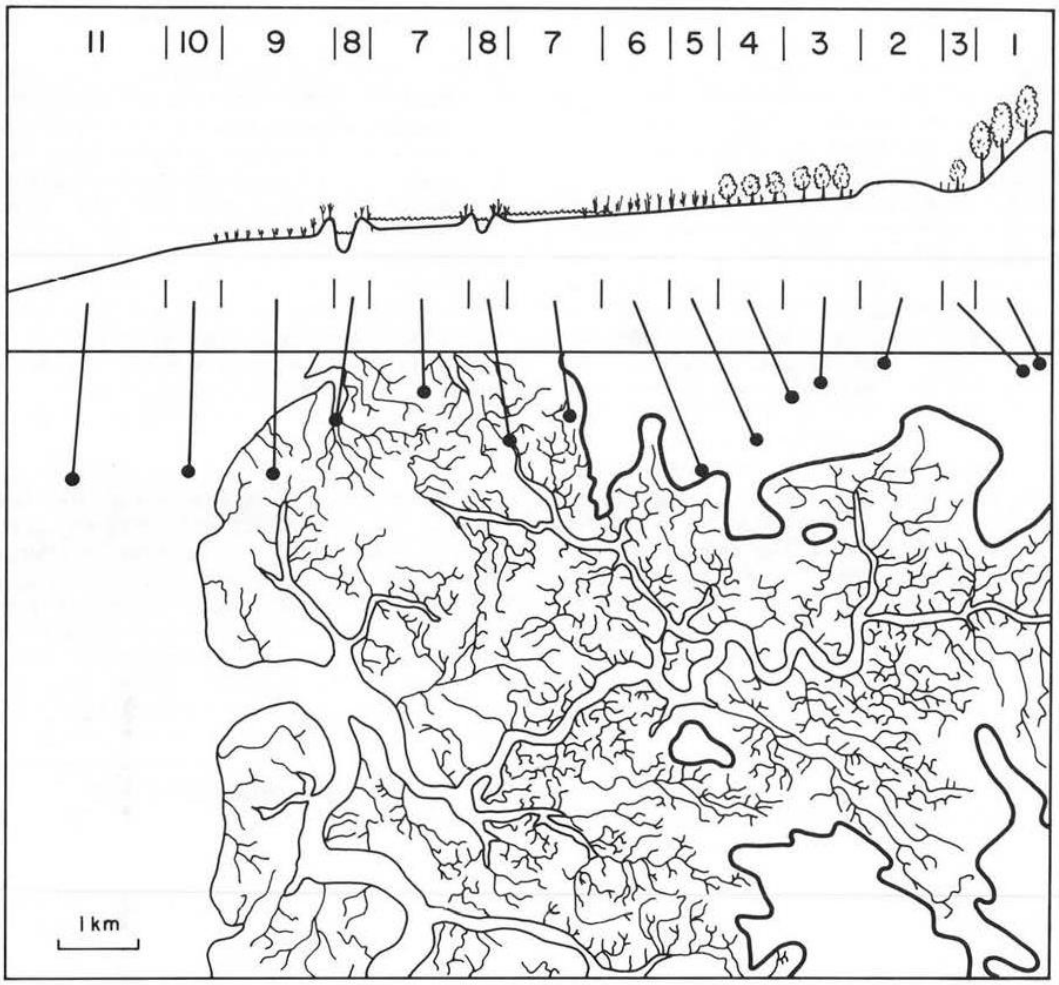


Figure i: This diagram demonstrates the range of clastic and marine sedimentary environments which may have been found in the Fenland Basin during the development of the Fens. Waller uses zones 6-11 in his discussion on clastic sedimentary environments but adopts a different scheme for the biotic environments and vegetational history. 1: upland or regional forest. 2: raised bog. 3: oak fen woodland. 4: alder carr. 5: sedge fen. 6: coastal reedswamp. 7: intercreek areas, zone of silt/clay accumulation. 8: creek and creek levees. 9: saltmarsh. 10: pioneering mudflat with algae. 11: intertidal sand flat. (Image from Shennan 1986, 165, © 1986 Longman Group UK Ltd.)

(Waller 1994, 35). Within the clastic marine zone, a range of clastic sedimentary environments existed. Moving from the lowest parts of the Basin where we find the open sea to the higher and drier areas further inland, these can be characterised as follows (Figure i) (cf. Shennan in Waller 1994, 37-38):

- **Intertidal sand flat**
- **Pioneering mud flat**
- **Saltmarsh:** this zone is generally divided into three zones (lower, middle and upper marsh) based on the vegetation growing here (Waller 1994, 39).

- **Creek and creek levees:** these are flood and ebb channels of different sizes that occur in the saltmarsh and extend into the freshwater zone (ibid. 38). They include the tidal channels of the major rivers and many change course or become inactive over time.
- **Intercreek area:** this is a poorly drained area with brackish/marine standing water, which is fed by high spring tides and freshwater from adjacent fens, also located in the saltmarsh. In this lagoonal zone the marine clays and sediments discussed above were deposited. It is the upper marsh zone of the saltmarsh with a transition to peat formation and accumulation towards landward side. Thus, it is the transitional zone between saltmarsh and coastal reedswamp, which is the first biotic (rather than clastic) environment.
- **Coastal reedswamp:** this is the first environment in which we mainly see organic sediment accumulation, but with some silty clay deposition at the transition.

"Like the mineral depositions, plant communities of coastal wetlands exhibit a spatial zonation, in response to a series of environmental gradients" (Hall and Coles 1994, 18). On the seaward side, we find salt tolerant plant communities in the different saltmarsh zones (see above). At the transition to freshwater, coastal reedswamp communities dominate (ibid.). After this, and moving further inland, a succession of freshwater mire environments or landscapes (the terrestrial freshwater sedimentary environments mentioned above) is found, which includes fens (obtaining nutrients from drainage water) and bogs (dependent on rainfall) (Waller 1994, 39-40). In the East Anglian Fens, a category of floodplain mires probably existed (ibid.). They are formed in wet conditions where plants die but do not decay due to waterlogging, resulting in the accumulation of sediments and ultimately 'firm land' (ibid.). However, the successional sequence, with a development from open water to (reed) swamps to (sedge) fen, fen/alder carr and ultimately bog, is likely to be variable (ibid.). Phases may be lacking, and succession is strongly dependant on various factors, including which species colonise a site (ibid.). Moreover, in the Fenland mire developed not just in areas of open water, but also in formerly dry areas as water levels rose. Finally, alder carr seems to have been a stable community in some areas rather than being just a transitional environment.

In summary, the term 'wetlands' clearly encompasses a wide range of very different environments and landscapes. At any given time, there may have been areas under marine or freshwater influence and within these general freshwater or marine zones a range of landscape types existed. They will have differed significantly in terms of primary

productivity and resource potential (cf. Dinnin and van de Noort 1999) and would have offered different opportunities and constraints to the people inhabiting and exploiting the Fens in later prehistory. It is important to be aware of this variation, which will have created very different circumstances at a local level. This can be seen in two micro-regions within the Fens that have seen a lot of work in recent years: the Flag Fen Basin in the west-central Fens and the Lower Ouse region in the south-central Fens. Here detailed environmental analysis has shed light on the local environmental and landscape changes and the ways in which societies were impacted by and in turn affected the local landscape and environment. As most of the wetland and fen edge sites recorded for this research are also located in these two areas it is useful to briefly outline the developments in the landscape in these two very different regions.

The Flag Fen Basin

The Flag Fen Basin is located east of Peterborough, where the river Nene flows into the Fenland Basin (Pryor 2001, 6) (Figure 12).[1] It is a low-lying basin defined by a peninsula of higher dryland jutting out into the Fens on its northern side, and higher, drier gravel terraces to the south-east: Northey and Whittlesey Island. It is one of the best researched areas in the Fens, both in terms of archaeology and environment. Waller (1994) provided a first overview for the west-central Fens and Scaife (2001) provided an in-depth description of the palaeoenvironment in the actual Flag Fen basin based on pollen and plant macrofossils and radiocarbon dated peat samples. Since then, several other studies, based on more pollen analysis and the micromorphological analysis of buried soils, have provided even more detail (e.g. Gearey 2009, French 2001a-d, Scaife 2001). These studies are summarised by Scaife and French in prep.

Table 1 is based on their table and summarises the main trends in the landscape from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. It shows how the essentially dryland basin became slowly inundated over the course of the second and first millennia BC, whilst the surrounding drier edge areas were increasingly cleared as people gradually opened up the landscape for pastoral and arable agriculture.

[1] NB: The figures numbered in normal numbers (rather than Roman numerals) can be found in chapter 2 in volume 1 of this thesis.

Table 1: A summary overview of the main landscape changes in relation to human activity in the Flag Fen Basin, based on Scaife and French (in prep.), Scaife 2001, French 2001a-d, and Geary et al. 2009. It combines information of several sites within this area, including Bradley Fen, King's Dyke, Fengate, Magna Park, and Must Farm.

Period	The natural landscape	Human influence/land use
Early Holocene/ Mesolithic	Developing lime-oak deciduous woodland on dry ground.	N/A
Earlier Neolithic	Further development of lime-oak woodland.	N/A
Later Neolithic	Alder forming an expanding wet-margin element in the deeper parts of the basin (at Bradley Fen). Partly open mosaic of lime dominated deciduous woodland with dwindling elm, oak, ash and, to a lesser extent, hazel.	Some woodland clearance and hints of limited arable use in the pollen record (cereals and associated weeds at Fengate by *c*. 2300 cal BC), but much stronger evidence of a pastoral environment exists in the pollen, insect and macro-botanical assemblages.
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Steadily rising groundwater table and the beginning of growth of sedge fen and reed swamp from c. 2030–1680 cal BC in the lower lying parts of the basin with expansion of fringing wet alder carr woodland and grass/sedge fen on fen margin. Mosaic environment of increasingly open mixed oak-lime-elm-hazel woodland on dry ground.	Major interruptions of the woodland cover with evidence of an increasingly open landscape with, scrubby pasture, as well as mixed arable and pastoral agriculture. Possible evidence of woodland management.
Middle Bronze Age	Deepening and widening sedge fen and reed swamp slowly but surely creeping higher and landward from 1530–1260 cal BC as reed-bed peat growth gathers speed. Steadily rising base groundwater levels result in areas of open water deepening and widening on a seasonal basis and although alder/willow carr woodland around basin margin persists, it is thinning. Woodland presence on dryland rapidly diminishing and replaced by a more open landscape, but continued evidence of woodland in the immediate higher ground hinterland, in which oak was more dominant than lime.	More continuous presence of grasses and dryland herbs and cereals are indicative of clearance and agriculture on much wider scale on the dry terrace and river gravel island areas where mixed agricultural land and extensive pasture field systems occur.

Period	The natural landscape	Human influence/land use
Later Bronze Age	Base groundwater levels began to rise dramatically and much more quickly from c. 1210-900 BC, resulting in peats expanding and encroaching further onto the higher gravel margin land from 800–400 cal BC. This resulted in the widest extent of reed swamp and larger areas of open water in the deeper parts of the basin (at least seasonally) and dwindling alder/willow carr on the basin's margins. At Must Farm, alder carr briefly gives way to local salt marsh, then fen reed swamp and an aquatic environment. Dry ground areas can now be characterised as post-clearance pastoral landscape dominated by grassland, water meadow and herbaceous plants with only a minor and localised presence of oak and hazel.	Some woodland regeneration in the Late Bronze Age, but overall, mixed deciduous woodland is replaced by mixed grassland with some limited arable activity and scrub clearance. Mixed agriculture land and extensive pasture field system at Fengate.
Early Iron Age	Deepening and widening reed swamp in the basin with dwindling alder-willow carr that became more riparian and less dense on the edges. Intensification of upper reed peat growth that gradually encroaches onto higher land margins between 800–400 cal BC to 410–200 cal BC. Interrupted by occasional/short-lived brackish water influence phases to 400–90 cal BC. Dryland areas are by now largely open, although gradual encroachment of the fen peat and rising groundwater table would have begun to drastically shrink the available dryland for both pasture and arable use and created a wider skirtland zone of natural flood meadow.	Dryland landscape above the influence of the rising groundwater table showed signs of agricultural intensification in the palaeo-vegetational record with an expansion in cereal cultivation, as reflected in cereal pollen and arable weeds pollen. These suggest a mixed pastoral and arable land-use, although the arable component was still relatively unimportant, whilst there are increased values of taxa regarded as being pastoral indicators in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.
Middle/Late Iron Age	Continued advance of peat fen development with large areas of open water and shallow pools between areas of floodplain peat in the centre of the basin. The alder-willow carr around the fringes of the Flag Fen Basin became inundated and less prevalent, giving rise to a shallow, muddy water fen community.	Palaeobotanical evidence for weed species associated with arable land reached a peak in the Iron Age, a feature which continued into the Roman period.
Late Iron Age/Roman-British	Deposition of riverine alluvial silty clay in the fen reed swamp environment between 410-200 BC and 400-90 BC.	Increases in arable and pastoral indicators in the pollen record, all suggesting an intensification of agricultural use on the dry gravel terrace areas around the basin.

Lower Ouse

This area's palaeogeography differs significantly from that of the Flag Fen Basin. In the south-central Fens the Great River Ouse flows into the Fenland Basin, and whereas it is now straightened and runs in one channel, it used to meander sluggishly through the landscape in the low-lying Fens (Evans 2016, 1). The area can be described as a delta-like landscape, with the river's many palaeochannels defining a series of mid-stream, raised geological ridges in the Ouse's lower reaches (ibid. 4) (Figure 24). Many of the fen edge and wetland sites in this study are located on these ridges (the Over sites). The Barleycroft Farm sites are located on the fen edge to the south-west. The Haddenham sites are located on a gravel rise (the 'Upper Delphs') slightly to the east, which was originally a peninsular jutting into the Fens, but became islanded as the Fens developed (Evans and Hodder 2006a, 1). Finally, the Colne Fen sites are located on the inletted fen edge slightly north of Over (Figure 24).

Palaeoenvironmental studies in this area were first undertaken by Waller (1994), and subsequently for each of the projects just mentioned. Table 2 summarises the main findings of these studies (based on pollen, geomorphology, molluscs, plant macro-remains and dated sediment cores) in a similar manner to that in the Flag Fen Basin. It should be noted that local sequences for each of the various projects differs significantly in some periods. The very dynamic nature of fluvial and fen deposition at the interface between the Ouse Valley and southern fen edge, leads to a very complex environmental picture and they make it difficult to characterise the landscape at any one time (cf. Evans 2016, 62, 574). An effort has been made to acknowledge these differences by incorporating the site or project names.

Table 2: A summary overview of the main landscape changes in relation to human activity in the Lower Ouse region based on (specialist reports in) the following sources: Waller 1994, Evans and Hodder 2006a,b, Evans 2013a,b, Evans 2016. It combines information from the following sites: Haddenham, Colne Fen and Over.

Period	The natural landscape	Human influence/land use
Early Holocene/ Mesolithic	Throughout the Mesolithic and for most of the Neolithic, areas in the south-central Fens away from the Great Ouse and its tributaries would have been dry. River terraces densely wooded with lime predominant, and some oak and hazel until at least 4350 cal. BC Within the channels on the valley floors of slow-moving rivers a fen environment with dense wet alder/willow carr	N/A

Period	The natural landscape	Human influence/land use
	and other shrubs, grasses and sedges in a marginal reedswamp existed, but this was restricted to a strip of a few 100 m wide.	
Earlier Neolithic	Forest clearance began during Early Neolithic (c. 4470-4000 cal. BC)	Some cereal remains suggest low intensity arable cultivation.
Later Neolithic	Mixed oak woodland at its maximum extent and rivers are still slow moving with marginal reedswamp in their channels and widespread alder carr (wet woodland) on valley floor. At Colne Fen, marine incursion further to the east and the backing up of freshwater drainage this caused lead to flooding of the Rhee Lake basin around 4700 cal. BC, reducing alder and replacing it with grasses, sedges and herbs. Fringes of reedswamp around its edge.	Forest pastoralism on the Over ridges.
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Marine conditions enter the basin around 2500 cal. BC and arrive at Haddenham around 2870-2410 cal. BC. Fen clay deposited beyond Ouse channel in weakly brackish environment, with infrequent tidal coverage. Concomitant rise in water table resulted in advance of fen environments, with the widespread wet alder carr woodland on valley floor starting to give way to extensive reedswamp.	See Early Bronze Age below.
Early Bronze Age	Marine influence reaches maximum extent between c. 1950-1500 cal. BC, creating intertidal mudflats to the northeast of Crane's Fen area. Ouse becomes a major wet/dryland divide as the plain to the north and west of the channel is lost to marsh and brackish lagoon. Local wet alder woodland on valley floor inundated as reedswamp expands onto low gravel terraces in response to higher water levels created by approaching marine influence (c. 1960-1600 cal. BC). Saltmarsh nearby, but never part of immediate landscape. Substantial parts of the drier fen edge and river ridge terraces and ridges (now islands in a marshy environment) seems to become a more open landscape with a mixture of grassland/meadow/pasture and arable habitats present, but with a lingering mixed-oak woodland presence and wet woodland nearby.	Alder carr and hazel scrub are cleared progressively, allowing local grassland or pasture to expand. Some of the woodland may be managed. Cereal pollen and other indicators of arable agriculture in pollen cores from 1880-1620 cal. BC onwards mark advent of local cereal production at various points along the river ridges and on the fen edge (though not around the Over barrows). One large area on Godwin ridge (Over) used for spade agriculture during EBA. This and pollen evidence suggest small scale arable was first established at a level of significance (in contrast to Neolithic pastoral use).

Period	The natural landscape	Human influence/land use
Middle Bronze Age	Marine influence is pushed north by freshwater conditions and peat deposited under wet woodland became established in some river channels at Over, whilst others see widespread deposition of river silt within their channels. Main river channel experienced brackish conditions and saltmarsh was near, but direct marine influence was limited. Dry ridges at Over surrounded by a mosaic of extensive reedswamp with areas of deep open water and wet alder woodland/fen carr in adjacent low-lying channels at c. 1450-1320 cal BC. Ridges (and fen edge) characterised by seasonally wet grassland, damp pasture, arable fields and open woodland/scrubs, sill with locally, mixed -oak woodland stands.	Cereal pollen and indicators of disturbance and arable weeds suggests dryland areas were used for arable farming (at c. 1530-1130 cal. BC). Other species are indicative of grazing in damp pasture.
Later Bronze Age	Groundwater table starts rising more rapidly (and no longer just seasonally), but steadily over a longer time period from 1260-830 cal. BC. This flooding creates a largely open landscape and widespread fen reedswamp conditions with sedges and reeds dominant and some shallow open water (c. 965-925 cal. BC). However, no large areas of bog vegetation existed, as Ouse constantly supplied base-rich water. Willow replaces alder carr and silty clay is deposited in the Ouse's channels. Over ridges are surrounded by peat and lower terrace flanks probably seasonally wet, but the higher areas are still dry and now a mostly open, deforested landscape.	Locally, there seem to have been a decline in arable production at Colne Fen (between c. 1000-800 BC) and at Over no evidence of arable activity was detected, although there is evidence for settlement middening which may have been used for horticulture. At Haddenham there seems to be arable activity in the immediate vicinity and suggestion of grazing. After this there seems to have been an episode of flooding
Early Iron Age	Fen environments expand (or continue to expand) landwards (c. 840-600 cal. BC) and Over's ridges start to be swamped by peat (c. 830-550 cal. BC). The silt-choked Bronze Age channels of the Ouse also start to be overgrown by peat. The higher areas are characterised by wet pasture and damp meadow.	An Early Iron Age well contained small amounts of wheat and barley, probably cultivated in a damp and disturbed setting. Sporadic cereal pollen occur and areas of disturbed ground high in nitrogen from animal urine and faeces.
Middle/Late Iron Age	Marginal fen vegetation with herbs, sedges and reeds in a eutrophic fen which also has willow carr/wet woodland. Clear, shallow open water occurs and the Ouse rivers are relatively deep and slow-flowing between c. 550-150 cal. BC.	Rise in disturbance indicators and cereals between 400-40 cal. BC at Haddenham. Unprocessed cereals and moisture loving wild species suggest local cereal cultivation. At Colne Fen too, people cultivated cereals in damp, clay rich soils and maybe

Period	The natural landscape	Human influence/land use
	Adjacent dryland areas (fen edge at Colne Fen) can be characterised as post-clearance, predominantly open landscapes with damp arable fields and damp to wet grassland with some local scrub that may have been flooded seasonally.	wet fields that were seasonally flooded as reflected in soil disturbance and cereal pollen indicating arable activity. Hedgerows may also have been present. At Over cereal pollen dated to 430-200 cal. BC and disturbance indicators reflect relative intense arable activity despite wetter conditions/limited dry space on the ridges (at c. 550-150 cal. BC).
Late Iron Age/Roman-British	Drainage problems from c. 230 BC lead to the formation of Willingham Mere and turn the area into a floodplain environment with widespread deposition of silty alluvial clays over Bronze Age organic deposits. This flooding maybe linked to a marine incursion further downstream, and/or human activity (cf. human influence to the right). River channels abandon earlier inherited courses in the Roman period. Evidence of (seasonal) flooding, deeper water and wet, open grassland on higher ground/river terraces grading into marsh/reed swamp at lower heights and in the river valley.	Pollen and (waterlogged) seed assemblage at Haddenham show presence of wet grassland possibly used for (seasonal) grazing and arable weeds indicate some cultivation, although much of the cereal may have been brought to the site by this point. On the fen edge at Colne Fen cereals reappear dating to 0-180 AD, reflect Late Iron Age/Early Roman farming. The widespread deposition of alluvium in a floodplain environment is likely partly related to human activity, like felling woodland and increases of arable farming within the river's catchment.

The above sequences demonstrate the major landscape changes resulting from a combination of human and environmental factors. Although both areas are characterised by increasing wetness over time, their geographies and environmental sequences differ significantly (cf. Evans and Hodder 2006b, 473). Whereas the low-lying Flag Fen Basin became peat-filled by the Bronze Age, the riverine terraces in the lower Ouse region stayed dry throughout most of the period, and only became flooded in the Iron Age. Peat developed, but reed swamp landscapes are predominant in this area. The different landscape sequences in both areas provide an important framing context for the analysis and discussion of food remains and human-environment interaction in chapters 5 and 6.

Appendix 2. Previous research in and around the East Anglian Fens

Introduction

Section 2.3 provides a summary of the main projects and trends in Fenland research. This appendix contains a longer and more detailed version of previous work in and around this former wetland area, which has seen a lot of research interest over the past 140 years or so. Below several important projects that have taken place within this region and their results will be summarised to provide an overview of how our understanding of past life in this landscape has changed throughout these years.

It will become clear that our knowledge of the area has advanced significantly since the earliest antiquarian investigations. The unique and dynamic nature of the Fenland landscape and environment led to an early emphasis on the relationship between people and their changing environment. Yet wider theoretical developments within the discipline of Archaeology and an increasing evidence base due to the larger scale and greater intensity of (developer-led) fieldwork, mean that more functionalist and environmentally deterministic fen-wide explanations in the 60ies and 70ies were replaced by more local narratives that incorporate social and ritual aspects of past life as well. Large, landscape-scale excavations and detailed environmental studies, possible because of high levels of preservation, mean that we now know a lot about this area and the socio-cultural developments taking place here. Recently, however, with excavations in previously unexplored spaces in the 'deep Fens' (e.g. at Bradley Fen and Must Farm), we have started to gain insight into people's interaction with the true wetlands. These excavations herald the latest phase in Fenland research, which can broadly be divided into five stages.

The foundations of Fenland Archaeology (1870-1940) – Mobile pastoralism

The earliest interest in the Fenlands was of an antiquarian nature, but most studies were concerned with the area's nature and its historic periods (Hall and Coles 1994, 5), rather than its prehistoric archaeology. Miller and Skertchly's (1878) book *The Fenland Past and Present* was the first example of a multi-disciplinary approach to the Fenland landscape, the loss of which was lamented (ibid.). Fox's (1923) *The archaeology of the Cambridge region*, was the first major archaeological publication on the Fens (Hall and Coles 1994, 5). Already, the importance of studying human settlement in relation to a changing environment was being emphasised (ibid.).

In this period, evidence for prehistoric settlement in and the use of the Fenland landscape was limited, due to the issues of visibility that still hampers our understanding of this deeply buried landscape today. Scholars relied on small-scale excavations, accidental discoveries, surface finds and historic accounts of the Fenland landscape and its uses (Evans et al. 2008, Evans 1988, 27). Moreover, the details of the Fens' development were not well understood yet and the Fens' wet character was considered to be a predominant and constant factor (again, projecting the historic Fenland environment back into prehistory) that dictated prehistoric lifeways (Evans 1988, 28). Whilst the absence of evidence and the projection of historic conditions into the past led some scholars to characterise the Fens as a wild and uninhabited waste (e.g. Wells 1830), others argued that nomadic pastoralism provided the best explanation for the ephemeral prehistoric evidence (Evans 1988 28ff).

The foundation of all later work in the Fenlands was laid by the Fenland Research Committee, established in Cambridge in 1932 and active until 1940 (Hall and Coles 1994, 6). It was a truly multidisciplinary research group, which included several great names (e.g. Grahame Clark, Harry Godwin, Gordon Fowler, O.G.S. Crawford). Inspired by palaeoenvironmental studies in Scandinavia, which modelled forest succession in correlation with land, sea and climatic changes, the Committee pioneered the use of natural sciences and palaeoenvironmental studies in Archaeology (Smith 1997). Through their excavation at Shippea Hill they were able to elucidate the complex development history of the Fenland deposits (ibid., Clark et al. 1935). They established a four-part stratigraphic division which they related to four different phases of occupation, each within its own environmental setting (ibid.) (cf. Figure 19).[2]

This Shippea Hill excavation provided the basic framework for all later Fenland research (Hall and Coles 1994). Studying the Fens' environmental sequence and the ways in which human societies responded to landscape change became one of the main aims of the Committee (e.g. Clark 1936 Hall and Coles 1994, 6). Their work in the Fens led to a turning point in Clark's ideas about prehistory, as he came to see environmental factors (rather than diffusion or invasion) as the main cause for cultural change (Smith 1997, 24). It demonstrates the importance of the well-preserved archaeological and environmental record in the Fens, which were very well suited to detailed investigations into the relation

[2] NB: These normal figure numbers refer back to figures in chapter 2 in the main text in volume 1 of this thesis.

between environment and culture. This human-environment relation still is one of the major research themes in Fenland Archaeology.

Fengate (1940s-1970s) – From pastoralism to seasonal transhumance

The Fenland Committee was disbanded when the second World War broke out and never reconvened, despite the clear potential of the Fens archaeological and environmental records. Many of its members became involved in research projects elsewhere (Hall and Coles 1994, 6, Smith 1997, 29). Because of this, and the issues of visibility outlined above, the Fens did not receive much attention from prehistorians after the Second World War, and prior to 1970 (cf. French and Pryor 1993, 3). This seems to have been a wider trend around this time; despite important wetland projects (e.g. Clark's excavation of the well-preserved Mesolithic site of Star Carr in the late 1940s (Clark 1954)), interest in wetlands seemed to have waned (Menotti 2012, 21).

Fenland Archaeology first started again when the government designated Peterborough as a new town in 1967 and Fengate, the area east of the city (Figure 22), was selected for industrial development (Pryor 2001, 9). A survey of the antiquities in this area showed much of the archaeological remains at Fengate to be under threat (ibid.). This resulted in the Fengate Project, which took place between 1971 and 1978 (ibid.). In contrast to previous small-scale excavations and discoveries in sides of quarries, or on the surface, this project investigated a relatively large area on the fen edge, gaining insight into an entire landscape (cf. Evans 2008, 200). Published in four volumes (Pryor 1974, 1978, 1980, 1984), the main result of this project was the discovery of a large, second millennium BC field system with major droveways laid out in right angles to the fen edge, which was related to seasonal transhumant use of the Fens (Pryor 1976, 1980). This reflects a more general change in interpretation for fenland landscape use, which shifted from full pastoral nomadism to seasonal migration (e.g. Bradley 1978, 55 in Evans 1988).

The change in interpretation from nomadic pastoralism to seasonal transhumance reflects a shift in scale in Fenland research in the later 1960s and 1970s. Whereas previous explanations had been applied to the entire Fenland region, subsequent studies focussed more on a local regional scale (Evans 1988, 31). Thus, instead of highly mobile entire communities moving into the Fens, a permanent home-base was envisaged, with seasonal migration by a portion of the community (ibid. 31). This shift in thinking about the Fens was partly due to the greater intensity and quality of excavation in this period (related to the advance of rescue archaeology in this period), which increased the available evidence

(ibid. 35). Developments in the wider discipline, including a move away from cultural historical approaches, the impact of absolute dating and the increasing application of ecological approaches (ibid.) were also influential in this reappraisal of land-use in the Fens (ibid.). Yet despite an apparently more 'scientific focus', land-use models derived from local historical sources and ethnographic analogies were also important (ibid.).

The Fenland Projects (1980-1990) – Inhabiting the Fens

Whilst issues of visibility continued to be a problem in the Fens, perhaps contributing to interpretations of seasonal transhumance (cf. Evans 1988, 33), the basic research framework started changing from the 1980s onwards, as interest in the Fens increased and several major projects (rescue and academic) added a large amount of archaeological and environmental evidence and information. This radically changed our understanding of the Fenland and the ways in which past people used and interacted with it.

With the arrival of New Archaeology, wetlands had become of interest again, as rich wetland records lent themselves well to the environmental and processual orientation of New Archaeology (Menotti 2012). In the UK, this renewed interest is reflected best in the Somerset Levels, where John and Bryony Coles directed the Somerset Levels Project (Coles and Orme 1975-1989). Their important work on the evidence for human activity in this area (most famously the Sweet Track and other wooden trackways) in relation to changing environmental conditions (cf. Coles 1978) emphasised the great potential of well-preserved wetland material.

In East Anglia, the Fengate excavations had made clear that an important, but as yet unexplored prehistoric landscape lay buried under many layers of later sediment (French and Pryor 1993, 3). It was also clear that that soils in this area were quickly eroding due to peat shrinkage or wastage, resulting from the drainage of the Fens in the 17th c. AD (Hall and Coles 1994, 19). When water was drained away, organic sediments (peat) started to contract in volume and began to decompose (ibid.). Eventually it is then washed or blown away (ibid.). As a result, the land surface of the Fens has been dropping ever since, a process recorded by the Holme Fen Post (Figure 20). This, in combination with deep ploughing, meant that any archaeological content in the Fens' buried soils was (and still is) in great danger of vanishing or being destroyed (ibid. 7).

For this reason, John Coles and his colleague John Alexander asked for the appointment of a Fenland Field Officer in Cambridgeshire (Hall and Coles 1994, 7). In 1976 David Hall was

appointed, and he mapped archaeological finds and features, but also soil and sediment boundaries and ancient drainage patterns (Lane and Morris 2001, 5). In doing so, Hall discovered many new sites of great quality (ibid.). The results of this first survey made clear that it had to continue and in 1981, a larger project, encompassing Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk was initiated (Hall and Coles 1994, 7). The aim of this 'Fenland project' was to coordinate surveys in the Fenlands of the four counties mentioned above, to start environmental studies of the Fenland deposits, to insert all relevant data into the Sites and Monuments Records, and to publish the results in a series of reports (ibid. 7-8). Thus, between 1982 and 1988, 249.000 ha of Fenland, about 60% of all fenland in the different counties, was fieldwalked by four archaeologists, and 2000 new sites, dating from the Mesolithic to the medieval period were identified (ibid.) (Figure 13).

In the meantime, another project resulting from the excavations at Fengate was revealing the more deeply buried Fenland sites, otherwise difficult to access, through the investigation of ditch, dyke and channel cuttings or recuttings, as these exposed long sections through the buried landscape (Hall and Coles 1994, 153, French and Pryor 1993, 4). The aim of this south-west Fen Dyke Survey Project (French and Pryor 1993) was to locate and study sites and associated palaeoenvironmental records on the fen edge between the higher gravel terraces and the deeper fen basin (ibid. 3-5), before they appeared as surface scatters which would disappear as a result of ploughing and drainage.

Inevitably, the Dyke survey was limited by taphonomic issues and the complexity of the landscape, which meant that only certain sites could be investigated (French and Pryor 1993, 1). Similarly, the Fenland Survey relied on fieldwalking, which means they could only identify those sites detectable on the surface and that many more remained hidden under layers of silt and peat (ibid.), thus biasing our picture of settlement in the area towards the fen edge and fen islands. Moreover, although some areas were fieldwalked to a large extent (i.e. Cambridgeshire), others, like Lincolnshire, remained largely unexplored (ibid. 153). Finally, the Fenland survey focussed exclusively on the Fens, without researching the wider 'catchment' of this wetland area and thus failing to contextualise it within a larger regional setting (cf. Yates 2007, 83).

Yet despite these issues, the Fenland Survey has been fundamental to all further work in the Fens. The collection of great amounts of data from a large area by experienced people added many new sites, scatters and monuments to the map, allowed for a summary of the main developments in the Fenland's (pre)history and highlighted some major new

themes within this sequence (Hall and Coles 1994, 151-2). The main findings can be summarised as follows: in the Mesolithic the Fens are still dry and inhabited by mobile hunter-gathers (ibid.). In the earlier Neolithic, when the fens were starting to become wet, sites were located on the fen edge and pastoralism with some foraging for wild resources were the main activities undertaken here. Communal monuments reflect a wider social organisation. In the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, there are both temporary hunting sites and more permanently inhabited areas on the fen edge. Many Bronze Age barrow fields can be found around the fen edge and these may mark territories of communities who inhabited this location year-round, farming the drier areas and extracting wild resources from the expanding Fens. Although fewer Iron Age sites were discovered, a variety of sites was found on the fen edge and fen islands, suggesting that the Fens' wild resources continued to be of interest. In this period salt was clearly extracted in the Lincolnshire Fenland. By the Roman period this industry can also be found in the southern and eastern Fens and an abundance of settlement and industrial sites dated to this period can be found throughout the Fens, which seems to be more highly structured and well-organised by this point.

In addition to advances in our understanding of the areas' archaeological sequence, the detailed reconstruction of the Fenland environmental sequence allowed for a presentation and discussion of human activities throughout time in relation to environmental change, which was demonstrated to be very complex. There had not been one marine flooding, but a series of trans and regressions over time, which were not synchronous throughout the Fens (cf. Waller 1994) (cf. section 2.2.1). Thus, both the socio-cultural and physical landscape of the Fens was proven to be much more complex than previously thought.

Aerial photography and several other, smaller-scale, projects taking place in the Fens at this time reinforced this image (cf. Evans 1988) (Figure 21). They too added many new sites, scatters and monuments to the map, challenging the idea that the Fens were mostly empty in prehistory. Although the Survey results were summarised for the entire Fenland area, this and other projects provided a growing body of evidence demonstrating that the archaeological and environmental sequence varied both locally and temporarily (ibid. 28). The complex and varied nature of the Fenland landscape meant that a fen wide prehistoric unity could no longer be assumed, and earlier fen-wide interpretations of transhumant land-use started to be reassessed (cf. ibid.). Thus, this period saw radical changes in the basic research framework in terms of site distribution and density, and the

environmental sequence (ibid. 28). Instead of grand, region-wide patterns, Evans (ibid.) emphasises the need to consider more localised land-use patterns, which may have involved much more permanent settlement than previously assumed. He also argued that the pastoral element may have been overemphasised, to the detriment of arable agriculture in these areas (ibid. 27).

Another important research trend in this period is the introduction of less environmentally focussed and more social and ritual interpretation. Until now, interpretations of the Fenlands' evidence had mostly focussed on economic or practical uses of this landscape and the ways in which communities may have been affected by major environmental and landscape changes, in a rather environmental deterministic way (e.g. Clark et al. 1935, Clarke 1936, Pryor 1984, 1974, 1978, 1980). Yet the nature of some sites excavated in the 1980s asked for different interpretations. One of these sites is Flag Fen, one of the Fens' most famous sites. Discovered during the Fen Dyke Survey (Figure 23), this Bronze Age post-alignment consisted of five rows of posts, which continued the line of a droveway through the Fengate field system on the fen edge into the deeper fens towards Northey, about 1200 metre to the east (Pryor 2001, xviii). This post-alignment crossed a large contemporary timber platform (ibid). Preservation was excellent in the deeper, wet fens and the construction of the alignment and platform could be studied in great detail (ibid.). Large amounts of animal bones, pottery and metalwork (ibid.), a lot of it deliberately broken, were found in association with both structures (ibid.). The site seems to have been built for ritual purposes, with people of different kin groups coming to Flag Fen to offer valuables along the alignment and the platform's edges in small, intimate ceremonies (ibid. 430). These activities may have related to the world of ancestors, accessed through the Fen's waters and are argued to have strengthened people's relations and identities (ibid. 430-431).

Thus, with the Flag Fen project the research focus in the Fens starts to change. Although the relation between communities and their changing environment continued to be important, people and their social life, as well as ritual aspects of people's interaction with the wetlands, now became of interest too (cf. Pryor 2001, 10). Ritual and social aspects also formed an important part of the interpretation of an Iron Age trackway at Fiskerton on the north bank of the river Witham in Lincolnshire in 1981 (Field and Parker Pearson 2003, 1-2) (Figure 12). Here too, a range of objects, including weaponry and tools, ornaments and animal as well as human bones was found in association with the trackway, which are argued to have been ritually deposited here (ibid. xi, xii). The site may have

been located on the boundary between two 'tribal' areas, where different groups or individuals competed through publicly displaying valuable offers (ibid. 193).

Besides the nature of these sites, which are difficult to understand in purely practical terms, the advance of post-processualism at the end of the 1970s probably influenced these interpretations. This influence is also clearly seen in the publication of the Haddenham project, which took place in the south-central Fens around the same time as that of Flag Fen and Fiskerton (between 1981 and 1987) (Evans and Hodder 2006a, xv) (Figure 21). The importance of the dynamic wetland environment and its effects on the later prehistoric communities was a key research theme in this project, but many social questions were also asked (cf. Evans and Hodder 2006a,b). The Haddenham project involved a number of smaller excavations and four larger ones along the River Great Ouse (ibid.). Several of these were very well-preserved, providing unique insights into past life in relation to an increasingly wet landscape. A well-preserved Neolithic long-barrow with a collapsed timber chamber and façade and a Neolithic causewayed enclosure were excavated here (Evans and Hodder 2006a). The latter's ditches were filled with various kinds of deposits and probably dug by different groups of people who competitively used labour to increase their prestige and authority, whilst at the same time being integrated in a larger community by contributing to the building of the larger enclosure (ibid. 332). One of the main sites in the later prehistoric period was the Snow Farm barrow complex, which consisted of a Romano-British shrine situated on top of a Bronze Age barrow (Evans and Hodder 2006b, xv). The well-preserved animal remains at this site allow detailed insight into the working of a rural Roman-British shrine and the character of sacrifice and ritual transformation (ibid. xvi). The last important discovery at Haddenham was an exceptionally well-preserved Iron Age settlement compound, where large numbers of bones of wild species indicate a degree of 'wetland specialism' (ibid. xvi). Perhaps the inhabitants of this site traded these with other communities further inland (ibid.). Haddenham and the other two sites clearly demonstrate that issues of social organisation, landscape perception and ritual practice were becoming increasingly important alongside 'traditional' cultural and environmental sequences in the 1980s.

Of course, this is not to say that environment was no longer considered. On the contrary, the well-preserved environmental records at sites like Flag Fen and the Haddenham ones were studied in much detail, elucidated how the local sequence at these sites fitted into Waller's regional overview (frequently nuancing this rather coarse summary) (Pryor 2001, Evans and Hodder 2006a,b). And although social issues became more important, they

were linked to the changing landscape and environment. At Flag Fen for instance, it was argued that "the principal local stimulus for its [the timber platform and alignment] construction can be seen in the steadily rising waters of the Fens" although wider changes in society at this time must also have been influential (Pryor 2001, 431). The site, it is argued, may have provided stability, allowing people to cope with these changes. At Haddenham too, changes in settlement and land use through time were studied in relation to local environmental change (Evans and Hodder 2006a,b). Indeed, the social impact of the major landscape changes was one of the main research themes in the Haddenham project (cf. Evans and Hodder 2006a, 1). They argue for instance, that a social and cognitive process must have taken place as the landscape got increasingly wet and people got to know the wetland environment, its restrictions and opportunities (ibid. 1, 473). Thus, Neolithic communities inhabiting a wooded dryland area differed from the late Iron Age marshland communities inhabiting a very wet landscape (ibid. 1). These examples demonstrate that environmental remains and the relation between landscape change and human activity continued to be a key area of research in major projects, despite the increasing interest in social issues alongside this.

PPG16 and developer-funded archaeology (1990s) – Increasing evidence, variability and complexity

Whilst some of the work done in this next research period continues that of earlier projects, the introduction of the Planning Police Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) legislation document in 1990 represents a major watershed in the archaeological research of this area. It required developers to fund archaeological research in advance of development, which greatly increased the number of excavated sites, not only in and around the Fens, but throughout the UK. Whilst problematic in some ways, as some areas of the Fens have seen much more development than others (cf. Brudenell 2012), the results of projects undertaken under PPG16 deepened our knowledge of the Fenland landscape, both in terms of its archaeology and environment. Larger-scale interventions allowed the more detailed and comprehensive study of particular areas within the Fens and the local variations and complexity of this landscape and its archaeology already noted in the 1980s became increasingly clear.

Before discussing a selection of key developer-funded projects in more depth, it is important to mention a few other important projects taking place in the Fens at this time, starting with the 'Fenland Evaluation' and 'Fenland Management Projects'. These projects were a follow-up to the Fenland Project and aimed to preserve and investigate a select

number of identified sites in more depth (Hall and Coles 1994, 157). 148 sites found during the survey, all considered to be of national or regional importance, were selected for further study (ibid. 158). Whilst some are now scheduled and/or monitored to prevent further loss, others, such as Market Deeping, Dogdyke, Pinchbeck Farm, Dowsby, Stickford and Deeping St James have been fully excavated (Lane and Trimble 2010, Hall and Coles 1994, 157). Though often at a small scale, such investigations may be very informative. At the waterlogged site of Market Deeping for instance (Figure 21), ten phases of occupation dating to the Iron Age and Roman period could be reconstructed from the palimpsest of features and objects alongside and within an infilled palaeochannel (Lane and Trimble 2010, 221). Salt extraction and various other activities were evidenced, and the good preservation gave detailed insights into the site's economy and environment (ibid. 218-354).

The developer-funded projects were much larger in scale. Not all of these can be outlined here, if only because many of them have not been fully published yet, but a few will be briefly summarised here. At Fengate, east of Peterborough, many contract excavations have been carried out since Pryor's original fieldwork in the 70ies as the result of the implementation of PGG16, adding at least ten more sites to Pryor's original seven (cf. Pryor 2001, 17, Evans 2009, 15-19) (Figure 22). Through this, a more detailed picture and better understanding of the field system lay-out has been achieved. Moreover, a contemporary settlement and a cluster of monuments has now been found (Evans 2009, 20). More advanced environmental and micromorphological analysis was also possible and detailed artefact distributions could be plotted (ibid.). Questions about the nature of settlement, land allotment and social organisation, as well as the origins, dating and use of the field system at Fengate were revisited (cf. ibid. 60-66), in some case leading to important reinterpretations. It is argued for instance, that field systems may not have been predominantly livestock-related, but probably included an arable element as well (ibid. 63-64, 243-250).

Whilst excavations at Fengate mostly relate to building developments, the requirements of PPG16 opened up a new area of investigation as well: the various brick pits and gravel quarries in and around the Fens (cf. Knight 2012, 3). As quarrying opens up large areas, these projects offer us insight into the later prehistoric landscape on an unprecedented scale, covering whole landscapes rather than just individual sites.

As development and quarries are not evenly distributed in the landscape, these larger-scale projects are restricted to specific areas. The western Fens is one such area. Several important projects, many of them still ongoing, have taken place in the Eye and Whittlesey Quarries (Evans 2009, Knight 2012) (Figure 23). From 1994 onwards, many sites, including Tanholt Farm, King's Dyke West and Pode Hole have been excavated here, revealing a Neolithic buried landscape, an later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age monument group consisting of a class II henge, a barrow and a ring-ditch with associated inhumations and cremations, Bronze Age field systems, settlement and barrows and Romano-British paddocks (Evans 2009, 47, 49, Daniel 2009, Garrow 2000, Patten 2002, Knight 1999).

The second area rich in quarries which has seen a lot of archaeological fieldwork is located in the south-western Fens, close to where the River Great Ouse flows into the Fens. Two large-scale projects need to be mentioned, both situated in gravel quarries on the (former) banks of the river (Figure 24). The first is Colne Fen, situated in the Earith Quarry on the fen edge just north of the River Great Ouse (Evans 2013a, 4). Here a major Bronze Age paddock and field system with contemporary settlement, ring-ditch monuments and a small flat cemetery were discovered (Evans 2009, 55, Evans 2013a), as well as open and enclosed Iron Age settlement (Evans 2013a, 153-250).

Nearby, in the Needingworth quarries, Barleycroft Farm and Over have been under investigation since 1992 on opposite banks of the River Ouse (Evans 2009, 53) (Figure 24). At Barleycroft Farm, the investigation of the deeply buried landscape has resulted in the discovery of a number of rare Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation sites, a major Bronze Age field system with associated settlement, ring-ditch monuments and barrows, and a series of post-alignments possibly used in large scale social or ceremonial gatherings (Evans 2009, 53-55, Evans and Knight 2000, 94-97, 2001, Evans et al. 1999, 244. At Over a far larger area is being investigated. To the south, there are a number of Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries (Evans 2009, 55), whilst in the north, at the Over Narrows, a series of midstream gravel ridges were investigated (Evans in prep.). These saw intensive activity throughout prehistory, with evidence for Mesolithic camps, Neolithic pit clusters, a Middle Bronze Age field system with associated settlement and an Iron Age shrine (ibid.).

Of course, many more investigations have taken place in the context of PPG16, many of which are much smaller in scale, but it is these larger scale investigations which have contributed most to our understanding of the later prehistoric Fens. Although they are located in very specific areas and mostly confined to the fen edge rather than the true

wetlands, they have provided an in-depth insight into the environmental and landscape change and the archaeological sequence, giving us much more detailed understanding of settlement and land-use in these areas than any previous research.

They demonstrate that extensive Bronze Age field systems like those at Fengate, once unique, can be found in many areas around the Fens and settlement is also far more widespread than once thought. Whilst pastoralism must have been important, detailed palaeo-environmental studies have provided ample evidence for arable agriculture as well (cf. Evans 2009). Yet whilst there are similarities between various areas, these landscape projects also demonstrate important local variations. The field system found in the Welland Bank Quarry for instance is markedly different in nature from most other field systems around the Fens (Evans 2009, 57) and whilst field systems occur in many areas, they are not omni-present (cf. Medlycott 2011). The detailed insight into the subtle local and regional environment and landscape changes, equally demonstrate important differences between various areas.

The scale of these developer-funded investigations has also led to a greater consideration of past social life. Many interesting questions are now being asked of the new data unearthed in various regions. Evans and Knight (2000) for instance, discuss the screen-like post alignments at Barleycroft Farm, arguing that this large-scale monument reflects the broader social relations of those using the local field systems. The barrow cemetery at nearby Over also allowed for some discussion of the status of those buried there and their possible contacts beyond the immediate locale (Evans 2016). In the Fengate volume Evans (2009, 60-66, 257-260) considers what the nature of settlement and land divisions may tell us about Bronze Age social organisation, although this cannot be resolved at present. The Colne Fen excavations, where several Iron Age settlements were uncovered, allowed for a consideration of social organisation within households, but also the possible broader affinities of people inhabiting this site (Evans 2013a, 240-249). For instance, the distinct shapes of settlement compounds and material culture at sub-sites seem to suggest that some of the people who reoccupied Colne Fen in the Iron Age may have come from the Midlands (ibid. 247-49).

Whilst these 'social studies' are of considerable interest, discussion about social life remains quite generalist and tentative (cf. section 2.4). They also tend to focus on developments in one area or community only. Both Evans (2009, 260) and Evans and Knight 2000 (85, 95) warn against over-localising our studies and hint at wider connections, but the

possible implications of these links are not considered in-depth. This shift from regional to local narratives partly results from developer-funded archaeology. Although they have added much needed detail to our understanding of the Fens and prehistoric life in this area, many developer-funded projects focus on one area only. Whilst this is understandable given the local variations discussed above, it is important that the results amassed during the many high-quality projects that have taken place since the introduction of PPG16 in 1990 (and before) are integrated, to prevent us from losing sight of the bigger picture (cf. Hodder 2013, xi).

Quarries and current investigation (2000 onwards) – Deep Fen explorations and wetland dwelling

As outlined above, developer-funded archaeology allowed archaeologists to investigate the fenland landscape much more intensively than before. As elsewhere in the UK, more and much larger areas can now be investigated. Yet in the Fens, where deep sediments make normal excavation impossible, developer-funded archaeology has had an even greater impact than in other areas, as archaeologists have gained access to previously inaccessible, deeply buried prehistoric landscapes for the first time. Nowhere is this exemplified better than in the brick pits of the Whittlesey Quarries east of Peterborough (Figure 23). The clay quarried here is found at great depth under Flandrian deposits, giving archaeologists the opportunity to practice 'deep space archaeology' (Knight 2012, 3). At this depth, archaeological remains are protected from erosion, ploughing and other destructive factors. Moreover, peat wastage as a result of drainage, which has exposed and destroyed many well-preserved Fenland sites closer to the surface (Hall and Coles 1994), has not yet affected these deeper deposits. Thus, archaeological remains are well-preserved, allowing archaeologists to explore the almost pristine buried prehistoric fenland landscapes in more detail than ever before (Knight 2012, 5). As the recent extraordinary discoveries at sites like Bradley Fen and Must Farm have already started to change our understanding of the area drastically, it could be argued that this 'deep fen archaeology' heralds the latest stage in Fenland research.

Lying downslope from King's Dyke, Bradley Fen provided an extraordinary full picture of the prehistoric fen edge landscape (Evans 2009, 49, Knight and Brudenell in prep.) (Figure 23). The evidence includes Neolithic pits, a Beaker house with intact hearth, Early Bronze Age burnt flint mounds and a re-used log boat (ibid.). Watering holes with cattle hoofprints and the in-situ posts of a Bronze Age fence line further attest to the remarkable quality of evidence at this site. Another major find was the Bronze Age field system, laid

out along the wet fen edge, with a series of votive metalwork depositions marking the wet/dryland divide. Four posters, roundhouses and pit/posthole settings dating to the Later Bronze and Early/Middle Iron Age were also found (ibid). Like in many previous Fenland excavations, human activity at this site could be closely related to the environmental sequence, which has been studied in-depth by Scaife and French (in prep.). Indeed, this detailed understanding of the local environmental sequence and sedimentation, which demonstrated the location of the moving fen edge in different periods, provided a relative spatial-temporal scale for the archaeology at this site (Knight and Brudenell in prep.).

From 2004 onwards, fieldwork extended southwards, towards Must Farm, where even deeper land surfaces were investigated (Figure 23). Here a well-preserved buried landscape with many more hearths, large watering holes, burnt mounds, fence lines, cremations and monuments, including two Neolithic oval barrows, was discovered (Evans 2009, 49, Knight 2012, 6). Hoof prints of various species were found here as well, either around watering holes, or along linear tracks or paths (Knight 2012, 8). However, the most remarkable find was an incredibly well-preserved later Bronze Age pile-dwelling settlement (the now famous Must Farm), raised on stilts over an ancient watercourse located in the marsh that was then present in this area (ibid. 9). The palisaded site was destroyed by fire not long after it was constructed, and the stilted houses and everything within them fell into the river below where the stream's silt quickly covered the remains, effectively preserving entire prehistoric households with textiles, basketry, glass beads, bronze tools, implements and (whole) pots (many with contents) (Knight 2009, 2, Knight 2012, 9). And this was not all; during the investigations of a short section of the same watercourse slightly further upstream, eight wonderfully preserved log boats were found (Knight 2012, 11, Murrell 2012, 2, Symonds 2012), as well as numerous weirs, fish traps, posts, logs and other structures (Murrell 2012). Indeed, the 2015-16 excavations of the now famous Must Farm pile dwelling found that a large timber trackway associated with metalwork had crossed the stream in the Middle Bronze Age before the settlement was built. These finds demonstrate that the Must Farm settlement was not isolated but located in a once busy waterway (ibid. 11).

Although the Must Farm discoveries are unique in many ways, both in terms of the high levels of preservation and in terms of their clear 'wetland' character, it should be noted that only 150 metres of the palaeochannel were excavated (Knight 2012, 11). It is very likely therefore, that these finds only represent the 'tip of the iceberg' and that activity in true wetland areas of the former Fens was far more widespread than previously thought

(ibid.). This is not only reflected in the expert way in which the Must Farm settlement was built, but also in the results of several much smaller scale test pits further downstream in the same palaeochannel. In a slot through the channel that was only 1 m wide, a fish trap identical to the Must Farm one was found (Mark Knight, pers. comm.). Butchered sheep bones found during the cleaning of several dykes in the Fens equally hint at more widespread activity in the wet Fens (ibid.). It is likely that any future investigations in the deep Fens will increase our understanding of past life in the true wetlands significantly.

Thus, the 'deep space archaeology' at Must Farm has great potential (Knight 2012, 8). It allows us to access an almost pristine prehistoric landscape that we have so far struggled to study. The Must Farm excavations have for the first time provided a glimpse into the true wet Fenland landscape. Already the finds force us to reconsider previous understandings of past activity in the true wet Fens, which seems to have been a lot more intensive than previously assumed. So far, the true wetlands were considered unsuitable for settlement, which was thought to occur only on the drier fen edge and fen islands (Hall and Coles 1994, 151-152). People's use of the wet Fens was limited to (seasonal) grazing, minimal fishing and hunting, salt-extraction and the ritual deposition of materials (mostly metalwork) at key locations. Yet the finds at Must Farm show us that permanent settlement occurred not only around the Fen wetland, but also *within* it. And whereas some authors have argued that the low occurrence of wild animal bones on many Fenland site demonstrates that these wild resources were of marginal importance, or even completely ignored (e.g. Evans 2003, Evans forthcoming.), the many fish traps and weirs at Must Farm demonstrate that an absence of evidence is not evidence for absence. People did exploit wild wetland resources, probably more intensively than previously thought.

Yet despite its clear wetland character, the most interesting feature of the Must Farm settlement is actually its clear link to the fen edge and dryland. This is reflected in much of the material evidence found in the settlement. The well-preserved structures, whose shape resembles that of dryland houses, were made from large timbers, and included oak, which must have come from woodland areas further inland (Must Farm 2018, 33). The ash used in these structures and the palisade which surrounded the settlement equally comes from coppiced woods in drier areas (ibid.). The clay used in the roof construction may have been found in river valleys more than a km away from the settlement and the turf may be from the nearby fen edge (ibid. 34). A large wheel that was found in the channel near the settlement could not have been used in the marshy landscape around the settlement but confirms the strong dryland ties of this wetland settlement (ibid. 19). This link is

also reflected in the plant and bone assemblages. Whilst fish seem to have been caught regularly, typical dryland resources occur more frequently in the settlement (ibid. 35). The animals found include wild boar, red and roe deer, cattle, horse, pig and ovicaprid and many of the pots contain domestic cereals, including emmer and barley. These links with the fen edge and drylands are not entirely unsurprising given the location of Must Farm in a stream. This location may have been chosen deliberately as rivers were very important communication routes (ibid. 9). Indeed, the many log boats found in the Must Farm palaeochannel demonstrate that such contact and movement along river routes must have been of great importance.

In summary then, the latest 'deep space archaeology' fits in the long research history of the Fens. The recent finds in the Flag Fen Basin highlight once more the great potential of well-preserved wetland records. The rich archaeological and environmental record provides a detailed insight into past life in relation to the major environmental and landscape changes that characterise the Fens. This human-environment relation, which has been a major research theme since the start of Fenland Archaeology, continues to be important. At the same time however, the deep Fen finds mark the beginning of a new era in Fenland Archaeology. The latest 'deep fen archaeology' has opened up a new landscape, bringing the previously inaccessible true wet Fens into focus and demonstrating that this environment was interacted with intensively in the Bronze Age. However, the finds at Must Farm have equally highlighted the clear links that existed between communities living and using these wetland landscapes and those in dryland areas. Because of this, we need to rethink the Fens and consider how this vast wetland and the people using and inhabiting it related to and fit into the wider region, as this research aims to do. Whilst the well-studied fen edge provides an obvious first point of comparison, dryland areas further removed from the Fens also require our attention.

Appendix 3. Building the database

Introduction

In chapter 3 (section 3.3.3) the relational database built for this research was introduced. It discussed the hierarchical structure of the relational database and the various related tables, providing a summary of the most important information entered into them. This appendix provides a more detailed description of each of the tables and all fields within them, plus a brief description of what kind of information was entered into each of these fields. It will start however, with a brief summary of how this database came into being, as several other database types and structures were trialled before the final relational database was built.

From a two-dimensional to a multi-dimensional database

The database used in this research was not the original database, and several database formats and structures were trialled before this one. Originally, a flat Excel table was created with columns for all the fields that are now part of the various Microsoft Access tables. However, this Excel overview quickly became unwieldy, as fields (or columns) kept being added. The larger the table became, the harder it was to navigate and read the table and to add records to it. Moreover, this research deals with more than two variables (sites, phases and different types of data), which could not be recorded in the two-dimensional Excel table. One site only had one row in the table and if this site had (e.g.) three phases, the data within each of the phases could not be separated. Although more rows could have been added to the table (with one for each phase on a site), this would have made the table even larger and therefore less user and reader friendly. Basically, the issue was that this first database was two-dimensional, whereas the data that was recorded for this thesis required a multi-dimensional or relational structure in which one site could have several phases, and each phase could have several associated records with data. For this reason, it was decided to switch to Microsoft Access and build a relational database.

The first version of this relational database was similar to the current one, but the navigation between the various tables was not very quick and the lower level data tables had not been set up correctly. To navigate from the Site Detail to the various data tables required the user to click through the entire hierarchy which took a long time. Moreover, in this database, the data tables had a finite number of entries. For the domesticated mammals this was not an issue, but to record the great variety of wild animals, birds and plants

encountered on the selected sites far more fields were required. Thus, after consultation with a relational database expert, the second database was built.

The second database was very similar in structure to the current database, the only difference being that the various sub-categories of plant and animal remains (e.g. wild mammals, birds, fish etc.) all had their own table, which were related and linked back to a general Plant remains and Animal remains table, which were in turn linked to the Phase and Site Detail tables. It was soon realised however, that records in the lowest level data tables were in danger of becoming 'floating' entries, if they were not actively linked to the general Animal and Plant remains tables. To prevent this from happening, it was decided to restructure the database one more time. All individual plant and animal species were now moved into the general plant and animal tables, so that they were linked directly to the phase and site tables above and would never be floating and unrelated.

The second and third relational databases were also far easier to navigate than the first, by making use of lists, tabs and buttons in the forms designed for data entry. The user still starts in the main Site Detail table, but only three to four mouse clicks were required to then reach the data-tables, which could now be viewed in tabs next to each other. The various phases on a site were now listed in one of the tabs in the Site Detail Form, rather than being separated into separate tables.

Final database structure and content

In chapter 3 (section 3.3.3) the database structure was briefly summarised, and the most important fields were briefly described. Below all main tables and fields are outlined, as well as the type of information recorded in them. The section considers each level in the database one by one, starting with the Site Detail table before moving to the Phase Details and finally the various data tables. It will describe the forms used for data entry in detail. Each of these forms is based upon the various tables contained in the database. They are generally more user-friendly (because easier to read and navigate) than the tables.

Level 1: Site Detail

In the first table, which contained general site information, most fields are self-explanatory. There are five tabs in the form displayed in Figure ii. Under the first tab there are fields for the site name and the Heritage Environment Record number, as well as its location (defined by county, nearest place, a National Grid Reference number and

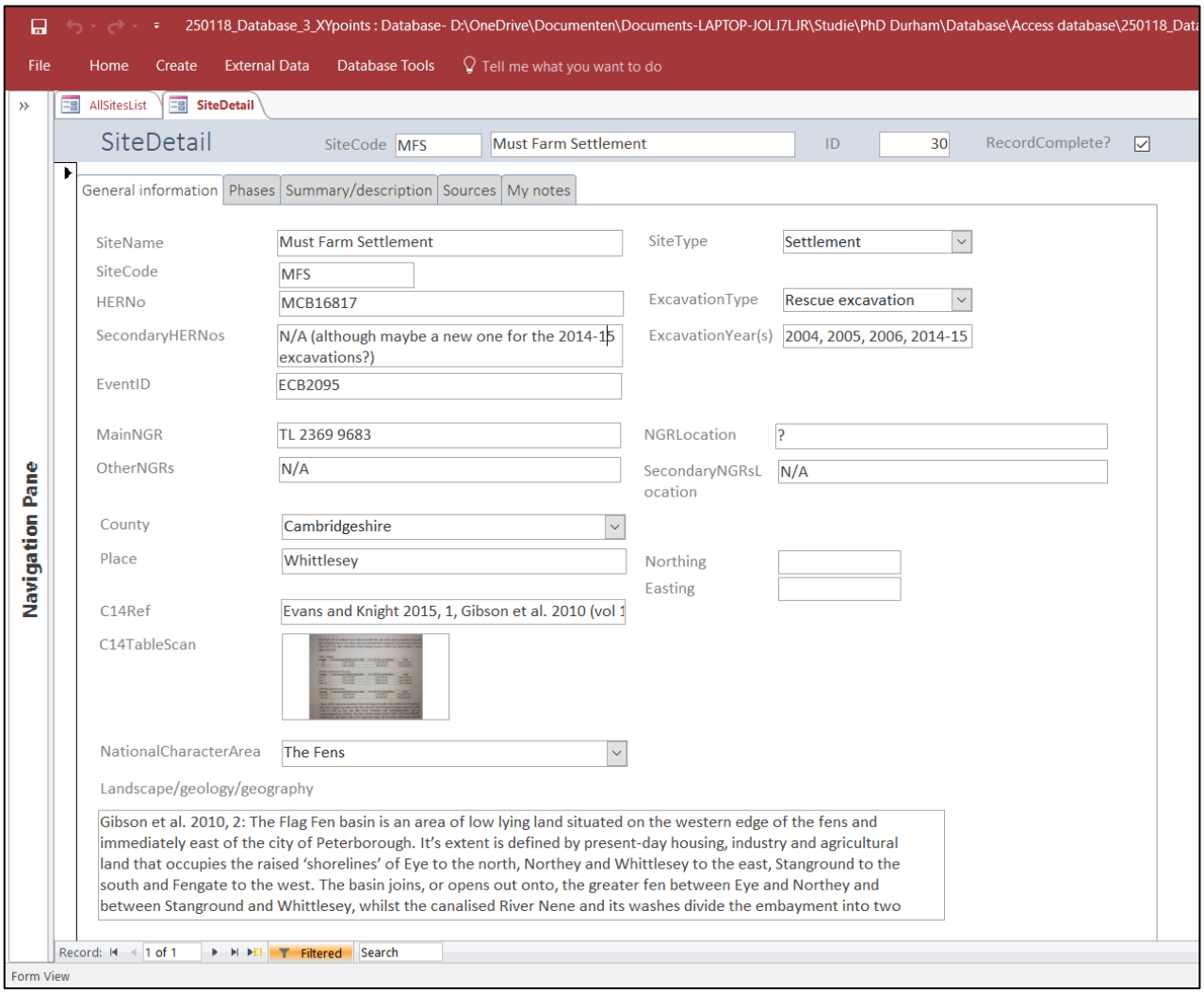


Figure ii: A screen shot of the form that was created based on the Site Detail table. These forms make data entry easier and quicker. This image shows the main tab in the Site Detail form, where the basic site information is recorded. The next four tabs at the top of the screen contain links to the various phases for this site (and a link to the relevant Phase Detail form), a short summary of the site, a list of the sources used and a field for general notes.

Northings/Eastings). This information was taken from the HER database and/or published and unpublished literature. Due to the way that some HERs structure their database, some sites had several HER numbers associated with the site, with different numbers and sometimes even different NGR numbers. In these cases, several HER and NGR numbers are recorded. Often, all HER numbers were relevant, in which case they all appear in the HER No. field. In other cases, an HER number referred to a specific feature (e.g. an Iron Age ditch). In these cases, they are recorded in the Secondary HER Nos. field. Each site also received a unique three letter site code, which was very important for linking the various phases on a site at the next level (see below).

