

Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains at Rectory Farm, Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire



Excavation Report



April 2014

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**Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains at Rectory Farm, Great
Gransden, Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Between December 2012 and January 2013 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Rectory Farm, to the south-west of the parish church in Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 27036 55567). The excavation, undertaken in advance of the installation of a ground source heat pump, revealed a sequence of recut boundaries, pits, ponds, wells and possible buildings spanning the Roman to post-medieval periods.

The type of archaeology and relatively low levels of finds indicate that the site lay on the periphery of settlement during the Roman and Late Saxon to medieval periods, although the identification of a possible SFB (and an unassociated sherd of Middle Saxon pottery) makes an important addition to the poorly-understood history of the early development of the village. The main structural remains in the western part of the site probably relate to buildings and boundaries associated with College Farm, as Rectory Farm was formerly known when it was owned by Clare College (Cambridge), that are shown on late 18th and 19th century maps.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) at Rectory Farm, Great Gransden, Cambridgeshire during the winter of 2012-2013, following on from evaluation in 2012 (Bush 2012). Great Gransden is a large village situated between Cambridge and St Neots, within the district of Huntingdon; Ermine Street Roman road runs a few kilometres to the east. Rectory Farm lies off Church Street within the southern part of the historic village core, and the excavation area, which measured c.1702 sq m, was located within a paddock to the south of the farm, c.50m to the south-west of the parish church (NGR 527147 255584; Fig. 1; Plate 1). The excavation was carried out in advance of the installation of a horizontal ground source heat pump with collector, which entailed ground reduction of up to c.1.2m within the excavation area (Planning application No. 1200973FUL).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a statement issued by Cambridgeshire County Council (McConnell 2012), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2012).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East under the site code GRGRFM12 and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Great Gransden parish lies c.18km west of Cambridge and 16km south of Huntingdon. Topographically the parish ranges in height from c.33m OD near its border with Abbotsley parish to c.75m OD on the disused airfield in the east. Much of the parish is given over to arable farming.
- 1.2.2 The site, a former paddock, is located a short distance to the south of the parish church of St Bartholemew, within the eastern part of the historic village core. The church occupies high ground overlooking a fairly steep valley to the south that drops down to Gransden/Home Dole Brook. The site is located on this same steep, south-facing slope, although the north-western part is relatively level, at a height of 48.5m OD, beyond which it drops steeply southwards down to 46m OD, over a distance of approximately 30m (Fig. 2; Plate 2). This implies that the site has been subject to landscaping at some point in the past, with the level area at the north-west end having been artificially created. Home Dole Brook lies c. 20m to the south of the site, close to the point where it joins Gransden Brook; the former marks the border with Little Gransden parish to the south-east (VCH; Page *et al.* 1932, 296).
- 1.2.3 Rectory Farm, previously known as College Farm (see below), is an 18th-century brick house (Plate 1), while much of the current church dates to the 15th century but is likely to have been rebuilt on the site of an earlier building.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the parish comprises Ampthill clay with Lower Greensand (BGS 2013); natural subsoil encountered during the excavation consisted of a clean mid orange to

pale yellow sand with occasional clay seams. A number of streams flow through the parish, the closest of which are Gransden Brook and Home Dole Brook;

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Few archaeological investigations have been undertaken with Great Gransden, although there are numerous find spots that hint at earlier activity within the village and parish.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 1.3.1 The earliest evidence for settlement in Great Gransden parish dates to the Bronze Age in the form of pottery and a barbed and tanged arrowhead (CHER 02400). A single gold coin (CHER 02407) is the only evidence for Iron Age occupation, however there are a number of rectangular enclosures (e.g. MCB 19084) recorded on aerial photographs in the north and west of the parish that could belong to this period, although a Roman origin is also feasible.
- 1.3.2 Evidence for Roman occupation is quite extensive, but largely relies on stray finds, including coins, pottery, nails, shears, keys, quern stones, building material and an inhumation burial; the latter found at Bulls Bridge, Bullby Hill close to the parish boundary (CHER 02392).

Saxon and medieval

- 1.3.3 The derivation of the name Great Gransden is from an Old English personal name 'Grante' and 'denu', meaning a valley (Mawer and Stenton 1969, 258). Over the centuries there have been various spellings, the earliest recorded being '*Grantandene*' in AD973, when Great Gransden's land was endowed to Thorney Abbey by Aethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. In the Domesday survey (1086) the village was recorded as '*Grantesdene*', at which time it had 24 villagers, eight smallholders and one priest. There was land for seven lord's plough teams and eight men's plough teams in addition to 50 acres of meadow and 12 acres of woodland; a church is also mentioned. Part of the hundred of Toseland, the total taxation for Great Gransden was eight geld units; a fairly large sum compared with that for villages of similar size. The value of the manor, however, was recorded as £40 in 1066 under the Saxon Earl Algar, dropping to £30 in 1086 when it was held by Ranulf (Morris 1975).
- 1.3.4 Until the evaluation of the current site (Bush 2012), no definitive evidence of the later Saxon origins of the village had been unearthed, although stone building materials and pottery of Late Saxon date have been found near College Dean Brook, in the north of the parish (CHER 02417).
- 1.3.5 Although mentioned in the Domesday survey, the earliest part of the current parish church, the tower, dates to the late 14th century, with the remainder having been rebuilt in the 15th century (VCH; Page *et al.* 1932, 300). This implies that this building (which is not aligned east to west) replaced an earlier church perhaps located on or near the same site, given its elevated position and proximity to the adjacent moated site of Rippington manor. In addition to the latter, several other manors are recorded in Great Gransden (Berristead, Mannocks and Baldwin's), the history and descent of which are detailed in the Victoria County History (Page *et al.* 1932).
- 1.3.6 There is a clear connection between at least one of these manors (Baldwin's) and Clare College, Cambridge, further underlined by the fact that the advowson of the church was granted to the college in 1346. In addition, Rectory Farm, the location of the current

site, was formerly called College Farm (see below) and was part of the large estate belonging to Clare College (VCH; Page *et al.* 1932, 298-9 and see below). Documented within the Clare register is a reference dated c.1470 which notes: 'an item on the Rectory of Great Gransden, Thomas Stoye, the master made two new houses, one for putting malt in and the other for sheep' (Edmonds 1892, 42), which implies that there was a range of late medieval buildings on the site that were presumably replaced at some point by the current (18th century) farmhouse and barns *etc.*

- 1.3.7 The current Rippington manor farm, located just to the north-east of the site and also adjacent to the church, includes a brick manor house built c.1550, with a south terrace leading to a large walled garden with a well, beyond which is the moat. Two fishponds and a dovecote lie in an adjacent field (CHER 02319).
- 1.3.8 A large L-shaped pond shown on the 1794 map of Parsonage Farm and Baldwin's Manor in Great Gransden (Fig 3; CHER 01141 and see below), to the south of the current site, may conceivably be the remains of a medieval moat. The area around the church is most likely to have been the focus of early village settlement, although given the number of manors this was probably a poly-focal village. As mentioned above, the current site appears to have been associated with Baldwin's Manor, latterly owned by Clare College. The fairly regular layout of the streets and plots indicate a degree of organised planning when the village developed. An evaluation some 300m north-east of the current site (CHER 11680), however, only revealed a post-medieval drain and modern dumping. A watching brief on West Street did uncover some features: a shallow pit and a possible ditch of unknown date (CHER 11983). Numerous pottery sherds (c.50-60), including one dating to the 14th century, have however been found spread over three gardens in the village, extending north from No. 39 West Street; at some distance from the current site.
- 1.3.9 Extensive evidence for the medieval fields of the village is implied by the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation that has been mapped within the parish (e.g MCB18923), most of which has been levelled.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.10 There are a number of half-timbered houses and cottages of the 17th and 18th centuries in the village, in addition to almshouses and a windmill, the latter believed to be the oldest remaining post-mill in England, built in 1612 (LB 1211279).
- 1.3.11 Rectory Farm, previously College Farm, is a Grade II Listed early 18th-century brick farmhouse with shaped gables and a tiled roof; an attached stable range to the north is also listed (LB id 395644; <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-395644-rectory-farmhouse-formerly-college-farmh>; accessed March 2014)
- 1.3.12 According a local history of Great Gransden compiled by AJ Edmonds in 1892, the rectors originally lived in the 'house adjoining the churchyard on the south side, which was recently known as 'The Parsonage' and still bears the name of 'The Rectory Farm'. From this house the Rector had easy access to the church by the Priest's Door, traces of which are still plainly visible in the south wall of the chancel. When the living was converted to a Vicarage and a new house was built for the Vicar, the Rectory became the homestead of the College Farm (Edmonds 1892, 48).

Cartographic evidence

- 1.3.13 Cartographic sources indicate that much of the current site has largely been open fields or paddocks since at least the late 18th century, located between farm buildings to the north and the river to the south.

1794 Map of Parsonage Farm and Baldwins Manor (Clare College) Fig. 3

- 1.3.14 This map shows the Vicarage and College Farm site adjacent to the church. The farm is labelled with an 'A', the key for which describes it as a Homestall Enclosure, the size of which totalled 3 2 30 ARP (Acres, Roods and Perches). Of note is the large L-shaped pond or moat towards the bottom of the enclosure and adjacent to the road leading down to the ford over Gransden/Home Dole Brook. This is the possible moat recorded in the HER (CHER 01141) and mentioned above.

1845 Great Gransden Tithe Map Fig. 4

- 1.3.15 More detail of the buildings and boundaries associated with College/Rectory Farm (235), the Vicarage (234) and the church/churchyard (233) is given on this map. The large L-shaped pond has become smaller and rectangular, aligned parallel with the adjacent road and surrounded by a boundary. The current site is located largely within an open field or paddock (numbered 236) that is bounded by Gransden/Home Dole Brook on two sides and the churchyard and buildings/boundaries associated with the farm on the others. Rectory Farm is coloured pink to denote that it was an inhabited building, while the outbuildings, including a small square structure immediately to the south of the farmhouse, are coloured grey.

1851 Great Gransden Enclosure Map Fig. 5

- 1.3.16 This map is very similar to the Tithe Map and shows buildings, boundaries and land associated with Rectory Farm (numbered 163 and 164), including the rectangular pond, in addition to the Vicarage (numbered 162) and the church/churchyard (numbered 161). All these numbered allotments were freehold; the field within which the current site is located (numbered 164) is described as being in Mill Field and had right of common and 72 acres of open field land. College Farm has clearly changed its name by this time as it is described as Rectory Farm House (numbered 163; 'old enclosure 228'), for one right of Common and 151 acres of open Field land. The boundary between the field within which the current site is located and the farm buildings to the north is dashed, indicating that it was a fence rather than a wall.

1887 & 1901-2 1, 2500 Ordnance Survey maps (not illustrated); 1902-3 6 inch Ordnance Survey map Fig. 6

- 1.3.17 The first edition Ordnance Survey map (viewed at www.oldmaps.co.uk) shows that some of the buildings associated with College Farm (as it is now labelled) have disappeared and the paddock/field within which the current site is located has a number of trees growing within it. The large pond is no longer shown (with adjacent buildings presumably demolished) and a Sand Pit is shown on the opposite side of the road. The next available map at this scale shows a similar situation, although part of the field within which the current site is located appears to have more formal tree planting, denoting an orchard, surrounded by a fence, and the quarry on the opposite side of the road is now described as 'Old Sand Pit'; indicating that it was disused. A footbridge crosses the Home Dole Brook to the south of the site.

- 1.3.18 Although at a smaller scale so with less detail shown, the 1902-3 6 inch map (Fig. 6) generally shows very little change from the previous/larger scale maps.

- 1.3.19 Post World War 2 maps show a similar situation, although the orchard is no longer depicted and some of the smaller outbuildings adjacent to the farmhouse no longer appear and may have been demolished.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Jon House would like to extend thanks to Robin Gomm of Complete Fabrications for commissioning the work. The project was managed by Aileen Connor. The site was visited and monitored by Dan McConnell, Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Environment Team.
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2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and corresponding Written Scheme of Investigation (Connor 2012).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were

- to mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phase of evaluation.
- to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 On a regional level, the site has the potential contribute to current understanding of settlement development, with particular reference to the extent and nature of Late Anglo-Saxon landscape re-organisation and village nucleation (Wade 2000, 23). Little is known about the origins and development of the medieval village, largely due to the lack of archaeological investigations, and as such the current site has good potential to contribute to this theme.

2.2.2 An associated aim that requires further research relates to the dynamics of rural settlement, including the study of manors and their relationship to the countryside and villages in which they were established (Wade 2000, Medlycott 2011, 70-1).

2.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.3.1 More site specific aims were as follows:

- To establish a firm date for the possible Sunken Feature Building (SFB) through the recovery of associated artefacts
- The evaluation indicated good survival of archaeobotanical remains which has potential for the study of diet, activities and economy of the inhabitants as well as contribute to wider research into the agrarian economy the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods which is poorly known in the Eastern region and has been identified as an area that still needs extensive research and sampling (Murphy 2000, 25).

2.4 Methodology

2.4.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (McConnell 2012) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Connor 2012).

2.4.2 A single sub-rectangular area measuring c.1702 sq m was opened in the location of the proposed heat exchange unit. Machine excavation was carried out by a 360° mechanical excavator using a 1.6m wide flat bladed ditching bucket, under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.4.3 Deep deposits were present at the southern corner of the excavation area. As the overlying soils were thicker than the depth of the intended works, the machining was stopped at the level which the development would impact (a maximum of 1.2m).

- 2.4.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.4.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.4.6 Site survey, including levels and tie-in to the Ordnance Survey, was undertaken using a Leica 1200 GPS utilising SmartNET live correctional data.
- 2.4.7 A total of twenty bulk samples was taken from a representative cross section of deposits from a range of features and periods, with a focus on those deposits deemed to have the greatest archaeobotanical potential.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented by phase (1 to 3, spanning the Roman to post-medieval periods), in chronological order, with features generally described by group, type and/or association. Contexts investigated during the excavation were allocated numbers starting at 100 to differentiate them from those assigned during the evaluation, numbered 1-17. A context inventory and specialist reports are presented in Appendices A, B and C, while a phase plan and selected sections are included as Figs 7 and 8-9 respectively.

3.2 Residual prehistoric finds

3.2.1 A small number of flints (six; App. B3) were recovered residually within later features. These comprise two fragments of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blades and flakes of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date. Although found in later features, this small assemblage may imply limited use of the site and its vicinity during the earlier prehistoric period.

3.3 Phase 1: Early to Mid Roman (1st-2nd century AD)

(Figs 7-9; Plate 3)

3.3.1 Features assigned to this phase comprise ditches and pits, most of which were concentrated in the eastern half of the site; some were only revealed within deeper sections excavated across later ditches. Pottery evidence suggests that this phase of activity was short-lived and confined to the Early to Mid Roman period, with no Roman pottery definitely dating beyond the 2nd century AD being present (App. B4).

3.3.2 It should be noted that the Roman pottery is generally very abraded and that sherds were also found within a number of later features, implying some considerable reworking of deposits across the site. It is therefore possible that some of the features assigned to this phase on the basis of the presence of Roman pottery alone, without stratigraphic associations, may in fact be later.

Pits in the western/central part of the site

3.3.3 Three pits survived within the western part of the site (**131**, **133** and **208**), two of which (**131** and **208**) contained small quantities of heavily abraded Roman pottery. The earliest pit in this group (**133**), which was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, did not contain any finds but was cut by pit **131** and so may be Roman. Pit **131** was more substantial at 1.72m wide and 0.72m deep; it contained three fills (128, 129 and 130; Fig. 8, S.107) that ranged from mid orange brown sandy silt to dark grey brown slightly clayey silts. The fills, which were very soft and contained few inclusions other than rare small and large stones, produced no finds other than a single pottery sherd from primary fill 130, datable to the 2nd to 3rd century (App. B4).

3.3.4 Pit/tree throw **208**, located c.6m to the north-east of **131**, was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.25m long, 1.15m wide and 0.19m deep with an irregular profile (Fig. 8, S.123). Its single backfill (209) comprised a very dark grey brown clay sand with occasional degraded sandstone pebbles and patches of redeposited natural. This produced small amounts of animal bone, in addition to two small sherds of pottery datable to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD (App. B4). This was the only one of the three Roman pits sampled for the retrieval of environmental remains that contained

significant charred plant remains, in the form of free-threshing wheat grains (see App. C2).

- 3.3.5 A fourth pit (**247**), located c.10m further to the north-east of pit **208**, was cut on its western edge by a broadly contemporary ditch (**177**, see below). The sub-circular pit measured 2.25m long, 1.3m wide, and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its single dark grey silty clay fill contained a moderate group of Roman pottery (16 sherds weighing 0.8kg) datable to the mid 1st to 2nd century and a small fragment of CBM that is not closely datable.

Pits in the eastern part of the site

- 3.3.6 Several pits were located in the eastern part of the site, all of which were truncated by Roman ditches and as such their complete dimensions are not known. The increase in feature density in this area might imply that the focus of Roman activity lay to the east.
- 3.3.7 One of these, an elongated pit (**331**), was cut by a ditch (**207**, see below) and measured 3.1m long, 1m wide and 0.42m deep (Fig. 8, S.153). It contained a single backfill, comprising a light greyish brown, clayey silt, from which a small amount of animal bone and 1st to 2nd century pottery was recovered.
- 3.3.8 Located adjacent and to the north-east of **331** was a second pit (**237**). This shallow, amorphous feature (Fig. 8, S. 135) was much shallower at 0.2m and measured at least 1.37m wide, although its full extent was not discernible. The pit contained a single mid reddish brown, sandy silt backfill (238), which produced a few sherds of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery (App. B4).
- 3.3.9 The partial remains of a pit (**181**) also survived towards the north-east corner of the excavation area, truncated by a later drain. The pit appeared to be circular in plan, with a width of 0.98m, and a depth of 0.3m (Fig. 9, S.155). It contained a single fill (182), a dark reddish brown, silty sand, from which two small sherds of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered (App. B4).

Ditches

- 3.3.10 Located fairly centrally within the excavation area was a roughly north to south-aligned ditch (**177**) that cut pit **247** (see above). The ditch was exposed for a distance of c.8m, terminating to the north where it was cut by a Phase 3 pit; its southern extent was removed by Phase 3 quarry **202** (see below). Measuring 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 8, S. 122), the single backfill (178) of the ditch produced a moderately large group of Roman pottery comprising over 90 sherds largely datable to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD (App. B4). The only other finds present within the ditch comprise very small quantities of animal bone.
- 3.3.11 To the east of ditch **177** was a series of seemingly-related but very truncated ditches on a similar alignment to **177**, separated by a possible gap or entrance. Two of the more northerly of these (**298** and an unnumbered ditch) were both very shallow, being almost entirely truncated so that their northerly extents were not discernible in plan. The most substantial (**298**) measured under a metre wide and 0.32m deep with a concave profile and contained a single light reddish brown silty clay fill, from which no finds were recovered. Immediately adjacent and to the east of this was a deep narrow ditch (**196**; Fig. 8, S.137) that was cut to the south by Phase 2 SFB **139** (see below). The ditch was exposed for a distance of 4.5m and was 0.5m wide and 0.78m deep. It had a single backfill (195), a dark brownish grey, clayey silt, which contained a small quantity of animal bone.

- 3.3.12 A possible opposing terminal (**295**) was identified to the south-west, only partly exposed beneath a later (medieval) ditch terminal on a similar alignment. This had a very similar steep-sided profile to ditch **196** and measured 1.2m in depth, although its width was truncated to 0.35m. The ditch also contained a single backfill (303), a light greyish brown, silty clay, which contained a single small fragment of pottery that is not closely datable.
- 3.3.13 Perhaps associated/contemporary with these ditches was a similarly truncated ditch (**207/309/328**) that was on the same roughly north to south orientation, located c.3m to the south of the terminal of **196**. This ditch may also have terminated (**266**), perhaps indicating the presence of a wider entranceway; it was however much shallower than the two ditches to the north implying that it was not part of the same feature. The total exposed length of the ditch was 8.25m and it measured 0.9m wide and 0.23m deep with a shallow concave profile (e.g. Fig. 8, S.121). A single mid greyish brown clay silt backfill (206 *etc*) produced a sherd of early medieval pottery, presumably intrusive from later pit/ditch **309/315 etc** (see below). Also recovered was a large fragment of Roman quern stone (SF 17; Fig. 12; App B8), from fill 308/ditch **309**.
- 3.3.14 A ditch (**145**), with a later re-cut (**147**), was revealed at an oblique angle to ditches **177**, **262 etc**, extending in a south-westerly direction from the north-east corner of the excavation area, slightly traversing the slope. As with ditch **177**, the southerly extents of these ditches were truncated by the large Phase 3 quarry pit located within the centre of the area; they were also cut by a series of medieval (Phase 2) ditches on a different alignment (see below). The earlier of the two ditches (**145**), measured 17m long, 1.09m wide, and 0.61m deep and had a stepped profile and flat base (Plate 3; Fig. 8, S.109). Its re-cut (**147**) was slightly smaller at 0.66m wide and 0.24m deep, and had a concave profile. Both ditches contained single backfills, comprising yellowish or greyish brown silty sands with few inclusions. Few finds were recovered from the fills, comprising occasional sherds of pottery datable to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD (App. B4), in addition to very small quantities of animal bone.
- Eastern ditch group and associated features
- 3.3.15 Two further Roman ditches were present in the eastern part of the site, running down-slope on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. A number of probably later post-holes were also identified within this area.
- 3.3.16 The main ditch (**239**) and its shallow re-cut (**241**) were exposed for a distance of 27m; the earlier ditch was 1.48m wide and 0.37m deep while the later cut was less substantial at 0.46m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 8, S.135). Both contained single mid greyish brown, sandy clay fills (240 and 242), of which only that within the shallower re-cut produced finds. The latter comprised a small quantity of animal bone and a few sherds of Early Roman pottery (App. B4).
- 3.3.17 Two features cut ditch **207**: a small pit and a post-hole. The post-hole (**252**) was circular in plan, and measured 0.2m in width, and 0.14m in depth and contained a mid grey clay silt fill (253). The pit (**254**) was an elongated oval in plan, measuring 1.25m long, 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep, it contained a single backfill (255), a mid brownish grey, clayey silt. Neither produced finds.
- 3.3.18 A further two post-holes (**171** and **173**; Fig. 8, S.133 & 134) were located just to the north-east of **252** and **254**. Post-hole **171** measured 0.17m wide and 0.12m deep, and **173** measured 0.2m wide and 0.12m deep. Both post-holes contained single backfills, comprising mid greyish brown sandy silts (172 and 174); neither of which produced finds.

