Archaeological Field Unit

Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains at No.19 West End Road, Maxey, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation

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January 2006

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 819

Commissioned by *Elton Homes*

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SUMMARY

During 2005 an archaeological excavation at No.19 West End Road, Maxey, was carried out in response to a development of four houses. This was preceded by an evaluation consisting of three trenches, which had revealed a large number of medieval features.

This excavation produced evidence of medieval occupation and development in this area of Maxey from the 12th-century onwards. The features discovered included pits, postholes, boundary ditches, stone-walls and a well, generally representing backyard activity of plots fronting onto West End Road.

The main north to south property boundary was found to be located equidistant from the modern property boundaries to the east and west, both of which were c.40m (2 chains) away. Many other modern property boundaries in the village have been found to be at similar distances apart.

The structural evidence found follows a logical line of development from the earliest (12th-century) timber building types, through dry-stone dwarf walls presumably supporting wooden box frame constructions, to the wholly stone and mortar construction of No. 19 West End Road (c.1700).

A limestone-lined well of 13th- to 14th-century date, was discovered adjacent to the north to south boundary. Access to the step well was achieved by the use of five surviving steps leading down underground. The feature appears to have fallen out of use in the 15th century.

Most of the features discovered were quarry pits of various dates for the extraction of gravel. This gravel would probably have been used for yard surfaces and perhaps for surfacing the adjacent road.

During the high medieval period, wheat and barley were the predominant crops, with evidence for sheep rearing and the presence of horses (perhaps for traction). In the late medieval period, other crops such as oat, rye and pea are in evidence, while cattle rearing took over from sheep and pig makes an appearance. Evidence for hunting of wild game in the nearby fen only appears in the late medieval period (a crane bone).

In conjunction with previous sites excavated in the medieval cores of Maxey (Willow Brook Farm and the Coalyard) a picture of the modern village's origins and development is now emerging.

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Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains at No.19 West End Road, Maxey, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation

(TF 12573 08306)

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the interim results of an archaeological excavation at No.19 West End Road, Maxey, carried out in response to a development of four houses. This was preceded by an evaluation consisting of three trenches, which revealed a large number of medieval features (Hickling 2005a). As a result of this an area totalling 1003.3330m^2 (including the trenches) was opened up for open area excavation. The results of the evaluation have been combined with the open area excavation for the purposes of this report.

The excavation was undertaken by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU), commissioned by Elton Homes Ltd, in accordance with a brief issued by Ben Robinson of the Peterborough City Council Archaeology Service. The site archive (records and finds) will be deposited at Peterborough Museum under the site code MAX WER 05. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Record at Peterborough Museum.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

(See Fig. 1)

According to the British Geological Survey Map (Peterborough, Sheet 158, 1:50,000), Maxey is situated upon alluvial deposits overlaying river terrace gravels and Kellaways Clay. It was found, on excavation, that *c.* 0.3m of sandy clay overlaid gravel.

The development site was on the northern edge of the village, 3km south-west of Market Deeping and 8km north-west of Peterborough. The site is flat, at a height of approximately 11m OD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval remains are recorded in the Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Record (HER) for the surrounding area and there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 23404) some 600m to the north-east of the development site.

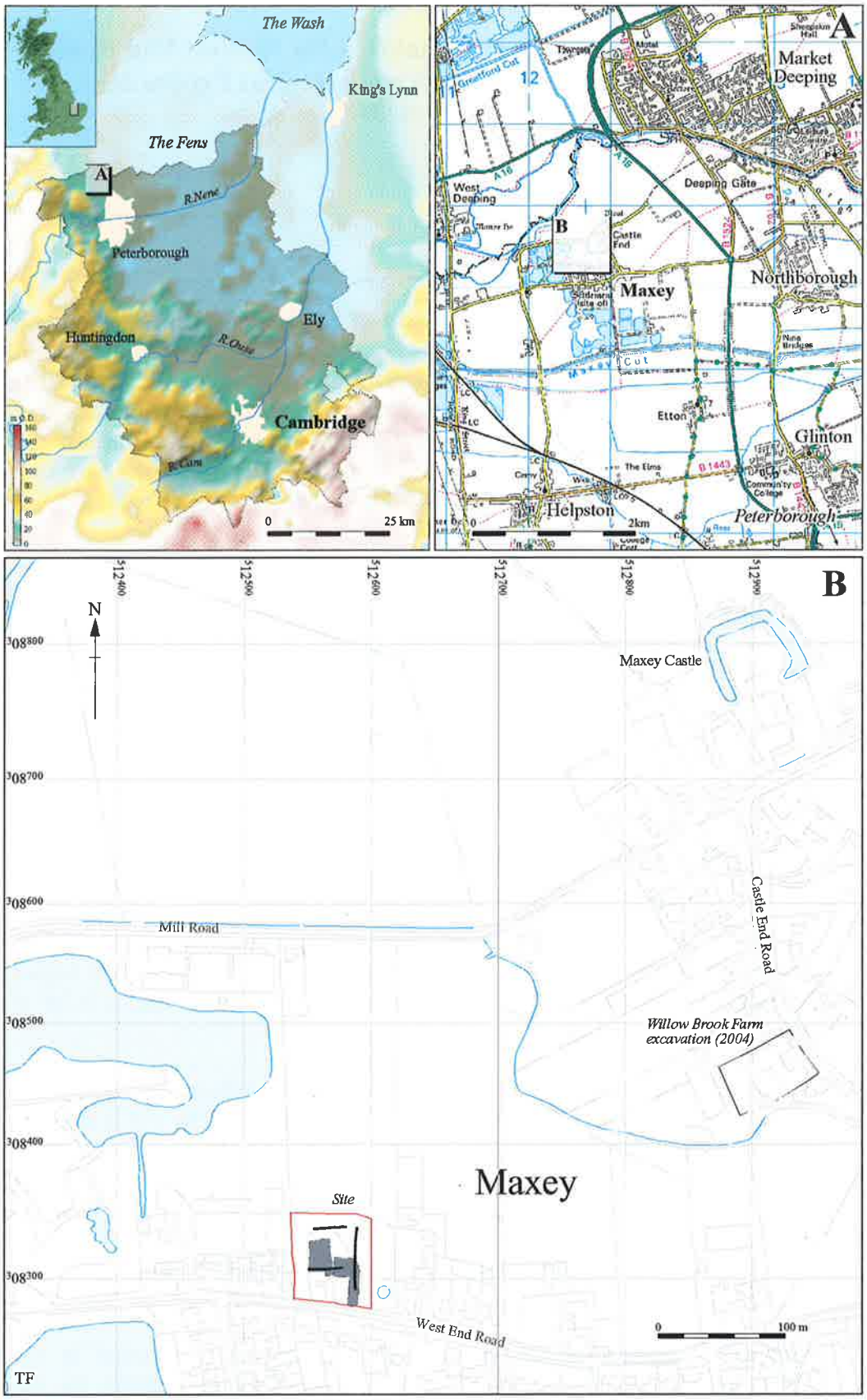

Figure 1 *Location of evaluation trenches (black), excavated area (grey) and development area (red)*

Archaeological studies in the area have indicated an Early Neolithic presence with an organised and ceremonial landscape nearby, between the rivers Welland and Nene. There was considerable forest clearance in the area by the late 4th millennium BC with seasonal pastures and cereal growing. The extension of cleared areas allowed organisation of the land for the alignment and construction of monuments in the vicinity over a period of at least 1000 years. Extensive archaeological investigation in the surrounding areas, threatened by gravel extraction, has identified the archaeological importance of this region (Connor forthcoming).

The proximity of King Street to the west and the construction of Car Dyke (2km to the north-east) in the early 2nd century allowed greater movement of agricultural produce and other material between the fens and upland regions. Excavations in the area suggest a hierarchy of settlement types with local farmsteads (*e.g.* Maxey East Field, Lyndon Farm and Plant's Farm), villas (*e.g.* Helpston) and, on a regional scale, larger sites such as the settlement at Stonea, in the fens, and the expanding Roman town of Durobrivae 11km to the south, on Ermine Street. Work at Maxey supports this settlement model, with evidence for small, rural, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements with local trade links evident in the ceramics. Excavations 500m to the north-east, at the Coal Yard (Connor forthcoming) revealed limited evidence for Roman activity during the Roman period.

Two manors at Maxey are mentioned by an Anglo-Saxon charter. These were given by Bishop Aethelwold to the monastery at Medeshamstede (Peterborough) *c.*963. One has been suggested in the area between the church and the modern village (Addyman 1964). Early editions of the Ordnance Survey map show Lolham as a separate small settlement, with its own mill: It now exists as a farm house to the west of Maxey.

In the medieval period, West End was one of the foci of settlement at Maxey. The other foci are located at Nunton and Lolham to the west, the area around the 11th-12th century St Peters church (now isolated to the west of the village), the modern hamlet of Castle End, and at Deeping Gate, 2km to the north-east. Excavations at the Coal Yard site (Connor forthcoming) at Castle End show considerable activity in the vicinity of the present development site between the 11th and 15th centuries. Occupation at the Coal Yard site consisted of timber buildings on at least two adjacent properties fronting onto the Castle End Road. There was evidence for further timber buildings to the south, possibly associated with a second street, close to the present development site. Industrial or craft activities involving water were also present. Evidence of burning and demolition was followed by the construction of stone buildings in the 13th and 14th centuries. Further work at Castle End (Hickling 2003 and 2005b) has revealed similar remains of a similar date at the southern edge of the hamlet.

The HER shows that the existing cottage at No.19 West End Road is 17th to 18th century in date (HER 50988). A house two doors to the east is of 18th-century date (HER 50989), while The Old Vicarage, to the south-east, is 12th

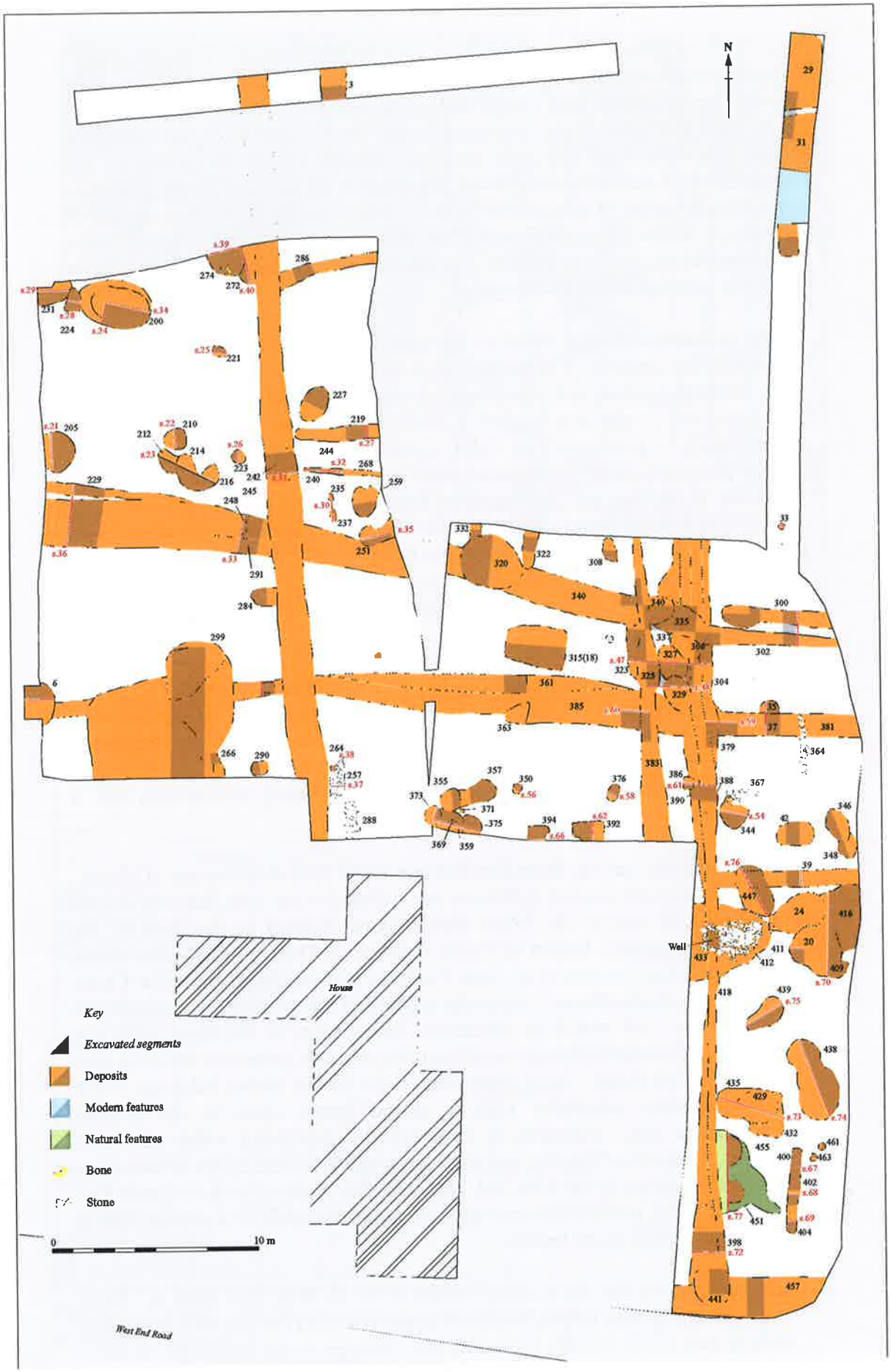

***Figure 2** Site plan showing features, deposits and excavated segments*

century in origin (HER 50721). The field to the north of the development site contains upstanding ridge and furrow earthworks. These once extended into the development site, but are now flattened except for an east to west linear mound, which was probably a headland.

4 METHODOLOGY

Both areas (1 and 2) were stripped using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The topsoil and subsoil was stripped down to the level of the archaeological horizons or the natural geology, whichever appeared first.

The exposed surfaces were cleaned in order to clarify any features or deposits. All exposed features and deposits were excavated and recorded according to CCC AFU standards and practices. Sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, plans drawn at 1:50 with detailed drawings of the masonry features at 1:20.

5 RESULTS

The fieldwork results are presented by phase, based on stratigraphic and finds dating, and by feature type. Details of the individual contexts can be found in Appendix 1, with all features illustrated in Fig.2.

