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Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Prepared by:	Graeme Clarke (Project Officer) and Andrew Greef (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Matthew Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Rachel Clarke (Post-excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by:	Matthew Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Signature:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)

……

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800
t. +44 (0)1223 850 500
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge

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Summary

Between December 2016 and January 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out three separate phases of excavation at Nos.45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge. Three areas (Areas 1-3) were excavated within a proposed 1.4ha residential development that extended to the east and west of Eastfield Road. The site lies within the suburban setting of Chesterton, a suburb extending to the east of Cambridge, along the north bank of the River Cam. The excavations comprised Area 1 (0.24ha; 12th December 2016 to 18th January 2017) and Area 2 (0.17ha; 7-24th March 2017) that extended around the northern and southeastern parts of the development respectively; to the east of Eastfield Road. Area 3 (1st November 2017 to 9th January 2018) comprised a 0.17ha excavation within the southwestern part of the development; to the west of Eastfield Road.

The locations of each excavation area were based on the results of previous stages of evaluation. These were conducted by OA East across each area from January 2016 (Area 2) through to October/November 2016 (Area 1) and finally August 2017 (Area 3).

The excavations recovered an assemblage of residual Mesolithic flint reworked primarily into the fills of a linear arrangement of Early Iron Age pits within Area 1. A few of these pits contained substantial pottery assemblages along with some fragmentary human bone. A possible heavily truncated oven was also present. The pitting activity continued into the Middle Iron Age period associated with a partly revealed rectilinear enclosure. These remains were succeeded in Area 1 by a more substantial rectilinear enclosure of Late Iron Age date.

The excavation of Area 3 confirmed that the broad, scrub-filled linear depression along the site's southwestern boundary was the extant remains of 'Covens Moat', believed to be a medieval manorial site. Furthermore, a metalled surface observed in Area 3 trenches confirmed the presence of a historical road that passed to the east of the moat. These, along with further medieval features, including a large number of pits and post-built structures, suggested a wider zone of more intensive occupation, centred on the manor. Area 3 also produced the bulk of the metalwork as well as slag items suggesting metalworking in the near vicinity. Furthermore, a single medieval pit in Area 1 was found to contain multiple pig burials. Partly revealed plots of land were revealed in Area 2, that contained the remains of further post-built structures and pitting activity of medieval date, produced the bulk of the medieval pottery assemblage (*c*.AD 1150-1450). This medieval occupation apparently ceased either towards the end of the medieval period or early post-medieval period, when the extent of the site became part of a set of large enclosures.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Between December 2016 and January 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out three separate phases of excavation at Nos.45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge (TL 4656 6037; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Lovell Partnerships Ltd, in respect of a proposed 1.4ha residential redevelopment of the site, that extended to the east and west of Eastfield Road (Planning Application: 15/2321/FUL). The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Thomas 2016), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Brudenell and Mortimer 2016; Brudenell 2017).

1.1.2 The first phase of archaeological excavation was carried out between 12th December 2016 and 18th January 2017 in the northern part of the redevelopment scheme (Area 1; Plate 1). Significant Iron Age remains were encountered in this part of the site by evaluation trenching conducted by OA East in October/November 2016 (Greef 2016). The second phase of excavation was carried out between 7-24th March 2017 in the southeastern part of the redevelopment area (Area 2; Plate 2) where the trenching investigation conducted by OA East in January 2016 (Greef 2017a) appeared to have uncovered a southward continuation of the zone of Iron Age occupation encountered in Area 1. The final phase of these investigations was carried out between 1st November 2017 to 9th January 2018 in the southwestern part of the site (Area 3; Plate 3). The previous of evaluation trenching uncovered significant medieval remains including a trackway and plot boundary ditches along with part of 'Covens Moat' surrounding a known manorial site that lay beyond the site's western boundary (Greef 2017b).

1.1.3 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located *c*.350m to the northwest of the historic core of Chesterton, a suburb extending to the east of Cambridge along the northern bank of the River Cam (Fig. 1). The site encompasses *c*.1.4ha of relatively flat ground at a height approximately 7.5-7.9m OD. It is bounded to the north, west and south by residential development and a school to the east. The site is bisected by a road (Eastfield), which divides Area 1 (0.24ha; Plate 1) and Area 2 (0.17ha; Plate 2) to the east, from Area 3 (0.17ha; Plate 3) to the southwest.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Gault Formation - mudstone. Superficial deposits are indicated to comprise River Terrace Deposits, 2 - sand and gravel (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 30th April 2018). The excavations encountered terrace gravel deposits in all areas of the site.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The site is located on the northeastern edge of the historic village of Chesterton, and lies c.2.5km northeast of Cambridge city centre. A full search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) of a 1km radius centred on the site was commissioned from CCC HET. The following is a summary based on the findings of the CHER search conducted for the WSI. This summary also draws on the results of the previous phases of evaluation trenching carried out by OA East on the site (Greef 2016; Greef 2017a-b).