Miscellaneous features (Fig. 9, S.157)

- 3.3.19 A small number of the Roman features were not visible in plan, and were revealed within slots excavated through later features. Two pits (**287** and **289**) were excavated below later (Phase 2) pit/ditch **283** and ditch **281**. Pit **287** appeared to be circular in shape with a rounded profile, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.42m deep. Pit **289** was also circular in plan, measuring 1m wide, and 0.64m deep; both features contained a few sherds of pottery of Early Roman date. A second small pit (**260**), measuring 1.03m wide and 0.38m deep also survived, truncated by ditch **258**. The single backfill (261) contained two residual worked flints (App. B3) in addition to a single sherd of Early Roman pottery.

3.4 Phase 2: Saxo-Norman/early medieval to medieval (mid 11th-14th century) (Figs 7-9; Plates 4-8)

- 3.4.1 Although no Saxon features were identified, a single relatively unabraded sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from a pit/well (**262**), indicating some activity of this date in the vicinity. Medieval (mid 11th-14th century, with the majority probably dating to the 12th-13th century) activity was concentrated within the eastern half of the site and comprised a possible SFB in addition to a number of ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes.

Possible SFB (Plates 4 & 5)

- 3.4.2 Possible structural remains were identified close to the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, interpreted as a sunken feature building (SFB). Its full shape in plan was not discernible due to truncation by a Phase 3 well on its north-eastern side (see below). The large, shallow sub-rectangular cut (**139**) was aligned approximately north-east to south-west and measured 4.24m long, 3.6m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Fig.8, S.108). No evidence of internal post-holes was identified, although an external post-hole and small pit (**251** and **200**) may have been associated (see below).
- 3.4.3 Five fills (134, 136-138) were present within the SFB, the earliest of which (138) was a light reddish grey clayey silt that contained pottery dating to AD1075-1250 (App. B5). Above this was a lens of dark bluish grey clayey silt (137), sealed beneath a dark reddish grey, silty clay (136), pottery from which is also dated to AD1075-1250. A further lens of dark blueish grey clayey silt (135) overlay 136, above which was the final fill 134: a light reddish grey silty clay that appeared burnt and contained notable quantities of charcoal flecks. Environmental samples from this deposit included remains of charred cereals and crop weed seeds, in addition to charred flax seeds (App. C2). This fill produced the largest number of sherds (11 sherds, 0.085kg) from the SFB, the majority of which are moderately abraded (and were found alongside residual Roman pottery sherds), but indicate a date somewhere around the mid 12th-mid 13th century for the final disuse of the feature/structure.
- 3.4.4 A moderately large animal bone assemblage (1.8kg) was also recovered from the back fills of the SFB, much of which derived from the uppermost fill 134. This included remains of cattle and horse along with domestic fowl and a probable pheasant humerus (App. C1). Small amounts of fired clay, charcoal and oyster shell were also present. A notable find from the SFB (found during the evaluation within Trench 1) was a single-ended bone pin beater associated with textile working (SF1; Fig. 10). This is a relatively common find on Late Saxon/early medieval domestic sites and probably dates to the 10th-12th century (App. B2).

Features possibly associated with the SFB

- 3.4.5 A small circular post-hole (**251**), measuring 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep, was located immediately to the south-east of the SFB and may have been associated with it. It contained a single greyish brown sandy silt fill (250), from which no finds were recovered.
- 3.4.6 Three pits were also present in the immediate vicinity of the SFB. The full extent and shape of the northernmost of the pits (**194**) was not fully-revealed within the trench; it was also truncated by a later (Phase 3) well. The surviving part of the pit measured 3m long, 0.65m wide and 0.7m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single backfill (193), a dark brownish grey clayey silt, which produced a small quantity of animal bone in addition to a few sherds of pottery dated to the mid 11th to mid 13th century (App. B5).
- 3.4.7 A small pit (**200**), located immediately to the west of pit **194** and to the north of the SFB, was roughly circular in plan and measured 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 8, S. 137). It contained a single light brownish grey sandy silt fill (199) from which no finds were recovered. Although no finds were recovered it cut a Phase 1 ditch indicating a post-Roman date for the feature.
- 3.4.8 The SFB appeared to have been cut by a later sub-circular pit (**141**; Fig. 8 S.108) on its western corner. This pit, which measured 1.8m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately steep sides and concave base, contained a single mid grey silty clay backfill (140), which produced a small quantity of animal bone and a single sherd of pottery datable to AD875-1200 (App. B5).

Pits and post-holes pre-dating the boundary ditches

- 3.4.9 A number of truncated pits were identified within slots excavated across ditches associated with a long-lived boundary (see below).
- 3.4.10 Pit/well **262**, revealed beneath ditch **266**, was a large circular cut, measuring at least 2.17m wide; it was hand-excavated to a depth of 1.28m, and then augured to a total depth of 1.65m. The eastern side was vertical, flaring towards the top part of the cut, while the western side appeared more irregular/stepped (Fig. 8, S.142; Plate 8). Three fills were identified (263, 264 and 265), the earliest of which (265) comprised a mid greyish brown, silty sand that produced a small quantity of pottery datable to AD1050-1225, along with a single residual Saxon sherd, and several Roman sherds. Above this was a charcoal-rich lens of dark greyish brown sandy silt (264), which produced no finds. The final fill (263) comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy silt, containing pottery dated to c. AD1200-1250AD (App. B5). Other finds comprise a small amount of animal bone. Environmental samples from **264** and **265** contained charred free threshing wheat grains, as well as seeds of crop weeds (App. C2).
- 3.4.11 A group of intercutting features (Fig. 8, S.142; Plate 6) was also revealed below ditch **266/311**, a few metres to the north-west of pit/well **262**. The earliest element comprised a pit (**312**) with a possibly associated narrow cut (**319**) extending along its western side/base, within which was a stakehole/post-hole (**313**). The narrow cut measured 0.34m wide and 0.46m deep, while the stakehole had a diameter of 0.2m and was 0.15m deep. This may represent evidence of a former lining or revetment within the feature. Finds of note from **319** include a large sherd from a Huntingdon Thetford ware curfew, decorated with a thumb applied strip (App. B6; Fig. 12) dating to the mid 9th to mid 12th century, and a heavily corroded small copper-alloy object, possibly some form of fitting, that is not closely datable (SF 15).

- 3.4.12 Pit **317** (Fig. 8 S.158) measured 3.6m wide and 1.05m deep and had an almost vertical western side and flat, slightly sloping base. It contained a single silty fill (316), which produced a small amount of animal bone and several sherds of pottery; the latter is datable to AD1175-1250 (App. B5), although residual Roman sherds were also present.
- 3.4.13 Pit **317** was cut by another large, roughly circular pit (**315**) that measured 1.73m wide and 1.48m deep. The pit had steep to vertical sides and a flat base and contained a single homogeneous fill (314), comprising a dark greyish brown, clayey silt. This produced a small amount of animal bone and several sherds of pottery; the latter is datable to AD1175-1250, although residual Roman sherds were also present (App. B5).
- 3.4.14 To the east of pit **315** was a smaller pit (**321**) that was also truncated by the later ditch. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.35m deep and contained a single silty clay fill (320) from which no finds were recovered. To the south of this, pit/ditch **285** measured 0.82m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 9, S.157) and also contained a single silty clay fill (286). This produced several sherds of pottery, the latest of which is datable to the 14th century and may be intrusive (App. B5). The pit was cut by another pit/gully (**283**), which was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides forming a rounded V-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single silt clay fill (284).
- 3.4.15 A group of two post-holes and a pit were located towards the northern end of the site, two of which were cut by the main boundary ditch terminal (see below). Pit **294** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.7m long by 1.35m wide and 0.48m deep with a base that sloped towards the west (Fig. 9; S. 151). It contained a single fill (304), a mid greyish brown, sandy silt that produced no finds. The two post-holes, located on the eastern side of the ditch (Fig. 9, S. 151), were both circular in plan, the westernmost of which (**296**) had a diameter of 0.4m and was 0.18m deep in depth, while the other (**297**) measured 0.39m wide and was 0.12m deep. They contained single reddish brown/grey clay silt fills (306 and 307); neither of these produced finds.
- 3.4.16 Directly east of ditches **276** and **278** was a small pit (**272**, not illustrated) that had been partially removed by the cut of later quarry **202**. The pit was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.7m in width, and 0.38m in depth. The pit had a single backfill (273), which produced pottery dated to AD1200-1400 (App. B5).

Ditches and gullies

- 3.4.17 Located within the southern/central part of the site were two parallel gullies or ditches (**278** and **276**; Fig. 9, S.147 & 148) aligned north-east to south-west; both of which had initially been identified within the evaluation (numbered **5** and **8**). Ditch **278** was revealed for a distance of 6m; it was very truncated and appeared to terminate just to the south-east of Phase 3 quarry **202**. The ditch measured 0.6m wide, and 0.1m deep and contained a single mid grey silty clay backfill (277), which produced pottery datable to AD1050-1250 along with residual Roman sherds (App. B5).
- 3.4.18 The second ditch (**276**) was positioned parallel, adjacent, and to the immediate south-east of **278**. It was exposed for a distance of 8m in plan and was truncated by Phase 3 quarry **202** to the north. Measuring 0.95m wide, the ditch was deeper than its neighbour at 0.34m, with steep sides and a fairly flat base. Two fills were present (274 and 275), the earliest of which (275) was a dark greyish brown, clayey silt, while the later (274) was a mid reddish brown, silty clay. The upper fill is notable for the quantity (0.856kg) of fired clay recovered (App. B7); this is likely to be the remains of an oven or similar structure that had been discarded within the ditch when it had gone out of use. Pottery of a contemporary date (AD1050-1250; probably 12th century or later, App. B5) to that

from the adjacent ditch was recovered from both fills, in addition to a small quantity (c.0.4kg) of animal bone.

Possible boundary feature

- 3.4.19 To the east of **278** and **276** was a series of at least three intercutting ditches, presumably re-establishing the same boundary (Fig 7; Fig. 8, S. 142). These terminated close to the SFB, from which they extended down slope in a south-westerly direction for a distance in excess of 28m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The ditches truncated a number of quite substantial pits, including a possible well (see above), indicating that this formed the edge of a zone of fairly intense activity during the medieval period.
- 3.4.20 The earliest ditch cut (**270**) was observed on the south-east side of the ditch sequence and measured 1.42m wide and 0.66m deep with a concave profile. The total length of the ditch is unknown, as it was frequently truncated by later features. It contained a single silty clay fill (271) from which tiny fragments of bone and undatable pottery were recovered.
- 3.4.21 A second ditch (**332**) in the sequence formed the north-western side of the boundary and measured 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave profile. As with the earlier ditch, it was not possible to define the full extent of **332** due to later truncation/activity. It contained a single silty clay fill (333) from which no finds were recovered. Ditch **279**, which was revealed for a distance of c.6m at the southern end of the site is likely to be a truncated continuation of this ditch. It was 0.56m wide and 0.2m deep with a concave profile; no finds were recovered from its single fill (280), however it truncated pit/well **262** the upper fill of which contained pottery datable to AD1200-1250 (see above).
- 3.4.22 The latest ditch in the sequence (**266/281/311/293**) was the most substantial, extending for 17.8m and measuring 1.75m wide and 0.6m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base (Plates 7 & 8). A single fill (e.g. 267) was present within the ditch, a dark greyish brown sandy silt that contained pottery dating to AD1200-1250 (App. B5), as well as residual Roman sherds. This indicates that the boundary became disused during (or more likely after) the early to mid 13th century. Small amounts of animal bone, fired clay and residual flint were also recovered.

3.5 Phase 3: Post-medieval (18th-19th century)

(Fig. 7; Plates 9-10)

- 3.5.1 Post-medieval features were identified across the excavation area, with a concentration in the western half. These predominantly comprised undated shallow linear gullies, slots and ditches, with occasional pits and post-holes, possibly associated with former buildings and boundaries. A robbed-out wall, tile-lined drain, brick-lined well and large quarry may belong to a slightly later post-medieval phase of activity. The quarry in particular cut an area of buried soil that appears to have been related to recent landscaping in this part of the site.
- 3.5.2 The (predominantly single) fills of the features, especially the linear ditches/trenches, generally comprised similar light to dark greyish brown silty or clayey sand fills with occasional small stones that were loose or friable in consistency. Very few finds were recovered from the features, particularly the ditches/foundation trenches located in the western part of the site, which generally just contained small quantities of animal bone and fired clay. It is possible that these features belong to an earlier phase of activity but

have been assigned to this phase largely on the basis of spatial associations/similarity of alignments with a robbed-out brick wall and a tile-lined drain, combined with cartographic evidence.

Linear features and associated pits in the south-west corner

- 3.5.3 A particularly intensive area of features was present within the south-west corner of the excavation area, representing at least two phases of activity. The earliest feature, ditch **211**, was only partly exposed as it was truncated by a ditch (**214**) on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with a concave profile. Ditch **214/29/158/162** was exposed for a distance of c.18m, curving slightly to the south before terminating. It was between 0.55m and 0.95m wide and 0.14m-0.32m deep with a generally concave profile.
- 3.5.4 Two intercutting pits (**168** and **166**) may have been contemporary with the ditch as they were also cut by one of a series of later ditches (see below). Pit **168** extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north-west, forming an elongated shape in plan; its exposed dimensions were 1.85m long by 1.25m wide and 0.25m deep. The second of the two intercutting pits (**166**) was oval in plan measuring 1.7m in length, 0.9m in width and 0.18m in depth, all the pits contained similar dark, sandy silt fills.
- 3.5.5 Ditch **214/29/158/162** was cut by three parallel ditches, laid out on a north-east to south-west orientation, at right angles to the earlier ditch. The more westerly of these (**164/219**), which was revealed for c.11m in plan, was 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and a fairly square-shaped terminal to the north.
- 3.5.6 Positioned c.1.2m to the east was a short length of a poorly-defined gully terminal, immediately adjacent to which was a narrow ditch (**225/156/154**) which extended for a distance of c.13m before intersecting with ditch **150/152** with which it formed a T-shape. Ditch **225/156/154** varied in width from 0.3m to 0.4m and was on average 0.2m deep with fairly steep sides and a flat base, perhaps indicating a more structural than drainage-related function.
- 3.5.7 A short length of ditch/gully **234/227** was positioned to the east ditch **225/156/154**, extending for a distance of c.6.5m. It was 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep with a concave profile; both terminals were generally rounded.
- 3.5.8 The north-west to south-east aligned ditch **150/152** that formed a T-shape with ditch **225/156/154** was revealed for a distance of c.12m, terminating a few metres to the west of quarry **202**. It was fairly wide at 0.75m but a similar depth (0.2m) to the other linear features in this group, with moderately steep sides and a generally flat base. Immediately to the north of this was another linear feature that extended roughly parallel to **150/152** for a distance of c.7m; it was not excavated.
- 3.5.9 Two small pits (**221** and **236**) were located within the area of this group of ditches and were probably related. Oval pit **221**, adjacent to ditch **219**, measured 0.9m long by 0.4m wide and was very shallow at 0.1m. Circular pit or post-hole **236** was positioned to the south-west of ditch terminal **234**; it had a diameter of 0.45m and was 0.23m deep with a concave profile.

Possible structural features and associated pits in the north-west corner

Linear features

- 3.5.10 Several linear features on a similar alignment to those to the south-west were present extending into the north-west corner of the site, in an area that had suffered greater levels of truncation in the recent past.
- 3.5.11 A substantial L-shaped feature with squared terminals (**108/123**) was present to the north-west of quarry **202** (see below), extending for c.10m in a south-easterly direction before turning sharply south-west for a further c.4.5m. It measured 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig.9, S.145), indicating that it may have been a foundation trench.
- 3.5.12 Possibly associated with this was a narrow ditch (**110/112/114**) identified 3m to the north, on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was revealed for a distance of c.12m, continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation, and measured 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep, becoming shallower/more truncated to the south. The moderately steep sides and fairly flat base imply that it may have been structural in origin, although a drainage-related function is possible.
- 3.5.13 Immediately adjacent and to the east of **108/123** was a north-east to south-west-aligned linear feature (**106**) that measured just over 20m long, 0.9m wide and 0.68m deep. It had very steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a relatively flat base. Four fills were identified within the cut, the earliest of which comprised a course of mortared bricks within the base (105) and clay packing (104) within the construction cut. The final two fills appeared to have been associated with later robbing of the wall, consisting of a light greyish brown silty sand with mortar inclusions (103), and a deposit of dark yellowish brown silty sand (102). A possible westerly return of this feature might be represented by the unexcavated length of ditch/slot adjacent to ditch **150/152** to the south-west. The upper fills of **106** were cut by quarry **202** to the south-east, indicating that this part of the site had been cleared of buildings and levelled prior to the excavation of the quarry pit.

Pits and post-holes

- 3.5.14 Two metres from the northern end of **106** was a square-shaped pit (**121**) that may have been associated. It measured 1m wide and 0.55m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Two fills (119 and 120) were identified, comprising a light greyish brown sandy silt and a light brownish grey silty clay respectively.
- 3.5.15 Also likely to have been associated with foundation cut **106** was a deep rectangular pit or well (**118**) positioned c.2m to the east of, and parallel to, **106**. The pit measured 3m long, 1m wide and 1.84m deep with vertical and sometimes undercutting sides (Fig. 9, S.154); the base was not revealed other than by auger. Three fills were identified, comprising a thick compacted deposit of light yellowish grey silty clay (117), overlain by a thin deposit of crushed red bricks (116) above which was a dark greyish brown silty sand (115). Finds from these fills include fragments of CBM, clay pipe stem, pottery and vessel glass, indicating an 18th-19th century date for infilling (App. B5).
- 3.5.16 A scatter of pits and post-holes were also located in proximity to the L-shaped cut **108/123** in the western part of the site, although they shared no obvious relationship or association. A large, shallow, oval pit (**170**) was investigated close to the western edge of the excavation; it measured 2.4m long, 1.35m wide and 0.25m deep and produced a single sherd of Post-medieval Redware (App. B5). Directly to the south of this was a circular post-hole (**217**) with a diameter of 0.35m and a depth of 0.25m. Five metres to

the north-east of **170** was a further pit (**127**) and adjacent post-hole (**125**). The circular post-hole measured 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep, while the pit formed a slightly elongated oval in plan and was 0.85m long, 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep with vertical sides and a flat base.

Buried soil

- 3.5.17 An area of buried soil (12), recorded within Trench 2 of the evaluation, comprised a 0.28m-thick dark grey clayey silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions. It extended for a distance of c.11m, overlying a clean mid orange brown silty clay subsoil layer (13/15); it appeared to have largely been removed by quarry pit **202**.

Quarry **202**

- 3.5.18 A large quarry (**202**; Fig. 8, S.122) was located in the centre of the excavation area, cutting through a layer of buried soil (12, see above) and truncating a number of earlier features. It was amorphous in plan, measuring 16m long and 10m wide, with moderately steep, irregular sides. Although the base was not revealed it was augured to a depth of 1.7m. Finds recovered from the series of four (identified) mixed sandy silt/sandy clay backfills (9; 202-205; 243) comprise fragments of CBM, animal bone, pottery and vessel glass, indicating an 18th-19th century date for infilling. The moderate quantity of Roman pottery within the fills is likely to have originated from Phase 1 ditch **177** which the quarry truncated.

Drain **179** and well **189**

- 3.5.19 A large brick-lined well (**189**; Fig.8, S.122; Plate 9) was revealed in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area. This was constructed within a much wider clay-lined cut (**190**) that measured c.2.6m wide and at least 0.9m deep (Fig. 4; S.136). The full dimensions of the brick well were not seen as the feature extended beyond the limit of excavation, however a rough extrapolation would indicate that it was approximately 2m wide. Two fills were revealed within the upper part of the construction cut (**187**), comprising a pale grey silty clay containing frequent building rubble (186), into which had slumped a dark orange brown sandy silt (185). Comprising a single-thickness brick skin (189), the lining was constructed with the headers facing outwards, creating a thicker wall construction.
- 3.5.20 Probably contemporary with the well was a well-constructed drain (**179**; Plate 10) that ran from the north-east corner of the excavation area, heading in a south-south-westerly direction downslope for c.20m. Set within a cut measuring 0.55m wide and 0.34m deep with a square profile, the drain itself was constructed from a base of flat floor tiles, on top of which two bricks were placed lengthways forming a 0.12m-wide channel, capped by a curved roof tile (Fig. 5. Section 155; Plate 8). The drain was on the same orientation as a number of the linear features located in the western part of the site, including probable robbed-out wall **106**, indicating that they were broadly contemporary.

3.6 Modern

- 3.6.1 A small number of obviously modern intrusions were not recorded in detail as they related to very recent activity, including a family pet burial.