5.1 Phase 1 (1100-1200)

(See Fig. 3)

Plate 1. Beamslot 400-404 (the north arrow points west)

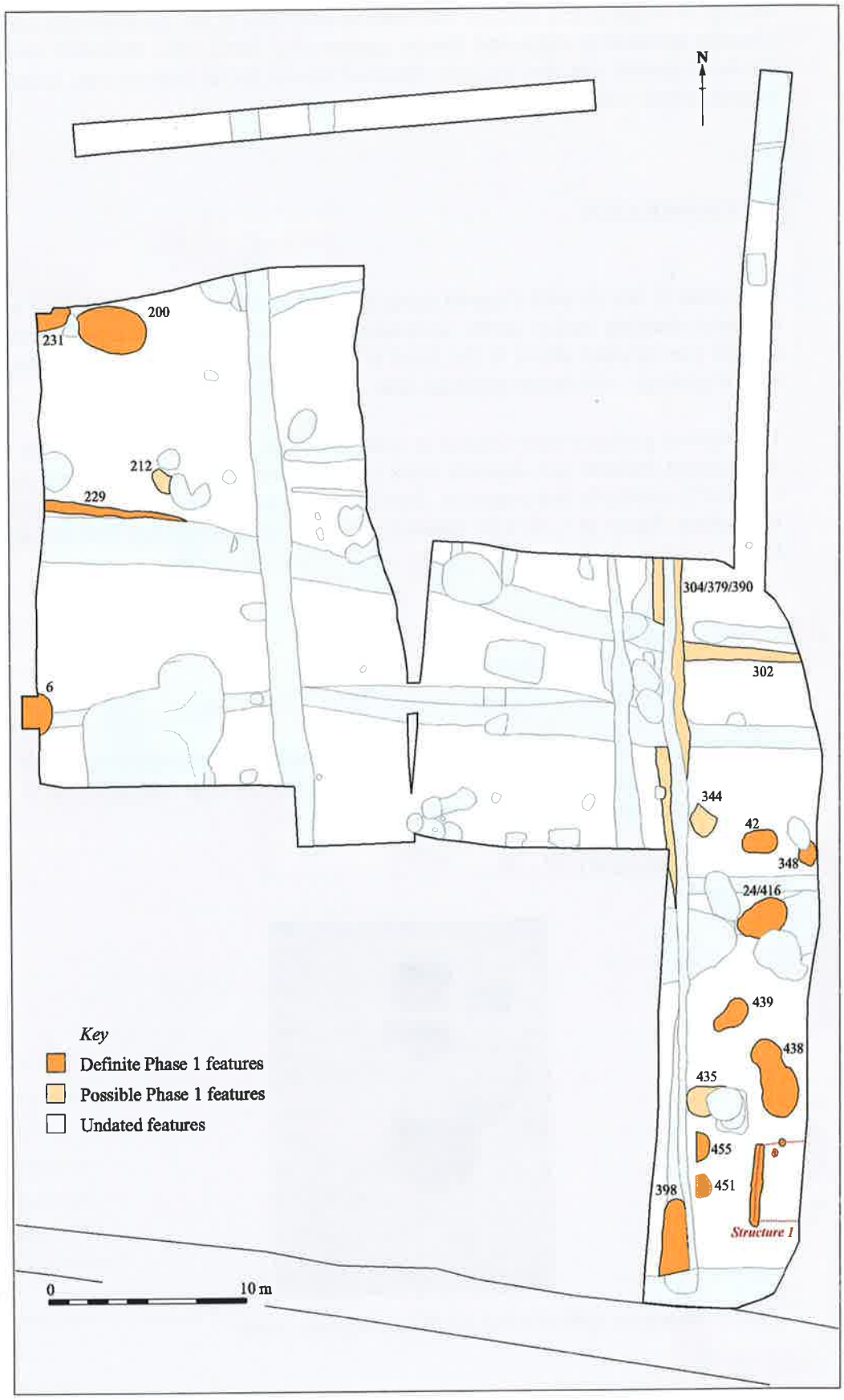

Figure 3 *Phase 1 (1100 - 1200)*

Structures
Structure 1 is represented by a beamslot (**400**) orientated north to south and possibly representing the western gable wall of a timber building fronting onto West End Road. Two postholes (**461** and **463**) may have been connected with the northern wall. Although there are features of a similar date around this putative structure, there are none within it.

Ditches
Ditch **229** is the only ditch that can be definitely assigned to this phase. It ran east to west, probably forming the rear boundary of the medieval plots. It was later recut along the same orientation by **258** (undated).

A second ditch (**304/379/390**) is undated, but was again cut by a possible Phase 2 ditch (**302**). It ran from north to south and may represent the boundary between two plots (See Discussion below).

Pits
Most of the Phase 1 pits were found south of the rear plot boundary, apart from pits **200** and **231** which were both in the north-west corner of the site.

Pit **6** was originally uncovered in the evaluation phase and was another quarry pit, 0.8m deep, with vertical sides and a flat bottom.

Pit **24/416** was a large pit 2m wide and 0.45m deep and was again probably a quarry.

Pit **42** was oval in shape, 1m wide and 0.34m in depth. It was not deep enough to be a gravel quarry so its function is uncertain.

Pit **200** was a large oval feature 1.21m deep, and was probably a quarry pit. Within its backfill (201) was a whetstone (SF19, Appendix 3) of Oolithic limestone.

Pit **212** was irregular in shape, 1.3m long and 0.95m wide but only 0.16m deep. Its function is uncertain.

Pit **231** was only revealed in part, its shallowness (only 0.15m) suggests it was not a quarry.

Pit **344** was sub-circular in shape, c. 1.5m in diameter but only 0.12m deep. There was evidence of burning on its southern edge. It was overlain by wall **367** (Phase 2).

Pit **348** was an oval shaped feature, 1.3m long but only 0.2m deep. Its function is uncertain.

Pit **435** was sub-circular in shape, 1.45m wide and 0.2m deep. It was truncated by pit **429** (Phase 2). Its function is uncertain.

Pit **438** was a large irregular oval feature, 4.1m long but only 0.12m deep. Its use is uncertain.

Pit **439** was a large oval feature, 2m long and 0.63m deep, but truncated by the extraction of a large tree stump. It was probably a quarry pit.

Pits **451**, **455** and **398** were located between structure 1 and the north to south plot boundary ditch complex:

Pit **398** was vertically sided and flat bottomed, 1.6m wide and 1.05m deep. Again this was probably a quarry pit.

Pit **451** was circular, 1m in diameter and 1.14m deep the base fill showed evidence of standing water. This may have served as both a gravel quarry and a water-hole.

Pit **455** was again circular, this time 1.46m in diameter and 0.67m deep. Its depth suggests that it only served as a quarry pit.

5.2 Phase 2 (1200-1450)

(See Fig. 4 and 9)

Structures

Structure 2 (See Plate 2 and Fig.8) was a well of unusual construction. It was composed of a rectangular shaft, 1.95m deep with standing water 0.6m deep. There was a flight of 5 surviving steps leading down into the shaft. The shaft and steps, **(411)**, were built of unbonded but trimmed and coursed limestone and measured 3m long, 1.7m wide and 1.95m deep. The construction cut, **(412)**, was large and oval. The structure had been truncated by ditch **418**, a recut of the plot boundary ditch. There was also evidence of a large pit truncating the structure's western edge. Further discussion of the well appears in Section 6.2.

Plate 2. Structure 2 (the well) under excavation

Structure 3 only survived as one stretch of wall, **257** (See Plate 3). This was 2.1m long and 0.68m wide aligned north to south. It was composed of unmortered, rough, irregular blocks of limestone, possibly faced to the east and north, but truncated by a later ditch to the west. It was probably the north-eastern corner of a dwarf wall supporting a timber framed structure. A posthole **(264,** phase 4) was cut through it, and may also date to this phase.

Figure 4 *Phase 2 (1200 - 1450)*

*Plate 3. Wall **257***

Structure 4 survived as two short stretches of unbonded wall set at right angles to each other. Wall **364** (See Plate 4) was 2.8m long and 0.5m wide, aligned north to south and faced to the west. Only one course survived. It was resting on top of ditch **37**, also assigned to this phase. Wall **367** (See Plate 5) was located *c.*2m to the south-west and was aligned east to west. It was also unbonded, 1.5m long and 0.35m wide and faced to the north. Like Structure 3, these stretches of wall were probably dwarf walls supporting a timber-framed superstructure.

*Plate 4. Wall **364***

*Plate 5. Wall **367***

The dating of both Structures 3 and 4 is based partly on stratigraphy, but largely on parallels with similar building techniques on this site and at Willow Brook Farm (Hickling 2005a and b).

Ditches

Ditch **250/291/340/50** ran on the same alignment as the Phase 1 ditch **229** (east to west) and was possibly the rear boundary of the building plots. It was recut twice along the same alignment.

Ditch **48/300** was probably part of the same complex, separated from the terminous of ditch **340** by a gap of *c.*3m possibly representing a gateway.

At some point within this phase this rear boundary appears to have moved southwards (**11/15/37/366/385/381**). This new ditch was more regular and ran closer to the alignment of the street to the south. It may have been recut in Phase 3 (as **361**).

Pits

Several pits of probable 13th to mid 15th century date lay scattered across the site.

Pit **224** was a small, shallow feature in the northwestern corner of the site, cutting into earlier pits (**200** and **231**). It was irregular in plan, 1.2m long and only 0.23m deep. Its function is uncertain.

Cutting through the northernmost Phase 2 ditch was a large oval pit (**320**), 2.54m wide and 1.1m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its size and depth suggest that it served as a gravel quarry.

Pit **315** was subrectangular, 2.9m wide and 1.25m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Again its size and depth suggests that it was a quarry pit.

Pit **35** was a small, shallow pit found during the evaluation, of no discernable function.

Pit **346** was a shallow oval feature, 1.66m long and 0.14m deep. It had no apparent function.

Pit **447** was a deep, oval feature, cut by the construction cut for structure 2. It was 2.7m long and 0.9m deep and was probably another quarry pit.

Pit **429** was part of a complex of intercutting pits. It was cut through two earlier pits, (**435** and **432**), and in turn was cut by **427** (also of this phase). Only a small portion of this pit was evident, but it appeared to be 0.75m deep. Its function is uncertain.

Pit **427** was 1.6m wide and 1.15m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was probably a quarry pit.

Pit **274** was sub-circular. 1.4m wide and 1.6m deep. It was truncated by pit **272** (undated). It was deep enough to have been a gravel quarry.

5.3 Phase 3 (1450-1550)

(See Fig. 5)

Structures

Structure 2 (well **411**) fell out of use in this phase and was backfilled. The fill contained some large sherds of mid 15th to mid 16th century pottery, a great deal of limestone blocks, presumably tumbled in from the superstructure and leather shoe fragments (SF18 and 20-33). The construction, sole shape and upper style of the shoes represented suggests a date in the early to mid 15th century, but they showed signs of heavy wear and patching (see Appendix 4). It is clear that the leather is the result of the disposal of domestic rubbish rather than a structured deposition marking the end of the well's use. Also present was a leg bone of a crane, possibly indicating high status activity in this area (see Appendix 7).

Ditches

At the centre of the site the southernmost of the two Phase 2 boundary ditches (**11** etc.) was recut (**361**), demonstrating that this rear boundary remained in use. It was joined to the east by a north to south orientated ditch (**383/325**). This ditch is part of the complex of ditches representing the plot boundary. There was a gap of about 1m between **383/325** and **304/379/390** (Phase 1), which may have formed the location of a bank or hedgerow, which was the actual boundary.

Pits

Pit **205** was sub-circular, 1.85m wide and 0.85m deep. Its size suggests that this was a quarry pit. Its backfill (203) contained a lead shot, SF 11, suggesting that it may date from late in this phase (See Appendix 3).

Pit **214** was a shallow sub-circular feature, 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep with a very small amount of pottery in its fill. Its use is uncertain.

Pit **251** was a shallow, irregular shaped feature, but with a flat base and steep sides. It was 1m wide and 0.16m deep.

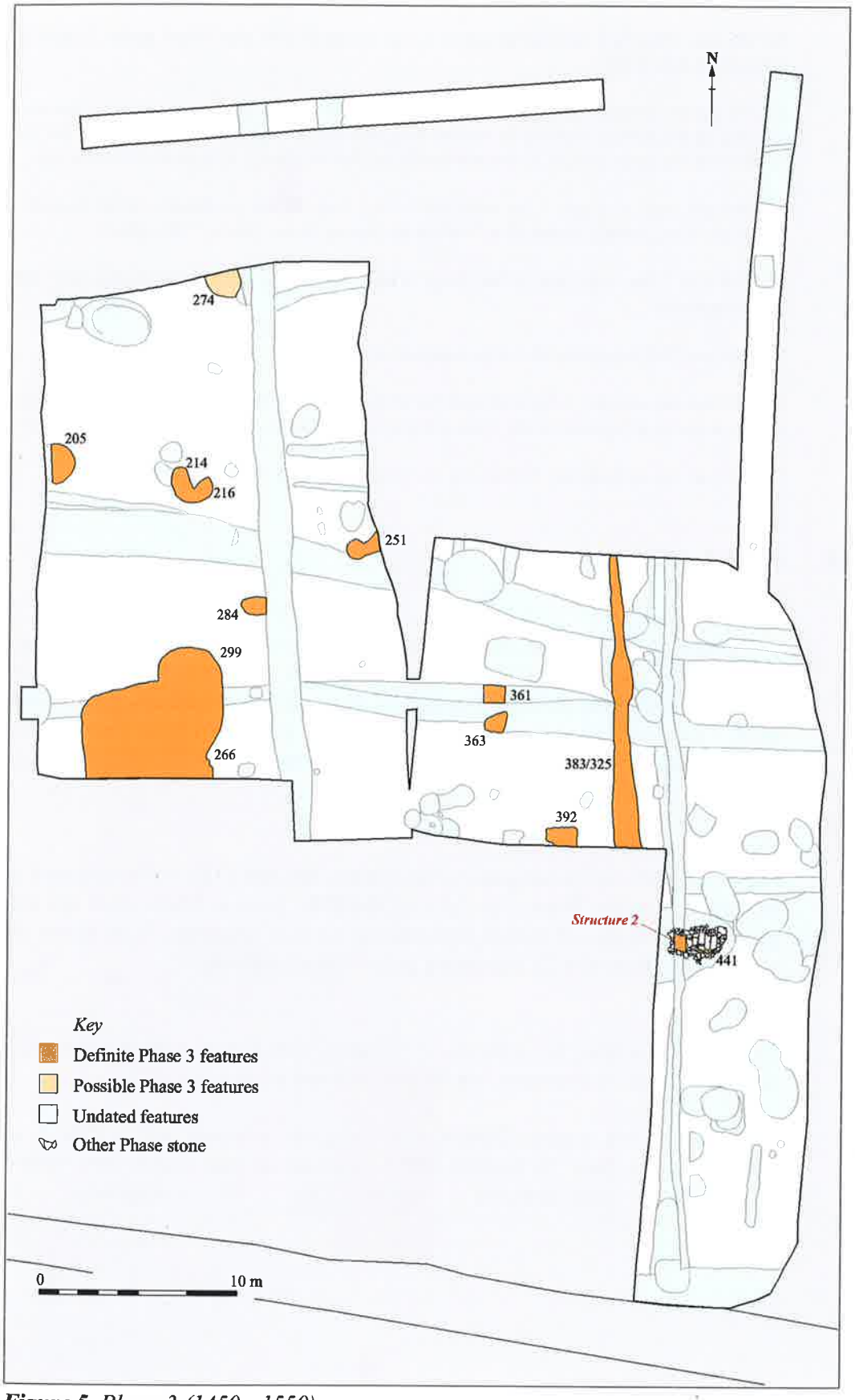

Figure 5 *Phase 3 (1450 - 1550)*

Pit **266** was 0.9m deep and flat bottomed. It was cut by pit **299**, also of this phase. It probably served as a quarry pit.

Pit **274** lay on the northern edge of the site and was probably circular in plan and 1.6m deep. Judging by the pottery found in its various fills, this feature was probably dug during the 13th to mid 15th centuries (Phase 2), but was finally infilled in the mid 15th to mid 16th century.

Pit **284** was oval in shape, 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep. Its fill produced a small amount of Grimston Ware pottery, produced in Norfolk and dating to the 13th to 15th century.

Pit **299** was 2.9m wide and 0.95m deep. With a succession of fills producing very little datable material.

Pits **266** and **299** were parts of a large complex of gravel pits:

Pit **363** was sub-circular, 1.3m wide and 0.23m deep, cut into the earlier ditch, **365**. It is dated to this phase by a fragment of Ely Ware pottery, which may be residual. It is of unknown use.

Pit **392** was sub-rectangular, 1.65m long but only 0.13m deep. Its use is uncertain.

5.4 Phase 4 (1550-1700)

(See Fig. 6)

Structures

The extant building at No.19 West End Road may be attributable to this phase. It is a Grade 2 Listed Building. The Peterborough HER describes it as a '17th to 18th century cottage at right angles to the road. Stone rubble with plastered front. Thatched roof with coped gable ends. One storey and attic. Two window range. Modern casements. Two eyebrow dormers. Central modern porch. Brick end chimney stacks'.

