Belsar Farm House, Meadow Road, Willingham, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Belsar Farm House, Meadow Road, Willingham, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Site Name:	Belsar Farm House, Meadow Road, Willingham
HER Event No:	ECB4746
Date of Works:	September 2016
Client Name:	Cambridgeshire County Council
Client Ref:	N/A
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Prepared by:	Nicholas Cox
Position:	Archaeological Supervisor
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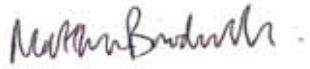
Signed:	

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Summary

Between 13th and 19th of September 2016 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation consisting of six trial trenches at Belsar Farm, Meadow Road, Willingham, Cambridgeshire (centred on TL 4102 7089)

The trenching revealed features of mainly post-medieval date, consisting of a series of predominately north-to-south aligned ditches and gullies, together with the foundations of a demolished 16th to 17th century structure. A single north-to-south aligned ditch and a large clay extraction pit of probable medieval date were also found, the pit having a dump of demolition material from the later building in the top of it. The ploughsoil also contained large amounts of material from the demolished building.

A small amount of both medieval and post-medieval pottery, most of which is abraded, and animal bone was recovered, along with fragments of clay tobacco pipe and large amounts of 16th to 17th century and later brick.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) on land at Belsar Farm, Meadow Road, on the north-eastern edge of the village of Willingham in Cambridgeshire (TL 4102 7089; Fig. 1). The proposed development, which is for 25 houses, associated roadways, services, open space and the retention of Belsar Farm House, is located in a broader area of known Iron Age, Roman and medieval remains.

1.1.2 This archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East.

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 HET, 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 and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The bedrock geology of the site is mudstone of the Ampthill Clay Formation, overlain by alluvium (British Geological Survey online map viewer viewer, bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 3rd March 2016).

1.2.2 Located on the north-eastern edge of the village, the site (an arable field, historically an orchard), is almost flat, lying at *c*.5m OD. It lies south-east of the River Great Ouse floodplain, and is approximately 2.3km south-east of the former Willingham Mere.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following background is based on information obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), and summarised in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wiseman 2016).

Bronze Age

1.3.2 There are major Bronze Age barrowfields along the edge of the River Great Ouse, 4km to the west and north-west of the development site. A Bronze Age enclosure is recorded 800m north-east of the site (CHER 05781) in an area subsequently settled in the Roman period. A ring of postholes excavated adjacent to the High Street (CHER 11973), 700m to the south-east, has been dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Iron Age and Roman

1.3.3 Located 1.2km east of the development site is the large circular earthwork of Belsar's Hill (CHER 01770). It probably originated as an Iron Age Hillfort, similar to Arbury Banks north of Cambridge or the Burrough Fen ringwork north of Peterborough. It may have been remodelled during the Middle Ages.

1.3.4 To the north, north-east and north-west of the site are extensive cropmarks of field systems and trackways, beginning at a distance of 500m from the site (including CHERs 05776, 05781, 08605, 11151, 11154 and 11156). Excavations and fieldwalking have established that the bulk of these date from the Iron Age and Roman periods (*e.g.* CHER 5776, 7379).

1.3.5 There was a Roman settlement centred slightly to the north of the current village core (between Church Street and Fen End), and another is represented by the cropmark complex 1km north-east of the development site. Roman pottery has been widely found in the village and around the cropmarks to the north-east and east (CHERs 5602, 5603, 5604, 5734, 5736, 5769). Tile has also been found 500m south-east of the development site (CHER 5729), while Roman buildings have been identified 1km to the north of the development site (CHER 05853) and 1km to the east (CHER 09611). A hoard of Late Roman pewter bearing Early Christian symbols was discovered 750m to the north-west (CHER 11499).

Saxon and early medieval

1.3.6 Over a dozen Early to Middle Saxon buildings (probable halls), along with grubenhauser, pits and ditches have been excavated at Berrycroft in the centre of the current village, east of the High Street (CHER 11973b, MCB17885, 18148), roughly 600m south-west of the development site.

1.3.7 The droveways that radiate out from the village into the former fenlands presumably also date from the Anglo-Saxon period (although some may be older).

1.3.8 By the Late Saxon period, most of the village was in the ownership of Ely, and the church had probably developed into a minster serving other nearby parishes. The church contains Late Saxon stonework (DCB6679).

Later medieval

1.3.9 The focus for the medieval village was the Willingham Lode, 600m to the south-west of the development site. The church and Willingham manor were constructed close to the loading dock (located where Western Road meets the Earith Road). The medieval village developed between the church and the Green – later expanding down High Street and along Green Street (Taylor 1998, 106). The Early Saxon settlement at Berrycroft was abandoned and reverted to pasture. By the end of the medieval period, settlement was concentrated on three sides of a rectangle: High Street, Church Street and Green Street.

Post-medieval

1.3.10 Most of the houses in the village are post-medieval, constructed after fires in the 19th century destroyed many of the older houses. Most of the listed buildings in the village lie along Church Street and High Street, at least 500m south-west of the development site.

1.3.11 Expansion of the village north of Church Street, towards the development site occurred in the 20th century. An evaluation on land south of Brickhills (ECB4144) identified only medieval and post-medieval ditches, indicating the land was used for agriculture. Excavations immediately to the west of the development site identified a large quarry, filled with 18th and 19th century rubbish (ECB 2929, Boyer 2008).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The work was commissioned by Saunders Boston on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council. OA East would like to thank Adri Visagie and Nick Green of Saunders Boston, Robert Timmins and Stephen Conard of Cambridgeshire County Council and Sarah Lyons of South Cambridgeshire District Council. The machine was supplied by Anthill Plant. Fieldwork was conducted by the author with the assistance of Matt Brooks; site survey was undertaken by Dave Brown. The project was managed for OA East by Matt Brudenell. Kasia Gdaniec monitored the site on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this trial trenching was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Four 50m-long and two 25m-long trenches were excavated within the proposed development area (Fig. 1), providing approximately a 4% sample of the *c*.1.25 ha site.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 with SmartNet live correctional datafeed.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Bucket sampling (of up to 90 litres) was undertaken on the topsoils and subsoils across all trenches to characterise their artefact content. Two environmental samples also were taken to investigate the potential for ecofact survival.