3.7 Finds Summary

- 3.7.1 Relatively few 'small finds' pre-dating the post-medieval period were recovered; the most notable being a Late Saxon/early medieval pin beater from the SFB. Other more

recent objects include a possible token, a button, a copper-alloy ring, a lead weight and a buckle (App. B2).

- 3.7.2 Six worked flints spanning the Mesolithic to Iron Age were recovered, all as residual elements in later features (App. B3).
- 3.7.3 High levels of residuality were noted throughout the Roman (223 sherds weighing 3,349kg) and post-Roman pottery (221 sherds, weighing 3,072kg) assemblages. The pottery assemblage in general is significantly abraded, although a few original surfaces survived with evidence of use (App. B4 and B5).
- 3.7.4 Other finds comprise small quantities of CBM, fired clay (including oven lining), post-medieval vessel glass, clay tobacco-pipe, shell, charcoal, oil shale, mortar/plaster and part of an upper rotary quern stone of Roman (2nd-3rd century) date (App. B6-7).

3.8 Environmental Summary

- 3.8.1 A small animal bone assemblage (102 fragments weighing 5.37kg) was recovered that most likely represents initial processing of whole carcasses if not live animals. Cattle appear to have been utilised for meat and traction, with sheep and goats being kept for meat and secondary products such as wool and milk; there is no evidence of on site breeding (App. C1).
- 3.8.2 Twenty bulk environmental samples were taken from the site, which produced significant quantities of cereal grains that are interpreted as the waste from the final stages of crop processing (parching/drying). Bread wheat is the predominant species, although legumes and a variety of weed species are also present. As with the finds assemblage, the samples showed evidence for residuality/reworking of deposits (App. C2).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Phase 1: Early Roman (1st-2nd century AD)

- 4.1.1 Features of Early Roman or probable Roman date were concentrated to the eastern part of the excavation area. The presence of surviving ditches may indicate that the site was situated on the edge of a settlement located to the east, which might explain the paucity of features further to the west. Evidence of significant ground reduction and soil movement was, however, noted on the site, activity which may have truncated or in some places removed features in the western half of the site.
- 4.1.2 In addition to ditches, Early Roman features included occasional pits and post-holes, although no structures could be identified. Despite the quantity of Roman pottery recovered from the site, which in terms of weight was very similar to the post-Roman assemblage, much of this was residual in later contexts. It is possible that some of the features phased to the Roman period were in fact later but in the absence of later finds and/or stratigraphic relations have been assigned to Phase 1.
- 4.1.3 The predominance of ditches, most of which utilised the site's topography, being generally aligned down the slope towards the river, indicate a boundary and/or drainage-related function. Ditch **145/147** was on a slightly different alignment to most, running obliquely across the slope, and may represent part of a field system or land division. Several of the ditches, including **145/147**, were recut, showing maintenance of these boundaries, although those running down the slope appeared to be less regular. Possible entrance gaps were identified, presumably to facilitate access between the putative settlement to the east and fields to the west. The presence of a number of pits on the site is perhaps consistent with small scale quarrying, as although finds were present within the backfills, the low quantities do not indicate deliberate waste disposal.
- 4.1.4 Stratigraphically and artefactually, this site appears to represent peripheral activity on the edge of an Early Roman settlement, probably occupied during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Pottery analysis shows this to have been a low order rural settlement, probably a farmstead, the focus of which may have been located somewhere to the east/south-east, perhaps situated in proximity to a crossing or ford over the brook. The assemblage, which includes virtually no imported pottery types, is typical of many domestic rural groups on the western claylands such as Werrington (Mackreth 1988), Little Paxton (Hancocks 2003) and Bobs Wood (Lyons in prep). In addition, no coins were recovered further suggesting that the site was subsistence-focused with limited surplus for trade. Perhaps the most valuable item recovered was the quern stone, although these are not uncommon finds on sites of this date and nature.
- 4.1.5 Ermine Street lies just under 2km to the west of the site and it is feasible that the establishment of the settlement at Great Gransden may have been related to the reorganisation and colonisation of the landscape following the Roman Conquest. The absence of Roman pottery dating beyond the 2nd century AD indicates that the farmstead was relatively short lived, also a common feature of some settlements in the vicinity, such as at Cambourne (Thatcher 2014). The reasons for this are not clear although it is likely that rising water levels were a factor (Stevens 2009, 84-86), especially for those settlements located within low-lying valleys such as that at Great Gransden, along with increased settlement nucleation.
- 4.1.6 Despite this having been a settlement whose economy was based on agriculture, very few environmental remains were recovered to elucidate the nature of this activity. The presence of a large fragment of an upper rotary millstone grit quern stone, a type

imported to the region from the 2nd century, indicates that some processing of cereals was being undertaken on or near to the site. The farmstead is likely to have been part of a network of similar settlements with associated field systems and paddocks established along the valleys and (increasingly) the clay uplands, that would have been linked by tracks and droeways to the main arterial routes and military centres. Within Great Gransden additional settlement evidence may be represented by a number of rectangular enclosures that have been recorded on aerial photographs in the north and west of the parish that could conceivably belong to this period (see Section 1.3 above). This, combined with the numerous scattered findspots, including coins, pottery, keys, quern stones and building material, imply that Roman occupation was once widespread within and around the village.

- 4.1.7 Pottery evidence clearly demonstrates that the site was abandoned at some point in the 2nd century, and was not re-occupied for many centuries.

4.2 Phase 2: Saxo-Norman/early medieval to medieval (mid 11th-14th century)

- 4.2.1 Archaeologically very little is known about the origin of the medieval settlement of Great Gransden, or its Saxon precursor. Evidence from the Domesday survey (1086) clearly indicates that there was an established Late Saxon settlement at Gransden, occupied by 24 villagers, eight smallholders and one priest. Within the parish, stone building materials and pottery of Late Saxon date have been found near College Dean Brook but little evidence has so far come to light within the village core (see Section 1.3 above).

- 4.2.2 A single unabraded pottery sherd from a Middle Saxon vessel was recovered from a later feature within the current site (App. B5), and provides a significant 'indicator' for an early origin of the village. Larger quantities of Late Saxon to early medieval pottery (0.526kg, including part of a curfew) were present within the finds assemblage, most of which was residual in later features but its presence does strongly indicate that settlement of this date lay close-by. This is likely to have been focused around the church to the north-east of the site, or possibly the adjacent Rippington manor. Pottery evidence suggests that the main phase of activity on the site was in the early medieval to medieval period (mid 11th to the mid 13th century), represented by pits, post-holes and ditches, many of which seem to have reiterated the alignments set out in the preceding phase.

Possible SFB

- 4.2.3 Although the possible SFB contained pottery broadly datable to the late 11th to 13th century, it may conceivably have been Anglo-Saxon in origin and subsequently used for rubbish disposal following its disuse. There has, however, been a notable increase in the number of similar structures of Late Saxon or early medieval date being identified within Cambridgeshire and beyond. Possible examples have been found at Fordham Road, Isleham (Newton 2006), Papworth Everard (Lyons 2009), and at Feltwell (Muldowney 2007) in west Norfolk, while smaller SFBs have been recorded at Wicken (Gilmour *forthcoming*) and at Huntingdon (Clarke 2009). One of the SFBs at Feltwell was very large at 6m x 3.5m, while the other was much smaller at 3m x 2m; the Gransden example falls between these two at 4.24m x 3.6m. The larger Feltwell SFB (which retained no evidence of associated post-holes) was not dated, while the smaller one contained a mixture of Roman and Late Saxon to early medieval finds; the latest pottery was datable to the 12th century.

- 4.2.4 Of the two SFBs revealed at Isleham only one was dated (11th-12th century), while that at Huntingdon (which measured just 2.4m x 1.8m wide) contained a Saxon antler stamp and a small quantity of Late Saxon pottery (possibly 11th century). Of note from the Gransden SFB was the presence of a worked bone pin beater (SF 1; Fig. 10) associated with textile working, an activity often connected to SFBs.
- 4.2.5 Further work is required to assimilate the evidence for the longevity of use, and function, of this type of structure, which is traditionally thought to have declined in the Middle Saxon period, and the evidence (albeit somewhat inconclusive) from the current site should contribute to this growing body of data.
- 4.2.6 Probably contemporary with the SFB was a linear group of intercutting pits, extending downslope towards the stream. This line was later re-stated by a series of recut ditches, perhaps implying that this was a boundary of some significance.

Boundaries and other settlement evidence

- 4.2.7 Features of medieval date were not present within the western half of the site; a similar pattern to that observed for the previous (Roman) phase. This again may be partially explained by later truncation, however as occasional truncated Roman features survived within the western half, it appears unlikely that the deep medieval pitting seen within the eastern half of the site could have been completely removed if it had been present elsewhere within the excavation area. As with the previous phase, this might indicate that the main area of settlement lay to the east (and possibly north) of the site in this phase.
- 4.2.8 Although located at some distance from the presumed medieval street frontage (c.90m to the north-east), the fairly linear group of intercutting pits and a possible well (**262**) suggest the presence of a boundary that was subsequently formalised by the cutting of a linear ditch (**281** etc). Some of the pits, which probably continued northwards beyond the area of excavation, contained pottery dated to the Late Saxon/early medieval period, although the later end of this date span is more likely. The uppermost fill of pit/well **262** contained pottery datable to c.AD 1200-1250, suggesting that the boundary ditch which cut it was laid out at some point in the early 13th century. The latest and most substantial re-cut of the ditch sequence, however, also contained pottery of this date, indicating that the boundary may have been relatively short-lived despite being repeatedly recut. Alternatively the pottery in the ditch could be residual and/or the pottery in the underlying pit/well intrusive.
- 4.2.9 This boundary may have delineated two plots, with the westernmost plot being unoccupied in this phase. Interestingly the alignment of the ditches mirrors that of some of the nearby roads and properties, notably the boundary between the church and the Vicarage (No. 6 Church Street) to the north-east. The projected line of this boundary would match the position of the ditched boundary revealed by the excavation, forming a plot to the south of the church. This implies some level of deliberate planning when the plots/boundaries were laid out in the area around the church, the orientation (north-west to south-east) of which is somewhat at odds to the usual east-west alignment of churches and might suggest the influence of a pre-existing or topographic feature in the vicinity. The planned development may have been related to Baldwin's manor and/or the moated site of Rippington manor adjacent to the church, which although substantially post-medieval in date, may (like the church) be on the site of an earlier building.

Settlement function and economy

- 4.2.10 In general the artefactual and environmental evidence suggests that the site was domestic in function, although located on the periphery of the settlement core in an area that was utilised for drainage and rubbish disposal. It may largely represent the western extent/boundary of a plot extending back from Church Street, possibly once continuing back as far as the brook to the south-west. No evidence for medieval dwellings was found, although remains of fragments of oven lining/superstructure in the backfill of one of the ditches suggests some structures such as kitchens or work shops may have been located in the vicinity. The relatively low levels of finds, including metalwork, recovered from the site indicates that the activity represented was not associated with a particularly high status settlement.
- 4.2.11 Although small, the animal bone assemblage most likely represents initial processing of whole carcasses if not live animals on or nearby to the site. Cattle were the dominant species present and would have been utilised for meat and traction, with sheep and goats being kept for meat and secondary products such as wool and milk. Remains of other domestic/commensal mammals are rare, consisting of small numbers of horse, pig and dog.
- 4.2.12 The significant quantities of cereal grains within the charred plant assemblage have been interpreted as the waste from the final stages of crop processing (parching/drying), and it is feasible that the remains of oven-lining found within one of the ditches may also have been associated with these activities. Bread baking and corn parching/drying would ideally have been undertaken at some distance from the houses in order to reduce the risk of the spread of fire.
- 4.2.13 In addition to cereal crops, the quantity of legumes recovered suggests that they were a significant dietary constituent, while vetch seeds could be crop contaminants or were possibly grown as a fodder or nitrogen-fixing crop to improve soil conditions. Rushes were also present and would have been used for flooring and possibly for lighting in the form of rush-light torches.
- 4.2.14 This plot may have been used for keeping and possibly butchering animals, processing crops and disposal of rubbish from buildings located nearer to the church/street frontage
- 4.2.15 Little evidence of late medieval occupation or activity was found, indicating that the site was abandoned or reverted to agricultural use in this period. The absence of late medieval activity is perhaps surprising, although it may represent shrinkage of the village in this period possibly due to population decrease in the aftermath of the Black Death. A document dated to the late 15th century, however, does indicate that new buildings were being constructed at the Rectory at this time (Edmonds 1892, 42). The site is directly south of the parish church and was clearly associated with the former Rectory located to the north, that was part of the lands held by Clare College; possibly originally part of Baldwin's manor. It is unlikely to have been linked with Rippington manor to the south of the church as this manor was under separate ownership and so was not shown on the 1794 map (Fig. 3) of Parsonage Farm and the manor of Baldwin's.

4.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval (18th-19th century)

- 4.3.1 Cartographic evidence spanning the late 18th century onwards (Figs 3-6) shows the site to have been largely located within a field or paddock associated with Rectory/College Farm. Evidence for former boundaries and possibly farm buildings was

seen across the north-western half of the site, and it is likely that construction and/or subsequent demolition of these structures would have required some levelling and ground reduction. The generally undated foundations recorded in the western part of the site are likely to have been related to the group of farm buildings and boundaries shown on the 1794 map (Fig. 3). These buildings, which appear to have been demolished by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887, may have been largely of timber construction given the absence of brick in most of the foundation slots/trenches.

- 4.3.2 A wall foundation that was initially recorded in Trench 1 of the evaluation was aligned north-east to south-west and may correspond to the walled enclosure on the same alignment surrounding an orchard on the 1901 1:2500 Ordnance Survey. This structure is not present on the 1887 map and was not depicted on the 1974 Ordnance Survey map, indicating that it may have been relatively short lived.
- 4.3.3 The brick drain (179) and the well located in the eastern corner of the site are most likely to have been associated with the farmhouse and outbuildings located to the immediate north-east. A surviving well was seen immediately to the north of the excavated well, and is likely to have been a later replacement. The quarry pit appears to represent much later activity, partially truncating the remains of the former farm buildings. The quarry was probably excavated when the site had been turned over to fields. Maps of the area highlight numerous sand pits, including a substantial pit to the west of the site (Fig. 6). The quarry within this excavation may have been a short lived sand pit, which went unrecorded.
- 4.3.4 Accounting for the quarry activity and the features at the eastern corner of the site, the remainder of the post-medieval features are likely to have been broadly contemporary with the use of the farm buildings. Clear evidence for landscaping was present, indicated by the variation in the thickness of overburden of up to 0.5m across the site. Within the lower part the buried soil had been covered while within the area at the north end of the site (and nearest to the house) it had been truncated/removed to create an artificially level area within what is a relatively steep slope down to the brook.

4.4 Conclusion

- 4.4.1 Little evidence for pre-Roman activity was seen on the site. The establishment of the Roman road network is likely to have led to a reorganisation of the surrounding landscape, which may have initiated settlement in the vicinity of the site (possibly close to a crossing over the brook) at Great Gransden in the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Early Roman activity recorded by this excavation reflects the wider pattern of dispersed settlement within this landscape, comprising subsistence-level agricultural communities located at some distance from the main urban administrative centres.
- 4.4.2 The single unabraded sherd of Middle Saxon pottery, combined with Late Saxon pottery and the possible early medieval SFB, provides valuable evidence for the origins of the village. Medieval activity recorded by this excavation may indicate poly-focal growth and/or planned development of the settlement in the area around the church from the late 12th to 13th century. This may have been associated with Baldwin's manor but seems to have been located on the periphery of occupation in this phase. The gap in the archaeological record between this phase and the post-medieval activity on the site may be a result of a shrinking of the early village, possibly associated with population decline such as that following the Black Death.
- 4.4.3 Re-use of the site during the 18th century was indicated by architectural (Listed Buildings), cartographic and archaeological evidence and was related to

College/Rectory Farm; in turn associated with the church initially and then Clare College, Cambridge.

- 4.4.4 This excavation is perhaps the only investigation within Great Gransden to have produced significant evidence for the early settlement and development of this part of the village and as such makes a valuable contribution to settlement studies within the region.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
1			cut	pit	SFB		3	0.3				Unknown	gentle slope	flat	wide flat base	2
2		1	fill	pit	SFB		3	0.3	dark grey	sandy silt	moderate charcoal lenses					2
3		5	fill	ditch	disuse	0		0.22	mid grey	silty clay	occasional charcoal					2
4		5	fill	ditch	disuse	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay						2
5	278	5	cut	ditch	Boundary/enclosure	0	0.99	0.27				linear	gentle	concave	bowl	2
6		8	fill	ditch	disuse	0		0.38	dark grey	silty clay	frequent daub					2
7		8	fill	ditch	disuse	0		0.2	mid yellow grey	silty clay	occasional large angular stones					2
8	276	8	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0	0.86	0.57				linear	steep	flat	flat bottom-U	2
9		10	fill	pit	disuse	0										2
10		10	cut	pit	quarry	7										2
11		0	layer	topsoil		0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty clay						0
12		0	layer	buried soil		0		0.28	dark grey	silty clay						0
13		0	layer	subsoil		0		0.16	mid orange brown	silty clay						0
14		0	layer	topsoil		0		0.14	mid grey	silty clay						0
15		0	layer	subsoil		0		0.15	mid orange brown	silty clay						0
16		16	cut	foundation trench	wall	0	1.1	0.1				linear	gentle	flat	open U	3
17		16	masonry	wall	wall	0	1.1									3
100		0	layer		TOPSOIL	0										0
101		0	layer		subsoil	0										0
102		106	fill	foundation	backfill	0.65	0.9	0.2	Dark	silty sand						0