Ditches

Only one ditch can be assigned to this phase (**306/388/418**), forming a recut of an earlier, possibly Phase 1 or 2 ditch (**304/390**). It ran north to south and was part of the complex of ditches representing the plot boundary. It cut across the earlier well (Structure 2), truncating part of the stonework.

Pits

Pit **373** was circular, 1m wide and 0.7m deep, with almost vertical sides and a flat base. Its use is uncertain, but it may have served as a quarry.

Another possible quarry (**20/409**) was irregular in shape and profile, 2.3m wide and 0.7m deep. Its backfill (406) contained an iron double oval buckle, of early post-medieval form (SF 10, Appendix 3).

Figure 6 *Phase 4 (1550 - 1700)*

5.5 Phase 5 (1700+)

(Not illustrated, but features of this phase are on Fig. 2)

Structures

Posthole **386** was a shallow, square feature, 0.5m wide and 0.04m deep. Unfortunately no other similar postholes were found close by, so its function remains uncertain, although its position on an earlier plot boundary (**390**) suggests that it may have been a repair to the fence or hedgerow, or a gatepost.

Ditches

Ditch **219** was aligned east to west, 0.77m wide and 0.35m deep. It terminated just to the east of ditch **240**, suggesting that they may have been contemporary.

Ditch **457** was at the most southerly edge of the site, running east to west, parallel to the road. It probably served as the roadside ditch. A full profile was impossible because of the edge of excavation, but its maximum depth was probably 0.85m.

Pits

Pit **327** was a shallow, oval feature 1.56m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its use is uncertain, but its position on the major north-south plot boundary is notable.

Likewise, pit **329** was located on top of this north-south plot boundary. It was again oval, 1.22m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its use is uncertain.

Pit **355** was sub-rectangular, 0.9m wide and 0.38m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was of unknown function.

Pit **357** was a long oval shape, 1.4m long, 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its function is unknown.

Pit **441** was a large sub-square pit, 1.68m wide and 1.67m deep with vertical sides. The fill was relatively organic, and the feature may have been a rubbish or cess pit.

5.6 Undated Features

(See Fig.2)

Structures

A gully (**268**) and two postholes (**235** and **237**) may have formed a building (Structure 5). Gully **268** was 3.85m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a flat base, suggesting that it may have been a beamslot for a timber wall. Postholes **235** and **237** were positioned at right angles to **268** and may be part of an internal division. Posthole **235** was rectangular, 0.65m long and 0.1m deep with a dark grey fill with frequent charcoal. In line with this to the south was a sub-rectangular posthole (**237**), 0.56m long and 0.27m deep. It had a flat base and steep sides and a similar fill to **235**. Unfortunately none of these features were dated, but the construction techniques and lack of finds point to an early date.

Ditches

Ditches **240** and **242** were north to south orientated and cut through all the other archaeological features in their path.

Ditch **240** was the earliest, measuring in excess of 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep.

Ditch **242** was 0.88m wide and 0.33m deep. Both these ditches had very dark fill and may have been modern.

Ditch **286** was east to west aligned and was cut by ditch **240,** making it the earliest. It was 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep and had a pale fill with no datable finds, suggesting an early date.

Ditch **322** was parallel to **332**, but cut ditch **250/291/340/50**. It was 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep.

Ditch **332** survived only as a short segment, cut by pit **320** (Phase 2) to the south and truncated by the edge of excavation to the north. It was north to south orientated, 0.66m wide and 0.07m deep.

Ditch **390/379/304** was part of the plot boundary complex, cutting through a Phase 2 ditch (**11/15/37/366/385/381**) and being cut by its phase 4 recut (**306/388/418**). This ditch was of unknown width, but quite shallow, between 0.21m and 0.08m. It produced no datable finds, but stratigraphically it must have dated between Phases 2 and 4.

Ditch **39/444** was 0.86m wide and 0.34m deep, aligned east to west. It was cut through pit **447** (Phase 2), but probably cut by ditch **306/388/418**.

Pits

Pit **208** was circular, 0.78m wide and 0.13m deep. There was no evidence of date or function.

Pit **212** was oval, 1.3m wide and 0.16m deep, cut by pit **214** (phase 3). There was no evidence of its purpose.

Pit **221** was an oval feature, 0.7m long and 0.07m deep with a concave base. There was no evidence as to its date or use.

Pit **223** was circular, 0.59m wide and 0.08m deep. Again there was no evidence of its date or use. Pit **259** was sub-circular, 1m wide and 0.15m deep. There was no evidence of its date or function.

Pit **227** was oval, 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep with a flat base. There was no evidence of its date or function.

Pit **272** was heavily truncated, both by ditch **242** and pit **274** (Phase 3), but was probably sub-circular and 0.35m deep.

Pit **290** was oval, 0.67m wide and 0.14m deep. There was no evidence of its date or function.

Pit **308** was oval, 1.25m long and 0.11m deep. There was no evidence of its date or function.

Pit **344** was sub-circular, 1.5m wide and 0.12m deep, with evidence of burning on its southern edge. Wall **367** overlaid it. Its purpose and date remain uncertain.

Pit **359** was circular, 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep, cut by pits **373** (Phase 4) and **375**. Its use and date are uncertain.

Pit **375** was circular, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Its dating and function remain uncertain.

Pit **376** was a small oval feature 0.04m deep, with no evidence of date or function.

Pit **394** was a sub-rectangular feature 0.94m wide and 0.1m deep, truncated by the edge of excavation.

Pit **432** was also sub-circular, 1.65m wide and 1.32m deep and again cut by pit **429** (Phase 2). Its purpose and date are uncertain.

Pit **435** was a sub-circular feature, 1.45m wide and 0.2m deep. It was cut by pit **429** (Phase 2), but its purpose and date remain uncertain.

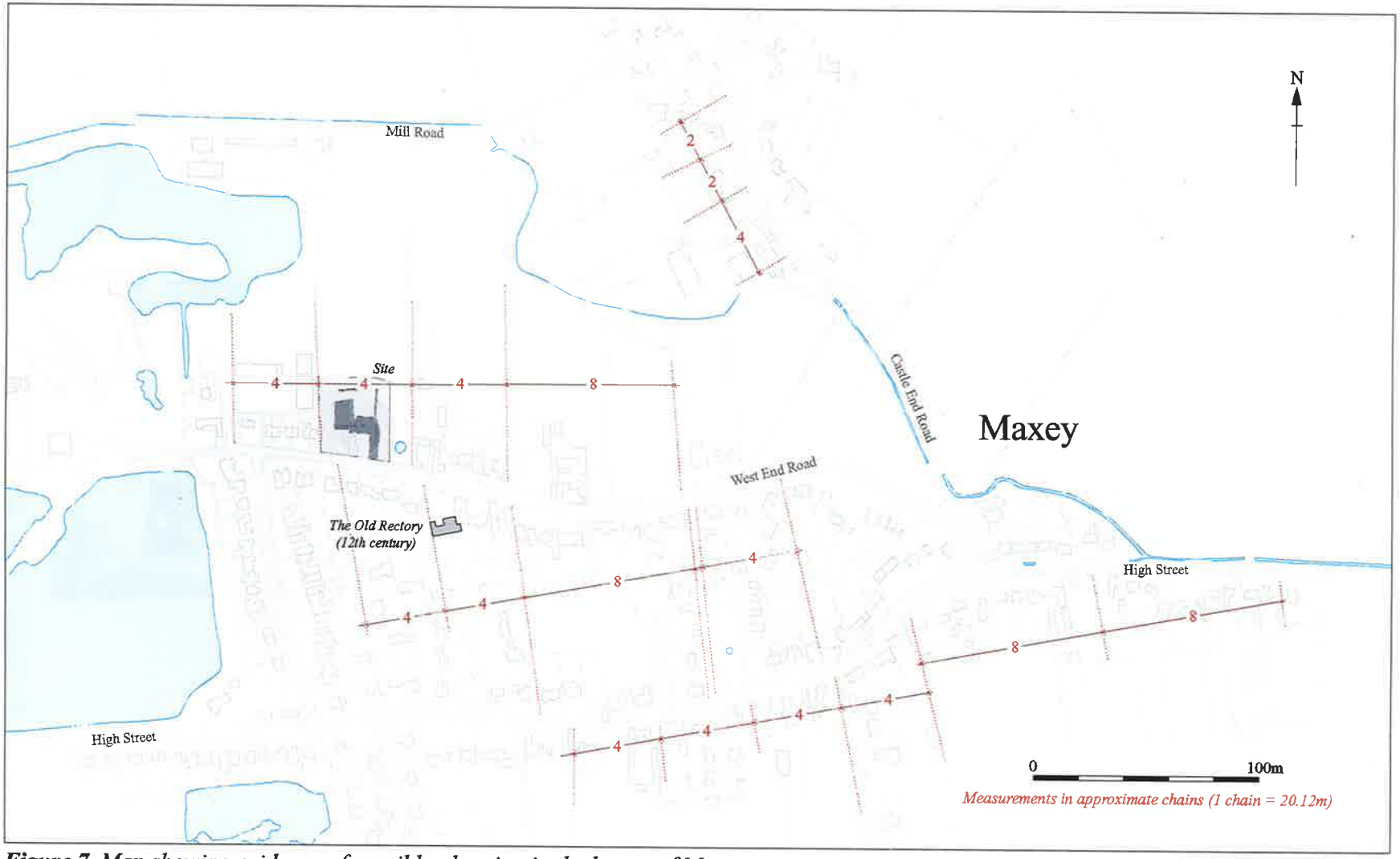

Figure 7 *Map showing evidence of possible planning in the layout of Maxey*

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Plot Boundaries

(See Fig. 7)

The excavated ditches and modern boundaries demonstrate a settlement pattern both along West End Road and along the High Street, of old boundaries spaced at approx 4 chain intervals (one chain is 22 yards or 20.12m). This may suggest that the hamlet of West End is a planned 'new town', perhaps of early 12th century origin. The Old Vicarage, 100m to the south-east of the site, also on West End Road, dates to *c.*1190. The modern plot containing the development area is 4 chains (*c.*80m) wide, and a long-lived north to south boundary found during excavation lies in the centre, 40m (2 chains) from either boundary. It is therefore possible that the plots were laid out with frontages of 2 chains. The excavations at Willow Brook Farm (Hickling 2005b) revealed a reorganisation of boundaries there in the late 11th or 12th century, perhaps part of the same reorganisation of the settlement pattern. Furthermore, during Phase 2 at West End Road, the rear boundary of the plots was straightened, making it was more parallel to the street, and brought south a little, perhaps to free more space for open field agriculture behind. Ridge and furrow earthworks to the north of the development area still exist, with a relict headland respecting this new Phase 2 rear boundary.

6.2 The Step Well

The step well on this site was constructed in the 13th-14th century and probably fell out of use during the 15th century. Such step wells often have religious connotations. In Cambridgeshire, St Michael's Holy Well at Longstanton (Plate 6): although extensively restored, this probably remains true to its original form.

Plate 6. St Michaels Holy Well, Longstanton

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Plot Boundaries

(See Fig. 7)

The excavated ditches and modern boundaries demonstrate a settlement pattern both along West End Road and along the High Street, of old boundaries spaced at approx 4 chain intervals (one chain is 22 yards or 20.12m). This may suggest that the hamlet of West End is a planned 'new town', perhaps of early 12th century origin. The Old Vicarage, 100m to the south-east of the site, also on West End Road, dates to *c.*1190. The modern plot containing the development area is 4 chains (*c.*80m) wide, and a long-lived north to south boundary found during excavation lies in the centre, 40m (2 chains) from either boundary. It is therefore possible that the plots were laid out with frontages of 2 chains. The excavations at Willow Brook Farm (Hickling 2005b) revealed a reorganisation of boundaries there in the late 11th or 12th century, perhaps part of the same reorganisation of the settlement pattern. Furthermore, during Phase 2 at West End Road, the rear boundary of the plots was straightened, making it was more parallel to the street, and brought south a little, perhaps to free more space for open field agriculture behind. Ridge and furrow earthworks to the north of the development area still exist, with a relict headland respecting this new Phase 2 rear boundary.

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Plate 6. St Michaels Holy Well, Longstanton

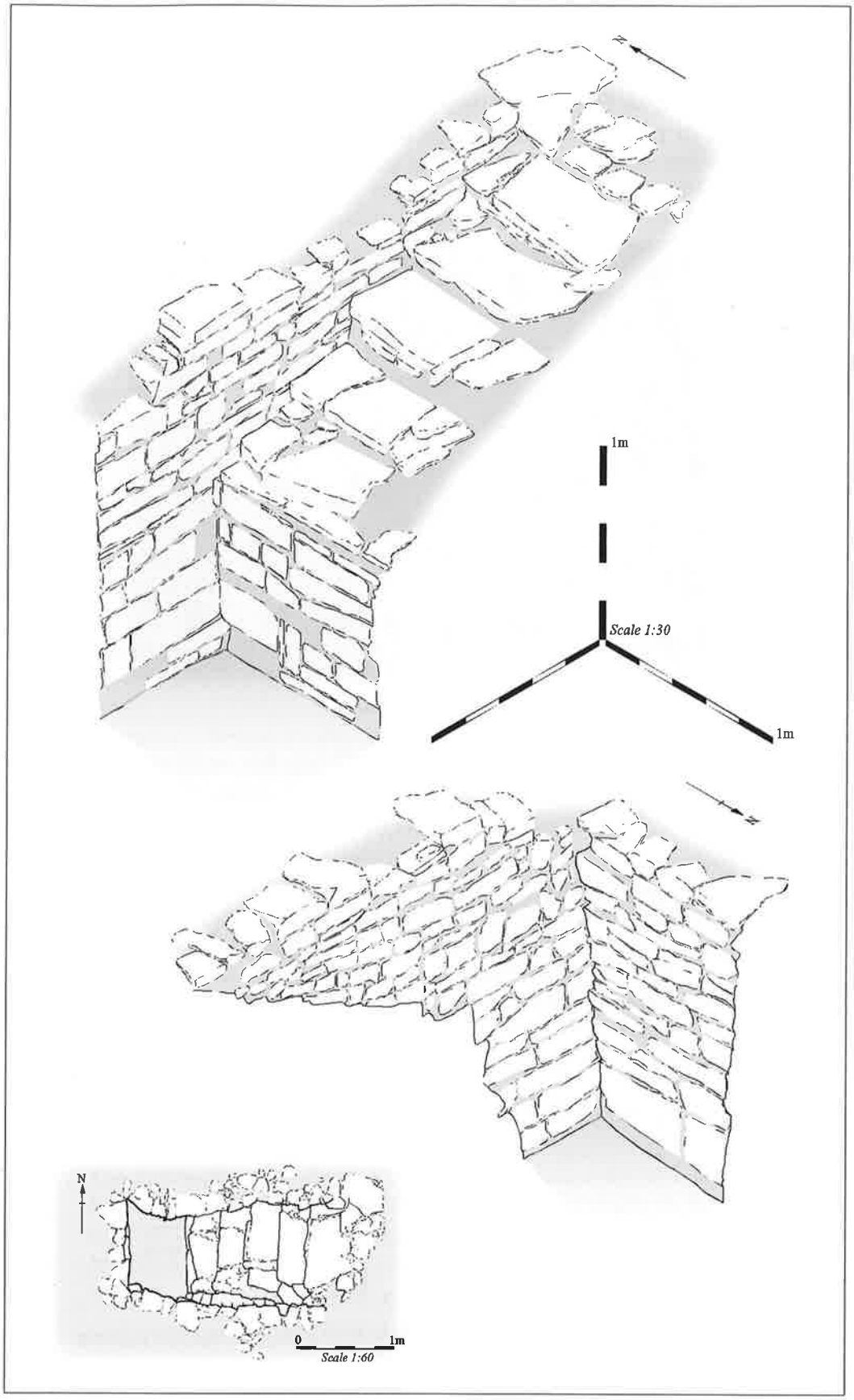

Figure 8 *Isometric views of well* ***411***

Other examples include those at the abbey at Strata Florida in Mid Wales (medieval) and St Mungo's Well, Copgrove, North Yorkshire (unknown date) which had a cistern 4 feet deep with five stone steps leading down into it. Jenny Bells Well, Holy Island (See Plate 7) is not known to have been a holy well, but its position, directly in line with both the axis of the parish church and the abbey church suggests that this may have been the case (Williams and Wood, 1996, 8-9).