2.2.7 The conditions on site were dry and sunny. The site was mainly in an arable field, with stubble. The south-east corner of the development area contained extant farm buildings and surrounding hard-standings.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of six trenches were excavated across the site, two of which (Trenches 4 and 5) were joined to form a T-shape (Fig. 1). The trenches are described in numerical order with Trenches 4 and 5 being discussed together due the presence of features at their intersection. A plan of the trenches is included as Fig. 2, with selected sections on Fig. 3 and supplemented by a number of photographs (Plates 1-6). Appendix A contains tabulated data for the trenches, while Appendices B and C comprise reports on the artefactual and ecofactual remains respectively.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Located in the north-west corner of the site, aligned north to south and measuring 50m in length, Trench 1 was devoid of archaeology. It revealed a dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (1) which was 0.22m thick, overlying a 0.13m-thick dark yellowish brown clay subsoil (2). Ceramic building material (CBM) totalling less than 0.05kg was recovered from bucket sampling of the topsoil at the southern end of the trench.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 was located towards the northern edge of the site on a roughly east-to-west alignment and measuring 50m in length (Fig. 2).

3.3.2 At the western end of the trench was a shallow post-pit (**12**) measuring 1m in diameter and 0.1m deep. This contained a light greyish brown clay fill (13) which produced no finds.

3.3.3 East of post-pit **12** was a series of shallow north-to-south aligned ditches and gullies (**14**, **16** and **18**; Fig. 3, Section 2). The earliest of these was ditch **16**, truncated on either side by ditches **14** and **18**, that survived to a depth of 0.16m. It was filled by a light greyish brown clay (17), from which no finds were recovered.

3.3.4 Cutting the eastern side of ditch **16**, ditch **14** was 1.6m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill (15) was a dark greyish brown clay, which contained two pottery sherds of 13th to 15th century date.

3.3.5 On the west side of ditch **16**, ditch **18** was 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep with a concave base. This was filled by dark greyish brown clay (19) containing two sherds of 16th to 18th century pottery and one sherd of residual medieval pottery.

3.3.6 Midway along the trench was another ditch (**20**), aligned north to south with a U-shaped profile and measuring 2.24m wide and 0.18m deep. Its fill (21) was a dark greyish brown clay that contained a sherd of 18th century pottery, a sherd of residual medieval pottery and one piece of animal bone.

3.3.7 At the eastern end of the trench was a shallow ditch (**22**), which was aligned north to south and measured 0.6m wide and 0.04m deep. This was filled by a light greyish brown clay (23) which contained no finds.

3.4 Trench 3

3.4.1 This trench was located to the south of Trench 2: it was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east and measured 43m in length (Fig. 2).

3.4.2 Three post-medieval ditches were found, the westernmost of which (ditch **35**) was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1.1m in width and 0.17m deep. Truncated by two field drains, the ditch was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (36; Fig. 3, Section 12) containing four sherds of pottery dating from the 16th to 18th centuries.

3.4.3 Ditch **37** was aligned roughly north-to-south, with a U-shaped profile and measuring 1.24m in width and 0.29m deep (Fig. 3 Section 13). This ditch cut the subsoil (2) and was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (38) containing 19th century pottery, a clay pipe stem and fragments of crushed brick of 16th to 17th century date. Alongside the ditch on its western side was a shallow, north-to-south aligned furrow that was 3.2m wide and 0.08m deep: although undated this was sealed by the subsoil (2). At the eastern end of the trench was a continuation of ditch **31** from Trench 4 (see below).

3.4.4 In this trench the 0.19m-thick subsoil (2) was overlain by a 0.2m-thick layer of very dark grey silty clay (39), extending for 18m at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 3, Section 13). This deposit contained considerable plough-dragged post-medieval demolition material. Bucket sampling of the 0.31m-thick topsoil (1) recovered CBM fragments totalling less than 0.05kg in weight at the western end of the trench.

3.5 Trenches 4 and 5

3.5.1 Trench 4, measuring 50m in length, was located in the south-eastern corner of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment (Plate 1). Trench 5, aligned north-west to south-east, was 25m long, extending at right angles from the midpoint of Trench 4 (Fig. 2; Plate 4).

3.5.2 In the southern half of Trench 4 was a large shallow pit (**24**), measuring 6.5m in width and 0.38m deep with a concave base. This was filled by a 0.32m-thick dark greyish brown clay (25), containing four sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery. Overlying this was a 0.22m-thick mid red clay (26) containing large quantities of crushed brick of probable 16th to 17th century date (Fig. 3, Section 9; Plate 2). Environmental sampling of fill 25 recovered moderate amounts of charcoal, a piece of animal bone and five charred cereal grains (App. C.2).

3.5.3 Pit **24** was truncated on its northern edge by a north-to-south aligned ditch (**40**). This ditch had a U-shaped profile with a near vertical side on its eastern edge. It was 2.1m wide and 0.54m deep, and was filled by 41, a mid grey silty clay containing a horse's mandible and one sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery. Ditch **40** was revealed at the junction between Trenches 4 and 5 where it was truncated by a sub-circular pit (**42**). This had a U-shaped profile and was 1.36m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained two fills, the earliest of which was 43, a 0.17m-thick mid grey silty clay, above which was a dark brown grey silty clay (44). The latter was 0.25m thick and contained crushed brick and pottery of 16th to 17th century date, along with a possible sherd of abraded Roman pottery (Fig. 3, Section 15; Plate 3).

3.5.4 In the northern half of Trench 4 was a series of north-to-south aligned gullies and a shallow pit. Gully **33** was located at the northern end of the trench and was 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a dark greyish brown clay (34) which produced no finds. Cutting this on the eastern side was gully **31,** which was 0.54m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained a dark greyish brown clay (32) which also contained no finds.

3.5.5 The shallow pit (**29**) was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with a flat base and was filled by a mid greyish brown clay (30), which contained animal bone fragments. It was truncated

on its eastern edge by gully **27**. This gully was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill (28) was a mid greyish brown clay containing fragments of 16th to 17th century crushed brick fragments (Fig. 3, Section 10).

3.5.6 In Trench 5 the corner of a large sub-rectangular tank or structure (**45**) was revealed that was 3.75m wide within the trench and was 0.93m deep with vertical sides. The cut was lined with a dark brownish-purple silty clay (46), that was 0.08m thick down the sides of the feature and 0.12m thick across the base. Above this was a mid brownish red clay (47), 0.06m thick on the sides of the feature and 0.26m thick across the base, which contained two bricks dated to the 16th to 17th centuries. Overlying 47 was a mid brownish red silty clay (48) which formed the remnants of a possible wall line 0.94m wide and 0.36m thick around the inside of the foundation cut. A final fill (49) was a mid brownish yellow silty clay which filled the middle of the feature (Fig. 3, Section 14; Plate 5).