Prehistoric

Earlier prehistoric (c.50 000-4000BC)

1.3.2 Palaeolithic find spots are recorded to the south, with a small ovate handaxe found in the garden of No.377 Milton Road (CHER MCB19188) and a number of hand axes and flakes recovered from the Milton Road gravel pits (CHER 05224). Worked stone objects dated as 'prehistoric' were also recovered from the vicinity in 1949 (CHER 05219), whilst other general prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from Green End Road (CHER 05218) and Chesterton itself (CHER MCB20101; CB15545; MCB15980).

Bronze Age (c.2500-800BC)

1.3.3 Closer to the site, a pit with Early-Middle Bronze Age pottery was excavated at the Yorkshire Grey Public House, on Chesterton High Street (CHER 13018). Further Bronze Age records nearby include two Late Bronze Age hoards from gravel pits 400m to the north-east of the development site (CHER 05452), and the find of a Bronze Age spear head from Stourbridge Common, 700m to the southeast (CHER 05228).

Iron Age (c.800BC-AD43)

1.3.4 An Early Iron Age pit and ceramics were recovered from investigations at Scotland Road/Union Lane, Chesterton (CHER MCB17140). Further afield, a Late Iron Age cremation was recorded c.900m to the east of the site, whilst sherds of Late Iron Age pottery have been recovered 600m to the south, on Stourbridge Common (CHER 04699).

Roman (*c*.AD43-410)

1.3.5 Within the historic core of Chesterton, evidence for Roman activity is limited to a stray find of a Roman coin, c.300m south of the site (CHER 05578), Roman pottery recovered from the former Chesterton Workhouse site (CHER CB15564) and a Roman pit at the former Sargeant's Garage site (CHER CB15544), both c.550m to the south-west.

1.3.6 In the wider landscape, Roman finds including pottery and a coin have been recorded between c.700-900m from the site (CHER 05541; MCB15907; 05227; 05539A).

Anglo-Saxon (*c*.AD410-1066)

1.3.7 The earliest documentary reference to Chesterton is as *Cestretone*, in the Domesday Book, when it was a royal vill with 24 peasant families.

1.3.8 Anglo-Saxon land division ditches have been identified at the junction of Union Lane and High Street, c.550m to the southwest of the site (CHER MCB 15980; MCB17141).

Narrow-spaced boundaries set at right angles to Union Road, are indicative of properties along Union Lane from the Late Saxon period (CHER CB15544). Further east, along High Street, excavation has revealed a number of Late Saxon features including property boundaries, land division and domestic pitting (CHER 13018). Taken together, the evidence suggests that Late Saxon Chesterton consisted of dispersed (poly focal?) settlement rather than a single core around St Andrew's church (CHER 05558).

Medieval (*c*.AD1066-1540)

1.3.9 However, the earliest manifestation of the village is likely to have developed around St Andrew's church (CHER 05558) and the manor house, with early medieval settlement organised around the land bounded by High Street and Church Lane. Church Lane is recorded from 1327, and St Andrew's Church is documented from 1224. Significant features in this area are Chesterton Abbey (DCB205) incorporating the Chesterton Tower (DCB04412), St Andrew's Church (CHER 05558), the site of the original Vicarage (CHER 3716) and the Old Manor (CHER 03411).

1.3.10 Medieval activity is also recorded along Union Lane and High Street, including occupation aligned on Union Lane (CHER MCB15564; CB15544). Other medieval activity nearby resulted from gravel extraction (MCB15236; CB15544), with several pottery finds spots recorded in the vicinity (CHER 17902; 17903).

1.3.11 Immediately southwest of the site itself is Covens Moat, currently undated, but likely to be medieval in origin (CHER 01105). In the late 1950s the moat was described as square in plan, enclosing an island 37 yards wide (c.34m) and level with the ground outside, The ditch was previously recorded as 24ft (c.7m) wide and 3 foot deep (c.1m). The OS map series suggests the moat was built over in the late 1970s.