Plate 7. Jenny Bell's Well, Holy Island

Although the Maxey step well appears to fall into this tradition, there is no direct evidence for a religious function and it may simply have served as a domestic water source.

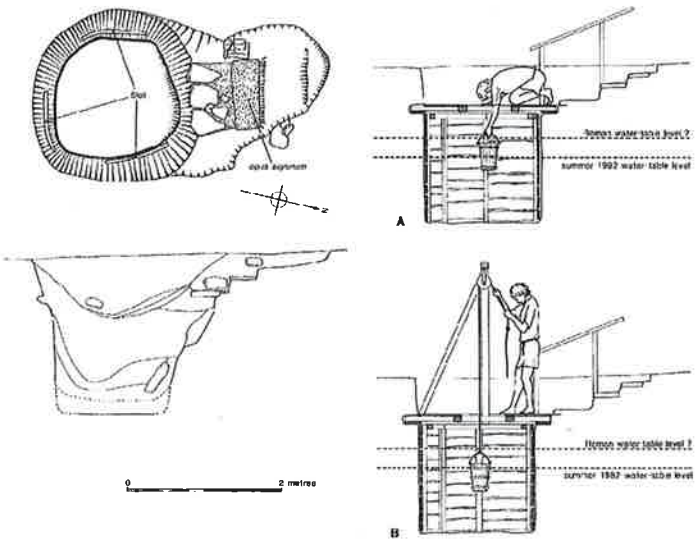

Plate 8. Roman step well at Stonea with possible reconstructions

Alternatively, the discovery of a Roman step well at the Roman town/estate centre at Stonea Grange (See Plate 8), suggests that this type of well may have been in secular use for centuries before the Maxey example was built (Malim 2005).

Infilling of the Maxey well appears to have commenced in the second half of the 15th century, on the basis of both the pottery and leatherwork.

No evidence for any superstructure for the well survived and it appears that some building materials may have been robbed for reuse elsewhere. The two closest parallels, at Long Stanton and Stonea, indicate the possible appearance of the Maxey well. The reconstruction of the Stonea well indicates that it was open to the sky and probably had a wooden deck above the well shaft. The Long Stanton well, although extensively rebuilt, is roofed.

6.3 Structures

Six structures have been identified at this Maxey site, including the extant house at No. 19. The remains represent five possible buildings, four of which can be reasonably confidently dated. They show a progressive improvement of building techniques, from a wooden, earth-fast building (Structure 1) to the stone built house at No. 19 West End Road dating to *c.*1700.

Structure 1 (Phase 1) was post-built, earth-fast and fronted onto the street in the eastern plot. Structures 3 and 4 (Phase 2) were represented by the remains of dry-stone walls representing the dwarf walls of timber box-frame buildings. The dwarf walls served to keep the wooden walls away from the damp ground, extending their life expectancy.

Structure 5, although undated, was timber-built, consisting of earth-fast posts and a beamslot, perhaps suggesting a similarly early date.

None of the excavated buildings yielded a comprehensive plan and definition of their use and function was therefore impossible. Some of the stone structures may have been robbed for reuse of building materials.

6.4 Quarry Pits

The quarry pits exhibited a great variety of size, shape and date, but all had to be deep enough to penetrate the upper silty clay layer of the natural subsoil (*c.*0.3m deep) in order to reach the cleaner gravel beneath. The gravel was presumably in demand for use in yard surfaces and for the adjacent road surface.

*Plate 9. Gravel quarry pit **320***

7 CONCLUSIONS

This excavation produced evidence of medieval occupation and development in this area of Maxey from the 12th century onwards. The features discovered included pits, postholes, boundary ditches, stone-walls and a well, generally representing backyard activity of plots fronting onto West End Road. Of particular interest were ditches representing a plot boundary, evidence of the development of structure types and an unusual form of well.

The main north to south property boundary was found to be located equidistant from the modern property boundaries to the east and west, both of which were *c.*40m (2 chains) away. Many other modern property boundaries in the village have been found to be at similar distances apart.

The structural evidence found follows a logical line of development from the earliest (12th-century) timber building types, through dry-stone dwarf walls supporting wooden box frame construction to the wholly stone and mortar construction of No. 19 West End Road (*c.*1700).

A limestone-lined well of 13th to 14th-century date, was discovered adjacent to the north to south boundary. Access to the step well was achieved by the use of five surviving steps leading down underground. The feature appears to have fallen out of use in the 15th-century.

Most of the features discovered were quarry pits of various dates for the extraction of gravel. This gravel would probably have been used for yard surfaces and perhaps for surfacing the adjacent road.

It is interesting to note that activity on this site starts in the 12th-century, at about the same time as The Old Vicarage, across the road, was constructed. The 12th-century also saw a reorganisation of property boundaries at Willow Brook Farm (Hickling 2005b).

The animal bone and environmental remains produced evidence of the types of agriculture being practiced in this village. During the high medieval period, wheat and barley were the predominant crops, with evidence for sheep rearing and the presence of horses (perhaps for traction). In the late medieval period, other crops such as oat, rye and pea are in evidence, while cattle rearing took over from sheep and pig makes an appearance. Dogs are present throughout the date range, but evidence for hunting of wild game in the nearby fen only appears in the late medieval period (a crane bone).

In conjunction with previous sites excavated in the medieval cores of Maxey (Willow Brook Farm and the Coalyard) a picture of the modern village's origins and development is now emerging.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the site staff, Dennis Payne, Jon Bolderson, Rob Wardill, Spencer Cooper, Glenn Bailey, El Vincent and Jo Archer, for their hard work. Dennis Payne also conducted a metal detector survey of the site and spoil heaps. Carlos Silva produced the illustrations for this report, while Paul Blinkhorn, Ian Baxter, Paul Blinkhorn, Nina Crummy, Rachel Fosberry and Quita Mould examined the finds and environmental evidence. Judith Roberts managed the project while Elizabeth Shepherd Popescu edited this report. Thanks must also go to Ben Robinson of Peterborough City Council who issued the brief and monitored the excavation and John Cracknel of Elton Homes who provided the funding and was of great practical help on site.

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APPENDIX 1: Context Data

Context Number	Feature	Area	Description	Phase
1	Layer		Topsoil	Modern
2	Layer		Subsoil	
3	Furrow	Tr.1	North to south orientated, 1.25m wide and 0.05m deep	
4	**3**	Tr.1	Mid brown sandy clay	
5	**6**	Tr.2	Brown silty clay	1
6	Pit	Tr.2	Quarry pit, 0.8m deep with vertical sides and a flat bottom	1
7	**9**	Tr.2	Greyish brown silty clay, with gravel and limestone fragments	
8	**9**	Tr.2	Greyish brown silty clay, with gravel and limestone fragments	5
9	Pit	Tr.2	Quarry pit, 6.5m wide and 0.82m deep	5
10	**11**	Tr.2	Mid brown silty clay	2
11	Ditch	Tr.2	Same as **15**. East to west aligned	2
12	**11**	Tr.2		
13	Pit	Tr.2	Unexcavated modern feature	
14	**15**	Tr.2	Mid brown silty clay	2
15	Ditch	Tr.2	Same as **11**, in excess of 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep	2
16	Pit	Tr.2	Unexcavated modern feature	
17	**18**	Tr.2	Mid brown silty clay	1
18	Pit	Tr.2	Quarry pit. Same as **315**	1
19	**20**	Tr.3	Mid brown silty clay with gravel	1
20	Pit	Tr.3	Quarry pit, 0.65m wide and 0.52m deep	1
21	**24**	Tr.3	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
22	**24**	Tr.3	Mid brown silty clay with frequent gravel	1
23	**24**	Tr.3	Mid orangey brown silty clay with fine gravel	
24	Pit	Tr.3	Quarry pit, 2m wide and 0.75m deep	1
25	**26**	Tr.3	Gravelly mid brown silty clay	
26	Ditch	Tr.3	East to west aligned, 1.2m wide and 0.16m deep	
27	**28**	Tr.3	Mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel	
28	Pit	Tr.3	Quarry pit	
29	Pit	Tr.3	Quarry pit, 3.5m wide and more than 0.8m deep	1
30	**29**	Tr.3	Mid brown sandy clay with lenses of gravel	1
31	Pit	Tr.3	Quarry Pit. In excess of 0.5m deep	
32	**31**	Tr.3	Mid brown sandy clay	
33	Posthole	Tr.3	Square with a flat bottom and vertical sides	
34	**33**	Tr.3		
35	Pit	Tr.3	Shallow pit, flat bottomed	2
36	**35**	Tr.3	Dark brown sandy clay	2
37	Ditch	Tr.3	East to west aligned, 0.2m deep	2
38	**37**	Tr.3	Mid brown sandy clay with gravel, charcoal and limestone fragments	2
39	Ditch	Tr.3	East to west aligned, 0.86m wide and 0.26m deep	
40	**39**	Tr.3	Mid to dark brown sandy clay with gravel and charcoal	
41	**42**	Tr.3	Mid brown silty clay with gravel	1
42	Pit	Tr.3	Quarry pit, 1m wide and 0.34m deep	1
43	Layer	Tr.3	Subsoil below wall **44**	
44	Masonry	Tr.3	Possible dwarf wall	
45	**46**	Tr.3	Mid brown silty clay	1
46	Ditch	Tr.3	East to west aligned, 1.16m wide and 0.9m deep	1
47	**48**	Tr.3	Orangey brown silty clay	
48	Ditch	Tr.3	East to west aligned	
49	**50**	Tr.3	Light orangey brown silty clay	

50	Ditch	Tr.3	East to west aligned, 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep	
51	U/S	Tr.3	Finds from above wall **44**	
200	Pit	1	Sub circular, 3.2m long, 2.4m wide, 1.21m deep	1-2
201	**200**	1	Top fill. Mid brownish grey ashy silt, occasional gravel	1
202	**200**	1	2nd fill. Mid greyish brown silt, occasional gravel	2
203	**205**	1	Top fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay, limestone	3
204	**205**	1	Base fill. Mid grey silt, gravel	
205	Pit	1	Sub circular, 1.23m long, 1.85m wide, 0.85m deep	3
206	**200**	1	3rd fill. Greyish brown silt, occasional gravel	1
207	**208**	1	Mid greyish brown silty clay, gravel and limestone	
208	Pit	1	Sub circular, 0.6m long, 0.78m wide, 0.13m deep	?
209	**210**	1	Mid orangey brown silt, gravel	
210	Pit	1	Sub circular, 0.38m long, 0.29m wide, 0.12m deep	?
211	**212**	1	Mid greyish brown silt, gravel	
212	Pit	1	Sub circular, 0.55m long, 1.3m wide, 0.16m deep	?
213	**214**	1	Mid greyish brown silty clay, gravel	3
214	Pit	1	Sub circular, 0.8m long, 0.48m wide, 0.16m deep	3
215	**216**	1	Mid greyish brown silty clay, gravel	
216	Pit	1	Sub circular, 0.42m long, 0.26m wide, 0.11m deep	?
217	**200**	1	Base fill. Yellowish brown silty sand, frequent gravel	
218	**219**	1	Greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel	5
219	Ditch	1	East to west aligned, 0.77m wide, 0.35m deep	5
220	**221**	1	Mid greying brown, silty clay with gravel	
221	Pit	1	Sub circular, 0.28m long, 0.7m wide, 0.07m deep	?
222	**223**	1	Orangey red silt, limestone	
223	Hearth	1	Sub circular, 0.28m long, 0.59m wide, 0.08m deep	?
224	Pit	1	Sub circular, 1.2m long, 0.83m wide, 0.23m deep	2
225	**224**	1	Dark brown silt, occasional gravel	2
226	**227**	1	Light brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
227	Pit	1	Circular, 1.2m diameter, 0.1m deep	?
228	**229**	1	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel	1
229	Ditch	1	East to west aligned, 0.8m wide, 0.32m deep	1
230	**250**	1	Dark grey silty clay, occasional gravel	2
231	Pit	1	0.15m deep	1
232	**231**	1	Base fill. Dark greyish brown silt, frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal, rare mussel shell and limestone	1
233	**231**	1	Top fill. Loose gravel	
234	**235**	1	Dark grey silty clay, occasional gravel	
235	Posthole	1	Rectangular, 0.65m wide, 0.1m deep	?
236	**237**	1	Dark grey silty clay, occasional gravel	
237	Posthole	1	Oval, 0.56m long, 0.3m wide, 0.27m deep	?
238	**240**	1	Top fill. Dark grey silty clay, occasional gravel	
239	**240**	1	Base fill. Light greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
240	Ditch	1	North to south aligned, 0.8m wide, 0.38m deep	?
241	**242**	1	Dark grey silty clay, occasional gravel	
242	Ditch	1	North to south aligned, 0.88m wide, 0.33m deep	?
243	**245**	1	Top fill. Mid brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
244	**245**	1	Base fill. Brown silty gravel. Frequent gravel	
245	Ditch	1	East to west aligned, 1.2m wide	?
246	**248**	1	Top fill. Dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
247	**248**	1	Base fill. Brown silty gravel, frequent gravel	
248	Ditch	1	North to south aligned, 0.84m wide, 0.37m deep	?
250	Ditch	1	East to west aligned. 0.9m wide, 0.58m deep	2
251	Pit	1	Irregular, 1m wide, 0.12m deep	3
252	**251**	1	Mid greyish brown silt. Frequent gravel, occasional charcoal	3
253	**254**	1	Brownish grey silty clay, occasional gravel	
254	Ditch	1	East to west aligned, 0.7m wide, 0.76m deep	?
255	**258**	1	Dark grey silty clay, frequent gravel	
257	Masonry	1	1-2 courses, irregular coursed, limestone, 2.1m long	?
258	Ditch	1	East to west aligned, 0.92m wide, 0.28m deep	?