Apart from this general site name and site location information, there are a few fields which recorded the Site type (e.g. settlement, agricultural, ritual etc.), its excavation

year(s) and the excavation type. This information was recorded to get an idea of the types of sites represented within the data-set and was used to contextualise the data in the lower level tables. Two other fields help to contextualise the site and data in the landscape. One field records the current landscape or geography and the underlying geology of a site and the other the National Character Area (NCA) in which the site is located. NCAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making). Thus, their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. Although both these fields describe the modern landscape and environment, they are still useful indicators of the environment in which the site is located. Where little or no environmental data was present (which was the case for many dryland sites), their main landscape type as recorded in the local environment table at the lower levels of the database was often chosen based on the NCA and underlying geology. E.g. a site on the Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands NCA and situated on a geology which mainly consisted of clay was classified as a 'clay upland' site.

A final field in the general site information table is the radiocarbon reference and scan. It might seem more logical to place these fields in the next Phase table of each site. However, in most publications, there is only one radiocarbon table which lists all dates, for all periods at a site. To avoid redundancy, it was decided to record the reference and attach a scan of these tables at the site level (rather than recording each radiocarbon date for each phase).

The third, fourth and fifth tab in the Site Detail form contain a summary (mostly those provided by the HERs in their overview) of the site and what was found here, which provided useful contextual information during data analysis, a list of primary and secondary sources (both published and unpublished) used for data entry and a field for notes, which contains anything that might be of relevance or importance for the analysis (Figure iii -Figure v). The second tab in the Site Detail Form contains a list of the phases present at this particular site, listed by their unique phase name (Figure vi). This tab displays information held in the next table, the Phase Details. The 'Go' button at the right-hand side takes the user to the relevant phase for which they want to enter information.

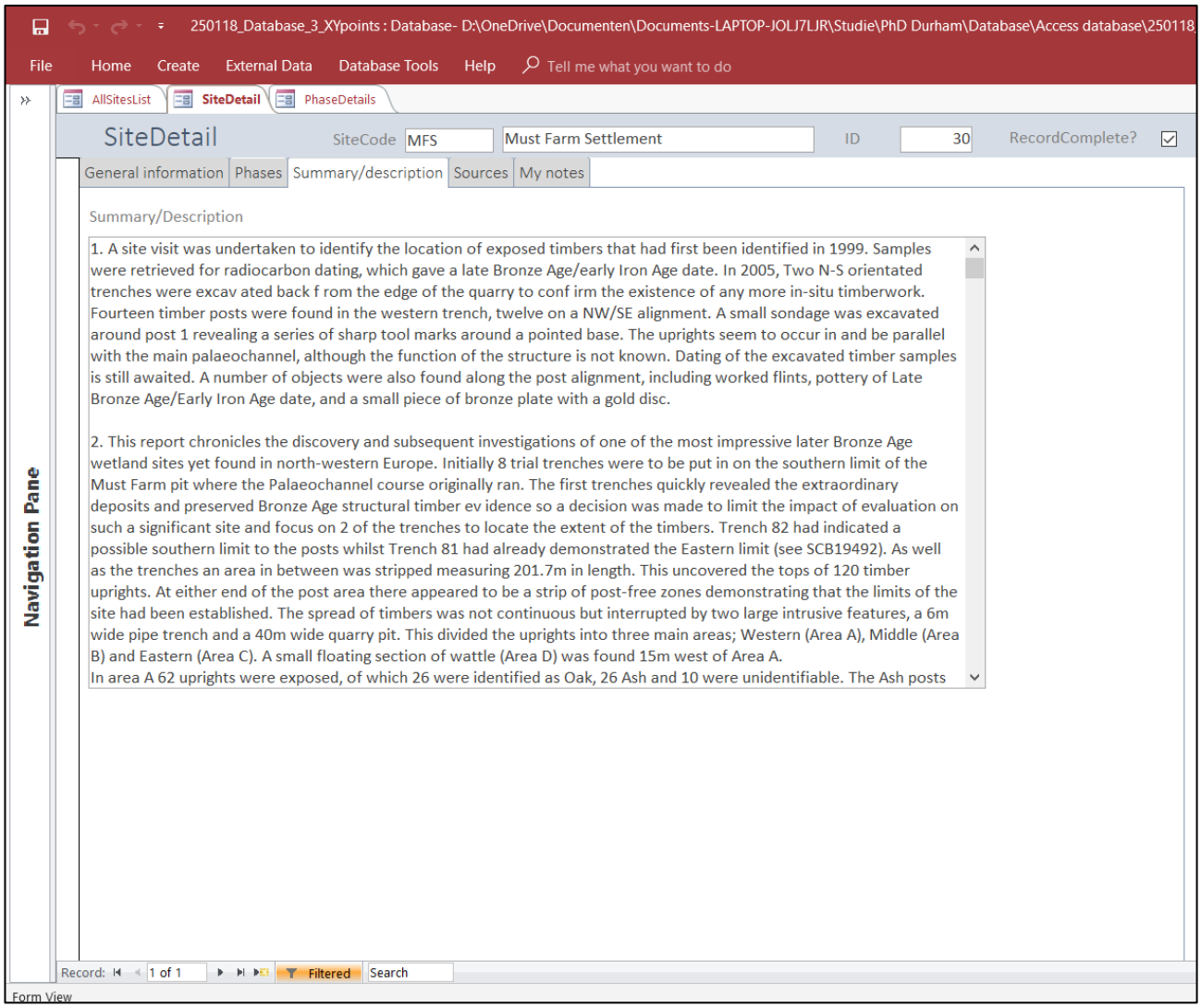


Figure iii: A screen shot of the third tab in the Site Detail form. This contains a brief summary of the site.

Level 2: Phase Details

Once the user has clicked through to an individual phase for one of the sites, a new form opens (Figure vii). This Phase Details form also contains five tabs, the first of which shows information recorded in the Phase table. At the top, it repeats the Site Name (taken from the Site Detail table), followed by the unique Phase Name, which was created by combining the site's unique three letter code (as recorded in the first table) with a number (1 for the first phase present, 2 for the second, etc.) followed by a short phase indicator. E.g. the Late Bronze Age phase at the Must Farm settlement site would be: MFS2-LBA, MFS being the settlement site's three letter code and the Late Bronze Age being the second phase represented at the site. Each of these unique phase names was then assigned a more conventional 'Three Age phase description' as well (e.g. Late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age,

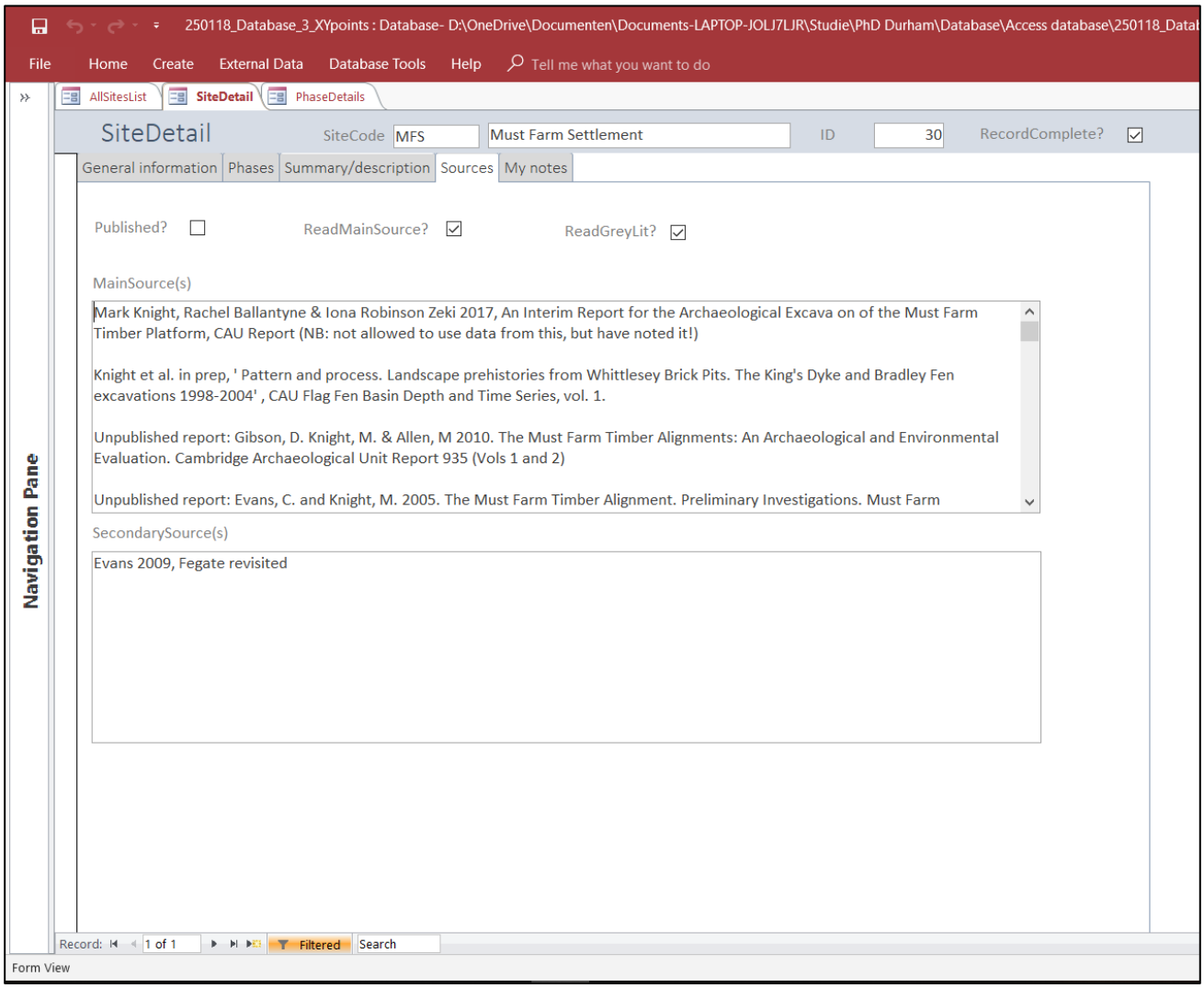


Figure iv: A screen shot of the fourth tab in the Site Detail form. This contains a list of primary and secondary sources on the site.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age). In this way, each phase was unique, but could also be compared with the same phase at other sites. Or, the data within the LBA phase at the Must farm settlement site (MFS2-LBA) could be compared to the LBA data from the Bradley Fen site (BRF4-LBA). Wherever this information was present in the literature, a numerical value or date range was also defined for the phase (recorded in the 'Phase Beginning' and 'Phase End' fields).

The field labelled 'C14Dates DBase 1' was used when the data from the first relational database was transferred to the second and third. It listed any C14 dates found in the site literature. In the new database, to provide a clearer overview, these C14 dates were listed separately in a linked table, which was displayed in the Phase Detail form tab (cf. Figure vii). For each date the object or material is listed, with a BP and calBC date range and the

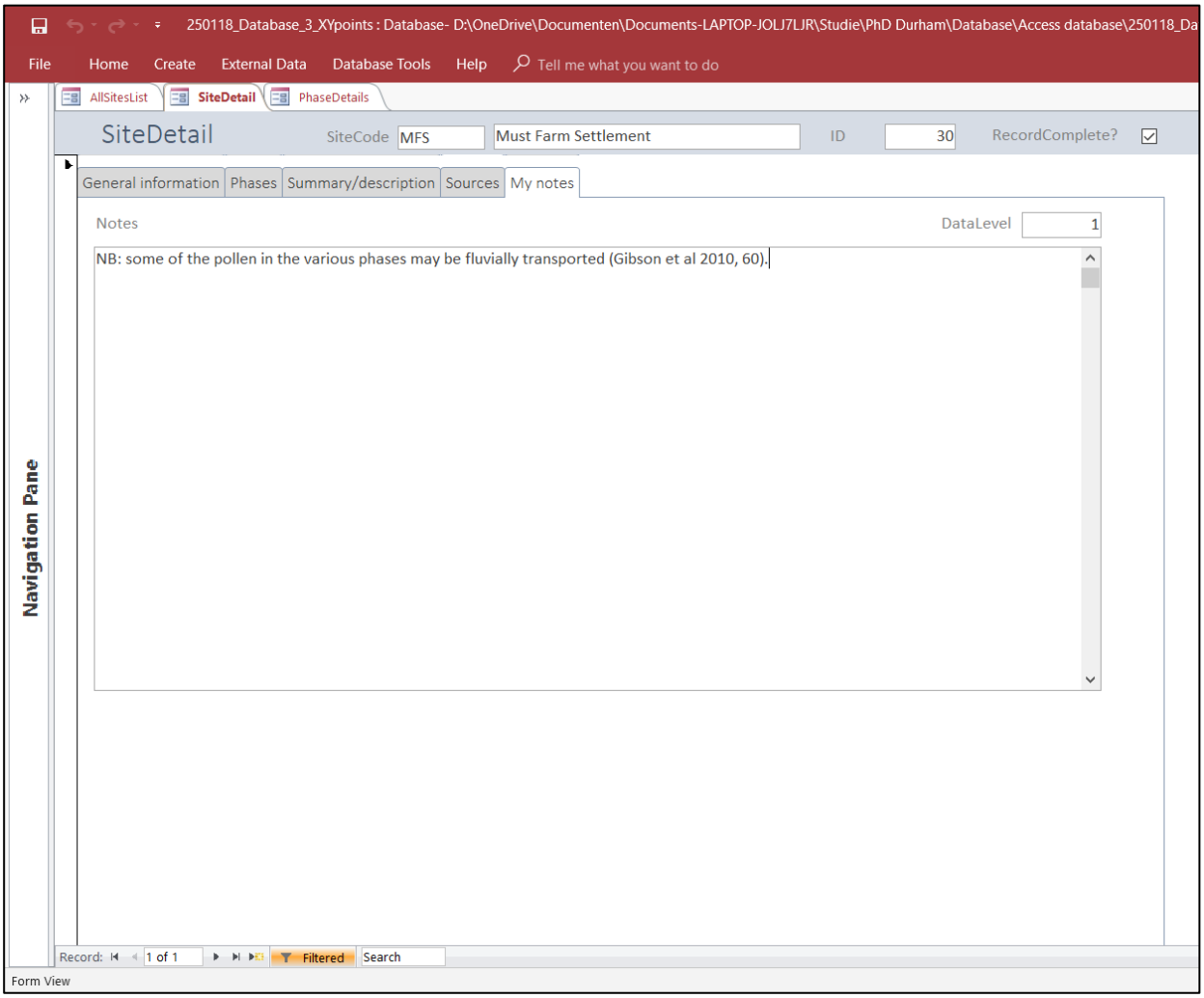


Figure v: A screen shot of the fifth tab in the Site Detail form. This contains personal notes on the site.

reference. These absolute dates were eventually not used in the research analysis (as many selected sites do not have any absolute dates) but could be used in future research.

Although no actual data was entered in the Phase Details table, there were tick boxes for the type of data that was present in each phase (e.g. pottery, domesticated plants, wild mammals, domestic plants, environmental remains, etc.). Although this did create some overlap with data recorded at the lowest levels, it provided a quick overview of what was present in each phase. The final field under this tab was used for notes pertaining to particular phases.

The following four tabs in this form (labelled Pottery, Animal Remains, Plant Remains and Environment), display information held in the data tables at the lowest level of the database. Each tab basically displays the form for each of these tables. For ease of navigation and display, and to provide an overview of all data for one phase on a site, these data

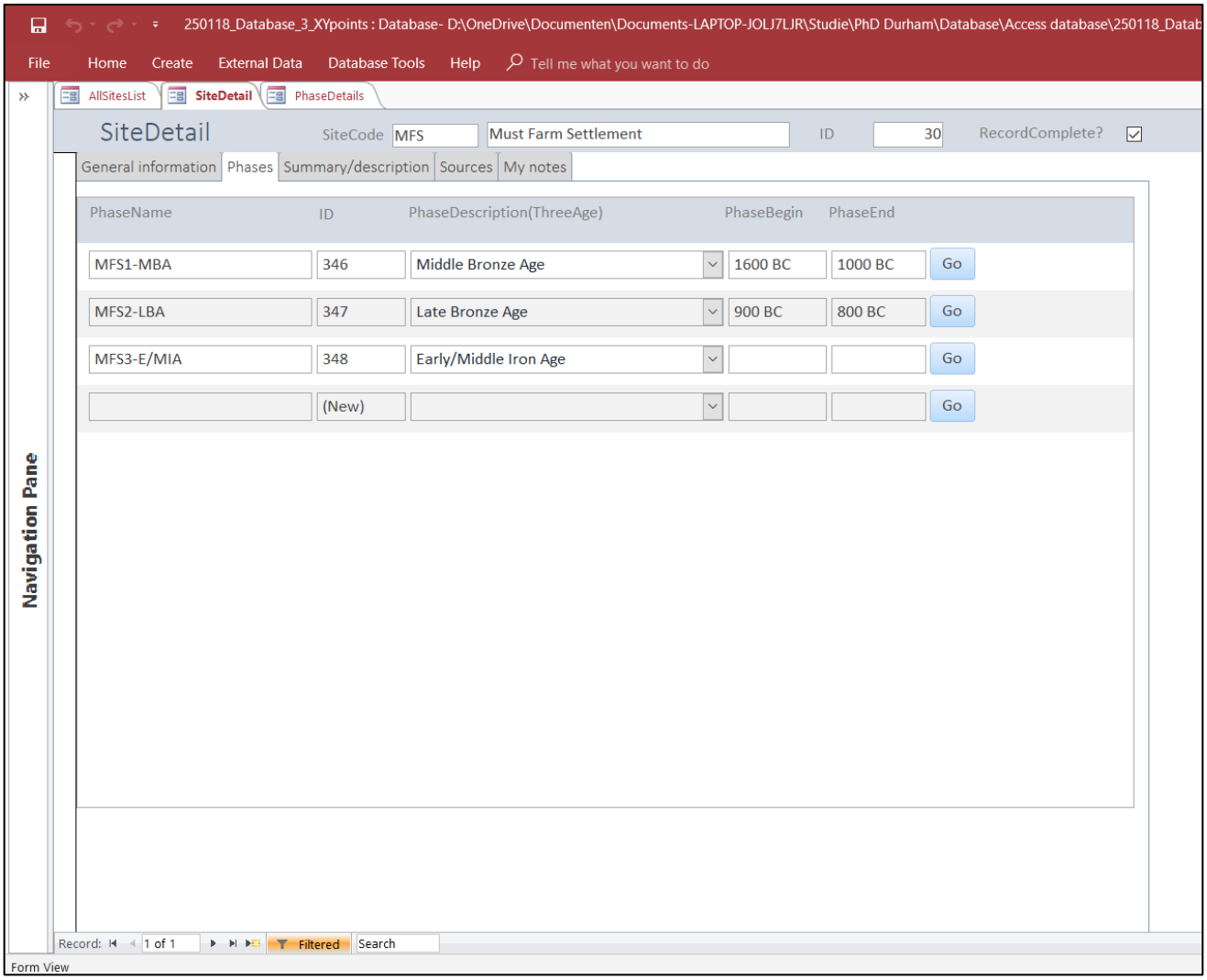


Figure vi: A screen shot of the second tab in the Site Details form, which contains a list of all phases on the site. The 'Go' button at the end will take the user to the next Phase Details form.

forms were added as tabs to the Phase Detail form rather than displaying each separate sub-form in a new window (like in the first relational database).

Level 3: Data tables

The four tables and their associated forms at the lowest level of the database contain the actual data recorded for each phase on a selected site. These tables were all set up in a similar way. Containing a list of tick boxes that allowed for the recording of the presence of particular types of data.

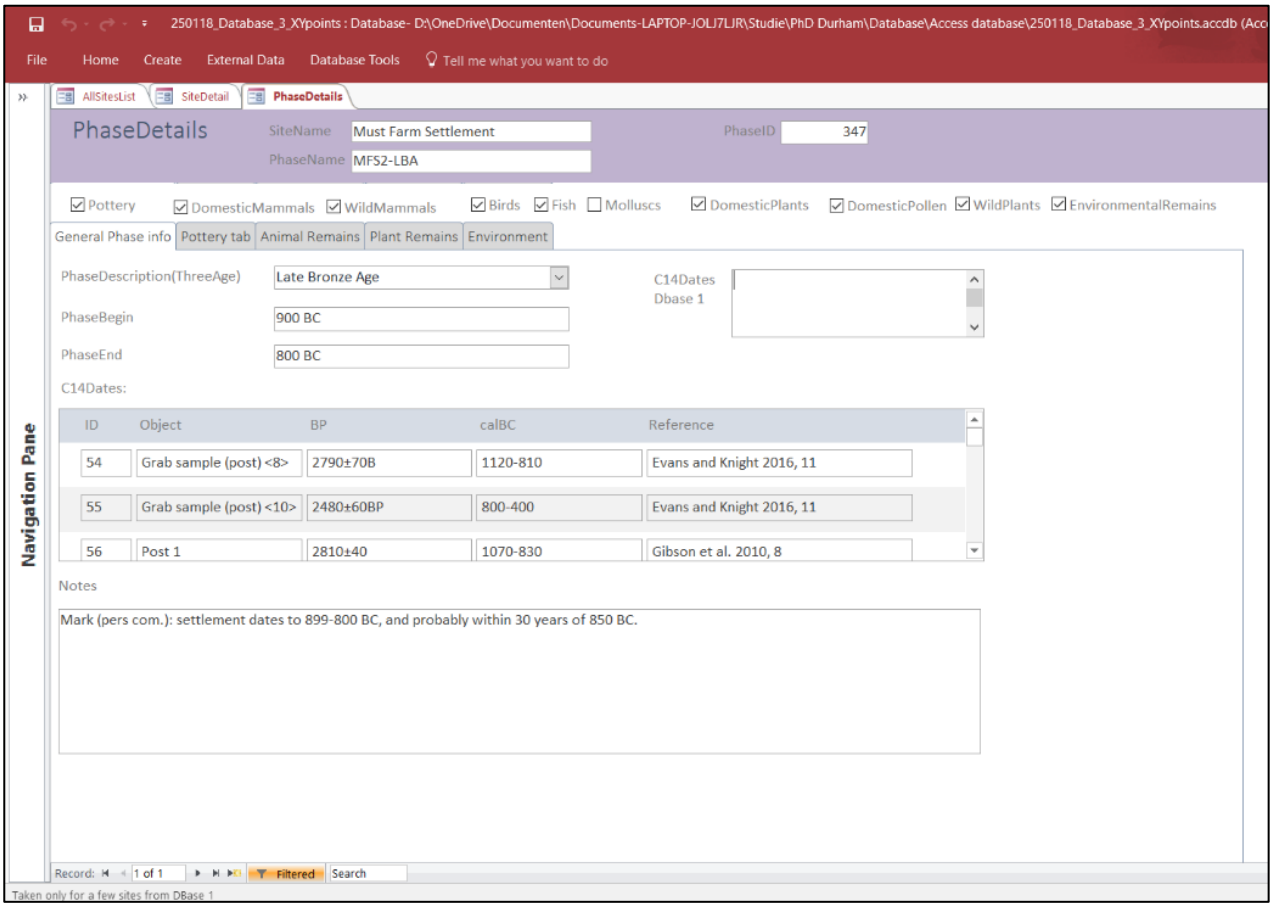


Figure vii: A screen shot of the main tab in the Phase Details table. It shows the information for the second of the three phases for the Must Farm Settlement Site. The tick boxes at the top provide a quick overview of the data present. The other tabs contain forms which are linked to the Data tables.

Pottery

Whilst pottery has not been discussed in the main body of the thesis as it was not analysed[3], it was recorded, and it demonstrates the data entry and recording principle outlined above best. The Pottery form contains a list of all various pottery types and an 'unnamed' field, followed by a tick box (Figure viii). If a particular type or types was/were mentioned for a particular phase (e.g. Collared Urn or Food Vessel for the Early Bronze Age), the corresponding boxes were ticked. The unnamed field was used to record pottery that was described as being of (e.g.) Early Bronze Age date. The notes section was then

[3] Initially, this thesis aimed to consider not just food remains, but also pottery types, to see if particular foods may have been associated with particular pottery types and whether pottery types were associated with particular environments. Yet the pottery types recorded were too general and the scope of the project did not allow for this analysis. Still, the pottery types recorded were sometimes useful for relative dating purposes and could perhaps be studied in more depth in the future.

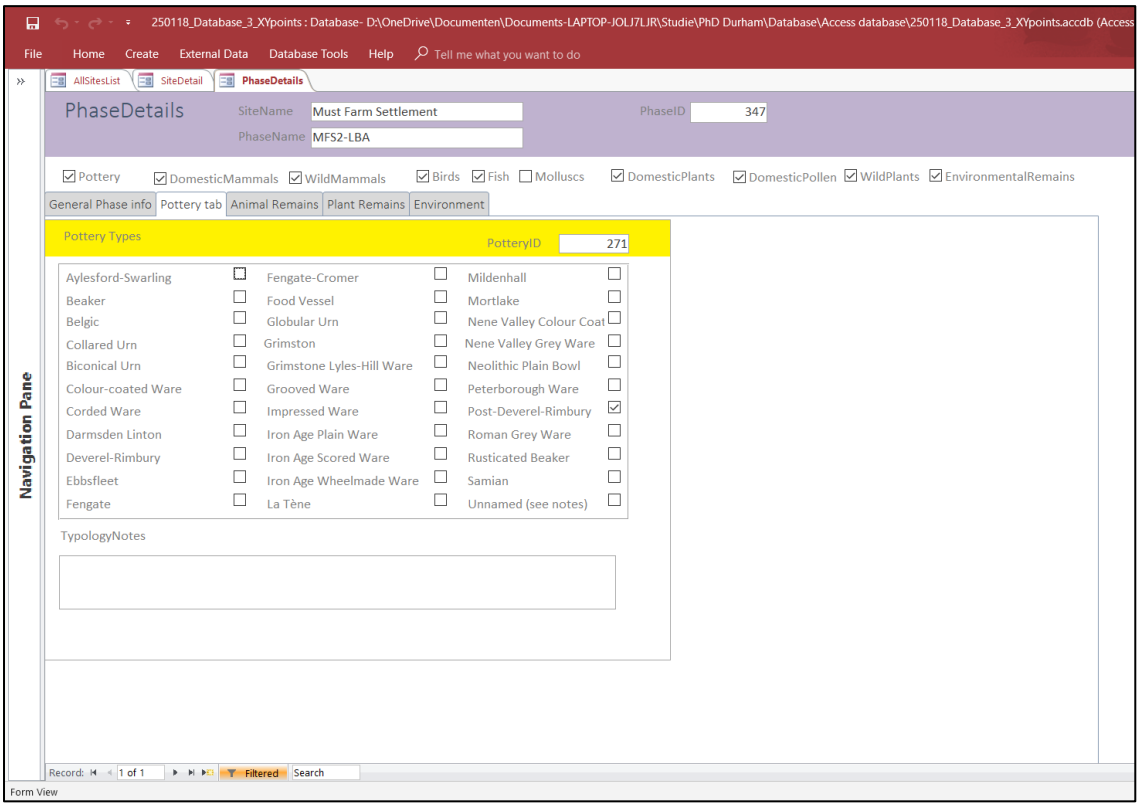


Figure viii: A screen shot of the pottery tab, demonstrating the tick boxes used for recording the presence of different pottery types.

used to record which unnamed type. Any other relevant information about the pottery could equally be recorded in this field.

Animal remains

The Animal Remains form was constructed in a very similar way to the Pottery one, with a long list of various species. However, in this table, different categories of animals were separated by adding an extra set of tick boxes, namely: domestic mammals, wild mammals, birds, molluscs and fish. Under each of these general categories the presence of particular species could then be recorded. For the mammals only named species were recorded and any unidentified bones were not considered. However, whenever there were unidentified bird or fish bones, or unidentified shellfish, they were recorded by ticking an 'unidentified' box. This was done as the presence of these animal remains on sites is generally rare and their bones difficult to identify.

As is clear from Figure ix the lists of wild animals (mammals and birds especially) contain a wide range of species. New ones were added when they were listed in site reports. Of course, many of these animals may not have been used as food resources, but as they do

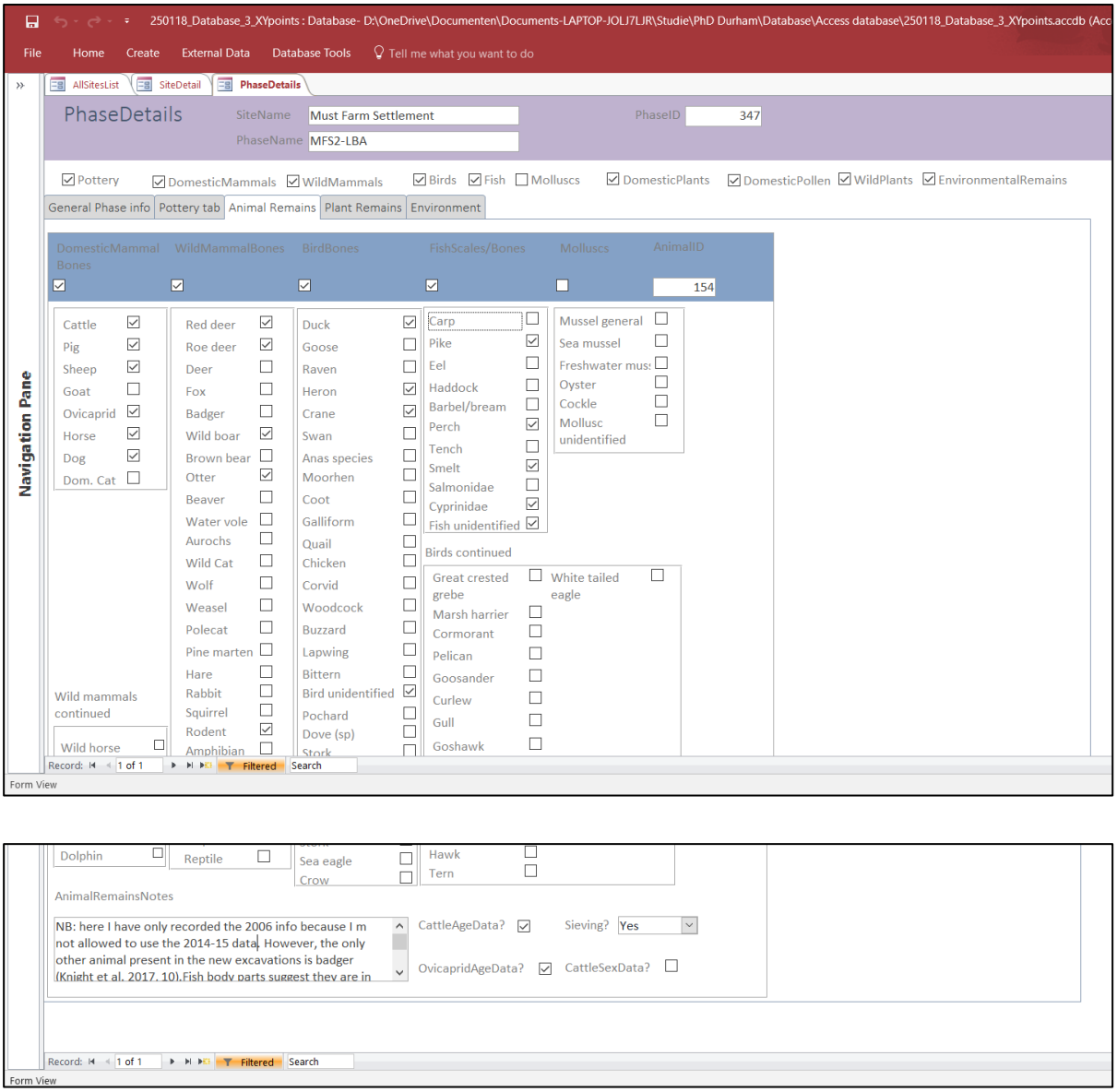


Figure ix: Two screen shots of the Animal Remains form, where the presence or absence of a variety of species is recorded under several broad heading. Notes on the animal remains, the presence of aging and sexing data for domesticates and the use of sieving is recorded further down on this form (bottom screen shot).

provide insight into human-environment interaction, their presence/absence is of considerable interest. A few species, or rather general groups, though recorded, were eventually excluded from analysis as they are more likely to be naturally occurring than related to human activity. These include rodents, water vole, amphibians and reptiles.

To analyse the effects of sieving on the recovery rate of birds, fish and molluscs, a field with information on sieving was added, the options being 'no sieving', 'sieving' and 'unknown'. Although the initial recording only considered the presence or absence of species, it was recognised that a fuller understanding of a site's economy would be gained if information on domesticate age and sex was considered. For this reason, several fields

were added in which the presence or absence of this data in the site report could be indicated by ticking a box, so this data could be returned to if necessary. This research has not considered this information in more depth, but it could be studied in future research. Like all other tables until now, the animal table also contained a general note field for any other relevant information.

Plant remains

The Plant remains table was structured in a similar way as the animal remains table, although the plant remains were split into two categories only; domesticates and wild plants (Figure x). However, to account for differential preservation in the three environments, the plant remains were recorded into one of four main categories (each with their own main tick box to provide a quick overview): charred domesticated macro remains, charred wild domesticated macro remains, waterlogged domesticated macro remains and waterlogged wild macro remains. This method of recording allowed for a comparison of waterlogged and charred assemblages at various sites and an evaluation of the effects of the differential preservation of plant remains in different environments. The presence or absence of pollen from domestic plants and arable weeds was also recorded (under Domestic Plant Pollen) as an indicator of local arable activity, but given the difficulty in identifying cereal pollen to species and the fact that they can be transported a long way from their place of original, it was decided to exclude them from the analysis.

Within the broad domestic and wild plant categories a range of individual species was recognised, including domestic cereals, oats and pulses, flax and poppy amongst the domesticates, and nuts, various fruits and pulses under the wild plants. Most domestic plants are named species, but unidentified pulses and cereals were also included as the presence of pulses is relatively rare and the precise identification of cereal grains is difficult. Similarly, unidentified fruit was a category amongst the wild plants. Whilst all domestic species can be linked to human activity (whether charred or waterlogged), this is much harder to prove for wild species (especially if they are waterlogged). The wild species recorded are those that occur at multiple sites and could potentially have been used as foodstuffs by past people.[4] Most of these plants are fruits and nuts, although vetch/wild pea and fat hen were also included. Vetch/wild pea was eventually excluded from analysis as not all vetch species are edible, but fat hen was considered as it is likely that this plant was

[4] It is likely that many more wild plants, not recorded here, were used by past people (for food or other purposes), but this is difficult to prove. The species chosen all occur in charred state as well as waterlogged, suggesting they were used and eaten by people.

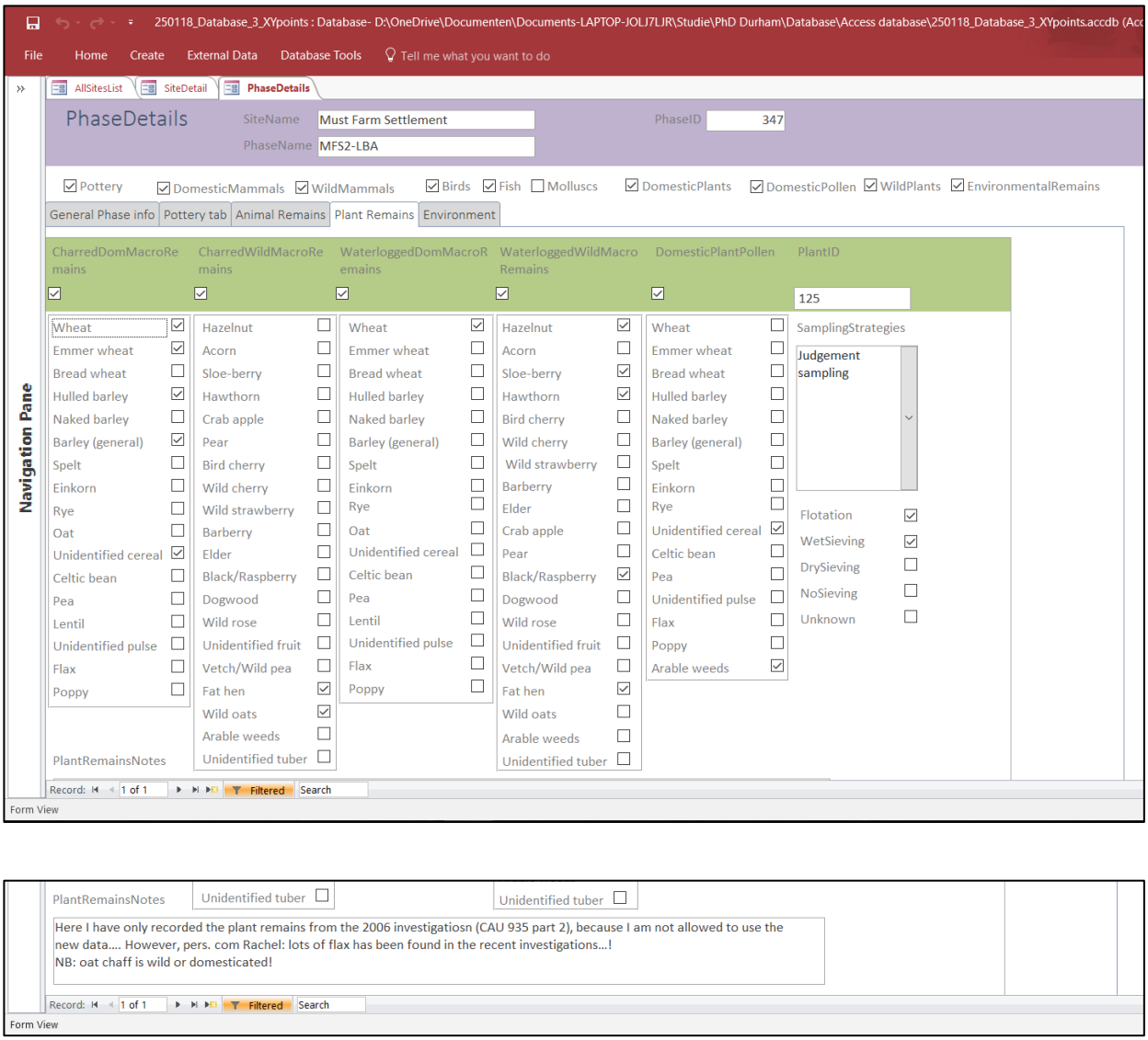


Figure x: Two screen shots of the Plant Remains form, where charred and waterlogged domestic and wild plant remains are recorded under broad headings. To the right sampling strategies and processing techniques are recorded. The notes section is displayed in the bottom screen shot.

exploited as a food source in later prehistory (cf. Stokes and Rowley-Conwy 2002). Arable weeds, which are often charred and provide indirect evidence of cereal production and processing, were also recorded but eventually excluded from analysis, as they skewed charred wild plants numbers too much.[5]

Like in the animal remains table, several fields in the plant table relate to the different sampling and recovery strategies that may have affected the plant remains assemblage. One field allows the sampling strategy to be recorded, the various options being: 100%,

[5] It should be noted however, that these plants, which we now consider weeds, may actually been harvested and eaten along with cereals. This is reflected in several Iron Age bog bodies' stomach contents in Denmark (cf. Asingh and Lynerup 2007). Thus, it would be interesting to study the potential of arable weeds as a food resource in more depth.

total sampling, judgement sampling, random sampling, hand-retrieved, no sampling or unknown. The processing technique used was also recorded with tick-boxes for: flotation, wet sieving, dry sieving, no sieving and unknown. This allowed for the analysis of the effect of various sampling and recovery techniques used in different environments (cf. Appendix 4). Like all other tables, the plant remains table also contained a field for any relevant notes.

Environmental remains

The final table on level 3 of the database differs from the others in that the information recorded in it was not itself analysed, but provided crucial contextual information for the analysis of the data recorded in the other tables at this level. The aim of this last table with local environmental remains was to gain an idea of the local environment and landscape in a period or phase at the site in question. This was necessary as a site's location or its geography and geology as recorded in the Site Detail table alone was not a good enough indicator of the environment in which a site was situated, particularly in the Fens, where one and the same site could be situated in a relatively dry river valley in the Neolithic, at the fen edge in the Bronze Age, and in the true wet fens in the Iron Age. In short, the environment had to be recorded for each phase at a site to account for any potential changes over time.

To this end, two series of tick boxes were created (Figure xi). In the first series, a list of the environmental proxies analysed (and thus used for the environmental reconstruction) at the site was recorded. These included things like pollen, macro plant remains, insect remains, wild animal remains and micromorphology. This series thus provided an overview of the data used to reconstruct the environment at a site. The second series of tick boxes contained 'landscape descriptors' often used in specialist reports describing the past environment at sites. These included things like: open/cleared ground, waste/arable ground, treed/shrubs woodland, fen wetland, saltmarsh, meadow, pasture, reedswamp etc. In the note section of this table, a more detailed description of the landscape or environment could be provided.

Based on these various fields, a 'main environment/landscape type' could be identified and recorded. The options here are: chalk upland, clay upland, fen edge, floodplain, gravel dryland, river delta, river valley, saltmarsh, wetland and fens. Unfortunately, this research could not compare these various sub-environments, and focussed on broader environmental categories, recorded in one of two fields (Broad Environment or Inferred Broad

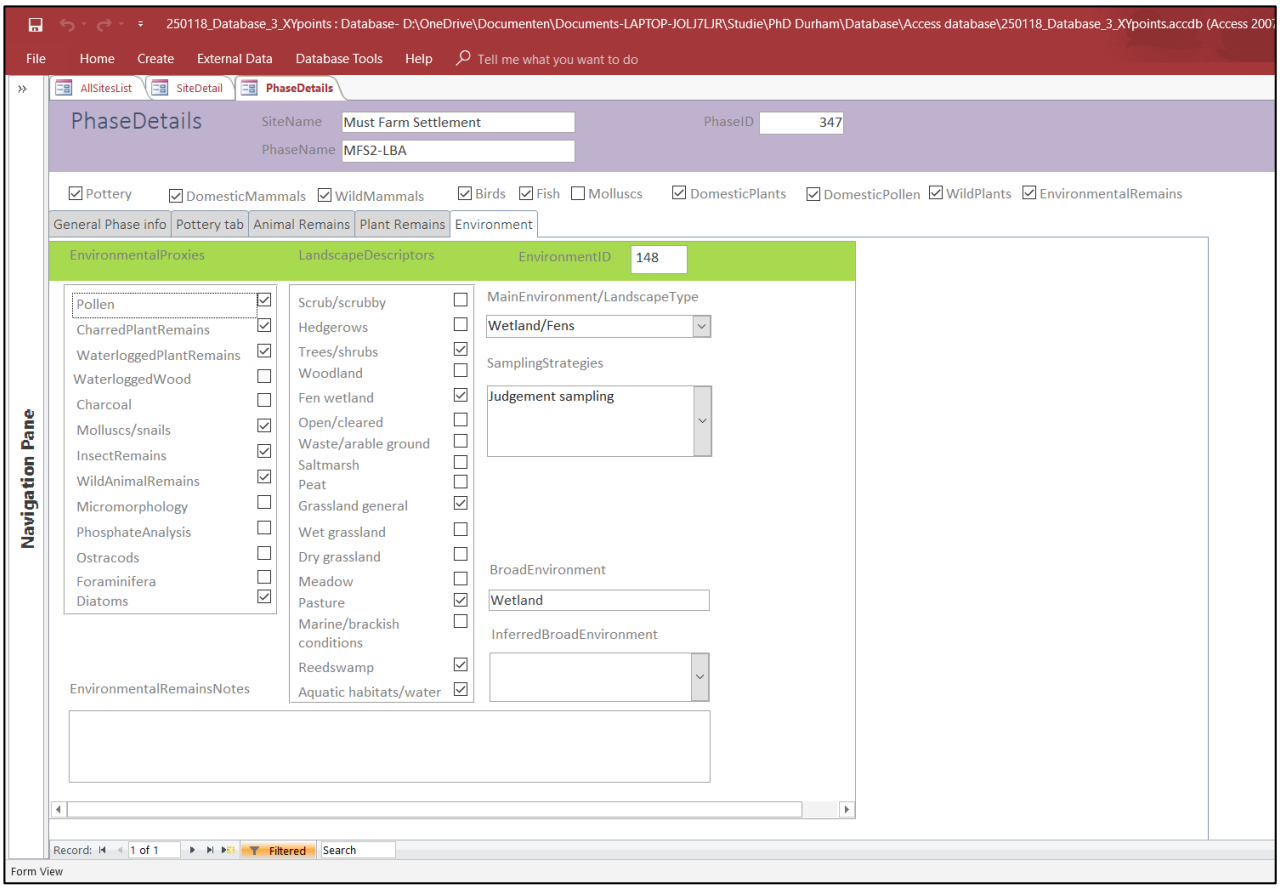


Figure xi: Screen shot of the Environmental Remains form, with tick boxes for the environmental proxies found (left) and the landscape descriptors used in the reports (middle). To the right the main landscape type is recorded, but for analysis, the Broad Environment was used.

Environment). The options were wetland, dryland and fen edge. When environmental remains were present at a site, this broad environment was accorded based on the main landscape type. For sites without environmental remains, the broad environment was inferred by looking at its location in relation to Waller's (1994) palaeoenvironmental maps (as discussed in section 3.4.1). By providing each phase with a broad environment, it became possible to analyse differences in space. As these environments were recorded for each phase, any changes in the presence and absence of animal and plant types over time could also be considered. In this way, the potential effect of environmental change on food remains and human-environment interaction could be examined.

Like in the plant remains table, a 'sampling strategies' field recorded the sampling strategy used to obtain the environmental proxies which were used to reconstruct the environment. This allowed for an evaluation of the effect of different sampling strategies on the presence or absence of particular environmental proxies. However, as these proxies

were not analysed themselves, this field was not a crucial part of this table and was there mostly for information purposes.

The Access database

Due to their complexity, Access databases cannot easily be transferred to a disc or viewed on a computer without Microsoft Access. It is possible however, to export individual tables to Microsoft Excel. Thus, the main tables of the database used for this research have been transferred to a disc, which can be found at the back of this volume.[6] It contains the following:

1. A Word.doc containing an overview of the database structure

2. The Site Details table in Excel format

3. The Phase Details table in Excel format

4. The Animal Remains table in Excel format

5. The Plant Remains table in Excel format

6. The Environmental Remains table in Excel format

The Excel tables can be imported into Access again, but their relation would have to be re-established (which is why the Word.doc with the basic database structure and relations was included).

[6] The complete database can be found on-line at the Durham Research Online Datasets Archive (http://dro.dur.ac.uk/).

Appendix 4. Assessing the effects of differential preservation, recovery, and sampling biases – A pilot study

Introduction

This thesis seeks to understand past human behaviour; how did people use and interact with the three different environments and each other over time? To study this, food remains were analysed, which provide an insight into this human-environment interaction. Yet the patterns for various data groups, although ultimately resulting from human behaviour, are likely to have been affected by a number of depositional and post-depositional factors other than human behaviour. These include site selection and data organisation methodologies used in this research (as outlined in chapter 3), but also the different levels of preservation in the three environments.

Wetland sites are well-known for their high levels of preservation, which contrast to that in drylands (cf. Menotti 2012). These differences make it difficult to compare the generally much richer records in wetlands with those in drier areas. Moreover, higher levels of preservation often result in different sampling strategies and recovery methods being employed during the excavation of wetland sites (ibid.). Thus, differences in preservation and research methods maintain the wet/dryland(er) divide. Indeed, they are one of the main reasons that wetland Archaeology is somewhat isolated from mainstream Archaeology.

Yet if we want to bridge the wet/dryland(er) divide, as this thesis aims to do, we need to come to terms with these differences and evaluate the way that differential preservation and various sampling and recovery methods may have affected the recovery of plant and animal remains in different environments. In this way, we can make any biases explicit and take them into consideration when discussing the results. For this reason, a small study was carried out to evaluate the way that differential preservation and various sampling and recovery methods in the three environments may have affected the patterns described in chapter 4.

Methodology

As outlined in chapter 3.3.1, plant remains were recorded in charred and waterlogged state. Moreover, information on sampling strategies and recovery techniques were recorded for both plant and animal remains whenever this information was available. In this way, it became possible to examine the effects of differential preservation, sampling and recovery in the three environments.

Differential preservation – Charred vs waterlogged plant remains

Animal remains may be affected by differential preservation, with smaller and more delicate bones (e.g. of birds or fish), generally surviving less well than larger mammalian bones. A comparison of the frequencies of smaller animals in the three environments, demonstrates clear differences between the three, but it is difficult to establish whether this is due to preservation or other influences, like recovery (see below). The differential preservation of plant remains on the other hand, could be assessed through a comparison of charred and waterlogged assemblages in the three environments.

To assess the effect of preservation for plant remains, the total number of phases with and without plant remains was first established, irrespective of environment. Then, the presence and absence of plant remains per environment was compared by calculating the percentage of all phases within each of the three environments that did and that did not have plant remains. This provided a coarse measure of the level of preservation in the three environments. To gain a more detailed insight into this differential preservation, charred and waterlogged assemblages were compared. First, the various plant sub-groups used in data-analysis round two were divided into a charred and waterlogged assemblage to assess whether some groups occur more frequently in charred or in waterlogged state. Then, the charred and waterlogged assemblages were divided across the three environments to see if and how preservation levels differed and what this might mean for the patterns identified during analysis.

Sampling and recovery

Aside from preservation, sampling methods and recovery techniques may also affect data patterns. As outlined in chapter 3 (section 3.3.3), both the Plant and Animal Remains tables included a number of drop-down menus and tick boxes in which various sampling methods and recovery techniques could be recorded per phase. This allowed for a comparison of sampling methods and recovery techniques across the three environments, which in turn provided information on how these may have affected the results for the various plant and animal groups under consideration.

The sampling strategies for plant remains undertaken during excavation (ranging from 100% sampling to no sampling) were first considered. For this analysis, the total number of phases with plant remains was used, rather than the total number of phases overall. First, the number of these phases with a particular sampling strategy were counted, regardless of environment. Then, these phases were divided across the three environments.

To compensate for the much larger number of dryland phases, percentages were calculated, using the total number of phases *with* plant remains in a particular environment as the 100% mark. This allowed sampling strategies to be compared across the three different environments.

Having discussed the sampling strategies, the methods used to recover plant remains from the samples (e.g. via flotation or sieving) were assessed next. Here too the number of phases overall with a particular recovery strategy were first compared, before the three environments were brought in. Once again, percentages were calculated using the total number of phases with plant remains as the 100% mark, rather than the total number of phases (440). As there were no major differences between the three environments in terms of sampling strategy and recovery techniques, it was decided not to compare the different groups of plants against the various sampling strategies and recovery techniques.

Animal remains were treated like plant remains. First, the total number of phases with and without animal remains was counted and these were divided across the three environments to see if and how animal presence differed in each environment. Then, the phases with animals remains were considered in more depth. The presence or absence of sieving as a recovery technique was recorded for these, so could be compared. First, the total number of phases with animal remains in which sieving was and was not employed was established. Then, these numbers were divided across the environments, to see if sieving happened more, or less often in one of these. Again, percentages were calculated using the total number of phases with remains as the 100% mark. As there was a difference in the frequency of sieving between the three environments, the effects of this method were analysed in a bit more depth by comparing the frequency of fish, birds and molluscs on sites where sieving had taken place vs those where this had not happened.

Results and discussion

To discuss the effects of differential preservation as well as various sampling strategies and recovery techniques employed, it is useful to show some of the trends for the main plant and animal groups in the three environments. Figure xii demonstrates the overall frequencies of all main plant groups. Cereals occur most frequently, followed by fruits, nuts and other wild plants. Pulses and other domestic plants are rare. When we divide

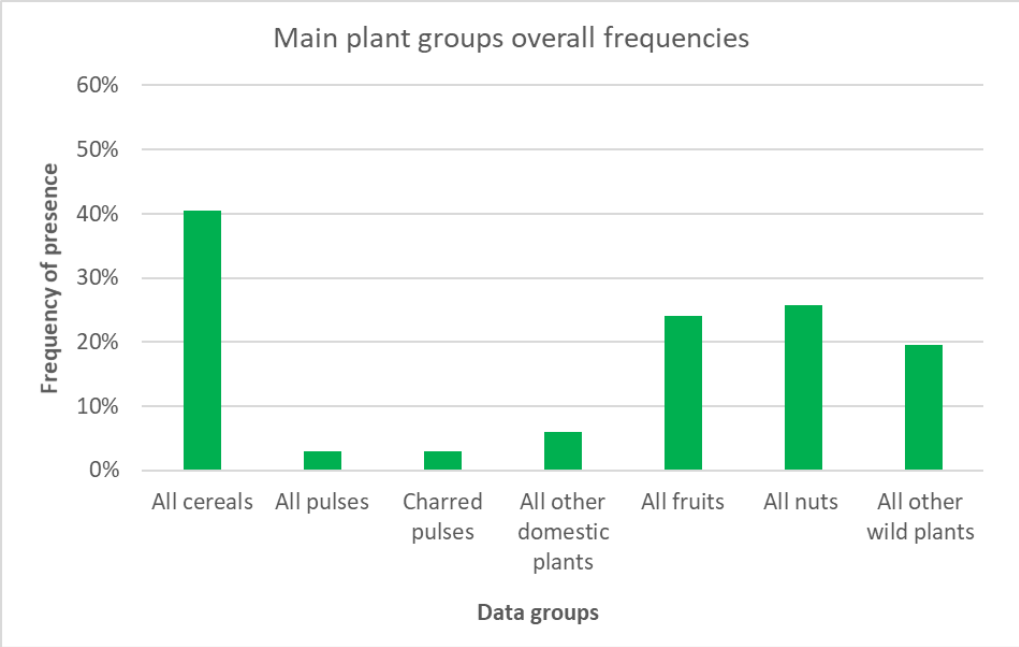


Figure xii: The overall frequencies of the main plant groups.

these overall frequencies across the three different environments clear differences become apparent (Figure xiii). The fen edge is generally the richest environment, with the highest frequencies for the four main groups. Wetlands are richer than drylands for fruits and other wild plants, but cereals and nuts occur more often in drylands.

Figure xiv demonstrates the overall frequencies of all main animal groups. Domestic animals occur most frequently, followed by wild mammals. Smaller animals, like birds, fish and molluscs are much rarer. Here too, the patterns change once the three environments

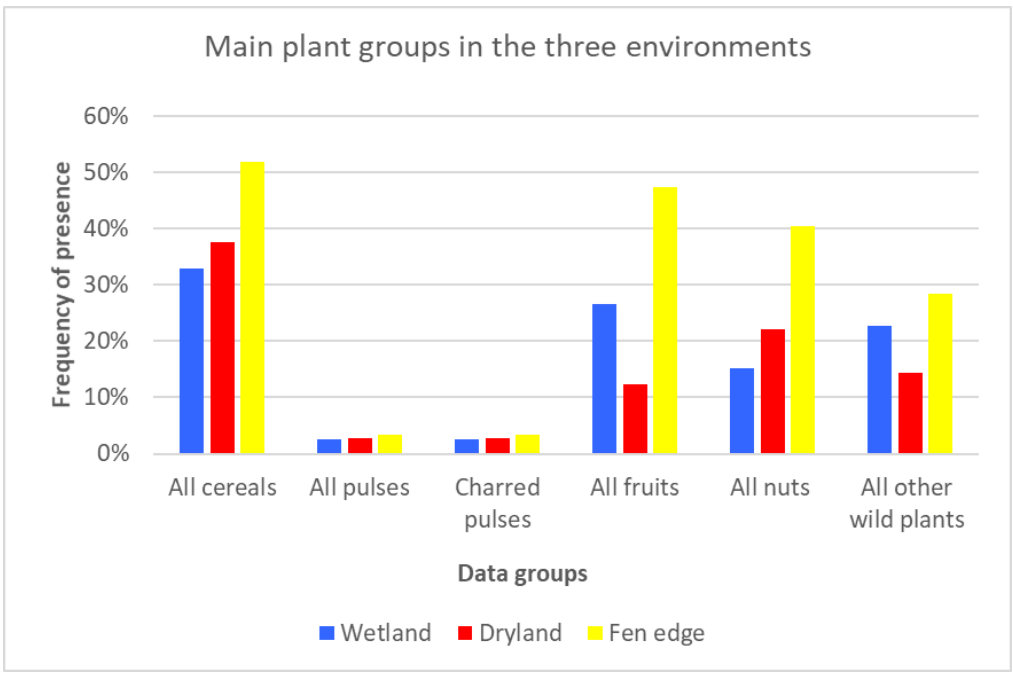


Figure xiii: The main plant group frequencies in the three environments.

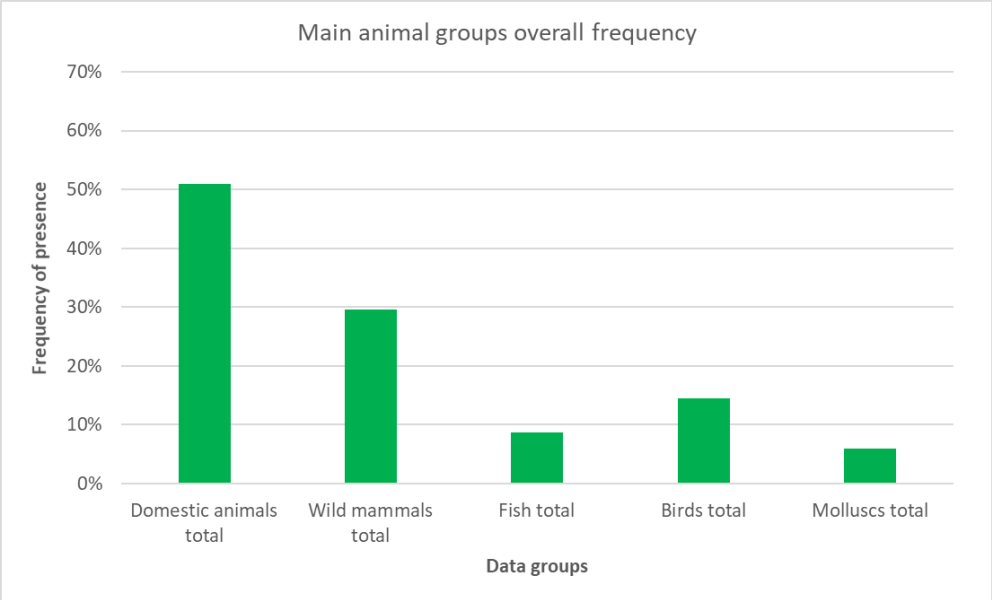


Figure xiv: The overall frequencies of the main animal groups.

are considered (Figure xv). The fen edge is richest for the two main groups (domesticates and wild mammals), but wetlands clearly contain more fish and birds. Molluscs occur at the same frequency in wetlands and on the fen edge. Drylands are poor in all these smaller animal remains, but have higher domestic counts than wetlands, whilst wild mammals occur as frequently in drylands as they do in wetlands.

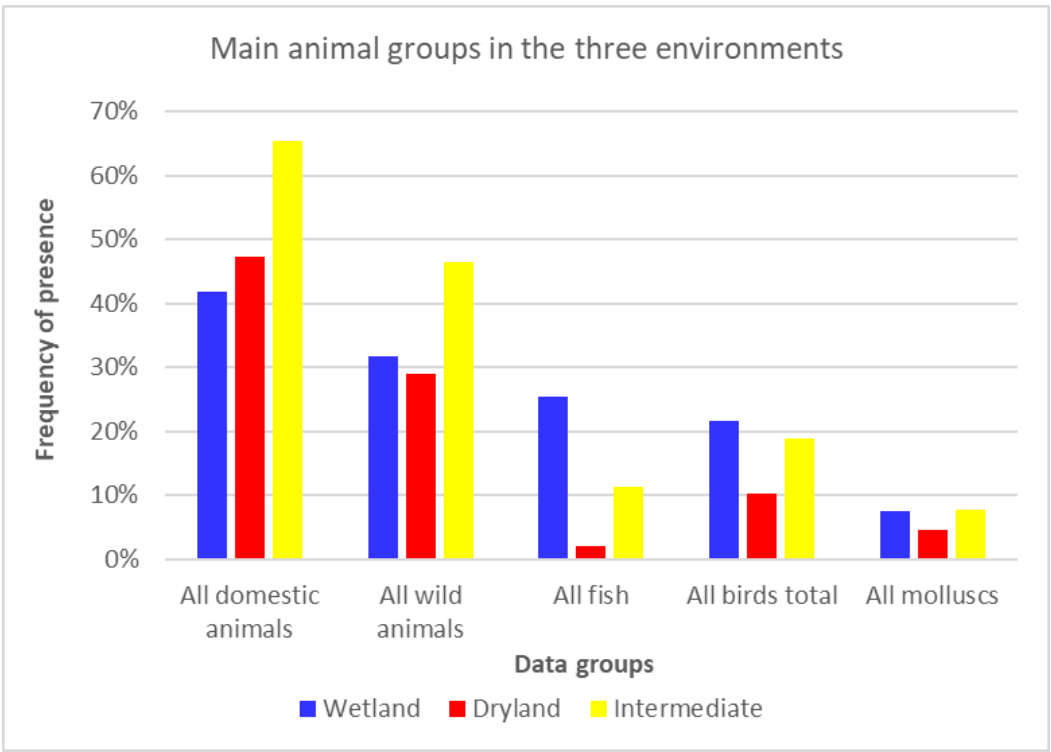


Figure xv: The main animal group frequencies in the three environments.

These patterns for plant and animal remains demonstrate clear differences in the ubiquity of various groups between the three environments. The question is to what extent these differences are 'real', or whether they are caused by differential preservation, sampling strategies and recovery. The next two sections will consider the effects of these factors.

Preservation

Plants

The above figures display the total frequencies for the six main plant groups, but plant remains are affected by differential preservation. Small, fragile and organic macro fossils only survive when they are charred or if they are deposited in a waterlogged environment which prevents decay. Yet whilst charring may occur in any of the three environments, waterlogging only takes place in suitable depositional environments. Wetland and fen edge environments generally have higher levels of waterlogged preservation and are therefore likely to be richer in plant remains than dryland sites where we mostly find charred remains. This may create the impression that communities living in wetter areas used a wider variety of plants than those in drylands. Moreover, as wild plant remains are more likely to be preserved in waterlogged state, wetlands and the fen edge may appear 'wilder' than drylands.

To gain an insight into how the six main plant groups tend to get preserved, their overall frequencies in charred and waterlogged state were determined (Figure xvi). Most groups, and especially cereals, occur more frequently in charred state. Only fruits occur more

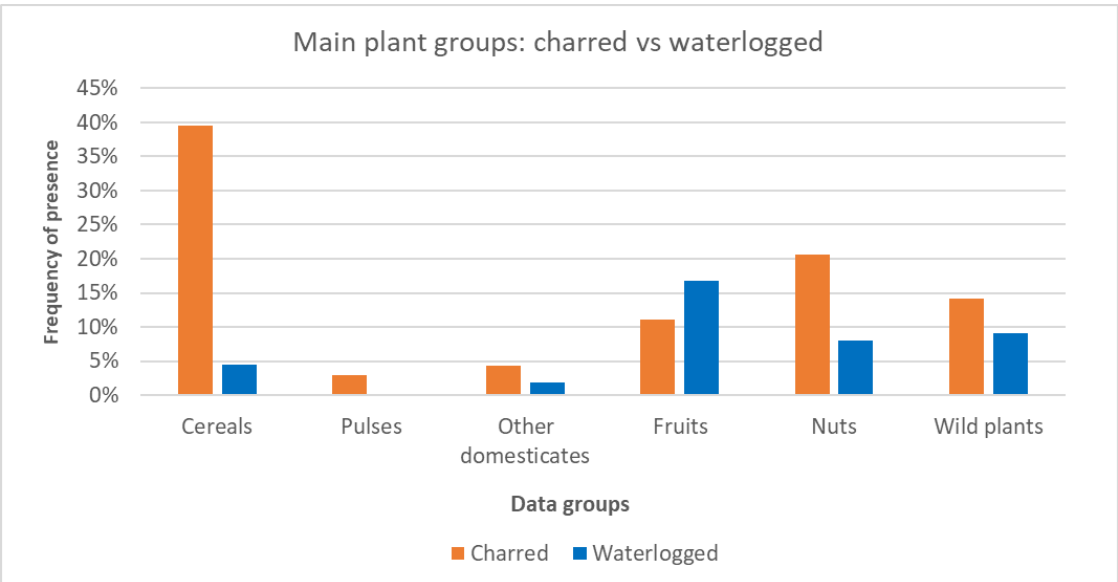


Figure xvi: The overall frequencies for charred and waterlogged plant remains.

frequently in waterlogged state. As a result, cereals dominate charred assemblages whilst waterlogged assemblages contain few domestic plant remains, but many wild ones, and especially fruits. Thus, sites with large waterlogged assemblages may indeed appear 'wilder' than those which only have charred assemblages.