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
				trench					yellow brown							
103		106	fill	foundation trench	backfill	0.65	0.65	0.49	light grey brown	silty sand	occasional mortar					3
104		106	fill	foundation trench	backfill	0.65	0.2	0.49	light brown grey	silty clay	occasional small chalk inclusions					3
105		106	masonry	foundation trench	foundation	0.08	0.3	0.1								3
106		106	cut	foundation trench	foundation	0.65	0.9	0.68				linear	very steep	flattish	U	3
107		108	fill	foundation trench	backfill	3.05	1.05	0.29	mid grey brown	silty sand						3
108	123	108	cut	foundation trench	foundations	3.05	1.05	0.29				rectangular	vertical	concave		3
109		110	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.55	0.25	mid grey brown	silty sand	very occasional small sandstone					3
110	112 114	110	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.55	0.25				linear	moderately steep	flattish	U	3
111		112	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.4	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand	very occasional small sandstone					3
112	110 114	112	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.4	0.12				linear	moderately steep	flattish	U	3
113		114	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.45	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand	very occasional small sandstone					3
114	110 112	114	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.45	0.2				linear	moderately steep	flattish	U	3
115		118	fill	pit	disuse	0			dark brown	sandy silt						3
116		118	fill	pit	disuse	0			brick red							3
117		118	fill	pit		0			light yellow grey	silty clay	chalk inclusions, occasional flint					3
118		118	cut	pit		0						rectangular	vertical, undercutting	not seen	squarish	3
119		121	fill	pit	modern structure	1	1	0.35	light grey brown	sandy silt	occasional small stones					3
120		121	fill	pit	modern pit	0.8	0.8	0.2	light brown grey	silty clay	frequent small stones					3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
121		121	cut	pit	modern structure	1	1	0.55				sub-circular	moderate	concave	U	3
122		123	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	1.15	0.4	light grey brown	silty sand	occasional small stones					3
123	108	123	cut	ditch		1.2	1.15	0.4				linear	quite steep	flat		3
124		125	fill	post hole	backfill			0.5	0.13	light grey	sandy clay	occasional small chalk inclusions				3
125		125	cut	post hole	structural?			0.5	0.12			circular	concave	concave		3
126		127	fill	post hole	backfill	0.85	0.4	0.17	light grey	sandy clay	occasional small chalk inclusions					3
127		127	cut	post hole	structural?	0.85	0.4	0.17				rectangular	vertical	flattish		3
128		131	fill	pit	disuse	1.74		0.4	mid grey brown	slightly clayey silt	1% large stones, 1% small to medium stones					1
129		131	fill	pit	disuse	1.6		0.4	mid orange brown	sandy silt	1% large stones, 1% small stones					1
130		131	fill	pit	disuse	0.6		0.2	dark grey brown	slightly clayey silt	1% large stones, 1% small- medium stones					1
131		131	cut	pit		1.72	1.6	0.72				sub-circular	steep slopy sides	slightly concave	U	1
132		133	fill	post hole	disuse	0.6	0.5	0.3	yellow	clay	1% small stones					1
133		133	cut	post hole	structural	0.6	0.5	0.3				sub-circular	near vertical	flat base	U	1
134		139	fill	pit	backfill	0		0.25	light grey - 10% orange mottling	silty clay - 10% sand	3x large angular stones					2
135		139	fill	pit	backfill			0.27	dark blue grey	clay silt	small stones, rare, random					2
136		139	fill	pit	backfill				dark grey red	silty clay - very strong indication of degraded wood?	small stones, random, rare					2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
137		139	fill	pit	burning	0			dark blue grey	clay silt	very small stones frequent random					2
138		139	fill	pit					light grey with orange mottling	clay silt	very small stones, rare, random					2
139		139	cut	pit	SFB		3.6	0.38				sub-circular	steep	concave		2
140		141	fill	pit	quarry pit		1.8	0.19	mid grey	silt clay	medium angular stone					2
141		141	cut	pit	quarry pit		1.8	0.19				sub-circular	moderate	concave	U	2
142		144	fill	pit	disuse	0			mid grey, 20% orange mottling	silty clay, small % of sand	small angular stones, 10%, random distribution					1
143		144	fill	pit	disuse				dark grey	clay silt	small stones, random, rare					1
144	196	144	cut	pit	Ditch terminal		0.8	0.7				sub-circular	steep	concave	U	1
145	256	145	cut	ditch		1	1.01	0.61				linear	stepped	flat		1
146	257	145	fill	ditch				0.61	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare angular stones					1
147	258	147	cut	ditch		1	0.66	0.24				linear	steep	concave		1
148	259	147	fill	ditch				0.24	dark greyish brown with yellowish hue	silty sand	rare angular stones					1
149		150	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.75	0.25	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone inclusions					3
150	152	150	cut	ditch	drainage/sub-division	1	0.75	0.25				linear	moderate	flattish		3
151		152	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.75	0.2	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone inclusions					3
152	150	152	cut	ditch	drainage/sub-division?	1	0.75	0.2				linear	moderate	flattish		3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
153		154	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.4	0.2	dark greyey brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone inclusions					3
154	225, 156	154	cut	ditch	drainage/building?	1	0.4	0.2				linear	steep	flattish		3
155		156	fill	ditch	disuse	1		0.24	dark greyey brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone inclusions					3
156	225 154	156	cut	ditch	drainage/building?	1	0.3	0.24				linear	steep	flattish		3
157		158	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.55	0.08	mid greyey brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone inclusions					3
158	162	158	cut	ditch	drainage/post-med building?	1	0.55	0.08				linear	moderate	concave	U	3
159		160	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.4	0.16	dark greyey brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone					3
160	164 219	160	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.4	0.16				linear	moderate	flattish		3
161		162	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.55	0.14	mid greyey brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone inclusions					3
162	158	162	cut	ditch	drainage/post-med building?	1	0.55	0.14				linear	moderate	concave		3
163	159, 218	164	fill	ditch	disuse	1		0.19	dark greyey brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone					3
164	160 219	164	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.6	0.19				linear	moderate	flattish		3
165		166	fill	pit	disuse	0.9	1.7	0.18	light greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small sandstone brash					0
166		166	cut	pit		0.9	1.7	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	flattish		3
167		168	fill	pit	backfill	1.85	1.25	0.25		sandy clay	sandstone inclusions					3
168		168	cut	pit	quarrying?	1.85	1.25	0.25				curvilinear	gentle	sloping	U	3
169		170	fill	pit	disuse	2.4	1.35	0.25	dark greyey brown	silty sand	occasional small sandstone inclusions					3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
170		170	cut	pit	rubbish	2.4	1.35	0.25				sub-circular	steep	flattish		3
171		171	cut	post hole			0.17	0.12				circular	moderate	concave		1
172		172	fill	post hole				0.12	mid grey	silty sand	rare sub-angular stones					1
173		173	cut	post hole/stake hole			0.2	0.12				circular	moderate	concave		1
174		173	fill	post hole/stake hole				0.12	mid grey	sandy silt	rare small angular stones					1
175	248, 178	176	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	1% small - medium stones					1
176	249, 177	176	cut	ditch		1	0.6	0.22				linear	steep, slopy sides	flat	flat-bottomed U shape	1
177	176, 249	177	cut	ditch	drainage?	1.35	0.92	0.2				linear	shallow, concave	concave		1
178	248, 175	177	fill	ditch		1.35	0.92	0.2	mid to light slightly orange brown	slightly clayish sand	occasional sub-rounded stones					1
179		179	cut	drain	drainage							linear	vertical sides	flat	box	3
180		179	fill	drain	drainage				dark grey brown with reddish patches	sandy silt	modern degraded sandstone, occasional flints					3
181		181	cut	pit												1
182		181	fill	pit		0			dark reddish brown	silty sand	occasional sandstone, ironstone, occasional flint					1
183		184	fill	pit	modern intrusion		0.5	0.55	light brown grey	silt clay	frequent small stones					0
184		184	cut	pit	modern intrusion		0.5	0.55				unclear	vertical/steep	flat		0
185		187	fill	well	disuse		0.9	0.62	dark	sandy silt	occasional small					3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
									orange brown		stones					
186		187	fill	well	backfill from demolition		1.2	0.8	light grey	silty clay	frequent rubble, patches of orange brown silty sand					3
187		187	cut		demolition of well		1.2	0.7				circular	vertical/very steep	NFE		3
188		190	fill	well	packing/support		1.4	0.9	light white grey	silt clay	frequent small stones, rubble					3
189		0	structure	well	well	2	0.21					circular/slightly oval				3
190		190	cut	well			2.6	0.9				circular	vertical	NFE		3
191		192	fill	ditch/pit			0.3	0.9	dark brown grey	clay silt	occasional small stones					2
192		192	cut	ditch/pit			0.3	0.9				unclear	vertical, slightly undercut	flat		2
193		194	fill	ditch/pit			0.65	0.7	dark brown grey	clay silt	occasional small stones					2
194		194	cut	ditch/pit			0.65	0.7				linear	vertical	flat		2
195	143	196	fill	pit/beam slot		0.75	0.5	0.3	dark brown grey	clay silt	occasional small stones					1
196	144	196	cut	pit/beam slot		0.75	0.5	0.3				linear	gentle	flat	U	1
197		198	fill	ditch	disuse	3	1.2	0.6	light brown grey	clay silt	occasional small stones					2
198		198	cut	ditch	boundary	3	1.2	0.6				linear	steep	flat		2
199		200	fill	pit			0.6	0.15	light brown grey	sandy silt						2
200		200	cut	pit			0.6	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	flat		2
202	341	202	cut	pit	quarry pit	1.56	1	0.7				sub-rectangular/amorphous	steep	unknown - NFE	see section 122	3
203		202	fill	pit		1.3	1	0.15	mid brown	sandy silt	occasional subangular flint fragments					3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
204		202	fill	pit		1.56	1	0.1	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional sub angular flint pebbles					3
205		202	fill	pit		1.1	1	0.28	dark grey	slightly sandy clay	very occasional small pebbles					3
206		207	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.9	0.23	mid grey brown	clayey silt	1% large stones, 1% small stones					1
207	329, 309	207	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.9	0.23				linear	shallow slopy sides	concave		1
208		208	cut	pit		1.15	1.25	0.19				sub-circular	steep to north and south, shallow and concave to w	irregular	see section 123	1
209		208	fill	tree throw		1.15	1.25	0.19	very dark grey brown with orange patches	clay sand	occasional sub angular degraded sandstone pebbles, occasional splotches of redeposited natural					1
210		211	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.2	mid greyey brown	clayey sand						3
211		211	cut	ditch	drainage?	1	0.6	0.2				linear	moderate	concave		3
212		0	layer	re-dep natural		1	1.3	0.62	mid browney yellow	silty sand						3
213		214	fill	ditch	Disuse	1	0.95	0.32	Dark Greyish Brown	Clayey Sand						3
214		214	cut	ditch	Drainage	1	0.95	0.32				linear	moderate	concave	u shaped	3
215		0	layer	Colluvium		1	0.62	0.18	Light Brown Grey	Sandy Silt						3
216		217	fill	post hole	backfill	0	0.35	0.22	mid whitish	sandy clay						3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
									grey							
217		217	cut	post hole	structural?	0	0.35	0.22				circular	irregular	pointed	v shaped	3
218	163, 159	219	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.12	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small pieces sandstone					3
219		219	cut	ditch	Drainage	1	0.6	0.12				linear	moderate	flattish	wide U	3
220		221	fill	pit	disuse	0.9	0.4	0.1	mid greyish brown	clayey sand						3
221		221	cut	pit	unknown	0.9	0.4	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	convex	wide U	3
222		0				1.15	0.4	0.18	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small pieces sandstone					3
223		223	cut	ditch	drainage?	1.15	0.4	0.18				linear	moderate	flattish	flat based v	3
224	153, 155	225	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.3	0.22	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small pieces sandstone					3
225	154, 156	225	cut	ditch	drainage?/building?	1	0.3	0.22				linear	steep	flatish	flat based v	3
226	230, 232	227	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.4	0.1	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small pieces sandstone					3
227	231, 234	227	cut	ditch	drainage?	1	0.4	0.1				linear	moderate	concave	wide U	3
228	157, 161	229	fill	ditch	disuse	1		0.17	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small pieces sandstone					3
229	158, 162	229	cut	ditch	drainage?/post-med building?	1		0.17				linear	moderate	concave	wide U	3
230	226, 232	231	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.3	0.25	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small pieces sandstone					3
231	227, 234	231	cut	ditch	drainage?	1	0.3	0.25				linear	moderate	concave	U shaped	3
232	226, 230	234	fill	ditch	disuse	1		0.08	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small pieces of sandstone					3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
233		234	fill	ditch	drainage?	1		0.28	light brown yellow	silty sand						3
234	227, 231	234	cut	ditch	drainage?	1	0.6	0.28				linear	moderate	concave	U shaped	3
235		236	fill	post hole	disuse	0	0.45	0.23	mid greyish brown	silty sand	n/a					3
236		236	cut	post hole	structural	0	0.45	0.23				circular	steep	concave	U shaped	3
237		237	cut	pit / tree throw		1	1.37	0.2				irregular	shallow	irregular	irregular	1
238		237	fill	Pit / Tree Bowl		1	1.37	0.2	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	occasional sub- angular stones					1
239		239	cut	ditch		1	1.48	0.37				linear	moderate / stepped	concave		2
240		239	fill	ditch		1	1.48	0.37	mid grey	sandy clay	orange and yellow sandy lenses, occasional subangular stones					2
241	325	241	cut	ditch		1	0.46	0.2				linear	steep	concave	U shaped	1
242		241	fill	ditch		1	0.46	0.2	mid brown grey	sandy clay	occasional sub- angular stones					1
243		202	fill	quarry		0.98	1	0.13	mid brown orange	clayey sand	very frequent iron rich degraded sandstone, occasional small patches of clay					3
244	191?	245	fill	ditch / pit		0	0.3	0.9	dark brown grey	clayey silt	occ. Small stones					2
245	192?	245	cut	ditch / pit			0.3	0.9				unclear	vertical slightly undercut	flat	unclear	2
246		247	fill	pit	disuse	2.25	1.3	0.3	dark grey	clayey silt	occasional small					1



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
											- large stones, occasional charcoal					
247		247	cut	pit		2.25	1.3	0.3				sub circular	steep	flat	wide flat based U	1
248	175, 178	249	fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.3	0.3	mid grey	clayey silt, some sandy inclusions	occasional small - medium stones					1
249	176, 177	249	cut	ditch	drainage	1	1.3	0.3				linear	steep	flat	flat based U	1
250		251	fill	post hole		0	0.35	0.12	light brown grey	sandy silt	occasional small stones					2
251		251	cut	post hole		0	0.35	0.12				circular	gentle	concave	shallow U	2
252		252	cut	post hole		0	0.2	0.14				circular	near vertical	concave	U shaped	1
253		252	fill	post hole		0	0.2	0.14	mid grey	clayey silt	n/a					1
254		254	cut	pit?		1.25	0.45	0.08				Ovoid	shallow	concave	wide shallow U	1
255		254	fill	pit?		1.25	0.45	0.08	mid brown grey	clayey silt	occasional sub-angular stones					1
256	145	256	cut	ditch		0										1
257	145	256	fill	ditch		0										1
258	147	258	cut	ditch		0										1
259	148	258	fill	ditch		0										1
260		260	cut	pit		0										1
261		260	fill	pit		0										1
262		0	cut	pit		0	2.17	1.28								2
263		262	fill	pit		0										2
264		262	fill	pit		0										2
265		262	fill	pit		0										2
266	281, 311, 293	266	cut	ditch		1	1.75	0.6				linear	medium slope	concave	wide U	2
267	282, 310	266	fill	ditch		1	1.75	0.6								2
268	295,	268	cut	ditch		0.75	0.6	0.22				linear	steep,	flat	U shaped	2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
	196												concave			
269	284	268	fill	ditch		0.75	0.6	0.22								2
270		270	cut	ditch		1	1.42	0.66				linear	gentle slope straight	slightly concave		2
271		270	fill	ditch		1	1.42	0.66								2
272		272	cut	pit		0.7	0.5	0.38				ovoid	steep, concave	concave	U shaped	2
273		272	fill	pit		0.7	0.5	0.38								2
274		276	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.5	0.07	mid reddish orange	clay	n/a					2
275		276	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.9	0.34	dark grey	clayey silt	occasional small stones, occasional charcoal					2
276	8	276	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.95	0.34				linear	steep	flat	U shaped	2
277		278	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.1	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional small-medium stones					2
278	5	278	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.6	0.1				linear	shallow	flat	wide shallow U shaped	2
279		279	cut	ditch		1	0.56	0.2				linear	concave	concave	U shaped	2
280		279	fill	ditch		1	0.56	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay	very occasional small sub-angular flint					2
281	266, 293, 311	281	cut	ditch		1	2.3	0.6				linear	moderate slope, concave	concave	wide U	2
282	267, 310	281	fill	ditch		1	2.3	0.6								2
283		283	cut	gully / ditch		1	0.5	0.4				linear	steep	concave	round based V	2
284		283	fill	gully / ditch		1	0.5	0.4								2
285		285	cut	ditch		0	0.82	0.5				linear	undercutting, concave	concave some irregularity		2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
286		285	fill	ditch		1	0.82	0.5			occasional large angular stones					2
287		287	cut	pit		0	0.9	0.42				unknown	undercutting, concave	concave		1
288		287	fill	pit		0	0.9	0.42								1
289		289	cut	pit		0	1	0.64				unknown	undercutting, concave	concave		1
290		289	fill	pit		0	1	0.64								1
291		291	cut	pit		0.55	0.64	0.44				unknown	steep	flat		0
292		291	fill	pit		0.55	0.64	0.44								0
293	266, 281, 311	293	cut	ditch		1.75	1.6	1				linear	steep straight	concave	V shaped	2
294		294	cut	pit		1.7	1.35	0.48				circular	unknown	flat sloping	unknown	2
295	283	295	cut	gully		0.75	0.42	0.4				linear	near vertical	flat		1
296		296	cut	post hole?		0	0.4	0.18				circular	moderate slope, concave	concave	U shaped	2
297		297	cut	post hole?		0	0.4	0.12				circular	shallow concave	concave	shallow U	2
298		298	cut	ditch		0.75	0.1	0.32				linear	moderate slope, concave	concave	wide U shaped	0
299		293	fill	ditch		1.75	1.6	0.3	dark reddish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones					2
300		293	fill	ditch		1.5	1.24	0.04	dark bluish grey	clayey silt	occasional small stones, moderate charcoal					2
301		293	fill	ditch		1.25	1.6	0.55	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones, occasional charcoal					2
302		293	fill	ditch		1	0.6	0.12	dark blue grey	clayey silt	occasional small stones, moderate charcoal					2
303		295	fill	gully		0.75	0.34	0.24	light grey	silty clay	occasional small					1



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
											stones, occasional charcoal					
304		294	fill	pit		1.7	1.35	0.48	mid reddish brown	clayey sand	occasional small stones, occasional charcoal					2
305		298	fill	ditch		0	1	0.32	light reddish brown	clayey sand	occasional small stones, occasional charcoal					2
306		297	fill	post hole?		0	0.4	0.12	dark reddish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones					2
307		296	fill	post hole?		0	0.4	0.18	dark reddish grey	silt	moderate small stones					2
308		309	fill	ditch		1	0.6	0.25								1
309	207, 328	309	cut	ditch		1	0.6	0.25				linear	moderate slope, concave	concave	U shaped	1
310	267, 282	311	fill	ditch		1	3.4	0.9			occasional sand lenses, occasional large angular stones					2
311	266, 281, 293	311	cut	ditch		1	3.4	0.9				linear	moderate slope, irregular	concave	irregular	2
312		313	fill	post hole		0	0.2	0.15			charcoal rich					2
313		313	cut	post hole		0	0.2	0.15				circular	steep	concave	U shaped	2
314		315	fill	pit	disuse	1	1.8	1.06			occasional large angular stones					2
315		315	cut	pit		1	1.8	1.06				circular	steep, undercutting	flat		2
316		317	fill	pit		1	1.3	1.1			occasional charcoal					2
317		317	cut	pit		1	1.3	1.1				Unclear due to	steep, undercutting	flat	unclear due to	2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Profile	Phase
												truncation	g		truncation	
318		319	fill	ditch		0.6	0.34	0.46								2
319		319	cut	ditch?		0.6	0.34	0.46				linear?	steep, undercutting	flat, sloping		2
320		0	fill	pit		0.35	0.35									2
321		321	cut	pit		0.35	0.35					unclear due to truncation				2
322	239	322	cut	ditch		1	0.9	0.36				linear	medium slope, concave	concave	wide U	2
323	240	322	fill	ditch		1	0.9	0.36	dark reddish brown	clayey sand	occasional small stones					2
324	242	325	fill	ditch		1	0.96	0.44	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones occasional charcoal flecks					1
325	241	325	cut	ditch		1	0.96	0.44				linear	medium slope, straight	concave	unclear due to truncation	1
326		327	fill	pit / ditch		1	1.1	0.34	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones					1
327		327	cut	pit / ditch		1	1.1	0.34				linear	moderate slope, concave	concave	wide U	1
328		329	fill	ditch		1	0.7	0.36	dark reddish brown	sandy silt	occasional small stones, occasional charcoal flecks					1
329	207, 309	329	cut	ditch		1	0.7	0.36				linear	moderate slope, concave	concave	wide U	1
330		331	fill	ditch		1	1.2	0.42	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small angular stones					1
331		331	cut	ditch		1	1.2	0.42				linear	steep/straight	flat	U shaped	1



<i>Context</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Fine component</i>	<i>Coarse component</i>	<i>Shape in Plan</i>	<i>Side</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Phase</i>
													ht			
332		332	cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.36				linear	steep		U	2
333		332	fill	ditch		0	0.9	0.36		Silty clay						2
334		334	cut	ditch		0										1
335		334	fill	ditch		0										1
336		336	cut	pit												0
337		336	fill	pit												0
338		336	fill	pit												0
339		336	fill	pit												0
340		336	fill	pit												0
341	202	0	cut	pit	quarry	0						amorphous				3
342		0	fill	pit	quarry	0										3

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Overview

By Rachel Clarke

Summary

- B.1.1 In general the finds assemblage from the site is relatively small, with the largest quantities being pottery spanning the Roman to medieval periods, most of which is highly abraded. Other finds comprise small quantities of CBM, fired clay (including oven lining), post-medieval vessel glass, clay tobacco-pipe, and part of an upper rotary quern stone of Roman date, which are reported on below (App. B2-B7). Very small amounts of shell, charcoal, oil shale, unworked stone and mortar/plaster were also recovered, often as single fragments. A table listing the finds by context and weight is provided below (Table B1).
- B.1.2 Relatively few 'small finds' pre-dating the post-medieval period were recovered; the most notable being a Late Saxon/early medieval pin beater from the SFB. Other more recent objects include a possible token, a button, a copper-alloy ring, a lead weight and a buckle (App. B2). Six worked flints spanning the Mesolithic to Iron Age were recovered, all as residual elements in later features (App. B3). Reports on the animal bone and environmental samples are given as Appendices C1 and C2.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Ceramic</i>	<i>charcoal</i>	<i>Fired clay</i>	<i>Flint</i>	<i>Glass</i>	<i>Mortar/ Plaster</i>	<i>oil shale</i>	<i>Shell</i>
2	0.305								
2	0.015								
3		0.023							
6	0.082	0.094		0.855					
9		0.333						0.024	
14	0.7								
17		0.042							
117	0.124	0.343				0.021			
130		0.024							
134	0.119	0.087	0.001	0.098					0.066
134	0.006								
134	0.003								
134				0.003					
134		0.003							
134	0.453								
135	0.703								
136	0.229	0.044	0.01						
138	0.009	0.013							
140	0.049	0.009							
143		0.018		0.008					
148	0.021	0.005							
155	0.045								
157	0.03			0.056					
159				0.015					
161				0.006					
167	0.012			0.011					
169		0.022					0.023		
175	0.016	0.187							
178	0.01	0.898							
180	0.019								
182	0.02	0.023							
193	0.024	0.022							
193	0.007								
193		0.008							
195	0.011								
197	0.235	0.354							
197	0.002								
197		0.008							
203	0.016	0.065				0.017			
204	0.029	0.273							
205	0.003	0.144							
206		0.007							
209		0.042							
209	0.011								
209	0.001								
209		0.005							
213	0.041								
218				0.011					
233	0.127								

<i>Context</i>	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Ceramic</i>	<i>charcoal</i>	<i>Fired clay</i>	<i>Flint</i>	<i>Glass</i>	<i>Mortar/ Plaster</i>	<i>oil shale</i>	<i>Shell</i>
238		0.118							
242	0.016	0.022							
246	0.001	0.15							
248	0.016								
255	0.007								
257	0.009	0.044							
259	0.018	0.025							
261					0.013				
261	0.032								
261		0.001							
263	0.042	0.035							
264	0.003								
265		0.043					0.08		
265	0.008								
267	0.085	0.134		0.02					
271	0.002								
271		0.002							
273		0.015							
273	0.01								
273	0.006								
274	0.001								
274		0.002							
275	0.331	0.005							
280	0.015								
282	0.214	0.175		0.018	0.009				
282	0.002								
282		0.001							
286	0.435	0.06							
286	0.012								
288	0.009	0.018							
290		0.012							
292	0.078								
299	0.007	0.382							
299	0.003								
299		0.004							
303	0.125								
303		0.001							
303	0.002								
308		0.026							
308									
310	0.082	0.158							
314	0.031								
314	0.001								
316	0.048	0.39							
318	0.139	0.261							
318	0.001								
318		0.013							
320	0.003	0.246							
323		0.045							

Context	Bone	Ceramic	charcoal	Fired clay	Flint	Glass	Mortar/ Plaster	oil shale	Shell
326	0.07	0.006			0.011				
330	0.04	0.012							
342		0.191							
99999					0.016				

Table B1: Finds Quantification by context

B.2 Small Finds

By Chris Faine with Rachel Clarke

Summary

- B.2.1 A small assemblage, comprising eight metal objects and a worked bone item, was recovered. All but two of the metal objects are unstratified and where datable all are of medieval to post-medieval/modern date. Perhaps the most interesting object is a bone pin beater (SF1; Fig. 10) of a type described by MacGregor *et al* (1999) as a flat single-ended form, a 'picker-cum-beater'. The object is polished all over, although marks can still be seen on the sides and chisel end of the pin beater where it has been more roughly finished. Although not closely-datable, this is a type of pin beater often found on Late Saxon/early medieval domestic sites alongside other items associated with textile manufacture or textile working.