259	Pit	1	Amorphous, 1m wide, 0.15m deep	
260	**259**	1	Mid greyish brown silt, frequent gravel	
261	**262**	1	Mid brown silty clay, gravel	
262	Foundation	1	North to south aligned, 0.8m wide, 0.12m deep	?
263	**264**	1	Top fill. Mixed brown and buff silty clay with gravel	4
264	Posthole	1	Sub circular, 0.2m long, 0.3m wide, 0.52m deep	4
265	**264**	1	Base fill. Mixed brown and buff silty gravel	
266	Pit	1	Amorphous	3
267	**266**	1	Dark greyish brown silt. Frequent gravel, occasional limestone	3
268	Beam slot	1		?
269	**268**	1		
270	**271**	1		
271	Ditch	1		?
272	Pit	1	Sub circular, 0.35m deep	?
273	**272**	1	Dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate gravel	
274	Pit	1	Sub circular, 1.4m wide, 1.6m deep	2-3
275	**274**	1	Base fill. Greyish brown silty gravel	
276	**274**	1	3rd fill. Dark grey silty clay with moderate gravel	
277	**274**	1	2nd fill. Dark grey silty clay, occasional gravel	2
278	**274**	1	Base slumping fill. Light brown silty gravel	
279	**274**	1	3rd slumping fill. Light brown silty sand, occasional gravel	
280	**274**	1	2nd slumping fill. Light brown silty gravel	
281	**274**	1	Top slumping fill. Brown silty clay	
282	**274**	1	Top fill. Light grey silty clay, occasional gravel	3
283	**284**	1	Light brown silty clay	3
284	Pit	1	Sub oval. 1.1m wide, 0.45m deep	3
285	**286**	1	Mid orangey grey silt with gravel	
286	Ditch	1	East to west aligned.	?
287	**291**	1	Greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
288	Masonry	1	Unexcavated modern feature	?
289	**290**	1	Light brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
290	Pit	1	Oval. 0.67m wide, 0.14m deep	?
291	Ditch	1	East to west aligned. 0.6m wide, 0.38m deep	?
292	**266**	1	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, moderate gravel, occasional charcoal	
293	**299**	1	Top fill. Dark grey clayey silty. Moderate gravel, occasional charcoal	3
294	**299**	1	2nd fill. Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Frequent gravel, occasional charcoal	
295	**299**	1	3rd fill. Orangey brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
296	**299**	1	4th fill. Mid grey redeposited natural gravel	
297	**299**	1	5th fill. Black ash and charcoal	
298	**299**	1	Primary fill. Mid grey redeposited natural gravel	3
299	Pit	1	Oval. 3m wide, 0.94m deep	3
300	Ditch	2	Same as **46**. East to west aligned, 1.15m wide, 0.15m deep.	
301	**300**	2	Same as **45**. Mid brown silty clay. Occasional gravel, rare charcoal	3
302	Ditch	2	Same as **50** & **335**. East to west aligned, 0.8m wide, 0.3m deep	?
303	**302**	2	Mid brown silty clay, occasional gravel and charcoal	
304	Ditch	2	Same as **379** & **390**. North to south aligned, 0.2m deep	?
305	**304**	2	Mid brown clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal	
306	Ditch	2	Same as **388** & **418**. North to south aligned, 0.9m wide, 0.32m wide	4
307	**306**	2	Dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel and limestone, rare charcoal	4
308	Pit	2	Oval, 1.25m long, 0.67m wide, 0.11m deep	?
309	**308**	2	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel and limestone, rare charcoal and mussel shell	
310	**315**	2	Top fill, dark grey silty clay, occasional stones	
311	**315**	2	2nd fill, light brown silty clay, occasional gravel	2
312	**315**	2	3rd fill, orangey brown silty clay with gravel	
313	**315**	2	4th fill, greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel	2
314	**315**	2	Primary deposit, dark grey silty clay, occasional gravel	
315	Pit	2	Large quarry pit, 2.9m wide, 1.25m deep	2
316	**320**	2	Top fill, mid greyish brown silty clay, frequent gravel, occasional charcoal	
317	**320**	2	2nd fill, mid orange silty sand, occasional gravel	
318	**320**	2	3rd fill, dark greyish brown silty clay, moderate gravel and charcoal	2
319	**320**	2	Primary fill, dark orange brown silty clay, moderate gravel, occasional charcoal	2

320	Pit	2	Large quarry pit, 2.54m wide, 1.1m deep	2
321	**322**	2	Dark grey silty clay with occasional gravel	
322	Ditch	2	North to south aligned0.7m wide, 0.12m deep	?
323	Pit	2	1.4m long, 0.45m wide and 0.05m deep	?
324	**323**	2	Mid brown clayey silt, occasional gravel	
325	Ditch	2	Same as **383**, north to south aligned, 0.86m wide, 0.30m deep	5
326	**325**	2	Dark brown clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal, rare limestone	5
327	Pit	2	Oval, 1.56m wide, 0.24m deep	5
328	**327**	2	Mid-dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel and limestone, rare charcoal	5
329	Pit	2	Oval, 1.22m wide, 0.3m deep	5
330	**329**	2	Dark brown clayey silt, occasional gravel, charcoal and limestone	5
331	**332**	2	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal and gravel	
332	Ditch	2	North to south aligned, 0.66m wide, 0.07m deep	?
333	Pit	2	Oval, 1.2m long, 0.34m deep	?
334	**333**	2	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
335	Ditch	2	Same as **302** & **50**. East to west aligned, 1.4m wide, 0.5m deep	3
336	**335**	2	Mid orange grey sandy clay	
337	Pit	2	Oval, 1.28m long, 0.30m deep	?
338	**337**	2	Dark brownish grey silty clay, occasional gravel	
339	**335**	2	Mid orange brown silty clay. Frequent gravel	3
340	Ditch	2	Recut of 50/302/335. East to west aligned, 0.22m deep	?
341	**340**	2	Dark orangey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel	
342	**343**	2	Dark orangey brown silty clay with moderate gravel	1
343	Pit	2	Oval, 2m long, 0.19m deep	1
344	Pit	2	Sub circular, 1.5m long, 1.44m wide, 0.12m deep	?
345	**344**	2	Mid to dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel, rare charcoal. Evidence of burning on southern edge	
346	Pit	2	Oval, 1.66m long, 1.1m wide and 0.14m deep	2
347	**346**	2	Mid to dark brown clayey silt with occasional gravel and charcoal	2
348	Pit	2	Oval, 1.3m long, 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep	1
349	**348**	2	Mid to dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel, rare charcoal	1
350	Posthole	2	Sub square, 0.48m long, 0.44m wide, 0.17m deep	Modern
351	**350**	2	Mid to dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel and limestone, rare charcoal and coal	Modern
352	**335**	2	Primary fill, pale orangey brown silty sand	
354	**355**	2	Light grey sandy silt, occasional gravel and charcoal	Modern
355	Pit	2	Sub rectangular, 0.9m wide, 0.38m deep	Modern
356	**357**	2	Dark grey brown silty clay, occasional gravel and moderate charcoal	5
357	Ditch	2	East to west aligned, 0.8m wide, 0.15m deep	5
358	**359**	2	Dark grey brown silty clay, occasional gravel and moderate charcoal	4
359	Pit	2	Circular, 1.2m diameter, 0.22m deep	4
360	**361**	2	Light brown silty clay, occasional gravel	3
361	Ditch	2	East to west aligned, 1.1m wide, 0.43m deep	3
362	**363**	2	Dark grey silty clay, occasional gravel	3
363	Pit	2	Sub rounded, 1.3m wide, 0.23m deep	3
364	Masonry	2	Limestone, irregular coursed. Only one course survives, faced on the west side. 2.8m long	?
365	**366**	2	Brown silty clay, occasional gravel	
366	Ditch	2	Same as **37**, **381** & **385**, east to west aligned, 0.6m wide, 0.23m deep	?
367	Masonry	2	Limestone, irregular coursed. Only one course survives, faced on north side, 1.5m long	?
368	**369**	2	Dark grey brown silty clay, occasional gravel and moderate charcoal	
369	Posthole	2	Circular, 0.3m diameter, 0.11m deep	?
370	**371**	2	Dark grey brown silty clay, occasional gravel and moderate charcoal	
371	Posthole	2	Circular, 0.3m diameter, 0.11m deep	?
372	**373**	2	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel, moderate charcoal	4
373	Pit	2	Circular, 1m diameter, 0.7m deep	4
374	**375**	2	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel, moderate charcoal	
375	Pit	2	Circular, 0.8m diameter, 0.2m deep	?
376	Pit	2	Oval, 0.17m long, 0.1m wide, 0.04m deep	?
377	**376**	2	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	
378	**379**	2	Mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel	

379	Ditch	2	Same as **304** and **390**. North to south aligned, 0.66m wide, 0.21m deep	?
380	**381**	2	Light to mid greyish brown silty clay, small stones	3
381	Ditch	2	Same as **37**, **366** & **385**. East to west aligned, 0.4m wide, 0.25m deep	3
382	**383**	2	Mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel and frequent limestone	3
383	Ditch	2	Same as **325**. North to south aligned, 0.4m wide, 0.4m deep	3
384	**385**	2	Mid orangey brown silty clay with gravel	
385	Ditch	2	Same as **37**, **366** and **381**. East to west aligned, 0.87m wide, 0.3m deep	?
386	Posthole	2	Square, 0.54m long, 0.5m wide and 0.04m deep	5
387	**386**	2	Dark grey silty clay with moderate gravel and charcoal	5
388	Ditch	2	Same as **306** & **418**. North to south aligned, 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep	4
389	**388**	2	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, moderate gravel and limestone, occasional charcoal	4
390	Ditch	2	North to south aligned, 0.08m deep	?
391	**390**	2	Mid brown silty clay with moderate gravel	
392	Pit	2	Sub rectangular, 1.65m long, 0.92m wide and 0.13m deep	3
393	**392**	2	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional gravel and charcoal	3
394	Pit	2	Sub rectangular, 0.94m wide, 0.1m deep	?
395	**394**	2	Pale greyish brown silty clay, rare gravel	
396	**397**	2	Dark brown silty clay with gravel	
397	Spread	2	Irregular, 1.2m long, 0.6m wide, 0.11m deep	?
398	Pit	2	Rectangular (?), 1.6m wide, 1.05m deep	1
399	**419**	2	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, moderate gravel	4
400	Beam slot	2	Same as **402** & **404**. North to south orientated, 0.66m wide, 0.27m deep	1
401	**400**	2	Dark yellowish brown silty brown, frequent gravel	1
402	Beam slot	2	Same as **400** & **404**. North to south aligned, 0.48m wide, 0.15m deep	1
403	**402**	2	Dark yellowish brown silty sand, frequent gravel	
404	Beam slot	2	Same as **400** & **402**. North to south aligned, 0.39m wide, 0.14m deep	1
405	**404**	2	Pale yellowish brown silty sand, frequent gravel	
406	**409**	2	Top fill. Dark brown clayey silt, occasional gravel and charcoal	4
407	**409**	2	Middle fill. Dark orangey brown clayey silt, moderate gravel and charcoal	
408	**409**	2	Primary fill. Dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel and charcoal	1
409	Pit	2	Irregular, 2.3m wide and 0.7m deep	1-4
410	**412**	2	Top fill. Mid greyey brown sandy silt. Frequent limestone, rare charcoal	5
411	Masonry	2	Step well. Limestone, irregular coursed, facing inwards. 3m long, 1.6m wide and 2m deep	2
412	Construction cut	2	Oval, 2m deep	2
413	**411**	2	2nd fill of well. Mid grey brown sandy silt, moderate limestone, occasional charcoal	3
414	**411**	2	3rd fill of well. Dark brown sandy silt, moderate limestone, occasional charcoal	3
415	**416**	2	Mid orangey brown sandy silt, frequent gravel, occasional charcoal	
416	Pit	2	Irregular, 2m wide, 0.45m deep	?
417	**418**	2	Pale greyish brown sandy silt. Rare gravel	4
418	Ditch	2	Same as **306** & **388**. 0.55m wide, 0.12m deep	4
419	Ditch	2	North to south aligned, 1.6m wide, 0.66m deep	?
420	**419**	2	Primary fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt, occasional gravel	
421	**398**	2	Top fill. Mid brownish orange sandy silt, occasional gravel	
422	**398**	2	2nd fill. Mid grey sandy gravel with frequent gravel	
423	**398**	2	3rd fill. Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Occasional gravel	1
424	**398**	2	Primary fill. Mottled orange and grey sandy silt, frequent gravel	
425	**427**	2	Top fill. Light brown silty loam with mid brown lenses and occasional gravel	
426	**427**	2	Bottom fill. Mid to light brown silty loam, frequent gravel	2
427	Pit	2	Sub circular, 1.6m wide, 1.15m deep	2
428	**429**	2	Mid to dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel	2
429	Pit	2	Sub circular, 0.85m wide, 0.75m deep	2
430	**432**	2	Top fill. Mid brown silty loam, frequent gravel	
431	**432**	2	Bottom fill. Greenish black silty clay. Occasional gravel	
432	Pit	2	Sub circular, 1.65m wide, 1.32m deep	?
433	**412**	2	Base fill, mid to dark brown clayey silt, occasional gravel, rare	2

			limestone	
434	**435**	2	Mid greyish brown silty loam, gravel	
435	Pit	2	Sub circular, 1.45m wide, 0.20m deep	?
437	**438**	2	Dark brown clayey silt, moderate gravel, occasional charcoal	1
438	Pit	2	Sub rectangular, 4.1m wide and 0.12m deep	1
439	Pit	2	Oval, 2m wide and 0.63m deep	1
440	**439**	2	Dark brown clayey silt, moderate gravel, occasional charcoal and limestone	1
441	Pit	2	Square, 1.68m long, 1.67m wide, 1m deep	5
442	**441**	2	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, frequent gravel, moderate charcoal, occasional limestone	5
443	**444**	2	Mid brown silty sand, frequent gravel	
444	Ditch	2	East to west aligned, 0.37m wide, 0.44m deep	?
445	**447**	2	Top fill. Mid greenish brown silty sand, frequent gravel	
446	**447**	2	Base fill. Mid greenish brown silty clay, occasional gravel, rare limestone	2
447	Pit	2	Sub circular, 2.7m wide, 0.9m deep	2
448	**451**	2	Top fill. Dark orangey brown clayey silt, moderate gravel and charcoal	1
449	**451**	2	Middle fill. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional gravel and charcoal, rare limestone	
450	**451**	2	Base fill. Dark grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and orange mottling	1
451	Pit	2	Circular. 2m wide, 1.16m deep	1
452	**455**	2	Top fill. Dark orangey brown clayey silt, moderate gravel and charcoal	
453	**455**	2	Middle fill. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional gravel and charcoal, rare limestone	1
454	**455**	2	Mid orangey brown sandy gravel, occasional charcoal	
455	Pit	2	Circular. 2m wide, 0.68m deep	1
457	Ditch	2	East to west aligned, 0.85m deep	5
458	**457**	2	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, frequent gravel, occasional limestone and charcoal	5
459	**398**	2	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Ash and occasional gravel	
460	**461**	2	Mid orangey brown silt with gravel	
461	Posthole	2	Sub circular, 0.32m wide, 0.07m deep	?
462	**463**	2	Mid orangey brown silty sand, gravel and limestone	
463	Posthole	2	Sub circular, 0.26m wide, 0.13m deep	?
464	**411**	2	Base fill. Mid bluey grey sandy silt. Occasional limestone. Waterlogged	3

Appendix 2: The Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage comprised 847 sherds with a total weight of 19.417kg. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 7.82. The range of pottery present indicates that the main period of activity at the site was from around the middle of the 12th century until the first half of the 16th century. The range of medieval fabrics and forms is typical of sites in the area, although a pit group of four largely complete vessels and a fragment of a pottery water-pipe are of note.

2 Fabrics

The following were noted:

F205: **Stamford Ware** (Kilmurry 1980). *c* AD900-1200. Wheel-thrown. White, pink, buff or grey fabric, usually with sparse to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, occasional black or red ironstone up to 1mm. Often glazed with yellow, pale or sage green glaze. 19 sherds, 115g, EVE = 0.41.

F209: **Oolitic ware**. ?L10th – L12th century. Moderate to dense limestone oolitic limestone fragments up to 0.5mm. Vessels with similar forms and fabrics have been noted in Peterborough (Spoerry and Hinman 1998). A kiln producing medieval pottery with an oolitic fabric is known from Colne in Cambridgeshire (Healey et al 1998), and wasters with fabric with a similar oolitic component have been noted at Ely in Cambridgeshire (ibid.), but the forms of the products of those industries appear different from these oolitic wares. 10 sherds, 55g, EVE = 0.