To see how charred and waterlogged assemblages compare in the three environments, Figure xvii and Figure xviii were created. They show the six plant groups divided according to environment (wet, dry and fen edge) and assemblage type (charred and waterlogged). Considering the charred assemblages first (Figure xvii, the fen edge is generally richest. It has the highest frequencies of charred remains for all six plant groups. Drylands have relatively high charred cereal and nut frequencies, but the other groups occur at much lower frequency. Interestingly, out of the three environments, wetlands are poorest in charred remains, with the lowest

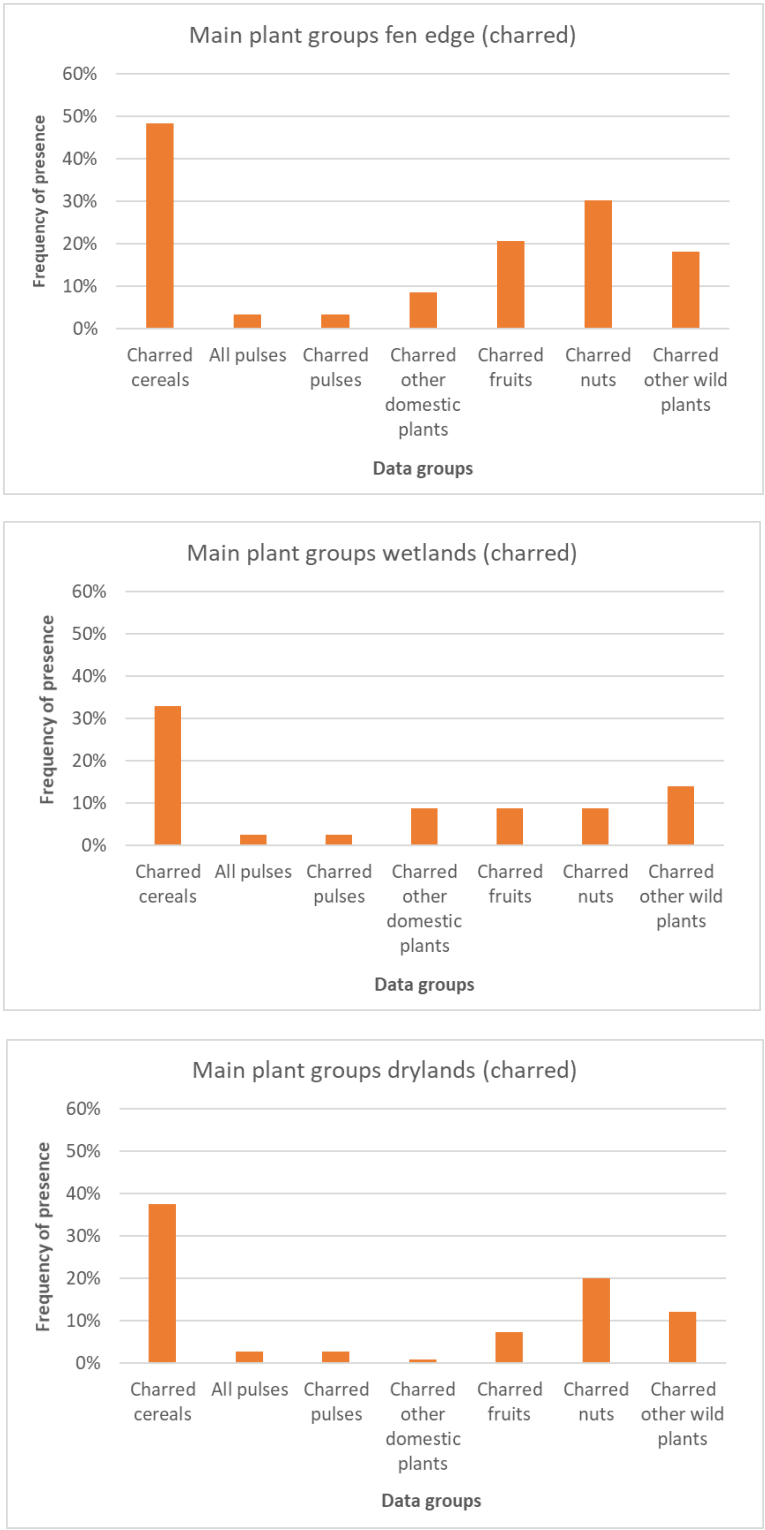
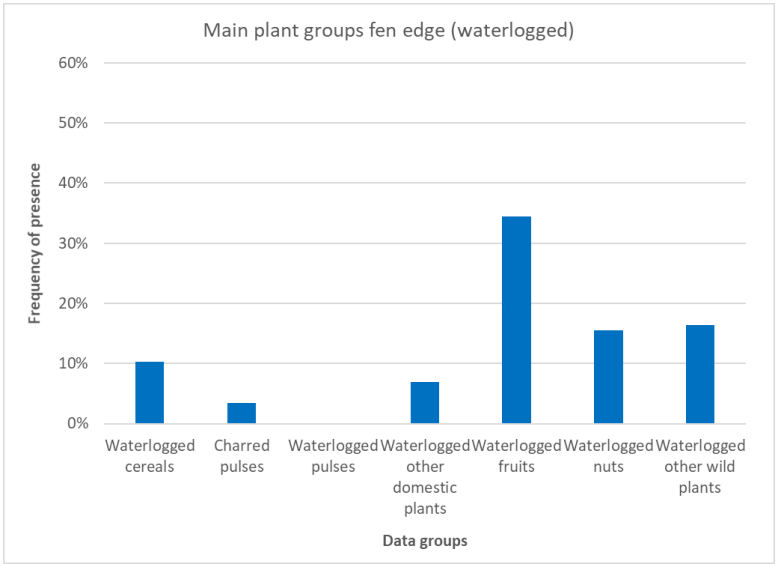
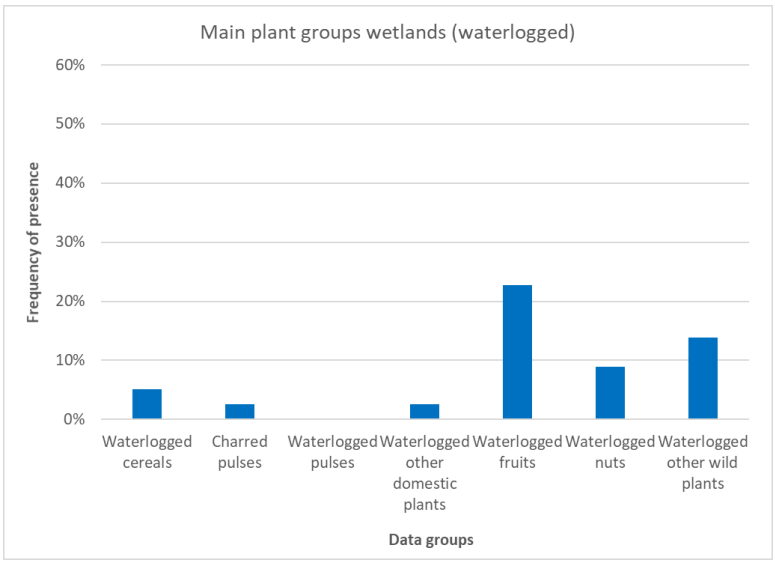


Figure xvii: The charred plant group frequencies in the three environments.

frequencies for almost all groups, including cereals, nuts and fruits. Although levels of charring may have been lower on wetland sites it is equally possible that these groups truly occur less frequently in wetlands. Perhaps this is due to the wetland environment being less suitable to growing cereals and fruit and nut bearing trees would also struggle in truly wet circumstances.

Looking at the waterlogged assemblages next (Figure xviii), it is immediately clear that drylands are very poor in these remains, whilst wetlands and especially the fen edge are a lot richer. Wild plants, and especially fruits, are well represented in these waterlogged assemblages, in contrast to the domestic groups. Pulses never occur in waterlogged state, and cereals and other domesticates only rarely, whilst other wild plants, fruits and nuts are generally well represented. Given the relatively





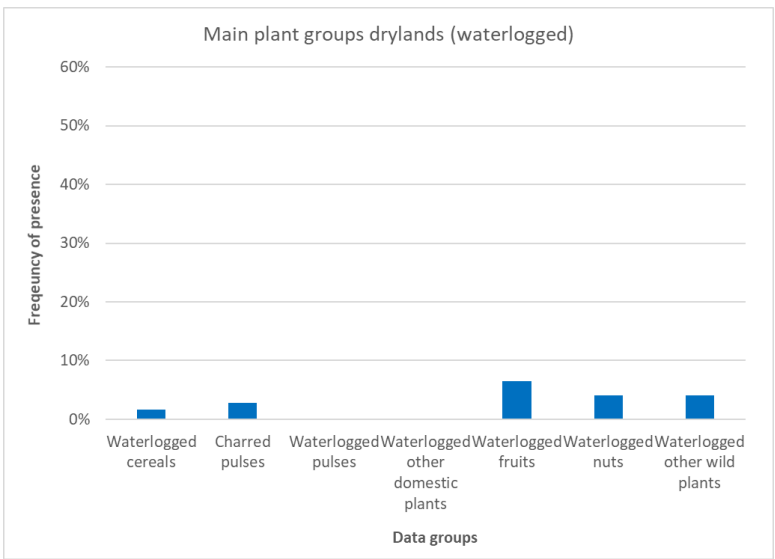


Figure xviii: The waterlogged main plant group frequencies in the three environments.

high frequencies of the wild plant groups in waterlogged state in wetlands and on the fen edge, their low frequency on drylands sites is likely to reflect poor waterlogged preservation rather than true absence.

Animals

Animal bones may also have been affected by differential preservation, but it is difficult to assess its effects on the data patterns. The higher frequencies of larger domestic and woodland mammals in Figure xiv above partially reflect differential preservation, as larger and more robust mammalian bones tend to be preserved better than smaller fragile fish and bird bones, or easily fragmented mollusc shell. Moreover, domestic animals and larger wild mammals like red deer, also exploited for their antler, are likely to be the most frequently occurring groups on later prehistoric sites.

The differences in animal groups frequencies in each of the three environments provides a little more information on differential preservation (Figure xv). The clear differences in the frequencies of larger animal bones, which generally survive well, between the three environments suggest that animal bone patterns are indeed related to human activity. The higher frequencies of fish and birds in wetlands may suggest that species were exploited more intensively in wetlands, where they occur naturally. Lower large mammal counts in this environment might support this idea. Alternatively, these smaller bones are better preserved in wetlands than in the other two environments. Yet we also need to consider how different sampling strategies and recovery methods may have affected smaller animal remains, which only tend to be recovered when sieving takes place.

Sampling and recovery

A variety of sampling strategies and recovery methods was likely used on the selected sites. These may have a considerable impact on the data-patterns and need to be evaluated. Various sampling strategies and recovery methods were recorded in the database, enabling the analysis and discussion of how these factors have influenced the frequencies and variety of the various plant and animal groups under consideration.

Plants

Above we have seen that the fen edge seems particularly rich in plant remains, whether charred or waterlogged, whilst wetlands have lower charred frequencies. Waterlogging is more common on the fen edge than in drylands and may explain the higher wild plant and fruit counts on the fen edge, but the difference in charred remains and the relatively low

wetland frequencies cannot be explained by such differential preservation. Either plant remains truly are less common in wetlands, or sampling was more intensive on the fen edge.

To assess the effects of different sampling strategies and recovery techniques on the plant remains present, these were recorded in the Plant Remains table. Table 3 lists several possible sampling strategies, which can be ordered from more to less intensive:

Sampling technique	Description
100%	Everything is sampled
Total sampling	A sample from each context layer is taken
Judgement sampling	Sampling of potentially interesting features and contexts
Random sampling	Random sampling of all contexts
Hand-retrieved	Samples retrieved by hand during excavation
No sampling/unknown	No sampling has taken place

Table 3: An overview of sampling techniques often used on archaeological sites (after Jones 1951), ordered from most intensive to least intensive. Many more plant remains will be recovered on sites where each context is sampled vs a site where only the features of interest are sampled.

Only 169 of all 209 phases which contained plant remains had some information on sampling strategy. Within them random, judgement and total sampling strategies were the only ones recorded. Figure xix shows how often these various strategies were employed in the phases with plant remains, regardless of environment. Judgement sampling, in

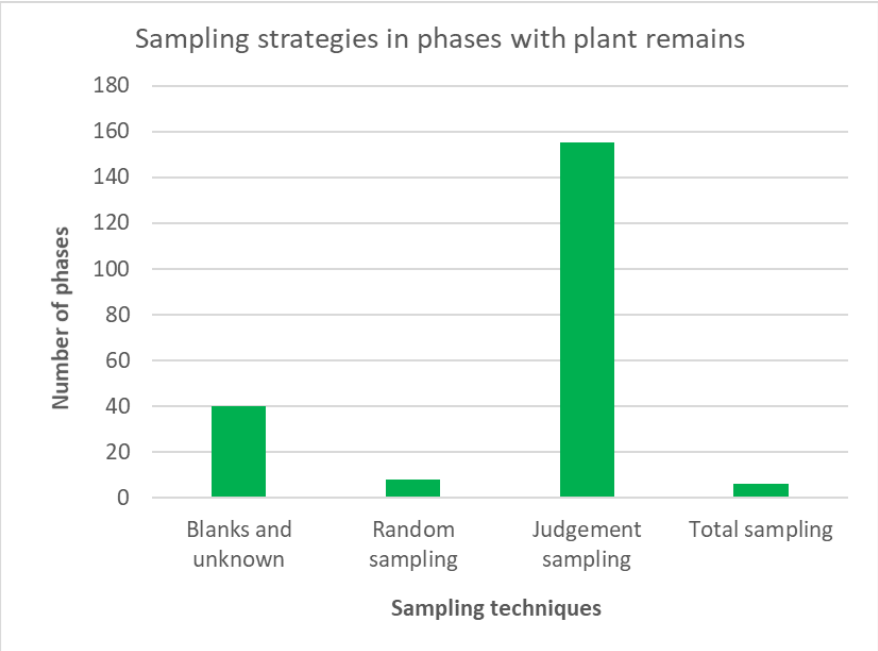


Figure xix: Sampling strategies for plant and environmental remains in phases with plant remains.

which potentially interesting features like pits and ditches are sampled, is most common by far.

In Figure xx, the various sampling strategies have been divided across the three environments. Here we see that there is very little difference between the three. Judgement sampling only occurs slightly more frequently in wetlands than in drylands or the fen edge. Therefore, the sampling strategies used do not seem to have affected the patterns for plants very much and it is not necessary to consider the recovery rates of different plant groups or charred and waterlogged remains in more depth. It also means that the fen edge wealth does not result from more intensive sampling strategies.

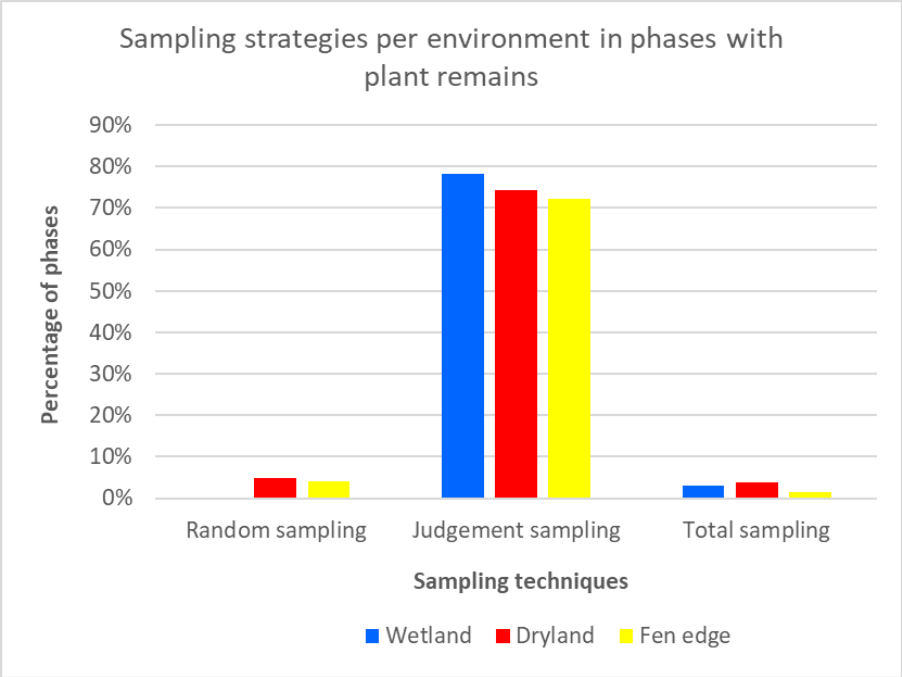


Figure xx: Sampling strategies per environment. As there are more dryland than wetland and fen edge phases, percentages were calculated by using the total number of phases with plant remains within the three individual environments as the 100% mark.

However, the way the samples were processed after recovery may also affect results. Thus, several recovery techniques were also recorded in the Plant Remains table. Tick boxes allowed three options: 'wet sieving', 'flotation' and 'unknown'. When none of the boxes were ticked, it has been assumed that the processing technique was unknown. These phases (30 in total) have been excluded from this analysis, leaving 169. Figure xxi shows the number of phases with plant remains for which each of the processing techniques were recorded. Flotation is the technique most frequently employed, quickly followed by wet sieving. At a small number of sites both these techniques were used.

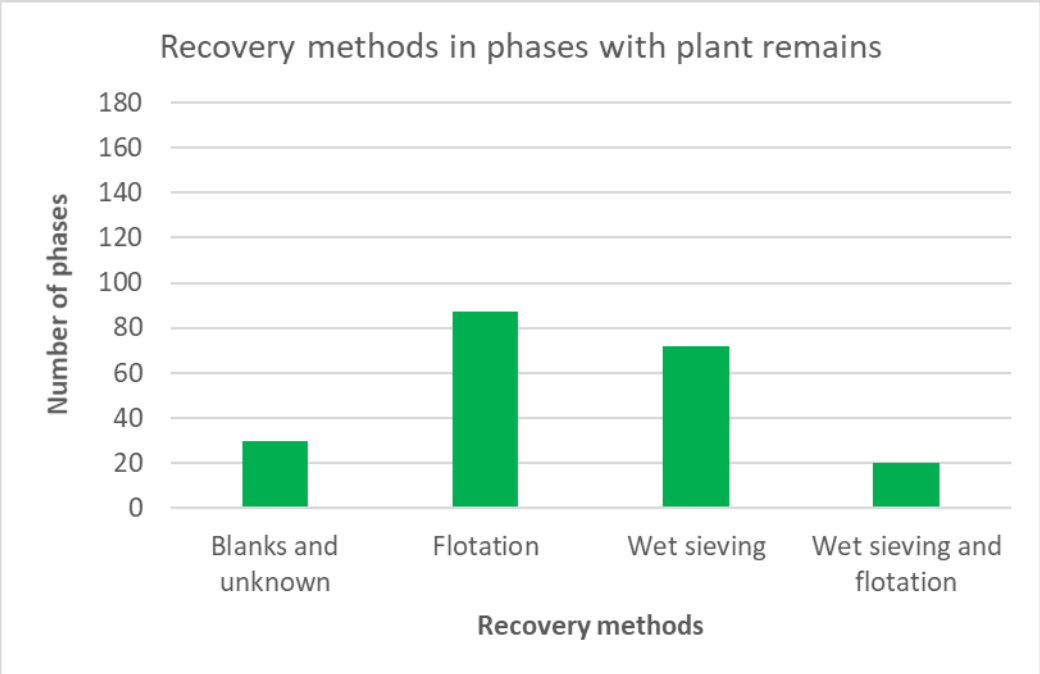


Figure xxi: Recovery methods for plant remains in phases with plant remains.

Figure xxii shows how the various environments compare. It clearly demonstrates that floatation is most often employed on dryland sites, whilst wet sieving occurs more frequently on wetland and fen edge sites. A combination of these two techniques is used

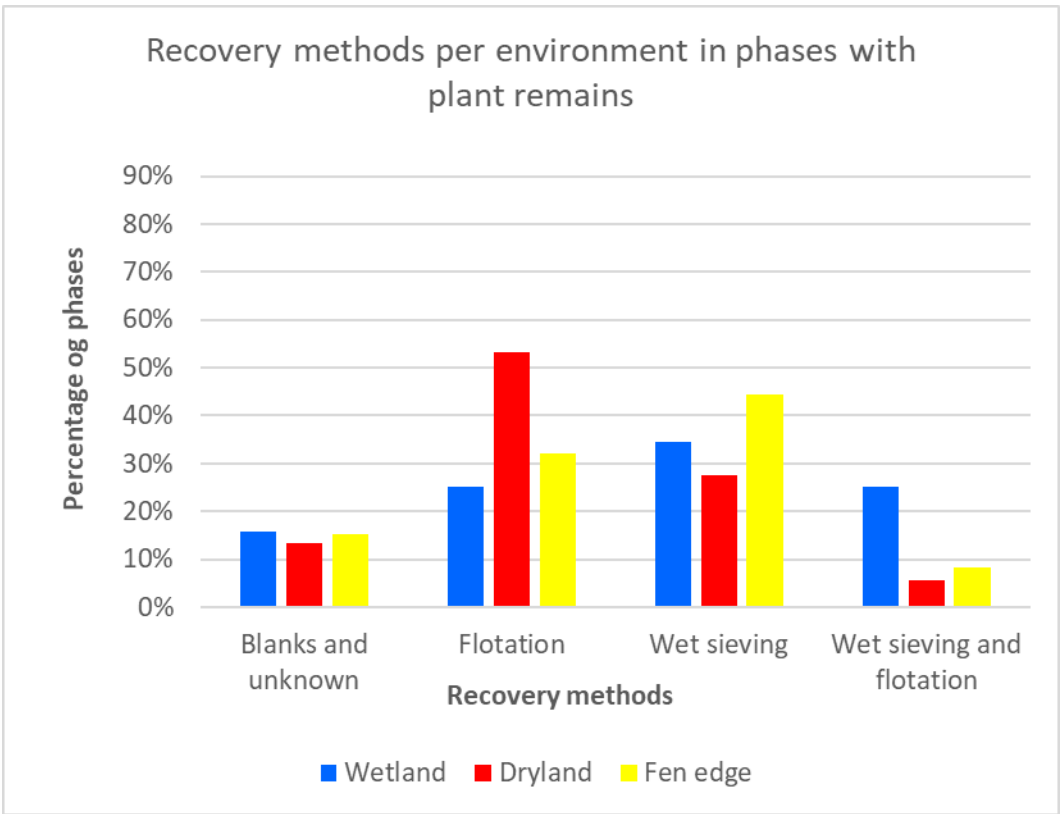


Figure xxii: Recovery methods for plant remains in each of the three environments. Here too the percentages per environment rather than actual phase numbers have been used to compensate for the much larger number of dryland phases.

most often in wetlands. Flotation has been argued to be a less aggressive method for processing samples than wet sieving (Mareković and Šoštarić 2016) so if anything, more should be recovered on dryland sites where this technique is frequently used, than on the wetland and fen edge ones where wet sieving is employed. Yet given the better preservation in wetlands and on the fen edge, there may be more material in these environments to start with. It seems then that the different processing techniques did not have a major impact on the patterns seen in the three environments. Thus, the fen edge 'wealth' and relative poverty of wetlands in terms of plant remains seems to be real. The fen edge certainly provided better growing conditions and more space for larger numbers of plants (whether domestic or wild) than wetlands. Higher charred frequencies on the fen edge than in drylands, in combination with higher animal counts, suggest that the fen edge may truly be richer in remains than drylands. Why this may have been the case can only be assessed by considering the plant trends though time in each environment (cf. section 4.3).

Animals

The presence or absence of various animal types may also have been affected by recovery techniques. Whilst larger mammalian bones are easily recognised, recorded and collected by hand in the field, the much smaller fragile remains of fish, birds and pieces of mollusc shell, are generally only recovered in environmental samples, or if systematic sieving takes place. Although higher frequencies of birds and fish on wetland sites would not be unexpected, this may reflect higher levels of sieving in this environment.

To assess the effect of sieving on the recovery of animal remains, the use of sieving was recorded as 'yes', 'no' or 'unknown' in the Animal Remains table. Phases which did contain animal remains, but where the sieving box was left blank have been counted as unknowns. Out of the 232 phases with animal remains, only 92 of them had information on sieving (which occurred either as part of the sampling strategy for plant or environmental remains, or with the specific aim to recover small animal bones). In the remainder there was no information on whether sieving had been employed. These unknown phases have been excluded for the rest of the analysis (cf. Figure xxiii). In Figure xxiv, the sieving information has been divided across the three environments. Here it is clear that sieving is employed about twice as frequently in wetlands than in drylands or on the fen edge. This may explain the higher frequencies of wetland species like molluscs, fish and birds in wetlands (cf. Figure xv above) compared to drylands and the fen edge.

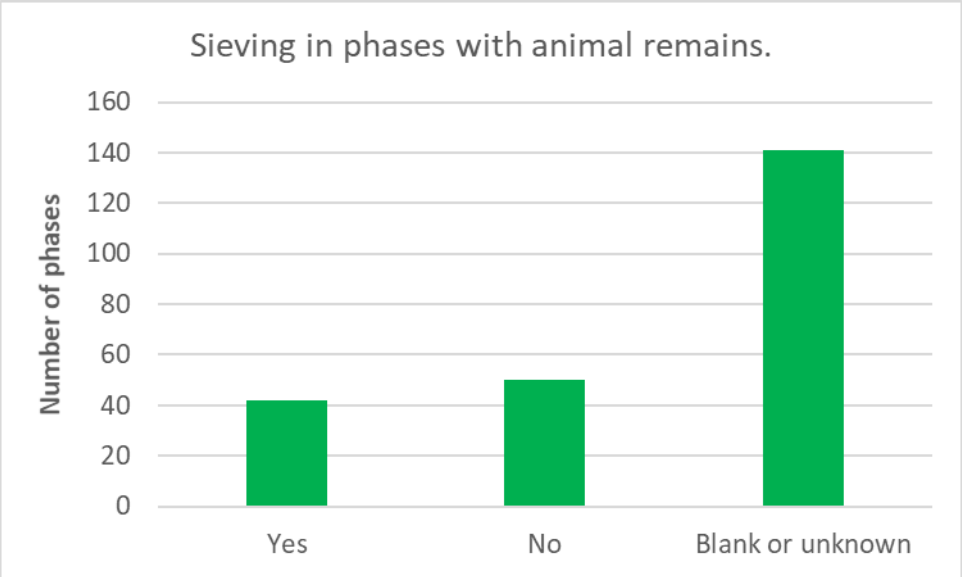


Figure xxiii: The number of phases with and without sieving on sites with animal remains.

To assess the extent to which sieving affected the recovery rate of the various animal groups their frequency in phases with and phases without sieving was determined (Figure xxv). This demonstrates very clearly that sieving does not affect the recovery rates for larger domestic or wild mammals, but that birds and especially fish and molluscs are recovered a lot more frequently if sieving takes place. In fact, fish are found twice as often when sieving takes place and molluscs three times as often. To assess to what extent sieving affects the various groups' ubiquity in the three environments, the frequencies of the various groups were compared in phases with and phases without sieving in the three

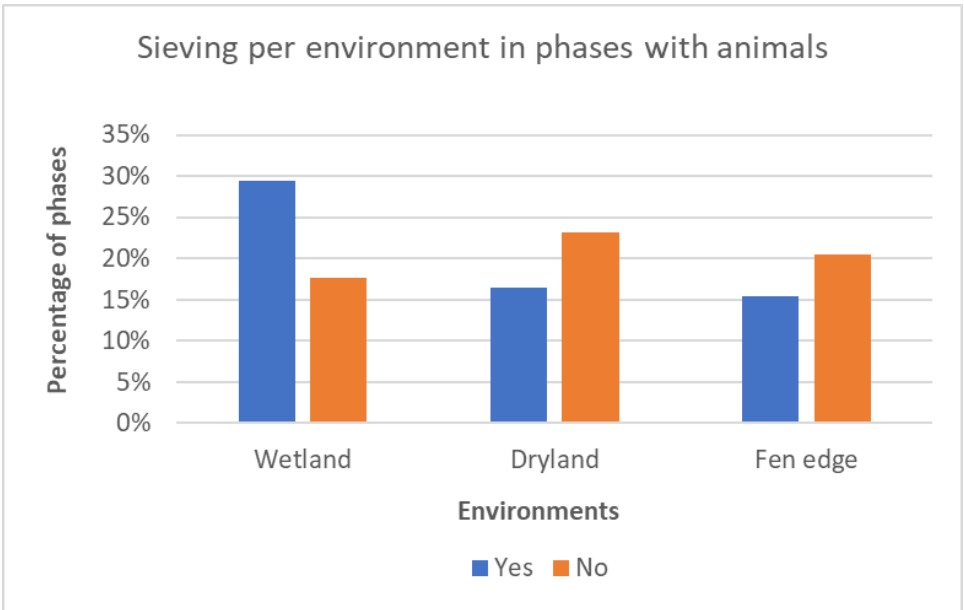


Figure xxiv: The use of sieving in the three environments. The percentages per environment were calculated rather than actual phase numbers have been used to compensate for the much larger number of dryland phases.

environments (Figure xxvi and Figure xxvii). This demonstrates that whilst fish, birds and molluscs clearly occur more frequently in wetlands when sieving does take place (Figure xxvi), they are also more frequent in wetlands *without* sieving (Figure xxvii). Thus, wetlands truly are richer in fish, bird and mollusc remains. It seems then that sieving affects the ubiquity of fish, bird and molluscs to some extent, but as these species occur more frequently in wetlands even when no sieving takes place, these groups are truly more frequent here. Given the fact that sieving seems to occur at the same rate in drylands and

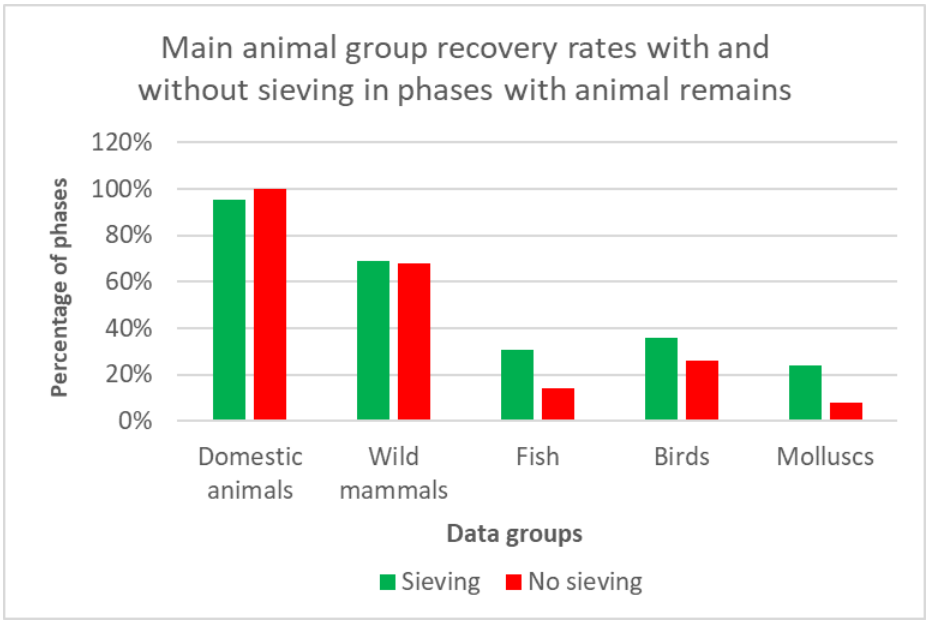


Figure xxv: Animal remains recovery with and without sieving rate in phases with animal remains.

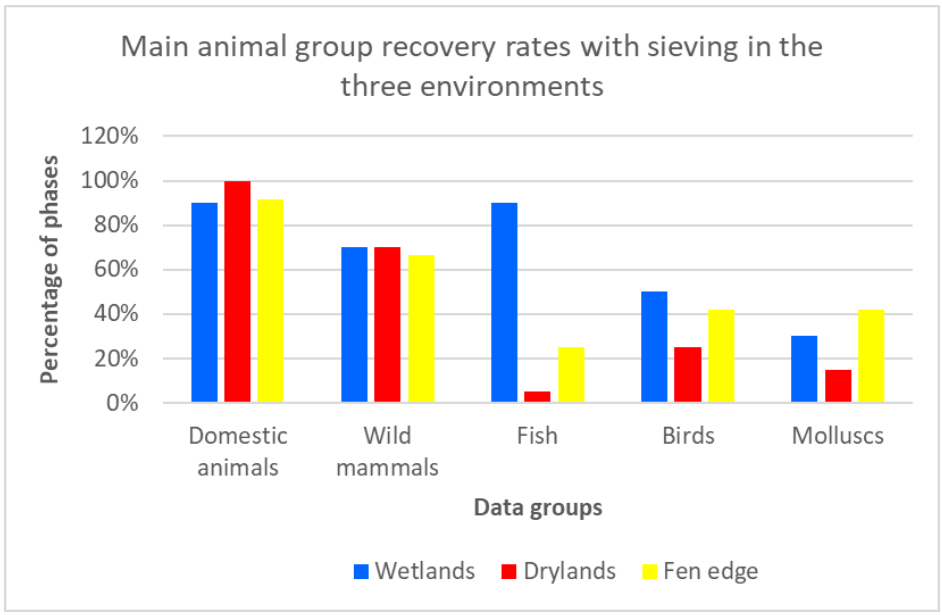


Figure xxvi: Animal remains recovery rates in the three environments with sieving in phases with animal remains.

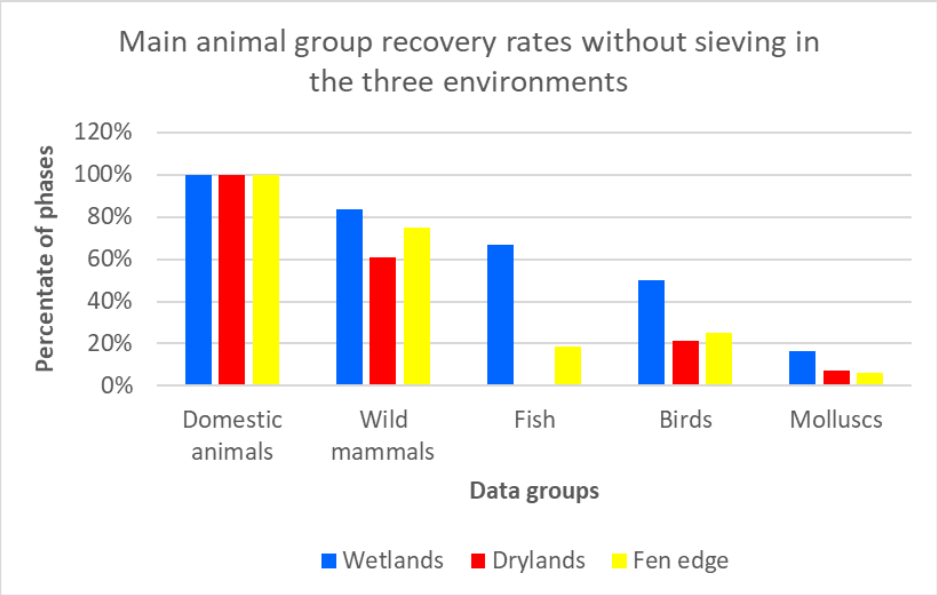


Figure xxvii: Animal remain recovery rates with and without sieving in phases with animal remains.

on the fen edge, the higher levels of birds and fish on the fen edge are also likely to reflect a real difference.

Summary

Although the plant and animal remains studied in this research reflect past human activities, several post-depositional processes including differential preservation and the methods of sampling and recovery employed by archaeologists during excavation, will have affected their recovery rates on the selected sites. As this will have influenced the results outlined in chapter 4, a small pilot study was conducted to assess the extent of these various biases on the identified patterns.

The analysis of charred and waterlogged plant remains has clearly demonstrated that differences in plant group frequencies as displayed in Figure xii to Figure xv partially result from differential preservation. Wetlands and the fen edge have higher levels of waterlogged preservation and as fruits and other wild plant groups tend to be preserved in waterlogged rather than charred state, these wetter environments may seem richer, wilder and more varied than drylands. However, charred frequencies, which are less affected by such differential preservation, also differ significantly between the three environments, with the fen edge being particularly rich and the wetlands relatively poor. Due to the differential preservation of various plant groups in charred and waterlogged state in the three environments, it is important to discuss charred and waterlogged plant remains separately during analysis. Animal bones may also have been affected by differential

preservation, but it is difficult to assess its effects on the data patterns. However, differences in the frequencies of larger mammal bones that are less affected by differential preservation, suggest true differences existed between the environments.

In contrast to preservation, it seems that various sampling and recovery strategies did not greatly affect the plant remains recovered in the three environments. Sieving however, which occurs more often in wetlands, does affect the number of animal remains recovered, and particularly increases the number of fish, bird and mollusc remains. Yet, as these species occur more frequently in wetlands even when no sieving is used, these species are truly more frequent in this environment.

In summary, the small-scale analysis of the effects of various biases has demonstrated that different sampling and recovery methods do not seem to have influenced the data patterns described in chapter 4 to a great extent. However, different levels of waterlogging in the three environments does affect the recovery of plant remains. It is important to be aware of this bias when considering the plant remains data, which can be negated by considering charred and waterlogged assemblages separately (the charred assemblages being less affected by differential preservation).

Appendix 5: Graphs and figures for chapter 4

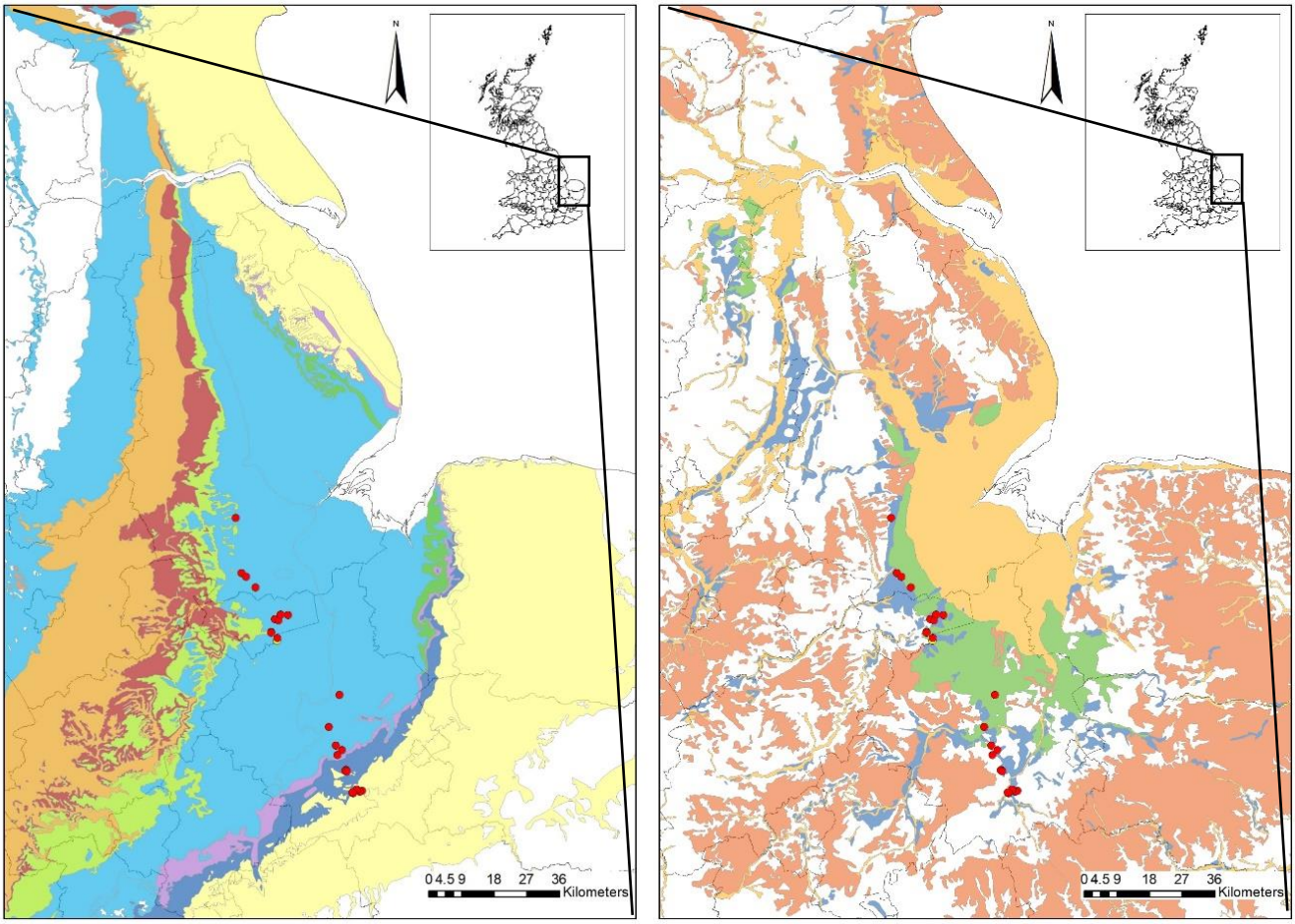
Introduction

As explained in chapter 4.3.1, it was impractical to include all graphs and figures in the main thesis. Therefore, only the most important distribution maps and the summary graphs (presenting the main find groups within each of the three environments) were presented there. This appendix contains the remainder of the results graphs (displaying the sub-groups and individual species analysed in round 3) and some of the figures discussed in chapter 4. For easy navigation, they are ordered under the same period headings used in chapter 4.

Graphs and figures

Neolithic

Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (c. 10.000-3000 BC)



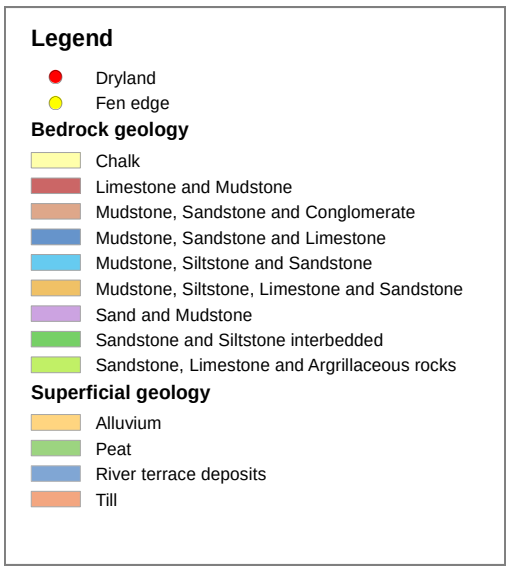
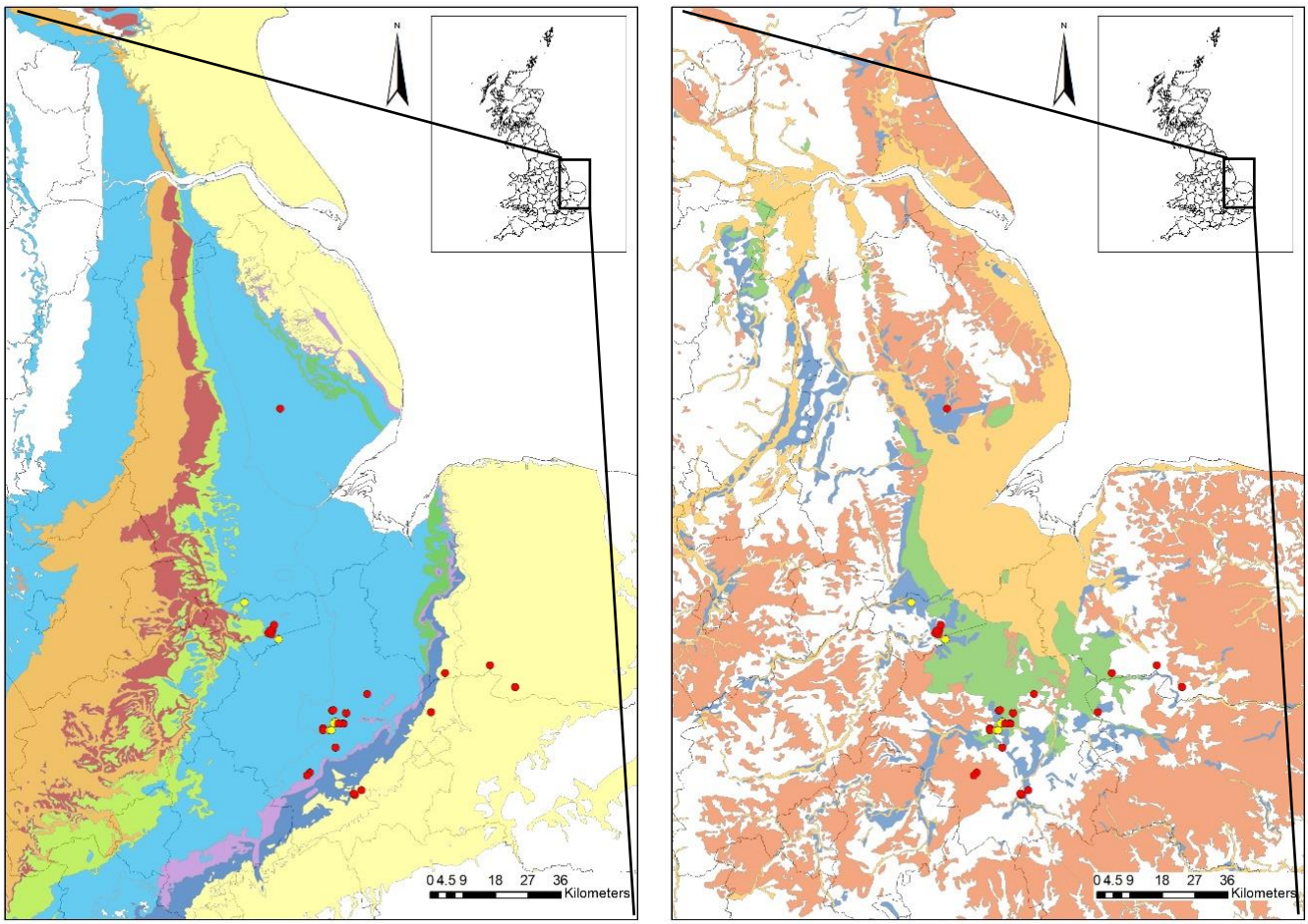


Figure xxviii: The Mesolithic/Early Neolithic site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). NB: Only the geologies in the study area have been displayed in this map and all the similar ones that follow. Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

Earlier Neolithic (c. 4000-3000 BC)



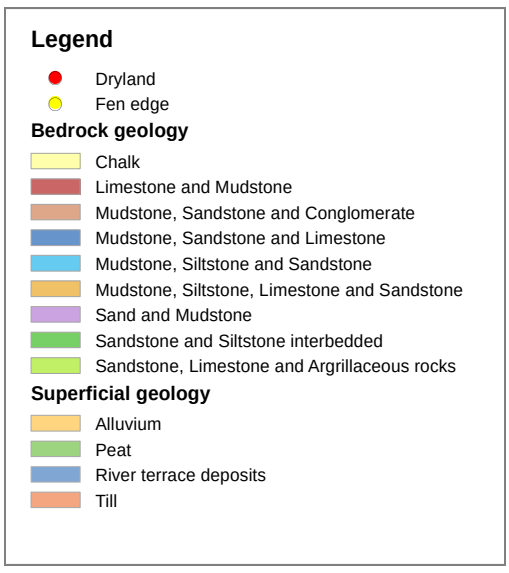


Figure xxix: The Earlier Neolithic site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

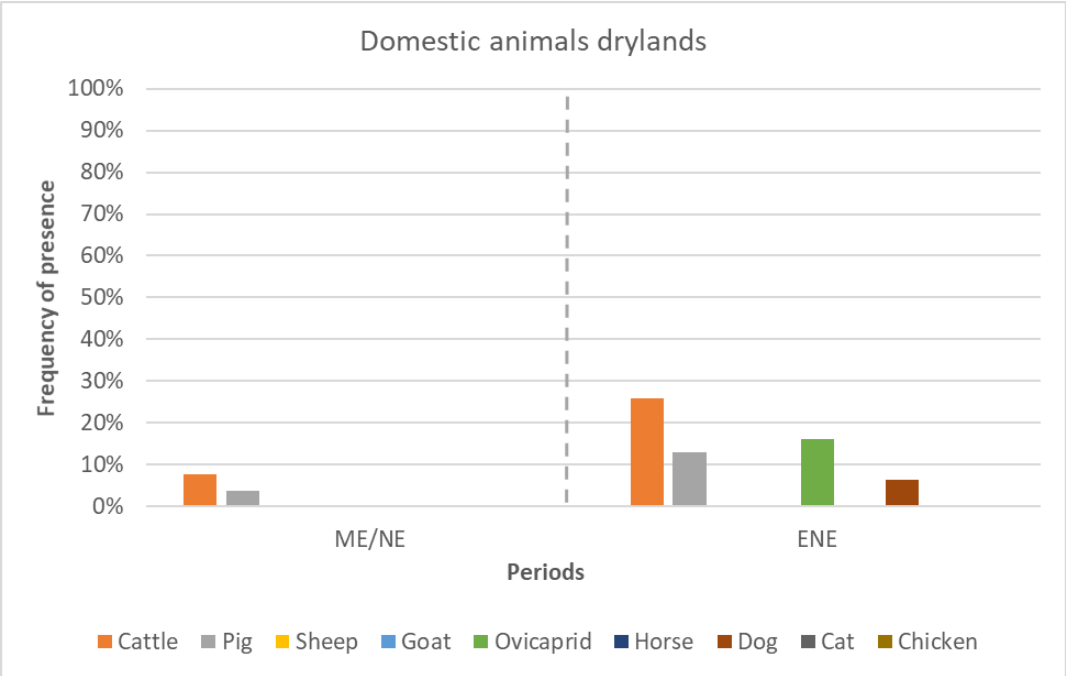


Figure xxx: The frequency of presence of domestic animal assemblage in Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Earlier Neolithic drylands.

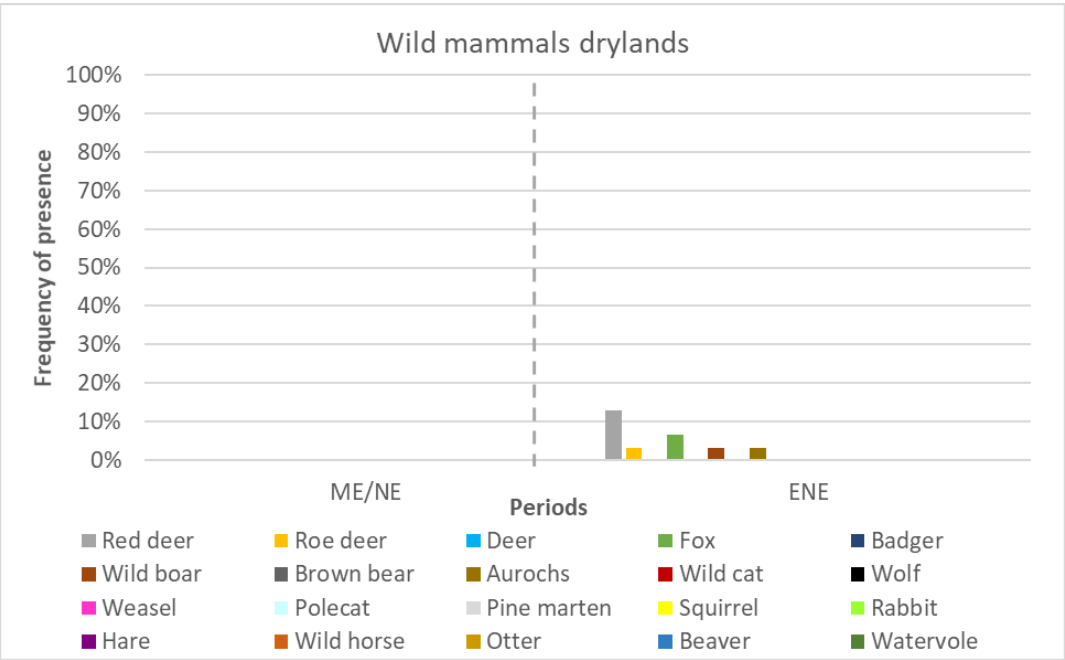


Figure xxxi: The frequency of presence of wild mammal species in Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Earlier Neolithic drylands.

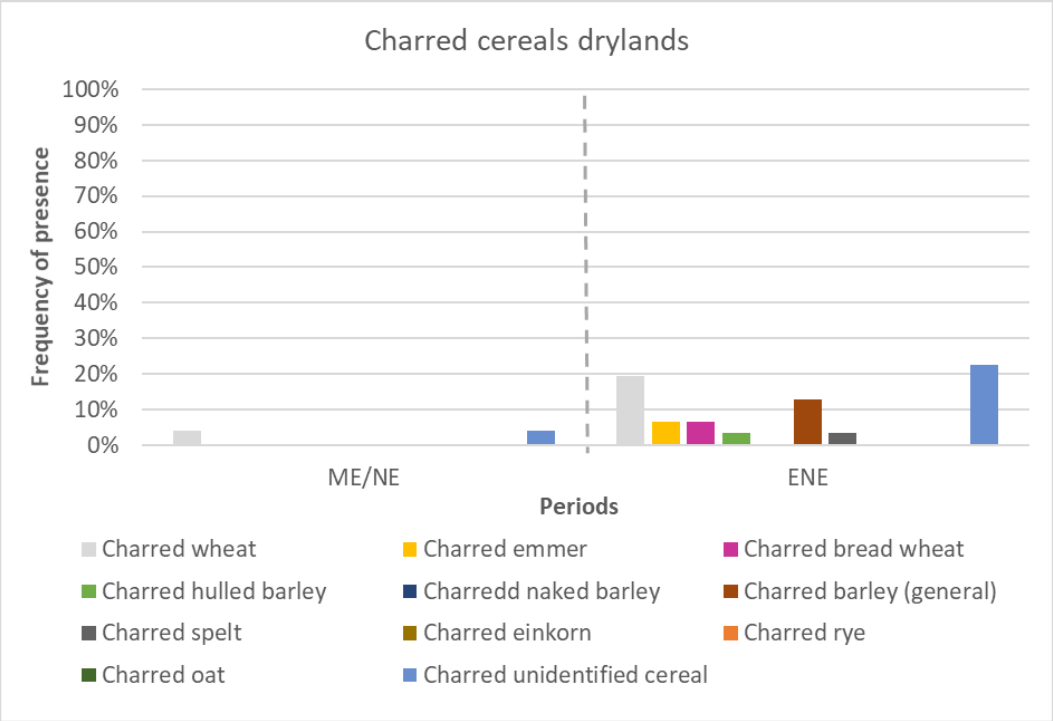


Figure xxxii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Earlier Neolithic drylands.

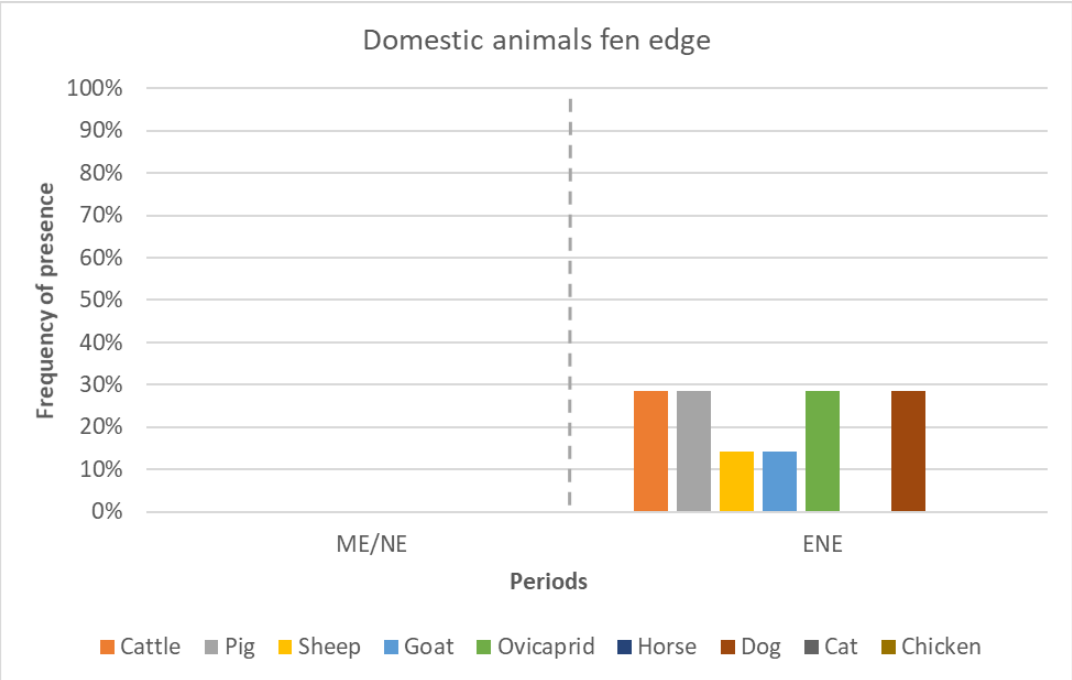


Figure xxxiii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals on the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Earlier Neolithic fen edge.

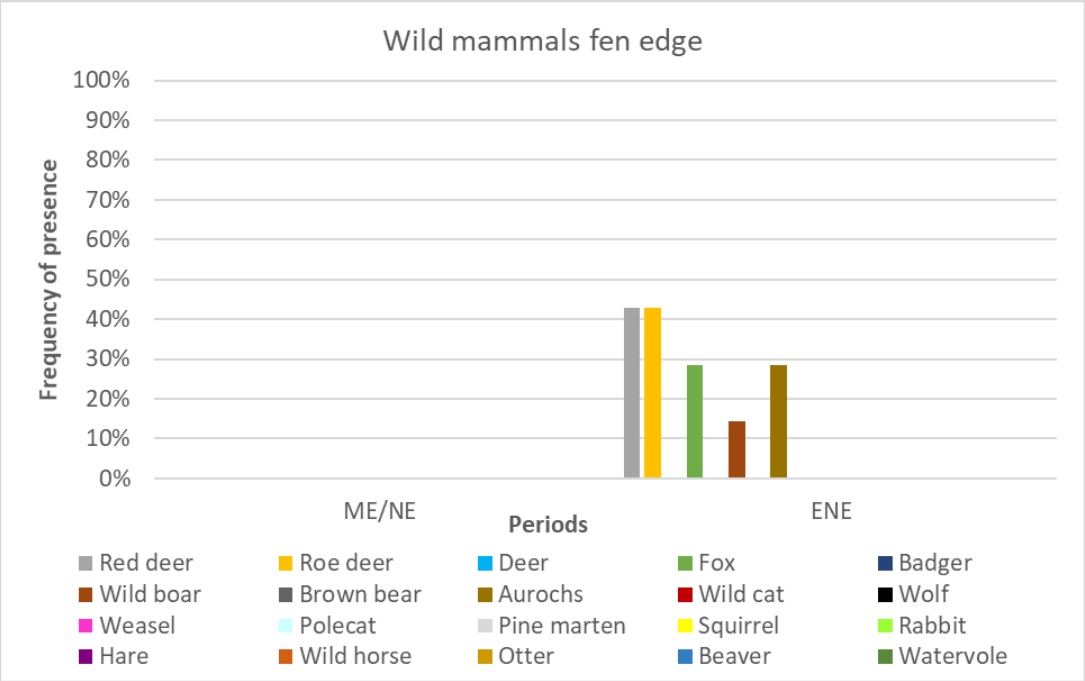


Figure xxxiv: The frequency of presence of wild mammal assemblage on the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Earlier Neolithic fen edge.

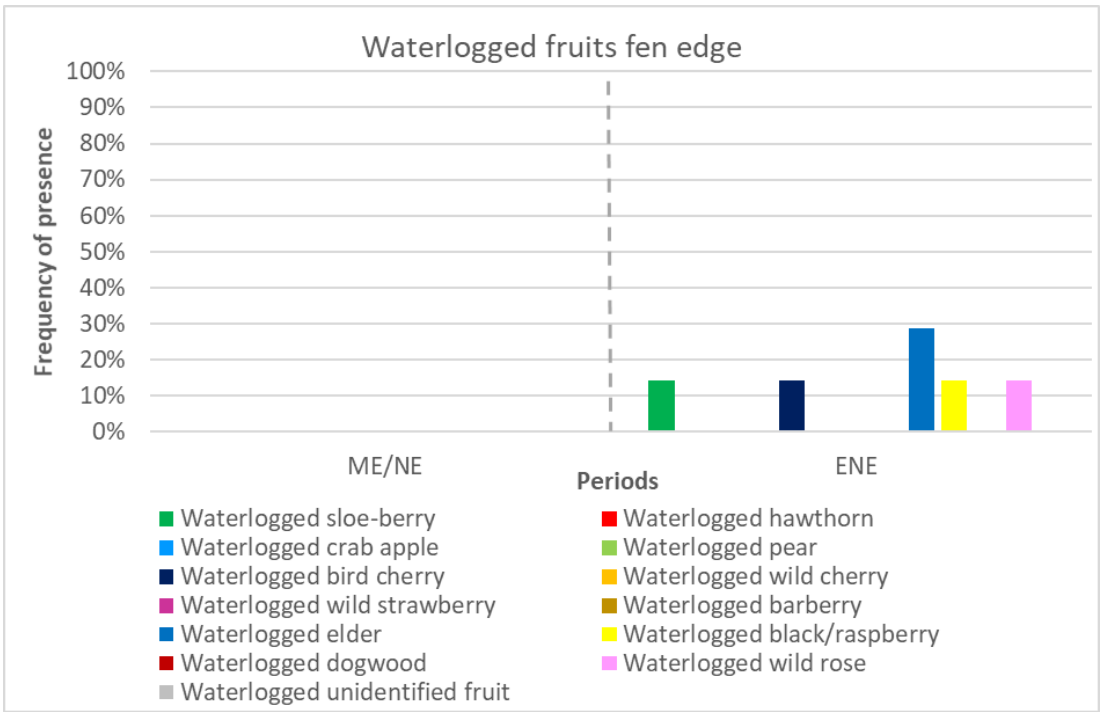


Figure xxxv: The frequency of presence of waterlogged fruits on the Earlier Neolithic fen edge. Black/raspberry also occurs in charred state.