3.5.7 The north-western corner of foundation cut **45** was truncated by a possible robber trench (**50**). This was 1.1m wide and 0.37m deep and was filled with the same material as the main foundation trench (contexts 46, 47 and 48).

3.5.8 Trench 4 contained topsoil (1) which was 0.38m thick and subsoil (2) of 0.18m thickness, while in Trench 5 the topsoil (1) was 0.26m thick and the subsoil (2) was 0.14m thick. Bucket sampling of the topsoil recovered CBM totalling less than 0.05kg at the north-west end of the trench. Towards the middle of the trench CBM totalling up to 1kg was recovered, along with a single piece of animal bone.

3.6 Trench 6

3.6.1 This trench was located in the south-western corner of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment, and measuring 26m in length (Fig. 2; Plate 6).

3.6.2 A small gully (**4**) on a north-south alignment was truncated by a modern field drain along its length. The gully was 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (5) that produced a single sherd of 16th to 18th century pottery.

3.6.3 A shallow ditch (**6**) extended into the trench from the west before turning to continue northwards. This was 1.2m in width and 0.2m in depth with a U-shaped profile. Its sole fill was a mid brownish grey silty clay (7), which produced no finds.

3.6.4 Just north of ditch **6** was a shallow pit (**8**) exposed for 1m from the edge of the trench, with a depth of 0.15m. The pit was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (9) which contained two sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery (Fig. 3, Section 7).

3.6.5 At the north-west end of the trench was a ditch (**10**) running north to south which was 1.58m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay (11) containing two sherds of pottery dating to the 13th to 18th centuries and a post-medieval clay pipe stem (Fig. 3, Section 8).

3.6.6 The trench contained a 0.31m-thick topsoil (1) overlying a subsoil (2) that was 0.26m thick. At the north-west end of the trench the topsoil was overlain by a layer of modern hardcore, 0.1m thick.

3.7 Finds Summary

3.7.1 A total of 23 sherds (0.205kg) of pottery was collected from the evaluation, primarily of types dating from the 13th to 15th centuries and the 16th to 18th centuries (Appendix B.1).

3.7.2 Two clay tobacco pipe stems and two fragments of coal/clinker were recovered, which were not closely datable (Appendix B.2 and B.3).

3.7.3 Ceramic building material totalling 5.687kg in weight was recovered from all the trenches. This is mostly fragmentary but includes two near complete bricks and largely dates to the 16th to 17th centuries (Appendix B.4).

3.8 Environmental Summary

3.8.1 Seven pieces of animal bone were recovered from the site, representing a mixture of cattle, sheep/goat and horse (Appendix C.1).

3.8.2 Two 20 litre environmental samples were taken from the larger probable medieval features in Trench 4. Five charred cereal grains were recovered from fill 25 of medieval pit **24**, while a fragment of a legume (Fabaceae) was present in fill 41 of ditch **40** (Appendix C.2).

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Medieval

4.1.1 Limited evidence for medieval activity was present across the investigated area, with features being identified in Trenches 2, 4/5 and 6. Although a slight concentration is discernible in the southern half of the site, there is no clear pattern to these features, all of which appear to date to between the 13th and 15th centuries based on small quantities of abraded pottery found within their fills. A single sherd of possible Roman pottery was also recovered from pit **42** in Trench 4, which combined with the general small sherd sizes is indicative of some degree of residuality.

4.1.2 A north-to-south aligned ditch (ditch **14**) in Trench 2 was on a roughly similar orientation to many of the undated or later ditches on site. In Trench 4, pit **24** was most probably an extraction pit for clay, with its upper part subsequently being used for the dumping of demolition material (26) from a post-medieval building (**45**, see below). Ditch **40**, which cut the edge of the pit, also contained pottery of the same general date that is likely to be residual. This feature, however, was sealed below the demolition layer 26 (Fig. 3, Section 9 and see below) and didn't contain any of the crushed brick debris present in all the other post-medieval features in this area of the site. In Trench 6 the only medieval feature was a small pit (**8**) with no clear association with either of the other broadly contemporary features.

4.2 Post-medieval

4.2.1 A variety of post-medieval features was found across the site. The earliest was foundation cut **45** in Trench 5 that contained a sequence of distinctive fills (47 and 48) that appeared to form the remains of a possible wall line around the edge of the feature. The structure was relatively small, only 3.75m across with the possible wall line being up to 1m across. Some of the debris from the demolished building had also been used to cap the top of the medieval quarry pit (**24**) in Trench 4, 9m to the south-east. Quantities of crushed, degraded brick debris was also visible in the plough soils around the junction of Trenches 4 and 5.

4.2.2 Bricks recovered from the probable robber cut **50** suggest that the structure was probably constructed between 1500 and 1650 (Rob Atkins pers. comm.). Interestingly, the structure does not appear on the maps in the Willingham Field Book (Willingham Field Book 1793) or any of the later Tithe or Inclosure maps (Bidwell 1841, King 1847, Rawllinson 1858), so must have been demolished sometime prior to 1718 when the maps in the Field Book were originally drawn. Although the precise function of this structure is impossible to determine, its depth and the fact that it was clay-lined indicate that it many have been a cellar (possibly with a super-structure) or some form of storage tank. Its location beyond the early historic core of Willingham, coupled with the general paucity of domestic debris from the site, suggest that its function was probably agricultural rather than domestic.

4.2.3 A series of post-medieval ditches was also found across the site. One ditch that may have been contemporary with the possible structure represented by foundation cut **45** in was Ditch **35** in Trench 3 which yielded sherds of a 16th to 18th century Frechen jug. This ditch was aligned north-west to south-east, a different orientation to the other linear features in Trenches 2-5, although the feature was heavily disturbed by field drains making its exact line difficult to determine. Certainly, the other small ditches and gullies in these surrounding trenches were predominately aligned north to south

(ditches **4**, **10**, **16**, **18**, **20**, **27**, **30** and **37**), and most contained plough-moved crushed brick debris from possible cellar/tank **45** indicating that they post-date the demolition of this structure. This, combined with their alignment, suggests that they relate to the strip plots visible on the 1841 Tithe map (Bidwell 1841). Many of the ditches have been used subsequently for the laying out of later field drains, with both ceramic and modern plastic drains being revealed.