Catalogue

SF 1 (Context 2, fill of Phase 2 SFB 1) Worked bone pin beater. Highly polished especially around the tip and lower part of shaft. Oval in cross-section towards the tip, while at the centre it is flat-backed with sub-oval cross-section and tapered, being almost square cut at the butt end. Described by MacGregor *et al.* as a flat single-ended form a 'picker-cum-beater' (MacGregor *et al*, 1999 p1967-1968, fig.923). 121mm long, 12mm at widest point. 10th-12th century

SF 10 (Context 99999) Cast truncated conical lead weight. Date uncertain, possibly medieval/post-medieval.

SF 11 (Context 99999) Cast copper alloy ring. Circular in cross section with recessed portion. Possible harness fitting. Medieval/post-medieval.

SF 12 (Context 99999). Folded lead strip. Tool marks on upper edge. Possible off-cut. Not closely-datable.

SF 13 (Context 99999) Milled copper/zinc alloy button. Post-medieval/modern

SF 14 (Context 99999). Illegible/worn copper alloy token. Post-medieval

SF 15 (Context 318, Phase 1 ditch **319**). Corroded copper-alloy artefact, possibly a fitting. In poor condition. Medieval

SF 16 (Context 99999). Composite double loop sub-angular buckle. Cast copper alloy frame with iron pin. Late post-medieval/modern.

SF 17 (Context 134, Phase 2 pit **139**) Fragment of iron fitting of indeterminate function or date with corrosive material adhering to the surface

B.3 Worked Flints

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

- B.3.1 A small assemblage of six flints was recovered, all unstratified or residual within Roman and later contexts.

Methodology

- B.3.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table B2). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge-retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken.

Quantification

Context	Flake (>25mm <50mm)	Burnt/heat Affected	Blade
261		1	1
282	2		
99999	1		1

Table B2: Lithic quantification

Discussion and Conclusion

- B.3.3 The small assemblage is comprised of two fragments of blades that are of either Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The remaining flakes are generally badly struck and more likely to be from either the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.
- B.3.4 The condition of the material would suggest that it is all residual and that more than one phase of flint working may have been carried out in the vicinity of the excavation.

B.4 Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Summary

- B.4.1 A small Early to Mid Romano-British abraded pottery assemblage (223 sherds weighing 3,349g) was recovered from a number of ditches, pits and tree throws. Although originally possibly associated with a small settlement or farmstead much of the pottery was residual in later features, particularly quarry **202**.
- B.4.2 The majority of the assemblage comprises locally produced utilitarian grey ware jar/bowl forms. Traded ceramics were rare with only a few sherds of south and central samian recorded. It is noteworthy that there is no pottery later than the mid to late 2nd century within the assemblage, by which time it is suggested that the Roman community was no longer depositing pottery in the vicinity.

Introduction

- B.4.3 A total of 223 sherds weighing 3,349g of Early to Mid Romano-British pottery was recovered during the archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at Great Gransden. The pottery was recovered from twenty-eight features, mostly comprising ditches and pits (Table B3).
- B.4.4 The assemblage was significantly abraded, although a few original surfaces with evidence of use (including soot residue), did survive. Overall, the average sherd weight for the Romano-British assemblage is 15g. This is comparable with the material from the nearby A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme sites where the average sherd weight was 13g (Lyons 2008) and Cambourne where the average weight was 12g (Seager Smith 2009). The fragmentary condition of the pottery implies that much of the assemblage is residual, where *in situ* deposits have been disturbed by later medieval activity.

Feature	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Sherd weight (%)
Ditch	160	1823	54.43
Pit	54	1357	40.52
Pit/tree throw	6	138	4.12
Wall	1	26	0.78
Pit or ditch	2	5	0.15
Total	223	3349	100.00

Table B3: Pottery by feature, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Methodology

- B.4.5 The assemblage was characterised and catalogued in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared (Table B5).
- B.4.6 Defining tight fabric groups in Early Roman pottery, in the time before standardization and industrialization, is not really possible (Hill and Horne 2003, 166) so the Early Roman material has been grouped into broader families which are defined on the basis of the characteristics of the clay and the visible inclusions. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW). Vessel form was recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

The Fabrics and Forms

- B.4.7 Eleven broad pottery fabrics (or fabric families) were recorded within the assemblage (Table B4).
- B.4.8 The earliest part of this assemblage comprised a small number of locally (but unsourced) produced jar/bowl forms made in a sandy grey ware fabric (SRW; SGW proto). Vessel types included a limited range of utilitarian forms, most common were plain jars and bowls at least one of which is carinated and a direct descendant from Iron Age forebears (Thompson 1982). A coarser version of this fabric was used to make storage jars (SCW). Contemporary with these early coarse wares was a single samian (glossy red table ware) dish or bowl fragment manufactured and imported from south Gaul. It is noteworthy that no amphora (large jars used to transport luxury goods around the Roman Empire; Tyers 1996 85-105) were found.

B.4.9 It is, however, the Early to Mid Roman ceramics that form the majority of this assemblage. Wheelmade mass-produced sandy grey ware fabrics (SGW) were the most prolific recorded (c. 64% by weight). They were found in a limited range of forms, although the globular medium and wide mouthed jars, some of which are lid-seated, are the most common vessel type. Where these vessels were made is unknown but grey ware production was not commonly undertaken in this area until around the mid 2nd century (Gibson and Lucas 2002, 116), when the industry expanded and started to produce a wide range of medium- and wide-mouthed jars, also dishes. Paler oxidised (or white) fabrics, probably from the same range of relatively local sources (although several were of Verulamium type; Tyers 1996, 199-201) are present. These were deposited in smaller quantities and were generally limited to jars (with distinctive fumed surfaces) and flagon fragments. Also found were a small number of jar/bowl shell tempered fragments (possibly produced in the Nene Valley), however their exact source is unknown.

B.4.10 Domestically-produced fine wares were completely absent from this assemblage. While specialist wares are represented by a single mortarium sherd (possibly Nene Valley white ware; Tyers 1996, 127-129). By the mid 2nd century samian produced in the central Gaulish factories was arriving, but only a couple of fragmentary pieces were found.

Fabric Family and published reference	Abbreviation (Table B5 Catalogue)	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Sherd weight (%)
Sandy grey ware Perrin 1996, 120	SGW/GW & SGW (Oxidised Surfaces)	Medium and wide mouthed jars with rolled rims. A lid. Also beaker sherds, including a poppy headed beaker (Tyers 1997, 65)	134	2162	64.56
Verulamium white ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 154	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE	Medium mouthed jars and a flagon	24	459	13.70
Sandy reduced ware Marney 1989, 190, fabric 46a; Perrin 1996, 121	SRW/RW	Carinated jar/bowl	34	418	12.48
Sandy oxidised ware Andrews 1985, 94-5, OW2	SOW/SOW (Reduced Surfaces)	Medium mouthed jar and mortaria	8	127	3.79
Shell tempered ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 115; Perrin 1996, 119-20	STW	Jar/bowl	12	83	2.48
Sandy grey ware (pre-industrialised) Gibson and Lucas 2002, 126, Rom1	SGW (Proto)	Jar/bowl	3	36	1.07
Fine sandy grey ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 74	SGW(FINE)/L ONDON WARE TYPE	Bowl (copy of samian Drag. 30 or 37)	2	29	0.87
Sandy coarse ware Going 1987, 9, fabric 44	SCW	Storage jar	1	15	0.45
Central Gaulish samian Tomber and Dore 1998, 30-33	CGSAM	Bowl	2	8	0.24
Black surfaced red ware Marney 1989, 177, fabric 9a	BSRW	Jar/bowl	2	8	0.24

Fabric Family and published reference	Abbreviation (Table B5 Catalogue)	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Sherd weight (%)
South Gaulish samian Tomber and Dore 1998, 28-29	SGSAM	Bowl	1	4	0.12
Total			223	3349	100.00

Table B4: The Fabric Families, quantified in descending order of weight (%)

Discussion

- B.4.11 Great Gransden parish is 11 miles west of Cambridge and 10 miles south-east of Huntingdon on the west Cambridgeshire clay lands. It lies close to, and to the west of, the great Roman road of Ermine Street.
- B.4.12 All the Romano-British fabrics and forms are encompassed by the range of products expected in this area and compare well with those from the adjacent A428 (Lyons 2008) and Cambourne (Seager Smith 2009) sites. The distribution, condition and nature of the assemblage are all consistent with the repeated redeposition of domestic debris from a clay land rural farming community, in this case additionally disturbed by medieval activity.
- B.4.13 When considering the status of the community who deposited this pottery it can be seen that the assemblage is typical of many low order rural groups on the western claylands such as Werrington (Mackreth 1988), Little Paxton (Hancocks 2003) and Bobs Wood (Lyons in prep). Although it seems that imported tablewares and other specialist vessels, such as amphorae and mortaria, barely reached the small-scale community at Great Gransden or if they did the people were too poor to purchase these goods (Condron 1995, 103).
- B.4.14 The assemblage spans a short period in the Early to Mid Roman era and does not post-date the 2nd century AD, this coincides with the period when many contemporary settlements began to decline due to rising water levels (Stevens 2009, 84-86).

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Date
3	5	Ditch	SGW		1	8	MISC JAR/BOWL	MC1-C2
6	8	Ditch	SGW	MICA	1	15		LC1-C2
17		Wall	SGW		1	26	LID	MC1-C2(MED)
130	131	Pit	SOW	GROG	1	24	MISC JAR	C2-C3
143	144	Pit	STW		1	18	MISC JAR	MC1-C3
148	147	Ditch	SGW		1	4		MC1-C2+
175	176	Ditch	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE	GROG	4	82		M/LC1-MC2
175	176	Ditch	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		1	5		M/LC1-MC2
175	176	Ditch	STW	GROG	1	8		C1-C2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Date
175	176	Ditch	SGW		1	37		MC1-C2
175	176	Ditch	SGW		7	55	=	MC1-C2
178	177	Ditch	SGW		2	49	WIDE MOUTH JAR	MC1-C2
178	177	Ditch	SGW		28	328	?LID-SEATED	MC1-C2
178	177	Ditch	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		8	158	MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	M/LC1-MC2
178	177	Ditch	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		1	2		M/LC1-MC2
178	177	Ditch	SOW (Reduced Surfaces)		4	19		MC1-MC2
178	177	Ditch	SGW	MICA	1	3		MC1-C2
178	177	Ditch	SGW		1	6		MC1-C2
178	177	Ditch	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		1	1		M/LC1-MC2
178	177	Ditch	SGW		1	46		MC1-C2
178	177	Ditch	SGW		34	275	MISC JAR	MC1-C2
182	181	Pit	STW		1	8	MISC JAR/BOWL	MC1-C3
182	181	Pit	SGW		1	14	MISC JAR	MC1-C2
203	202	Pit	SGW		1	9		MC1-C2
203	202	Pit	SGW		1	7	JAR	MC1-C2+
203	202	Pit	BSRW	CALC	1	4		MC1-C2
204	202	Pit	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE	GROG	1	24	JAR/FLAGON	MC1-MC2
204	202	Pit	SGW		1	36	MISC JAR	MC1-C2
204	202	Pit	SGW(FINE)		1	12	MISC JAR	MC1-C2
204	202	Pit	SGW		2	18		MC1-C2
204	202	Pit	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE	GROG	1	65	MISC JAR	M/LC1-MC2
204	202	Pit	STW		1	11	JAR/BOWL, UNDER SCORED RIM	?LC1-C2
205	202	pit	STW		1	7		MC1-C3
205	202	pit	STW		1	6		MC1-C3
205	202	pit	SGW	MICA	1	17	MISC JAR	MC1-C2
205	202	pit	SGW		1	6		MC1-C2
205	202	pit	SGW		1	5		MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Date
205	202	pit	SGW		1	89	MJAR (ROLLED RIM)	MC1-C2+
205	202	pit	SGW		1	2		MC1-C2
205	202	pit	SGW		1	5		MC1-C2+
209	208	tree throw	SRW		1	11		MC1-C2
209	208	tree throw	SGW		1	30	MISC JAR	MC1-C2
238	237	Pit/tree throw	SOW		1	66	MORTARIA	C2-C4
238	237	Pit/tree throw	SGW		1	2		MC1-C2
238	237	Pit/tree throw	SGW		1	18	MISC JAR	MC1-C2
238	237	Pit/tree throw	SOW		1	11	MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	M/LC1-MC2
242	241	Ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	8		MC1-E/MC2
242	241	Ditch	SGW		1	2	BEAKER	L/MC1-MC2
242	241	Ditch	STW		1	4		MC1-C2+
242	241	Ditch	STW	GROG	1	3		MC1-C2
242	241	Ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	6		MC1-E/MC2
246	247	Pit	SGW		16	778	MISC JAR	LC1-C2
248	249	Ditch	BSRW		1	4	MISC JAR	M/LC1-MC2
248	249	Ditch	?SGW		1	21	WIDE MOUTH JAR/BOWL, UNDERCUT RIM	M/LC1-MC2
248	249	Ditch	SGW		5	26		MC1-E/MC1
248	249	Ditch	SGW		1	4	POPPY BEAKER	M/LC1-MC2
248	249	Ditch	SGW		1	8	WIDE MOUTH JAR	M/LC1-MC2
248	249	Ditch	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		2	21		M/LC1-MC2
248	249	Ditch	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		1	19		M/LC1-MC2
248	249	Ditch	SRW	GROG	29	373	WIDE MOUTH JAR	MC1-E/MC2
257	256	Ditch	SGW		1	9	MISC JAR	MC1-C2
257	256	Ditch	SGW		1	36		MC1-C2
259	258	Ditch	SGW		1	7	?LID-SEATED JAR	MC1-C2
259	258	Ditch	LONDON WARE TYPE		1	17	BOWL (COPY OF SAMIAN FORM 30 or 37)	LC1-MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Date
261	260	pit	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		1	2		M/LC1-MC2
267	266	Ditch	SRW		1	6	DISH	MC1-C2
267	266	Ditch	SGW (Oxidised Surfaces)		1	7	?DISH	MC1-MC2
267	266	Ditch	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		1	7		M/LC1-MC2
267	266	Ditch	GW (Oxidised Surfaces)		1	12	WIDE MOUTH JAR/BOWL	C1
267	266	Ditch	RW	VEG	1	12		LIA
282	281	Ditch	CGSAM		1	7	BOWL	AD120-200
282	281	Ditch	SGW (Oxidised Surfaces)		1	4	BOWL/DISH, BEAD RIM	AD120-200
288	287	Pit	STW		4	18		MC1-C3
288	287	Pit	CGSAM		1	1		AD120-200
290	289	Pit	SGW		1	12		MC1-C2
310	311	Ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	22	MISC JAR	MC1-E/MC2
314	315	Pit	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE		1	12	MISC JAR	M/LC1-MC2
314	315	Pit	GRITTY OXIDISED WARE	GROG	1	61	MISC JAR	M/LC1-MC2
314	315	Pit	SGW	MICA	1	7		M/LC1-MC2
314	315	Pit	SANDY COARSE WARE	CALC	1	15		M/LC1-MC2
316	317	Pit	SGW		1	31		MC1-C2(? MED)
316	317	Pit	SGW		1	6		MC1-C2(? MED)
316	317	Pit	SOW		1	7		MC1-C2(? MED)
316	317	Pit	RW	GROG	1	7		MC1BC-MC1AD
316	317	PIT	SGW	CALC	1	13		LC1-C2(? MED)
318	319	Ditch	SRW		1	9	?CARINATED JAR/BOWL	M/LC1-MC2
318	319	Ditch	SGW	MICA	1	11	WIDE MOUTH JAR	LC1-C2
323	322	Ditch	GW (Oxidised Surfaces)	GROG	1	45	S/JAR	C1-C2
326	327	pit/ditch	SGW		1	1		MC1-C2
326	327	pit/ditch	SGSAM		1	4	?CUP	MC1-EC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Date
330	331	Ditch	SGW		1	12		MC1-C2

Table B5: Roman Pottery Catalogue (for key to fabrics abbreviations see Table B4)

Key: C= century, E = early, L=late, M= mid, Misc = miscellaneous, S/Jar = storage jar

B.5 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.5.1 Evaluation and subsequent excavation produced a small post-Roman pottery assemblage of 221 sherds, weighing 3.072kg. This total includes unstratified material, which is recorded in the summary table but excluded from the discussion of the phased assemblage.
- B.5.2 The assemblage is mainly early medieval and medieval, while also present are a number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds and a small number of late 18th-20th century sherds. In addition a single organic and quartz tempered Middle Saxon sherd was also recovered as a residual element from an early medieval pit. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight (including unstratified material) is low to moderate at approximately 14g.

Methodology

- B.5.3 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard.
- B.5.4 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Sampling bias

- B.5.5 The excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These small quantities of sherds are abraded, and many are not closely datable and have only been considered in this report where no other datable material was recovered or where these added to the interpretation of the date-range for the context.

The Assemblage

- B.5.6 Ceramic fabrics and abbreviations and a summary catalogue by fabric, sherd count and weight are given in Table B6. The unstratified material has been excluded from this list and all calculations in the body of this report, although it is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report. For the purpose of this report the stratified assemblage is 205

sherds weighing 2.827k; the average sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 14g.

<i>Full name</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>% Stratified Assemblage by Weight</i>
Bone China	BCHIN	1	0.004	0.14
Creamware	CREA	2	0.004	0.14
Developed St Neots	DNEOT	60	0.926	32.76
Developed St Neots (shell and sand tempered)	DNEOT S	5	0.100	3.54
Developed Stamford	DEST	1	0.006	0.21
Early Everton-type Late Medieval Reduced ware	ELEVER	1	0.014	0.50
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	20	0.222	7.85
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware/Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	EMEMS/MEMS	3	0.060	2.12
Early Medieval ware	EMW	1	0.003	0.11
East Anglian Redware	EAR	1	0.028	0.99
Essex Early Medieval Sandy Shelly ware	ESEMSSH	1	0.015	0.53
Heddingham Fineware	HEDI	1	0.002	0.07
Huntingdon Thetford ware	HTHET	9	0.424	15.0
Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	LYVA	23	0.185	6.54
Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	MEMS	40	0.444	15.71
Modern Redware	MODR	1	0.004	0.14
Pearlware	PEARL	1	0.017	0.60
Post-medieval Redware	PMR	2	0.037	1.31
Refined White Earthenware	RFWE	13	0.171	6.05
Saxon Quartz and Organic	Quartz and Organic	1	0.022	0.78
South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware	SCASS	2	0.017	0.60
St Neots	NEOT	12	0.094	3.33
Stamford ware	STAM	1	0.008	0.28
Unidentified	UNID	2	0.014	0.50
Yellow ware	YELL	1	0.006	0.21
Total		205	2.827	100

Table B6: Fabric abbreviations and summary by fabric, sherd count and weight for stratified post-Roman assemblage.

Pottery by period

- B.5.7 A single, relatively unabraded sherd from an organic and quartz tempered Middle Saxon vessel represents the Middle Saxon finds from the site, indicating some Middle Saxon activity in the vicinity of the excavation.
- B.5.8 Late Saxon-early medieval and early medieval wares represent c.18% (by weight) of the total assemblage with 22 Late Saxon-early medieval sherds, weighing 0.526kg, recovered from 12 contexts, including a sooted body sherd from a St Neots ware bowl, a single sherd from a Stamford ware jug and a large sherd from a Huntingdon Thetford

ware curfew or fire cover dating to the mid 9th to mid 12th century (Fig. 11). The Huntingdon Thetford ware sherds comprise 15% of the total stratified assemblage (by weight). Although there are no cross-fits or joins between the various sherds of Huntingdon Thetford ware, with the exception of the curfew sherd from **319**, the majority of the sherds are all decorated in a similar manner with incised lines horizontally around the body overlain by diagonal thumbed strips, suggesting they may have come from the same vessel, possibly a large storage jar. These sherds were mainly found in association with early medieval material, suggesting a post-Conquest date for the majority of these fabrics.

- B.5.9 Early medieval fabrics form the bulk of the assemblage, comprising 60 sherds (0.926kg) of Developed St Neots-type ware including rim sherds from two inturned dishes, four sherds including a rim sherd from a rounded bowl and the rim from a top hat pot. Also present are 20 sherds of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware, the majority of which are jar sherds. A small number of sherds of South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware and a single sherd of what has tentatively been identified as Essex Early Medieval Sandy Shelly ware were also recovered.
- B.5.10 Medieval fabrics form almost a quarter of the pottery recovered, comprising 67 sherds (0.679kg), approximately 24% of the total assemblage by weight. The largest group of sherds are Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares and include jar rim and body sherds, the majority of which are sooted. Lyveden A-type Shelly wares form the second largest group of medieval sherds (20 sherds, 0.185kg). Unfortunately the majority of these are undiagnostic body sherds, with only a single rim sherd being recovered. Other fabrics present include a sherd of Early Everton-type ware and a small number of medieval glazed sherds (0.3% of the total stratified assemblage by weight), consisting of single sherds from Developed Stamford and Hedingham Fineware jugs.
- B.5.11 No late medieval pottery (produced only after the mid 14th century) was recovered and only two sherds of post-medieval pottery were identified - both sherds of post-medieval redware.
- B.5.12 Also present are a number of 18th and 19th or 20th century sherds, including body sherds from a Creamware plate and from Refined White Earthenware plates, a yellow vessel and a sherd from a plant pot.