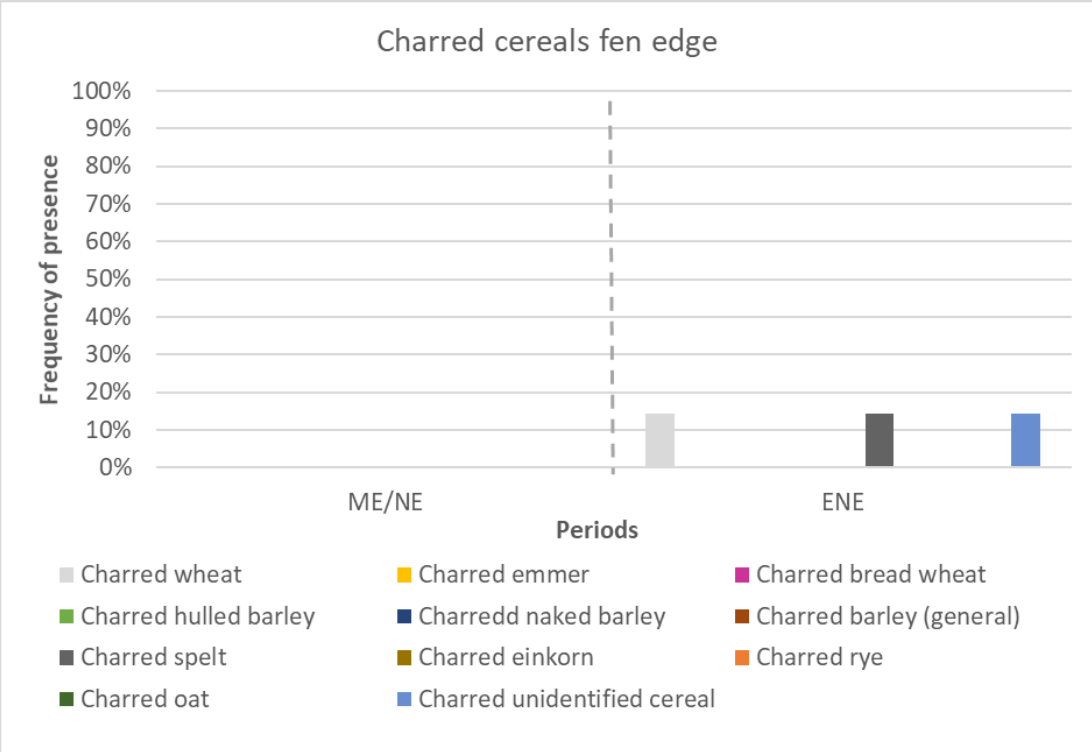
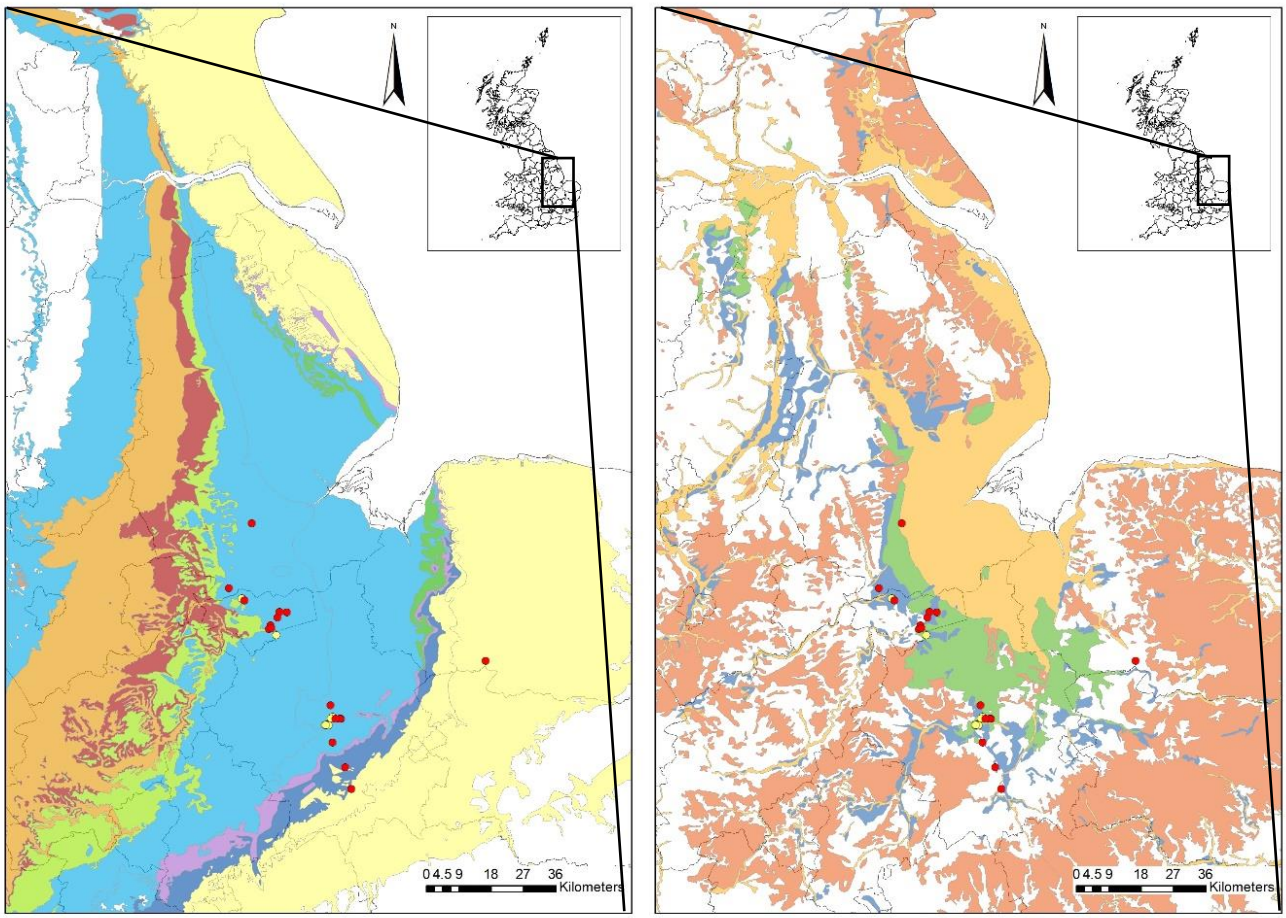


Figure xxxvi: The frequency of presence of waterlogged fruits on the Earlier Neolithic fen edge. Black/raspberry also occurs in charred state

Later Neolithic (c. 3200-2200 BC)



Legend

- Dryland
- Fen edge

Bedrock geology

- Chalk
- Limestone and Mudstone
- Mudstone, Sandstone and Conglomerate
- Mudstone, Sandstone and Limestone
- Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone
- Mudstone, Siltstone, Limestone and Sandstone
- Sand and Mudstone
- Sandstone and Siltstone interbedded
- Sandstone, Limestone and Argrillaceous rocks

Superficial geology

- Alluvium
- Peat
- River terrace deposits
- Till

Figure xxxvii: The Later Neolithic site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

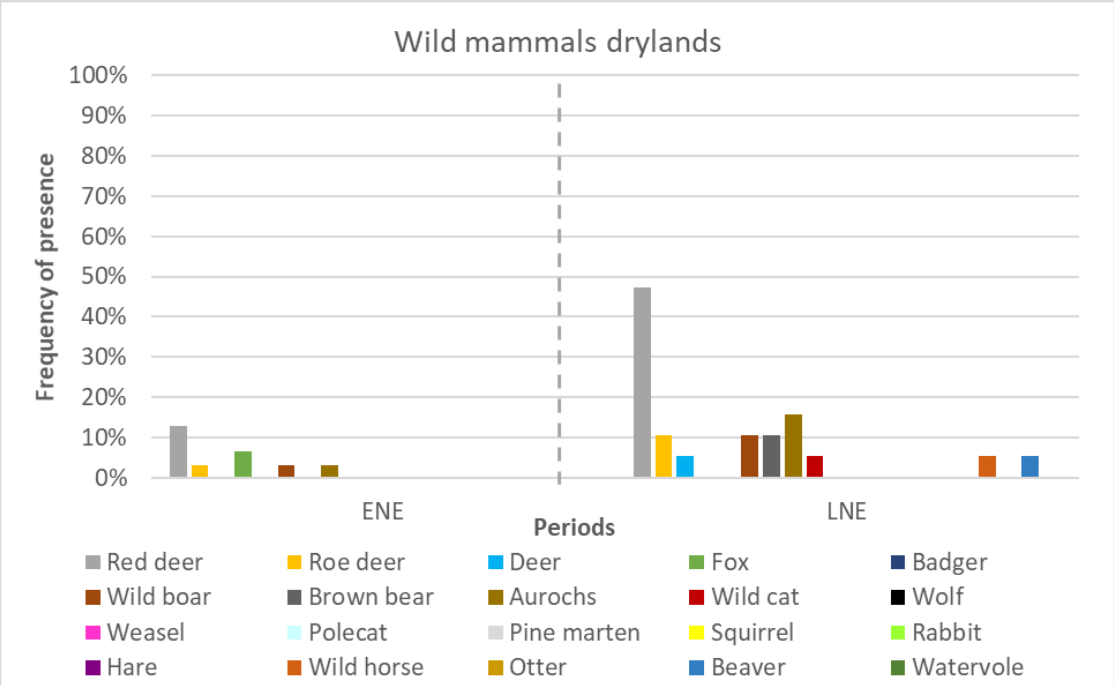


Figure xxxviii: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in the Earlier and Later Neolithic drylands.

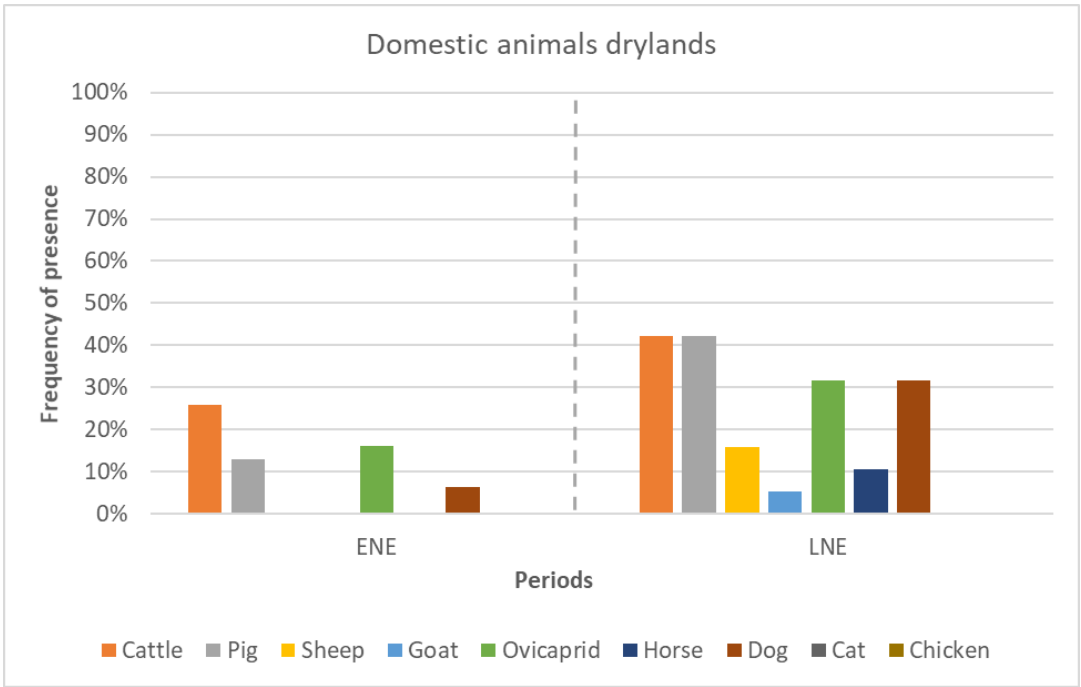


Figure xxxix: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Earlier and Later Neolithic drylands.

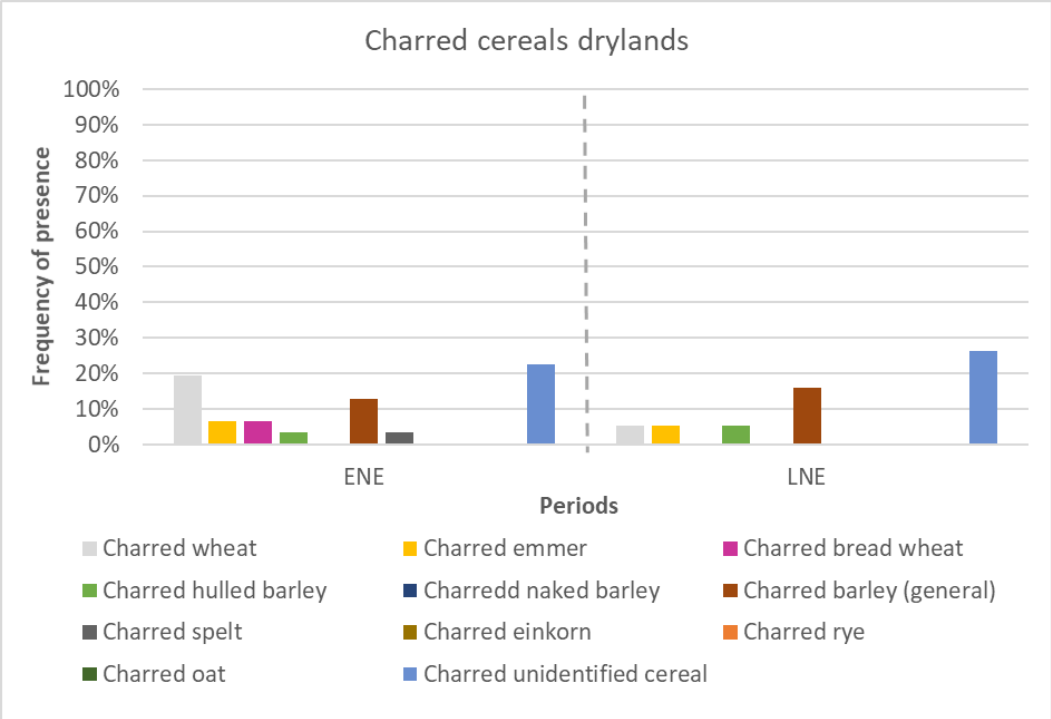


Figure xl: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in Earlier and Later Neolithic drylands. No waterlogged cereals occur.

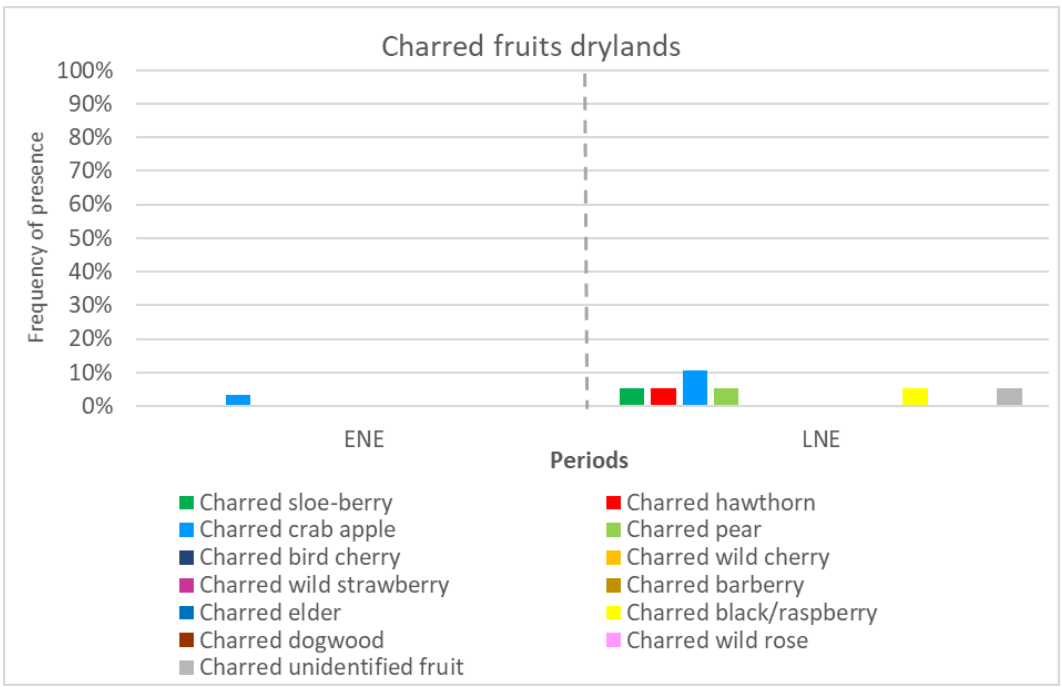


Figure xli: The frequency of presence of charred fruits in Earlier and Later Neolithic drylands.

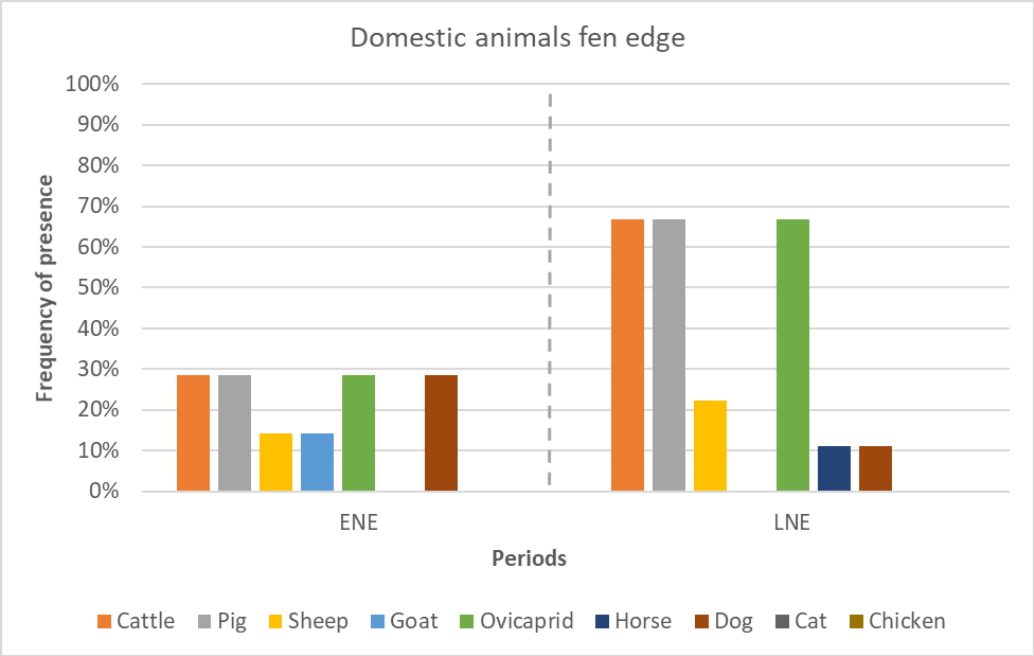


Figure xlii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals on the Earlier and Later Neolithic fen edge.

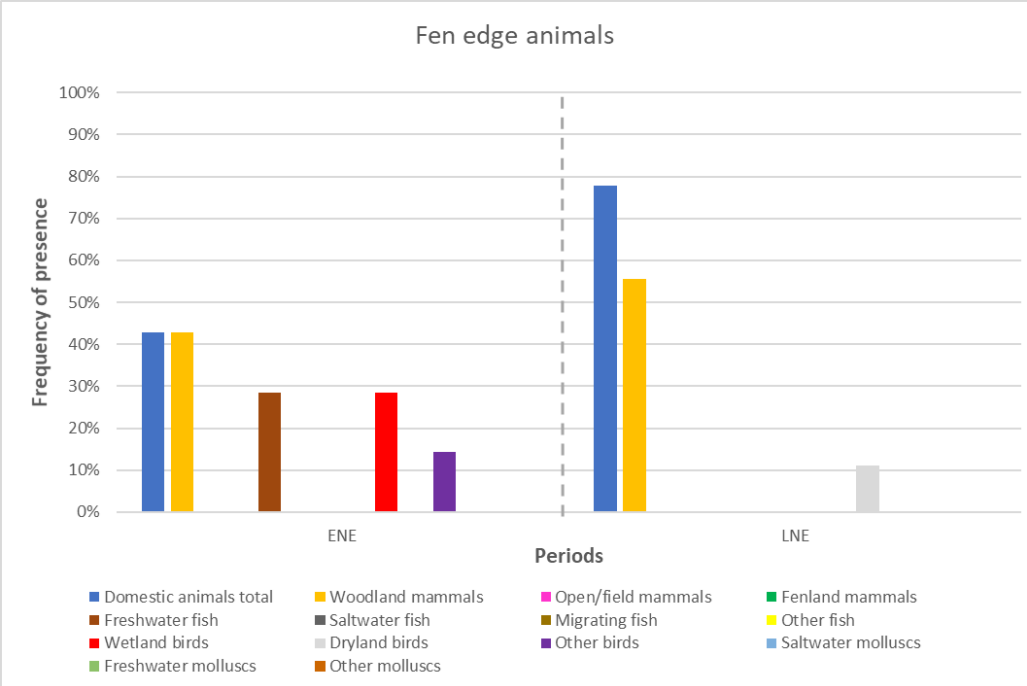


Figure xliii: The frequency of presence of the main animal groups on the Earlier and Later Neolithic fen edge.

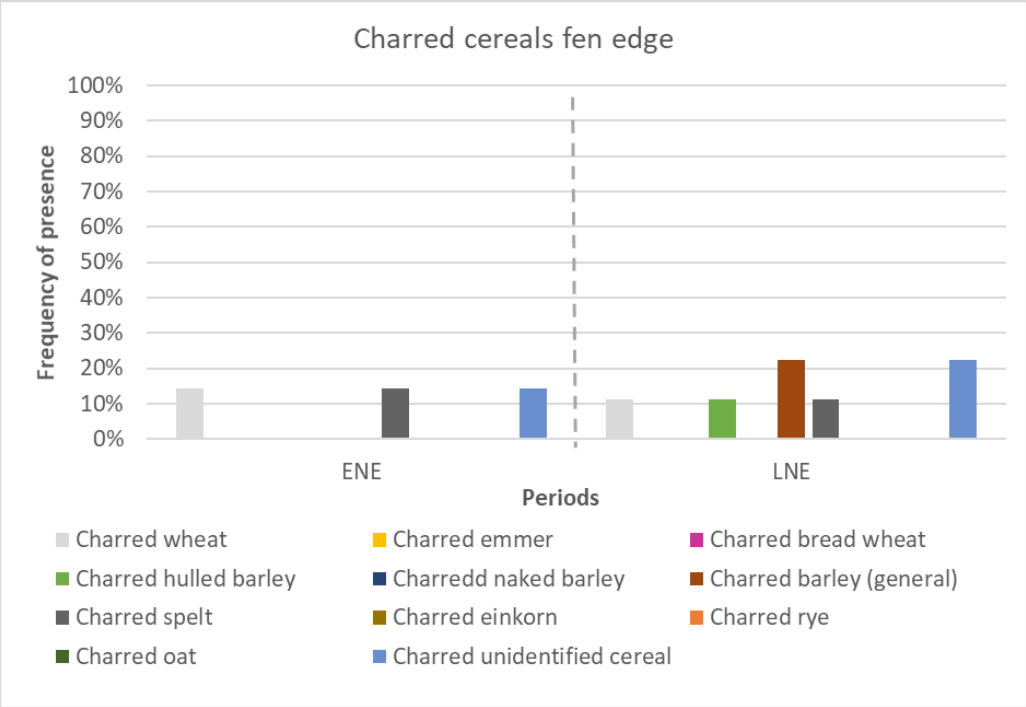


Figure xliv: The frequency of presence of charred cereals on the Earlier and Later Neolithic fen edge. Only unidentified cereal was found in waterlogged state.

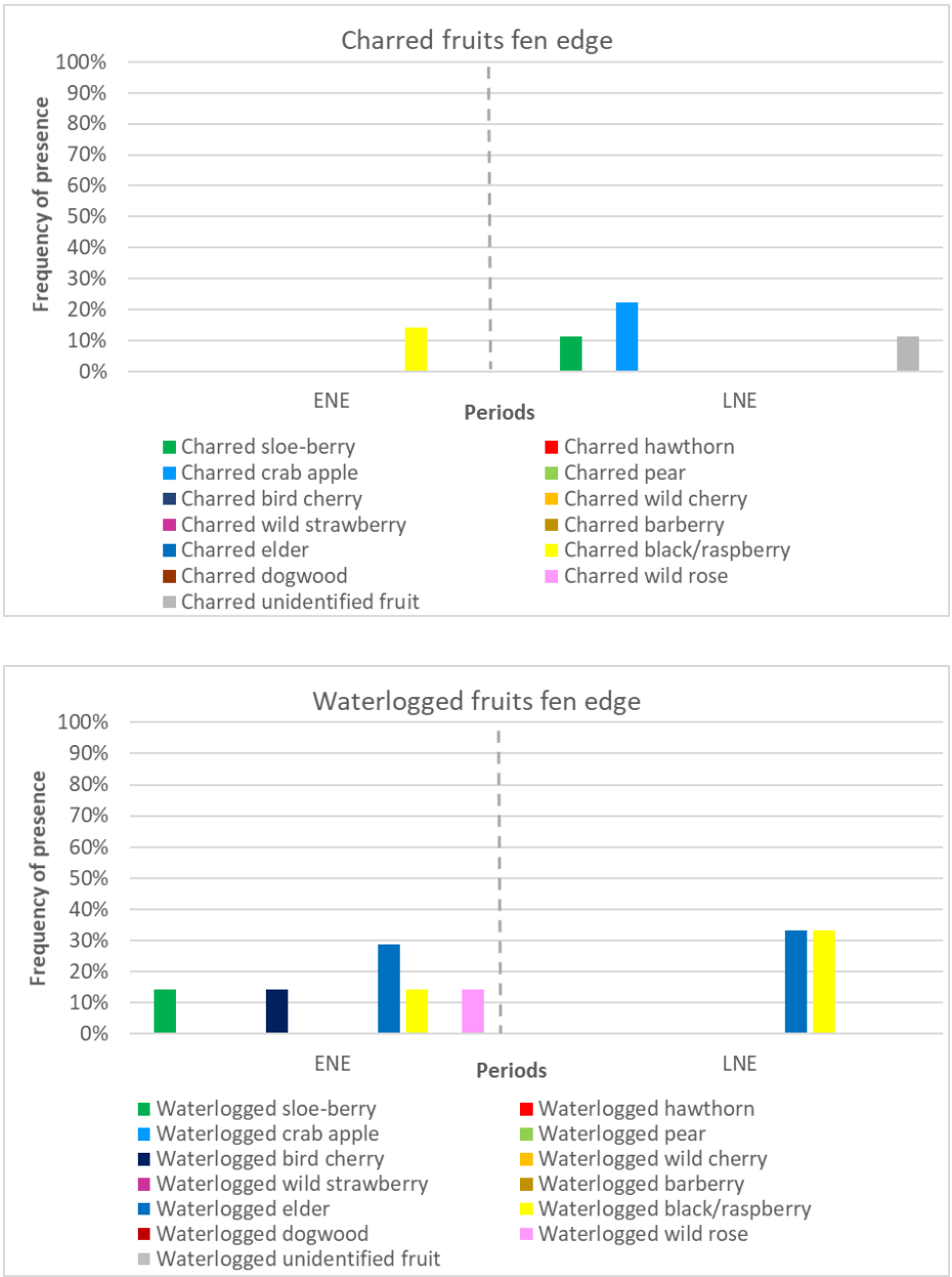
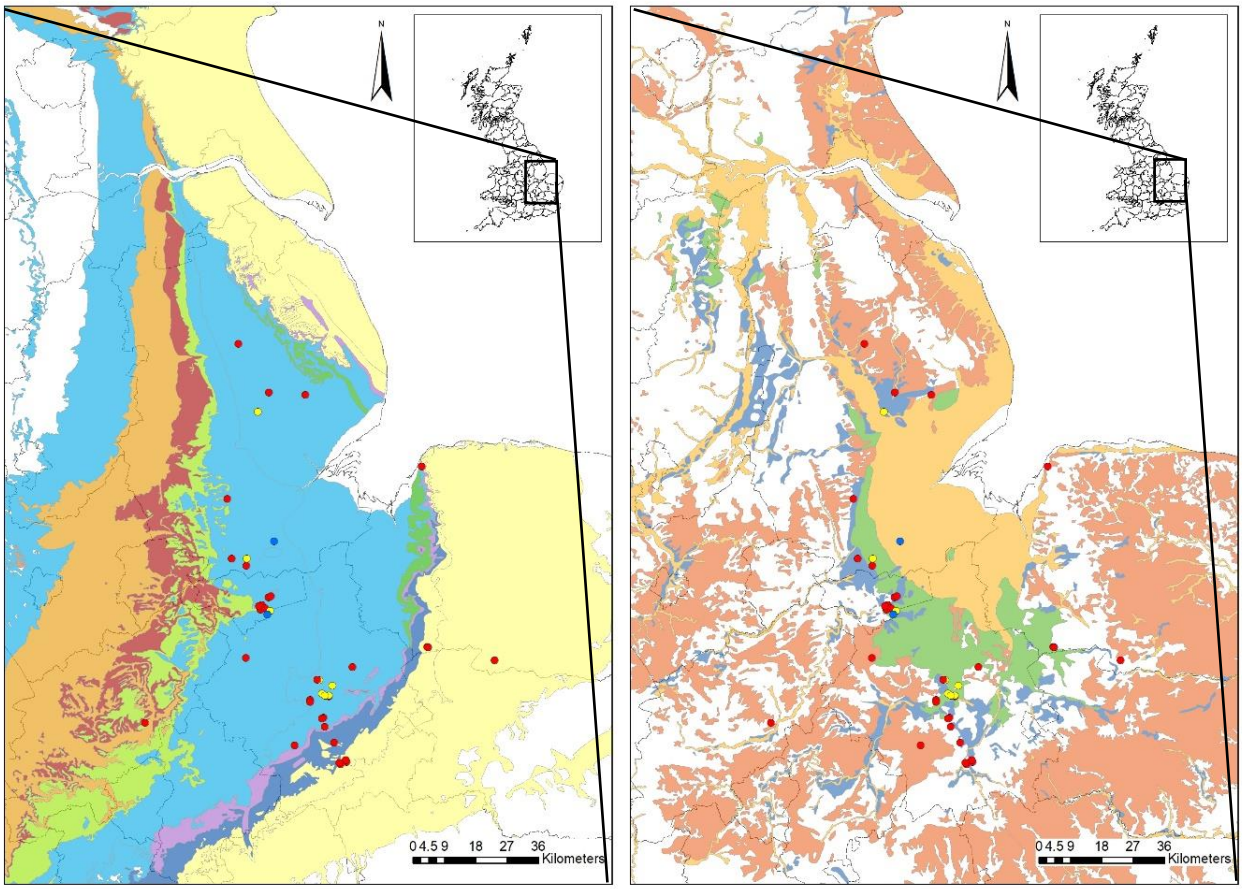


Figure xlv: The frequency of presence of charred and waterlogged fruits on the Earlier and Later Neolithic fen edge.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c. 2600-1600 BC)



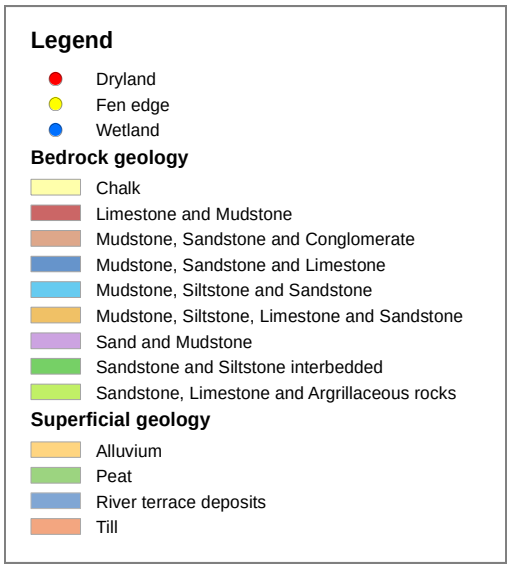


Figure xlvi: The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

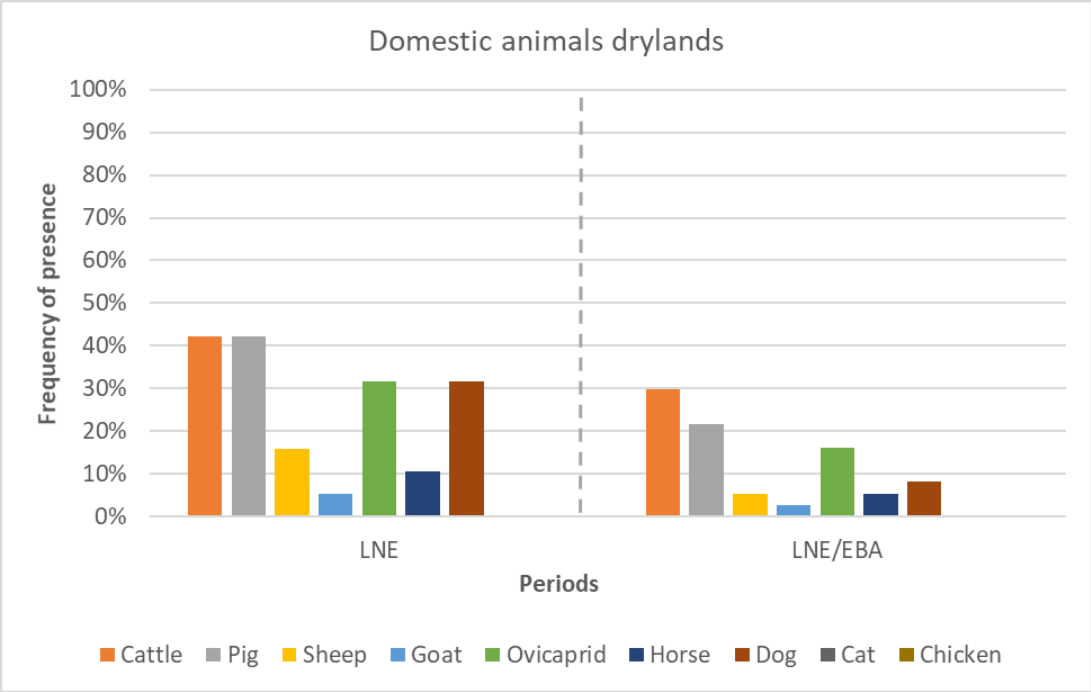


Figure xlvii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in Later Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

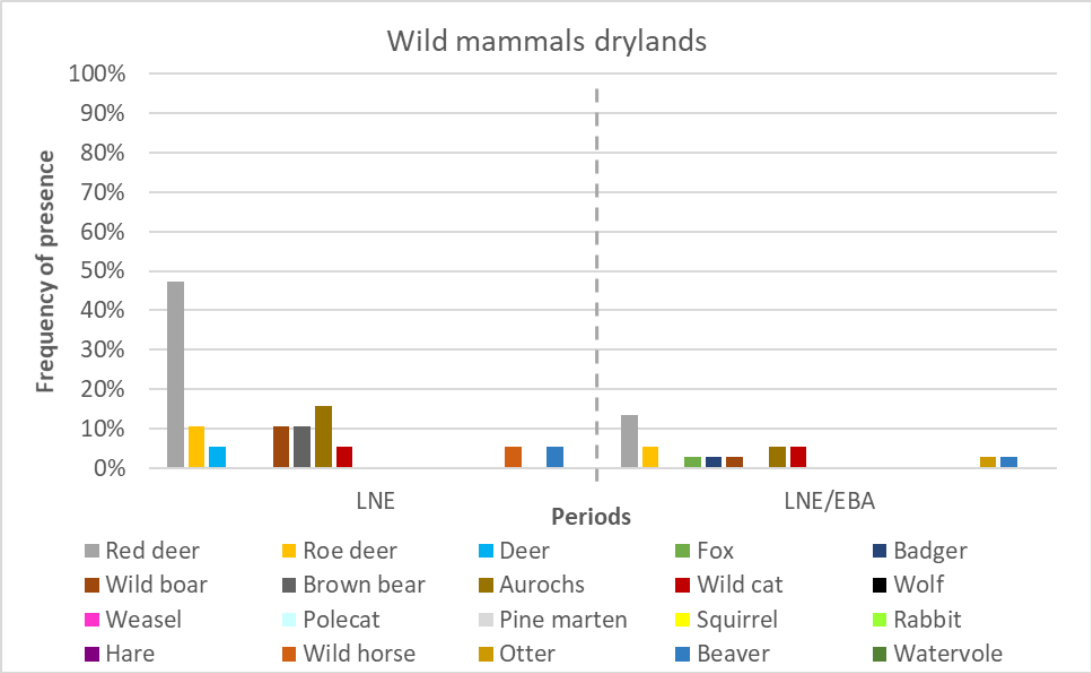


Figure xlviii: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in Late Neolithic and Later Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

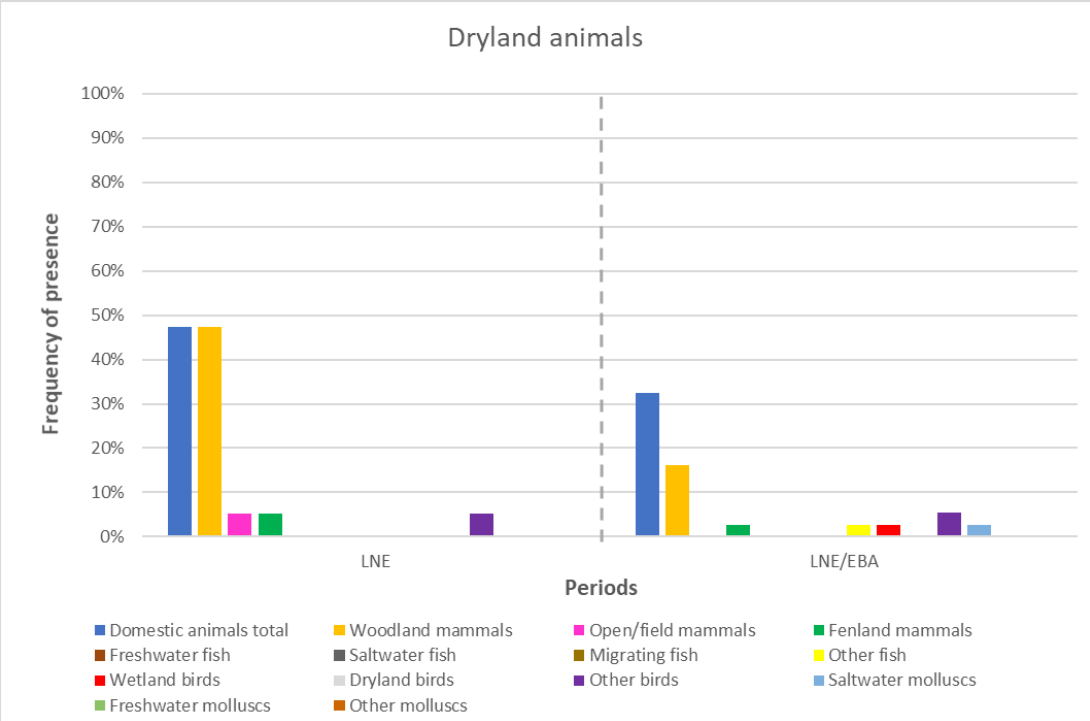


Figure xlix: The frequency of presence of the animal sub-groups in Later Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

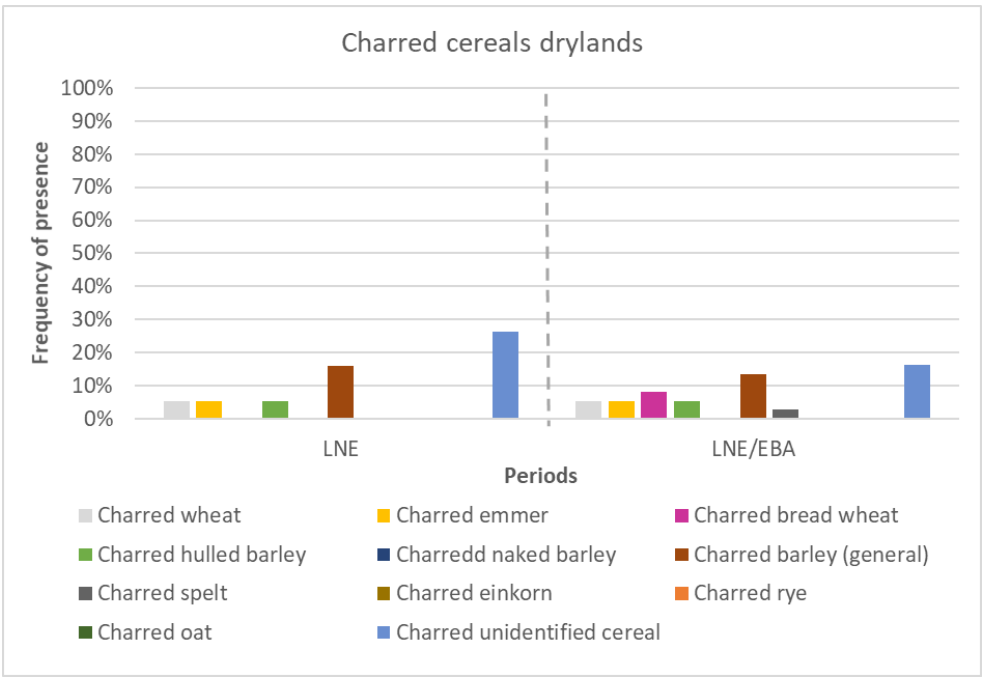


Figure l: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in Late Neolithic and Later Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

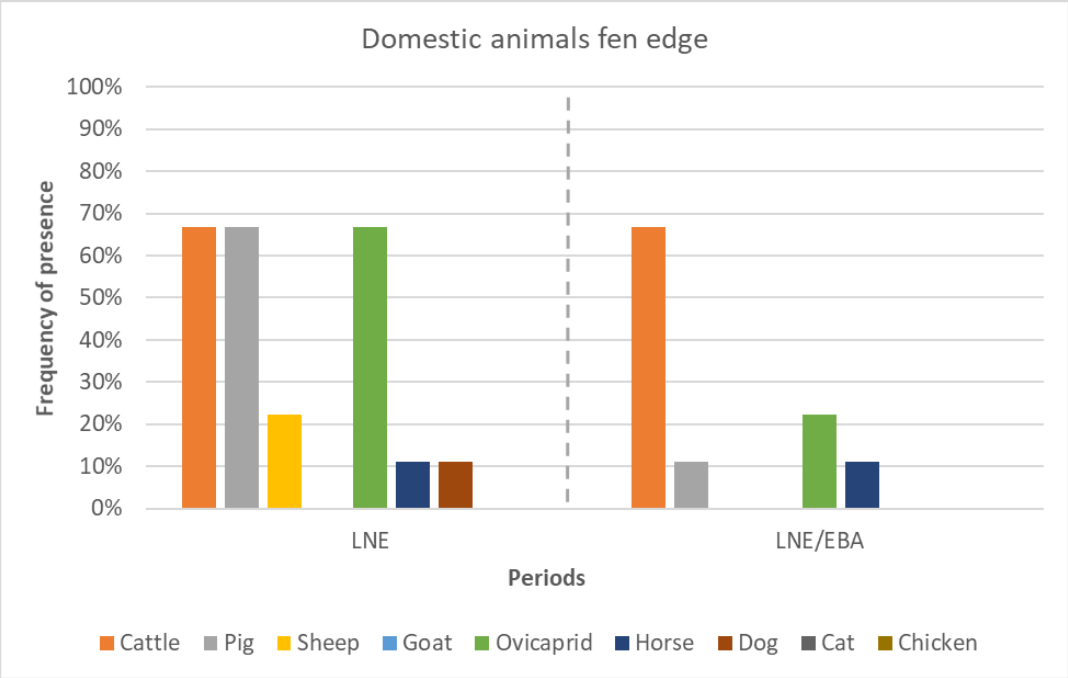


Figure li: The frequency of presence of domestic animals on the Later Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age fen edge.

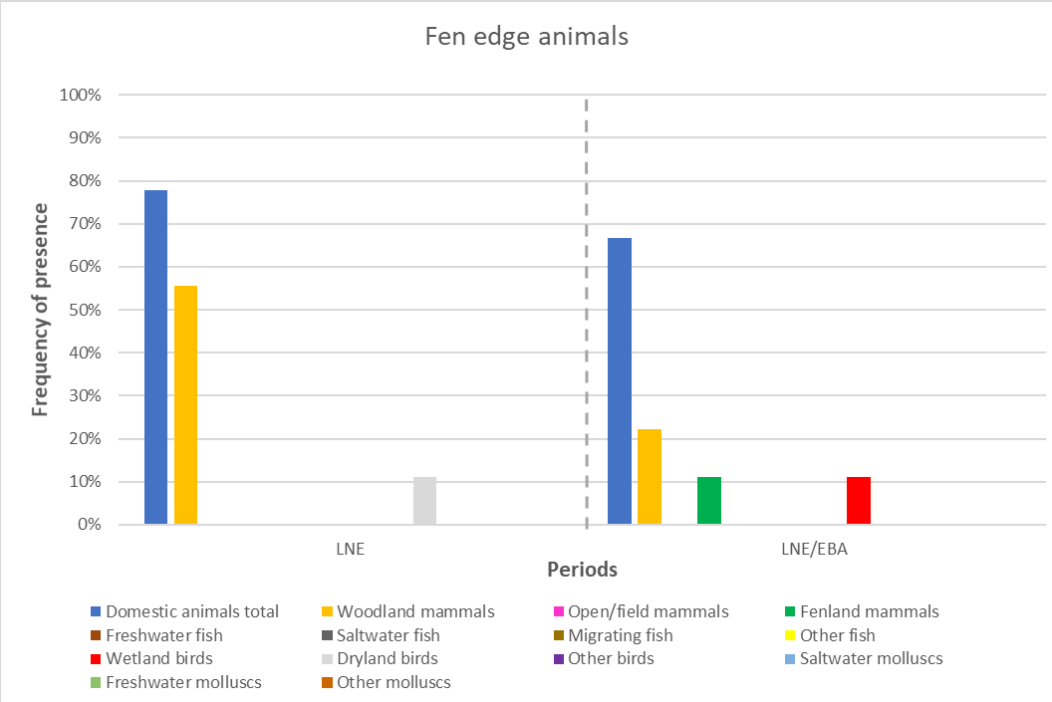


Figure lii: The frequency of presence of the animal sub-groups on the Later Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age fen edge.

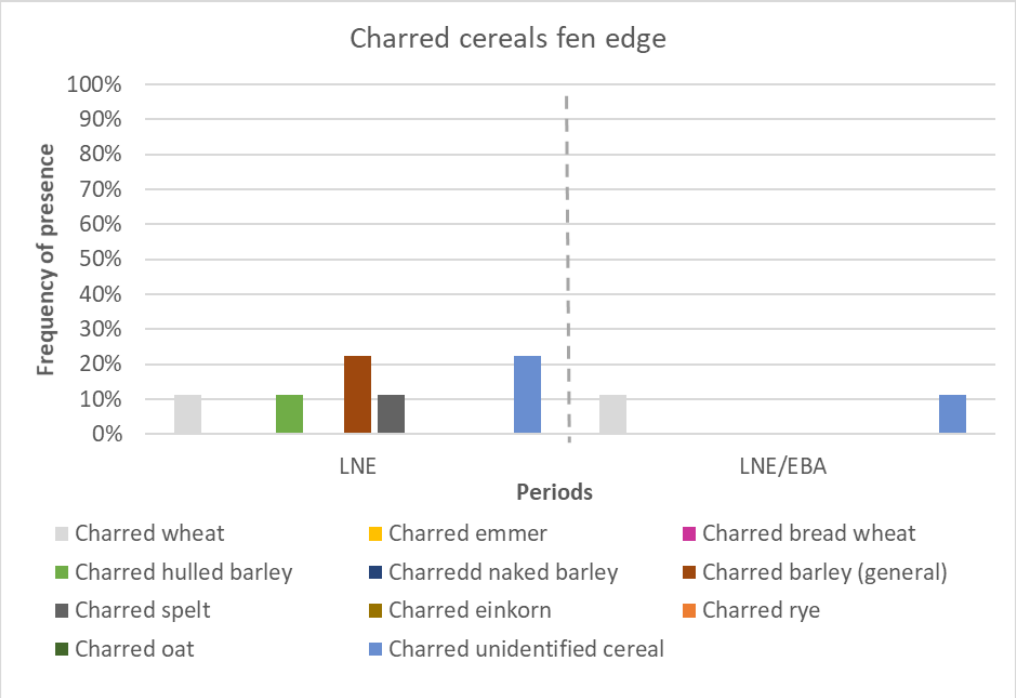


Figure liii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals on the Later Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age fen edge. Wheat was also found in waterlogged state.

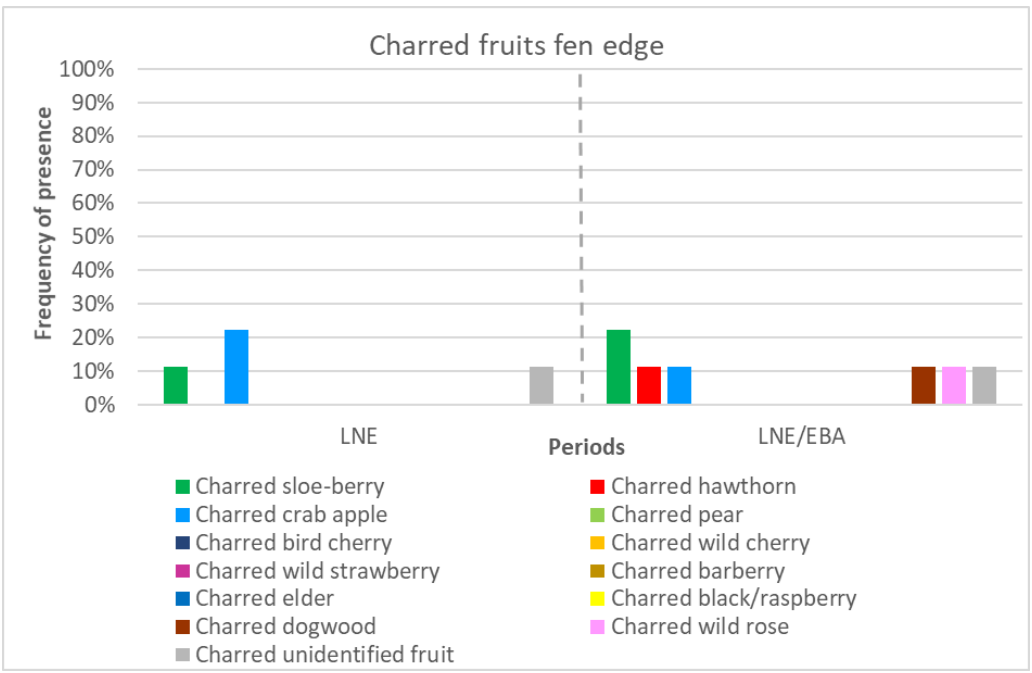
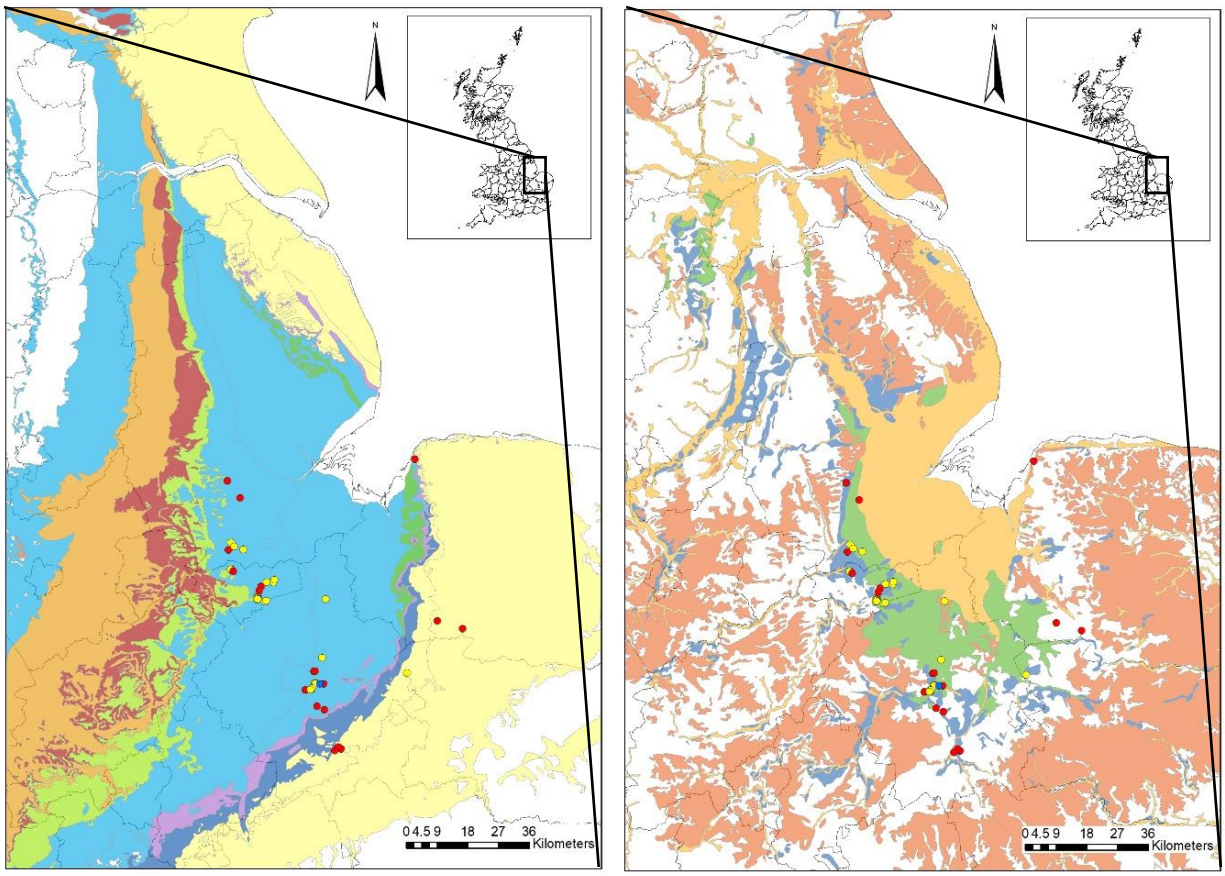


Figure liv: The frequency of presence of charred fruits on the on the Later Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Earlier Bronze fen edge. Elder also occurs in waterlogged state.

Bronze Age

Earlier Bronze Age (c. 2200-1300 BC)



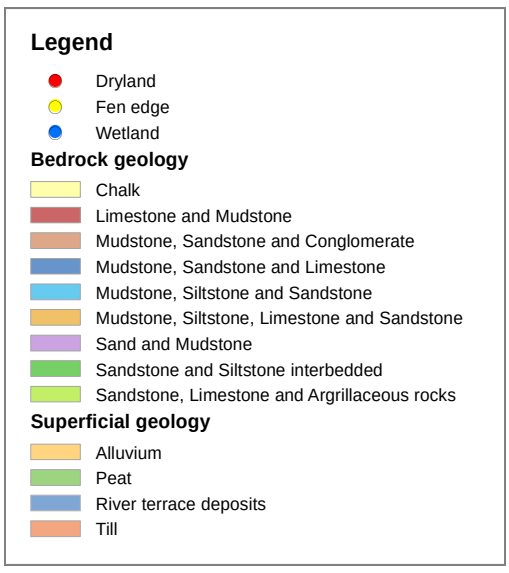


Figure lv: The Earlier Bronze Age site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

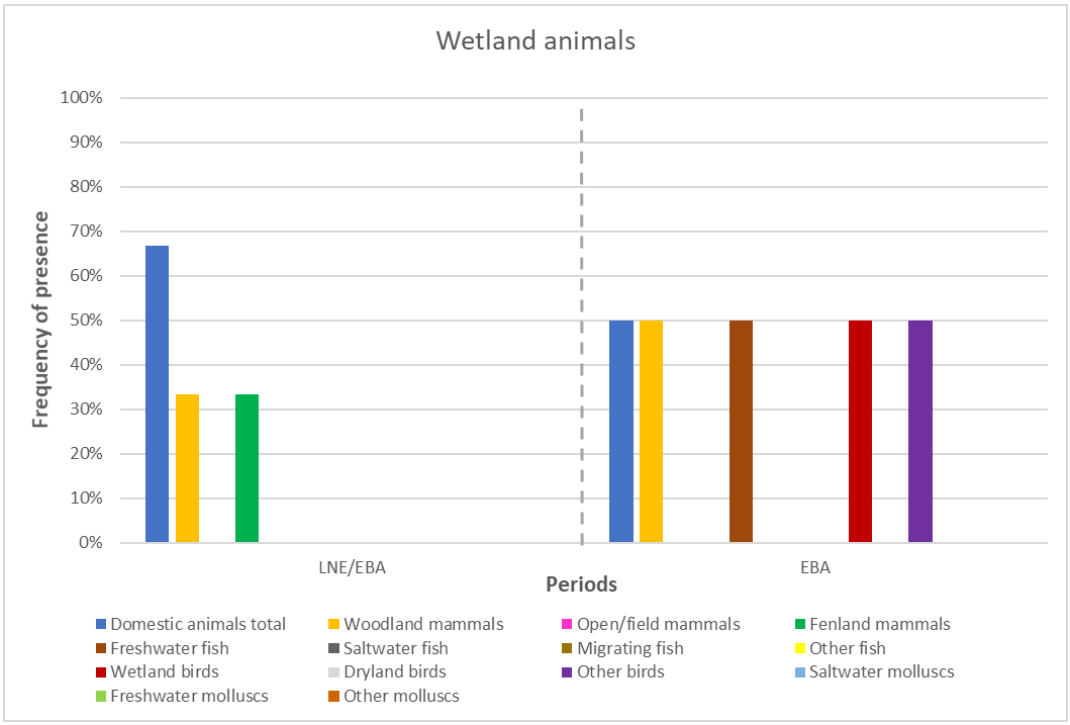


Figure lvi: The frequency of presence of the animal sub-groups in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age wetlands.

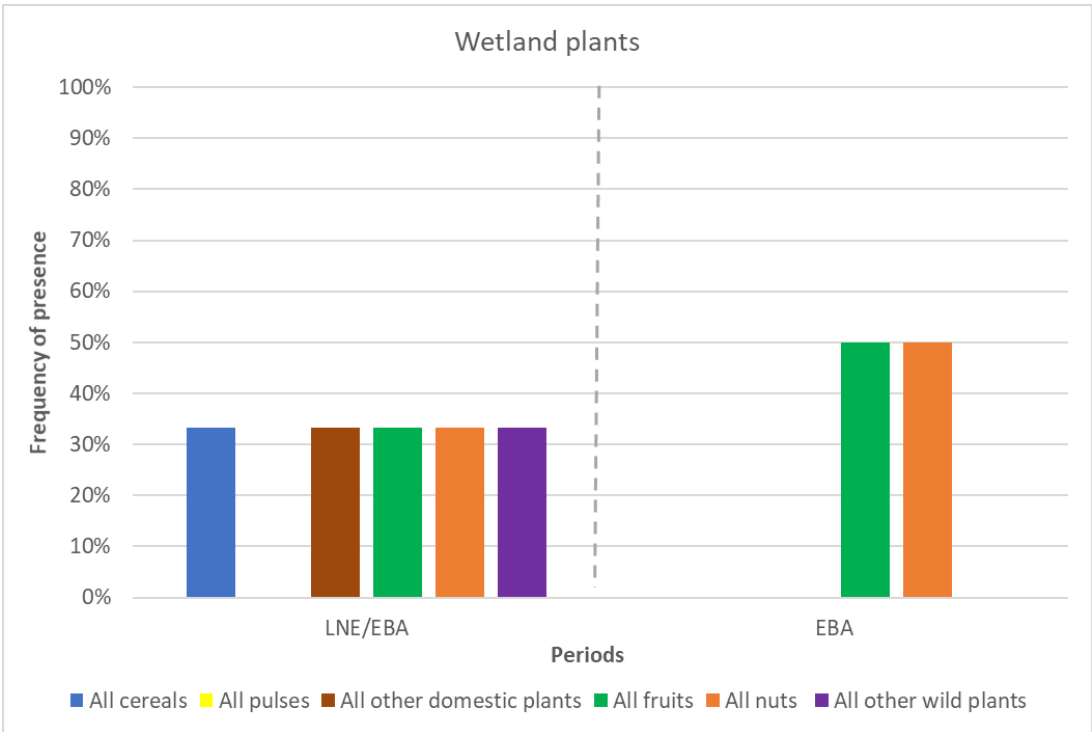


Figure lvii: The frequency of presence of the plant sub-groups in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age wetlands

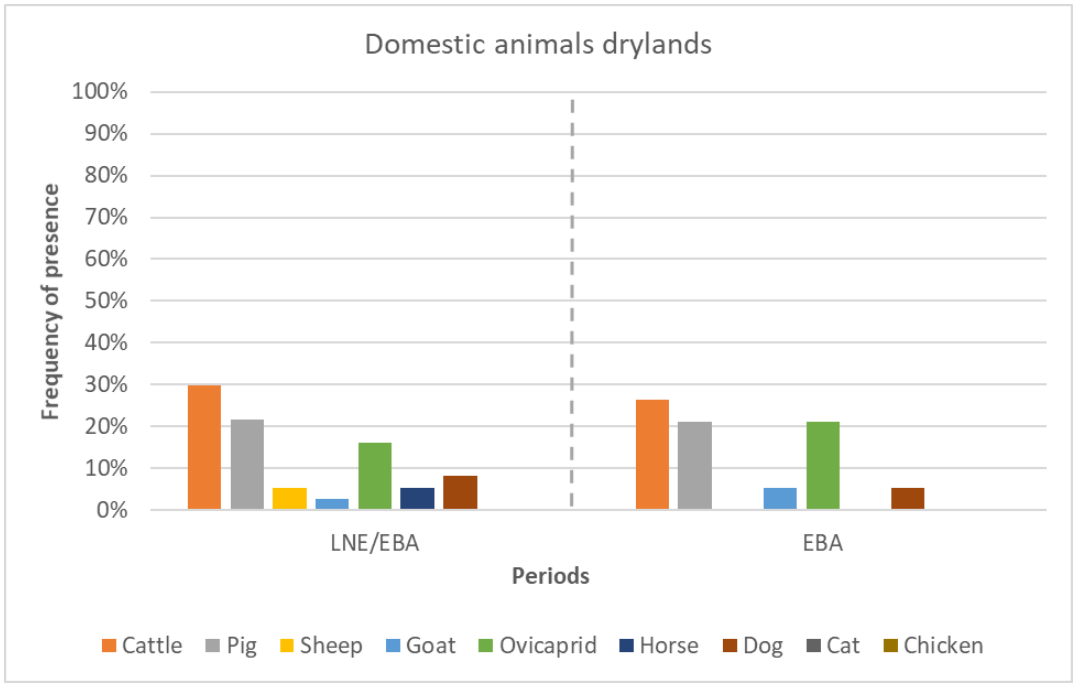


Figure lviii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

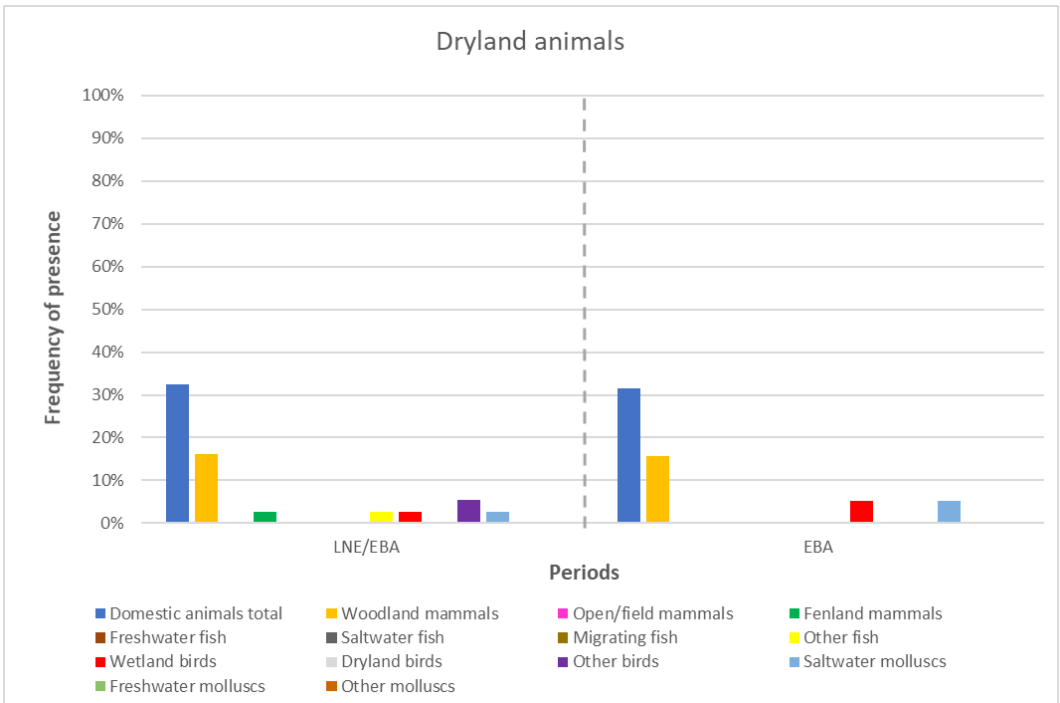


Figure lix: The frequency of presence of the main animal groups the in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

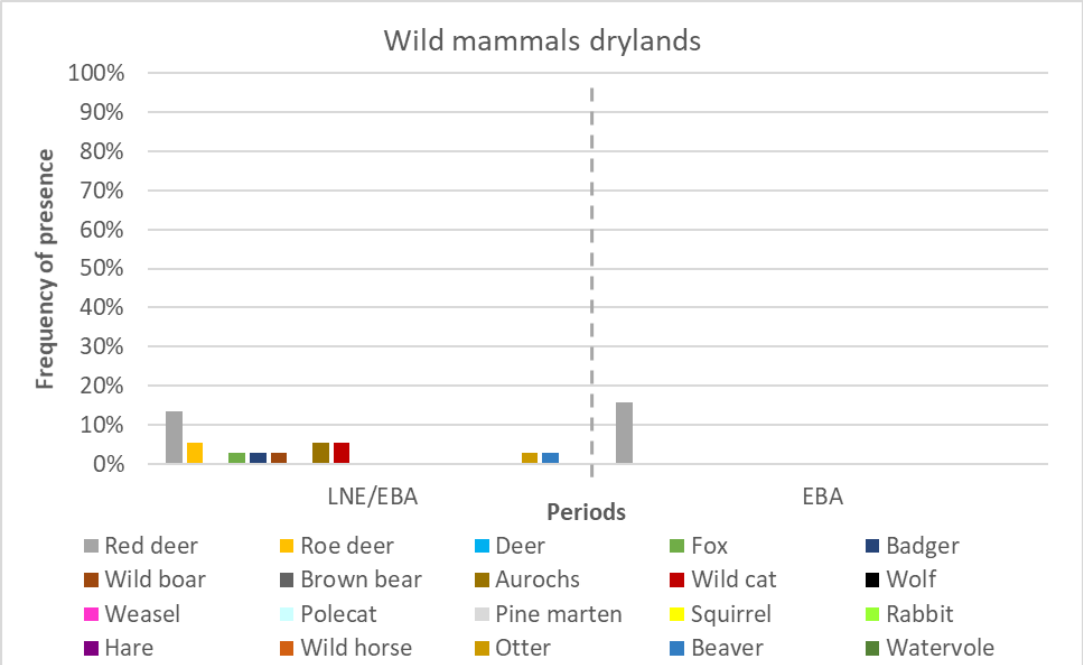


Figure lx: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

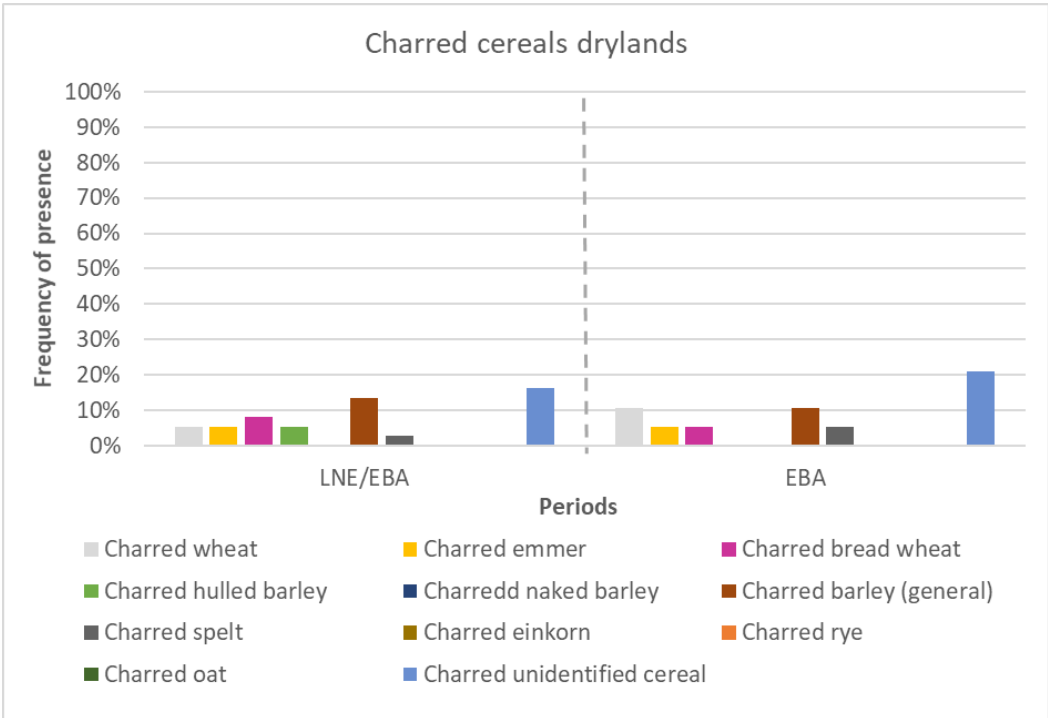


Figure lxi: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

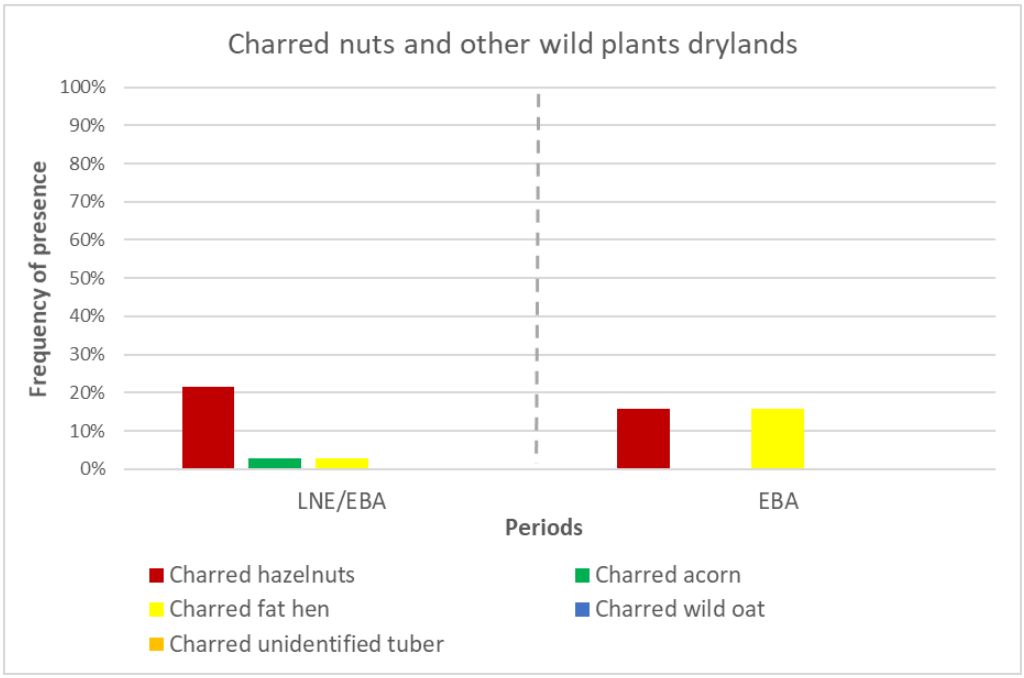


Figure lxii: The frequency of presence of charred nuts and other wild plants in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age drylands.