4.2.4 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is generally very abraded, particularly the medieval sherds, and suggests general rubbish disposal inroduced and/or reworked through ploughing and middening. Environmental remains were limited but indicate that some evidence does survive on the site.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	50.00
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained six roughly north-south post-medieval ditches and a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.60
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	50.00
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
12	Cut	0.92	0.10	Posthole	-	Undated
13	Fill	-	0.10	Posthole	-	Undated
14	Cut	1.60	0.26	Ditch	-	13th-15th century
15	Fill	-	0.26	Ditch	Pottery, bone, nail	13th-15th century
16	Cut	0.60	0.10	Ditch	-	Undated
17	Fill	-	0.10	Ditch	-	Undated
18	Cut	0.48	0.16	Ditch	-	16th-18th century
19	Fill	-	0.16	Ditch	Pottery, bone	16th-18th century
20	Cut	2.20	0.18	Ditch	-	18th century
21	Fill	-	0.18	Ditch	Pottery, bone	18th century
22	Cut	0.56	0.04	Ditch	-	Undated
23	Fill	-	0.04	Ditch	-	Undated

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	WSW-ENE
Trench contained two roughly north-south ditches and a NW-SE ditch, all post-medieval. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.51
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	43.00
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
35	Cut	1.10	0.17	Ditch	-	16th-18th century
36	Fill	-	0.17	Ditch	Pottery	16th-18th century
37	Cut	1.24	0.29	Ditch	-	19th century
38	Fill	-	0.29	Ditch	CBM	Post-medieval
39	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	Post-medieval

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained a large medieval pit and north-south ditch. Additionally were several north-south post-med ditches and gullies. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.70
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	50.00
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
24	Cut	6.5	0.38	Pit	-	13th-15th century
25	Fill	-	0.32	Pit	Pottery, bone, nail	13th-15th century
26	Fill	-	0.20	Backfilling	CBM	16th-17th century
27	Cut	0.40	0.12	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
28	Fill	-	0.12	Ditch	Pottery	Post-medieval
29	Cut	0.60	0.06	Pit	-	Post-medieval
30	Fill	-	0.06	Pit		Post-medieval
31	Cut	1.56	0.20	Gully	-	Post-medieval
32	Fill	-	0.20	Gully	-	Post-medieval
33	Cut	0.36	0.08	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
34	Fill	-	0.08	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
40	Cut	2.10	0.54	Ditch	-	13th-15th century

41	Fill	-	0.54	Ditch	Pottery, bone	13th-15th century

Trench 5

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a post-medieval pit and north-south medieval ditch. Additionally there was a foundation trench for a post-medieval building. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.41
	Width (m)	1.80
	Length (m)	25.00

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
42	Cut	1.36	0.40	Pit	-	16th-18th century
43	Fill	-	0.17	Pit		16th-18th century
44	Fill	-	0.25	Pit		16th-17th century
45	Cut	4.45	0.93	Foundation Trench	-	16th-17th century
46	Fill	0.08	0.12	Foundation Trench	-	16th-17th century
47	Fill	0.06	0.26	Foundation Trench	Brick	16th-17th century
48	Fill	-	0.37	Foundation Trench	-	16th-17th century
49	Fill	-	0.46	Foundation Trench	-	16th-17th century
50	Cut	1.1	0.37	Pit	-	16th-17th century

Trench 6

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench post-medieval ditches and gullies and a small medieval pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.60
	Width (m)	1.80
	Length (m)	26.00

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	0.40	0.14	Gully	-	16th-18th century
5	Fill	-	0.14	Gully	CBM	16th-18th century
6	Cut	1.2	0.20	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
7	Fill	-	0.20	Ditch	CBM	Post-medieval
8	Cut	1.00	0.15	Pit	-	13th-15th century
9	Fill	-	0.15	Pit	Pottery	13th-15th century
10	Cut	1.58	0.16	Ditch	-	14th-18th century

11	Fill	-	0.16	Ditch	Pottery, bone, clay pipe	14th-18th century

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation produced a small pottery assemblage of 23 sherds, weighing 0.250kg, recovered from 11 contexts in 11 features across four trenches. The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low at approximately 11g.

Methodology

B.1.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) act as a standard.

B.1.3 Dating 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. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis and the summary catalogue is recorded in Table 1. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.1.4 The pottery recovered is largely of medieval and post-medieval date, consisting of 23 sherds weighing 0.250kg, including a single modern sherd from ditch 37 in Trench 3 and sherds of Post-medieval Redware and East Anglian Redwares. Some of the softer East Anglian Redware sherds could be abraded Roman sherds; a single Roman greyware sherd was identified in pit **42**. However, the levels of abrasion make identification somewhat problematic.

B.1.5 The bulk of the pottery is abraded and was recovered mostly from ditches. The majority of the assemblage is likely to be from a midden deposit and has become incorporated into features through ploughing. Only the Frechen sherds recovered from ditch **35** are unabraded and are of a similar date to the near complete bricks recovered from context 44. The assemblage is recorded in Table 1.

Discussion

B.1.6 Domestic in origin, the material represents general rubbish disposal on the site through ploughing and middening, from medieval and later activity somewhere in the vicinity of the evaluation trenching and as such the pottery has little significance other than to help date the features. If further work is undertaken, this material should be taken into consideration alongside any new finds, however, if no further work on the site is