Post-medieval (*c*.AD1540-1750)

1.3.12 There is extensive evidence for post-medieval quarrying activity to the south, south-west and southeast of the site, with pits recorded between Scotland Road and the High Street (CHER CB15528; MCB15911; MBC15910; MCB20101), southeast around Fallowfield (CHER MCB19557; MCB16498), and south-west around the vicinity of the junction between Union Lane and Scotland Road (CHER CB15544; CB15563; MCB16928; MCB15980). Many of these yielded domestic waste, with structural remains recorded along Union Lane (CHER CB15544) and High Street (CHER MCB15910).

1.3.13 There are few post-medieval structures still standing in Chesterton: most have been replaced by post-medieval development. Notable buildings near to the site include Chesterton Hall (built c.1630, CHER 04871); Chesterton House, built in the late 18th century, and extensively replaced in the 19th (CHER 04954); the present Vicarage (CHER 03716); the Old Manor House (17th century: CHER 04966), the Manor House (also 17th century: CHER 03411), and Lovers Walk (19th century: CHER CB15543).

Modern (*c*.AD1750-present)

1.3.14 The existing development at Eastfield was built by the Hundred Housing association between 1934-1935 on arable land, as part of residential development north of Scotland Road. The perimeter boundaries of the site seem to align upon those of a pre-existing field depicted on the OS first edition map of 1888. This field lay

immediately east of a moat (CHER 01105), which suggests that the rear property boundaries of 79-86 (Area 3) may back onto the line of the ditch, with the moat being centred on Dundee Close.

1.3.15 Development of the area continued throughout the 20th century, with Chesterton gradually being subsumed by urban expansion and only allotment gardens and public open spaces separating it from the city sprawl of Cambridge.

1.4 Previous work

1.4.1 The evaluation carried out previously revealed a large number of Iron Age features present on the site (Area 1). These took the form of ditches and gullies seemingly arranged in a broadly gridded system across the extent of the site, along with dense clusters of pits which were primarily located to the northwest of the site on the higher ground. A number of postholes were also revealed and a large pit which contained heavily burnt deposits filled with flint and stone. The domestic material recovered from the pits along with the potential structures hinted at by the postholes and the density of probable enclosure ditches was indicative of a high level of settlement related activity having taken place in this area. The pottery, ranging in date from Early to Late Iron Age, along with the suggestion of earlier activity represented by the burnt stone deposits and a small amount of residual worked flint suggested that activity on the site may have taken place over a considerable amount of time through the prehistoric period.

1.4.2 One of the trenches excavated during the evaluation revealed a metalled surface dated to the medieval period based on finds from its surface (Area 3). Whilst it may have represented a yard area, the possible hollow way located beneath the surface and the absence of associated structural remains suggested that this was more likely to have been part of a trackway running north-west to southeast. The orientation of this trackway follows the dominant axis of surrounding field boundaries so could have formed a track between open fields, alternatively this track could have been related to the medieval moated site to the southwest.

1.5 Original research aims and objectives

Introduction

1.5.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced for the excavations (Brudenell and Mortimer 2016; supplemented by Brudenell 2017) that identified a suite of research aims (organised on a national, regional, local and more site-specific level) that were designed to provide a framework for the excavation and subsequent assessment and analysis of results. These are included below.

Site Specific Research Objectives – Areas 1 and 2 (Brudenell and Mortimer 2016)

1.5.2 The previous phases of evaluation of Areas 1 and 2 in 2016-17 identified Iron Age activity and the investigation and understanding of these remains constitute major research aims of the overall project.

Iron Age (c.800BC-AD43)

1.5.3 Social organisation and settlement in the Early Iron Age (Medlycott 2011, 29). What the nature and form of the settlement at the site, and how does it relate to other Iron Age sites in the area?

1.5.4 Dating and chronology (Medlycott 2011, 29). Can the date of occupation be tied down more accurately? When was settlement established in the Early Iron Age, and can scientific dating at the site assist in the understanding of artefact chronologies?

1.5.5 To investigate the character and morphology of the Iron Age settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline, including any evidence for the impact of Romanisation on the pattern of landscape use.

1.5.6 To develop an understanding of the economy of the site, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including the faunal assemblage.

1.5.7 To examine the environmental setting of the site, including the impact of human action on the local environment.

1.5.8 To contribute to an understanding of Mid-Late Iron Age ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire.

1.5.9 To contribute to an understanding of the pattern and development of Mid-Late Iron Age settlement in Cambridgeshire, with reference to evidence for contemporary sites in this landscape.