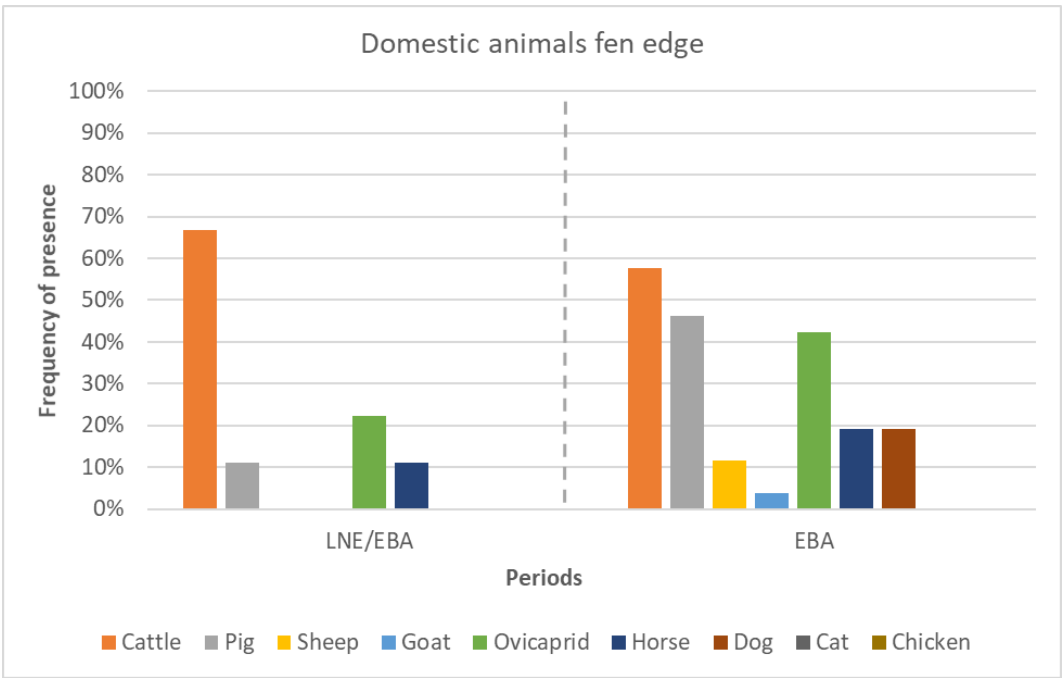


Figure lxiii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals on the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age fen edge.

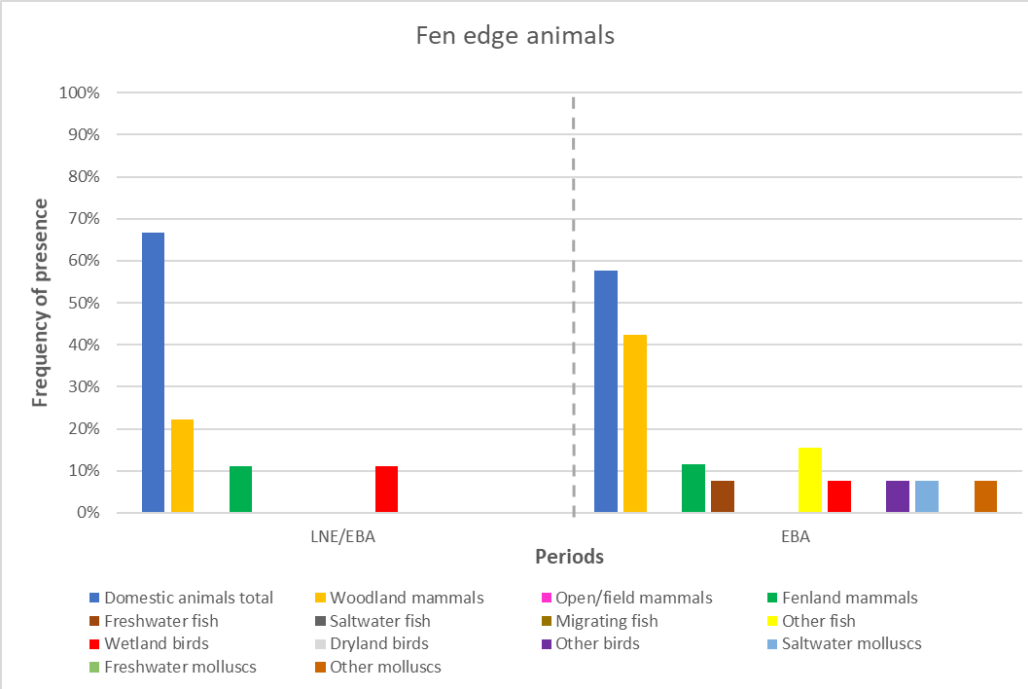


Figure lxiv: The frequency of presence of the animal sub-groups on the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age fen edge.

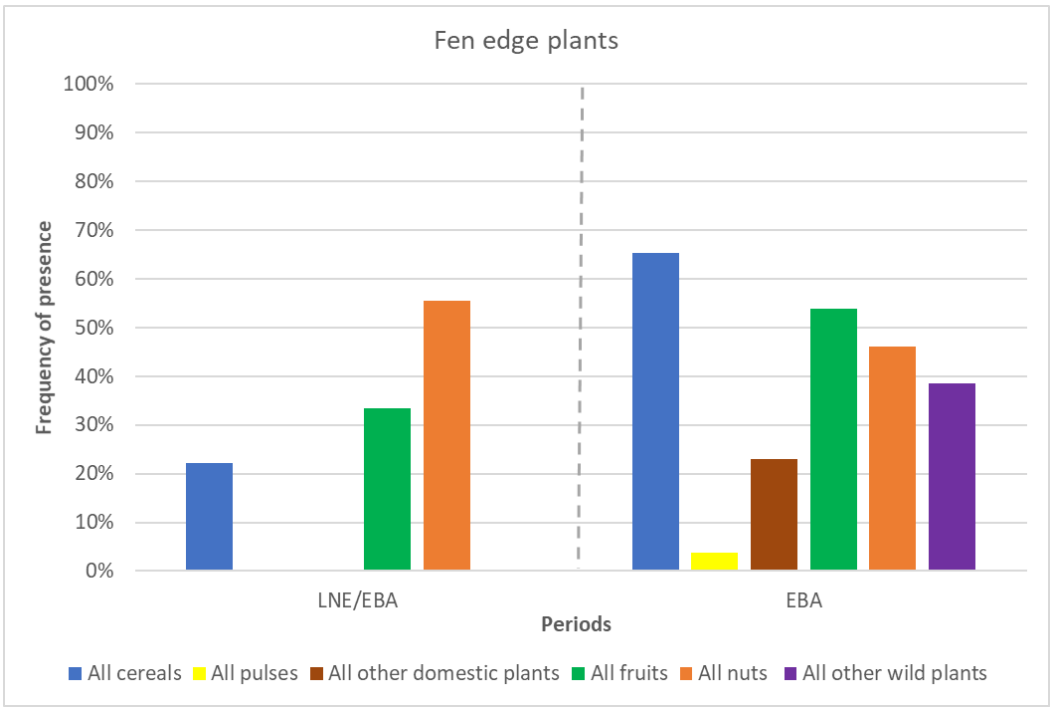


Figure lxv: The frequency of presence of the plant sub-groups on the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age fen edge.

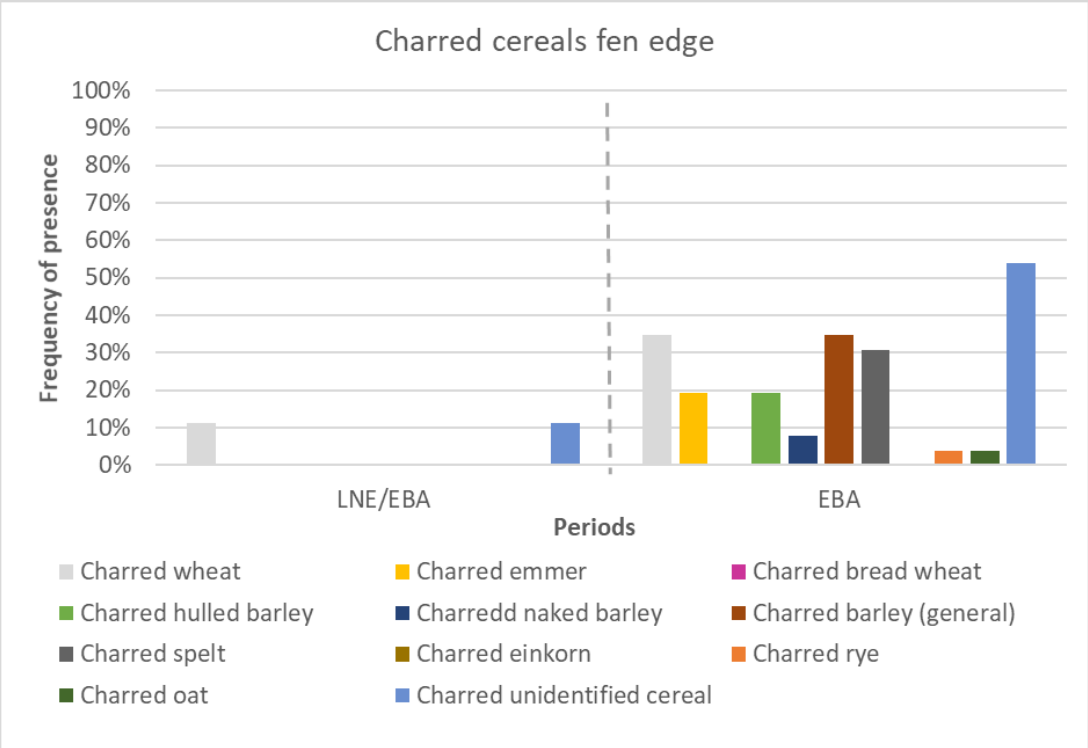
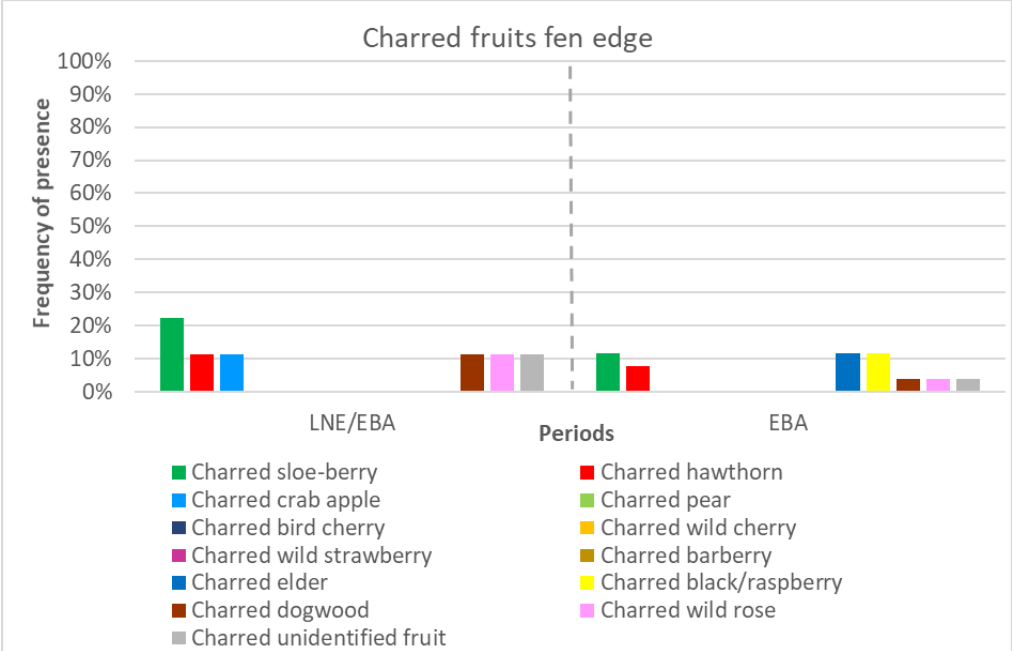


Figure lxvi: The frequency of presence of charred cereals on the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age fen edge. A few of these also occur in waterlogged state



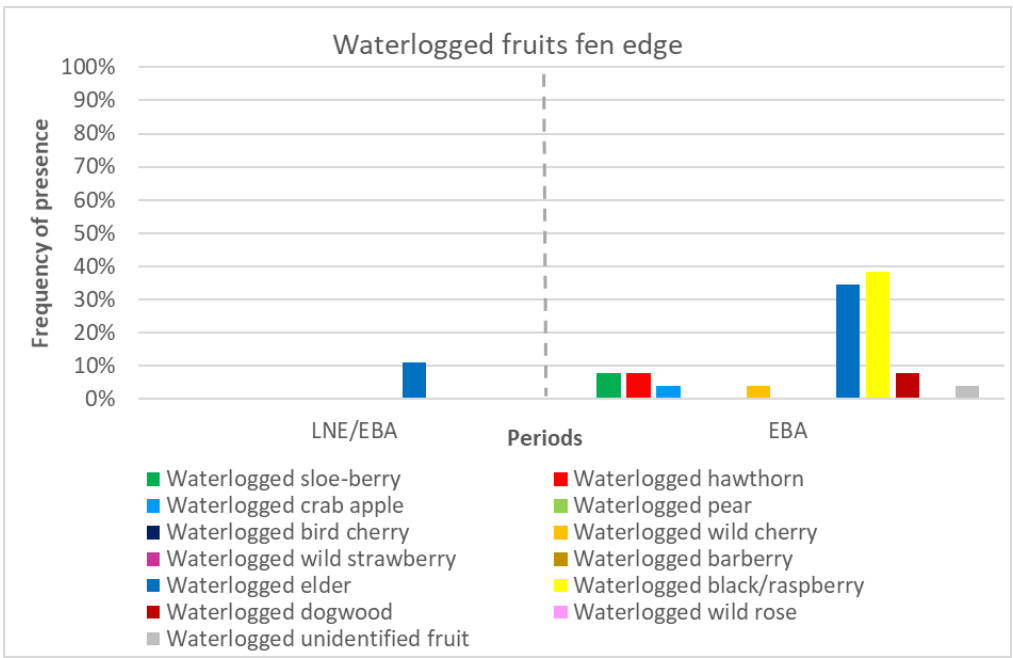
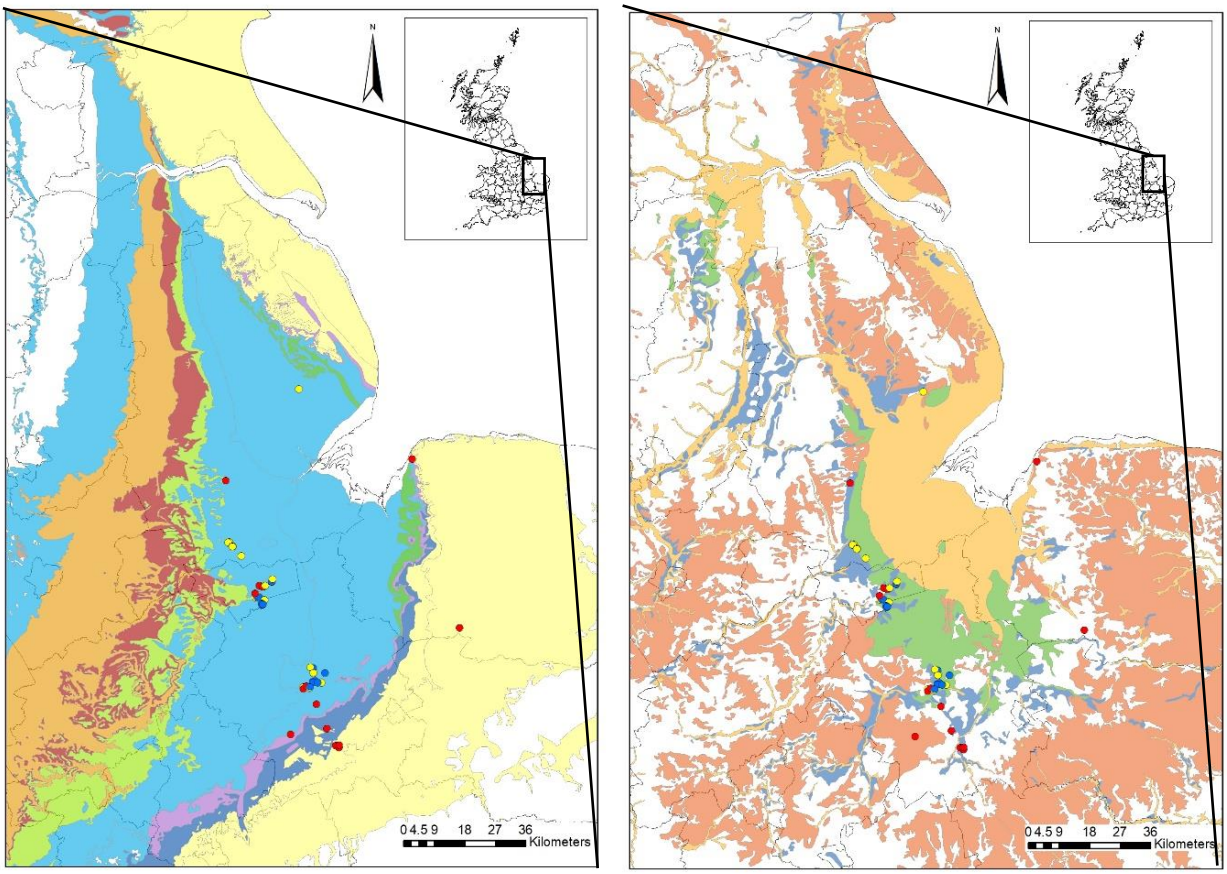


Figure lxvii: The frequency of presence of charred and waterlogged fruits on the Late the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Earlier Bronze Age fen edge.

Middle/Late Bronze Age (c. 1600-800 BC)



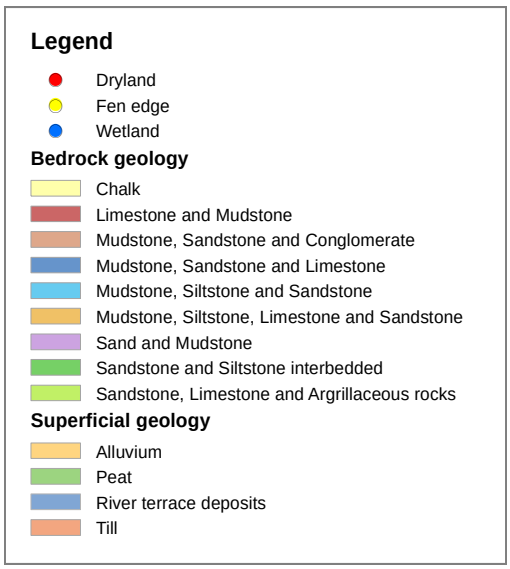


Figure lxviii: The Middle/Late Bronze Age site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

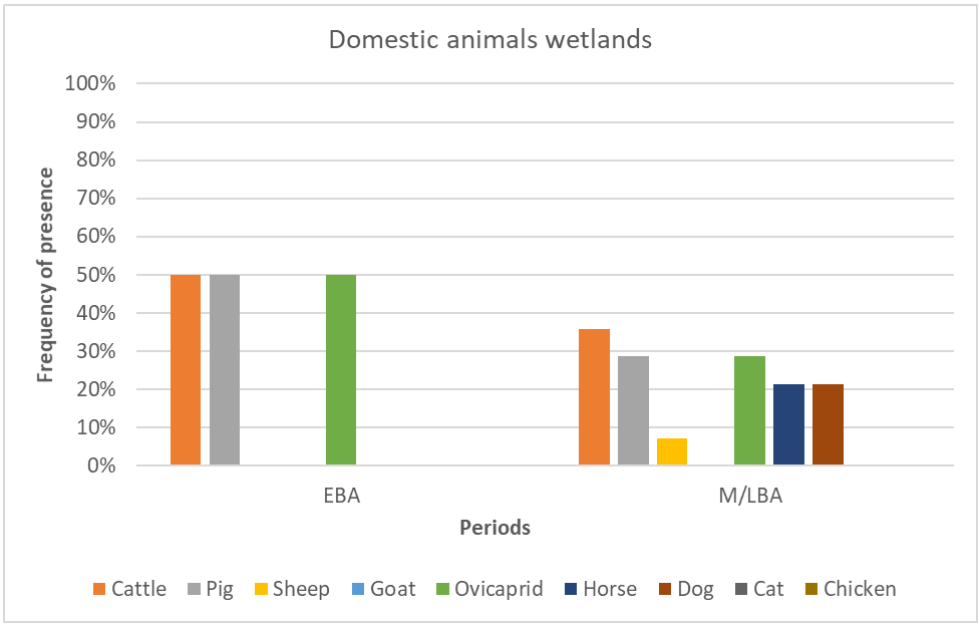


Figure lxix: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age wetlands.

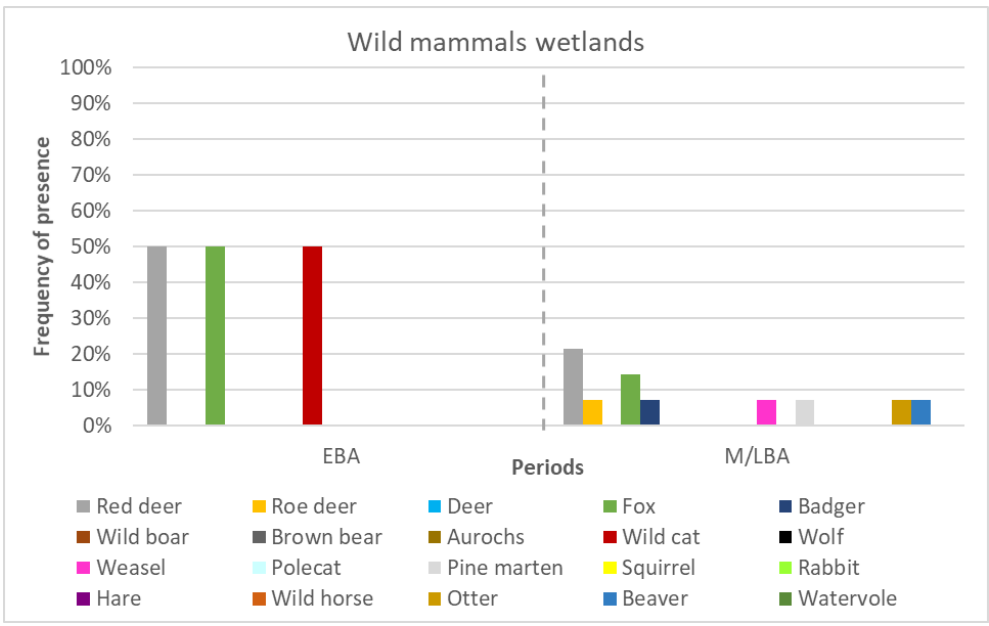


Figure lxx: The frequency of presence of wild animals in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age wetlands.

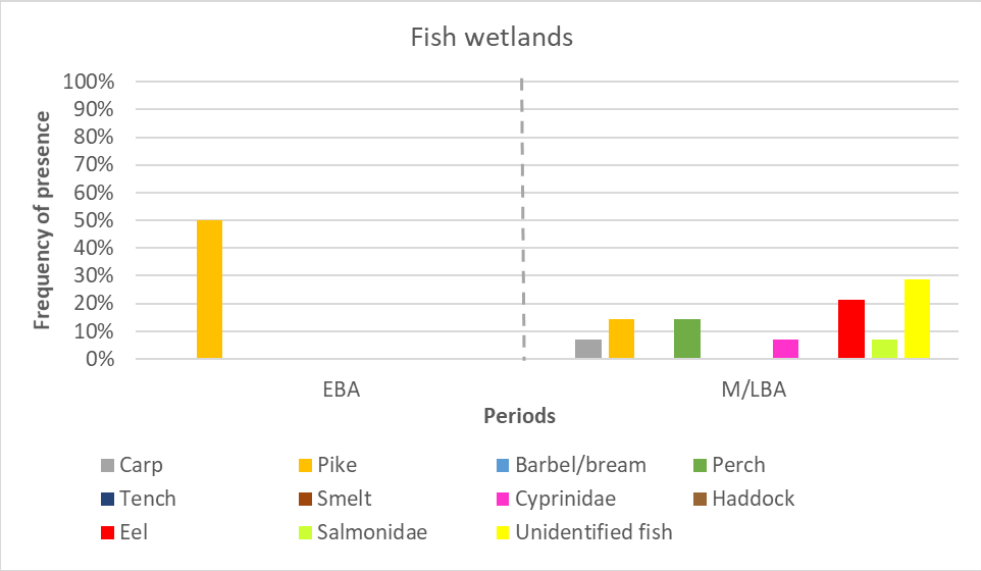


Figure lxxi: The frequency of presence of fish in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age wetlands.

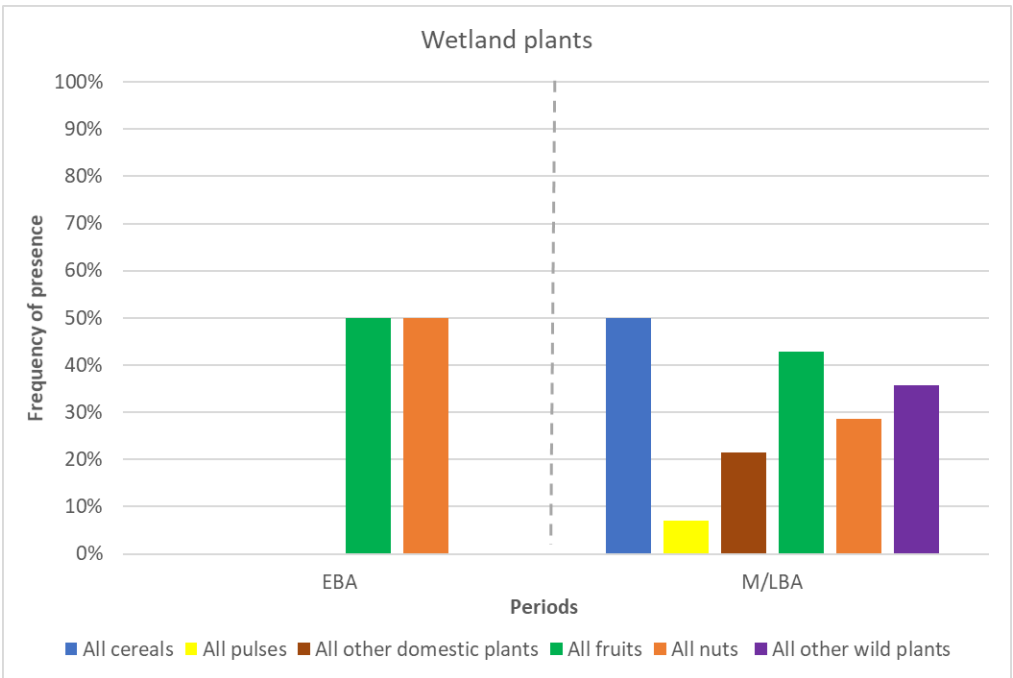
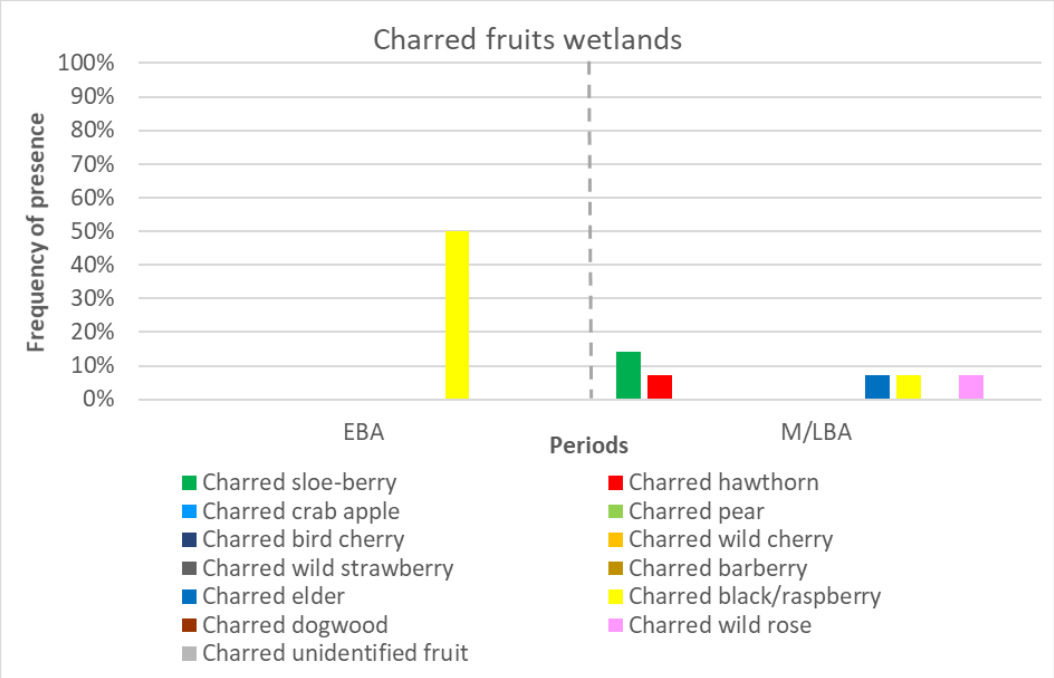


Figure lxxii: The frequency of presence of the plant sub-groups in wetlands in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age wetlands.



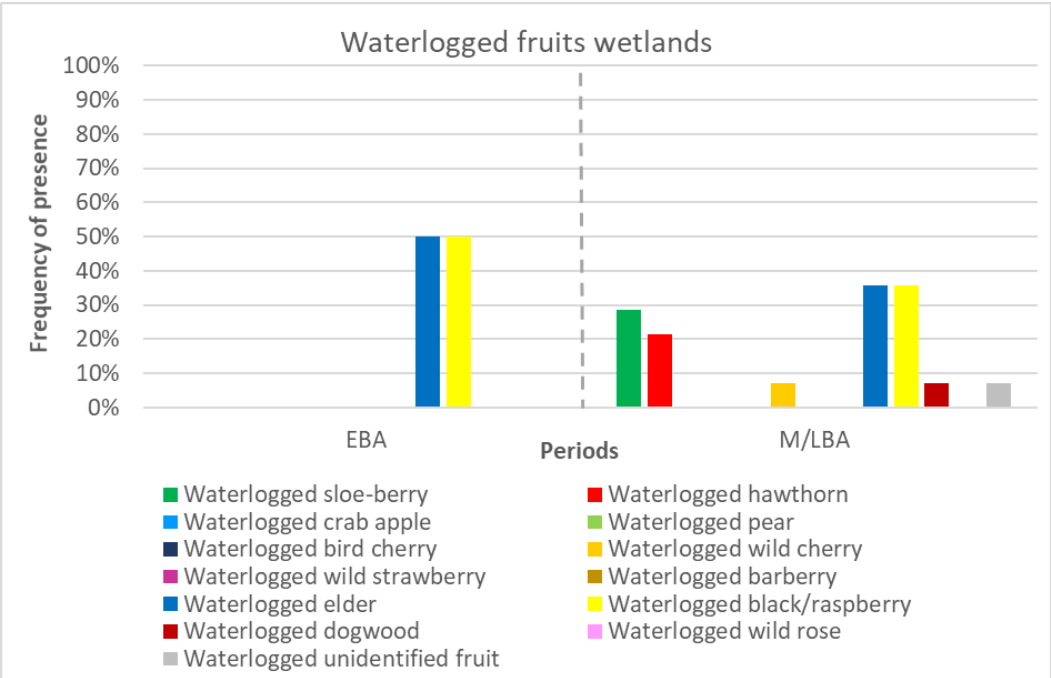
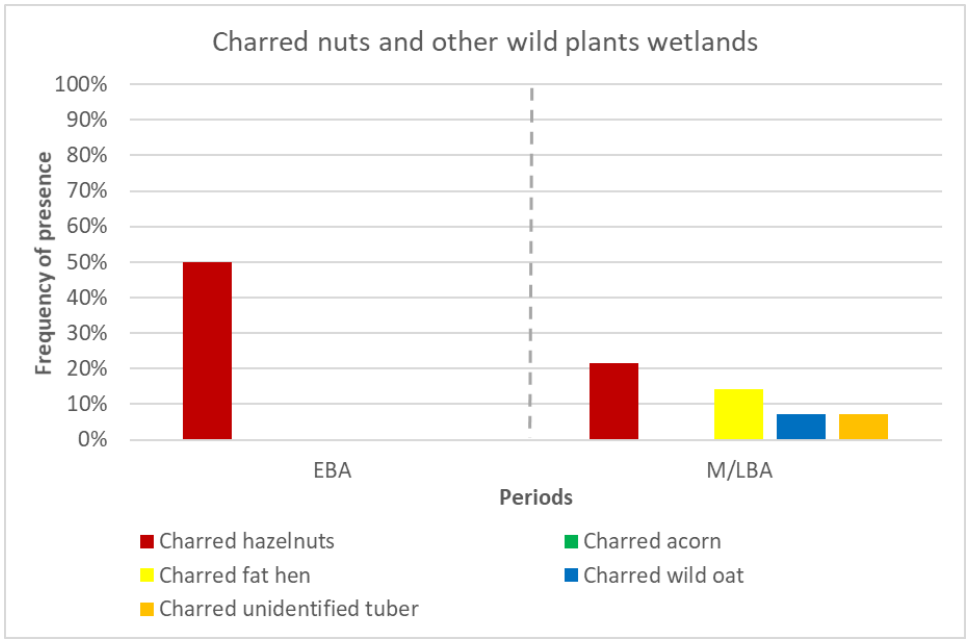


Figure lxxiii: The frequency of presence of the charred and waterlogged fruits in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age wetlands.



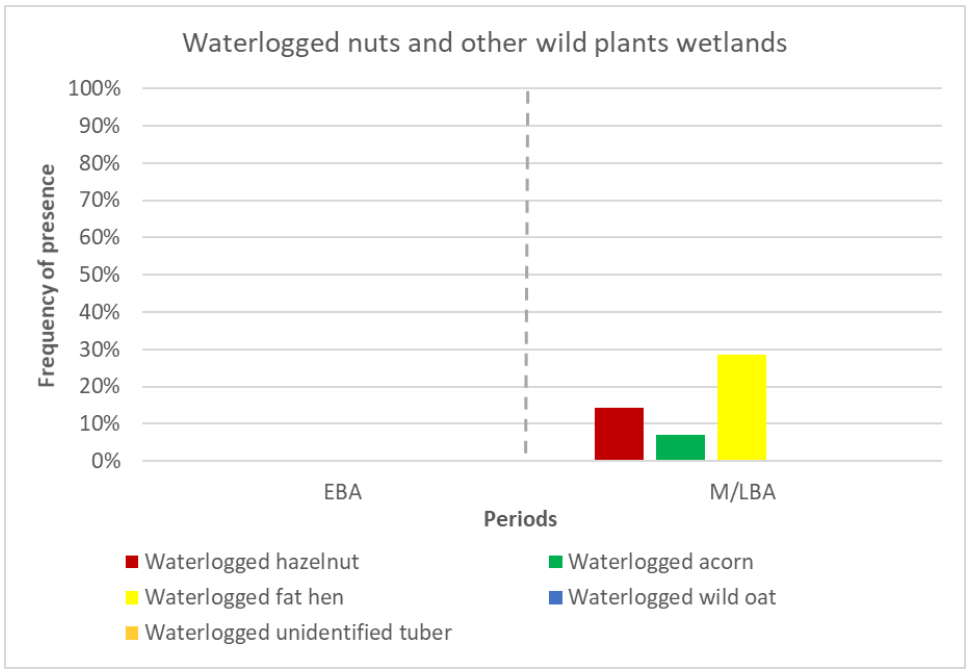


Figure lxxiv: The frequency of presence of charred and waterlogged nuts and other wild plants in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age wetlands.

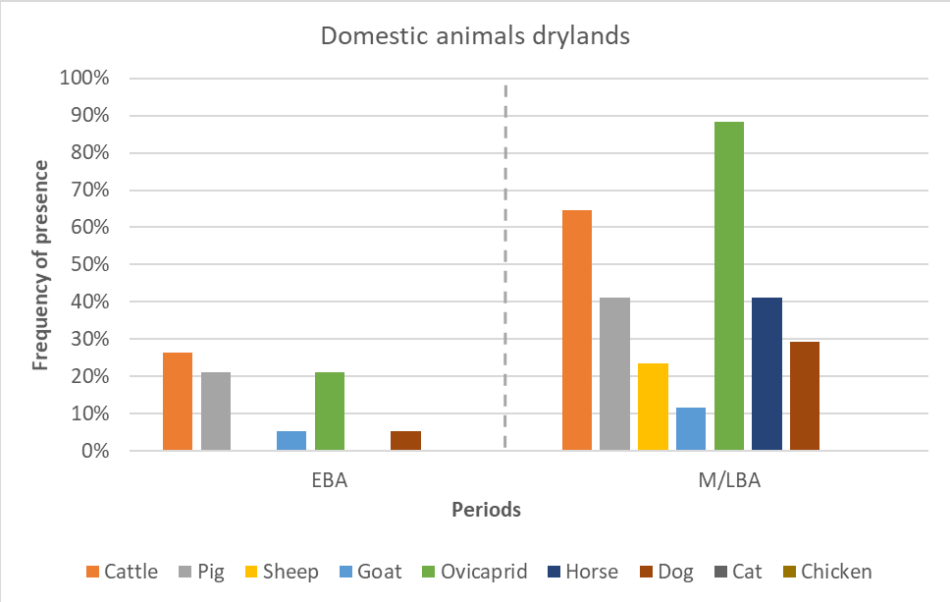


Figure lxxv: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age drylands.

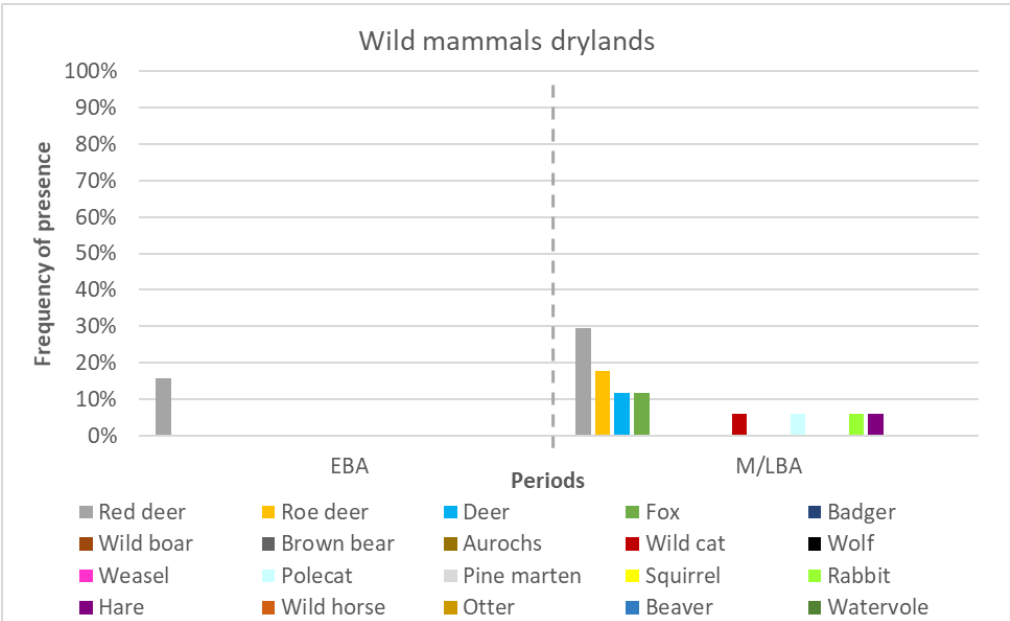


Figure lxxvi: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age drylands.

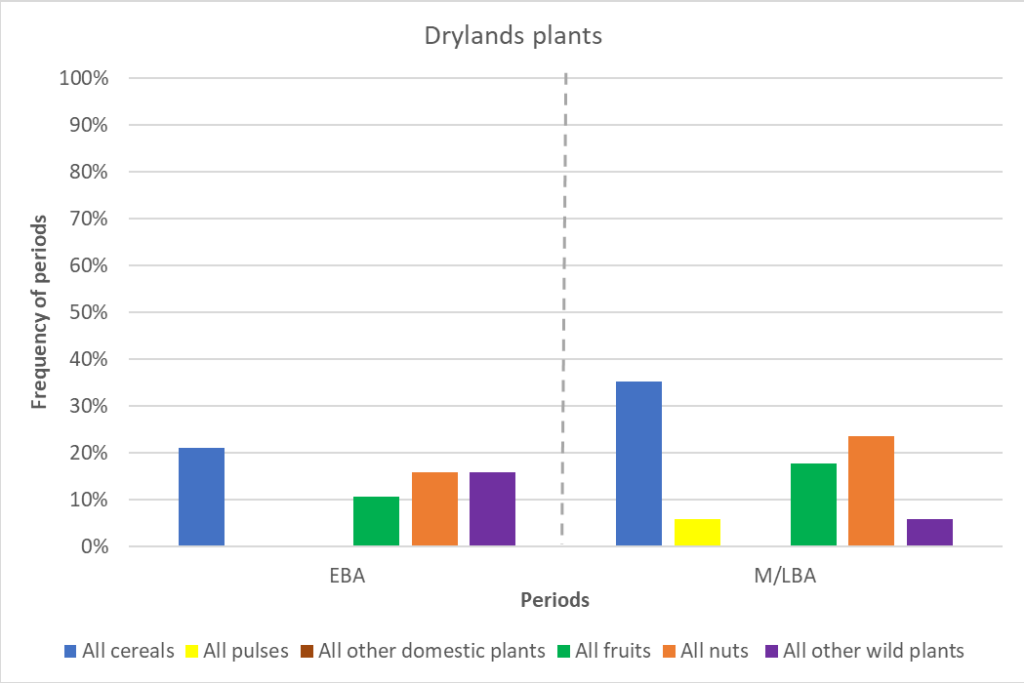


Figure lxxvii: The frequency of presence of the plant sub-groups in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age drylands.

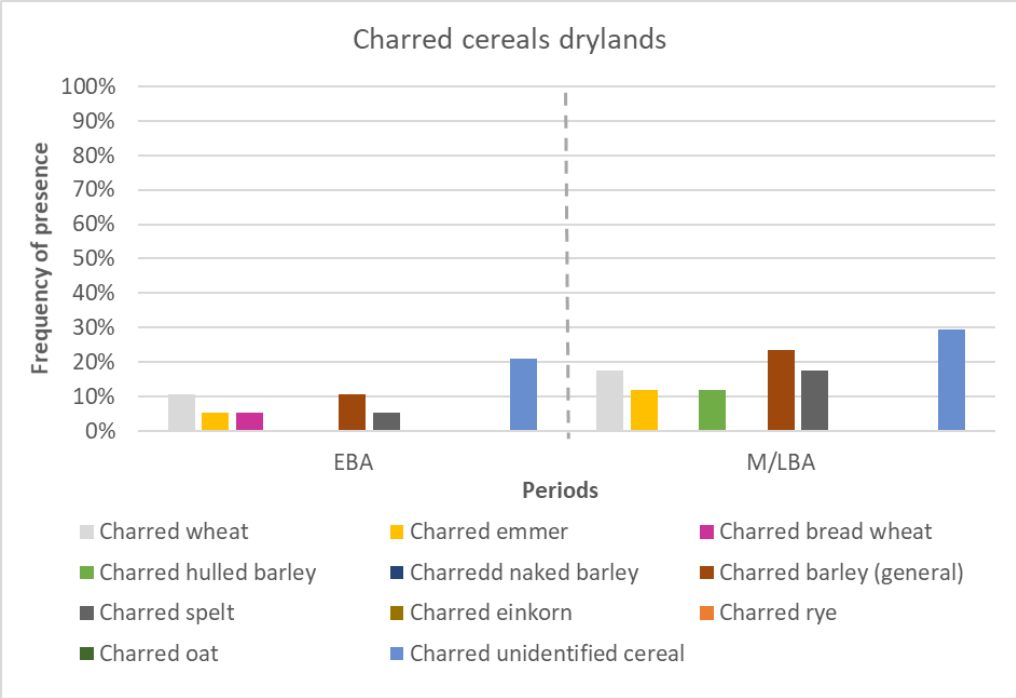


Figure lxxviii: The frequency of presence of cereals in the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age drylands.

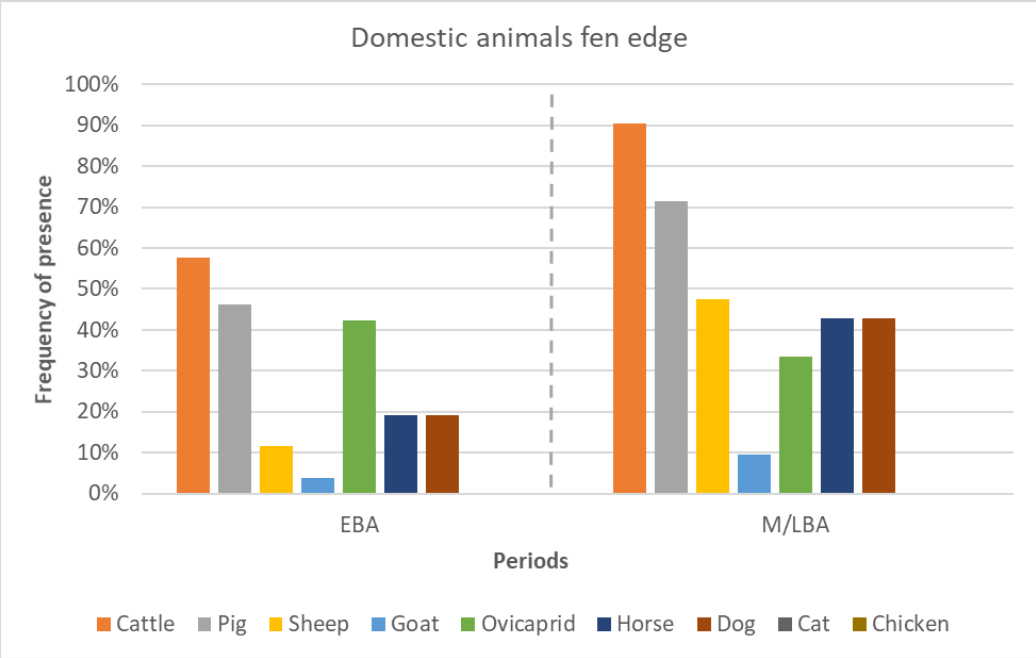


Figure lxxix: The frequency of presence of domestic animals on the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age fen edge.

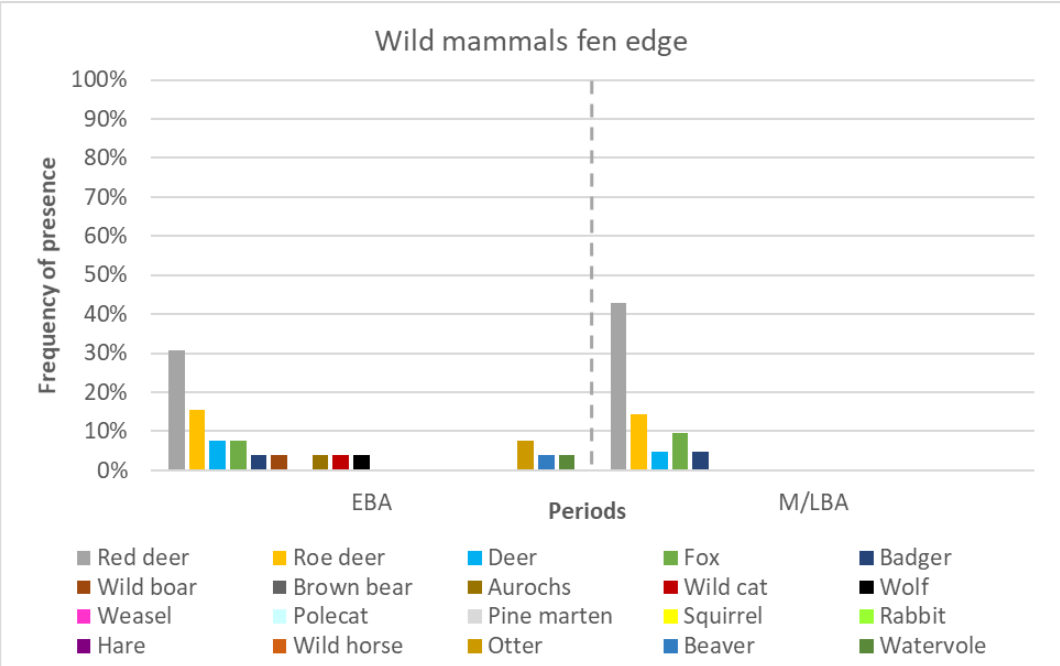


Figure lxxx: The frequency of presence of wild mammals on the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age fen edge.

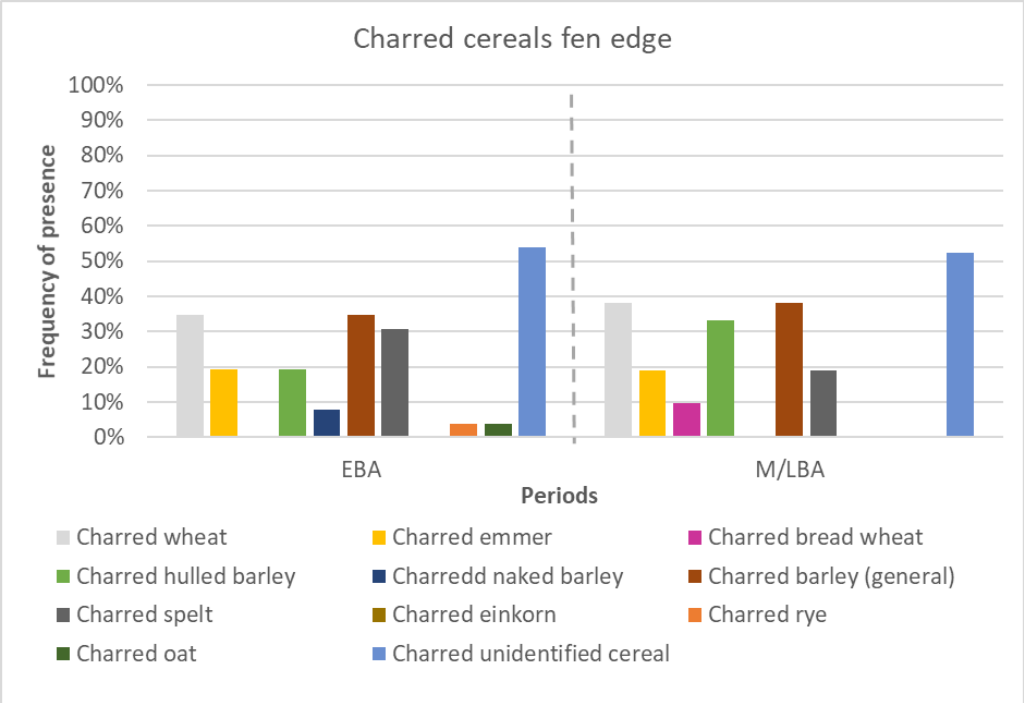


Figure lxxxi: The frequency of presence of the charred cereals on the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age fen edge. Several of these also occur in waterlogged state, but at much lower frequencies.

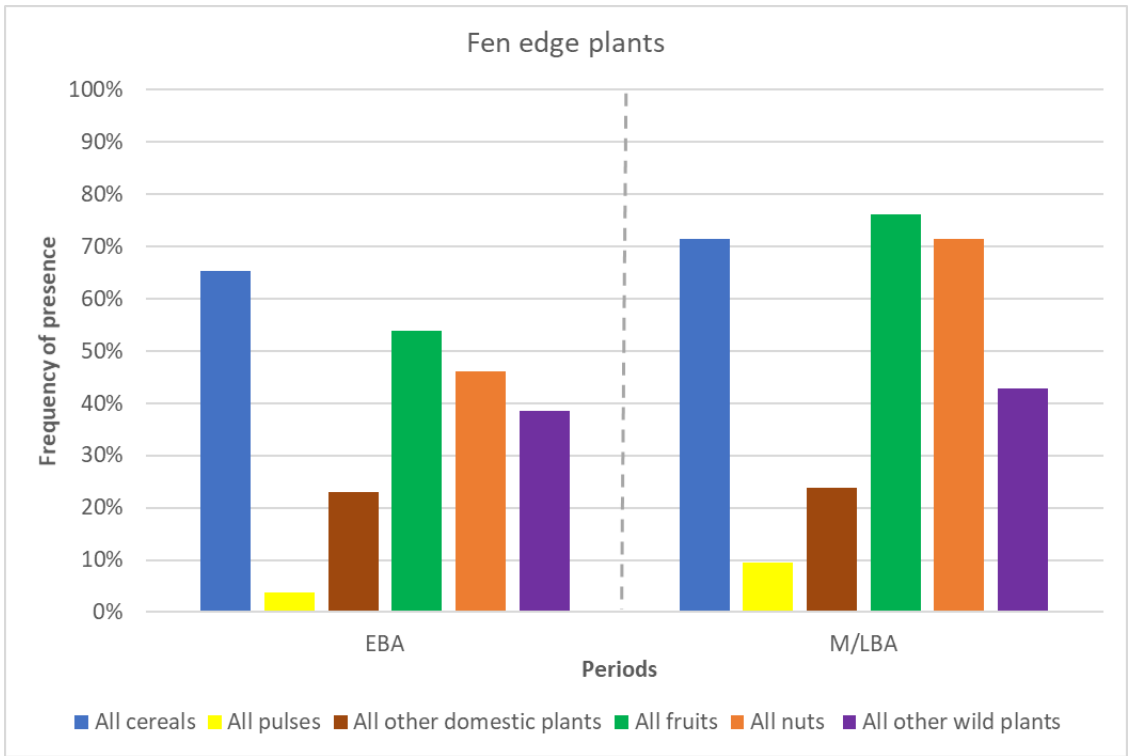


Figure lxxxii: The frequency of presence of the plant sub-groups on the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age fen edge.

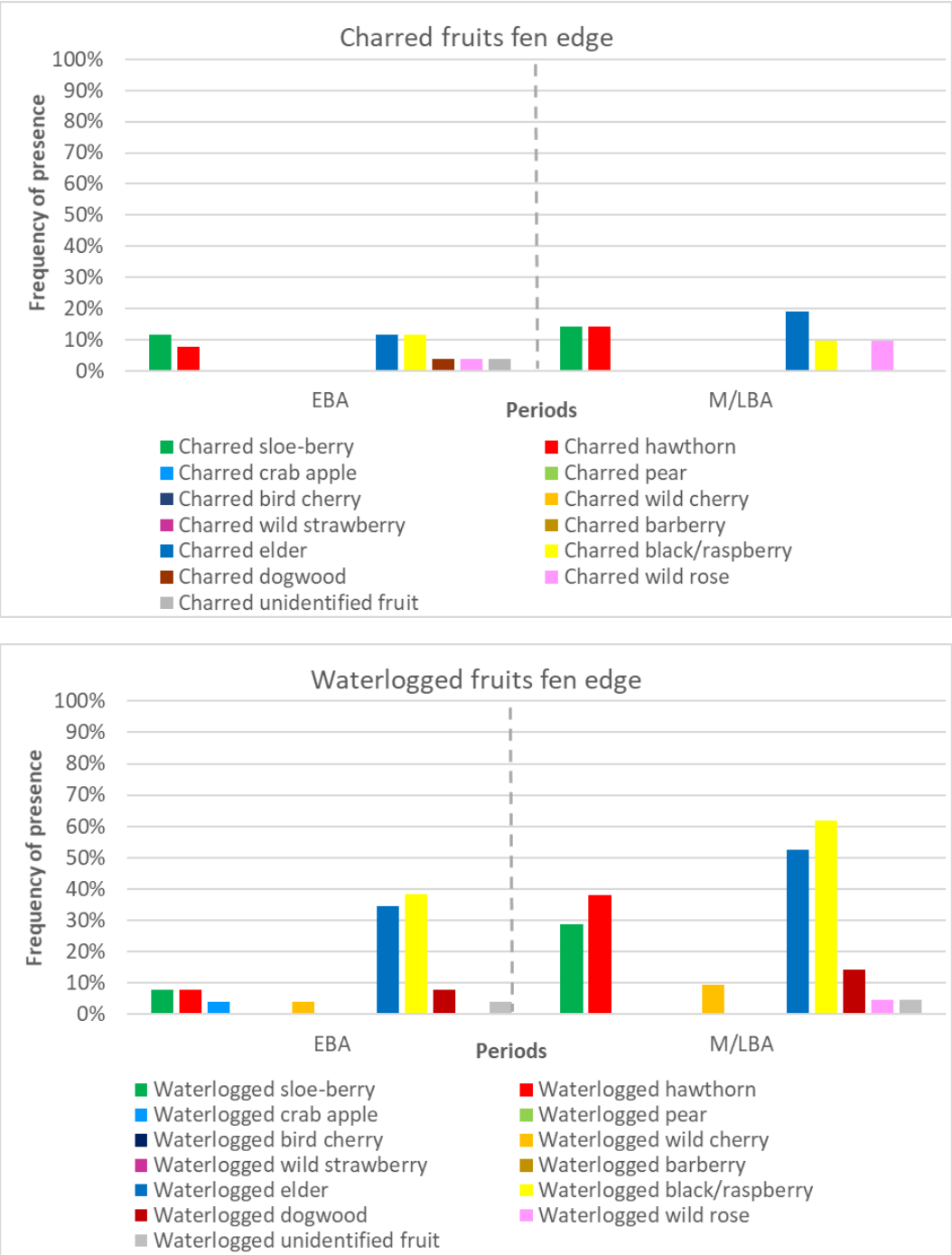
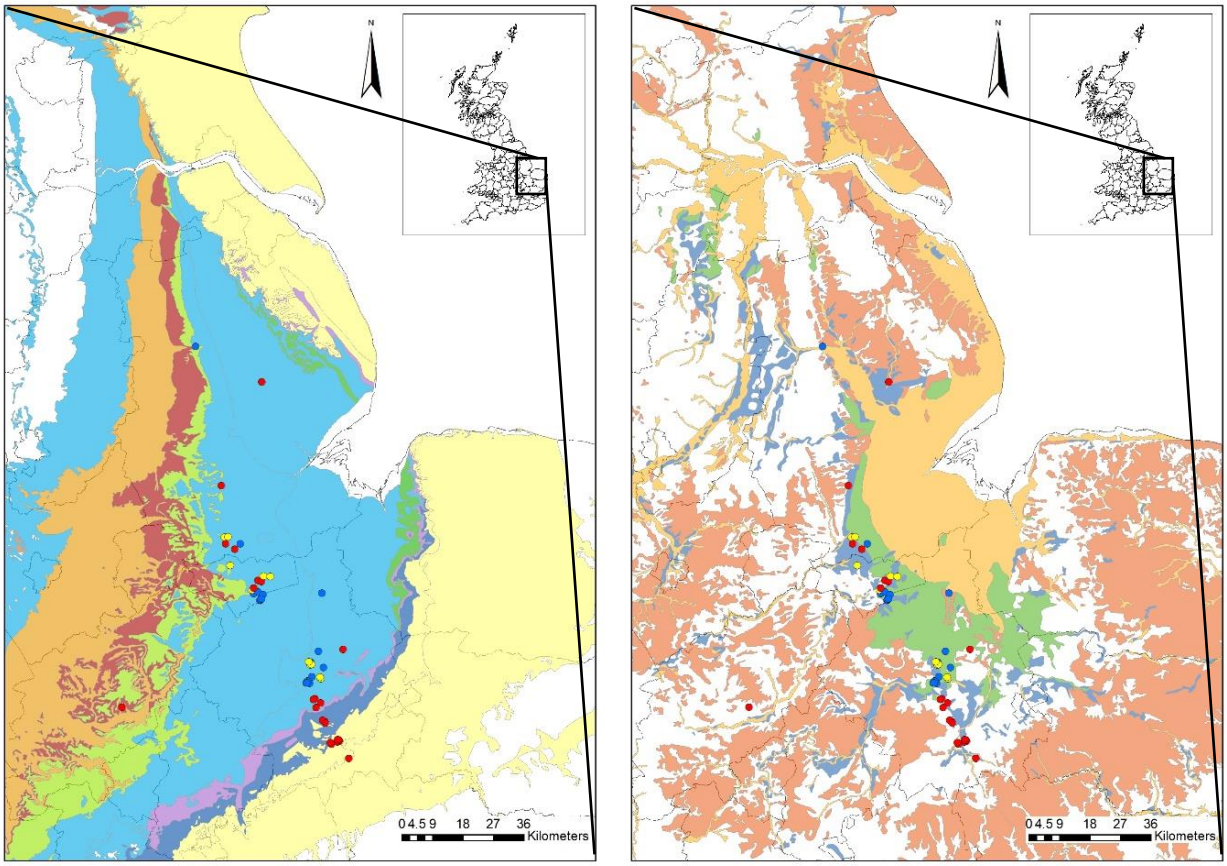


Figure lxxxiii: The frequency of presence of charred and waterlogged fruits on the Earlier Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age fen edge.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c. 1200-300 BC)



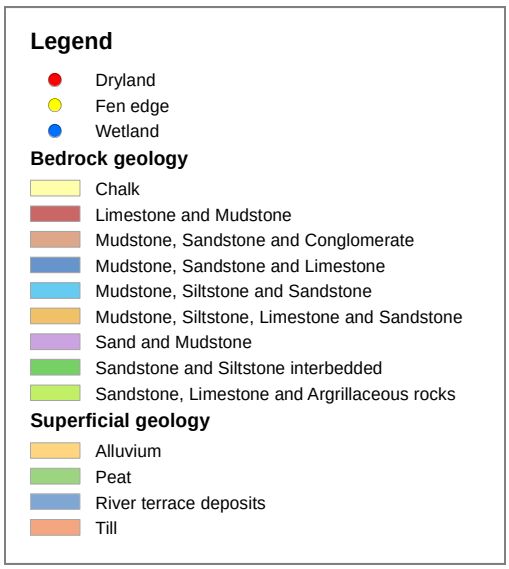


Figure lxxxiv: The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

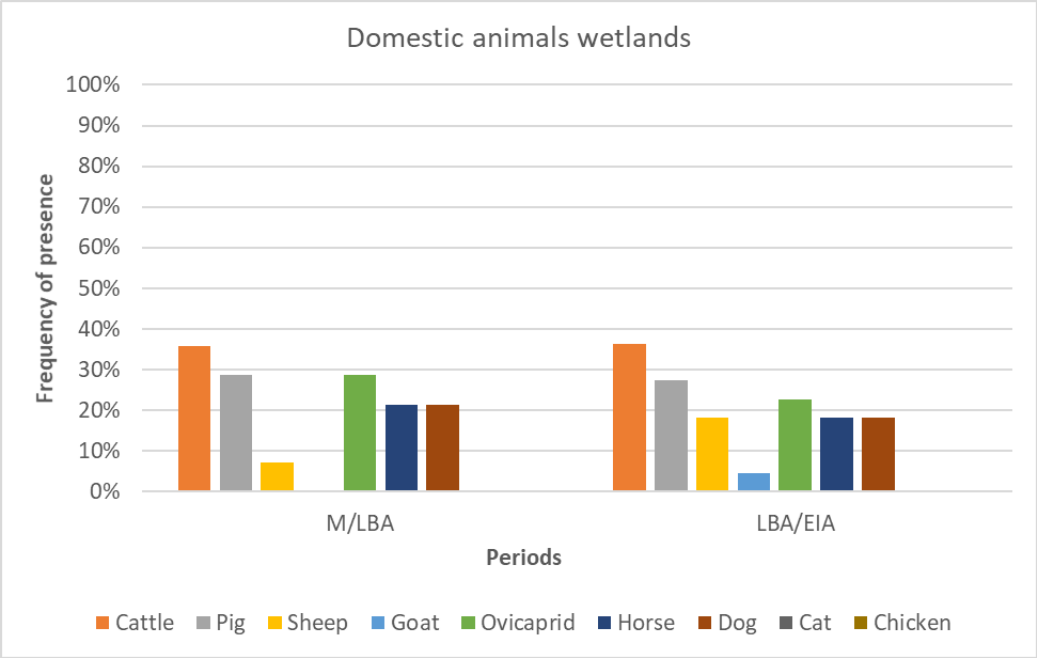


Figure lxxxv: Frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wetlands.