undertaken, the following catalogue (and associated Access database) acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Trench	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
5	**4**	6	Post-medieval Redware	Base sherd	1	0.006	Mid 16th-end of 18th century
9	**8**	6	Medieval Sandy Greyware	Jar rim sherd	1	0.009	Mid 12th-end of 15th century
			Grimston Glazed ware	Jug body sherd (unglazed)	1	0.003	13th-end of 15th century
11	**10**	6	East Anglian Redwares	Jug handle sherd	1	0.007	13th-end of 15th century
			Late East Anglian Redware/Post-medieval Redware	Body sherd	1	0.005	1350-1800
15	**14**	2	East Anglian Redwares	Body sherd	1	0.003	13th-end of 15th century
19	**18**	2	Post-medieval Redwares	Bowl base angle internally glazed	1	0.077	Mid 16th-end of 18th century
			East Anglian Redwares	Body sherd externally and internally glazed abraded	1	0.006	13th-end of 15th century
21	**20**	2	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed ware	Body sherd	1	0.001	18th century
			East Anglian Redwares (dull red)	Base sherd	1	0.009	13th-end of 15th century
25	**24**	4	Medieval Sandy Greyware	Body sherd	1	0.003	Mid 12th-end of 15th century
			Late East Anglian Redware	Bowl body sherd	1	0.005	1350-1500
			East Anglian Redwares	Body sherd	1	0.012	13th-end of 15th century
			East Anglian Redwares	Base angle	1	0.005	13th-end of 15th century
36	**35**	3	Frechen Stoneware	Body sherd and base angle	2	0.035	Mid 16th-end of 17th century
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl or jar body sherd	2	0.038	Mid 16th-end 18th century
38	**37**	3	Refined White Earthenware	Jar or drinking vessel base sherd	1	0.004	19th century
41	**?**	4	Medieval Sandy Coarseware	Body sherd	1	0.002	Mid 12th-end of 15th century
44	**42**	4	?Roman Sandy Greyware	Body sherd	1	0.005	Roman
			East Anglian Redwares	Body sherd	1	0.010	13th-end of 15th century

Context	Cut	Trench	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
			Post-medieval Redwares	?Drinking vessel body sherd	1	0.005	Mid 16th-end of 18th century
Total					23	0.250	

Table 1: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

B.2 Miscellaneous

by Carole Fletcher

B.2.1 A single fragment of coal/oil shale (0.002kg) was recovered from context 25, pit **24** in Trench 4, that could have been used as domestic fuel or relate to the use of steam powered ploughing engines. The unstratified fragment of clinker (0.002kg) also recovered from Trench 4 may have similar origins. Neither fragment is closely datable.

B.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 During the evaluation a total of three moderately abraded fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, in total weighing 0.009kg, were recovered from ditches **10** and **37**. Terminology used in this assessment is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37-41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). A quantification table for the clay pipes can be found at the end of this report, based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf). Stem bore hole diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size, and the pipe fragments cannot be dated beyond the broadest date of *c*.1580-1910. The assemblage is catalogued in Table 2.

Assemblage

B.3.2 The stem fragments were recovered from ditches **10** and **37**. All the stems are unmarked and undecorated, and thus can themselves only be broadly dated. Ditch **10** produced abraded medieval pottery which does not relate to the clay pipe stem, however, the modern material from ditch **37** suggests they may be 18th century.

Discussion

B.3.3 The examples of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent only fragments of what are most likely casually discarded pipes that have subsequently been reworked as the site was cultivated. The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site, by one or more individuals, some time after *c*.1580. If no further work on the site is undertaken the following catalogue acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Context	Cut	Trench	Form	Weight (kg)	No of pipe stem fragments	Description	Date
11	**10**	6	Fragment of pipe stem	0.002	1	Length 30mm, oval stem.	Not closely datable
38	**37**	3	Fragment of pipe stem	0.002	1	Length 32mm, slightly oval stem, diameter approximately 6.6mm, tapering slightly.	Not closely datable
				0.005	1	Length 46mm, slightly oval stem, diameter approximately 8.9mm, tapering slightly.	
Total				0.009	3		

Table 2: Clay Tobacco Pipe

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

by Carole Fletcher

B.4.1 A moderate assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing in total 5.687kg, was recovered from five trenches. The majority of the assemblage consists of relatively small fragments, with only contexts 26 and 47 producing CBM where dimensions can be established, see Table 3. These handmade bricks have very distinctive sanded sides and bases with rounded chalk and sand used as a releasing agent from the wooden mould used to form the bricks; also they have obvious drag marks on their surfaces. The bricks are likely to be 16th-mid 17th century, although they may be rather narrow for the period (Robert Atkins pers. comm.). It seems likely therefore that these bricks originate from a building of the 16th or 17th century, perhaps demolished at the end of the 17th or in the 18th century.

B.4.2 The CBM recovered from other features (mainly ditches) is not significant, other than to indicate deposition of CBM, which most likely derives from a demolished building.

B.4.3 Unstratified material from Trenches 1, 3 and 4 includes irregular abraded sherds of brick in the same fabrics seen in larger brick fragments retrieved from features and has not been recorded except to indicate weight, see Table 3, the exception being a single fragment from Trench 4 which is a modern brick with an impressed letter O on the partial surface. This brick is indicative of modern material often used as hardcore in tracks or to fill potholes. A small amount of material was recovered from samples however these fragments are small, abraded and undiagnostic and have not been included in this report. If no further work on the site is undertaken the following catalogue acts as a full record and the ceramic building material may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Trench	Form	Fabric-description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
7	**6**	6	Brick	Brick fragments. Fabric 1: red-orange fabric quartz temper with common fine chalk inclusion and moderate very coarse sub-rectangular chalk inclusions up to 2mm.	2	0.014	Not closely datable
15	**14**	2	Undiagn-ostic	Undiagnostic fragment possibly fired clay. Fabric 2: poorly mixed dull red and pale pink clay with chalk inclusions.	1	0.002	Not closely datable
19	**18**	2	Brick	Brick fragments one with flat surfaces. Fabric 3: hard fired dull red quartz-tempered brick with occasional calcareous and flint inclusions.	2	0.051	16th or 17th century
25	**24**	4	Brick or Tile	Partial surviving surface, variation of Fabric 3, less calcareous material and softer fabric. Fabric 3a.	1	0.008	16th or 17th century
26	**24**	4	Brick	Partial brick Fabric 1, width 98mm, depth 53mm, length uncertain. Very distinctive sanding of the mould with rounded chalk and sand drag marks on the upper surface.	1	0.668	Not closely datable
			Brick	Partial brick, variation on Fabric 3, less calcareous material in the matrix and with rare very coarse flint inclusions up to 10mm. Fabric 3b. Width 79mm, depth and length uncertain. Drag marks on the upper surface.	1	0.323	16th or 17th century
			Brick	Partial brick. Fabric 3b.	1	0.380	16th or 17th century
			Brick	Irregular fragment. Fabric 1.	1	0.063	Not closely datable
			Brick	Partial brick. Fabric 3b.	1	0.111	16th or 17th century
			Brick	Partial brick. Fabric 2.	1	0.108	Not closely datable
28	**27**	4	Brick	Fragment of brick, two surviving surfaces. Fabric 3a.	1	0.053	16th or 17th century
			Brick	Irregular fragment. Fabric 3.	1	0.008	16th or 17th century
38	**37**	3	Brick	Irregular fragments. Fabric 3.	3	0.040	16th or