Fabrics and provenance

- B.5.13 There are a limited number of fabrics present in the post-Roman and pre-18th century assemblage. There are few local Cambridgeshire fabrics and of those only Huntingdon Thetford ware is present in significant numbers, forming 15% of the total stratified assemblage (by weight). The majority of the assemblage is Developed St Neots (including variants), making up c.36% of the total stratified assemblage (by weight). This fabric originates in the south of the county from Bedfordshire/Buckinghamshire and the Great Ouse valley (Spoerry forthcoming). Approximately 25% of the assemblage, both Late Saxon-early medieval and later originates in Essex, with fabrics falling mainly within the broad range of variation encompassed by the Essex type series Fabric 13 (Spoerry forthcoming) and Fabric 20. A small number of other production centres are also represented, of these Northamptonshire is significant with Lyveden A-type Shelly ware making up 6.5%. The other centres producing 3% or less of the assemblage include Stamford in Lincolnshire and Everton in Bedfordshire, both contributing a single sherd to the assemblage.
- B.5.14 The 18th century and later fabrics contribute c.7% of the assemblage - the majority of these have their origins in the industrial Midlands.

Assemblage in relation to excavated features

Phase 1: Roman

- B.5.15 A small number of Roman features produced intrusive post-Roman pottery. From ditch **207** a single sherd from an early medieval South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware jar was recovered, while pit **247** produced a sherd of Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware and a sherd of Refined White Earthenware.

Phase 2: Early Medieval-Medieval (mid 11th to 14th century)

- B.5.16 The bulk of the assemblage belongs to this phase (25 contexts, 181 sherds weighing 2.521kg), c.89% of the total stratified assemblage by weight, of which c.15% of the assemblage is residual with only a single intrusive sherd of Modern Redware. The residual material comprises mainly St Neots and Huntingdon Thetford wares. The presence of this earlier material indicates low levels of Late Saxon-early medieval activity on the site that on the whole could not be identified stratigraphically, with the exception perhaps of the sunken-featured building.
- B.5.17 The sunken-featured building, **139**, is a significant feature and produced three contexts from which pottery was recovered. Of these, uppermost fill 134 produced the largest number of sherds (11 sherds, 0.085kg), the majority of which were moderately abraded undiagnostic sherds of Developed St Neots, alongside a small sherd from a St Neots ware jar and a single sherd of Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, suggesting a mid 12th-mid 13th date for the context. Context 136 (5 sherds, 0.042kg) produced sherds of Developed St Neots and Developed St Neots (shell and sand) alongside two sherds from a sooted St Neots ware jar. Context 138 produced a single sherd of St Neots. Contexts 136 and 138 can be dated to the late 11th-mid 13th century, and if they are contemporary with the structure would suggest the sunken-featured building was post-Conquest. While this is possible, it is more likely that pottery recovered relates to disuse and the deliberate infilling of the feature.
- B.5.18 Ditch **5/277** produced five abraded sherds of Developed St Neots, the only other material recovered were residual Roman sherds. The abraded nature of the Developed St Neots sherds suggests these may also be residual.
- B.5.19 Ditch **8/276** during the evaluation produced seven sherds of Developed St Neots, including the rim from a top hat pot (12th-mid 13th century) and the rim from an inturned bowl (6). The excavation of the same feature recorded as ditch **276** recovered no pottery from context 274 although the processed sample produced small fragments of pottery that unfortunately were not closely datable. Context 275 produced two sherds of Developed St Neots. The presence of the rim from the top hat pot suggests the context is 12th century or later.
- B.5.20 Ditch **198** produced the second largest assemblage from the excavation (29 sherds, 0.355kg) including a small number of residual St Neots sherds alongside Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware and Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware jar sherds. Also present were eight undiagnostic sherds of Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and a single sherd from a Hedingham Fineware jug recovered from sample 5. The levels of abrasion and the mix of fabrics suggest a late 12th-early 13th century date for the context, with the majority of the fabrics possibly being contemporary.
- B.5.21 Ditch **266/281/311**, produced the largest assemblage of any excavated feature with a total of 31 sherds, weighing 0.388kg. This included a large sherd from a Huntingdon Thetford ware jar of the type decorated with applied strips, recovered alongside six sherds (0.058kg) from sooted Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware jars and

eight sherds (0.073kg) from Developed St Neots vessels including jars. Also present were six sherds of Lyveden A-type Shelly ware including a rim sherd from a jar, and eight sherds (0.109kg) from Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware sooted jars. Overall the date of the ditch fills is most likely late 12th-mid 13th century.

- B.5.22 Ditch **285** produced three sherds of pottery, a large body sherd from a Developed St Neots vessel, a single sherd tentatively identified as Essex Early Medieval Sandy Shelly ware and the latest sherd of medieval pottery recovered during the archaeological works, a body sherd from an Early Everton type Late Medieval Reduced ware (14th century). The fabric may not develop into 'true' LMR, but it certainly appears to have acted as a template for later LMR production (Spoerry forthcoming). No true Late Medieval Reduced ware was recovered from the excavation and the lack of late medieval pottery, excluding this sherd, suggests the site was little used by the end of the 14th century.
- B.5.23 Eight sherds of pottery (0.379kg) were recovered from ditch **293** including a single undiagnostic body sherd of early medieval South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware. Also present was a base sherd from a Developed St Neots ware bowl, sooted body sherds from Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware jars, alongside a base sherd from a Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jar. Overall the date for the ditch fills is late 12th-mid 13th century.
- B.5.24 From ditch **309** a rim sherd from a Developed St Neots bowl was the only pottery recovered. Ditch **319** by comparison produced 9 sherds weighing 0.240kg, including a large sherd from a Huntingdon Thetford ware curfew, decorated with a thumbled applied strip (Fig. 12). Also present are Developed St Neots sherds and a rim sherd from a Developed St Neots (shell and sand tempered) ware jug (c. late 11th-mid 13th century). The majority of the pottery in this context dates between the mid 11th and the early to mid 13th century. A small sherd of Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware may be intrusive and the presence of the late Saxon-early medieval Huntingdon Thetford ware curfew sherd suggests that the ditch may have been infilled by the end of the 12th century or the early 13th century.
- B.5.25 Ditch/pit **194** also produced a single rim sherd from a Developed St Neots inturned bowl - in both cases the sherds were too small for a rim diameter of the vessels to be established. No pottery was recovered from gully **295** and the processed sample produced only small fragments that unfortunately were not closely datable.
- B.5.26 From pit **10** were recovered a base sherd from a St Neots ware jar, an undiagnostic body sherd from a Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware and an intrusive sherd from a modern plant pot. The fill of the pit dates from the late 12th-end of the 14th century. Pit **141** produced only a single sherd from a Late Saxon-early medieval Stamford ware vessel.
- B.5.27 Only six sherds (0.075kg) of pottery were recovered from pit/well **262**, these include the single sherd of quartz and organic tempered sherd of Middle Saxon pottery recovered as a residual element from context 265 alongside a small sherd of St Neots and a body sherd from an Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware jar. Small sherds of Developed St Neots and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware were recovered from context 263, alongside a moderately sized sherd of Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware. The fills date from the late 12th to the end of the 14th century, which could be narrowed to the late 12th-mid 13th century if the finds are contemporary.
- B.5.28 Pit **272** produced only two relatively small sherds of Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware. Pit **315** produced a larger

assemblage of 10 sherds (0.133kg), the largest sherd being a decorated body sherd from a Huntingdon Thetford ware jar.

- B.5.29 Twenty-six sherds, weighing 0.321kg, were found in pit **317**, and included the largest number of residual Huntingdon Thetford ware sherds recovered from a single feature (5 sherds, 0.150kg). The unabraded sherds are from a decorated jar with horizontal lines scored around the body of the vessel, overlain by applied thumbed strips and are similar to other sherds from ditch **311** and pits **315** and **321**. Also present are a small number of St Neots sherds alongside Developed St Neots and both Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware sherds. The fills date from the late 12th to the end of the 14th century which could be narrowed to the late 12th-mid 13th century if the majority of the finds are contemporary.
- B.5.30 Pit **321** produced 20 sherds of pottery (0.245kg) including a residual sherd of Huntingdon Thetford ware and Late Saxon-early medieval Developed St Neots and Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware. Medieval fabrics present include Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware alongside the second only sherd of medieval glazed pottery recovered during the excavation, a strap handle from a Developed Stamford ware jug. The context dates to the late 12th-end of the 13th century.

Phase 3: Post-medieval (18th-19th century)

- B.5.31 A significant number of features were assigned to Phase 3, which encompasses the post-medieval period to the early modern (18th-20th century), many of the features except 341 produced small quantities of pottery. Wall 16 produced a residual sherd of Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware while pit **118** contained three sherds of varying dates, including a sherd of Post-Medieval Redware and a body sherd from a transfer-printed Refined White Earthenware. Pit **170**, produced a single sherd of Post-Medieval Redware and pit **202** produced three sherds of pottery including two body sherds from a cream ware bowl and a base sherd from a Refined White Earthenware vessel.
- B.5.32 Quarry **341** produced a total of 13 sherds (0.190kg) all from the late 18th century onwards, including ten sherds from a number of separate plates, the majority of which were decorated transfer printed designs. Also present is a body sherd from a Bone China saucer, a base sherd from a Pearlware plate and a Yellow ware vessel, the latter dating to the 19th century and giving an overall date for the context.

Conclusion

- B.5.33 The whole assemblage is broadly domestic in character, although it appears to represent mainly rubbish deposition. The presence of the quartz and organic tempered sherd from pit/well **262**, suggests some Middle Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site, possibly relating to the sunken-featured building. The fills from the sunken-featured building produced little pottery, a small number of St Neots sherds being recovered, however the majority of those sherds recovered were Late Saxon-early medieval Developed St Neots and a single medieval sherd of Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, suggesting the material represents disuse.
- B.5.34 The presence of Late Saxon-early medieval and medieval material indicates domestic occupation from the mid 11th century onwards close to the area of excavation. The low levels of medieval glazed wares, only 0.3% of the total assemblage, indicate that the assemblage is early medieval, with the small number of medieval glazed wares indicating later rubbish disposal from settlement located elsewhere. The area appears

to be part of the early post-Roman development of Great Gransden, yet low levels of material recovered suggests that this area was under-developed throughout the early medieval and medieval period with many of the features backfilled by the mid 13th century suggesting a change in layout of field boundaries and settlement pattern as the medieval village was established elsewhere. The site was later used as an area of quarrying, these quarries and pits contained mostly late 18th and 19th century pottery, however the presence of a small number of Post-medieval Redware sherds may indicate these features have their origins in an earlier century.

Illustration Catalogue

1. Sherd from a Huntingdon Thetford type ware curfew or fire-cover with thumbled decoration on applied strip around the upper edge, below this on the wall of the vessel is a rough area where the applied strip was blended in to the body of the vessel. Dull brown external surface and margin, buff-brown internal surface and margin with mid grey core. Smooth outer and inner surface although most of inner surface has spalled away leaving a rough irregular surface. Coarsely-tempered common fine and medium quartz, occasional coarse quartz, rare burnt out organic inclusions, rare coarse flint and rare very coarse quartz pebble. External surface moderate fine calcareous flecks. Phase 2 ditch 319; fill 318.

Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight kg	Pottery Date	Context Date Range	Phase
3	DNEOT		5	0.015	1050-1250	Mid 11th-mid 13th century	2
6	DNEOT		5	0.030	1050-1250	12th-mid 13th century	2
	DNEOT	Bowl (inturned dish)	1	0.032	1050-1250		
	DNEOT	Jar (top hat pot)	1	0.019	1100-1250		
9	MEMS		1	0.007	1175-1400	Late 11th-end of 13th century	2
	MODR	Plant pot	1	0.004	1800-2000		
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.005	875-1100		
17	MEMS		1	0.016	1175-1400	Late 11th-end of 13th century	3
117	EAR		1	0.028	1200-1400	18th 19th century	3
	PMR	Bowl	1	0.016	1550-1800		
	RFWE		1	0.001	1820-1900		
134	DNEOT		4	0.040	1050-1250	Mid 12th-mid 13th century	2
	DNEOT	Jar	5	0.019	1050-1250		
	LYVA		1	0.016	1150-1400		
134	NEOT	Jar	1	0.010	875-1100	Mid 12th-mid 13th century	2
136	DNEOT		2	0.009	1050-1250	Late 11th-mid 13th century	2
	DNEOT S		1	0.017	1075-1250		
	NEOT	Jar	2	0.016	875-1100		
138	DNEOT S	Jar	1	0.013	1075-1250	Late 11th-mid 13th century	2
140	STAM	Jug	1	0.008	875-1200	Late 9th-end of 11th century	2
169	PMR	Bowl	1	0.021	1550-1800	Mid 16th-end of 18th century	3
193	DNEOT	Bowl (inturned dish)	1	0.021	1050-1250	Mid 11th-mid 13th century	2
197	DNEOT	Bowl (rounded)	6	0.160	1050-1250	Late 12th-early 13th century	2

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Basic Form</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Weight kg</i>	<i>Pottery Date</i>	<i>Context Date Range</i>	<i>Phase</i>
		bowl)					
	DNEOT	Jar	2	0.014	1050-1250		2
	EMEMS		7	0.067	1050-1225		
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.005	1050-1225		
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.002	1150-1350		
	LYVA		8	0.057	1150-1400		
	MEMS		1	0.015	1175-1400		
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.021	1175-1400		
	NEOT		1	0.002	875-1100		
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.012	875-1100		
203	CREA	Bowl	2	0.004	1770-1820	Late 18th-early 19th century	3
204	RFWE		1	0.003	1800-1900+	19th-20th century	3
206	SCASS	Jar	1	0.007	1050-1225	Mid 11th-early 13th century	1
246	MEMS		1	0.016	1175-1400	Late 12th-end of 14th century	1
	RFWE	Plate	1	0.004			
263	DNEOT		1	0.003	1050-1250	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	LYVA		1	0.005	1150-1400		
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.023	1175-1400		
265	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.018	1050-1225	Mid 11th-early 13th century	2
	NEOT		1	0.004	875-1100		
	Quartz and Organic		1	0.022	500-850		
267	DNEOT	Jar	2	0.009	1050-1250	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	LYVA		4	0.030	1150-1400		
	MEMS	Jar	3	0.050	1175-1400		
273	LYVA		1	0.005	1150-1400	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	MEMS		1	0.009	1175-1400		
275	DNEOT		2	0.005	1050-1250	Mid 11th-mid 13th century	2
282	DNEOT		3	0.010	1050-1250	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	DNEOT	Jar	3	0.054	1050-1250		
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.018	1050-1225		
	LYVA		1	0.003	1150-1400		
	LYVA	Jar	1	0.014	1150-1400		
	MEMS	Jar	3	0.035	1175-1400		
	NEOT		1	0.003	875-1100		
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.026	875-1100		
286	DNEOT S	Jar	1	0.030	1075-1250	14th century	2
	ELEVER		1	0.014	1300-1400		
	ESEMSSH	Bowl	1	0.015	1000-1300		
299	DNEOT	Bowl	3	0.323	1050-1250	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	DNEOT S	Jar	1	0.004	1075-1250		
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.012	1050-1225		
	LYVA	Jar	1	0.011	1150-1400		
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.019	1175-1400		
	SCASS	Jar	1	0.010	1050-1225		
308	DNEOT	Bowl	1	0.026	1050-1250	Mid 11th-mid 13th century	2
310	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.040	1050-1225	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	HTHET	Jar	1	0.072	840-1150		
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.024	1175-1400		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight kg	Pottery Date	Context Date Range	Phase
314	DNEOT	Jar	5	0.043	1050-1250	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.005	1050-1225		
	HTHET	Jar	1	0.043	840-1150		
	LYVA		1	0.012	1150-1400		
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.030	1175-1400		
316	DNEOT	Bowl	3	0.038	1050-1250	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.011	1050-1250		
	EMEMS		1	0.015	1050-1225		
	HTHET	Jar	5	0.150	840-1150		
	LYVA		2	0.015	1150-1400		
	MEMS	Jar	11	0.077	1175-1400		
	NEOT		2	0.004	875-1100		
	UNID		1	0.011			
318	DNEOT	Bowl	1	0.017	1050-1250	Late 12th-mid 13th century	2
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.004	1050-1250		
	DNEOT S	Jug	1	0.036	1075-1250		
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.018	1050-1225		
	EMEMS/MEMS	Jar	1	0.013	1175-1225		
	EMW	Jar	1	0.003	1050-1200		
	HTHET	Curfew	1	0.134	840-1150		
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.003	1175-1400		
	NEOT		1	0.012	875-1100		
320	DEST	Jug	1	0.006	1150-1300	Late 12th-end 13th century	2
	DNEOT	Bowl	1	0.012	1050-1250		
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.012	1050-1250		
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.024	1050-1225		
	EMEMS/MEMS	Jar	2	0.047	1175-1225		
	HTHET	Jar	1	0.025	840-1150		
	LYVA		1	0.004	1150-1400		
	LYVA	jar	1	0.013	1150-1400		
	MEMS	Jar	10	0.099	1175-1400		
	UNID	Jar	1	0.003			
342	BCHIN	Saucer	1	0.004	1790-1900	19th-20th century	3
	PEARL	Plate	1	0.017	1780-1830		
	RFWE		1	0.007	1800-1900+		
	RFWE	Plate several vessels)	9	0.156	1800-1900+		
	YELL		1	0.006	19th century		
99999	BCHIN	Bowl (flared bowl)	1	0.013	1790-1900	Unstratified Context	
	PEARL	Plate	3	0.050	1790-1840		
	PMR	Bowl/jar	1	0.048	1550-1800		
	RFWE		5	0.019	1800-1900+		
	RFWE	Plate	6	0.115	1800-1900+		

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Rob Atkins and Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

- B.6.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation produced a very small assemblage of 17 fragments of roof tile, weighing 0.735kg, from five contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately to very abraded and the average sherd weight is small at just 43g.
- B.6.2 The roof tiles have tentatively been identified as ranging from medieval to post-medieval in date (Table B7).

Discussion

- B.6.3 The assemblage indicates the presence of structures with tiled roofs in the vicinity of the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The occurrence of medieval tile suggests a building of relatively high status.

Context	CBM Type	Fabric	Dimensions	Date and Comments	Count	Weight (kg)
9	Roof Tile	Hard fired yellow fabric with common moderate to large voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out. Occasional coarse calcareous material survives.	Maximum thickness 12mm	Post-medieval. Sooted on the upper surface and across the break.	1	0.160
9	Roof Tile	Hard fired, dull red-pink fabric with mid grey brown core in the thicker parts of the tile, with common moderate to large voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out. Common moderate calcareous inclusions and occasional swirls of clay with no calcareous inclusions.	Maximum thickness 14mm	?Medieval. Paler wiped external surface with traces of mortar on the reverse and surviving edge	1	0.086
9	Roof Tile	Hard fired, dull red fabric with mid grey core in the thicker parts of the tile. Common moderate quartz with common moderate to large voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out.	Maximum thickness 15mm	Post-medieval.	1	0.054
117	Roof tile	Hard fired yellow fabric with small quantities of red clay mixed. Common moderate to large voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out. Occasional coarse calcareous material survives.	Maximum thickness 12mm	Late medieval-early post-medieval. Traces of lime mortar on one	2	0.218
117	Roof tile	Hard orange fabric. Some small	Maximum	Late medieval-	2	0.072

Context	CBM Type	Fabric	Dimensions	Date and Comments	Count	Weight (kg)
		to medium voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out.	thickness 12mm	early post-medieval.		
203	Roof Tile	Hard fired yellow fabric with small quantities of red clay mixed. Common moderate to large voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out. Occasional coarse calcareous material survives.	Maximum thickness 13mm	?	3	0.009
203	Roof Tile	Hard fired, dull orange to red fabric with thin mid grey core in one of the tiles. Common moderate quartz with common moderate to large voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out.	Maximum thickness 11mm	?Post-medieval.	2	0.031
204	Roof Tile	Hard fired yellow fabric . Common moderate to large voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out. Occasional coarse calcareous material survives.	Maximum thickness 16mm	?	1	0.028
204	Roof tile	Hard orange fabric. Common small to medium voids visible in the section and surfaces of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out.	Maximum thickness 15mm	Late medieval-early post-medieval.	2	0.074
204	Roof tile	Poorly sorted yellow/red mixed tile. Some small voids visible in the section of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out.	?	Medieval	1	0.002
246	?Roof Tile	Hard fired, dull red fabric. Some small voids visible in the section of the tile from calcareous material that was burnt out during firing or subsequently leached out.	Maximum thickness 15mm	Post-medieval.	1	0.001
Total					17	

Table B7: Ceramic Building Material

B.7 Vessel Glass, Clay-pipe and Baked Clay

By Sarah Percival with Carole Fletcher

Glass

- B.7.1 A total of two fragments of post-medieval glass weighing 4g were recovered from post-medieval pits **118** and **202**. The assemblage comprises a piece of vessel glass from a clear glass bowl or similar and a shard of dark green, opaque bottle glass. The assemblage is not closely datable.