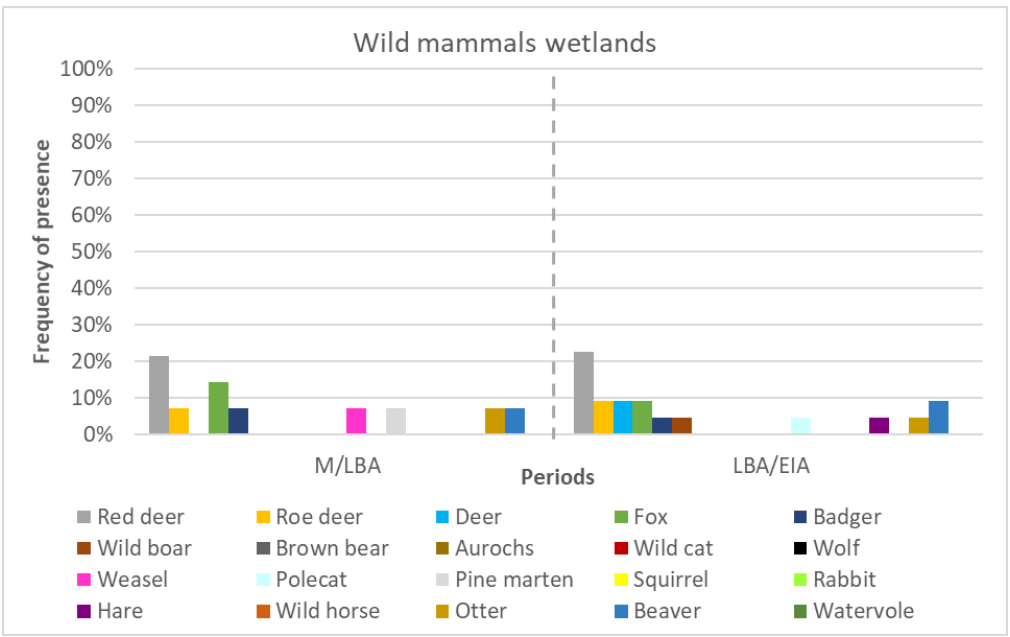


Figure lxxxvi: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wetlands.

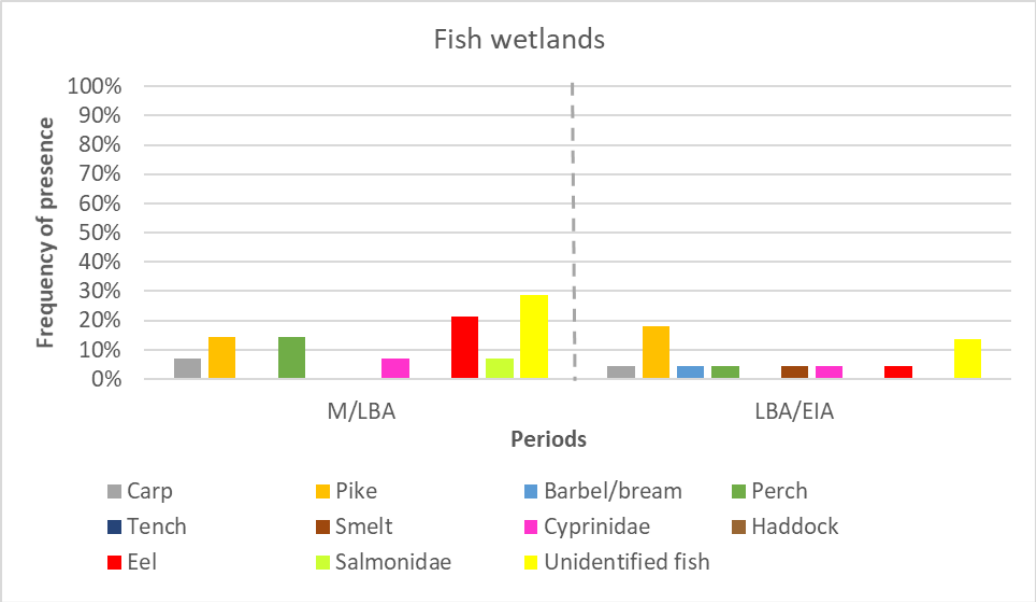


Figure lxxxvii: The frequency of presence of fish in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wetlands.

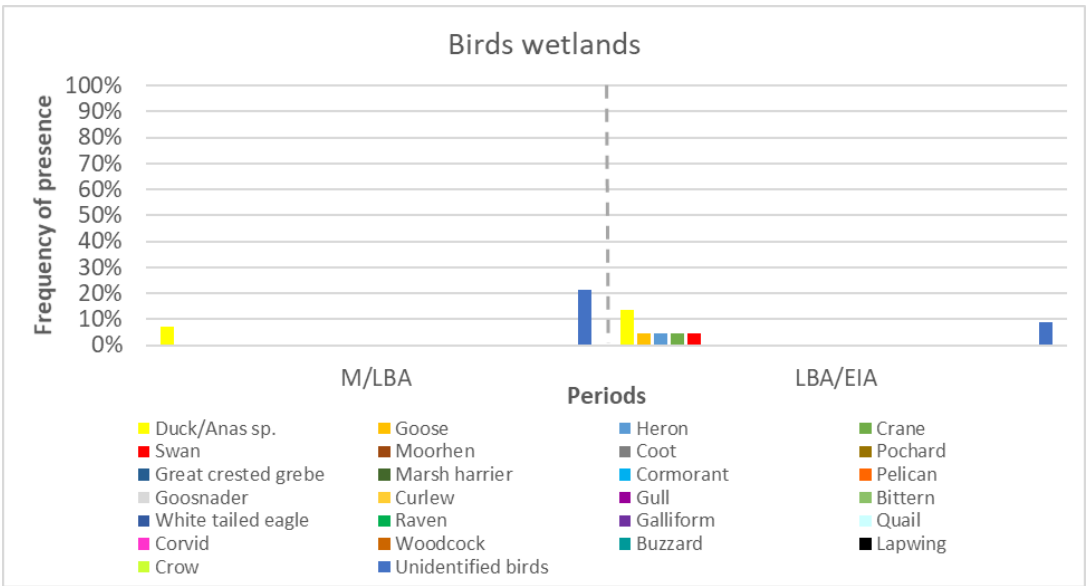


Figure lxxxviii: The frequency of presence of birds in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wetlands.

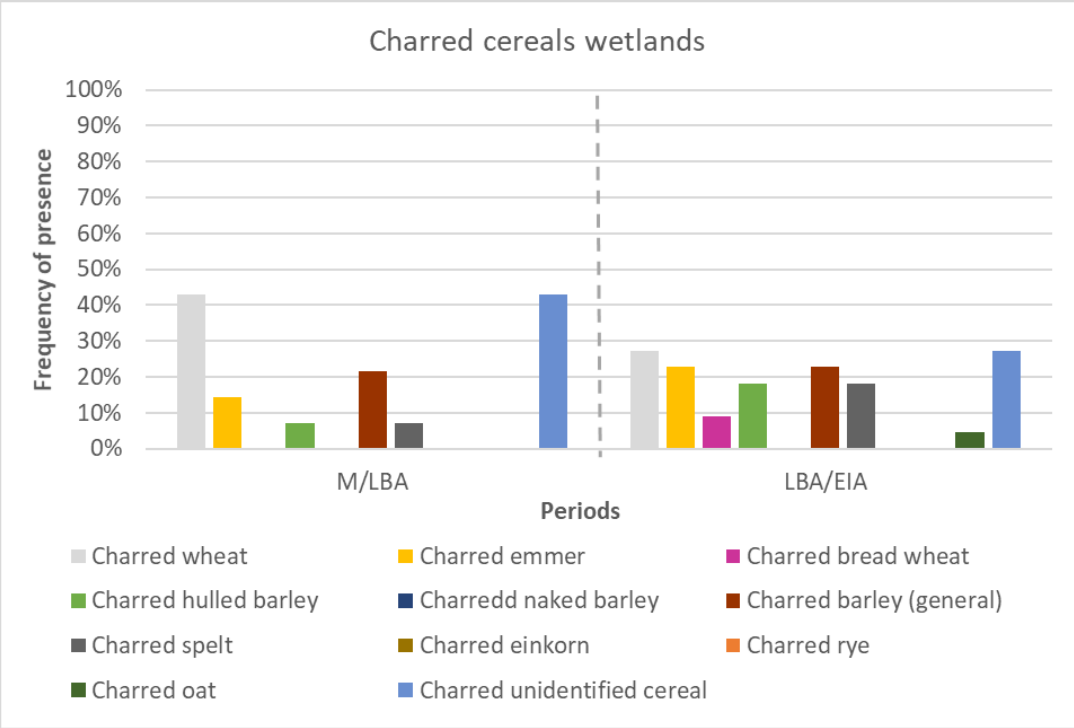
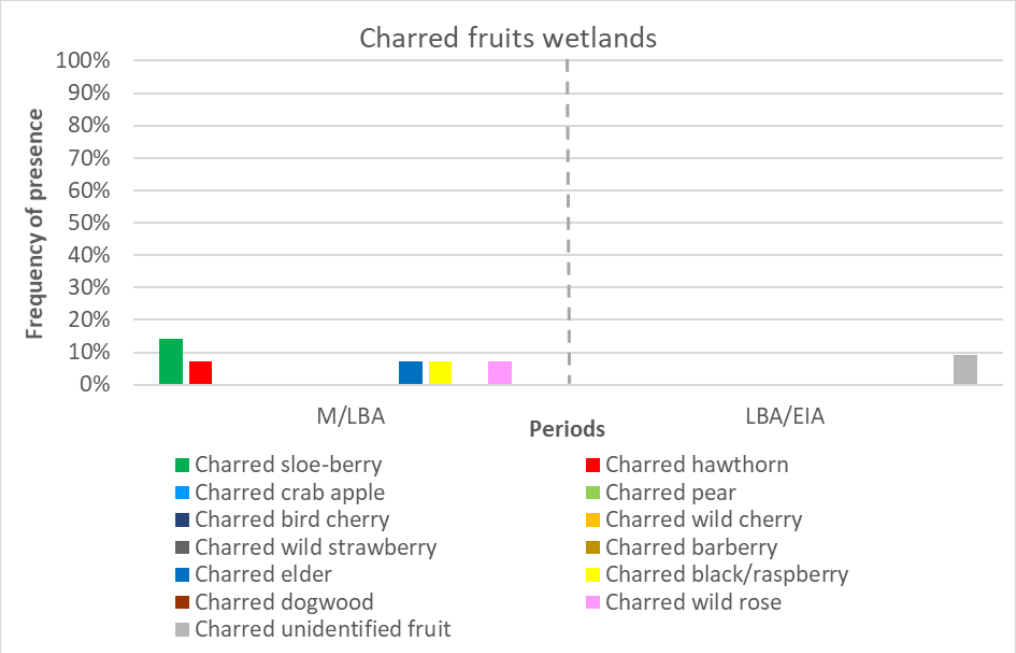


Figure lxxxix: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wetlands.



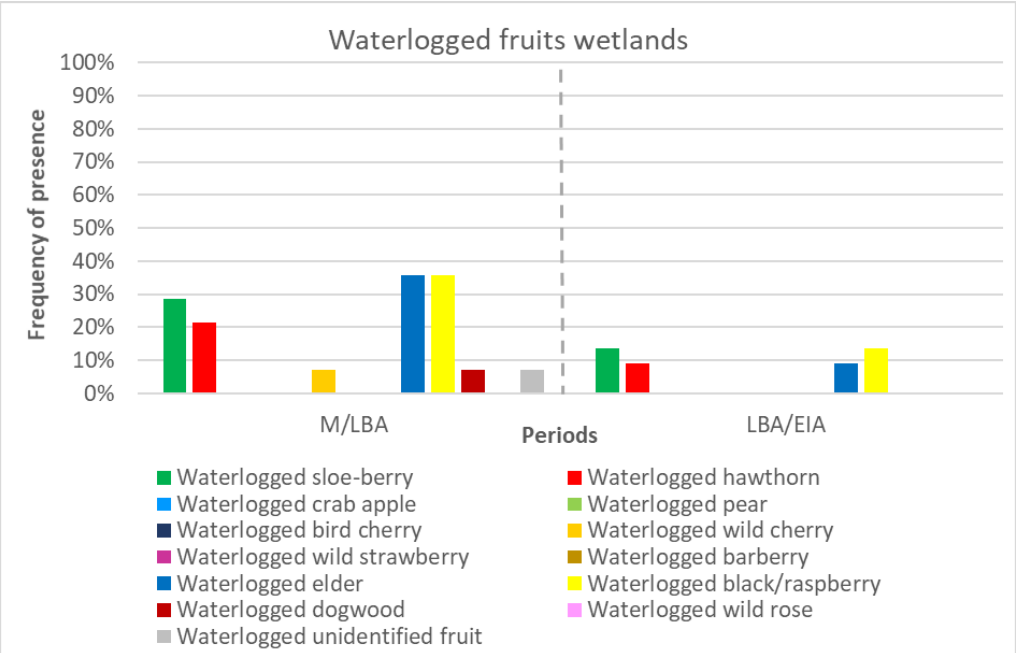


Figure xc: The frequency of presence of charred and waterlogged fruits in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age wetlands.

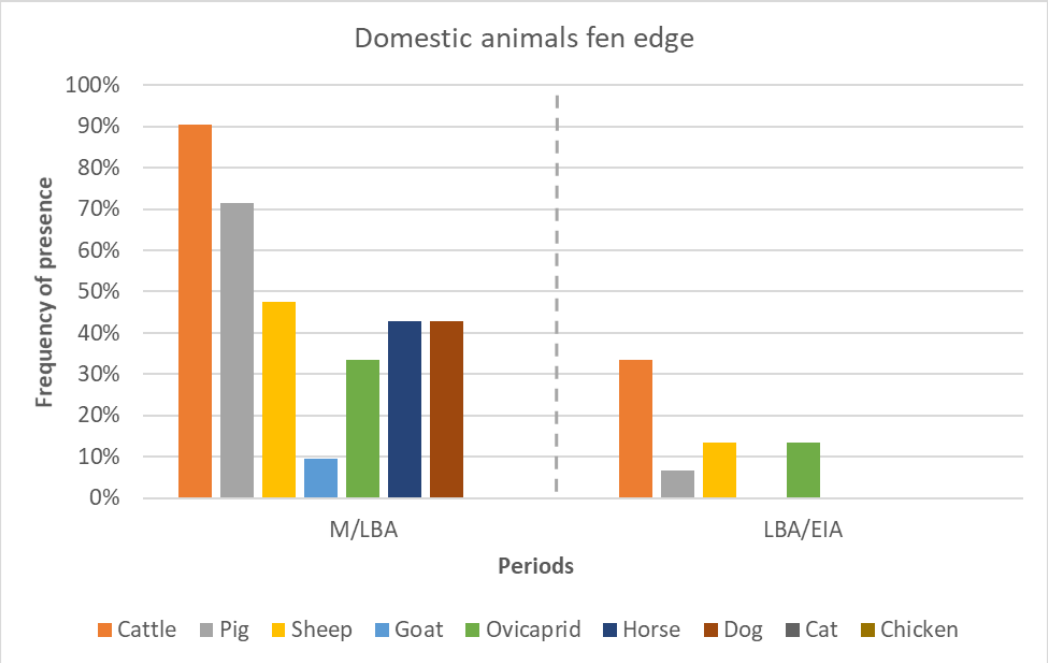


Figure xci: The frequency of presence of domestic animals on the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age fen edge.

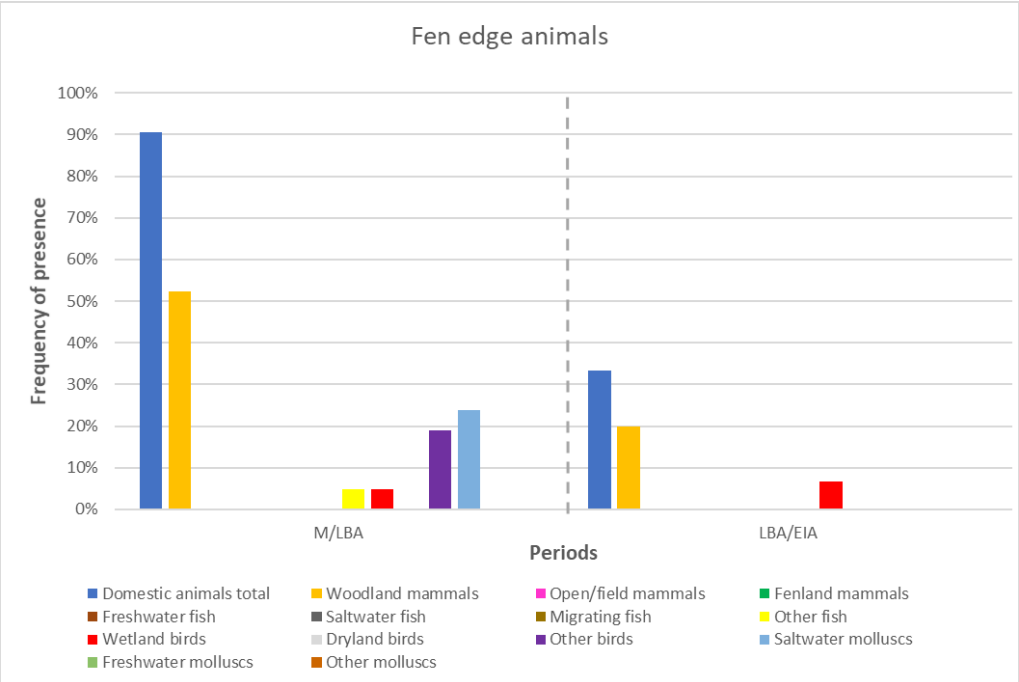


Figure xcii: The frequency of presence of the animal sub-groups on the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age fen edge.

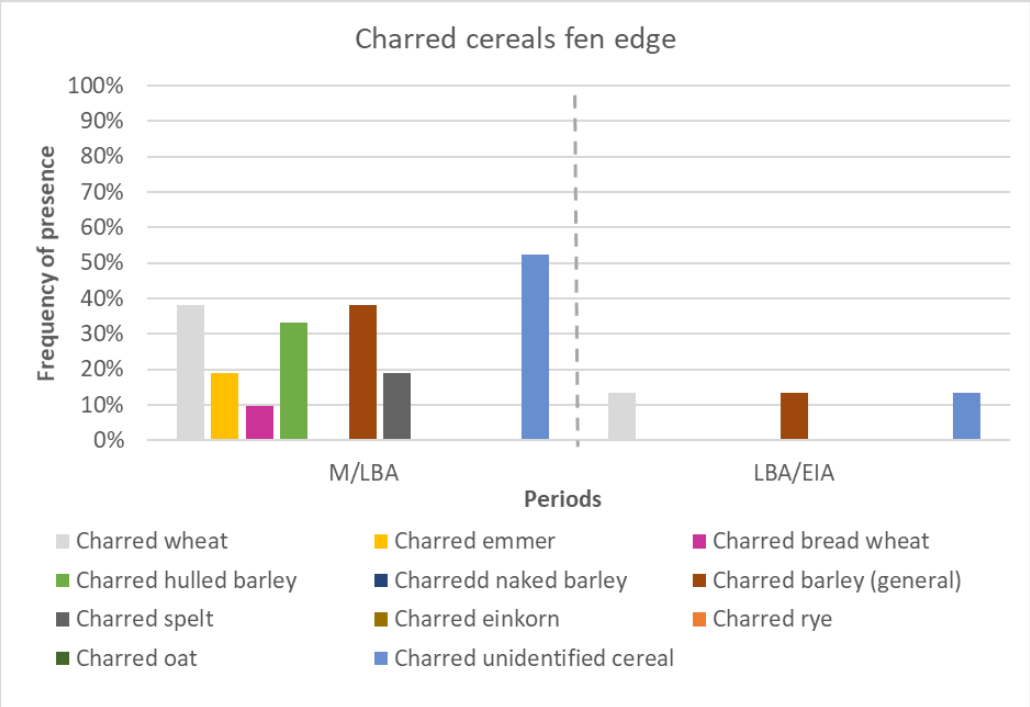


Figure xciii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals on the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age fen edge.

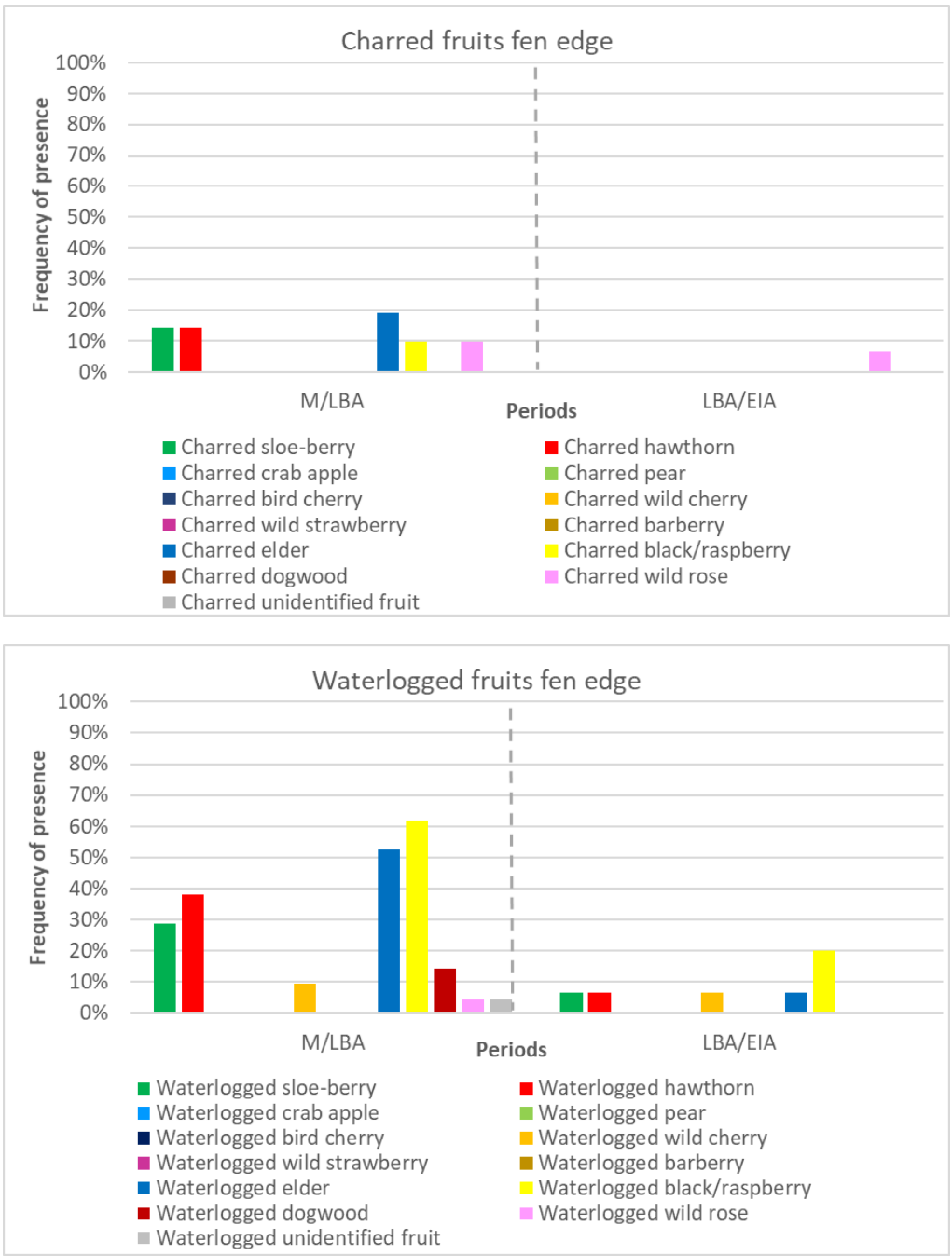


Figure xciv: The frequency of presence of the charred cereals on the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age fen edge.

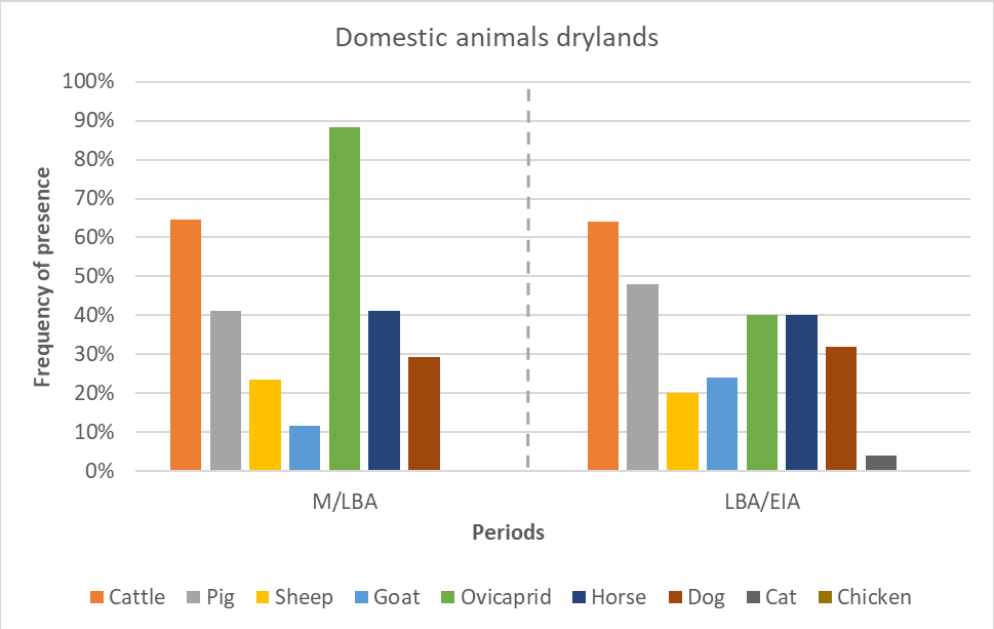


Figure xcv: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron drylands.

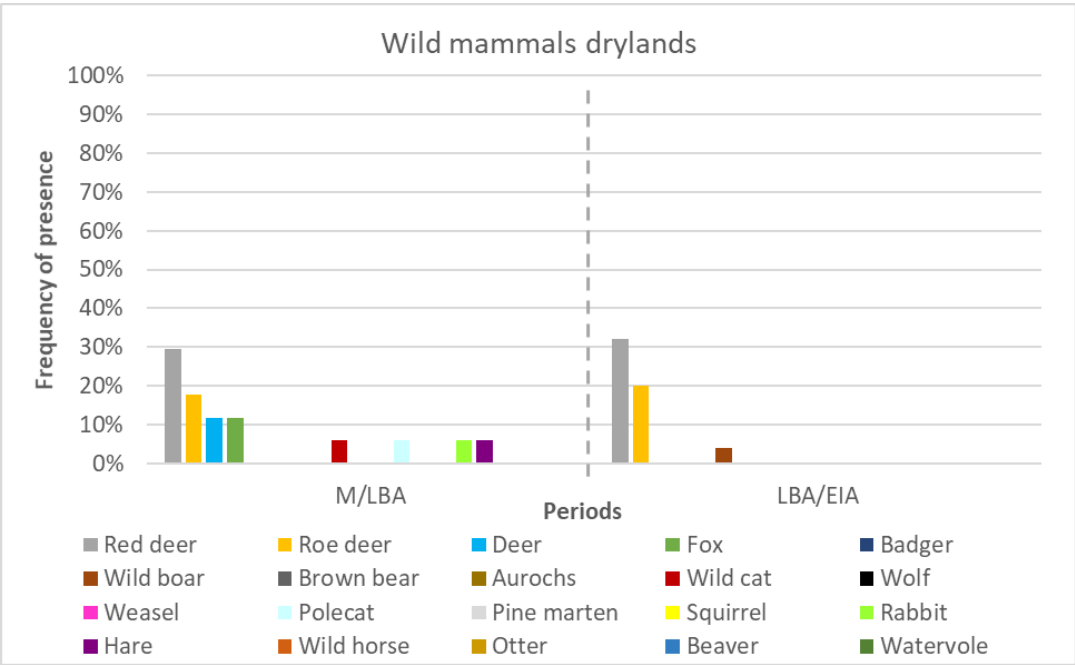


Figure xcvi: The frequency of presence of wild animals in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron drylands.

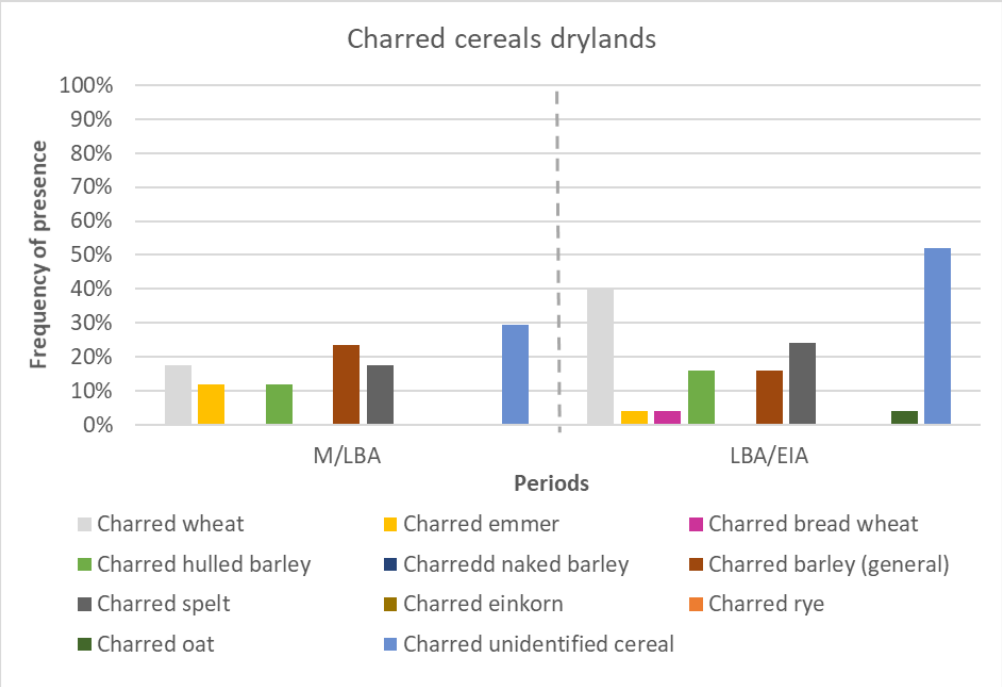


Figure xcvii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron drylands.

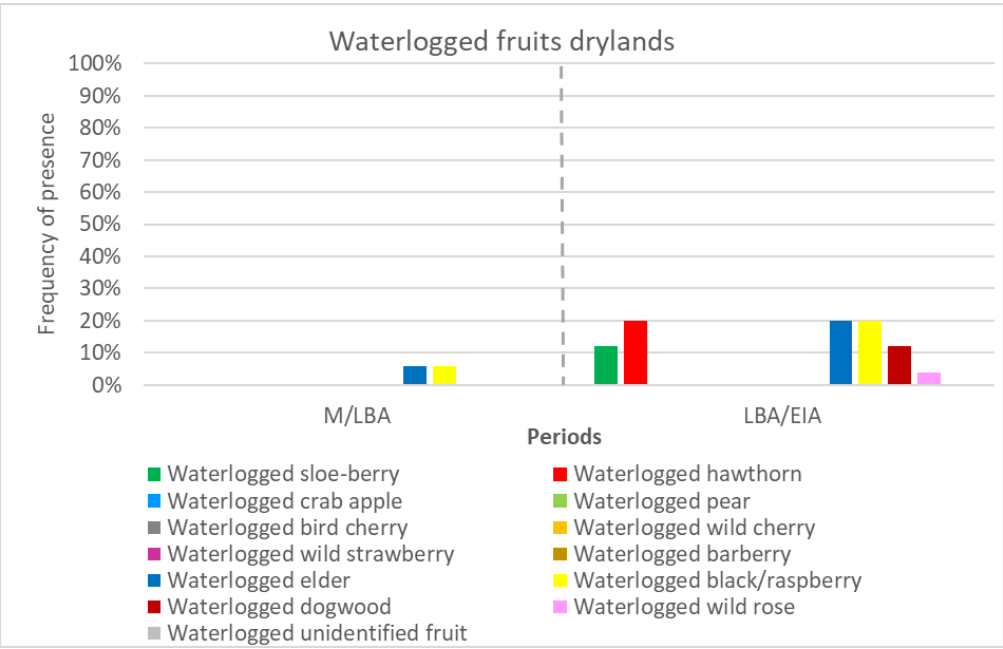
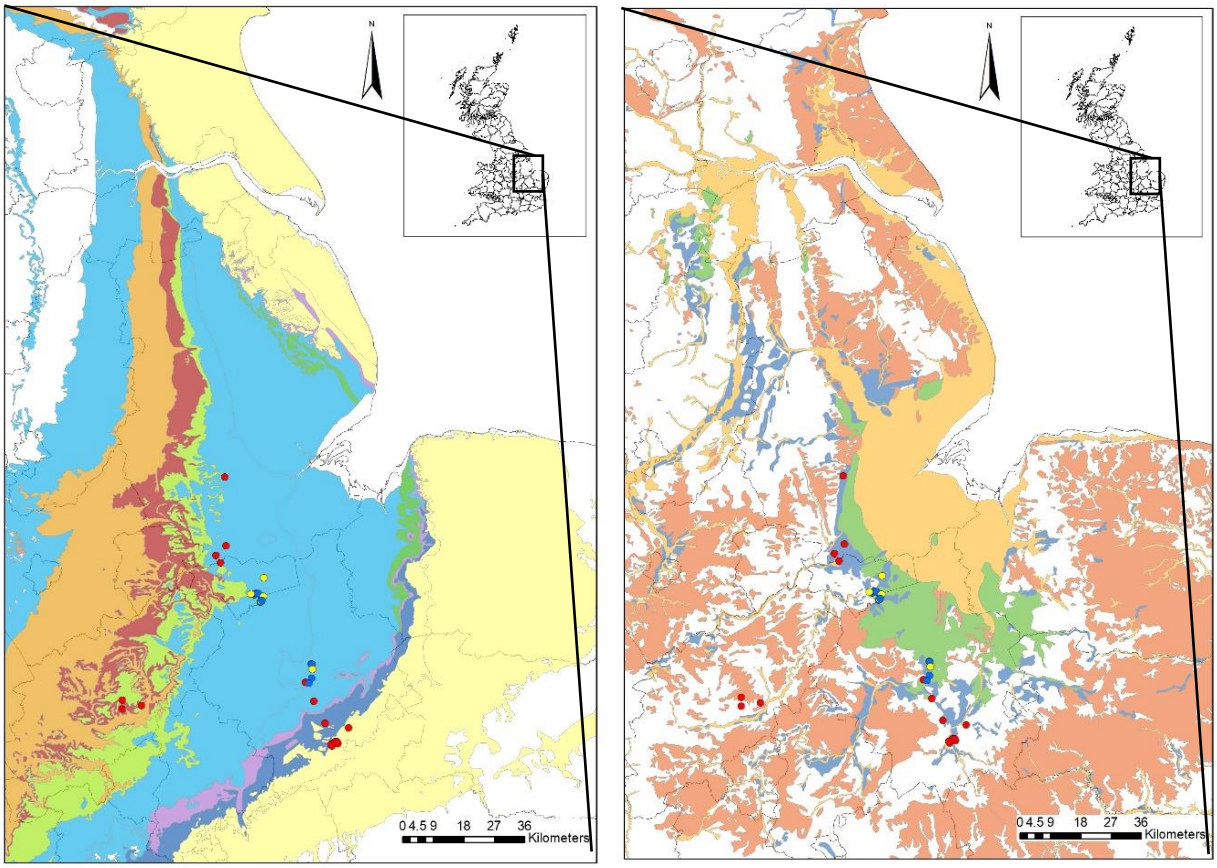


Figure xcviii: The frequency of presence of waterlogged fruits in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron drylands.

Iron Age

Earlier Iron Age (c. 800-200 BC)



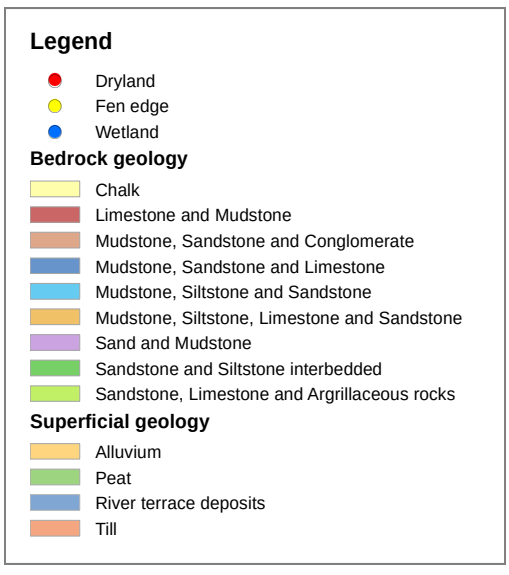


Figure xcix: The Earlier Iron Age site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

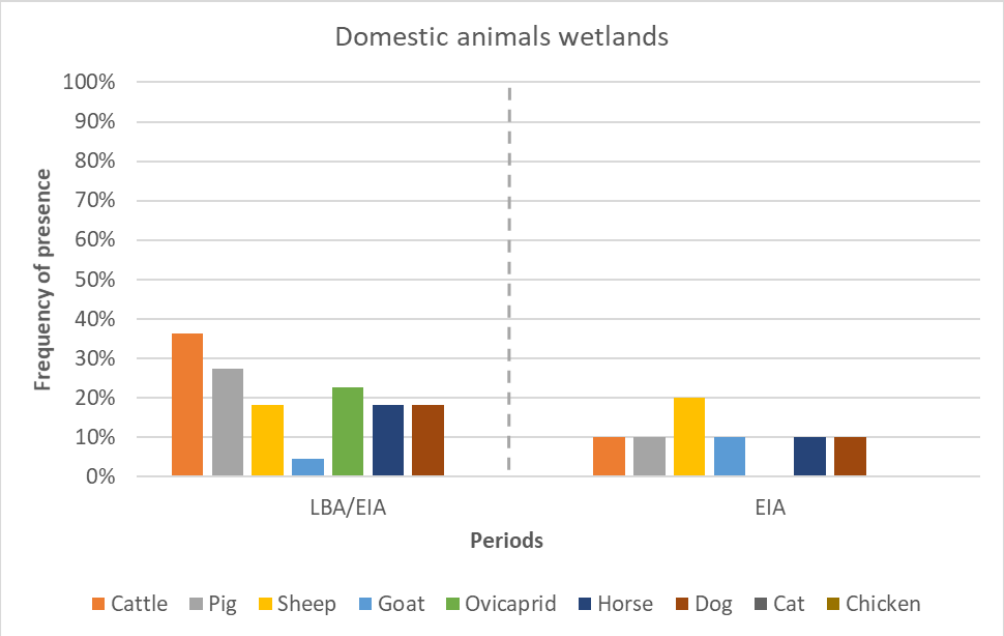


Figure c: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age wetlands.

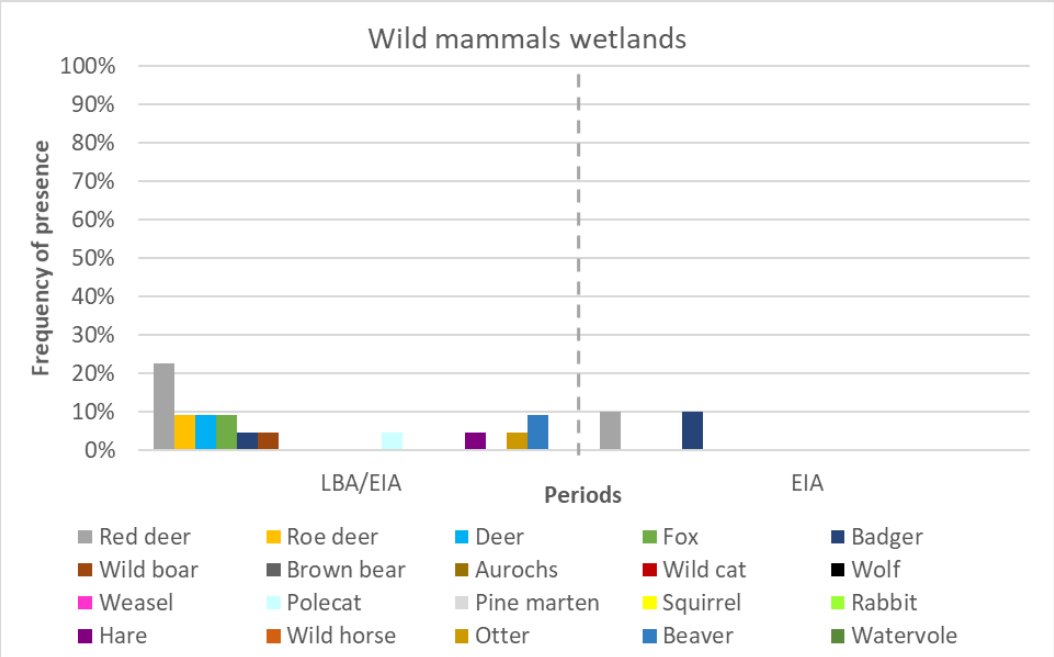


Figure ci: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age wetlands.

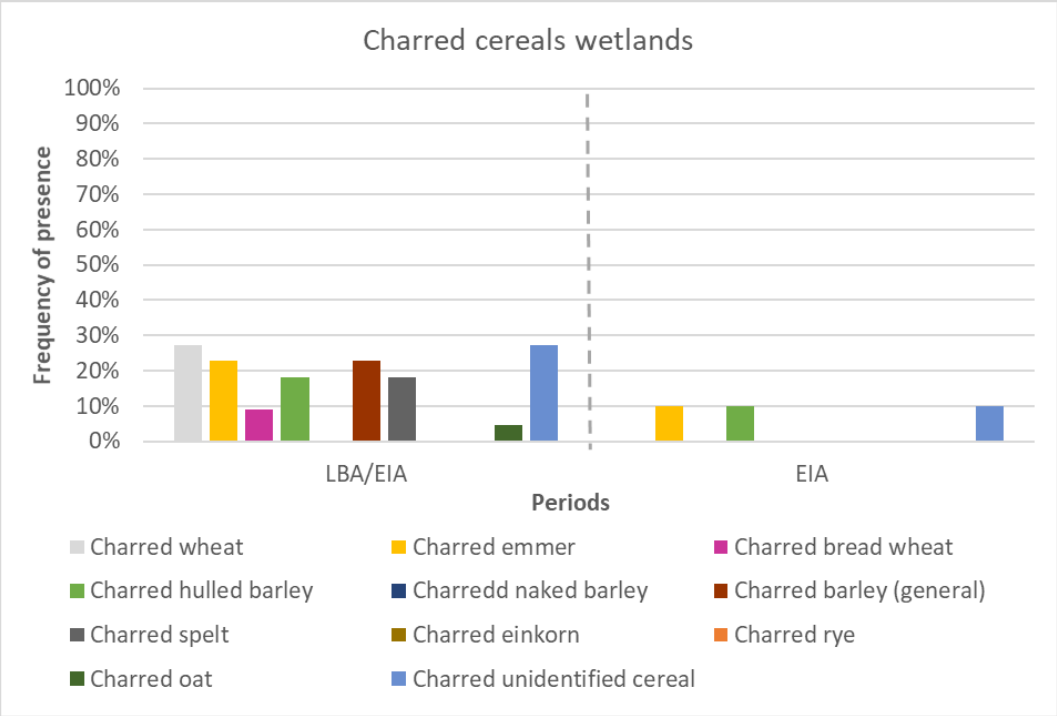


Figure cii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age wetlands.

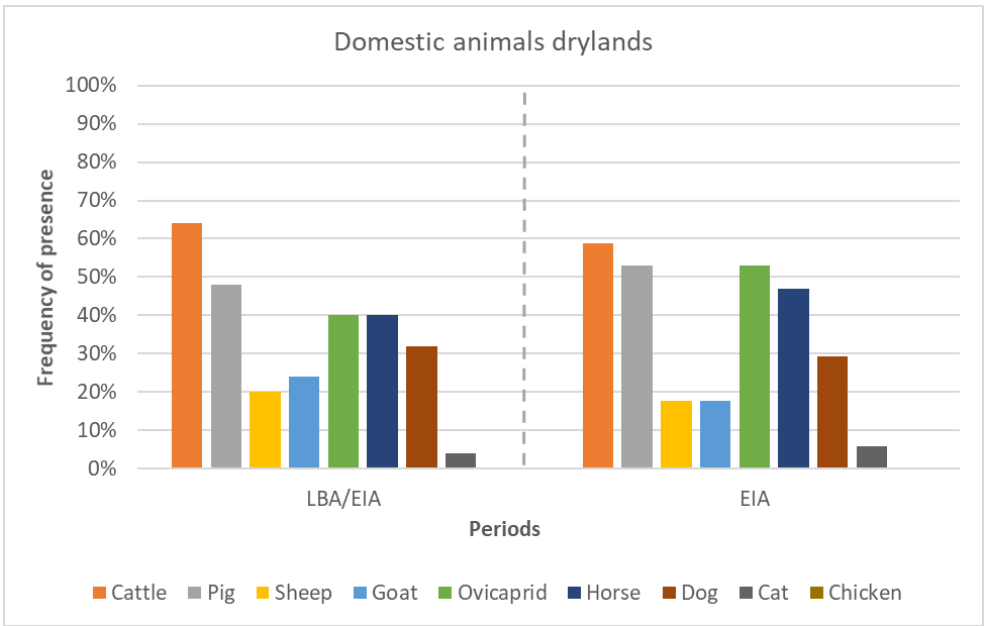


Figure ciii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age drylands.

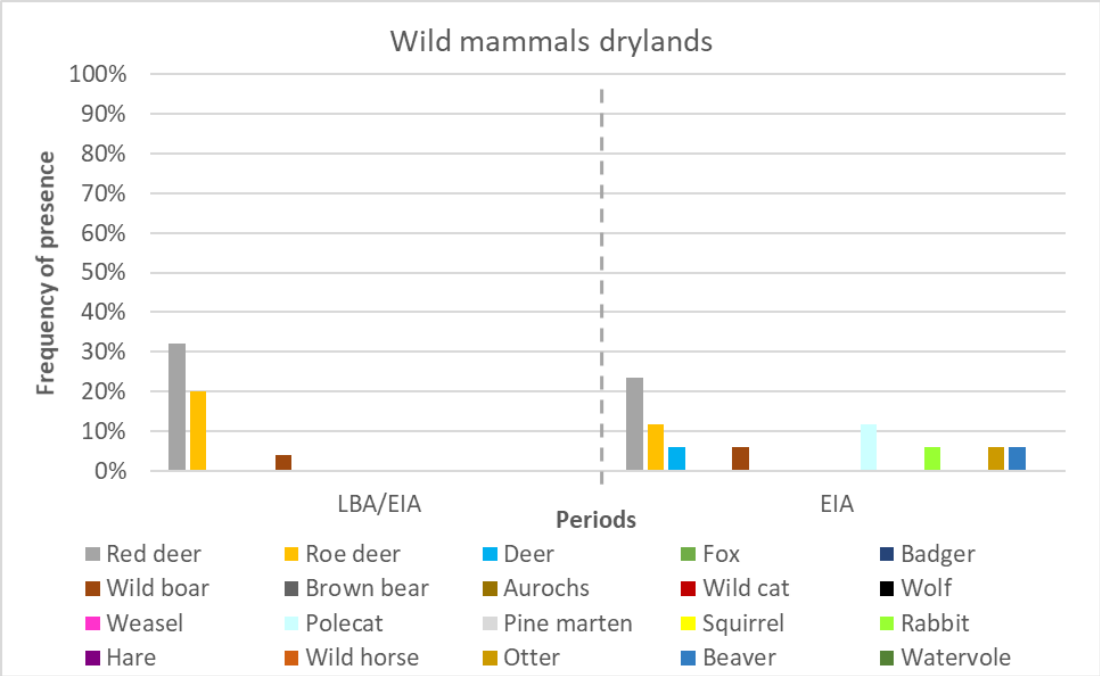


Figure civ: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age drylands.

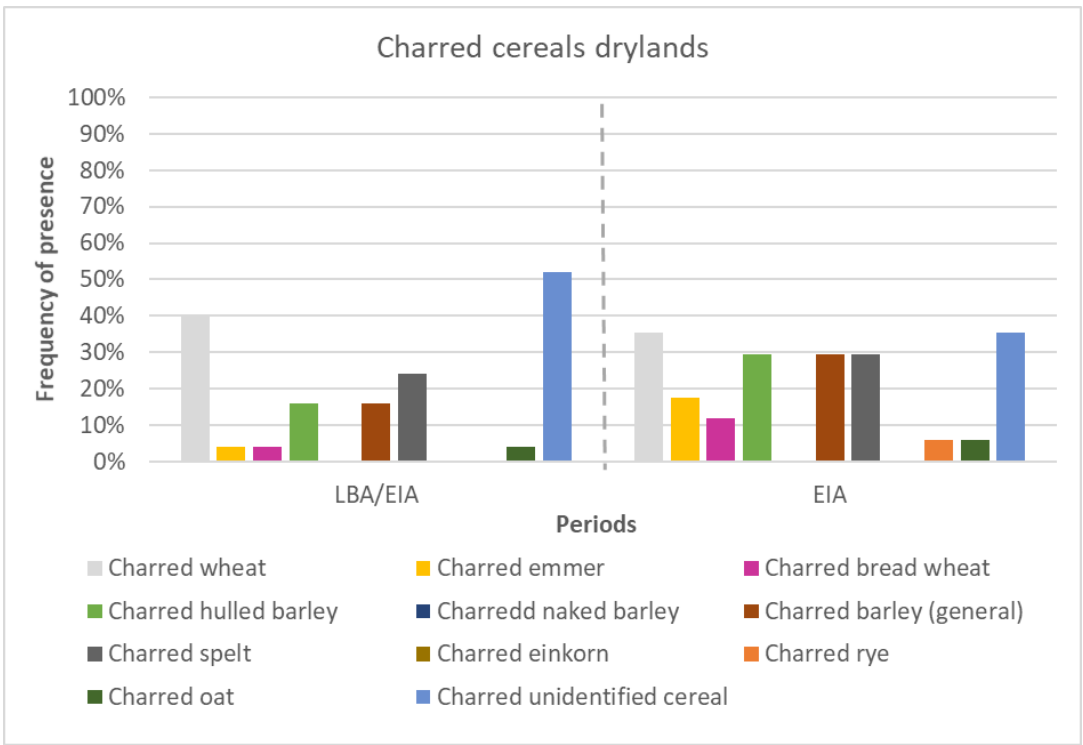


Figure cv: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age drylands.

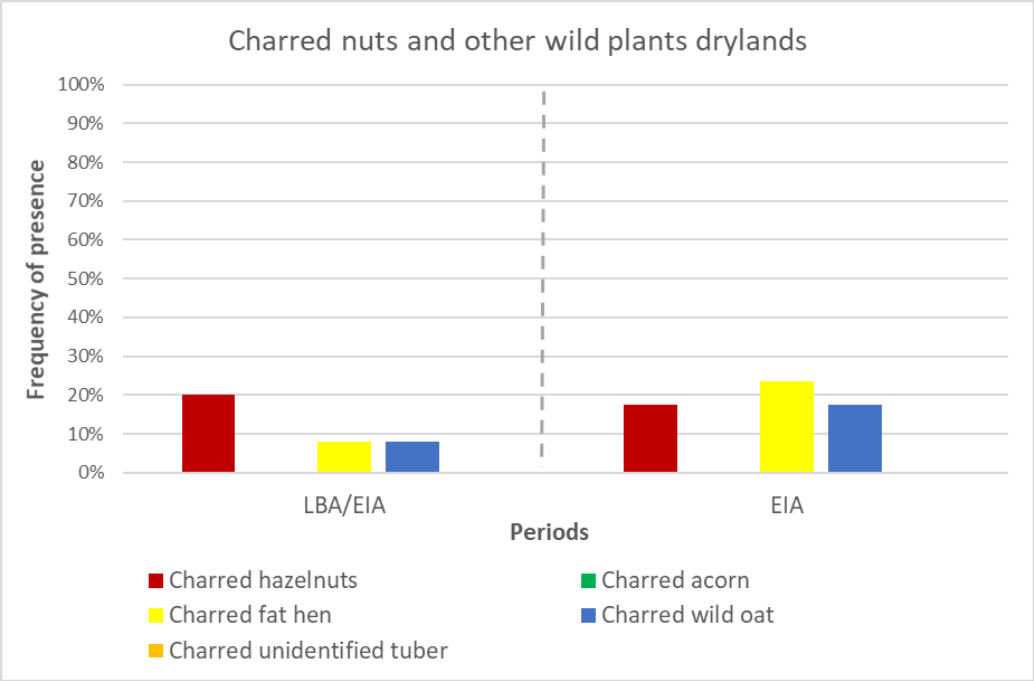


Figure cvi: The frequency of presence of charred nuts and other wild plants in Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age drylands.

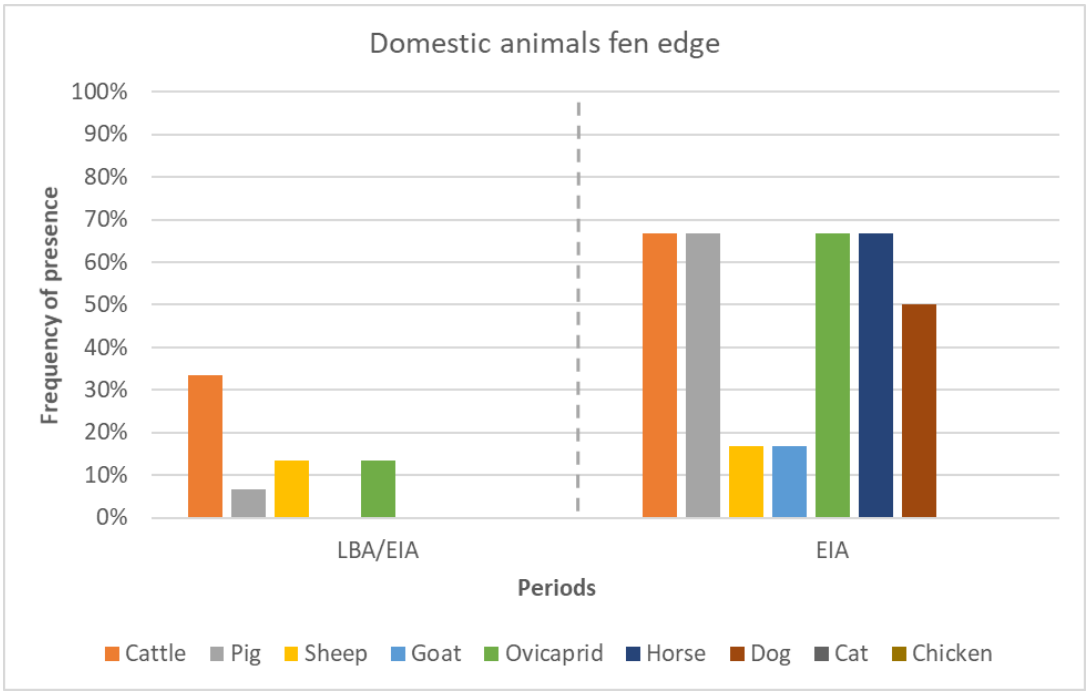


Figure cvii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals on the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age fen edge.

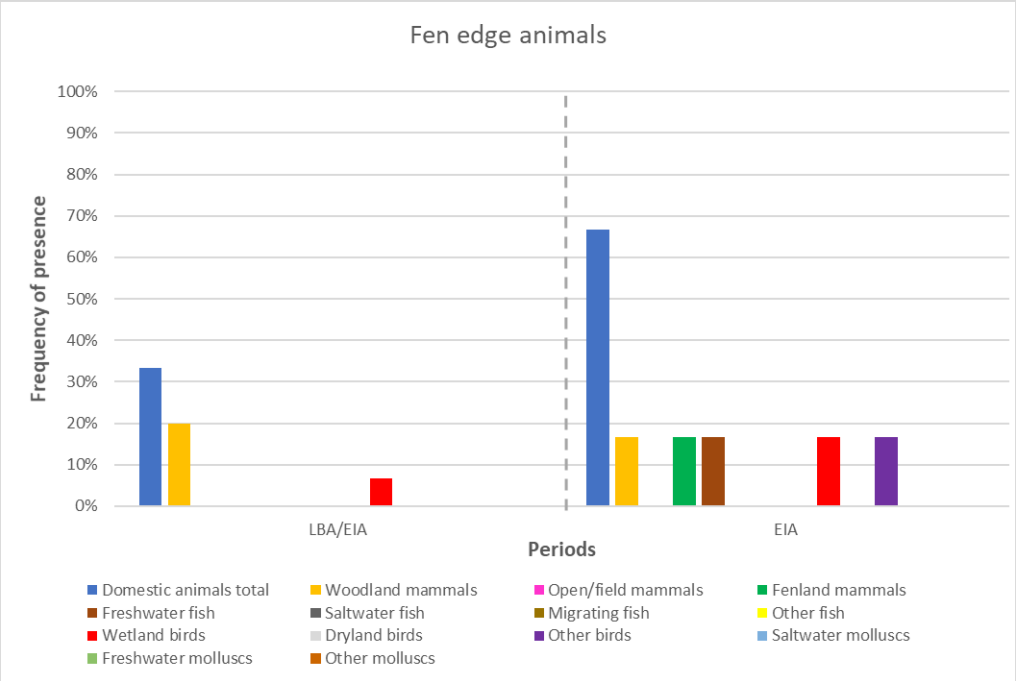


Figure cviii: The frequency of presence of the main animal groups on the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age fen edge.

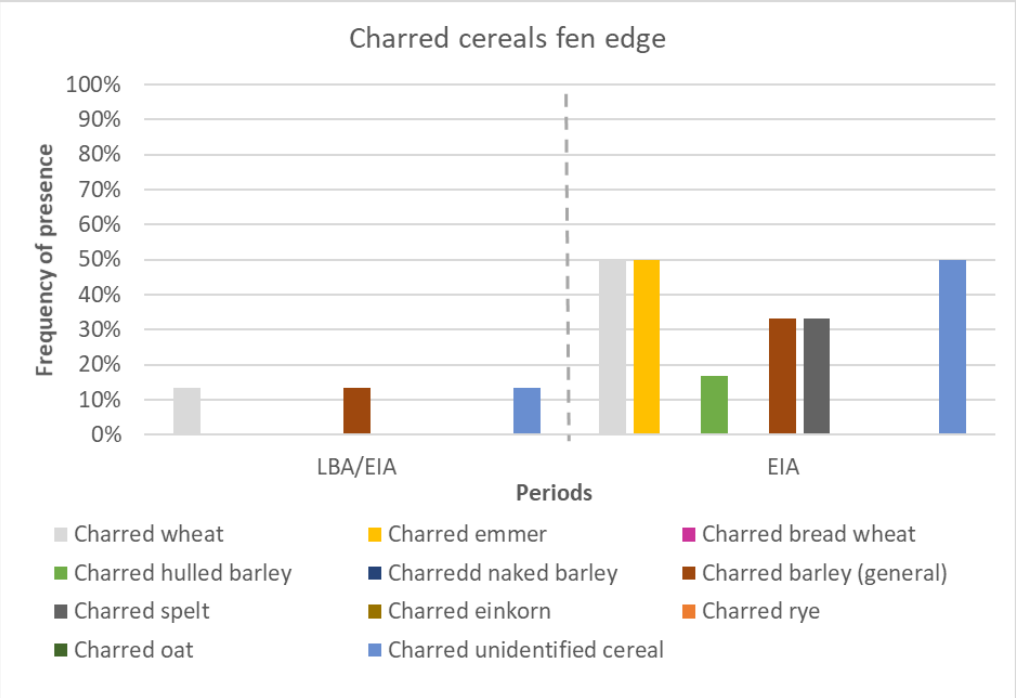


Figure cix: The frequency of presence of charred cereals on the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age fen edge.