Context	Cut	Trench	Form	Fabric-description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
							17th century
			Brick	Irregular fragment. Fabric 3a.	1	0.023	16th or 17th century
44	**42**	5	Undiagn-ostic -fired clay	Fabric 4: soft dull red-orange fabric occasional clay pellet inclusions.	1	0.011	Not closely datable
			Brick	Irregular fragments. Fabric 3b.	2	0.084	16th or 17th century
			Undiagn-ostic	Small fragments. Fabric 3b.	4	0.029	16th or 17th century
			Brick	Brick fragment, hard fired poorly mixed. Fabric 5.	1	0.059	Not closely datable
			Undiagn-ostic	Small irregular fragment, uncertain of fabric.	1	0.005	Not closely datable
			?Tile or Field drain	Pale yellow-pink fabric with few inclusions, smooth feel with common voids.	1	0.019	18th-20th century
47	**45**	5	Brick	Near complete brick. Fabric 3b with similar distinctive sanded surfaces of bricks in fabric 3. 97mm wide, 55mm deep, 200mm long.	1	1.882	16th or 17th century
			Brick	Partial brick. Fabric 3b with distinctive sanded surfaces of bricks in Fabric 3. 98mm wide, 52mm deep, surviving length 186mm	1	1.525	16th or 17th century
99999		1, 3, 4	Undiagn-ostic brick fragments	Various fabrics.	8	0.141	Not closely datable
99999		4	Brick	Fragment of modern brick with pink and yellow flecks. Fabric 6.	1	0.080	Late 19th-20th century+
Total					39	5.687	

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Angelos Hadjikoumis

Introduction

C.1.1 The evaluation of the faunal remains recovered from the site includes all the material recovered, both through hand-collection and water flotation. The faunal assemblage is very small and only contains the remains of medium and large mammals. It is currently generally dated to the medieval/post-medieval periods and the main aim of its study is to evaluate the preservation condition and overall potential of zooarchaeological remains at the site.

Methodology

C.1.2 Identification and basic recording was attempted on each specimen. Identification was carried out with the help of relevant osteological atlases for mammals (*e.g.* Barone 1976; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972), as no other class of animals was recorded. The most generic level of taxonomic identification employed was a three-size scheme; large (*e.g.* cattle, equids, red deer), medium (*e.g.* sheep/goat, pig, fallow deer) and small (*e.g.* cat or smaller) mammal.

C.1.3 Any visible effects of different taphonomic agents (carnivore gnawing, burning, etc.) and extent of erosion were also recorded from each specimen, as well as its potential to yield data on age-at-death, biometry and butchery marks.

Quantification

C.1.4 The basic unit for the quantification of this sample is the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP).

Results

C.1.5 In total seven animal remains were identified. All recorded data are summarised in Table 4. Hand-collection in the trench produced six faunal remains and flotation of a single bulk sample produced another one. In addition, an unstratified cattle tibia that obviously was on or very near the ground surface (weathered and with algal growth) was not recorded and should be deselected and discarded.

C.1.6 The taxa present in the sample include cattle, horse and sheep/goat. The dearth in species diversity can be attributed to the small sample size. The presence of gnawing marks on a sheep/goat metacarpus suggests that dogs were also present at or near the site. Such a small sample cannot be used to support any inferences on the relative importance of each of the identified mammalian taxa.

C.1.7 Two specimens contain age-at-death data and two more were recorded with butchery marks, one of which was an equid humerus bearing evidence of dismembering marks.

Context	*Cut*	*Trench*	*Category*	*Feature*	*Collection*	*Element*	*Taxon*	*Erosion*	*Age*	*Butchery*	*Biometry*	*Gnawed*
30	29	4	fill	pit	hand	Metatarsus	Cattle	2				
25	24	4	cut	ditch	bulk	Humerus	Cattle	2	√	√		
41	0	5	fill	ditch	hand	Mandible	Horse	3	√		√	
21	20	2	fill	ditch	hand	Humerus	Equid	4		√		
11	10	6	fill	ditch	hand	Humerus	Sheep/Goat	4				

36	35	3	fill	ditch	hand	Metacarpus	Sheep/Goat	2				√
11	10	6	fill	ditch	hand	Long bone	Large mammal	3				

Table 4: Summary of recorded faunal data. Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1 (light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion, 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology).

Preservation

C.1.1 Overall, the preservation of the material is modest (see column 'erosion' in Table 4).

Contamination

C.1.2 No obvious contamination was observed during the study of this faunal assemblage.

Sampling Bias

C.1.3 No serious biases were identified in the assemblage but, given its small size, it would not even be possible for biases to be identified. The absence of fish, bird and small mammal remains in the single bulk sample that yielded faunal remains does not exclude the possibility that these animals were present at the site. Judging by other medieval/post-medieval sites, it would be surprising if they were entirely absent from the site.

Statement of Research Potential

C.1.4 The evaluation of this assemblage suggests that the potential of a more detailed study of animal remains from the site depends upon two factors. First, an increase in the sample's volume would render any further analyses statistically sound and, second, the refinement of chronological resolution would allow the sub-division of a potentially larger sample into phases.

C.1.5 Due to its modest preservation condition, however, the potential of this assemblage to yield age-at-death, biometric and other data is also modest, even if a sufficient volume of material from well-dated contexts is recovered in the future.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 Two bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

C.2.2 The features sampled were both located within Trench 4; Sample 1, fill 25 of medieval pit **24** and Sample 2, fill 41 of medieval ditch **40**.

Methodology

C.2.3 Both samples were comprised of heavy clay soils that were broken down prior to processing by soaking in a solution of sodium carbonate for two hours. The total volume (up to 18 litres) of each bulk sample was then processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the author's own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-25 specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

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

Results

C.2.5 There was a considerable amount of rooting and intrusive modern seeds within both samples. Five charred cereal grains were recovered from fill 25 of medieval pit **24**. The grains are abraded which may be due to poor preservation within clay soils. A fragment of a legume (Fabaceae) was present in fill 41 of ditch **40**. It is not possible to determine if this is contemporary with the deposit as the large number of intrusive root material may have caused reworking of material.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Legumes	Charcoal	Large mammal bones	CBM
1	25	24	Pit	<5%	16	#	0	++	#	#
2	41	40	Ditch	<10%	18	0	#f	+	0	#

Table 5: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.2.6 The environmental samples taken have produced evidence of the disposal of burnt food remains in Trench 4 indicating that there is potential for the recovery of plant remains from this site. Any further excavations in the area should include environmental sampling.