Site Specific Research Objectives – Area 3 (Brudenell 2017)

1.5.10 The previous phase of evaluation of Area 3 in 2017 identified medieval activity and the investigation and understanding of these remains constitute the remaining research aims of the overall project.

Medieval (c.AD1066-1540)

1.5.11 To develop an understanding of the medieval economy of the site, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts.

1.5.12 To contribute to an understanding of Covens Moat, in terms of establishing the size, character and date of the moat ditch. When was the moat constructed, and when did it stop being maintained? Are there clues from the content of the moat ditch as to the acvities conducted within the interior? What can the moat ditch reveal about the local environment?

1.5.13 To establish the date of the construction of the metalled road by Covens Moat, and establish the duration of its use. Did the road pre-date the moat? When did the road stop being maintained. Where did the road go beyond the moat, and did it link in with centre of medieval Chesterton?

1.5.14 To establish the status of the soil beneath the metalled road surface. Is this soil a former headland, or was is simply part of the road construction? What is the artefact content of the soil, and what can this soil reveal about the local environment?

1.5.15 To investigate the character and morphology of the medieval settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline along the roadside.

1.5.16 To establish the relationship between the medieval activity in the Phase 1 and 2 excavations at Eastfield and those in Phase 3. Is all the medieval activity contemporary? Is it part of a manorial complex linked to Covens Moat? Are some of the ditch systems linked to Eastfield as a medieval open field?

1.5.17 To contribute to a wider understanding of the pattern of development and decline of medieval settlement in Chesterton, with reference to evidence for contemporary sites in this landscape. Why did medieval occupation cease around Eastfield? Was it linked to the decline of a manorial complex associated with Covens Moat?

Regional Research frameworks

1.5.18 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims were to be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary (see Section 6), to ensure that they contributed to the goals of the following Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);

Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8); and

Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

1.6 Fieldwork methodology

1.6.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Thomas 2016) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brudenell and Mortimer 2016; supplemented by Brudenell 2017) which required that *c*.0.58ha in total (Area 1 encompassing 0.24ha; Area 2 encompassing 0.17ha and Area 3 encompassing 0.17ha) be machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon.

1.6.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360º type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

1.6.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

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

1.6.5 A total of 81 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features along with nine sub-samples taken for pollen assessment. These each totalled between 1-40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

1.6.6 Site conditions were good, with rain at times.

1.7 Project scope

1.7.1 This report deals solely with the 2016-18 excavations undertaken by OA East at Nos.45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge. The previous phases of archaeological evaluation work on the site (Greef 2016; Greef 2017a-b) will be referred to during the assessment where appropriate.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The proposed development area was subject to three open-area excavations (Areas 1-3) totaling approximately 0.58ha. In addition, Trench 1 was excavated during the excavation phase of investigation to the southwest of Area 1.

2.1.2 The preliminary phasing presented below is based on stratigraphy and spatial associations, with similarity of morphology of features also considered. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts.

2.1.3 Summary descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section supplemented by a full context inventory presented in Appendix A, Table 16. An overview of the excavation results is shown on Figure 2. Excavation plans of Areas 1-3 with preliminary phasing are presented as Figures 3-5. Selected sections are included as Figure 6.

2.1.4 Four main periods of activity have been identified:

Period 1: Iron Age (*c*.800BC-AD43)

Period 1.1: Early Iron Age (*c*.800-350BC)

Period 1.2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100BC)

Period 1.3: Late Iron Age (*c*.100BC-AD43)

Period 2: Medieval (*c*.AD1066-1540)

Period 3: Post-medieval (*c*.AD1540-1750)

Period 4: Modern (*c*.AD1750-present)

2.2 Residual material

2.2.1 An assemblage of residual Mesolithic flintwork was recovered from the site that falls outside the scope of the original research aims for the project (see Section 1.4). This material is likely to have derived from transient occupation along the River Cam corridor and subsequently reworked into the Period 1 pit fills and Period 2 settlement remains. Although not allocated a Period within the stratigraphic narrative below, this assemblage will be considered further, with a suggested suite of research aims for the assemblage presented in the Updated Project Design (see Section 6.1.3-4).

2.2.2 A few abraded sherds of Roman pottery were found in Periods 2 and 3 features during the excavations. The poor condition of the pottery indicates these assemblages were not located at their primary site of deposition and have been subject to post-depositional disturbance from the medieval period onwards as a result of waste management/manuring activity. This pottery is described in the results section below along with an Appendix report but as this assemblage falls outside the scope of research aims for the project (see Section 1.4) they are not considered further.