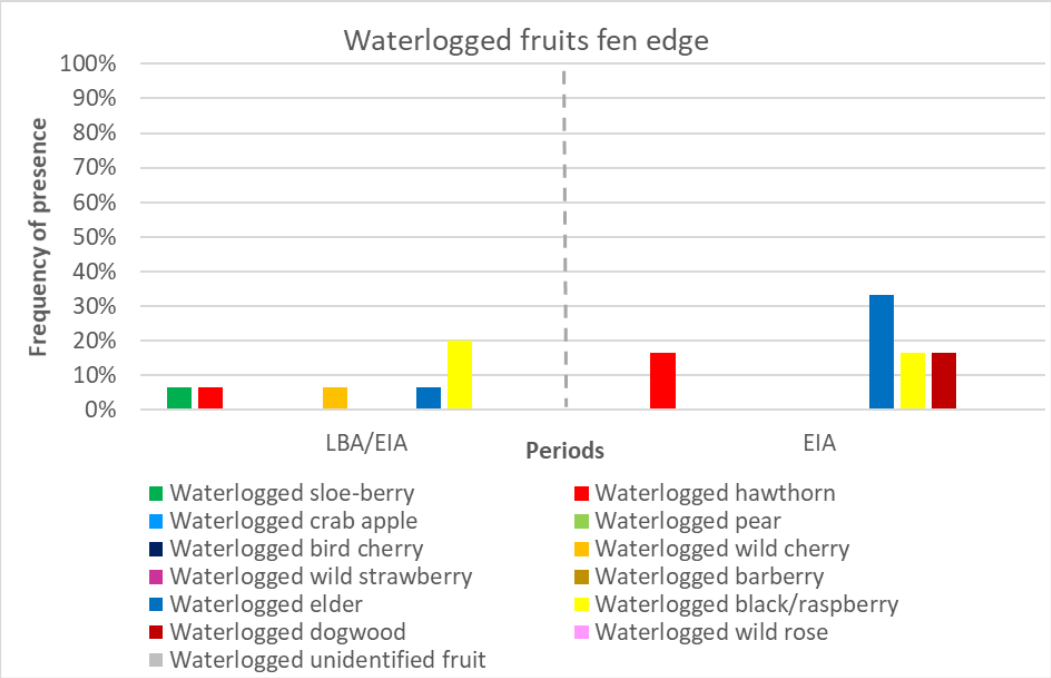


Figure cx: The frequency of presence of waterlogged fruits on the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age fen edge.

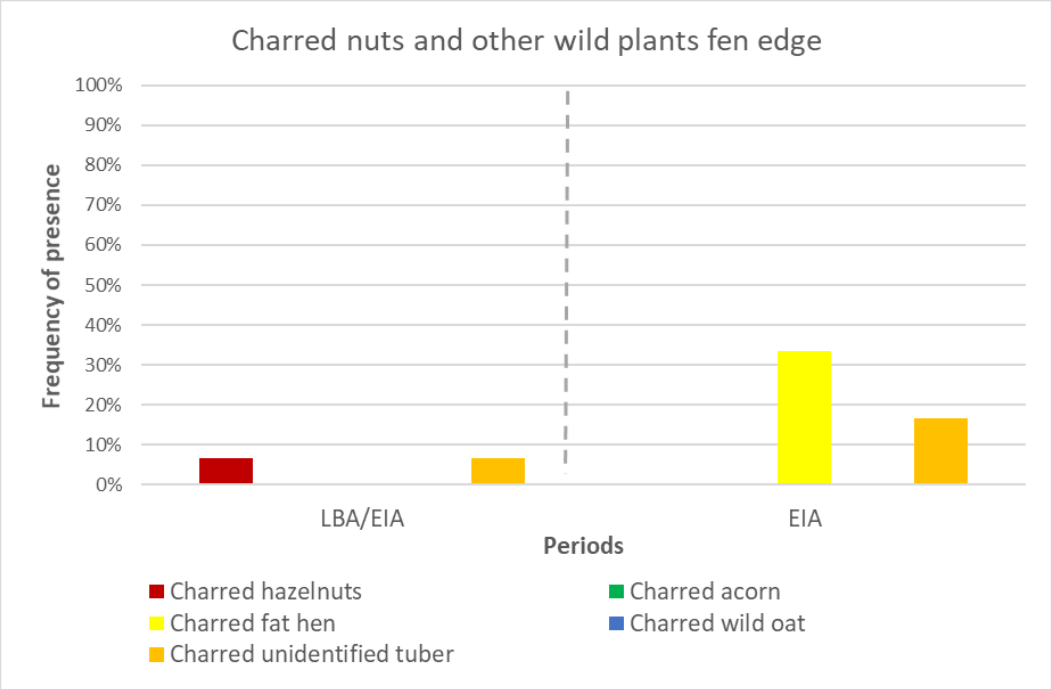
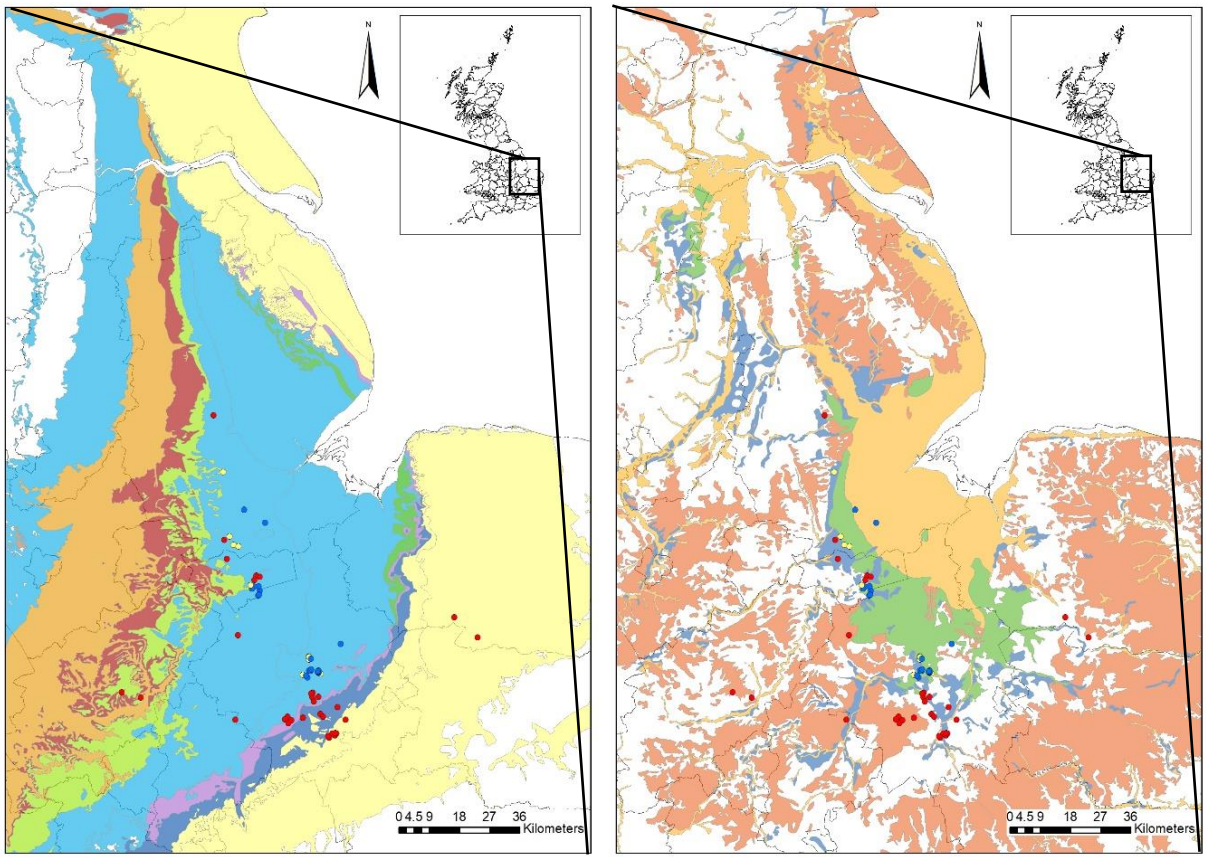


Figure cxi: The frequency of presence of charred nuts and other wild plants on the Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age and Earlier Iron Age fen edge.

Middle/Late Iron Age (c. 400 BC -50 AD)



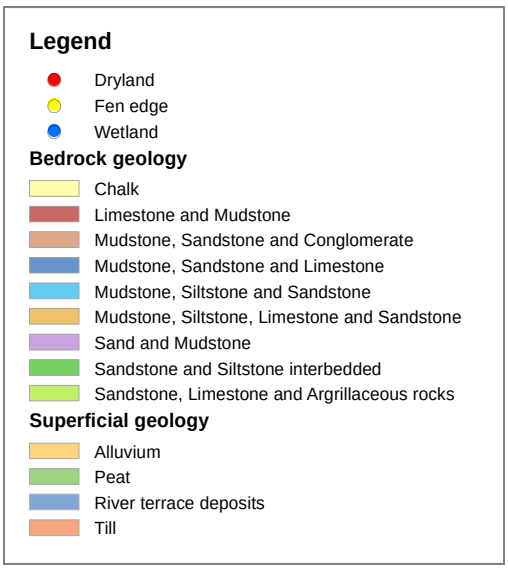


Figure cxii: The Middle/Late Iron Age site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

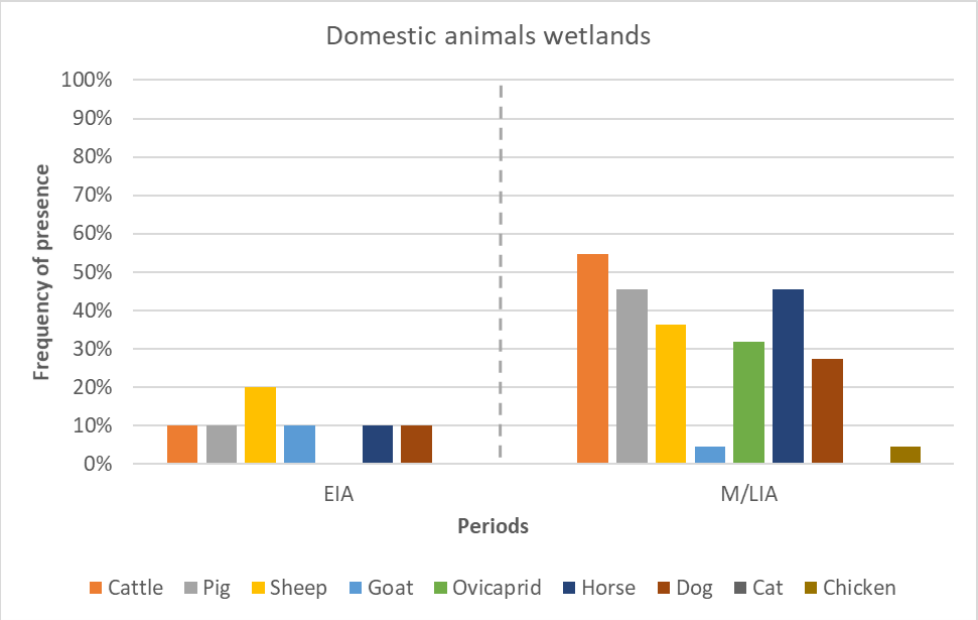


Figure cxiii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Earlier and Middle/Late Iron Age wetlands.

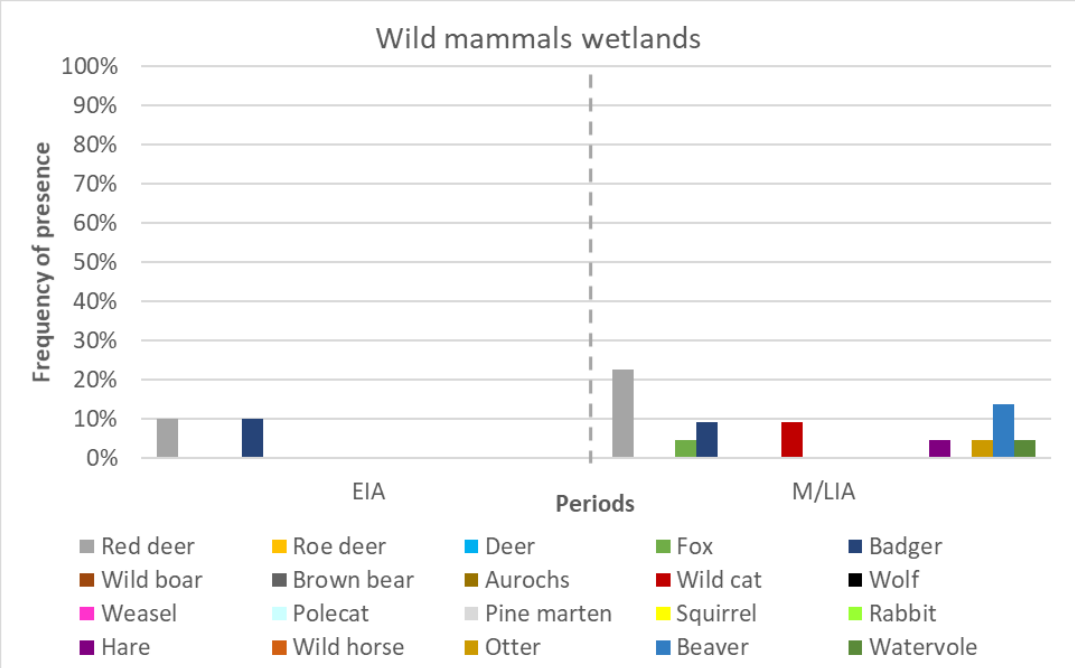


Figure cxiv: The frequency of presence of all wild mammals in the Earlier and Middle/Late Iron Age wetlands.

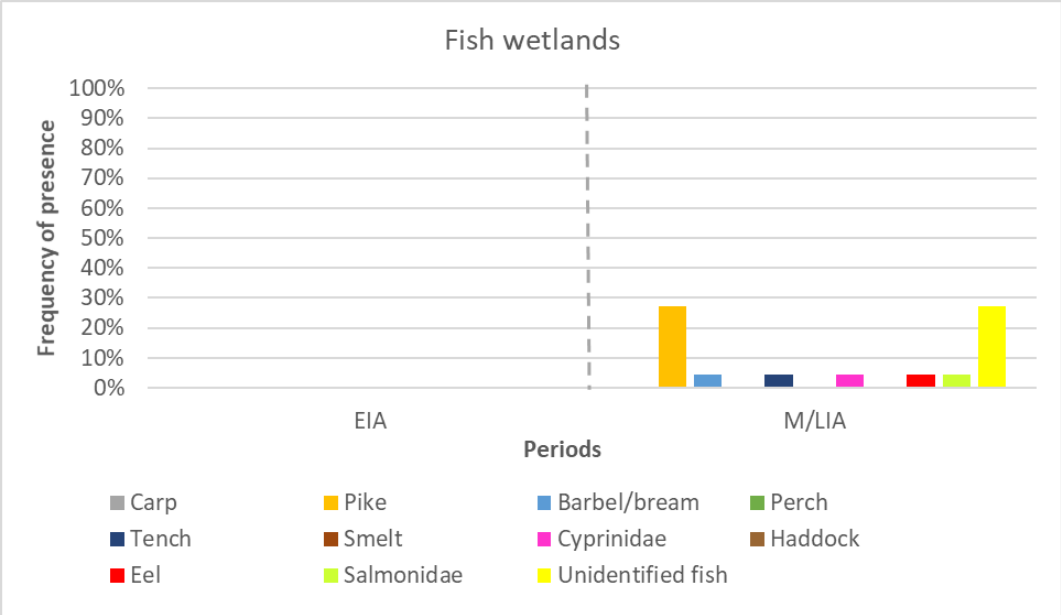


Figure cxv: The frequency of presence of fish in the Earlier and Middle/Late Iron Age wetlands.

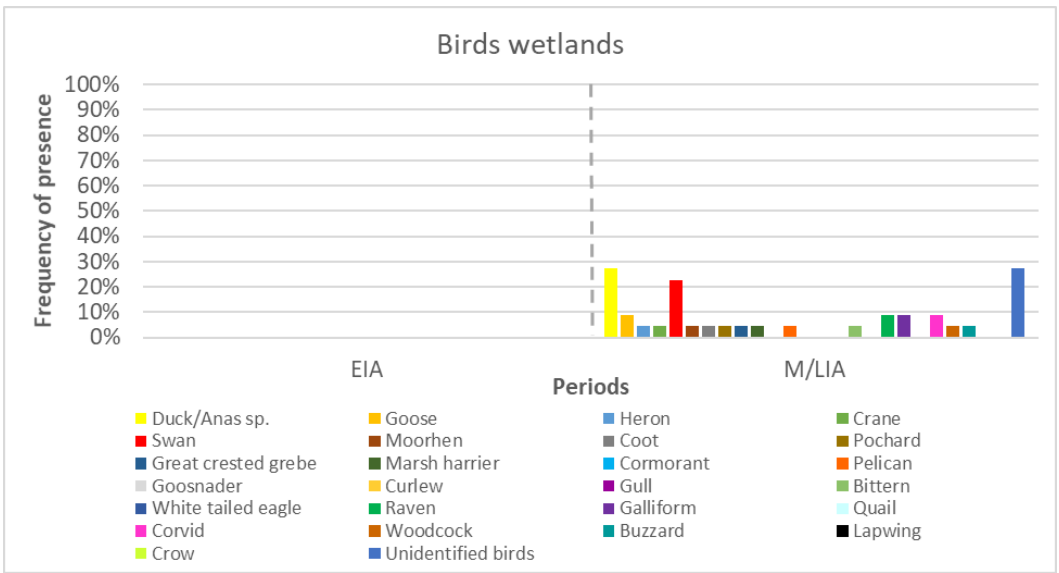


Figure cxvi: The frequency of presence of birds in the Earlier and Middle/Late Iron Age wetlands.

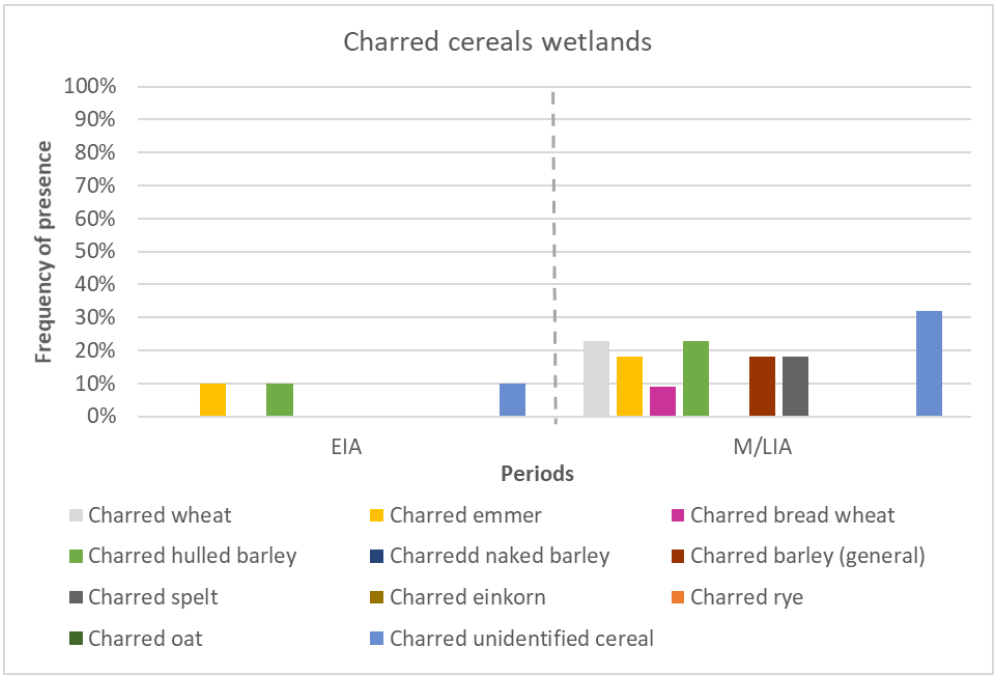


Figure cxvii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in the Earlier and Middle/Late Iron Age wetlands.

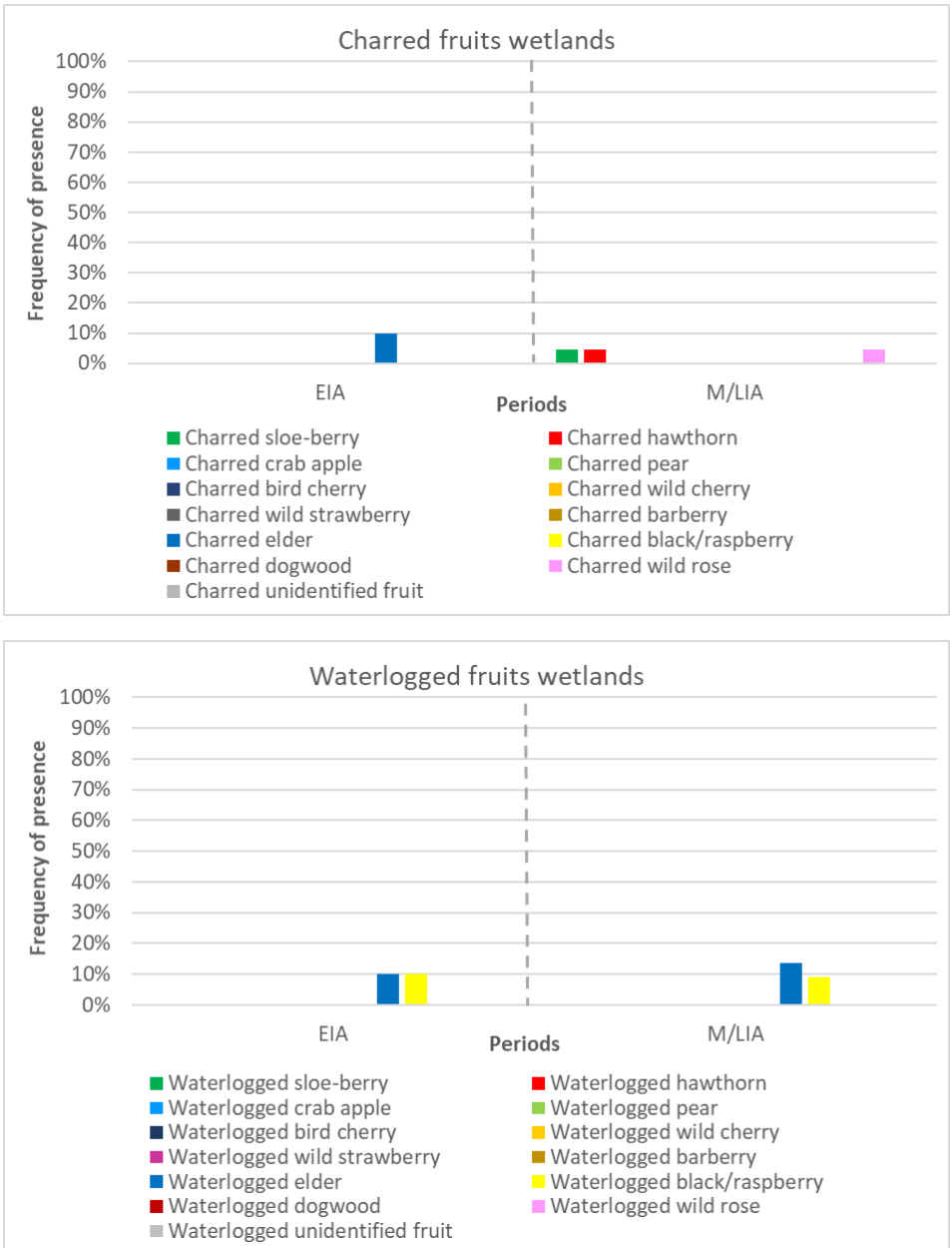
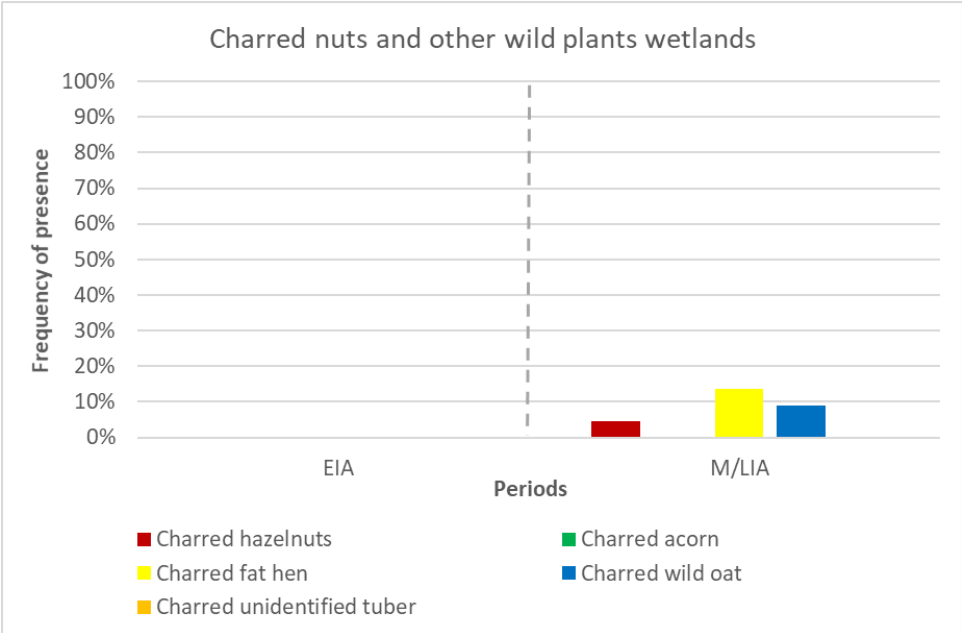


Figure cxviii: The frequency of presence of charred and waterlogged fruit remains in Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age wetlands.



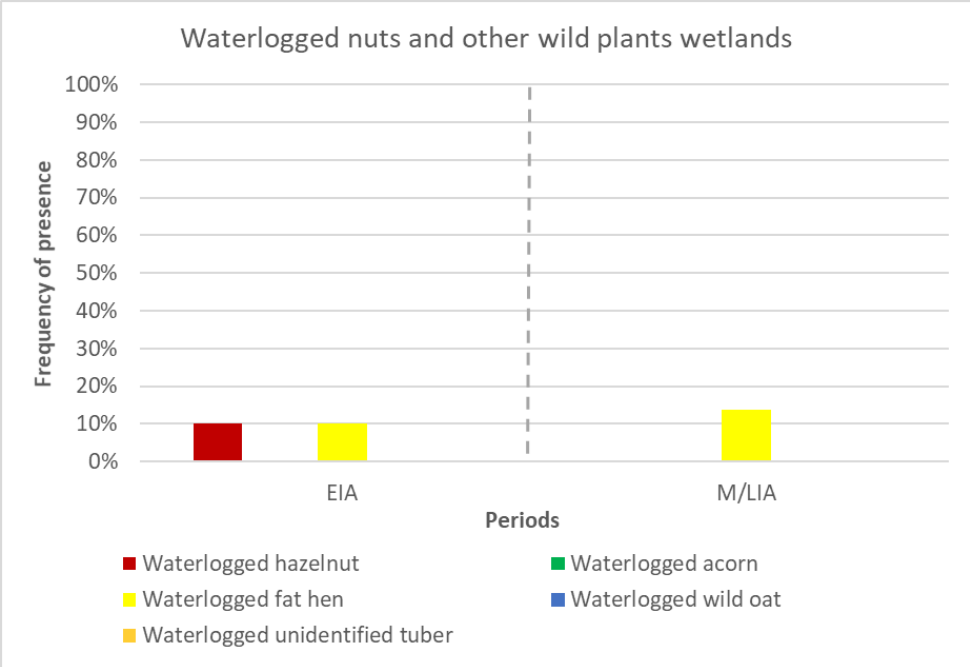


Figure cxix: The frequency of presence of charred and waterlogged nuts and other wild plant remains in Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age wetlands.

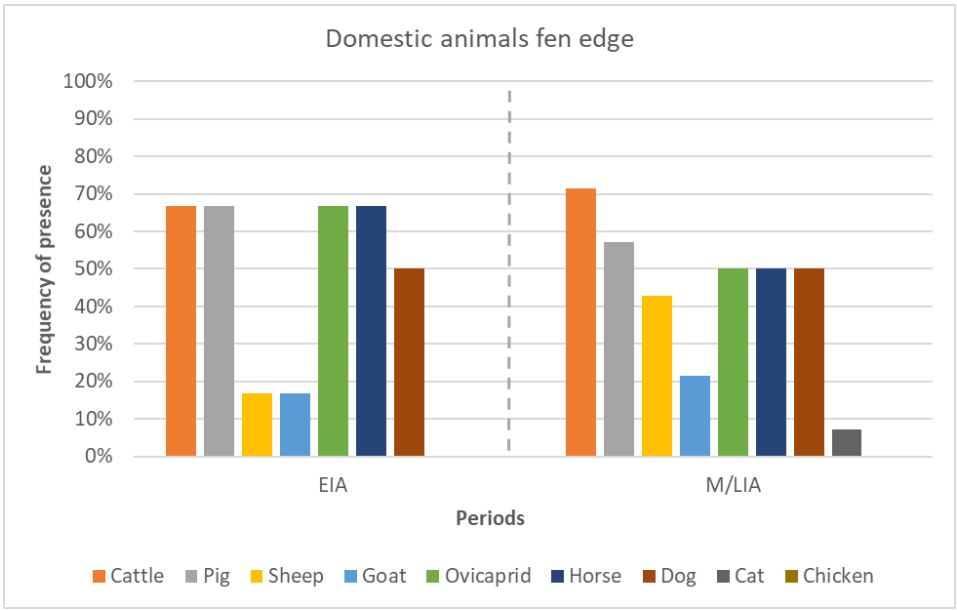


Figure cxx: The frequency of presence of domestic animals on the Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age fen edge.

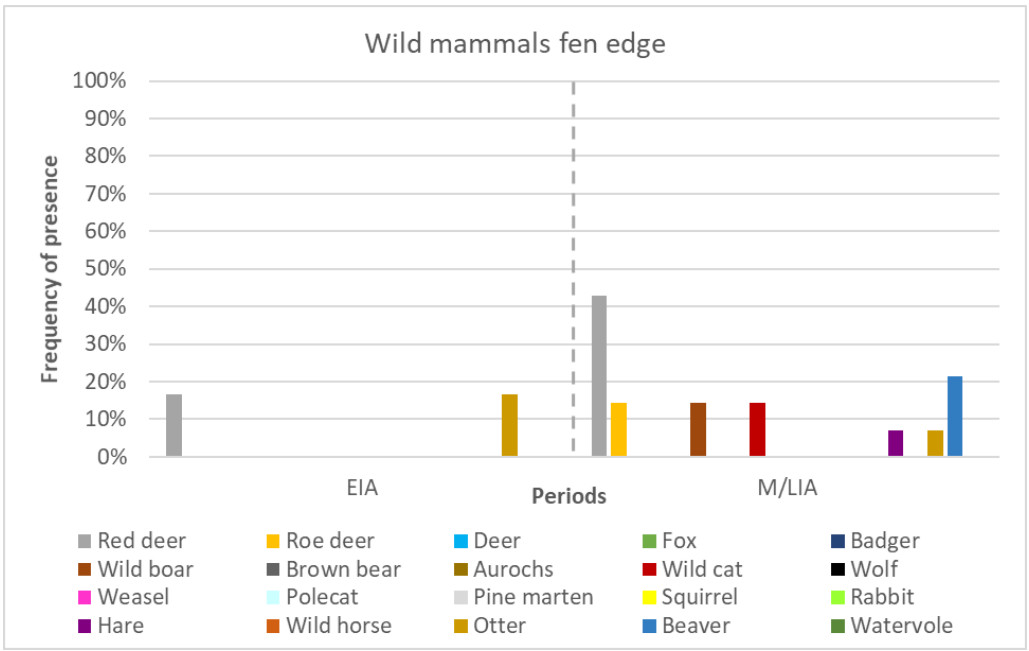


Figure cxxi: The frequency of presence of wild mammals on the Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age fen edge.

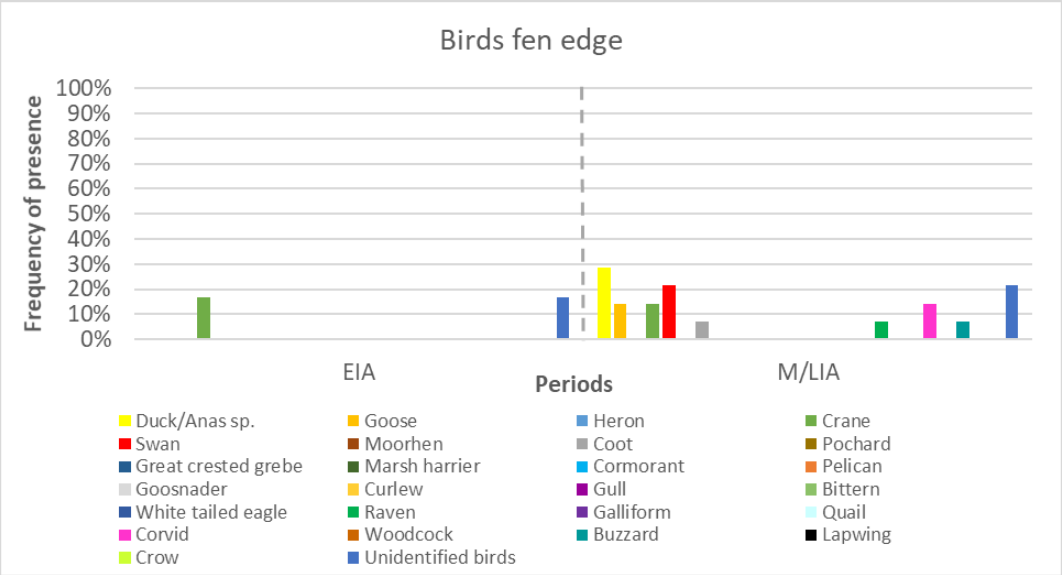


Figure cxxii: The frequency of presence of birds on the Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age fen edge.

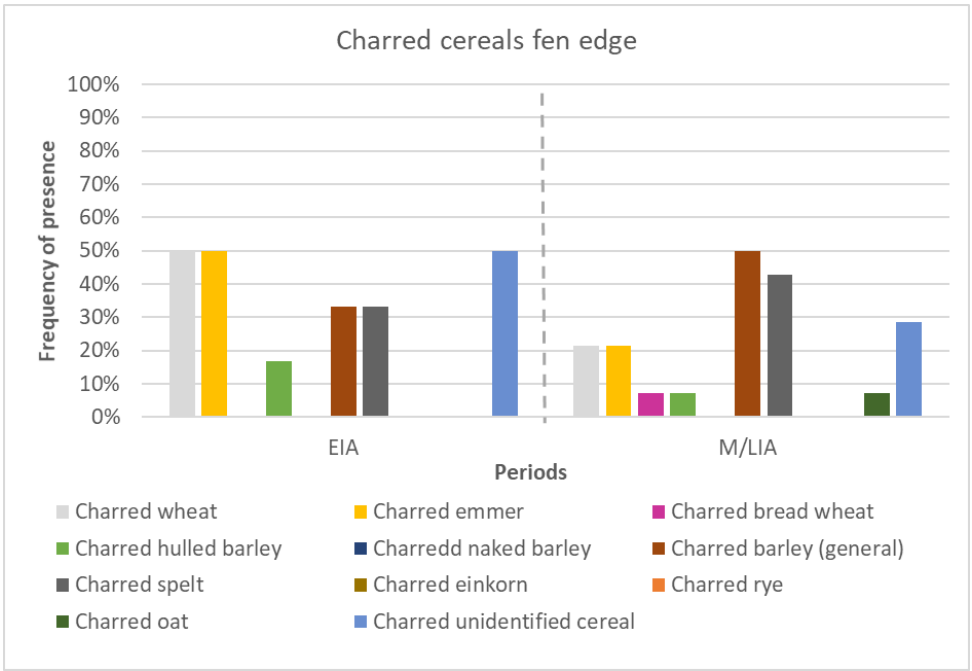
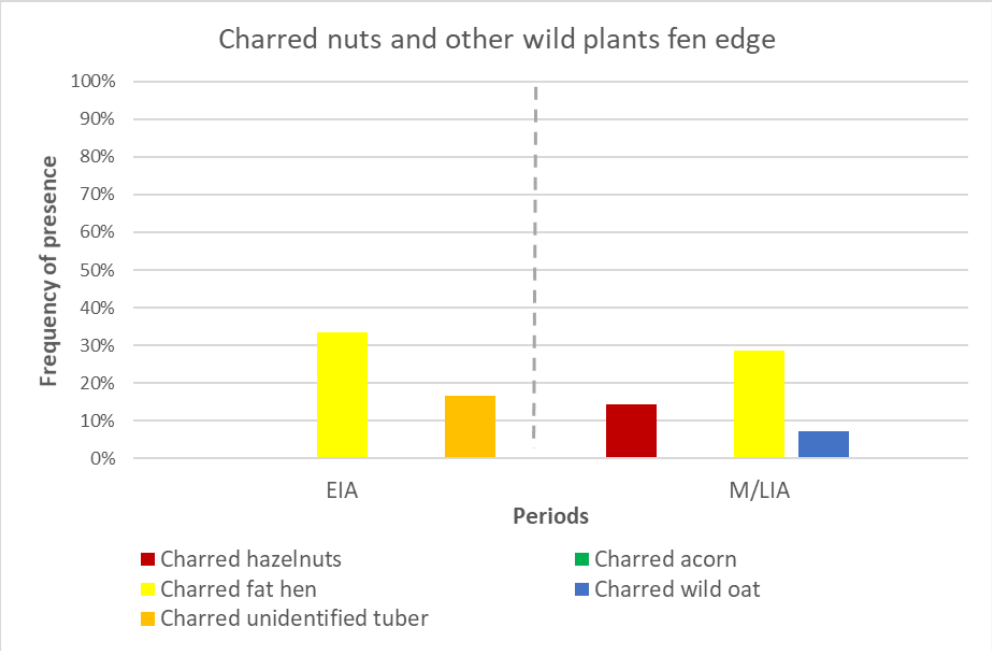


Figure cxxiii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals on the Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age fen edge.



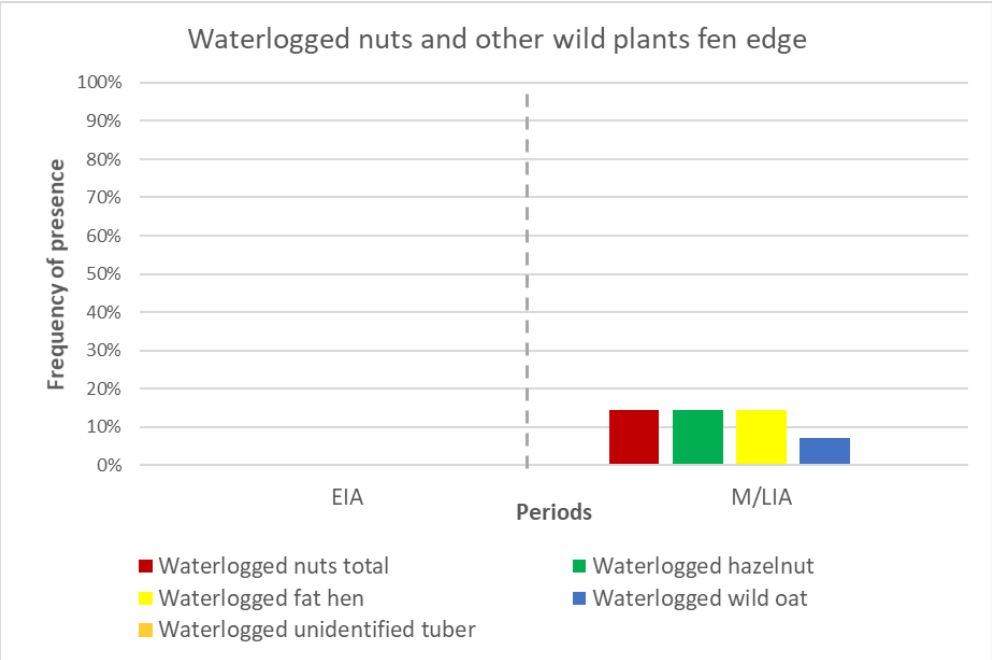


Figure cxxiv: The frequency of presence of nuts and other wild plants on the Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age fen edge.

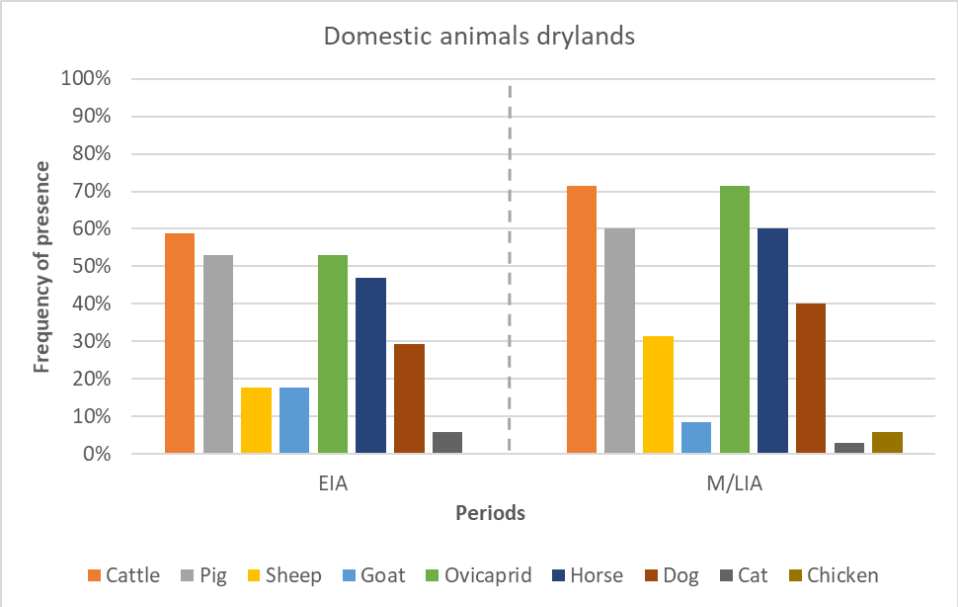


Figure cxxv: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron drylands.

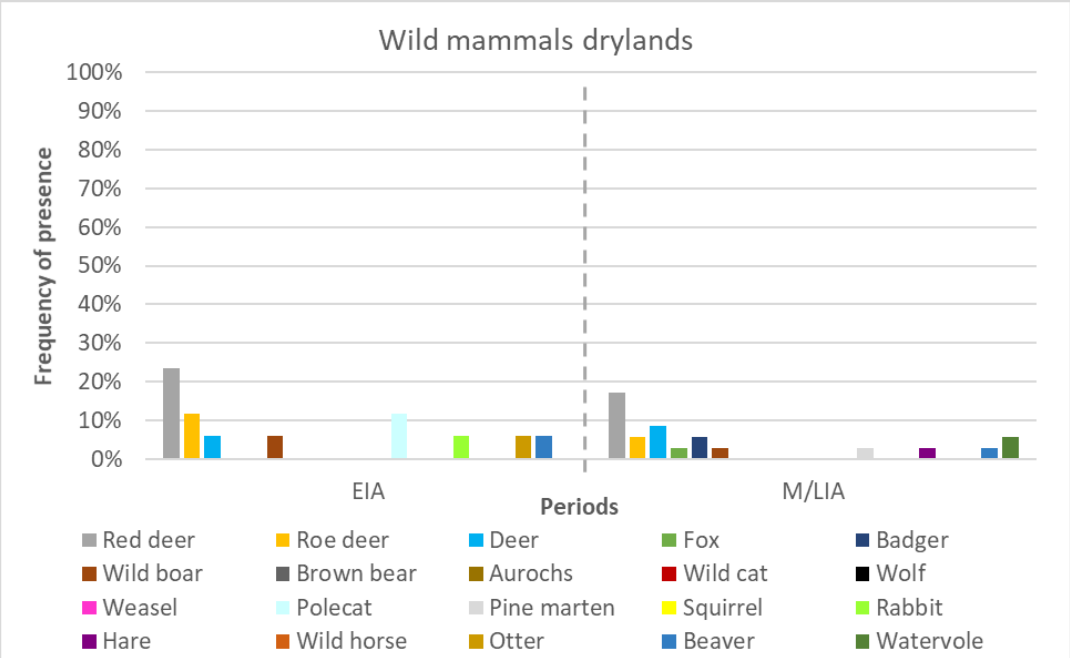


Figure cxxvi: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron drylands.

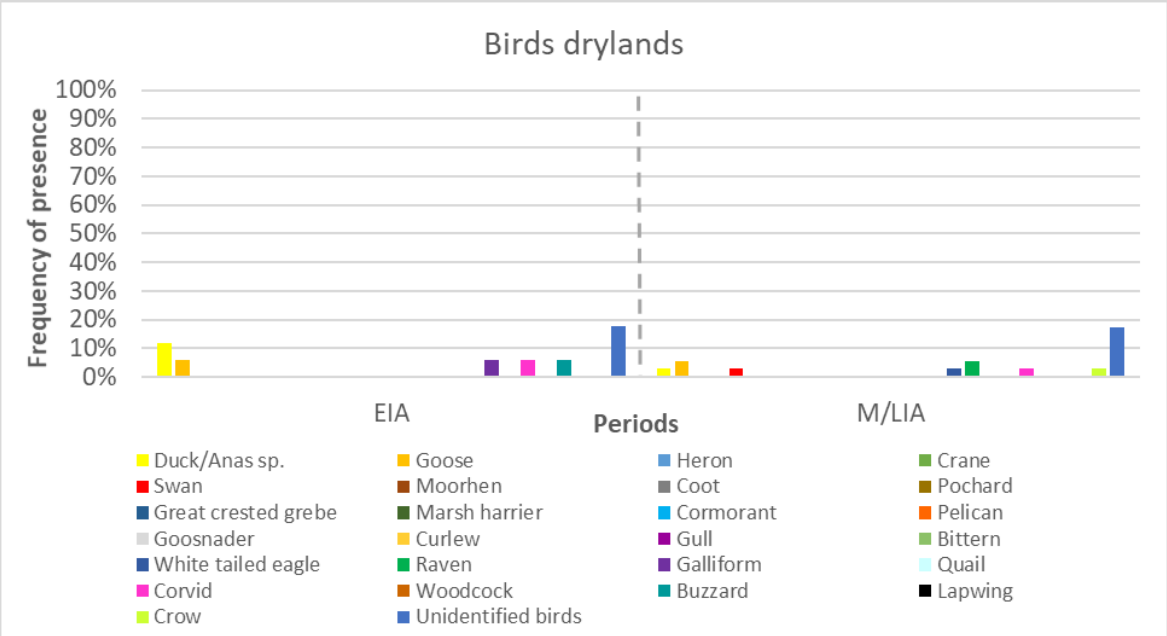


Figure cxxvii: The frequency of presence of birds in Earlier and Middle/Late Iron Age drylands.

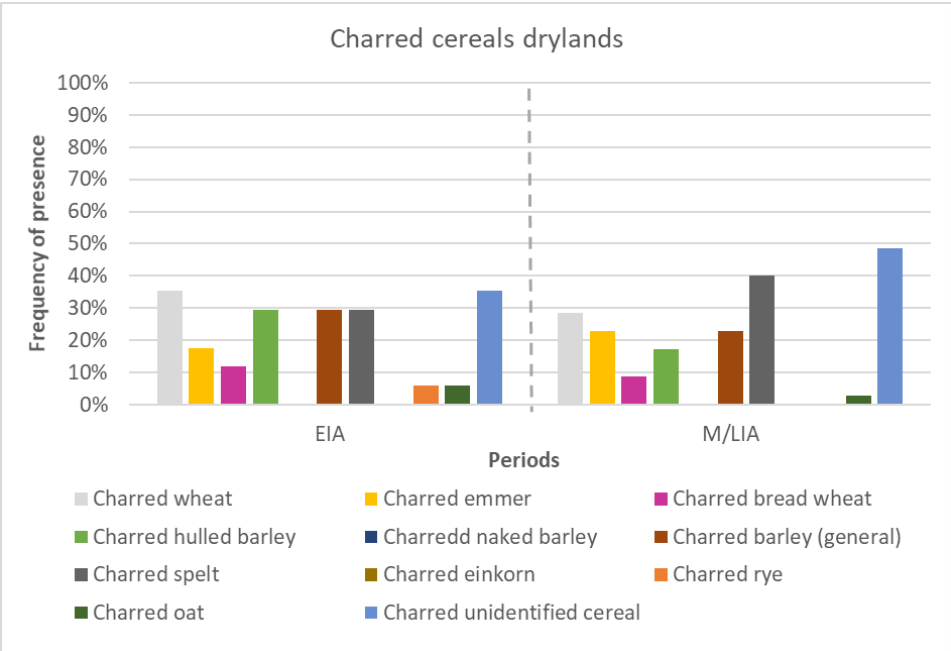
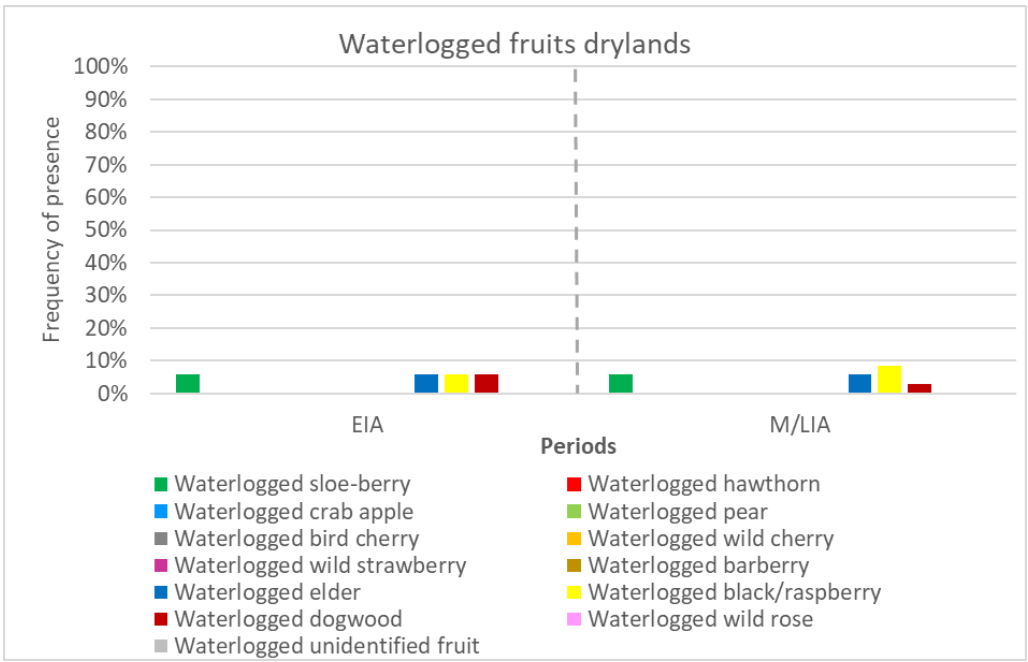


Figure cxxviii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in Earlier and Middle/Late Iron Age drylands.



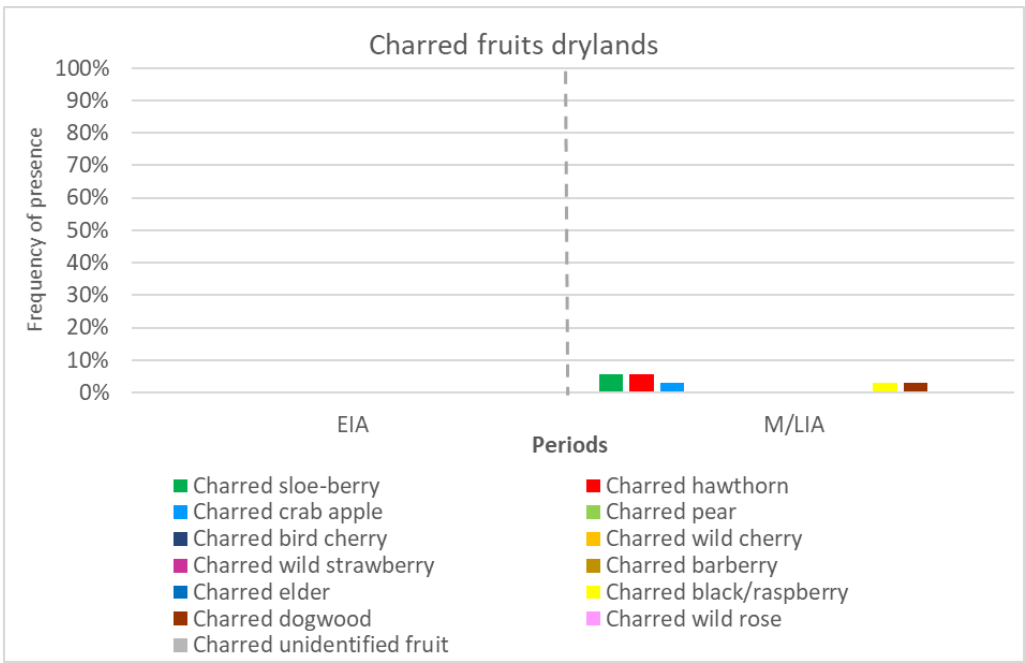
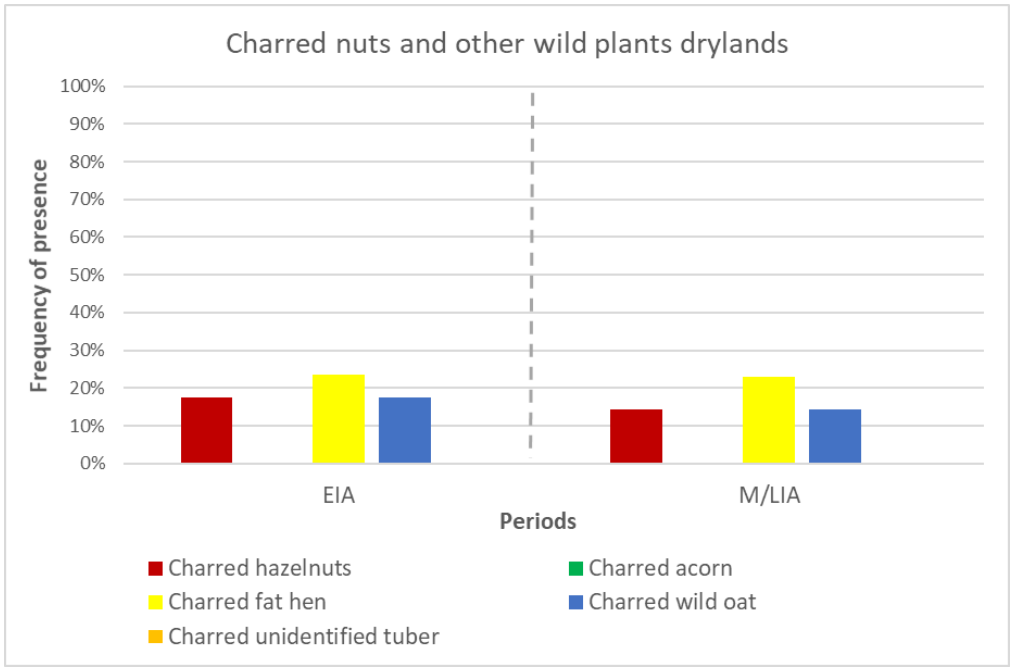


Figure cxxix: The frequency of presence of fruits in Earlier and Middle/Late Iron Age dry-lands.



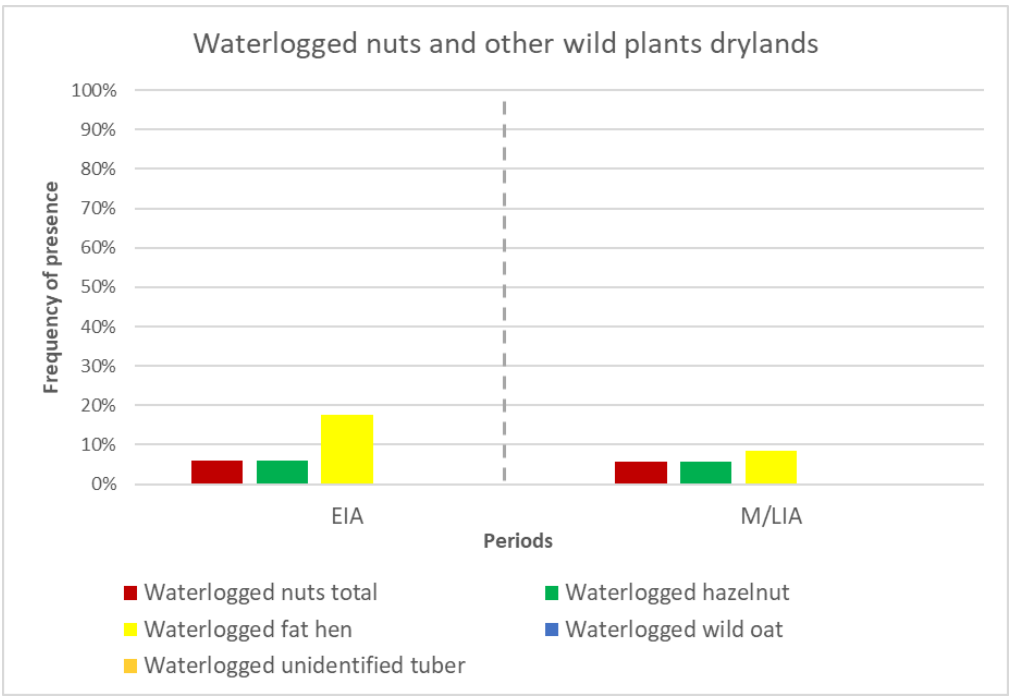
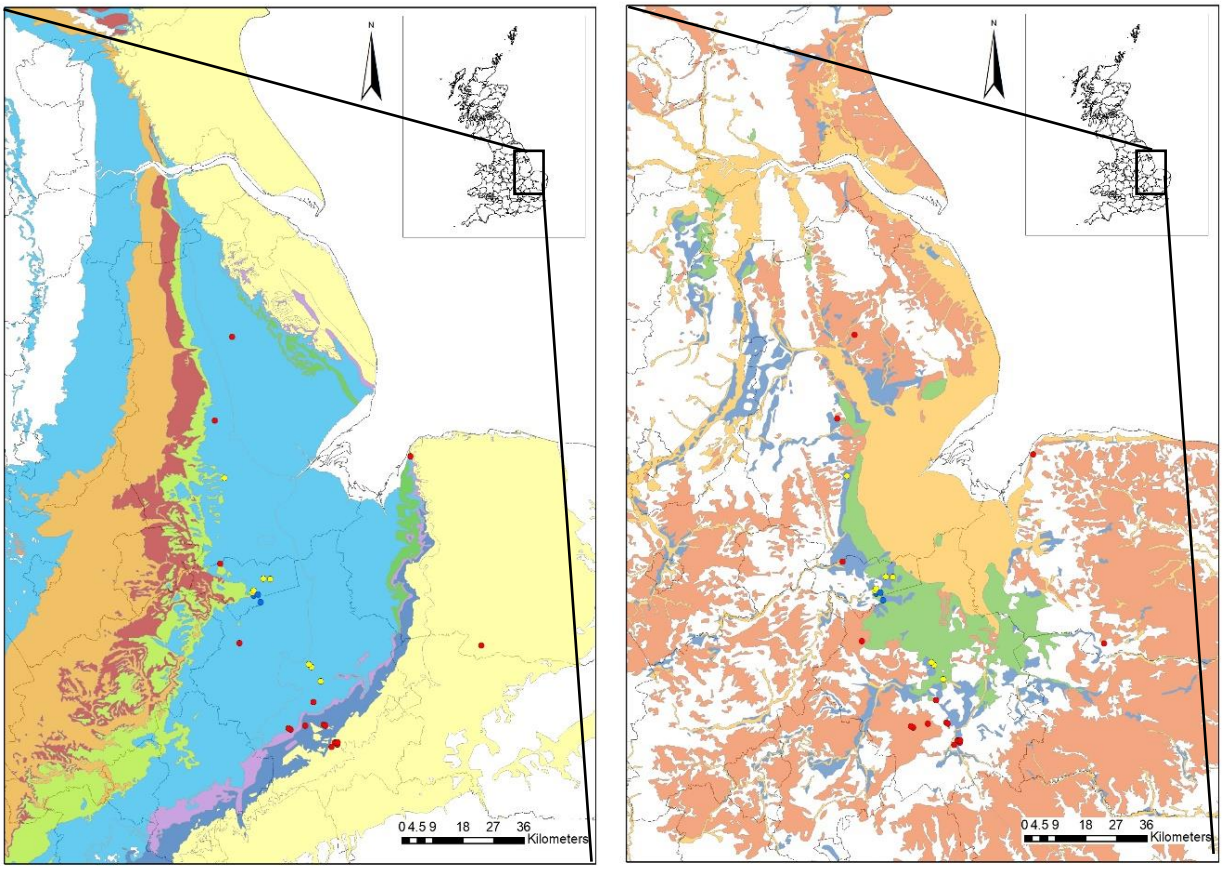


Figure cxxx: The frequency of presence of charred and waterlogged nuts and other wild plants in Earlier Iron Age and Middle/Late Iron Age wetlands.

Later Iron Age/Romano-British (c. 100 BC-100 AD)



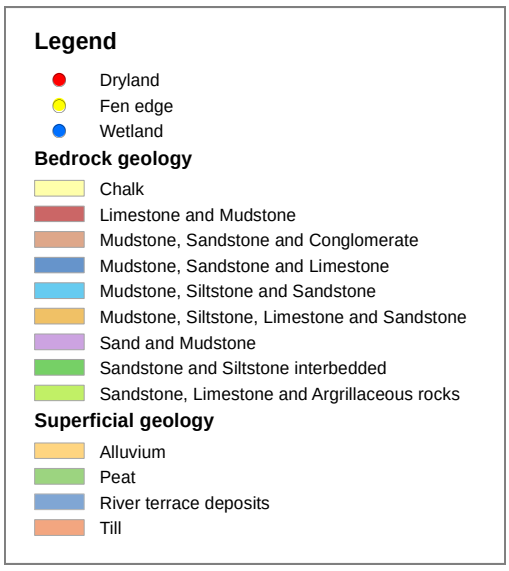


Figure cxxxi: The Later Iron Age/Romano-British site distribution in relation to bedrock (left) and superficial geology (right). Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018) and British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2018).

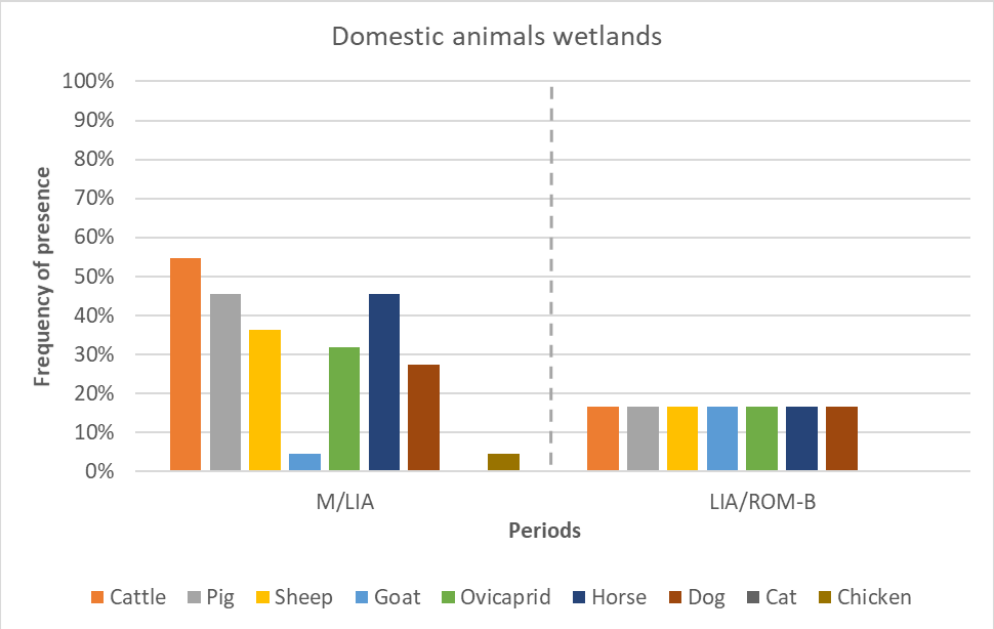


Figure cxxxii: The frequency of presence of domestic animals in the Middle/Late Iron and Late Iron Age/Romano-British period.