F301: **Ely Ware**, 12th -15th century (Hall 2001): Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. It has a wide distribution, including King's Lynn, where it was originally identified as 'Grimston Software'. 175 sherds, 7,886g, EVE = 3.31.

F302: **Bourne 'A' Ware**: 13th-14th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 259). Manufactured in the eponymous south Lincolnshire village. Wheel-thrown, reduced, grey fabric with sparse sand and calcitic inclusions, vessels sometimes with a green or brownish glaze. Full range of medieval vessel types. 1 sherd, 73g, EVE = 0.

F303: **Hard Orange ware**. Sandy ware, abundant fine quartz. Bright orange with a dark grey core. 12th century? 3 sherds, 23g, EVE = 0.06.

F319: **Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware** (McCarthy 1979). c. AD1150-?1400. Handmade/Wheel finished. Moderate to dense, ill-sorted shelly limestone platelets up to 3mm, sparse to moderate red ironstone up to 10mm, occasional quartz, ooliths, black ironstone. Produced at numerous kilns in the villages of Lyveden and Stanion in north-east Northants. 190 sherds, 3295g, EVE = 1.64.

F320: **Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware** (Steane and Bryant 1975). c. AD1225-?1400. Coil-built, wheel finished. Well-sorted moderate to dense limestone ooliths c 0.5mm, although rare examples up to 2mm. Sparse to moderate red ironstone up to 10mm, although usually smaller. Rare shelly limestone, quartz, flint up to 20mm. Production as the 'A' ware, although mainly jugs, often with yellow slip stripes and/or stamped pads, external dull olive-green glaze. A few jars bowls and aquamaniles are known. Vessels usually quite crude, with coil-

joins visible on interior of body. Neck and rims are wheel finished, sometimes to a quality which suggests throwing. Large colour variation, usually grey fabric with dark grey or brown, buff or orange surfaces. 47 sherds, 822g, EVE = 0.38.

F324: **Brill/Boarstall Ware**: c. AD1200-?1600 (Mellor 1994). Wheel-thrown. Hard buff, orange, pale pink, or yellow-grey fabric, sometimes with fine 'pimply' surface. Rare to common sub-angular to sub-rounded orange, clear and grey quartzite up to 0.5mm, rare subrounded to sub-angular red ironstone up to 1mm. Mottled pale to dark glossy green exterior glaze, often with copper filings. Applied rouletted strips common, sometimes in red-firing clay, rosettes, spirals also occur. Usually 'three-decker' or baluster jugs, although puzzle jugs also known. Jars, bowls, etc occur at end of medieval period. Later vessels plainer, and include the full range of medieval and early post-medieval vessel types. 2 sherds, 5g, EVE = 0.

F325: **Lyveden 'E' ware** (Steane and Bryant 1975). AD1450-?1500. Wheel-thrown. Part of the south-east midlands Late Medieval Oxidized Ware tradition (F401). Wasters known from the kiln sites at Lyveden, vessels as F401, fabric very similar, but this ware usually contains sparse to moderate limestone ooliths up to 0.5mm. 6 sherds, 74g, EVE = 0.

F328: **Grimston Ware**: 13th – 15th century (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk. 8 sherds, 68g, EVE = 0.

F329: **Potterspury Ware**: ?AD1250/75-?1600. Wheel-thrown. Many kilns known in eponymous village, not yet possible to relate fabrics to manufactories. Fabric usually buff with grey core, although brick-red fabric with buff or grey core also known. Glazed patchily on exterior of jugs and interior of base of bowls, usually glossy green. Bowls often have incised wavy line, jugs finger-grooved on shoulder. Moderate to dense sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, rare black or red ironstone and calcareous inclusions. 7 sherds, 139g, EVE = 0.18.

F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars. 180 sherds, 2,161g, EVE = 1.11.

F331: **Developed Stamford ware**. AD1150-1200 (Kilmurry 1980). Wheel-thrown, hard, very fine white fabric, sparse sub-angular quartz c. 0.1mm. Very rich, glossy copper green glaze, vessels often decorated with incised combing or thumbed applied strips. Primarily jugs. 34 sherds, 376g, EVE = 0.38.

F401: **Bourne 'D' Ware**: *c.* 1450-1637 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409). Production as the 'A' ware. Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red fabric, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse calcitic inclusions up to 2mm. Full range of late medieval to early post-medieval vessel forms, jugs, pancheons, cisterns etc. Vessels often have a thin, patchy exterior white slip, over which a clear glaze had been applied. 121 sherds, 3260g, EVE = 0.

F402: **Late Medieval Oxidized ware**. Mid 15th – 16th century. Very hard orange sandy ware in a range of developed late medieval utilitarian forms, some with a dark green glaze. Numerous kiln sites throughout the south-east midlands, at places such as Glapthorn in Northamptonshire (Johnston 1997). Similar to material from many sites in the region, such as the 'Orange Sandy Ware' from Denny Abbey (Coppack 1980). 5 sherds, 57g, EVE = 0.

F403: **Tudor Green Wares**. Green-glazed whitewares produced at several centres in the south of England, such as Farnborough Hill, Hants (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 450). C AD1380-1500. 1 sherd, 1g, EVE = 0.

F404: **Cistercian Ware**: c. AD1470-1550. Hard, smooth fabric, usually brick-red, but can be paler or browner. Few visible inclusions, except for occasional quartz grains. Range of vessel forms somewhat specialized, and usually very thin-walled (c. 2mm). Rare white slip decoration. Manufactured at a number of centres, including Potterspury in Northamptonshire (Mayes 1968) and, during the 16th and 17th centuries, at Ely (Hall 2001, 7). 1 sherd, 131g, EVE = 0.35.

F405. **German Stonewares**. AD1480+. A range of hard, grey, salt-glazed fabrics produced at numerous sites in the Rhineland and beyond (cf Gaimster 1997). 1 sherd, 150g, EVE = 0.

F407: **Midland Purple ware**: 15th – mid 17th century. Hard-purplish grey ware, purple to black glaze (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 427). 1 sherd, 13g, EVE = 0.

F418: **Creamware**. *c.* 1740-1880. A cream-coloured earthenware, made from a calcinated flinty clay (Jennings 1981, 227), and with a lead glaze, resulting in a rich cream colour. Range of tableware forms. 1 sherd, 11g.

F425: **Red Earthenware**, 16th – 19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 13 sherds, 303g.

F426: **Iron-glazed Earthenware**, late 17th – 18th century. Range of large, heavy utilitarian vessels, mainly pancheons, with a thick, black, internal glaze. 11 sherds, 277g.

F428: **Staffordshire Slipware**. AD1680-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is feathered dark brown trailed slip. Chiefly press-moulded flat wares, although small bowls and mugs etc are known. 1 sherd, 24g.

F1000: **Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares**. Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc. 9 sherds, 98g.

The range of fabrics is fairly typical of sites in the region, with most coming from local sources. The earliest pottery is mainly shelly wares from the Northamptonshire – Bedfordshire border, but these become very much minor wares once the more local Ely and Lyveden/Stanion kilns come into operation. Other local earlier medieval wares include Grimston, Stamford, and Developed Stamford wares, and from slightly further away, Bourne wares, but these never become common. The Stamford ware sherds are all glazed, and in fine fabrics. These traits are typical of the later products of the industry, from around AD1000 onwards. The later medieval assemblage is dominated by Bourne wares.

This assemblage does not contain some of the wares from more distant sources which are known from sites in the region, particularly the ports. At Ely for instance, pottery from Essex, Yorkshire and Surrey is known (Hall 2001), and a wide range of British and Continental pottery is known from King's Lynn (eg Clarke and Carter 1977). Just one sherd from a Surrey/Hampshire source was noted here, the small fragment of 'Tudor Green' ware. Overall, the range of ware types is exactly what one would expect from a rural inland settlement in this region, and bears comparison with the range of medieval pottery from the excavations at the Still in Peterborough (Spoerry and Hinman 1998).

3 Chronology

Each context-specific pottery assemblage was given a seriated phase date, based on the range of fabric types present. The details are shown in Table 1. It should be noted that ceramic phases 3a and 4a are amalgamated with ceramic phases 3 and 4 respectively in the various quantitative analyses below; while they are useful for site dating, the overlapping date ranges have the potential to cause skewing of the data as they depend upon minor wares for their definition. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 5 below, with the chronology adjusted with reference to the stratigraphic matrix.

The data indicate that there was intense activity at the site from the middle of the 12th century onwards, with a decline sometime in the first half of the 16th century, as very little pottery deposited after that time. A small number of contexts could be dated to the first half of the 12th century, but these were all groups consisting of just a few sherds, and could easily be later groups which lack contemporary wares.

Table 1: Ceramic phase-dating and pottery occurrence per phase

Site Phase	Ceramic Phase	Chronology	Defining Wares	No	Wt	EVE
1	CP1	1100-1150	F301, F330	17	195	0.16
1	CP2	1150-1200	F319, F331	208	2422	0.80
2	CP3	1200-1450	F302, F320, F324, F328	221	8932	4.19
2	CP3a	1250-1450	F329	54	239	0
3	CP4	1450-1550	F401, F402	149	3729	0.78
3	CP4a	1480-1550	F404	2	251	0.35
4	CP5	1550-1650	F425	37	868	0
4	CP6	1650-1700	F428	104	1699	1.44
5	CP7	1700+	F418, F426, F1000	55	1082	0.10
			Total	847	19417	7.82

4 Pottery Occurrence

The data in Table 2 shows the pottery occurrence per ceramic phase, and the changing patterns of use of different ware types at the site. They suggest that, the medieval deposits are well-stratified, with little disturbance or residuality until the post-medieval period.

Generally, the earlier medieval phases (CP2 and CP3) are dominated by first Lyveden and then Ely wares, mainly due to the fact that a number of partially complete vessels of the latter type occurred at the site (see section X). The pottery from CP1 comprises entirely Ely ware and shelly wares from the Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire kilns, but it is entirely possible that all the contexts dated to CP1 are later in date, but lack the defining wares. Certainly, the earliest features in all the stratigraphic sequences from the site are CP2 or later, and Stamford ware, which is usually plentiful on medieval sites in the

region dating to before the middle of the 12th century is relatively scarce at the site, suggesting that there was little activity here before AD1150.

The shelly wares (F330) decline steadily throughout the medieval period, presumably due to competition from the more local Lyveden and Ely wares, and Developed Stamford Ware, which was last made around AD1200, declines after CP2, as would be expected. The Bourne 'D' tradition (F401), established around the middle of the 15th century, immediately dominates the assemblage during CP4, and continues to be used in quantity during CP5, despite increased competition from Red Earthenwares (F425).

The minor wares are stratified in a manner which reflects their established chronology. Oolitic ware occurs mainly in phases CP2 – CP3, Potterspury ware (F329) CP3a and CP4, Brill/Boarstall in phase CP3a, Grimston ware (F328) in CP3, Lyveden 'E' (F325) in CP4 and CP5, Late Medieval Oxidized ware in CP4 and later, the sherds of Tudor Green (F403) and German Stoneware (F405) in CP4 contexts, and the sherd of Midland Purple (F407) in a CP5 context.

It can be seen that residuality is generally low in the medieval deposits, but increases significantly in the late- and post-medieval phases, peaking at over 85% of the pottery from CP6 contexts.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase, major fabrics only, expressed as a percentage of the phase assemblage, by weight in g

Site Phase	Ceramic Phase	F205	F301	F330	F319	F331	F320	F401	F425	F426	Total
1	CP1	0	29.2%	70.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	195g
1	CP2	0.3%	8.8%	24.9%	53.3%	9.8%	-	-	-	-	2422g
2	CP3	0.5%	75.5%	1.9%	16.4%	0.6%	4.2%	-	-	-	9171g
3	CP4	0.2%	12.4%	0.6%	6.6%	0.2%	8.1%	59.1%	-	-	3980g
4	CP5	0	9.4%	3.6%	6.9%	0	10.8%	31.1%	26.8%	-	868g
5	CP6	3.2%	3.1%	69.7%	4.9%	4.2%	0	9.4%	2.4%	1.4%	1699g

The data in Table 3 shows the mean sherd weight per fabric type per phase. They generally support the basic pattern shown in Table 3, other than in the post-medieval phases, where some wares show a substantial increase in mean size, despite being residual. It some cases, this is simply due to there being a single large sherd being present, in others it is due to partially-complete vessels being disturbed by later activity. Overall, the medieval assemblages, CP1 aside, are large, well-deposited and have been subject to little disturbance. This is further reinforced by the fact that just one cross-fit was made, from contexts 228 and 230 (CP2 and CP3).

Table 3: Mean sherd wt per fabric per ceramic phase, major fabrics only

Site Phase	Ceramic Phase	F205	F301	F330	F319	F331	F320	F401	F425	F428
1	CP1	0	11.4g	11.5g	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	CP2	7.0g	15.1g	7.8g	15.8g	10.8g	-	-	-	-
2	CP3	4.3g	60.2g	6.5g	21.5g	9.7g	11.3g	-	-	-
3	CP4	3.0g	26.0g	6.3g	12.5g	4.5g	32.3g	29.8g	-	-
4	CP5	0	13.7g	31.0g*	15.0g	0	94.0g*	24.5g	29.1g	-
5	CP6	11.0g	7.4g	20.4g	9.2g	18.0g	0	10.7g	20.5g	24.0g*

*One sherd only

5 Medieval Vessel Use

The medieval vessels were mainly limited to jars, bowls and jugs until the introduction of late medieval Bourne 'D' ware. The earliest medieval phases (CP1 – CP3) comprises are dominated by jars, although jugs become more common by the latest of those phases, as is inevitably the case in medieval pottery assemblages. After the middle of the 15th century, a much wider range of vessels were in use. Again, this is a typical pattern for medieval sites.

Context 425 (pit **427**, Phase 2) produced a group of complete or largely complete medieval vessels, including a curfew, and a fragment of a pottery water-pipe was noted in another context.

Table 4: Vessel occurrence per ceramic phase, in EVE, expressed as a percentage of the phase assemblage.

Site Phase	Ceramic Phase	Jars	Bowls	Jugs	Cups	Other*	Total
1	CP1	37.5%	62.5%	0	0		0.16
1	CP2	68.8%	5.0%	26.2%	0		0.80
2	CP3	54.9%	11.0%	34.1%	0	Curfew	4.19
3	CP4	58.4%	10.6%	10.6%	31.0%	Water pipe, chafing dish, mug	1.13

* vessels not represented by rimsherds

6 Summary

6.1 Ceramic Phase 1 (AD1100-1150)

This was the smallest of the medieval groups, comprising just 17 sherds with a total weight of 195g (EVE = 0.16). It consisted entirely of Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire shelly wares (F330), and a few sherds of Ely ware (F301). Three rimsherds were present, two from bowls and one from a jar.

None of the contexts dated to this phase could be related stratigraphically to other features, and so may be later, and lacking the defining wares. The earliest features which did had stratigraphic relationships dated to CP2.

6.2 Ceramic Phase 2 (AD1150-1200)

This phase saw larger quantities of pottery deposited, totalling 208 sherds weighing 2,422g (EVE = 0.80). It is dominated by Lyveden/Stanion 'A' ware (F319), with shelly wares (F330) making up around a quarter of the material. Ely wares (F301) and Developed Stamford ware (F331) are quite minor, each comprising less than 10% of the assemblage, with a single sherd of Stamford ware (F205). A single sherd of Oolitic ware (F207) and three sherds of Hard Orange Ware (F303) were also noted. Glazed sherds, other than Developed Stamford Ware, were rare, with just 2 glazed Ely ware sherds noted.

Vessels were entirely limited to jars, jugs and bowls, as is often the case with medieval pottery assemblages of this date, with jars dominating. Again, this is typical of assemblages of the period.