Clay tobacco pipe

- B.7.2 Three pieces of undiagnostic clay pipe stem weighing 8g were collected from pit **118**.

Baked clay

- 4.4.5 A small assemblage of baked clay was collected from the evaluation and excavation phases. A total of 27 fragments weighing 327g was recovered, of which ten pieces weighing 86g were found during the evaluation.
- B.7.3 The baked clay recovered during the evaluation was all found in the fill of Phase 2 ditch **8** and represents a single dump of material, probably from the dome of an oven or similar structure. The majority of the baked clay has two or more dark surfaces and is made of dull red sandy clay with common, medium to coarse sub-rounded quartz and rare, very coarse flint, up to 2cm. The clay appears to have been squeezed or impressed against a surface leaving finger impressions and smoothing marks on the upper surfaces of several fragments whilst two have possible wattle impressions to the underside. Several have straw or grass impressions on their surfaces.
- B.7.4 Further baked clay fragments were recovered from nine contexts during the excavation phase. These pieces also appear to represent structural debris but are made of an open blocky fabric with common angular chalk inclusions and common straw or grass. Two fragments have a flat surface and a third a curved surface. The remainder of the pieces are poorly preserved with no surviving surfaces.
- B.7.5 None of the baked clay was found in contexts associated with structures, all being redeposited in the fills of several ditches as well as Phase 2 pit **139**. The assemblage is not closely datable.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric	Type	Form	quantity	weight (g)	Surfaces	Comments
6	8	ditch	Q1	ST	S	10	86		Dense sandy
134	139	pit	CVQ	ST	misc	1	94		Veg imp
134	139	pit	CVQ	ST	misc	1	5		Veg imp
143			CVQ	ST	misc	1	7		Veg imp
157	158	ditch	CVQ	ST	S	1	55	X1 curved	Veg imp
159	160	ditch	CVQ	ST	misc	1	16		Veg imp
161	162	ditch	CVQ	ST	misc	7	7		Veg imp
167	168	pit	CVQ	ST	misc	1	10		Veg imp
218	219	ditch	CVQ	ST	misc	1	10		Veg imp
267	281	ditch	CVQ	ST	Lining	2	20	x1 flat	Veg imp
282	281	ditch	CVQ	ST	misc	1	17		Veg imp
Total						27	327		

Table B8: Baked Clay

B.8 Quern

By Sarah Percival

- B.8.1 A large fragment of Roman quern stone (SF 17; Fig. 12) was recovered from fill 308 of ditch **309**. The fragment, which weighs 3,179g, is from an upper stone of flat, disc form and has a hopper integral with the eye, and the remains of a socket cut through the outer edge for attaching a handle. The upper surfaces are pecked and the grinding surface is dished.
- B.8.2 The quern is made of Millstone grit, imported to the site from sources in the Pennines. Analysis of a large quern assemblage from Loves Farm, St Neots, which lies c.11km to the west of Great Gransden, suggests that flat millstone grit querns were imported to the region from the 2nd century, with most examples being found in 2nd or 3rd century contexts (Percival 2004).

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.1.1 One hundred and two fragments of animal bone (5.37kg) were recovered from the excavation at Rectory Farm, with 51 of these identifiable to species (50% of the total sample). This adds to the twenty three fragments of animal bone recovered from the evaluation (with eleven fragments identifiable to species), reported on previously (Faine 2012, App. C1). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Pottery (and environmental analysis) evidence (see Appendices B2-3) indicates that residuality/reworking of deposits was an issue on the site and may imply that some of the animal bone is also residual. Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including pits, ditches and foundation deposits dating from the following periods:

Phase 1: Roman (1st-2nd century)

Phase 2: Medieval (mid 11th-14th century)

Phase 3: Post-medieval (18th-19th century)

Methodology

C.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). In brief, all teeth (lower and upper) and a restricted suite of parts of the skeleton was recorded and used in counts. These are: horncores with a complete transverse section, skull (zygomaticus), atlas, axis, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, radial carpal, carpal 2+3, distal metacarpal, pelvis (ischial part of acetabulum), distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneum (sustenaculum), astragalus (lateral side), centrotarsale, distal metatarsal, proximal parts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd phalanges. At least 25% of a given part had to be present for it to be counted.

C.1.3 The presence of large (cattle/horse size) and medium (sheep/pig size) vertebrae and ribs was recorded for each context but not used in counts. Where practicable, these elements have been attributed to taxon and numbers present estimated on the basis of vertebra centra and the heads of ribs. This information is retained on the animal bone database. Each element was identified to species where possible using comparative collections and reference manuals. Siding was noted for the purposes of calculating MNIs. Where applicable the number of diagnostic zones was noted for each element (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Epiphyseal fusion data was also noted (after Silver 1969). Tooth wear data for domestic mammal loose molars and mandibles (after Grant 1982) was recorded to provide further ageing data. In addition to adult molars the presence of any other teeth i.e. deciduous was also noted. Metrical analysis followed Von Den Driesch (1976). Differentiation between sheep and goat was carried out using Boessneck (1969), Halstead *et al* (2002) and Payne (1969).

Quantification

- C.1.4 Table C1 shows the species distribution by phase in terms of number of fragments (NISP). The vast majority (86%) of the identifiable sample came from medieval contexts, with only two fragments of sheep/goat being recovered from Roman features. The medieval sample is dominated by domestic taxa, with cattle being the most prevalent along with smaller numbers of sheep/goat. Other domestic/commensal mammals are rare, consisting of small numbers of horse and pig remains and a single portion of dog. The remainder consisted of bird, small mammal and anuran amphibian remains.

Species Present

- C.1.5 As mentioned above, cattle are the most prevalent taxon, with the majority coming from medieval contexts. These consisted of shattered mandible fragments along with two portions each of femur and tibia. A single intact 1st phalanx was recovered from context 134 (fill of the SFB). Only one cattle fragment was recovered from post-medieval contexts (a partial femur from context 117). Sheep/goat remains from all phases consisted largely of lower limb fragments such as tibiae, radii & metapodia. A single mandible from animal around 4-6 years of age was recovered from Roman context 275. One measurable element was recovered from animal around 53.8cm at the shoulder (from context 314). Two instances of goat remains were also recovered from a possible Early medieval SFB fill 2. These were an adult metacarpal from an animal around 71cm at the shoulder, and an intact mandible from animal around 6-8 years old. Goat remains are rare in all periods in Britain with the ratio of sheep to goats at West Stow being 100:1 (Crabtree, 1990).
- C.1.6 Pig remains are scarce, consisting of partial scapula and humerus from context 282, and an ulna and 1st phalanx from contexts 263 & 275 respectively. Medieval horse remains were recovered from contexts 134-136 (fills of the SFB), and consisted of lower limb elements (tibiae, metapodia & 1st phalanges). A single portion of distal radius was recovered from post-medieval context 233 (ditch 234). Single domestic fowl and goose remains were recovered from contexts 134 (SFB) and 299 (ditch **293**) respectively. The goose element (a tarsometarsus) showed cut marks on its proximal end indicative of removal of the lower leg. A probable pheasant humerus was recovered from the fill (134) of Phase 2 SFB. Whilst found in a small number of Roman and Saxon assemblages, it is likely that pheasants became established in Britain some time after the Norman Conquest (Poole 2010).
- C.1.7 Two fragments of Wood Mouse, along with fish and anuran amphibian remains were recovered from environmental samples. The fish remains consisted of fragmentary vertebrae and are most likely from cyprinids. Wood mice inhabit a variety of habitats including woodland and arable land.

Discussion

- C.1.8 This is a small assemblage that most likely represents initial processing of whole carcasses if not live animals. Other medieval rural sites in the area show higher numbers of sheep as opposed to cattle than at Great Gransden (Luff & Stallibrass 1977; Hammon 2001). Cattle were exploited for meat and traction, with sheep and goats being bred for meat and secondary products such as wool and milk. There is no evidence of on site breeding. Birds were kept for meat and eggs.

	Roman		Medieval (C11-12 th)		Post-Medieval	
	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	0	0	16	36.4	1	20
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	2	100	11	25	2	40
Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	0	0	2	4.5	0	0
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	0	0	3	6.8	1	20
Horse (<i>Equus</i>)	0	0	5	11.3	1	20
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	0	0	1	2.3	0	0
Domestic Fowl (<i>Gallus sp.</i>)	0	0	1	2.3	0	0
Pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)	0	0	1	2.3	0	0
Domestic Goose (<i>Anser sp.</i>)	0	0	1	2.3	0	0
Wood Mouse (<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>)	0	0	2	4.5	0	0
Anuran amphibian (<i>Rana/Bufo</i>)	0	0	1	2.3	0	0
Total:	2	100	44	100	5	100

Table C1. Animal bone by phase

C.2 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 Twenty bulk samples were taken during excavations at Rectory Farm, Great Gransden to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. Samples were taken from predominantly Saxo-Norman deposits (some of which also contained residual Roman pottery). Samples taken during the evaluation of this site had shown good archaeobotanical potential with charred grains and weed seeds recovered.

Methodology

C.2.2 One bucket (up to ten litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using a modified Siraff-system for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table C2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the author's own reference collection.

Quantification

C.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

Preservation

- C.2.4 Plant remains are preserved by carbonisation and are comprised of large quantities of cereal grains with occasional weed seeds, legumes and wood charcoal fragments. Carbonisation only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. Any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt.

Cereals

- C.2.5 Charred cereal grains are present in all of the twenty samples. All four of the main cereal types are present. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) is the most abundant; the grains being mostly of a compact, rounded morphology suggesting bread wheat (*T. aestivum*). Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is also common along with oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) which occur less frequently. There are comparatively less chaff elements present but the numbers of wheat rachis internode fragments recovered may be significant. Occasional glume base fragments of the hulled wheats spelt/emmer were noted in a few samples. These chaff elements are very degraded and most likely are residual from earlier occupation nearby.

Weed seeds

- C.2.6 Charred weed seeds occur in all samples. Seeds of segetal plants that can be found growing on cultivated soils are most common and include corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), darnell (*Lolium cf. temulentum*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) in addition to seeds of plants that are found growing in a wider range of habitats such as grasses (Poaceae), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and clover (*Trifolium* sp.).
- C.2.7 Wetland species are represented by the tiny seeds of rushes (*Juncus sp./tenuis*) which occur commonly in many of the samples.
- C.2.8 Charred peas (*Pisum sativum*) were noted in many of the cereal-rich samples. Beans (Fabaceae) occur rarely and only as cotyledon fragments. Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) may also be a cultivated crop. Its seeds occur occasionally in this assemblage as a single deposit and as single specimens within individual samples.
- C.2.9 Charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) fragments occur in two samples and may represent hazelnuts that were collected from the wild for consumption or may have been burnt with hazel wood as fuel.

Samples by phase

Roman

- C.2.10 Three samples were taken from deposits dated to the Roman period. Only Sample 2, fill 209 of pit **208** contains significant charred plant remains in the form of free-threshing wheat grains.

Saxo-Norman-medieval

- C.2.11 Eleven samples from deposits dating from AD1050 to AD1400 all produced similar assemblages of charred cereals and crop weed seeds. Only one sample is noteworthy; Sample 1, fill 134 of SFB **139** contains a significant quantity of charred flax seeds and most likely represents a deposit of burnt material within the backfill of this feature. Sample 4 was taken from elsewhere in this deposit as was a sample during the evaluation stage. Both samples are similar in content and did not contain any flax.
- C.2.12 Rush seeds are present in most of the samples.

Undated

- C.2.13 The six samples that were taken from undated features are similar in content to the dated samples.

Shell

- C.2.14 A small quantity (66g) of oyster shell was recovered from fill 134 in Phase 2 pit **139** and is too fragmentary to enable further interpretation.

Discussion

- C.2.15 The plant assemblage from Rectory Farm is comprised primarily of mixed cereal grains with bread wheat as the predominant species. The grains would most likely have been accidentally burnt whilst drying the grains prior to milling or during the bread-making process itself in which semi-clean grain was spread over the oven shelves to prevent the bread sticking (Moffett 1994). Wheat chaff in the form of rachis fragments may indicate that the grains were still in the ear when brought on site as opposed to sacks of clean grain.
- C.2.16 Barley grains are enclosed in an outer sheath that would have to be removed by parching to make it palatable for human consumption in the form of bread, stews and soup but it is suitable in its hulled form for use as animal fodder. Barley was also used for the brewing of beer although no germinated grains were recovered from these samples to suggest brewing activities. Oats were used for both human and animal consumption. It is not possible to distinguish between wild and cultivated oats without the diagnostic chaff elements which are present in a few samples indicating that oats are actually being cultivated but the majority of the oats in this assemblage could be either form. Rye is an important Saxon crop with several uses. It was often grown as a maslin in which two types of cereal, usually oats and rye are grown together. Only tentative identifications of rye in these assemblages suggest that it was not a crop favored at this site.
- C.2.17 Weed seeds are useful for providing information about agricultural practices. Stinking mayweed is a plant that favours heavy clay soils and suggests that at least one of the cereal crops were grown on such soil. In addition, mayweeds and other low-growing plants such as clovers suggest reaping close to the ground rather than just below the ears. Cleavers are autumn germinating weeds and were possibly contaminants of winter wheat. It is possible that the smaller seeds in this assemblage had a separate origin to the grains and were burnt in with the fuel. Charcoal is relatively sparse although larger lumps were noted in the sample residues.
- C.2.18 The presence of weed seeds and chaff suggests that some of the cereal crops were being processed on site. This would involve the removal of the grain from the cereal ear by threshing and winnowing and then the cereals would have been sieved to remove smaller weed seeds and chaff elements. Several of the weed seeds recovered, such as

corn gromwell, darnel and brome are of a similar size to the grains and would have been retained in the sieve and later picked out by hand. The remains of an oven excavated during the evaluation of the site may have been used for the drying/parching the cereals. During this process grains are likely to become burned and would have been discarded in surrounding negative features such as ditches and pits. The quantity of charred cereals recovered from this site is significant and suggests activities that are likely to produce large amounts of burnt grain such as drying and bread-making.

- C.2.19 The quantity of legumes recovered suggests that they were a significant dietary constituent as these items are less likely to be burnt accidentally than grain as they do not need to be exposed to heat as cereals do. Vetch seeds are leguminous weeds that could be crop contaminants or were possibly grown as a fodder or nitrogen-fixing crop to improve soil conditions. Rushes would have been used for flooring and possibly for lighting in the form of rush-light torches.
- C.2.20 Despite some deposits containing Roman pottery, the plants remains are typical of the Saxon period (Greig 1991). There is scant evidence of glume wheats which commonly occur in Roman plant assemblages. The assortment of cereals along with other domestic waste suggests that the assemblages are mixed and, other than the single deposit containing flax, it would appear that mixed refuse has been used to back-fill features.

Conclusions

- C.2.21 The environmental samples have produced significant quantities of cereal grains that can be interpreted as the waste from the final stages of crop processing namely parching/drying. Several of the samples produced quantifiable assemblages of charred plant remains but further analysis of these samples is unlikely to provide any further information other than statistical analyses of the individual species.



Sample No.	2	3	7	6	9	1	15	17	18	4	13	11	16	8	10	12	14	19	20	
Context No.	209	238	261	193	265	134	282	318	314	134	299	273	286	264	271	274	303	338	340	
Cut No.	208	237	260	194	262	139	281	319		139	293	272	285	262	270	276	295	336	336	
Feature Type	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	ditch	ditch	pit	sfb	ditch	pit	ditch	pit	ditch	ditch	gully	pit	pit	
Date/Phase	Roman 1	Roman 1	Roman 1	1050-1250 2	1050-1225 2	1050-1250 (residual Roman) 2	1050-1250 (residual Roman) 2	1075-1250 (residual Roman) 2	1075-1250 (residual Roman) 2	1075-1250 (residual Roman) 2	1075-1250 2	1075-1250 2	1200-1400 2	1200-1350 2	Undated 2	Undated 2	Undated 2	Undated 1-2	Undated 0	Undated 0
Cereals																				
<i>Avena</i> sp. caryopsis			#	#	#	##	##	#		##	#	##	#	#	#	##	#	##		
<i>Avena sativa</i> L. floret						#				#										
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. caryopsis	#	#		#	#	##		#	#	##		#	#	##	#	#	#			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. rachis internode								#		#					#					
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. caryopsis					#cf					#cf						#				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. Caryopsis	##	#		#		##	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. Caryopsis	###		#	##	##	###	###	##	#	###	###	###	##	###	##	##	##	###	##	
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. rachis internode					#		#	#	#		#	#			#	##		#		
cereal indet. caryopsis	#		#	#	##	##	#	##	#	##	#	##		##	##	###	##	#		
cf. cereal indet. culm node												#								
cereal indet. awn	#					#	#			#	#				#		#			
<i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> glume base	#					#														
Legumes																				
Legumes >2mm					#	#	#	#			#	#		#f	#	#	#	#		
Large Fabaceae					##										#					
Dry land herbs																				
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. seed						#								#						
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. seed						#	#	#	#	##	#	##	#	#	#	##	#	#	#	
small Apiaceae indet. kernel [<3mm]	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	##	#	##	#	#	#	##	#	#	#	
															#					



Sample No.		2	3	7	6	9	1	15	17	18	4	13	11	16	8	10	12	14	19	20
	Black Mustard																			
<i>Brassica nigra</i> type seed	[coarse-textured seed]	#					#													
<i>Bromus</i> spp. caryopsis	Bromes				#		#	#	#	#			##	#	#		#	#	#	
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp. achene	Thistles												#							
<i>Centaurea</i> sp. achene	Knapweeds					#	#						#							
Chenopodiaceae indet. seed	Goosefoot Family	#	#		#	#	#	#		#	#		#							#
<i>Galium aparine</i> L. nutlet	Cleavers																			
<i>Galium</i> sp. L. nutlet (small seed)	small-seeded Goosegrasses						#	#												
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L. seed	Flax						###		#							#				
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L. nutlet	Corn Gromwell				#															
<i>Lolium cf. temulentum</i> L. caryopsis	Darnel				#			#					#							
<i>Malva</i> sp. nutlet	Mallows						#													
<i>Papaver</i> sp. seed	Poppy					#														
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L. seed	Ribwort									#		#				#		#		#
medium Poaceae indet. [3-4mm]	medium-seeded Grass Family					#	#	#				#			#		#	#		#
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. achene	Knotgrass														#	#				
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L. nutlet	Selfheal										#									
<i>Ranunculus cf. acris</i> L./repens L./bulbosus L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup									#										
<i>Rumex</i> sp. achene	small-seeded Docks				#		#			#	#	#			#	#		#	#	
<i>Stellaria</i> sp. small seed	Chickweed					#														
small <i>Trifolium</i> spp. [$<1\text{mm}$] seed	small-seeded Clovers					#	##	#				##	#		##	#				
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L. seed	Common Nettle											#								
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. seed	Vetches/Peas						#										#	#		
Wetland/aquatic plants																				
<i>Juncus</i> sp. seed	Rushes	#			#	#	##	#		#	#	#	##	#	#	#	#	#	##	
Tree/shrub macrofossils																				



Sample No.		2	3	7	6	9	1	15	17	18	4	13	11	16	8	10	12	14	19	20	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel nutshell																				
nutshell fragment	fragment						#f	#			#f		#	#				#			
<i>Rubus</i> subgen. <i>Rubus</i>																					
seed	Brambles																			#	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.																					
seed	Elder														##u						
Other plant																					
macrofossils																					
Charcoal <2mm		++	+	+	++	+++	++	++	+	+	++	+++	++	++	+++	++	+++	++	++	++	+
Charcoal >2mm		+				++	++	++	+		++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	+		
Charcoal >10mm						++															
Other remains																					
Bone															#					#	
hammerscale		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	
Volume of flot (litres)		40	10	15	25	20	80	30	5	10	60	20	25	20	30	10	45	20	20	1	
% flot sorted		100	100	100	100	100	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table C2. Environmental samples

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Online resources

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-168847			
Project Name	Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains at Rectory Farm, Great Gransden			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	04-12-2012	Finish	04-01-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes		Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	GRGRFM12	Planning App. No.	1200973FUL
HER No.	ECB3898	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB3835

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
SFB?	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	pin beater	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
ditches	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
ditches	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdonshire	Rectory Farm Church Street, Great Gransden, Sandy SG19 3AF	
Parish	Great Gransden		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	1,400m2	National Grid Reference	TL 27036 55567

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CCC
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	A Connor
Supervisor	Jon House

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
GRGRFM12	GRGRFM12	GRGRFM12

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological features (black)