Appendix D. Bibliography

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Appendix E. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-265734		
Project Name	Evaluation at Belsar Farm House, Meadow Road, Willingham		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	13-09-2016	Finish	19-09-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ECB4746	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB4746	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☒ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☒ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☒ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

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
Ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Building	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Brick	None

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	Belsar Farm Meadow Road WIllingham Cambridge CB24 5JL
District	South Cambs		
Parish	Willingham		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	12000 sq.m	National Grid Reference	TL 410 710

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
ECB4746	ECB4746	ECB4746

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

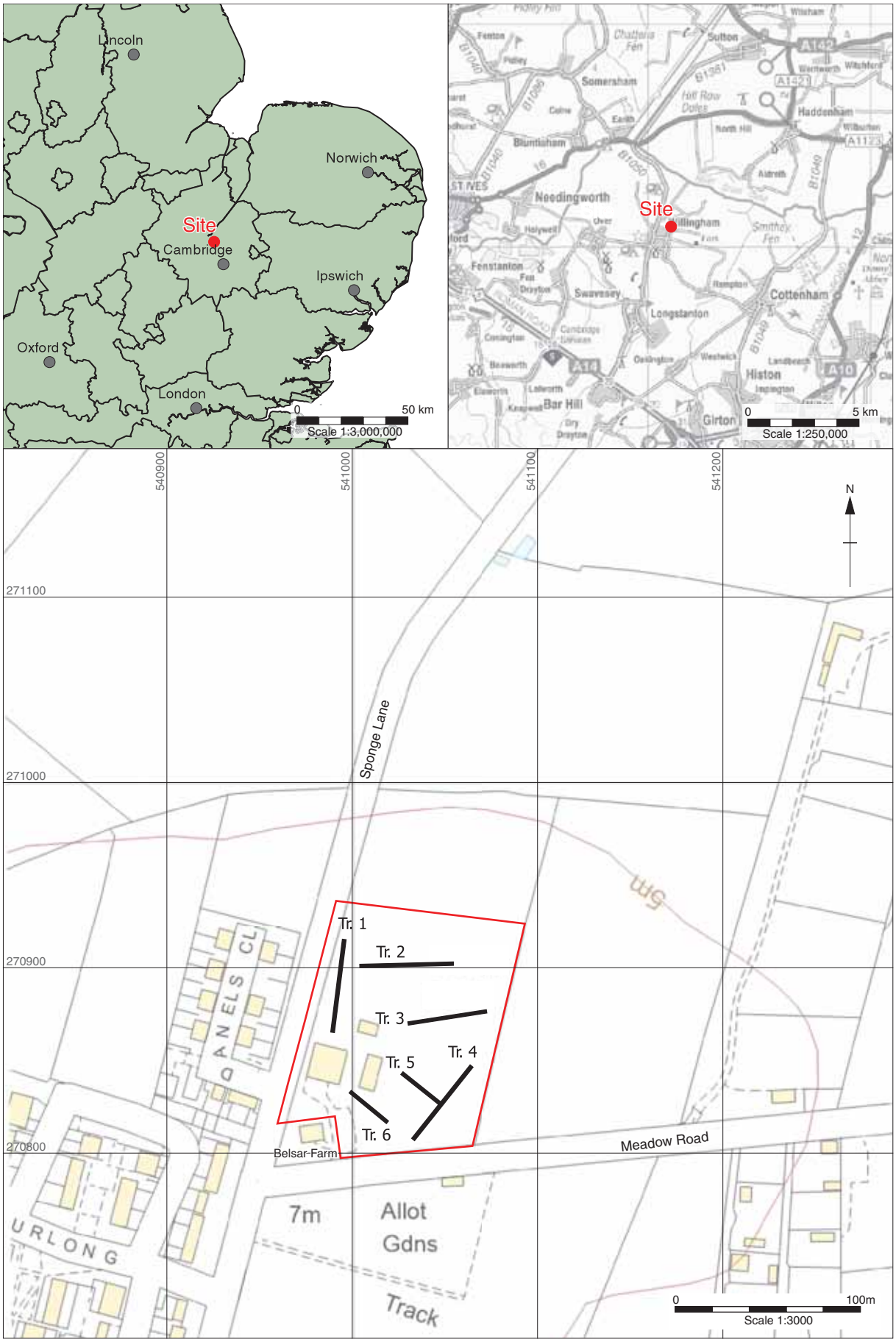

Figure 1: Site location map

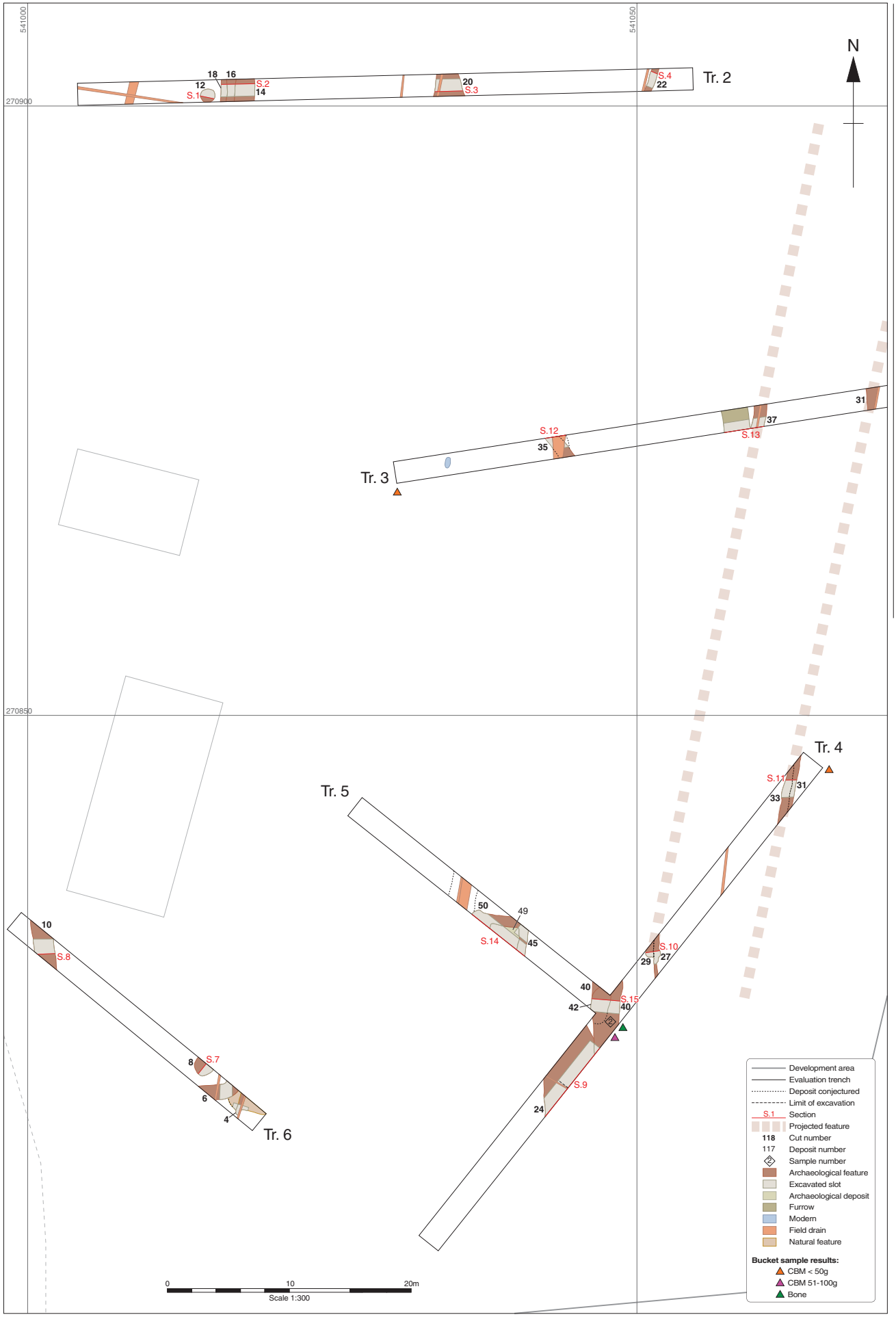

Figure 2: Trench plans

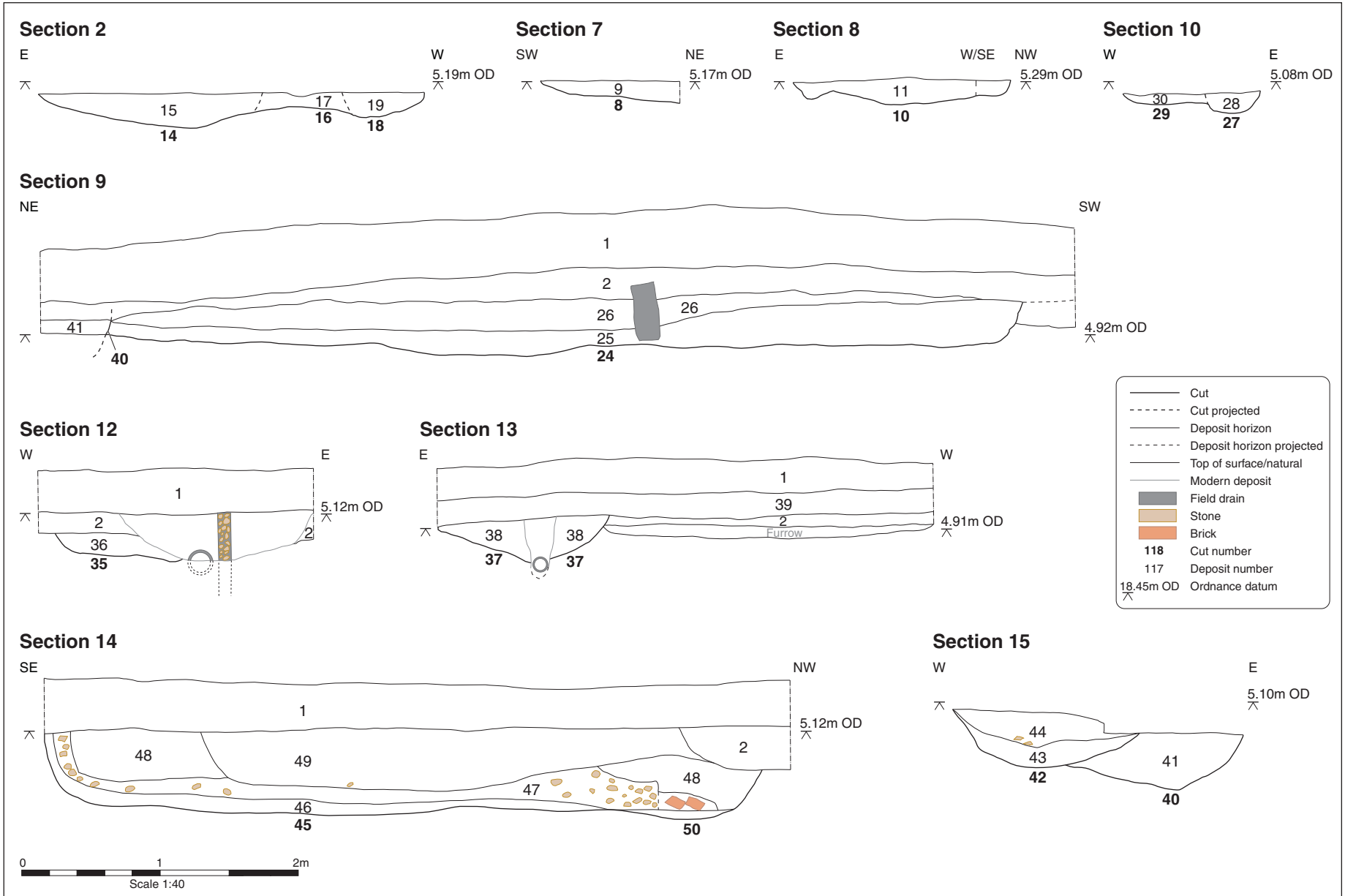

Figure 3: Selected sections

Plate 1: Trench 4, looking north-west

Plate 2: Trench 4, Pit **24**, looking south-east

Plate 3: Trench 4, Ditch **40** and Pit **42**, looking north

Plate 4: Trench 5, looking south-east

Plate 5: Trench 5, Structure **45**, looking south

Plate 6: Trench 6, looking north-west

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