6.3 Ceramic Phase 3 (1200-1450)

This phase produced the largest group of medieval pottery from the site (221 sherds, 8,932g, EVE = 4.19), but it is also the longest phase. It would appear that pottery was deposited at a similar rate to the preceding phase when this factor is taken into account.

The period is dominated by Ely wares (F301), which make up over 75% of the pottery (by weight), with only Lyveden/Stanion 'A' wares representing more than 10% of the group. Small quantities of Oolitic ware (F207) and Grimston ware (F328) were also noted. Pottery from somewhat more distant sources is also present; the two sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware, from the Oxfordshire – Buckinghamshire border, occurred in this phase, as did three sherds of Potterspury ware, from Northamptonshire. Glazed wares are considerably more common, including Ely ware jugs with applied strips, some of which are in a different clay to that of the body.

Jars still dominate, although jugs and bowls are more common, making up 34.1% and 11% of the assemblage respectively. Most of the jugs were Ely types, many with applied strip decoration, some of which were in a brown-firing clay. There are also fragments of a curfew (fire-cover) from this phase.

6.4 Ceramic Phase 4 (AD1450 – 1550)

This phase produced another large group of pottery (149 sherds, 3,729g, EVE = 0.78), and saw an increase in the range of ware and vessel types in use at the site, as is typical of the late medieval period.

The most significant introduction at this time was Bourne 'D' ware (F401), which dominated the phase with 59.1% of the assemblage. Most of the earlier medieval types, with the exception of Ely ware, were largely residual by this time, and Ely ware was the only pottery to be represent more than 10% of the assemblage.

Amongst the new minor wares were Lyveden 'E' (F325), Potterspury ware (F329), Late Medieval Oxidized ware (F402), Tudor Green (F403), Cistercian ware (F404) and German Stoneware (F405), although these very all represented by just a few sherds.

Jars were still the most common vessel, with jugs and bowls both representing around 10% each of the assemblage. Bodysherds from another vessel type were noted: the base of a chafing dish, and it is likely that some of the bodysherds of Bourne 'D' were from large cisterns, a common product of the industry.

6.5 Ceramic Phase 5 (AD1550-1650)

The post-medieval period saw a sharp drop in pottery deposition at the site, with just 37 sherds (868g) of pottery dateable to this period. Contemporary pottery, such as Red Earthenware (F425) and Bourne 'D' ware (F401), made up nearly 60% of the group, with most of the rest comprising residual medieval wares. The only other pottery that is likely to have been contemporary included a sherd of Midland Purple ware (F407).

6.6 Ceramic Phase 6 (AD1650-1700)

This phase comprised almost entirely residual medieval wares, with just two sherds of Red Earthenware (F425) and a single sherd of Staffordshire slipware (F428) likely to be contemporary.

6.7 Ceramic Phase 7 (AD1700+)

This small group consisted mainly of common utilitarian pottery types such as iron-glazed Earthenware (F426) and Red Earthenware (F425), along with a few sherds of Creamware and mass-produced 19th century white earthenwares. Fine tablewares were otherwise absent. The rest of the assemblage comprised residual medieval material.

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Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	F205		F207		F301		F302		F303		F319		F320		F324		F325		F328		F329		F330		F331		F401		F402		F403		F404		F405		F407		F425		17thC+		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1					2	17					6	174															3	68															CP4
5																											3	294															CP2
8					1	5					5	31	9	68																									1	21	CP7
10	3	17																							2	8																	CP3
14																																										CP3
17					2	13					5	14											1	14																			CP2
19	1	7			1	4					6	31																															CP2
22											11	196																															CP1
30																							1	1																			CP3
36											3	136	1	2																													CP3
38											2	19											2	8																			CP2
41			1	8							1	14											1	18	1	3																	CP2
45											1	25											1	12																			CP2
201					4	152					1	5																															CP3a
202	6	26	1	6	27	126					6	33	4	16	2	5					3	15	5	12																			CP4
203	1	4			5	118					14	153									1	83					3	36															CP2
206											2	4																															CP4
213											1	4															1	35													3	12	CP7
218																																										CP3
225	1	2											1	6																													CP2
228					6	32					5	36											8	106																			CP3
230					3	645					2	166	1	104																													CP1
232					1	9																																					CP4
252																											2	75											2	2			CP5
263																																										CP4
267											5	52	1	20							2	28			1	6	24	438															CP3
277					1	5					2	21	1	15																													CP4
282	1	2			2	23													2	14							20	352													CP4
283																																										CP4
293													1	118																													CP3
298																											1	99															CP6
301					2	26					2	27	1	2																													CP3
307					1	6																			1	2	8	110															CP3
311					6	41					2	16	2	9																													CP3
313			1	5	13	150					11	62	2	11											1	2																	CP3
318					5	97					4	54	3	35					1	4					1	1																	CP3
319					2	16					4	25	1	20																											1	1	CP7
326											1	2																	2	24											1	36	CP7
328					1	2					2	83															1	11	1	18											1	50	CP7
330					1	6																	1	4			1	6															CP4
339					1	6					1	54	1	7									1	3			1	12															CP1
342					2	14																																					CP3
347													1	15									2	23																			CP1
349																																								1	3	2	57	CP7
356					2	14																					2	57									1	13	1	8			CP5
358																																												

	F205		F207		F301		F302		F303		F319		F320		F324		F325		F328		F329		F330		F331		F401		F402		F403		F404		F405		F407		F425		17thC+		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
360													1	18									1	6																			CP4
362					1	19																																				CP4
372																											1	9															CP5
380					1	9																			1	3	1	4															CP4
382					1	7																																				CP4
387																																									1	6	CP7
389																							1	6																	1	22			CP6
393																											2	19															CP4
399	5	55			4	33					9	83							2	15	1	13	57	1178	3	70														1	19			CP6
401											1	60											3	30																			CP2
406					6	82	1	73			4	60	1	94			4	12					1	31			8	204													5	223			CP5
408											16	241											11	78																			CP2
410					2	16					1	8	2	21													7	79														1	44	CP7
413					6	186							5	138			1	18					1	8			9	91			1	1											CP4
414					1	12							1	22									1	8			10	448	2	15					1	150							CP4
417					2	13																					7	50														1	24	CP6
423			7	36							9	346											45	340	11	110																	CP2
426					9	78													2	23																							CP3
428					5	36							2	42									1	2																			CP3
433					27	763					3	56	1	11									3	5																			CP3
437					5	30					2	10	1	5																													CP2
440					1	11			3	23	17	129											14	99																			CP2
442																																									5	133	CP7
446					1	2					3	22	1	14											1	45														1	9			CP3
448											1	17											1	12	1	7															1	4	CP2
450					1	9																	3	21																			CP1
453																							5	13																			CP1
458																											4	87														2	12	CP7
464																	1	44									2	676																	CP4
Total	19	115	10	55	175	7886	1	73	3	23	190	3295	47	822	2	5	6	74	8	68	7	139	179	2081	25	259	121	3260	5	57	1	1			1	150	1	13	13	303	22	410	

APPENDIX 3: Small Finds By Nina Crummy

1 Description

The assemblage is small but varied. The earliest object is a whetstone made of locally-sourced limestone (SF 19). Though its working surface is slick it is far from absolutely smooth, and it is likely that this stone was used for the initial whetting of blades, which were then finished with a smoother grained hone. This distinction between whetstones and hones has been suggested for sharpening stones from York, where the local sandstone may have been used for initial sharpening and imported schist hones for finishing, though an alternative interpretation based on an assemblage of stones from Winchester is that the larger locally-sourced stones were used for large blades, such as agricultural tools, and the smaller imported stones for knives and craft tools (MacGregor 1982, 79; Ellis & Moore 1990, 869).

The only other medieval objects are three nails (SF 13) and a piece of lead shot (SF 11). The latter presumably dates to the end of Phase 3, but a buckle (SF 10) is also likely to date to late Phase 3 or early Phase 4. Apart from this buckle the only other item of note among the post-medieval and modern material is a copper-alloy thimble bearing the motto REWARD on the rim. In the 19th and 20th century thimbles with mottos such as this were given as keepsakes or rewards, hence the sentiment of this design.

2 Catalogue

SF 10. (406), fill of unphased pit **409**. Iron double oval buckle, slightly angled on the long axis. The central bar was riveted through holes in each side. The tongue is missing. Length 54 mm, width 35 mm. The form is early post-medieval and a similar, but slightly more angled, buckle came from an unphased context at Winchester (Goodall 1990, 534, no. 1323).

SF 11. (203), fill of Phase 3 pit **205**. Lead shot, with the seam line from the two-piece mould clearly visible. Diameter 11.5 mm.

SF 12. (8), fill of modern quarry pit **9**. The shank of a very fine copper-alloy sewing or dress pin. Length 18 mm.

SF 13. (282), fill of Phase 2 pit **274**. Three iron nails, all with round flat heads, and a nail shank fragment. Lengths 18, 23, 35 and 23 mm.

SF 15. (326), fill of modern ditch **325**. Two fragments from the blade of an iron knife, probably of post-medieval or modern date. The iron is delaminating and the section is no longer true. The back is straight, the edge is damaged but appears to be curving up towards the point, which is missing. Lengths 87 and 27 mm, maximum width 25 mm.

SF 14. (330), fill of modern pit **329**. Small fragment of iron, flaked from a larger object. Maximum dimensions 16.5 by 13 mm.

SF 16. (99999), unstratified. Modern machine-made copper-alloy thimble, with the motto REWARD flanked by vegetal motifs on the rim. Height 20.5 mm, maximum diameter 18 mm.

SF 17. (99999), unstratified. Modern fitting consisting of a strip with central low convex boss. Both ends are broken, one across a perforated terminal. Length 61.5 mm.

SF 19. (201), fill of Phase 1 pit **200**. Block of dense oolitic limestone used as a whetstone; it sits comfortably in the hand. The square flat smoothing surface is very slightly dished on one axis and is slick from use. Its edges are rounded and the sides taper gently up towards to produce a D-shaped section A small group of shallow short grooves lies close to one of the dished edges. They may have been made by point-sharpening, or perhaps tool blades caught the surface at that point when they were turned and brought back across the face. Dimensions 78 by 76.5 by 42 mm.

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APPENDIX 4: Leatherwork by Quita Mould

1 Methodology

The leather was wet and washed when examined and recorded. It is currently packed in double self-sealing polythene bags from which the light has been excluded by wrapping in black plastic.

The seam and stitch conventions used in the illustrations follow Goubitz (1984, 188-190, fig. 1), shoe terminology is that in common usage and summarised in Mould, Carlisle and Cameron (2003, fig 1597). All the leather has been catalogued.

Leather species were identified by hair follicle pattern using low powered magnification. Where the grain surface of the leather was heavily worn identification was not always possible. Shoe soles and repair pieces are presumed to be of cattle hide unless stated otherwise. The distinction between immature (calfskin) and mature cattle hides is not always easy to determine and the term bovine leather has been used when in doubt.

2 Summary

A small group of leather comprising parts from at least three turnshoes was recovered from a step well constructed of limestone in the 13th-14th century. The leather came from the lowest fill (context 464) along with a small fragment of Lyveden 'E' ware (1450-1500), two large fragments of Bourne 'D' ware (1450-1637) and animal bone. It is clear that the leather is the result of the disposal of domestic rubbish rather than a structured deposition marking the end of the well's use. The construction, sole shape and upper style of the shoes represented suggests a date in the early-mid 15th century, so that the well is more likely to have fallen out of use in the middle years of the 15th century than the 16th century as initially suggested.

The group comprised two turnshoe soles (SF31-2), a sole repair (SF24), and fragments broken from shoe uppers (SF 18, 20-3, 25-30, 33). The two shoe soles (SF31, 32) had been repaired and were heavily worn before being finally discarded. A clump seat repair piece (SF24) that may have been sewn to one of the soles (SF31) originally was found separately. The soles were from shoes of children's size, though neither was complete and no equivalent shoe size could be estimated. The fragmentary upper remains are of cattle hide 2mm thick and include pieces of two part quarters with straight, butted back seams. The better-preserved example, now torn into three fragments (SF18, 21, 30) comes from a boot of adult size that extended to just below calf height. Short boots with vamps and two part quarters, joining with a central back seam, were popular in the 15th century. They are present in early 15th century waterfront deposits in the city of London (Grew and de Neergaard 1988, 39-40 and 73 fig 107) and in less closely dated late 14th-15th century contexts elsewhere in the country including Carlisle (Mould in prep. A and b) Two of the upper fragments had been cut up to salvage re-usable leather before being thrown away.

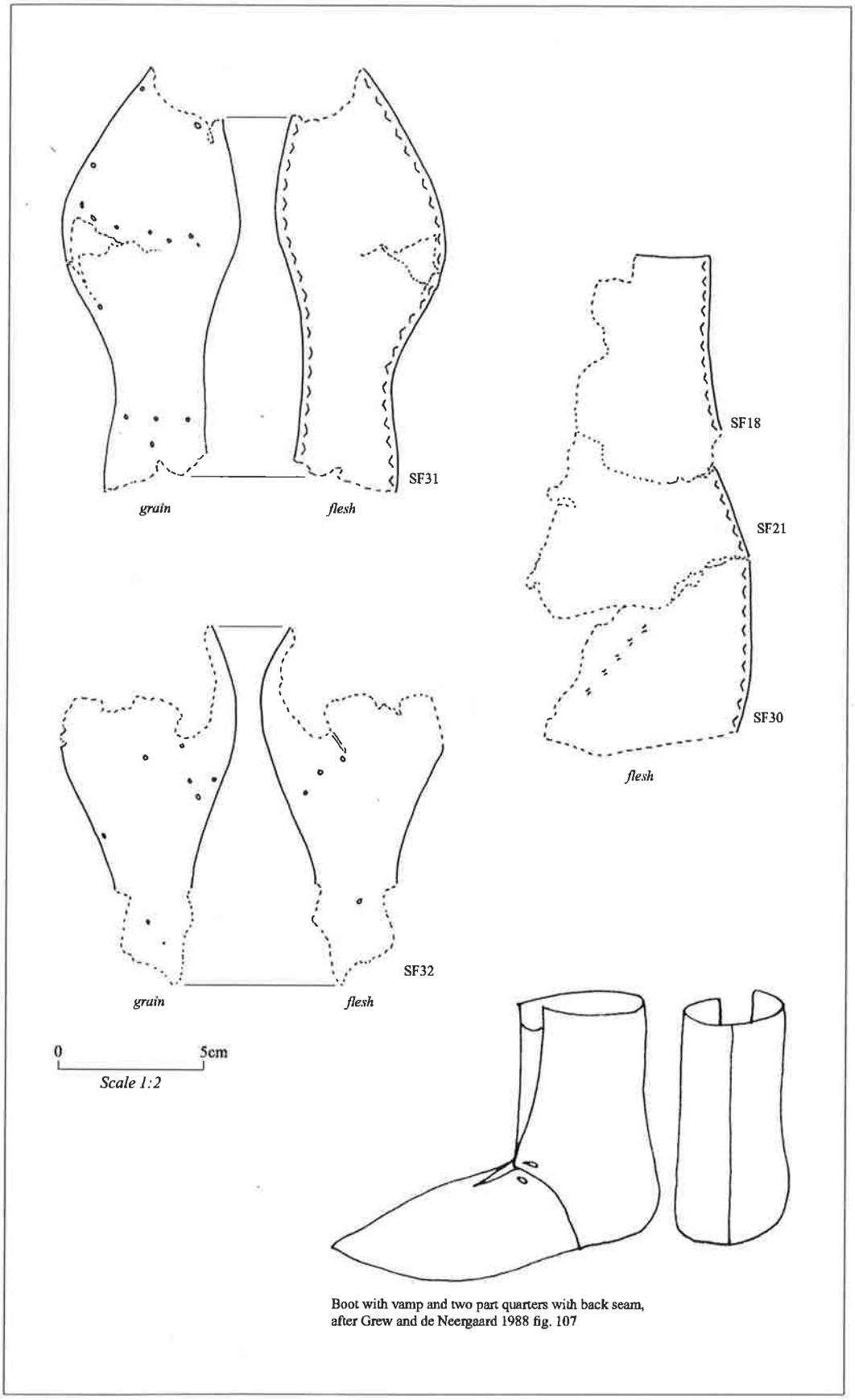

***Figure 9** Shoe remains from structure 2 (step well)*

3 Bibliography

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Mould, Q.	in prep. b	'Leather from the Millennium excavations, Carlisle'

APPENDIX 5: Clay Pipe by Steve Hickling

Context	Feature	Description	Date
307	Ditch **306**	*1 stem fragment with the spring of the bowl. Found within a phase 4 context, dating to the 17th century.*	Post-medieval
387	Posthole **386**	*1 stem fragment*	Post-medieval
389	Ditch **388**	*2 stem fragments. Found within a phase 4 context, 17th century.*	Post-medieval
442	Pit **441**	*2 stem fragments and 1 damaged bowl, bulbous, slight rouletting and a foot (similar to Oswald type 15 (1840-80)).*	19th century
458	Ditch **457**	*1 bowl, bulbous, slight rouletting and a foot (similar to Oswald type 15 (1840-80)).*	19th century

The pipes from contexts 442 (pit **441**, Phase 5) and 458 (ditch **457**, Phase 5) are both very similar, perhaps from the same maker. Neither has a makers mark. Makers at this time in Peterborough include Thomas Brown, William Brown Snr, and William Brown Jnr. as well as Daniel Munton (Flood 1976), John Davis, George Johnson and Charles Aubon (Moore 1980). Makers in this period just over the Northamptonshire border in Oundle include Edward Whethers and Robert Wilson (Moore 1980). Information for makers in southern Lincolnshire is not available. As a result of the lack of maker's marks, it is impossible to say where these pipes originated.