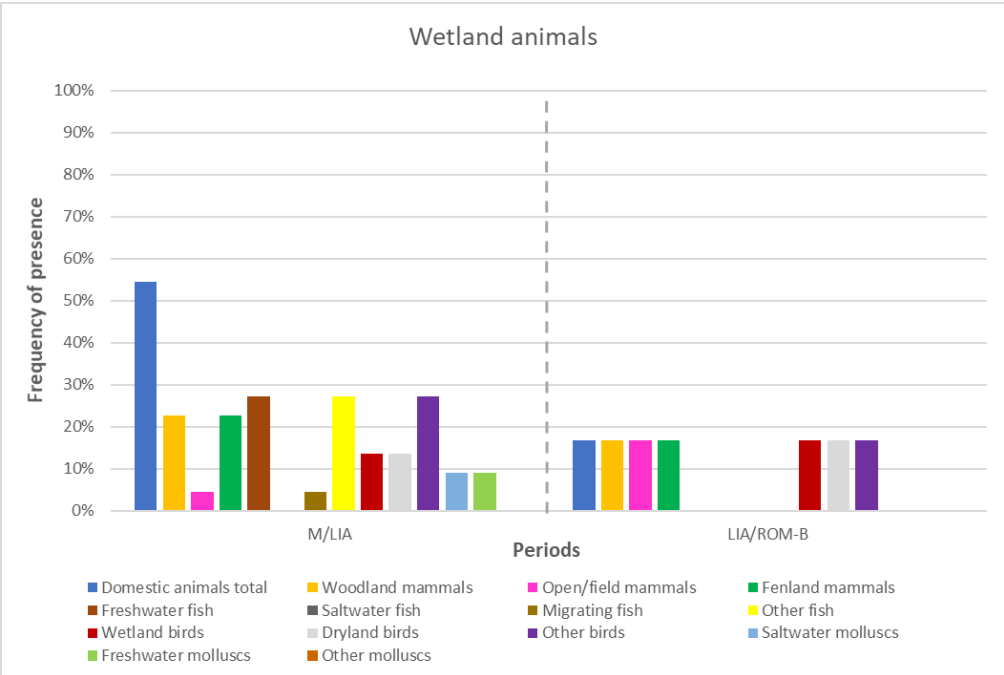


Figure cxxxiii: The frequency of presence of the main animal groups in Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British wetlands.

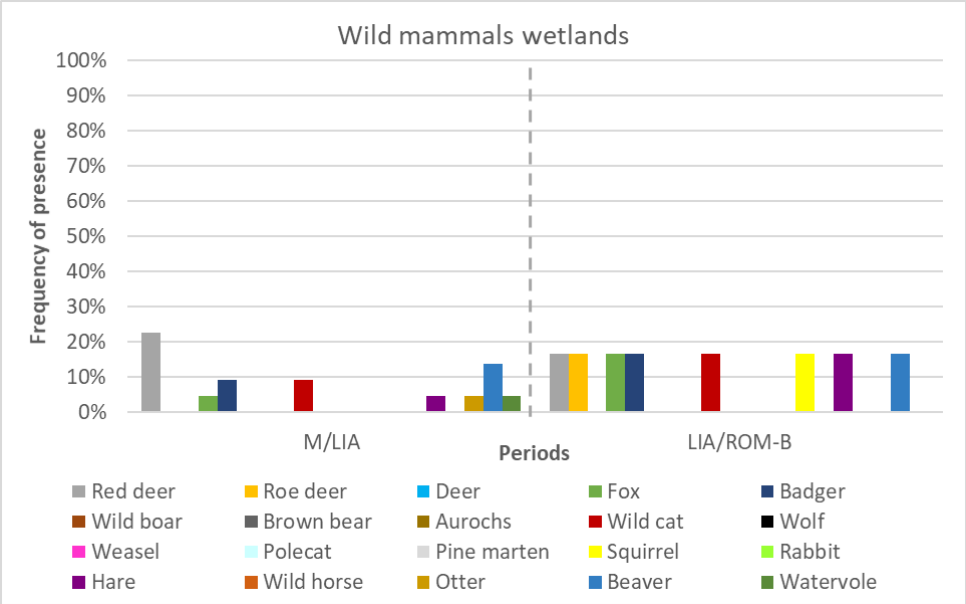


Figure cxxxiv: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in the Middle/Late Iron and Late Iron Age/Romano-British period.

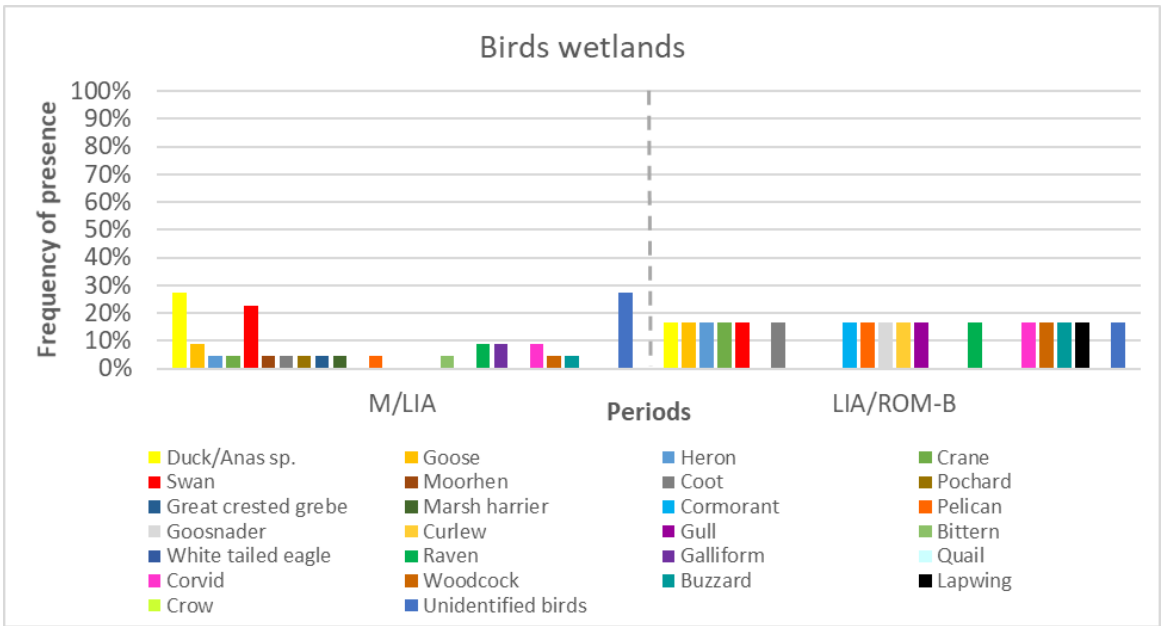


Figure cxxxv: The frequency of presence of birds in Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British wetlands.

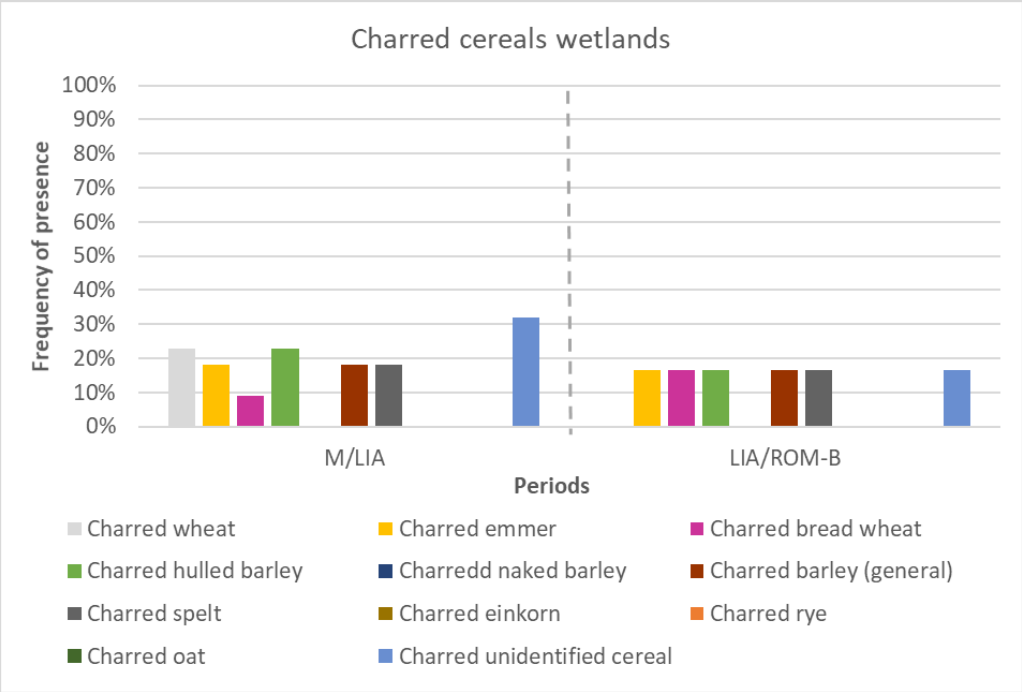


Figure cxxxvi: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British wetlands.

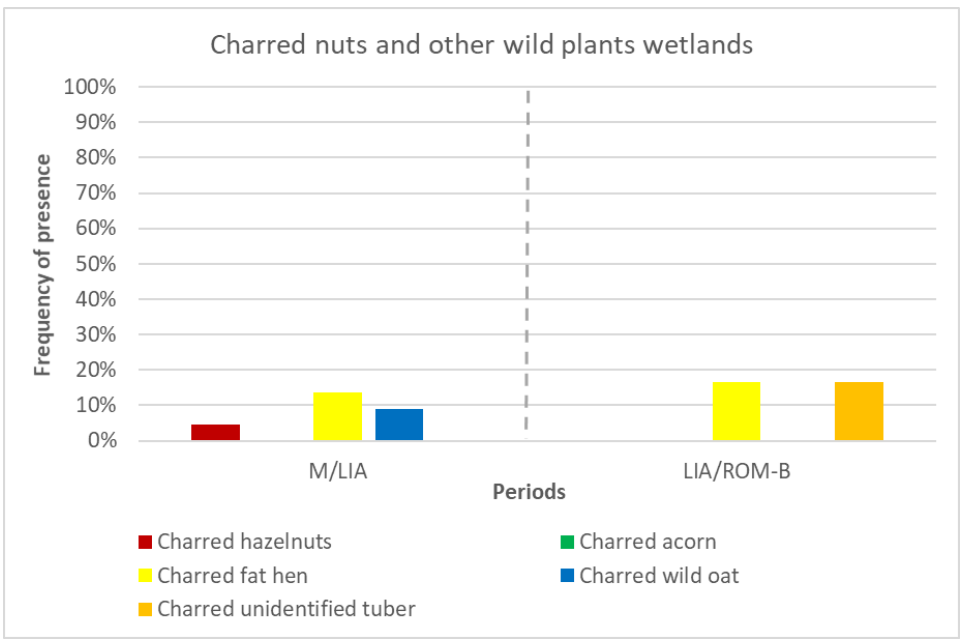


Figure cxxxvii: The frequency of presence of charred nuts and other wild plants in Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British wetlands.

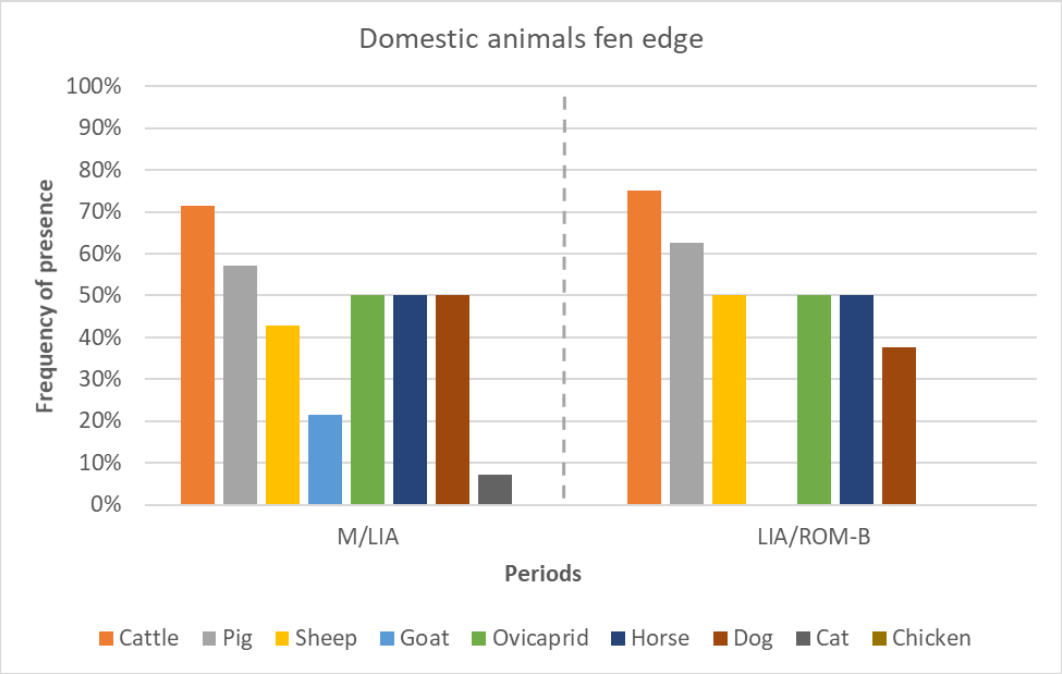


Figure cxxxviii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals on the Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British fen edge.

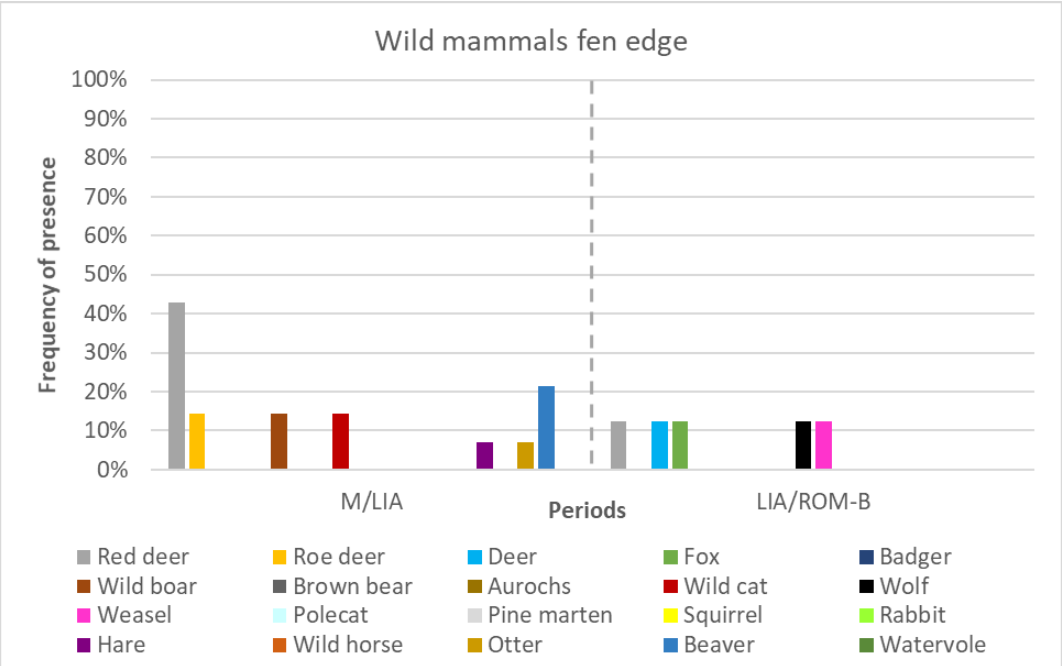


Figure cxxxix: The frequency of presence of wild mammals on the Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British fen edge.

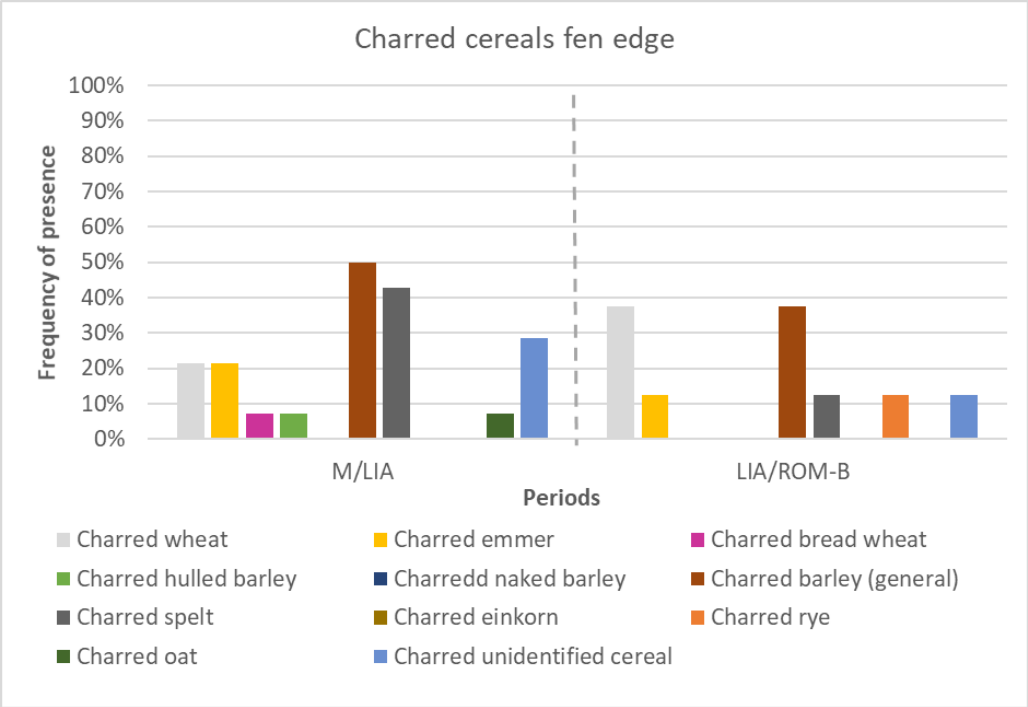


Figure cxl: The frequency of presence of charred cereals on the Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British fen edge.

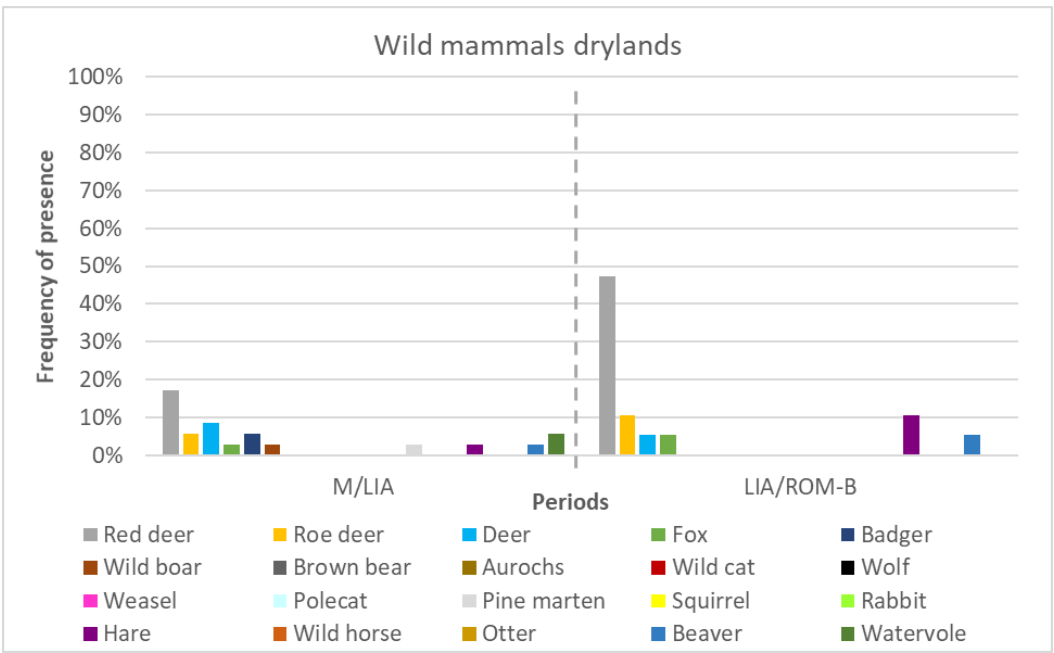


Figure cxli: The frequency of presence of wild mammals in the Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British drylands.

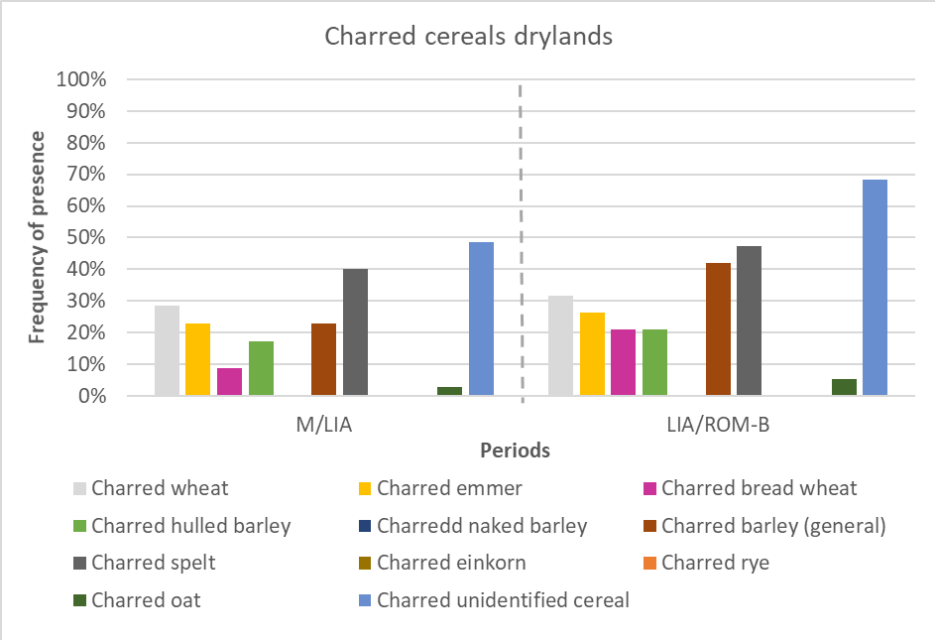


Figure cxlii: The frequency of presence of charred cereals in the Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British drylands.

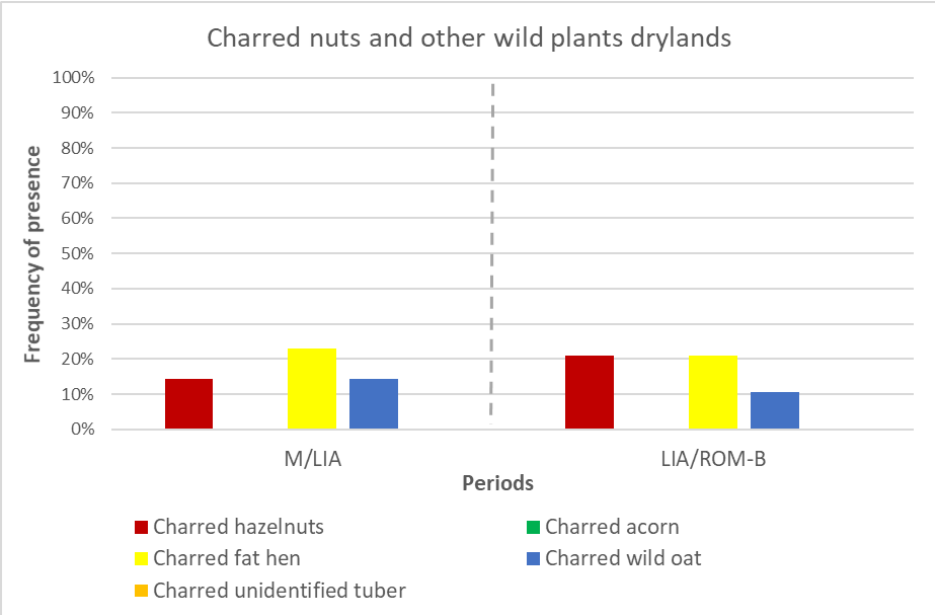


Figure cxliii: The frequency of presence of charred nuts and other wild plants in the Middle/Late Iron Age and Later Iron Age/Romano-British drylands.

Appendix 6. List of all selected sites

Below all 145 selected sites that were eventually entered into the database have been listed alphabetically by site name.[7] Their unique identifying Site Code (given to them in this research) has also been listed, as well as the county and place recorded in the Heritage Environment Record database. The site clusters located in areas of development (mostly quarries) discussed in section 3.2.3 are easily visible as they are listed under the same main Site Name. To compare such site clusters more fairly with smaller, individual sites, each sub-site within a cluster was entered individually into the database.

No.	Site Name	Site Code	County	Place
1	Addenbrooke's, Astra-zeneca Site	AAS	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
2	Addenbrooke's, Bell Language School	ABS	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
3	Addenbrooke's, CBC Site The Boulevard	ACB	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
4	Addenbrooke's, Clay Farm	CLF	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
5	Addenbrooke's, Cra'aster's New Addenbrooke's Site/NCP Car Park	ACP	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
6	Addenbrooke's, Fawcett School	AFS	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
7	Addenbrooke's, MRC Site, Robinson Way	MRC	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge

[7] The database created for this research includes site information from six HER offices (cf. section3.2.2), which are gratefully acknowledged:

Cambridgeshire HER: The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) granted permission under licence in 2017 for HER data, please note that the CHER is a permanently updated resource and interested parties should contact direct for more up-to-date information on <arch.her@cambridgeshire.gov.uk>.

Peterborough HER: Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Record (PCCHER).

Lincolnshire: Information kindly provided by the Lincolnshire HER.

Northamptonshire: © Northamptonshire County Council 2016/2017. The Dataset contained in this material was obtained in March 2016 and March 2017.

Norfolk: Copyright Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record.

Suffolk: Data kindly provided by the Suffolk HER.

No.	Site Name	Site Code	County	Place
8	Addenbrooke's, The Hutchison Site	AHS	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
9	Barholm	BAR	Lincolnshire	Barholm
10	Barleycroft Farm, Barley-croft Paddocks	BFP	Cambridgeshire	Bluntisham
11	Barleycroft Farm, Butch-er's Rise	BFB	Cambridgeshire	Holywell cum Needing-worth
12	Barleycroft Farm, Plant Extension Site	BFE	Cambridgeshire	Bluntisham
13	Baston Quarry, Areas B-E	BQB	Lincolnshire	Langtoft
14	Baston Quarry, Langtoft Common Watching Brief	BQC	Lincolnshire	Langtoft
15	Baston Quarry, Manor Pit	BQP	Lincolnshire	Baston
16	Baston Quarry, Northern Extension	BQN	Lincolnshire	Langtoft
17	Baston Quarry, The Free-man Land	BQF	Lincolnshire	Langtoft
18	Baston Quarry, The Glebe Land	BQG	Lincolnshire	Langtoft
19	Baston Quarry, The Meadows	BQM	Lincolnshire	Langtoft
20	Baston Quarry, The Whitfield Land	BQW	Lincolnshire	Langtoft
21	Billingborough	BBR	Lincolnshire	Billingborough
22	Bradley Fen	BRF	Cambridgeshire	Whittlesey
23	Bushmead Road	BMR	Cambridgeshire	St Neots
24	Cambourne, Broadway Farm	CBF	Cambridgeshire	Cambourne
25	Cambourne, Jeavons Lane	CJL	Cambridgeshire	Cambourne
26	Cambourne, Knapwell plantation	KNP	Cambridgeshire	Cambourne
27	Cambourne, Little Com-mon Farm	LCF	Cambridgeshire	Cambourne
28	Cambourne, Lower Cam-bourne	LOC	Cambridgeshire	Cambourne
29	Cambourne, Mill Farm	CMF	Cambridgeshire	Cambourne
30	Cambourne, North Cax-ton Bypass	NCB	Cambridgeshire	Cambourne
31	Cambourne, Poplar Plan-tation	POP	Cambridgeshire	Cambourne

No.	Site Name	Site Code	County	Place
32	Colne Fen Rhee Lakeside North	CFN	Cambridgeshire	Colne
33	Colne Fen Rheelakeside South	CFS	Cambridgeshire	Colne
34	Colne Fen Site I	CF1	Cambridgeshire	Colne
35	Colne Fen Site II	CF2	Cambridgeshire	Colne
36	Colne Fen Site IV	CF4	Cambridgeshire	Colne
37	Colne Fen Site V	CF5	Cambridgeshire	Colne
38	Colne Fen Site VI - Langdale Hale	CF6	Cambridgeshire	Colne
39	Colne Fen Site VII - The Camp Ground	CF7	Cambridgeshire	Colne
40	Colne Fen Site VIII - The Holme	CF8	Cambridgeshire	Earith
41	Colne Fen Site XI - The Plant Site	CFP	Cambridgeshire	Earith
42	Cowbit Wash	COW	Lincolnshire	Cowbit
43	Ecton Site 1	ES1	Northamptonshire	Ecton
44	Etton Causewayed Enclosure	ECE	Peterborough	Maxey
45	Etton Landscape Woodgate Site	ELW	Peterborough	Etton, Maxey
46	Etton, A15 Bypass	ABE	Peterborough	Etton
47	Eye(bury) Quarry, Phase 1 and 2	EQP	Peterborough	Eye
48	Eye(bury) Quarry, Southern Extension 2006/7	EQS	Peterborough	Eye
49	Eye(bury) Quarry, Tanholt Farm	EQT	Peterborough	Eye
50	Feltwell, Late Neolithic/EBA features and finds	FWL	Norfolk	Feltwell
51	Fen Farm	PFF	Lincolnshire	Pinchbeck
52	Fengate Cat's Water	CTW	Peterborough	Peterborough
53	Fengate Co-op Site	COS	Peterborough	Peterborough
54	Fengate Edgerley Drain Road	EDR	Peterborough	Peterborough
55	Fengate EuroDix Depot Site	FED	Peterborough	Peterborough
56	Fengate Fourth Drove	FDR	Peterborough	Peterborough

No.	Site Name	Site Code	County	Place
57	Fengate Newark Road	NWR	Peterborough	Peterborough
58	Fengate Northey	NRT	Peterborough	Peterborough
59	Fengate Padholme Road	PHR	Peterborough	Peterborough
60	Fengate Storey's Bar Road	SBR	Peterborough	Peterborough
61	Fengate The Depot Site	TDS	Peterborough	Peterborough
62	Fengate The Elliot Site	TES	Peterborough	Peterborough
63	Fengate The Power Station Excavations	PSE	Peterborough	Peterborough
64	Fengate The Tower Works	TTW	Peterborough	Peterborough
65	Fengate Third Drove Site O	TDO	Peterborough	Peterborough
66	Fengate Third Drove Site Q	TDQ	Peterborough	Peterborough
67	Fengate Vicarage Farm	VCF	Peterborough	Peterborough
68	Ferry Farm	FFD	Lincolnshire	Dogdyke
69	Flag Fen Platform and Alignment	FFP	Peterborough	Peterborough
70	Greenhouse Farm	GHF	Cambridgeshire	Fen Ditton
71	Grimes Graves Neolithic flint mine and Grimshoe Mound	GGM	Norfolk	Weeting with Broomhill
72	Haddenham, Causewayed enclosure (HAD I)	HD1	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
73	Haddenham, Flatbridge Farm	HD2	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
74	Haddenham, Foulmire Fen Long barrow (HAD 6)	HD10	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
75	Haddenham, Foulmire Fen Terrace	HD8	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
76	Haddenham, HAD IV	HD4	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
77	Haddenham, HAD IX	HD9	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
78	Haddenham, HAD V and XI	HD5	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
79	Haddenham, HAD VI	HD6	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
80	Haddenham, HAD VII and X	HD7	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham
81	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	HD3	Cambridgeshire	Haddenham

No.	Site Name	Site Code	County	Place
82	Hagnaby Lock	HGL	Lincolnshire	Stickford
83	Hayland Drove and West Row Fen	WRF	Suffolk	Mildenhall
84	Hockwold-cum-Wilton Site 8, 62, 66, 63, 69, 61/68, 96, Poor Ground and The Oaks	HW2	Norfolk	Hockwold cum Wilton
85	Hockwold-cum-Wilton Site 93, The Oaks	HW1	Norfolk	Hockwold cum Wilton
86	Hockwold-cum-Wilton Site 95/97	HW3	Norfolk	Hockwold cum Wilton
87	Hoe Hills	HHD	Lincolnshire	Dowsby
88	Kilverstone Neo-lithic/EBA and IA settle-ment	KST	Norfolk	Kilverstone and Thetford
89	Kings Dyke West	KDW	Cambridgeshire	Whittlesey
90	Langton Hill Farm (Site 2, Areas 73 and 74, Plots 1/5 and 1/6)	LAH	Lincolnshire	Langton by Wragby
91	Little Duke Farm Barrow Complex	LDF	Lincolnshire	Deeping St. Nicholas
92	Longstanton North	LSN	Cambridgeshire	Longstanton
93	Longstanton, Airfield In-vestigations	LAI	Cambridgeshire	Longstanton
94	Longstanton, Hatton's Farm Sites I-III	HFL	Cambridgeshire	Longstanton
95	Longstanton, Striplands Farm	SFL	Cambridgeshire	Longstanton
96	Longstanton, The Road-way Corridor/Infrastruc-ture Route	LSR	Cambridgeshire	Longstanton
97	Longstanton, Western Bypass	LWB	Cambridgeshire	Longstanton
98	Lynton Way	LWS	Cambridgeshire	Sawston
99	Magna Park (Horsey Hill)	MAP	Cambridgeshire	Whittlesey
100	Market Deeping - MAD 2 (MAD 91)	MAD	Lincolnshire	Market Deeping
101	Milton Park and Ride	MPR	Cambridgeshire	Milton
102	Must Farm Environs	MFE	Cambridgeshire	Whittlesey
103	Must Farm Palaeochan-nel	MFP	Cambridgeshire	Whittlesey
104	Must Farm Settlement	MFS	Cambridgeshire	Whittlesey

No.	Site Name	Site Code	County	Place
105	North Fen Island	NFI	Cambridgeshire	Sutton (Gault)
106	North-west Cambridge, Site V	NC2	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
107	North-west Cambridge, Site VI (University Farm)	NCU	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
108	North-west Cambridge, Site XI	NC3	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
109	North-west Cambridge, Sites II and IV	NC1	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
110	Over - Godwin Ridge	OGR	Cambridgeshire	Over
111	Over - Low Ground Barrows	OLB	Cambridgeshire	Over
112	Over - Marlow Ridge	OMR	Cambridgeshire	Over
113	Over - O'Connel Ridge and Low Grounds Terrace-Island	ORL	Cambridgeshire	Over
114	Over Site 11 - The Brownshill Terrace	OBT	Cambridgeshire	Over
115	Over Lowland Investigations IV - Willingham Mere	OWM	Cambridgeshire	Over
116	Over Lowland Site 10 - The Corporation Terrace	OS10	Cambridgeshire	Over
117	Over Lowland Site 2 - Chain Bridge North	OS2	Cambridgeshire	Over
118	Over Lowland Site 3 - Chain Bridge South	OS3	Cambridgeshire	Over
119	Over Lowland Site 4 - Chain Bridge South	OS4	Cambridgeshire	Over
120	Over Lowland Site 5 - The Church's Rise	OS5	Cambridgeshire	Over
121	Over Lowland Site 6 - The Church's Rise	OS6	Cambridgeshire	Over
122	Over Site(s 2 and) 9 - The Chain Bridge Ringwork and Barrow 8	OCR	Cambridgeshire	Over
123	Parnwell Way	PWW	Peterborough	Peterborough
124	Parson's Drove	PDR	Lincolnshire	Pinchbeck
125	Plant's Farm Maxey	PFM	Peterborough	Maxey
126	Pode Hole Farm	PHF	Peterborough	Thorney
127	Pode Hole Quarry Extractions	PQE	Peterborough	Thorney

No.	Site Name	Site Code	County	Place
128	Redgate Hill, Hunstanton	RHH	Norfolk	Hunstanton
129	Ruskington 1 (Site 7, Areas 72 and 86 Plot 16/3 and 16/4)	RUS	Lincolnshire	Ruskington
130	Scotland Farm Dam Brook	SFD	Cambridgeshire	Dry Drayton
131	Scotland Farm Site 7	SF7	Cambridgeshire	Dry Drayton
132	Scotland Farm Site 8	SF8	Cambridgeshire	Dry Drayton
133	Sywell Aerodrome	SWA	Northamptonshire	Sywell
134	Tattershall Thorpe	TST	Lincolnshire	Tattershall Thorpe and Tumby
135	The Broadlands	TBL	Peterborough	Peterborough
136	Tort Hill West	THW	Cambridgeshire	Sawtry
137	Tower´s Fen, Borrow Pit	TFB	Peterborough	Thorney
138	Trumpington Park and Ride, Hauxton Road	THR	Cambridgeshire	Trumpington
139	Trumpington, Glebe Farm	GLF	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
140	Trumpington, Trumpington Meadows	TPM	Cambridgeshire	Trumpington
141	Tye's Drove	TYD	Lincolnshire	Deeping St James
142	Wardy Hill Ringwork	WHR	Cambridgeshire	Coveney
143	Washingborough Pumping Station and Sandhill Beck	WPS	Lincolnshire	Washingborough
144	Whitemoor sidings	WMS	Cambridgeshire	March
145	Wilby Way	WWA	Northamptonshire	Great Doddington

Appendix 7. List of all phases with main data groups

Below all 440 phases entered into the database are listed per period, starting with the earliest period (Mesolithic/Early Neolithic) and finishing with the last (Late Iron Age/Roman-British). Within each period, phases are listed alphabetically by site name. Besides site name and period, the county and environment of the phase are also listed. After this, the main find groups present in each phase are shown by an X. The phases without any data (mostly those dating to the Neolithic) are evidenced by flint and/or pottery but did not contain food remains.

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
1	Addenbrooke's, Astra-zeneca Site	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
2	Addenbrooke's, Bell Language School	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
3	Addenbrooke's, CBC Site The Boulevard	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
4	Addenbrooke's, Clay Farm	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland	X								X		
5	Addenbrooke's, Fawcett School	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
6	Baston Quarry, The Freeman Land	Lincolnshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
7	Baston Quarry, The Glebe Land	Lincolnshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
8	Eye(bury) Quarry, Phase 1 and 2	Peterborough	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
9	Eye(bury) Quarry, Southern Extension 2006/7	Peterborough	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
10	Fengate The Elliot Site	Peterborough	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland	X									X	
11	Fengate Third Drove Site Q	Peterborough	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
12	Hoe Hills	Lincolnshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland						X				X	
13	Longstanton, Airfield Investigations	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
14	Longstanton, Striplands Farm	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
15	Longstanton, The Roadway Corridor/Infrastructure Route	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
16	Magna Park (Horsey Hill)	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Intermediate											
17	Must Farm Environs	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
18	North Fen Island	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
19	North-west Cambridge, Site V	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
20	North-west Cambridge, Site VI (University Farm)	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
21	North-west Cambridge, Sites II and IV	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
22	Over Lowland Site 6 - The Church's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
23	Pode Hole Farm	Peterborough	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland						X				X	
24	Pode Hole Quarry Extrac-tions	Peterborough	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
25	Trumpington Park and Ride, Hauxton Road	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
26	Trumpington, Trumpington Meadows	Cambridgeshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
27	Tye's Drove	Lincolnshire	Mesolithic/Neolithic	Dryland											
28	Addenbrooke's, The Hutchison Site	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
29	Barleycroft Farm, Barley-croft Paddocks	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X					X				X	X
30	Barleycroft Farm, Butch-er's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
31	Cambourne, Knapwell plantation	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
32	Cambourne, Lower Cam-bourne	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
33	Colne Fen Site V	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
34	Colne Fen Site VI - Langdale Hale	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
35	Etton Causewayed Enclo-sure	Peterborough	Earlier Neolithic	Intermediate	X	X				X			X	X	
36	Fengate Edgerley Drain Road	Peterborough	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland						X				X	
37	Fengate Padholme Road	Peterborough	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
38	Fengate The Tower Works	Peterborough	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
39	Fengate Third Drove Site O	Peterborough	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
40	Fengate Vicarage Farm	Peterborough	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
41	Grimes Graves Neolithic flint mine and Grimshoe Mound	Norfolk	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
42	Haddenham, Causewayed enclosure (HAD I)	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X	X									
43	Haddenham, Foulmire Fen Long barrow (HAD 6)	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Intermediate	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
44	Haddenham, Foulmire Fen Terrace	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
45	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
46	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
47	Hayland Drove and West Row Fen	Suffolk	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
48	Hockwold-cum-Wilton Site 8, 62, 66, 63, 69, 61/68, 96, Poor Ground and The Oaks	Norfolk	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
49	Kilverstone Neolithic/EBA and IA settlement	Norfolk	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X					X				X	
50	Kilverstone Neolithic/EBA and IA settlement	Norfolk	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland			X			X				X	
51	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
52	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
53	Must Farm Environs	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Intermediate	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
54	Over - Marlow Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Intermediate											
55	Over - O'Connel Ridge and Low Grounds Terrace-Island	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Intermediate											
56	Over Lowland Investigations IV - Willingham Mere	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X	X									
57	Over Lowland Investigations IV - Willingham Mere	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X	X								X	
58	Over Lowland Site 3 - Chain Bridge South	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Intermediate											
59	Over Lowland Site 4 - Chain Bridge South	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Intermediate											
60	Parnwell Way	Peterborough	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X					X			X	X	X
61	Tattershall Thorpe	Lincolnshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland										X	
62	Trumpington Park and Ride, Hauxton Road	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X					X				X	
63	Trumpington, Glebe Farm	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X					X				X	

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
64	Trumpington, Trumpington Meadows	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland	X	X		X		X					
65	Wardy Hill Ringwork	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Neolithic	Dryland											
66	Barholm	Lincolnshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X									
67	Colne Fen Site VI - Langdale Hale	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland											
68	Etton Causewayed Enclosure	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Intermediate	X	X				X			X	X	
69	Etton Landscape Woodgate Site	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Intermediate									X		
70	Etton, A15 Bypass	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X							X	X	
71	Eye(bury) Quarry, Southern Extension 2006/7	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X									
72	Fengate Edgerley Drain Road	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X				X			X	X	
73	Fengate Storey's Bar Road	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X									
74	Fengate The Power Station Excavations	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
75	Grimes Graves Neolithic flint mine and Grimshoe Mound	Norfolk	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X							X	X	X
76	Haddenham, Causewayed enclosure (HAD I)	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland											
77	Haddenham, Causewayed enclosure (HAD I)	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X				X		X	X	X	X
78	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland											
79	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland											
80	Must Farm Environs	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Intermediate	X	X				X		X	X	X	
81	North-west Cambridge, Sites II and IV	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland						X				X	
82	Over - Marlow Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Intermediate	X	X									
83	Over - O'Connel Ridge and Low Grounds Terrace-Island	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Intermediate	X	X		X		X			X	X	

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
84	Over Lowland Investigations IV - Willingham Mere	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X				X				X	
85	Over Lowland Site 10 - The Corporation Terrace	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Intermediate	X										
86	Over Lowland Site 2 - Chain Bridge North	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland	X	X		X		X					
87	Over Lowland Site 3 - Chain Bridge South	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Intermediate	X	X							X	X	
88	Over Lowland Site 4 - Chain Bridge South	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Intermediate	X								X	X	
89	Over Site(s 2 and) 9 - The Chain Bridge Ringwork and Barrow 8	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Intermediate						X					X
90	Parson's Drove	Lincolnshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland											
91	Pode Hole Farm	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Dryland						X				X	
92	Pode Hole Quarry Extractions	Peterborough	Later Neolithic	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
93	Trumpington Park and Ride, Hauxton Road	Cambridgeshire	Later Neolithic	Dryland											
94	Addenbrooke's, CBC Site The Boulevard	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
95	Addenbrooke's, MRC Site, Robinson Way	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
96	Barleycroft Farm, Barley-croft Paddocks	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland										X	
97	Barleycroft Farm, Butch-er's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
98	Baston Quarry, The Mead-ows	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
99	Bradley Fen	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate	X									X	
100	Cambourne, Lower Cam-bourne	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
101	Colne Fen Site I	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
102	Colne Fen Site VII - The Camp Ground	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X					X				X	
103	Cowbit Wash	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Wetland											
104	Eye(bury) Quarry, Southern Extension 2006/7	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X									
105	Eye(bury) Quarry, Tanholt Farm	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland						X			X		X
106	Fengate Edgerley Drain Road	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X				X				X	
107	Fengate Newark Road	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
108	Fengate Padholme Road	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X									X	
109	Fengate The Depot Site	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
110	Fengate The Elliot Site	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X									

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
111	Fengate The Power Station Excavations	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
112	Fengate Third Drove Site O	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
113	Fengate Vicarage Farm	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
114	Ferry Farm	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate										X	
115	Flag Fen Platform and Alignment	Peterborough	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
116	Haddenham, Foulmire Fen Terrace	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X									
117	Haddenham, HAD VII and X	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
118	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X		X							
119	Hagnaby Lock	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
120	Hockwold-cum-Wilton Site 8, 62, 66, 63, 69, 61/68, 96, Poor Ground and The Oaks	Norfolk	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X					
121	Hockwold-cum-Wilton Site 93, The Oaks	Norfolk	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Wetland	X	X									
122	Hockwold-cum-Wilton Site 95/97	Norfolk	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X		X							
123	Hoe Hills	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X					X				X	
124	Kilverstone Neolithic/EBA and IA settlement	Norfolk	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X					X				X	
125	Kings Dyke West	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate	X								X		
126	Langton Hill Farm (Site 2, Areas 73 and 74, Plots 1/5 and 1/6)	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
127	Little Duke Farm Barrow Complex	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate						X			X	X	

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
128	Longstanton, Striplands Farm	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
129	Longstanton, The Roadway Corridor/Infrastructure Route	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
130	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
131	Must Farm Environs	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Wetland	X					X		X	X	X	X
132	North-west Cambridge, Sites II and IV	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X					X					
133	Over - Marlow Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate	X					X			X	X	
134	Over Lowland Investigations IV - Willingham Mere	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Intermediate	X									X	
135	Redgate Hill, Hunstanton	Norfolk	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X			X	X	X			X	

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
136	Tattershall Thorpe	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
137	Tort Hill West	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
138	Trumpington, Glebe Farm	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
139	Trumpington, Trumpington Meadows	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland	X					X					
140	Tye's Drove	Lincolnshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
141	Wardy Hill Ringwork	Cambridgeshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland											
142	Wilby Way	Northamptonshire	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Dryland			X							X	
143	Addenbrooke's, Astra-zeneca Site	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											
144	Addenbrooke's, Clay Farm	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland	X										

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
145	Barleycroft Farm, Butcher's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland						X			X		X
146	Baston Quarry, Areas B-E	Lincolnshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X									
147	Baston Quarry, Northern Extension	Lincolnshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X				X	X		X		X	
148	Baston Quarry, The Glebe Land	Lincolnshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X				X	
149	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											
150	Bradley Fen	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X			X	X	X
151	Colne Fen Site V	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											
152	Colne Fen Site VI - Langdale Hale	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											
153	Etton Causewayed Enclosure	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											
154	Etton Landscape Woodgate Site	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate									X		
155	Etton, A15 Bypass	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
156	Eye(bury) Quarry, Phase 1 and 2	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X				X					X
157	Feltwell, Late Neo-lithic/EBA features and finds	Norfolk	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland									X	X	
158	Fengate Cat's Water	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate											
159	Fengate Edgerley Drain Road	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X					X		X	X		
160	Fengate Fourth Drove	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Wetland											
161	Fengate Newark Road	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X		X							
162	Fengate Padholme Road	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate											
163	Fengate Storey's Bar Road	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X							X		X
164	Fengate Third Drove Site O	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate											
165	Fengate Third Drove Site Q	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate											
166	Grimes Graves Neolithic flint mine and Grimshoe Mound	Norfolk	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
167	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											
168	Hayland Drove and West Row Fen	Suffolk	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
169	Kings Dyke West	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X			X		X
170	Little Duke Farm Barrow Complex	Lincolnshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X
171	Longstanton, Airfield Investigations	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											
172	Longstanton, Western Bypass	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland											
173	North Fen Island	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X					X			X	X	
174	Over - Godwin Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X	X			X			X	X	
175	Over - Low Ground Barrows	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
176	Over - O'Connel Ridge and Low Grounds Terrace-Island	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X		X	X	X	X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
177	Over Lowland Investigations IV - Willingham Mere	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X					X	X	
178	Over Lowland Site 2 - Chain Bridge North	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate						X					X
179	Over Lowland Site 5 - The Church's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate			X			X			X		
180	Over Lowland Site 6 - The Church's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate											
181	Over Site(s 2 and) 9 - The Chain Bridge Ringwork and Barrow 8	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate						X			X		X
182	Parnwell Way	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland	X										
183	Parson's Drove	Lincolnshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland	X					X				X	
184	Pode Hole Farm	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate						X				X	
185	Pode Hole Quarry Extractions	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X
186	Redgate Hill, Hunstanton	Norfolk	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X			X						
187	Tower´s Fen, Borrow Pit	Peterborough	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X									

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
188	Trumpington Park and Ride, Hauxton Road	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Dryland				X		X				X	X
189	Whitemoor sidings	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Bronze Age	Intermediate					X	X				X	
190	Addenbrooke's, Astra-zeneca Site	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X			X	X				X	
191	Addenbrooke's, CBC Site The Boulevard	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X									
192	Addenbrooke's, Clay Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X			X		
193	Addenbrooke's, Fawcett School	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X					X					
194	Addenbrooke's, MRC Site, Robinson Way	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland											
195	Addenbrooke's, The Hutchison Site	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X										
196	Barleycroft Farm, Barley-croft Paddocks	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X	X		X	X	X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
197	Barleycroft Farm, Butcher's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X							X	X	X
198	Barleycroft Farm, Plant Extension Site	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland											
199	Baston Quarry, Langtoft Common Watching Brief	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X					X			X		X
200	Baston Quarry, Northern Extension	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X		X	X	X	
201	Baston Quarry, The Freeman Land	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X			X	X			X	X	
202	Baston Quarry, The Glebe Land	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	
203	Baston Quarry, The Whitfield Land	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X				X	X			X	X	X
204	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X									
205	Bradley Fen	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X		X					X	X	

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
206	Cambourne, Mill Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland						X				X	
207	Colne Fen Rheelakeside South	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X			X		X			X		
208	Colne Fen Rheelakeside South	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X			X	X	
209	Colne Fen Site IV	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland											
210	Colne Fen Site VII - The Camp Ground	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X			X							
211	Colne Fen Site VIII - The Holme	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X					X	X		X	X	X
212	Eye(bury) Quarry, Phase 1 and 2	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland											
213	Eye(bury) Quarry, Southern Extension 2006/7	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X										
214	Eye(bury) Quarry, Tanholt Farm	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X		X	X	X	X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
215	Fengate Edgerley Drain Road	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X					X				X	
216	Fengate The Elliot Site	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X				X			X	X	
217	Fengate The Power Station Excavations	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland	X										
218	Flag Fen Platform and Alignment	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland											
219	Grimes Graves Neolithic flint mine and Grimshoe Mound	Norfolk	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X	X				
220	Haddenham, Foulmire Fen Terrace	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland											
221	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate											
222	Hagnaby Lock	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X					X			X	X	X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
223	Kings Dyke West	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate											
224	Longstanton, Striplands Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland											
225	Must Farm Environs	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland											
226	Must Farm Palaeochannel	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland	X	X	X			X					
227	Must Farm Settlement	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland									X	X	X
228	North-west Cambridge, Sites II and IV	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X					X			X		
229	Over - Godwin Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
230	Over - Low Ground Bar-rows	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland											
231	Over - Marlow Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland	X					X					

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
232	Over - O'Connel Ridge and Low Grounds Terrace-Island	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
233	Over Lowland Investigations IV - Willingham Mere	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland	X					X	X		X		
234	Over Lowland Site 2 - Chain Bridge North	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X									
235	Over Lowland Site 6 - The Church's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland						X			X		X
236	Pode Hole Quarry Extractions	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X
237	Pode Hole Quarry Extractions	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
238	Redgate Hill, Hunstanton	Norfolk	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland											
239	The Broadlands	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Dryland	X									X	

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
240	Tower´s Fen, Borrow Pit	Peterborough	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
241	Tye's Drove	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Bronze Age	Intermediate	X					X		X	X	X	X
242	Addenbrooke's, Astra-zeneca Site	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland						X					
243	Addenbrooke's, Bell Lan-guage School	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X					
244	Addenbrooke's, CBC Site The Boulevard	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X									
245	Addenbrooke's, Cra'aster's New Addenbrooke's Site/NCP Car Park	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland											
246	Addenbrooke's, The Hutchison Site	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
247	Baston Quarry, Manor Pit	Lincolnshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X				X			X		

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
248	Baston Quarry, Northern Extension	Lincolnshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate	X										
249	Baston Quarry, The Meadows	Lincolnshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X			X	X	X
250	Bradley Fen	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland	X					X					
251	Colne Fen Site I	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											
252	Colne Fen Site V	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											
253	Colne Fen Site VI - Langdale Hale	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											
254	Colne Fen Site VII - The Camp Ground	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											
255	Ecton Site 1	Northamptonshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland						X					
256	Etton, A15 Bypass	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate									X	X	X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
257	Eye(bury) Quarry, Phase 1 and 2	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X			X	X	X
258	Eye(bury) Quarry, South-ern Extension 2006/7	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X			X	X	
259	Fengate Cat's Water	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											
260	Fengate Edgerley Drain Road	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate	X					X				X	X
261	Fengate Fourth Drove	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											
262	Fengate Newark Road	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											
263	Fengate The Power Station Excavations	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X								
264	Fengate Third Drove Site O	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland						X			X		X
265	Fengate Third Drove Site O	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
266	Fengate Vicarage Farm	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											
267	Flag Fen Platform and Alignment	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X							
268	Haddenham, Foulmire Fen Terrace	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											
269	Haddenham, HAD IV	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											
270	Haddenham, HAD V and XI	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											
271	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											
272	Hoe Hills	Lincolnshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X					X	X			X	
273	Kings Dyke West	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											
274	Little Duke Farm Barrow Complex	Lincolnshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
275	Longstanton, Airfield In-vestigations	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
276	Longstanton, Striplands Farm	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X
277	Longstanton, The Roadway Corridor/Infrastructure Route	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland						X					
278	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland											
279	Lynton Way	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
280	Magna Park (Horsey Hill)	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland	X					X			X	X	X
281	Market Deeping - MAD 2 (MAD 91)	Lincolnshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland											
282	Must Farm Palaeochannel	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland			X			X					

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
283	Must Farm Settlement	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
284	North Fen Island	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											
285	North-west Cambridge, Site V	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X	X			X			X		X
286	North-west Cambridge, Site XI	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X										
287	North-west Cambridge, Sites II and IV	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X			X	X	
288	Over - O'Connel Ridge and Low Grounds Terrace-Is-land	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland	X	X									
289	Over Site 11 - The Brown-shill Terrace	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X				X			X		
290	Over Lowland Site 10 - The Corporation Terrace	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
291	Over Lowland Site 4 - Chain Bridge South	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland											
292	Over Lowland Site 5 - The Church's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland						X					
293	Over Site(s 2 and) 9 - The Chain Bridge Ringwork and Barrow 8	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland						X					
294	Pode Hole Farm	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate											
295	Pode Hole Quarry Extrac-tions	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X		X		X			X	X	X
296	Tattershall Thorpe	Lincolnshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland											
297	The Broadlands	Peterborough	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X										
298	Trumpington Park and Ride, Hauxton Road	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X					

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
299	Trumpington, Glebe Farm	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland											
300	Trumpington, Trumpington Meadows	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
301	Wardy Hill Ringwork	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Dryland											
302	Washingborough Pumping Station and Sandhill Beck	Lincolnshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
303	Whitemoor sidings	Cambridgeshire	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	
304	Addenbrooke's, Astra-zeneca Site	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X										
305	Addenbrooke's, Clay Farm	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X				X	X
306	Addenbrooke's, Fawcett School	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
307	Addenbrooke's, MRC Site, Robinson Way	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland											
308	Barholm	Lincolnshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X										

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
309	Barleycroft Farm, Plant Extension Site	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland											
310	Baston Quarry, Areas B-E	Lincolnshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X
311	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X							
312	Bradley Fen	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland	X	X									
313	Colne Fen Rheelakeside South	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X		X		X			X		
314	Colne Fen Site I	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland	X										
315	Colne Fen Site IV	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland											
316	Colne Fen Site VIII - The Holme	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Intermediate	X			X		X			X		
317	Ecton Site 1	Northamptonshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland						X					X
318	Fengate The Depot Site	Peterborough	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland											
319	Fengate The Power Station Excavations	Peterborough	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland											
320	Fengate The Tower Works	Peterborough	Earlier Iron Age	Intermediate	X					X					X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
321	Flag Fen Platform and Alignment	Peterborough	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland											
322	Greenhouse Farm	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland											
323	Kings Dyke West	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X	X			X			X		X
324	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland											
325	Magna Park (Horsey Hill)	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland											
326	Must Farm Palaeochannel	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Intermediate											
327	Must Farm Settlement	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland						X			X	X	X
328	North-west Cambridge, Site V	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland											
329	Over - Godwin Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland											
330	Over Lowland Site 6 - The Church's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Wetland											
331	Plant's Farm Maxey	Peterborough	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland											
332	Pode Hole Farm	Peterborough	Earlier Iron Age	Intermediate											
333	Sywell Aerodrome	Northamptonshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X										

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
334	Trumpington, Glebe Farm	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X					X
335	Trumpington, Trumpington Meadows	Cambridgeshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X				X	X
336	Wilby Way	Northamptonshire	Earlier Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X					X
337	Addenbrooke's, Astra-zeneca Site	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X				X	X					X
338	Addenbrooke's, CBC Site The Boulevard	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X								X		
339	Addenbrooke's, Clay Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X					
340	Addenbrooke's, Cra'aster's New Addenbrooke's Site/NCP Car Park	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
341	Addenbrooke's, The Hutchison Site	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X			X	X	X			X	X	
342	Barleycroft Farm, Plant Ex-tension Site	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
343	Barleycroft Farm, Plant Ex-tension Site	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X					X		X		X	X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
344	Baston Quarry, Areas B-E	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X									
345	Baston Quarry, The Glebe Land	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X									
346	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X	X	X							
347	Bradley Fen	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X		X					
348	Bushmead Road	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X					X
349	Cambourne, Broadway Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland						X					X
350	Cambourne, Knapwell plantation	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X			X	X	X
351	Cambourne, Little Common Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
352	Cambourne, Lower Cambourne	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X	X	X				X	X
353	Colne Fen Rhee Lakeside North	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X					X			X		
354	Colne Fen Site I	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X	X	X		X			X		X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
355	Colne Fen Site II	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X										
356	Colne Fen Site IV	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X	X	X		X					
357	Colne Fen Site XI - The Plant Site	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X		X	X							
358	Cowbit Wash	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X		X					X
359	Etton Causewayed Enclosure	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland											
360	Eye(bury) Quarry, Phase 1 and 2	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland						X			X	X	X
361	Eye(bury) Quarry, Southern Extension 2006/7	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
362	Fen Farm	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X		X		X	X					
363	Fengate Cat's Water	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland											
364	Fengate EuroDix Depot Site	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X					X			X	X	X
365	Fengate Northey	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
366	Fengate The Power Station Excavations	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland											
367	Fengate Third Drove Site O	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland						X					
368	Fengate Vicarage Farm	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate											
369	Fengate Vicarage Farm	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X										
370	Greenhouse Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland						X					
371	Grimes Graves Neolithic flint mine and Grimshoe Mound	Norfolk	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland											
372	Haddenham, Flatbridge Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate						X					
373	Haddenham, HAD IV	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X	X		X							
374	Haddenham, HAD IX	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X			X							
375	Haddenham, HAD V and XI	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X	X	X					X
376	Haddenham, HAD VI	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X		X	X	X						
377	Haddenham, HAD VII and X	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X								X		X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
378	Haddenham, Snow Farm Barrow and HAD III	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland											
379	Kilverstone Neolithic/EBA and IA settlement	Norfolk	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland											
380	Longstanton North	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
381	Longstanton, Airfield In-vestigations	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X										
382	Longstanton, Striplands Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					X
383	Longstanton, The Roadway Corridor/Infrastructure Route	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X					X	X				
384	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland		X			X						
385	Magna Park (Horsey Hill)	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland											
386	Market Deeping - MAD 2 (MAD 91)	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate	X	X		X		X			X	X	X
387	Milton Park and Ride	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X			X	X	X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
388	Must Farm Palaeochannel	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland											
389	North-west Cambridge, Site XI	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X										
390	North-west Cambridge, Sites II and IV	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland											
391	Over - Godwin Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X
392	Over - Low Ground Barrows	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland									X		X
393	Over - Marlow Ridge	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X								X		
394	Over Lowland Site 4 - Chain Bridge South	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland											
395	Over Lowland Site 5 - The Church's Rise	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland											
396	Parnwell Way	Peterborough	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X										
397	Ruskington 1 (Site 7, Areas 72 and 86 Plot 16/3 and 16/4)	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X					X					
398	Scotland Farm Site 7	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X					X			X		

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
399	Scotland Farm Site 7	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland											
400	Scotland Farm Site 8	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X										
401	Sywell Aerodrome	Northamptonshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X							
402	Tort Hill West	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X										
403	Trumpington, Glebe Farm	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X				X			X		X
404	Trumpington, Trumpington Meadows	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X	X			X	X
405	Tye's Drove	Lincolnshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Intermediate											
406	Wardy Hill Ringwork	Cambridgeshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Wetland	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
407	Wilby Way	Northamptonshire	Middle/Late Iron Age	Dryland	X	X		X		X					X
408	Addenbrooke's, Astra-zeneca Site	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X					X					
409	Addenbrooke's, CBC Site The Boulevard	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X					X			X		
410	Addenbrooke's, Clay Farm	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X		X		X			X		X

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
411	Addenbrooke's, MRC Site, Robinson Way	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X									
412	Addenbrooke's, The Hutchison Site	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X				X	X					
413	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Intermediate	X	X		X							
414	Cambourne, Jeavons Lane	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X			X	X				X	X
415	Cambourne, Poplar Planta-tion	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland						X			X	X	
416	Colne Fen Site VI - Langdale Hale	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Intermediate											
417	Colne Fen Site VII - The Camp Ground	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Intermediate	X	X				X			X	X	X
418	Fengate Cat's Water	Peterborough	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Wetland								X	X		
419	Fengate The Depot Site	Peterborough	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Wetland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
420	Fengate The Power Station Excavations	Peterborough	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Wetland											
421	Fengate Vicarage Farm	Peterborough	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Intermediate	X					X					X
422	Flag Fen Platform and Alignment	Peterborough	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Wetland											
423	Haddenham, HAD V and XI	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Wetland	X	X		X		X		X	X		X
424	Kilverstone Neolithic/EBA and IA settlement	Norfolk	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X				X		X			X
425	Langton Hill Farm (Site 2, Areas 73 and 74, Plots 1/5 and 1/6)	Lincolnshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X		X		X				X	
426	Longstanton, Hatton's Farm Sites I-III	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Intermediate	X	X									
427	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
428	Longstanton, Western By-pass	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X										
429	Must Farm Palaeochannel	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Wetland											
430	North-west Cambridge, Site VI (University Farm)	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X				X					
431	North-west Cambridge, Sites II and IV	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X					X					
432	Plant's Farm Maxey	Peterborough	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X		X							
433	Pode Hole Farm	Peterborough	Later Iron Age Romano-British	Intermediate											
434	Pode Hole Quarry Extrac-tions	Peterborough	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Intermediate	X					X					
435	Redgate Hill, Hunstanton	Norfolk	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland											

No.	Site Name	County	Period	Environment	Domestic Animals	Wild Mammals	Fish	Birds	Molluscs	Cereals	Pulses	Other domestic plants	Fruits	Nuts	Other wild plants
436	Ruskington 1 (Site 7, Areas 72 and 86 Plot 16/3 and 16/4)	Lincolnshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
437	Scotland Farm Dam Brook	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X	X				X					
438	The Broadlands	Peterborough	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Intermediate	X										
439	Tort Hill West	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland	X			X		X					X
440	Trumpington, Glebe Farm	Cambridgeshire	Later Iron Age/ Romano-British	Dryland											