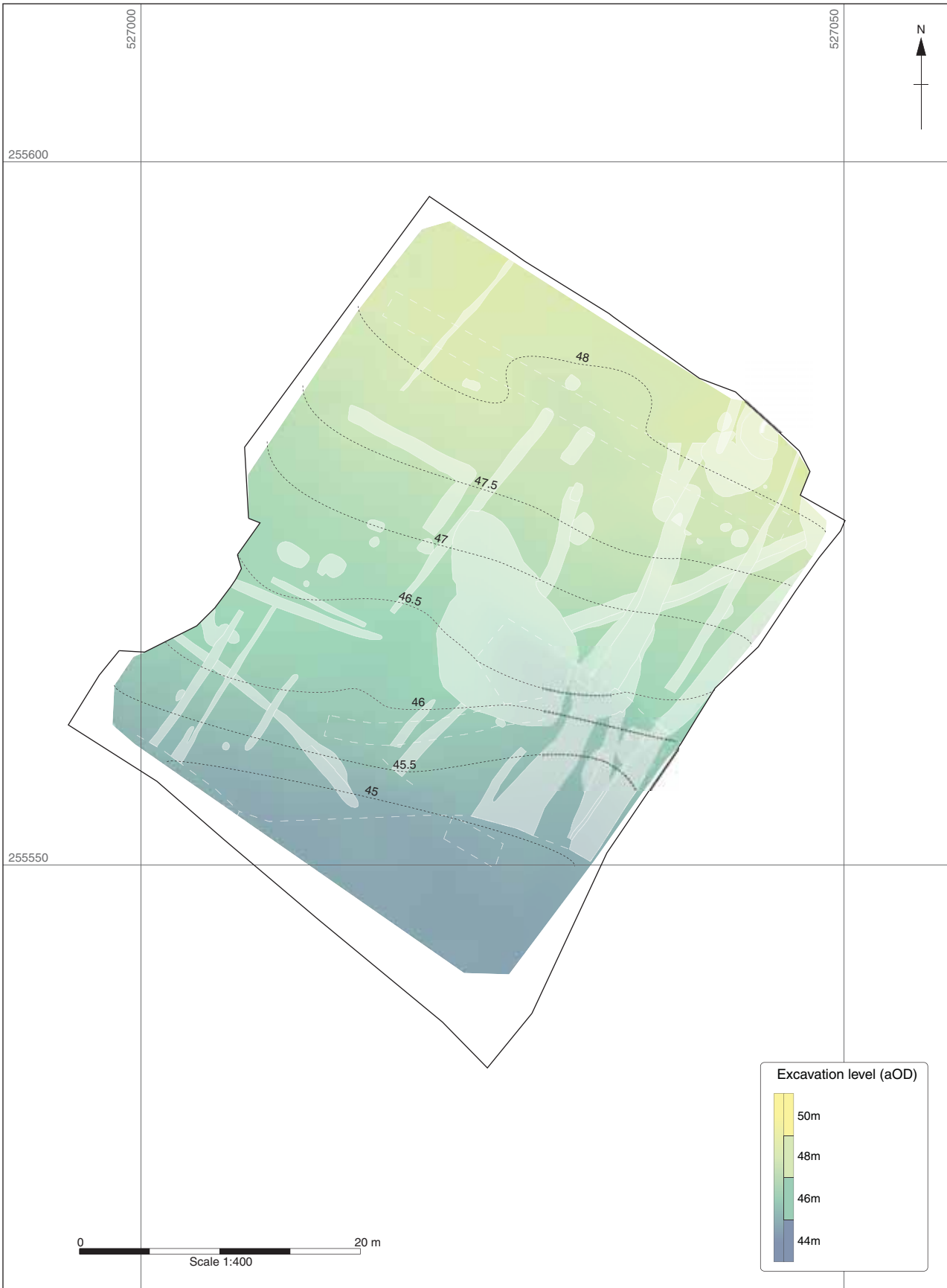


Figure 2: Topographic survey, showing contour lines at 0.5m intervals, in relation to excavated features



Figure 3: Plan of Parsonage Farm and Manor of Baldwins 1794 (belonging to Clare Hall) showing the church, College/Rectory Farm (A) and L-shaped moat or pond



Figure 4: Extract from 1845 Tithe map, showing church, College/Rectory Farm buildings and field (235/236) with rectangular pond and approximate location of site (red)



Figure 5: Extract from Enclosure map 1851, showing church, College/Rectory Farm buildings and field (163/164) with rectangular pond and approximate location of site (red)



Figure 6: Extract from 1902 6" Ordnance Survey map, showing church and College/Rectorry Farm buildings and approximate location of site (red)



Figure 7: Phased site plan

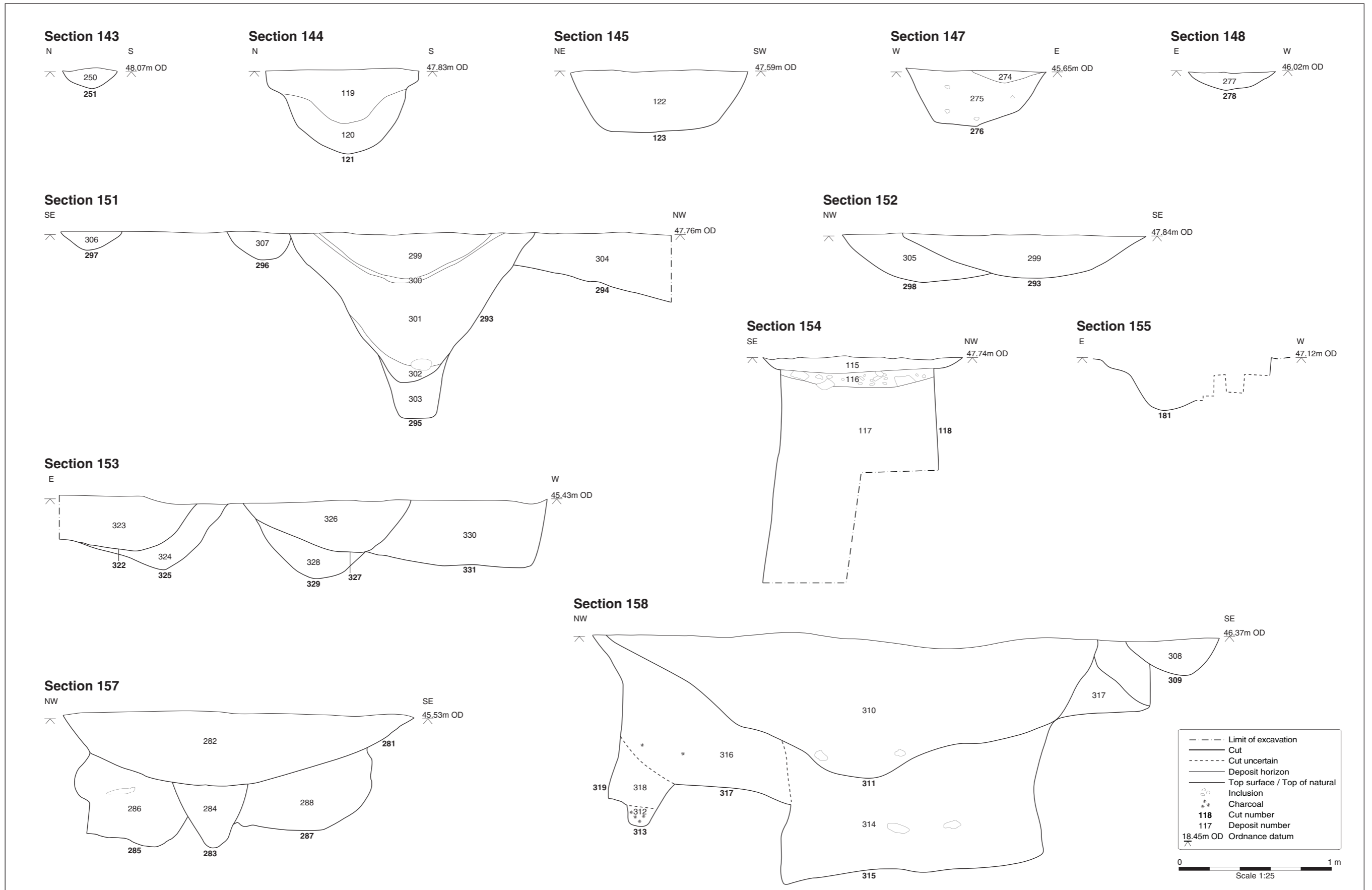


Figure 8: Selected sections

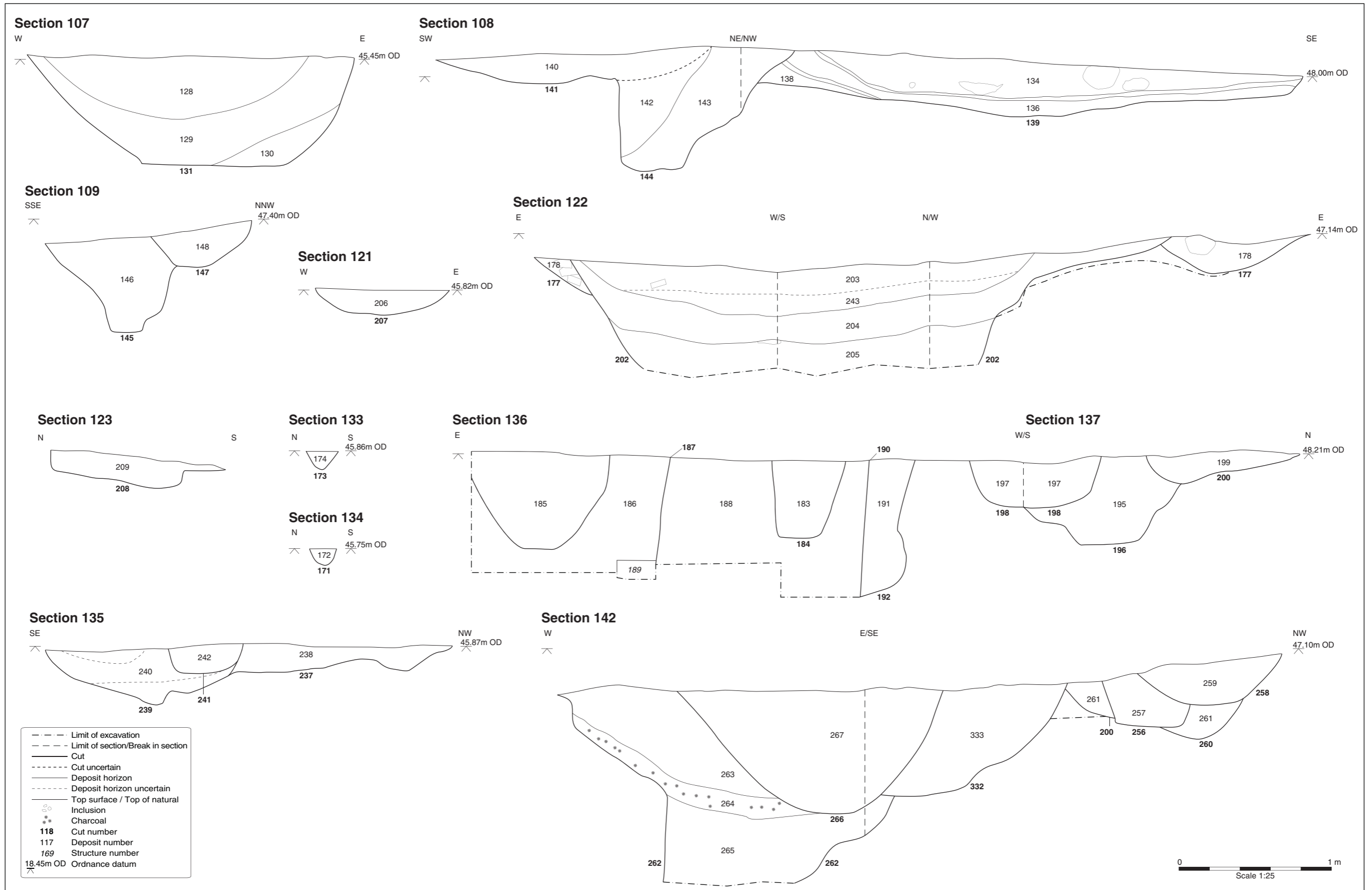


Figure 9: Selected sections *cont'd*

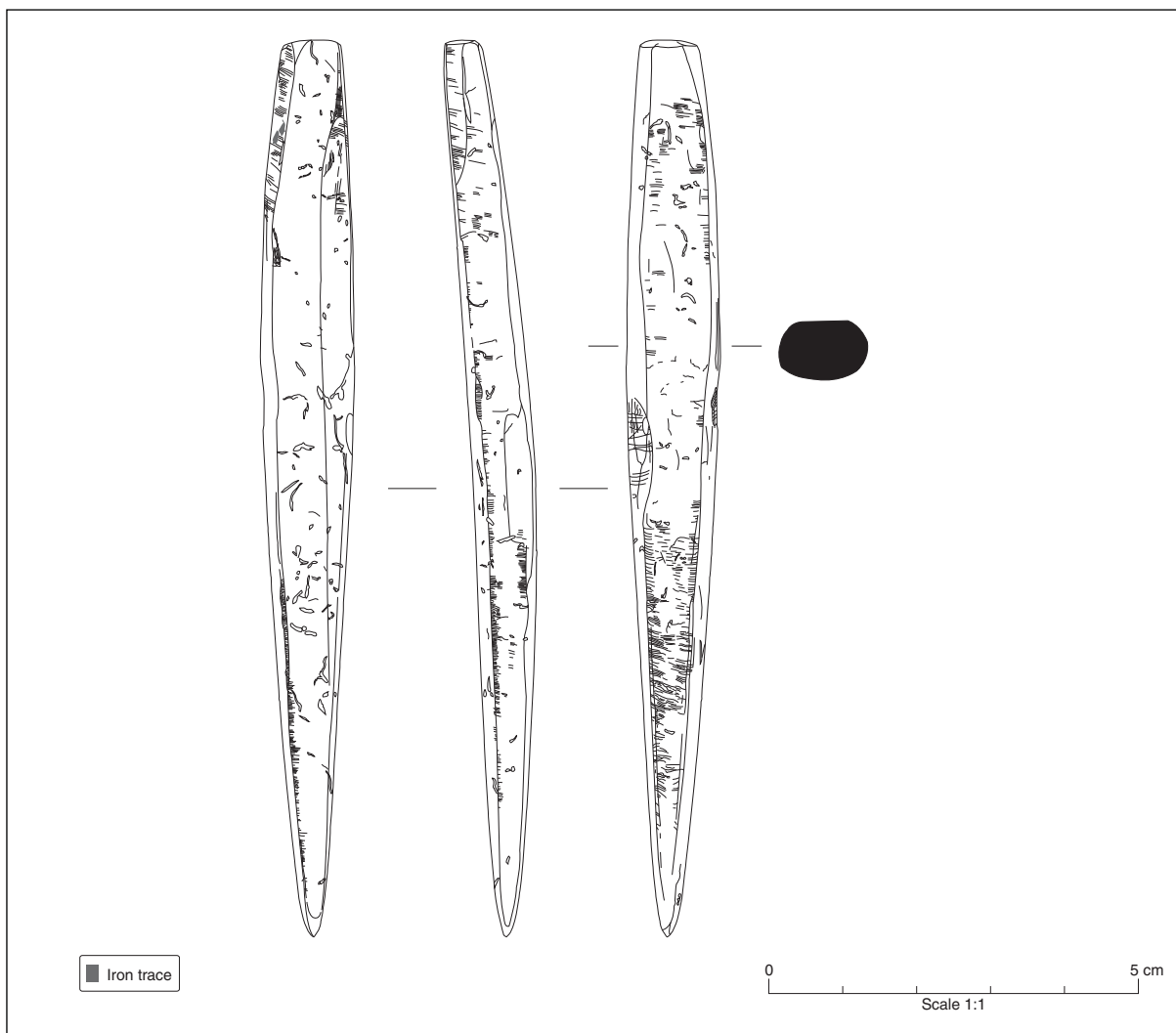


Figure 10: Pin beater (SF 1)

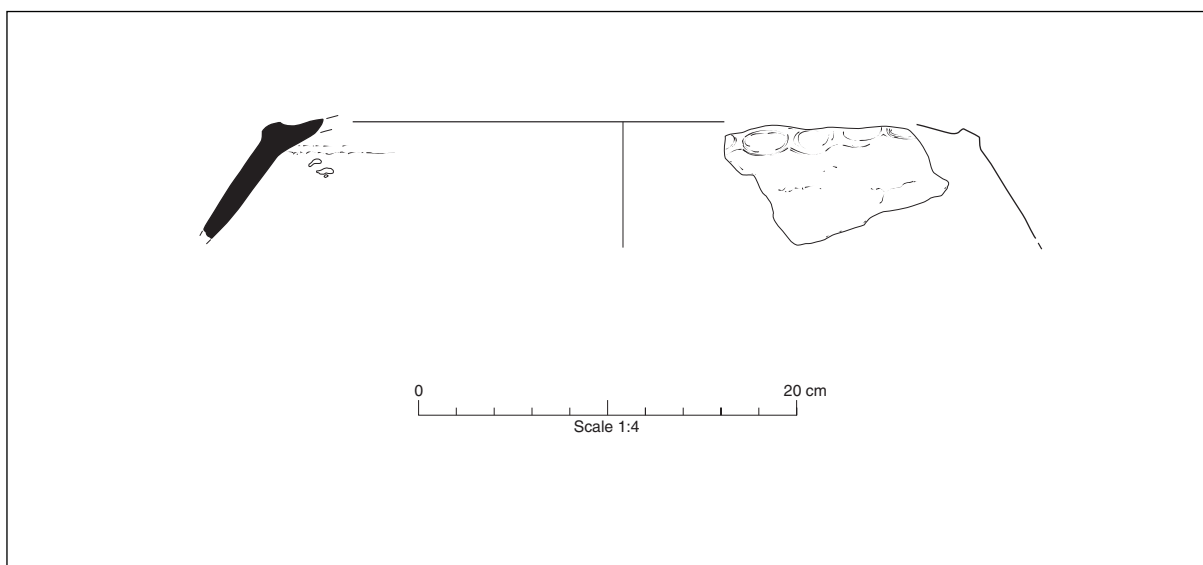


Figure 11: Medieval pottery (curfew)

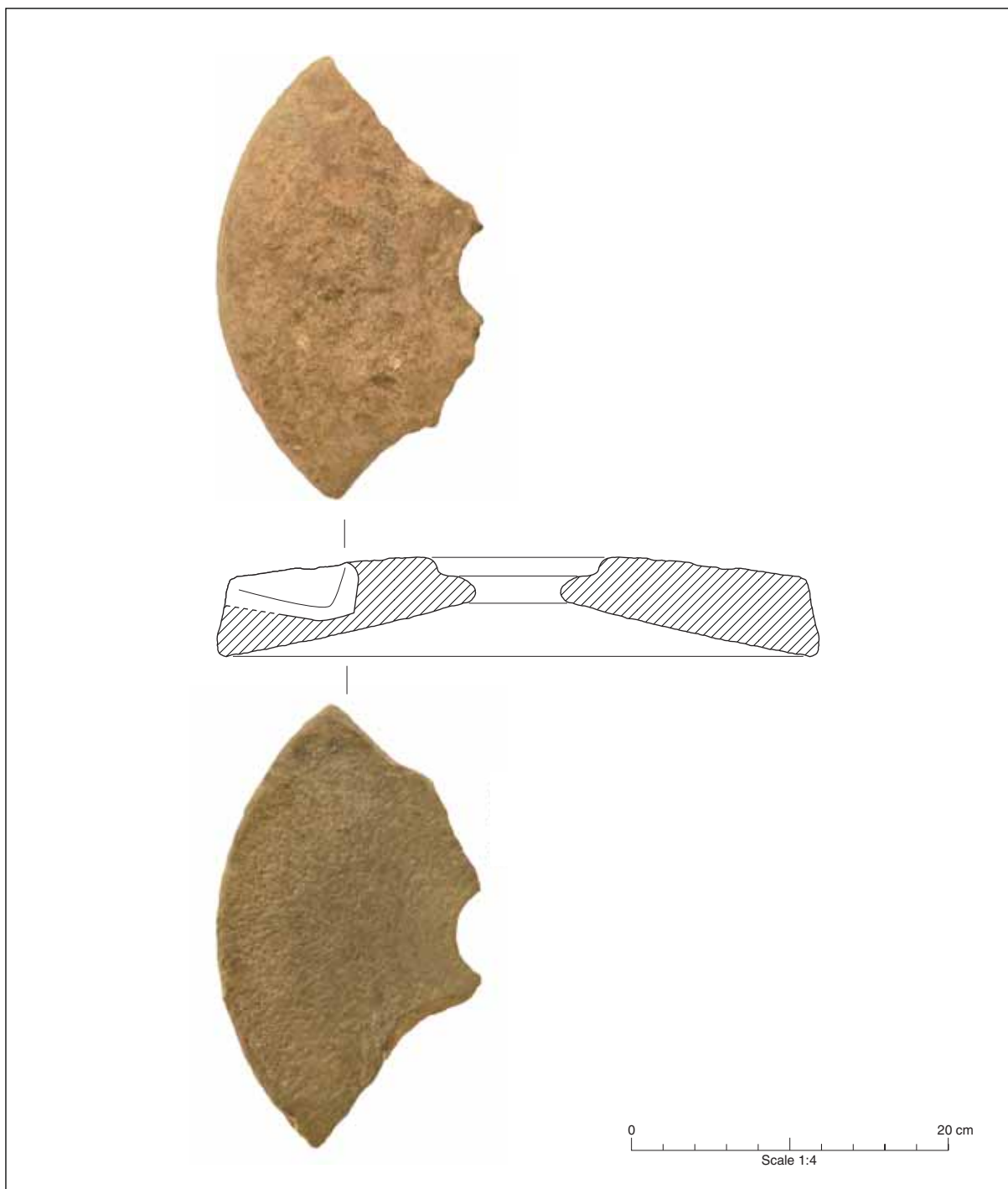


Figure 12: Quern stone (SF 17)



Plate 1: View of site with Rectory Farmhouse and the church in the background, taken from south-east



Plate 2: Area shot showing steep slope down towards Gransden/Home Dole Brook, taken from north-west



Plate 3: Shot of ditches 145, 147, taken from north-east



Plate 4: Shot of SFB, taken from north-west



Plate 5: Shot of SFB, taken from south-west



Plate 6: Intercutting features including pit **312** and narrow cut/slot **319**, below ditch **266/311**, taken from north-west



Plate 7: Shot of features **281**, **283**, **285**, and **287**, taken from south-west



Plate 8: Shot of features **266** and **262**, taken from the north-east



Plate 9: Shot of well **189**, taken from north-west



Plate 10: Shot of drain **179**, taken from south-west



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