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APPENDIX 6: Enviromental Evidence By A.J. Clapham and R. Fosberry

1 Introduction

Nine samples were analysed for charred plant remains. The samples were taken from various contexts from a well dated to the 15th century and consisted of charred plant remains as well as possible waterlogged ones, although the origin of the latter remains is in doubt (*i.e.* they may be archaeological or modern).

2 Methodology

The samples were processed following the standard CCC AFU procedures. The resultant flots were dried and stored in plastic bags. After drying the flots were analysed using a low-power stereomicroscope (magnification x8-x56) and charred plant remains were picked out and identified, the results are presented in Table 1. During analysis it was noted that several of the samples contained modern looking seeds which were most likely preserved by waterlogging but it is not known whether these seeds are archaeological or indeed modern contaminants.

The nomenclature for the non-cereal remains follows Stace 1997.

3 Results and discussion

Charred plant remains were found in all contexts although they were present in small numbers. The samples were dominated by modern rootlets which is inevitable due to the shallow depth of the features. In several of the contexts it was noted that modern looking seeds were present. It is unknown whether these seeds represent archaeological seeds preserved by waterlogging or in fact are modern contaminants introduced by worm and small animal action. The reason for the difficulty in determining the precise origin of these seeds is due to the fact that the samples were dried. The context with the highest number of modern/waterlogged seeds was 464, although seven other contexts (203, 222, 292, 408, 414, 431 and 450) also contained variable amounts of modern/waterlogged seeds.

Table 1 The charred plant remains

Sample no.		1	2	3	4	20	21	23	24	25
Context		203	206	222	292	408	414	431	450	464
Flot Volume (ml)		10	80	3	30	60	35	100	3	410
Phase		3	1		3?	1	3		1	3
Species	**Common name**									
Charred cereals and other crops										
Triticum spelta spikelet fork	Spelt wheat						1			
Triticum spelta glume base	Spelt wheat		1							
Triticum durum/turgidum rachis fragments	Macaroni/Rivet wheat					1				
Triticum sp. grain (free-threshing)	Wheat	5+1 tail grain	2		12	6+1 tail grain	5+3 fragments		9+1 tail grain	
Hordeum vulgare (hulled) grain	Barley	1			7	2	6+3 tail grain	1	1	1
Secale cereale grain	Rye					1	2			2
Secale cereale rachis fragments	Rye					1				
Avena sp.	Oats				1		1			1
Cerealia indet. Fragments	Indeterminate cereals	16			29	15	32	4	3	
Culm nodes	Straw fragments				2	1	1			
Pisum sativum	Pea	1+4 cotyledons				1+1f cotyledon	2+3f cotyledons			
Weed Seeds										
Raphanus raphanistrum seed	Wild Radish									1
Rumex acetosella	Sheep's Sorrel						2			
Rumex sp.	Docks				2		5			
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	Vetch/Tare			1+2f cotyledons	2f cotyledons					1
Trifolium sp.	Clover						1			
Apiaceae indeterminate	Carrot family			1						
Galium aparine	Cleavers									1
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed									1
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Mayweed	1					1			
Cladium mariscus	Saw Sedge/Great Fen Sedge				1					
Lolium sp.	Rye-grass	2			4	1				
Lolium sp. rachis fragments	Rye-grass							1		
Avena/Bromus sp.	Oats/Brome-grass					1f				
Small Poaceae	Small grasses	1					3			

3.1 The cereals and other crops

The most common find was that of grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.), it is not possible to determine from the grains alone which species it is most likely to be. This can only be done with any confidence from the presence of the chaff such as rachis fragments or glume bases. Some wheat chaff was found but only in small quantities (see Table 1). A spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) spikelet fork and a glume base were found but the grain is unlikely to be of this type as it is a glume wheat and not free-threshing. The only free-threshing wheat chaff remain was a rachis fragment of macaroni/rivet wheat (*Triticum durum/turgidum*). This is a tetraploid free-threshing wheat which came into prominence during the medieval period and it is possible that the wheat grains are of this type, although the possibility that the grains may be of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cannot be ruled out.

The other common cereal to be found in these contexts was barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The grains were hulled, *i.e.* retained their husks after threshing but without the presence of the chaff (in this case the rachis internodes) it is not possible to determine if the grain was of the 2-row or 6-row variety.

A single grain and a single chaff fragment of rye (Secale cereale) were also identified. This cereal is often found in medieval contexts especially on the lighter sandier soils. A possible cereal found was that of oats (*Avena* sp.) as both cultivated and wild types occur in Britain it is difficult to say whether the grains found here are a crop or a weed, as no diagnostic floret bases were recovered from the samples. In the end, the wild oat grain is as edible as the cultivated one and may even represent the remains of a previous crop of oats growing in another crop.

Apart from the cereals, the only other evidence for crops from these contexts is that of peas (*Pisum sativum*).

3.2 The weed seeds

Very few weed seeds were recovered from the contexts analysed (see Table 1). The majority of the species can be classified as typical agricultural weeds (segetals) and can be found on a variety of soil types. The presence of the stinking Mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) suggests that some of the crops were grown on heavy clay soils. The only other remains of interest is that of the saw-sedge or great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) which indicates that either the crops were grown close to the fen edge or on the fen another possibility is that the sedge was being used on the site either as source of illumination (bundles of saw-sedge have been used as torches) or as roofing material.

In general, it is not possible to say a great deal about the charred plant remains as regards to economic activity due to the paucity of the remains. It may be possible to say that it is most likely that the cereals and the peas were grown locally and that the weed seeds were growing with them. It is also possible

that the fen and fen edge was also exploited as shown by the presence of the saw-sedge. It is most likely that the charred plant remains represent the dumping of spoiled grain into the well after it had fallen out of use.

3.3 The modern/waterlogged seeds
(Table 2)

In several of the samples (as mentioned above) it was noted that there were some non-charred seeds. It was difficult to determine if these seeds were modern or archaeological in origin. If they were modern they represent contamination of the context usually caused by worm or small animal action. If they are archaeological in origin they were preserved by waterlogging. In context 464 there are 100s of deadnettle *(Lamium* sp.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) seeds. It is most likely that these species represent what was growing in the area prior to excavation, this is confirmed by the species found in the other contexts, they are all species either found on arable land or indicators of disturbed ground, the presence of bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*) suggests that there was some local waterlogging. Therefore they can be regarded as modern contaminants.

4 Conclusion

The charred remains from the well indicate that a free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and possibly oats were the cereals grown in the area along with peas, these remains were accompanied by weed seeds which grew alongside them in the fields. The presence of saw-sedge suggests that the fen edge and fen were exploited to some degree. It is most likely that the remains were dumped into the well after it had fallen out of use.

The modern/waterlogged seeds present in the samples have been interpreted as modern contaminants.

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APPENDIX 7: The mammal and bird bones by Ian L. Baxter BA MIFA

1 Introduction

A total of 75 "countable" (see below) fragments of animal bones were recovered from the site. This includes 19 bones from a partial horse skeleton counted as 1 (Table 1). Animal bones were recovered from features dating from the high and later medieval, early and later post-medieval periods. The dates in this report are based on Site Phases. Animal bones were recovered from a well, pits, ditches and layers. The preservation of the bones is generally good. Faunal remains were recovered from deposits dating from the following Phases:

1) 1100-1200 AD
2) 1200-1450 AD
3) 1450-1550 AD
4) 1550-1700 AD
5) 1700 AD+ (modern)

2 Methods

Most of the animal bones from West End Road were hand-collected. The few bones retrieved from the sample residues provide little in the way of further information on the faunal assemblage.

The mammal bones were recorded on an Access database following a modified version of the method described in Davis (1992) and used by 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 50% of a given part had to be present for it to be counted.

The presence of large (cattle/horse size) and medium (sheep/pig size) vertebrae and ribs was recorded for each context, although these were not counted. "Non-countable" elements of particular interest were recorded but not included in the counts.

For birds the following were always recorded when present: scapula (articular end), proximal coracoid, distal humerus, proximal ulna, proximal carpometacarpus, distal femur, distal tibiotarsus, and distal tarsometatarsus.

The separation of sheep and goat was attempted on the following elements: dP_3, dP_4, distal humerus, distal metapodials (both fused and unfused), distal tibia, astragalus, and calcaneum using the criteria described in Boessneck (1969), Kratochvil (1969) and Payne (1985) The shape of the enamel folds (Davis 1980; Eisenmann 1981) was used for identifying equid teeth to species. Equid postcrania were checked against criteria summarized in Baxter (1998).

Wear stages were recorded for all P_4s and dP_4s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982).

Measurements are retained on the database. These in general follow von den Driesch (1976). All pig measurements follow Payne and Bull (1988). Humerus HTC and BT and tibia Bd measurements were taken for all species as suggested by Payne and Bull (1988) for pigs.

3 High medieval (Phases 1-2: 1100-1450AD)

Only 15 countable fragments of animal bones were recovered from High medieval contexts (Table 1). All the main domestic mammal species are represented in the assemblage. A canid pelvis found in Phase 3 pit **224** (225) probably belongs to a small dog as it is slightly larger than that of a fox. A perinatal sheep/goat femur diaphysis was found in quarry pit **320** (318). An unworn equid lower dP2 recovered from Phase 2 pit **439** (440) came from a perinatal foal. The left and right innominates of a horse aged less than 4½-5 years were found in the primary fill of well **411** (464).

A crane (*Grus grus*) humerus shaft was recovered from Phase 3 well [411] (464). Both ends of the bone are gnawed (Plates 10). There was an increased concern in the consumption of "fancy" food items in the later medieval period among the upper orders of society (Albarella and Thomas 2002) and the occurrence of crane at West End Road may be an indication of high status occupation. Adult cranes are tough, gross, sinewy and are said to engender a "melancholique bloud". Their consumption by humans was primarily an expression of social status (*op. cit.*).

Plate 10. Crane humerus Phase 3 Well [411] (464), right, compared with goose, above. Posterior view.

4 Later medieval (Phase 3: 1450-1550 AD)

Forty-seven countable fragments of animal bones representing 63% of the total assemblage for the site were recovered from later medieval deposits (Table 1). Most of the Phase 4 animal bones came from pit **274** and well **411**. Cattle are the most frequent taxon and are over six times as frequent as sheep/goat. The cattle assemblage is dominated by loose teeth and cranial fragments. Half of the four sheep/goat fragments are identifiable as sheep. Pig is slightly more frequent with five fragments.

The partial skeleton of a horse was found in pit **274** (282). This animal was aged approximately two years based on the fusion state of the available epiphyseal ends of the bones (Amorosi 1989) and stood around 14 hands high based on the multiplication factors of Kiesewalter (1888). There were no signs of butchery on any of the bones. The metatarsal diaphysis of a younger animal aged less than 12-15 months (Amorosi 1989) was found in the same context together with a dP^3 and unworn/un-erupted P^3 that could belong to either animal. Further horse bones were recovered from well **411** (414). A horse scapula found in (414) has extensive exostoses on the glenoid and costal surface together with eburnation on the glenoid indicative of a severe muscle strain resulting in osteoarthritis (Baker and Brothwell 1980) (Plate 11). A metacarpal found in the same context came from an animal of around 14 hands (Kiesewalter 1888).

Plate 11. Horse scapula Phase 4 Well [411] (414). Costal surface.

The skull of a medium sized dog was recovered from well **411** (414). Unfortunately the rear of the cranium was missing (Plate 12). At least some of this damage is recent. The animal had a supernummary premolar anterior to P^1 on both sides of the maxilla although the right tooth was lost post-mortem. Fragments belonging to a dog (or dogs) of similar size were also found in pit **205** (203).

Plate 12. Dog skull Phase 4 Well [411] (414).

5 Post-medieval (Phases 4 and 5: 1550-1700AD and 1700AD+)

Eight countable fragments of animal bones were found in deposits dating from Phase 6 and five from Phase 7 (Table 1). Phase 6 remains include a third metatarsal from a dog approximately 54cm high at the withers (Clark 1995) found in ditch **388** (389). Horse lower 1st and 2nd molars, probably belonging to the same animal aged over 19 years based on the comparative wear curves of Levine (1982), were recovered from ditch **419** (399). A cattle metacarpal found in ditch **419** (399) came from a beast approximately 104cm high at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Matolcsi (1970). A large sheep distal tibia was found in Phase 6 ditch **418** (417). Mouse or vole fragments were recovered from a sample taken from Phase 7 quarry pit **9** (8).

Table 1. West End Road, Maxey, Cambridgeshire. Number of Identified Specimens (NISP).

Taxon	Period						Total
	1+2 1100-1200 AD	3 1200-1450 AD	4 1450-1550 AD	5 1550-1650 AD	6 1650-1700 AD	7 1700 AD+	
Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	2	27	-	2	1	**33**
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra* f. domestic)	3	2	4	-	2	+	**11**
Sheep (*Ovis* f. domestic)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(-)	(2)	(+)	**(6)**
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	1	-	5	-	1	-	**7**
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	1	4	7^1	-	2	2	**16**
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	-	1	4	-	1	-	**6**
Murid/Microtine	-	-	-	-	-	2	**2**
Crane (*Grus grus*)	-	+	-	-	-	-	**+**
Bird sp.	-	-	-	-	+	-	**+**
Total	**6**	**9**	**47**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**75**

"Sheep/ Goat" also includes the specimens identified to species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total of the period. "+" means that the taxon is present but no specimens could be "counted" (see text).

[1]Includes nineteen bones from a partial skeleton

Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank Sheila Hamilton-Dyer for kindly identifying the crane bone.

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