2.3 Overview of results (Fig. 2)

2.3.1 The archaeological works uncovered evidence for activity spanning the Early Iron Age to post-medieval periods.

Iron Age

2.3.2 Early Iron Age remains were present in Area 1, comprising a linear arrangement of pits that extended across the excavation's more elevated/drier ground. One of the pits contained an assemblage of disarticulated human skeletal remains. Within Area 1, the pitting activity continued into the Middle Iron Age period along with the appearance of a ditched enclosure. These remains were succeeded in the Late Iron Age by a partly revealed rectangular enclosure that extended beyond the northwestern limit of Area 1.

Medieval

2.3.3 The medieval occupation uncovered on the site was focused on Areas 2 and 3 where the remains of multiple structures were associated with a number of pit groups. The eastern arm of Covens Moat (part of manorial site to the west) was present along the southwestern boundary of Area 3, on a northwest-southeast alignment. To the northeast of the moat lay a metalled surface, possibly representing a parallel trackway, that overlay the remains of multiple (poorly defined) post-built structures. To the east of the trackway lay further (poorly defined) post-built structures, that extended eastwards, beyond the limit of the excavation. Metalwork and metalworking debris were also recovered from this area of the site. These remains appeared to be encompassed within a 'close' defined by a large rectilinear ditched enclosure that extended across the central (mostly unexcavated) part of the site. Within Area 2, in the southeastern corner of the site, a continuation of this medieval occupation was evidenced by a further group of post-built structures and pit groups placed within plots defined by ditched boundaries. A large proportion of the medieval pottery from the site was recovered from pits within this part of the site, suggests that this was a focus of domestic occupation.

Post-medieval

2.3.4 This settlement plan was apparently reorganised during the late medieval/post-medieval periods, when the occupied areas of the site fell out of use to be replaced by a larger set of enclosures.

2.4 Period 1.1: Early Iron Age (*c*.800-350BC)

Area 1 (Fig. 3)

Pit Group 1

2.4.1 A broad, *c*.15m wide, zone of pitting activity was revealed that extended on a southwest-northeast alignment across the full extent of this area, corresponding to a slight rise in the topography.

2.4.2 This group of 63 pits (Table 1) produced Early Iron Age pottery and worked flint. Each pit was circular to sub-circular in plan, with varying profiles, and measured between

0.65-5.4m in diameter and 0.16-1.05m deep. Backfill deposits were encountered in each of the pits, with many examples contained multiple fills. Pits **1070** (Fig. 3; Fig. 6, Section 119), **1127**, **1151**, **1208** (Fig. 3), **1240**, **1289**, **1299** and **1446** were observed to contain three or more fills. The fills generally consisted of grey or brown sandy silt/silty sand deposits with occasional gravel inclusions. A few of the pits contained a more clayey silt or sand fill.

2.4.3 Significantly, disarticulated fragments (173g) of an adult human skull were recovered from the upper fill (1359) of pit **1371** (Fig. 3; Fig. 6, Section 175). A single skull fragment (4g) was also recovered from fill 1436 of pit **1391** (Fig. 3) within this group. Both pits were located in a cluster towards the eastern edge of Area 1.

2.4.4 A total of 365 sherds (3887g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from 27 pits. The majority of sherds was recovered from the backfills of pits **1017** (57 sherds, 427g; Fig. 3) and **1312** (98 sherds, 988g; Fig. 3; Fig. 6, Section 171). These assemblages are dominated by fragments from individual vessels, with pit **1312** containing a lug-handled jar, cup and incised fineware bowl – the group possibly constituting an intentionally deposited vessel set (see Appendix B.5.12). Notable quantities of pottery were also recovered from pits **1299** (10 sherds; 47g), **1327** (9 sherds; 130g), pits **1364** (28 sherds; 170g; Fig. 3), **1371** (63 sherds; 551g; Fig. 3) and **1389** (51 sherds; 902g; Fig. 3).

2.4.5 Furthermore, nine pits (**1067**, **1070**, **1264**, **1312**, **1348**, **1371**, **1389**, **1391** and **1396**) yielded 27 worked flints including a core and a retouched item. In addition, the fills of three pits also produced notable quantities of burnt flint; including pits **1151** and **1264**. Pit **1264** also contained two scorched red deer antler fragments, while pit **1396** also produced red deer remains.

2.4.6 Of note was a layer of poorly preserved waterlogged wood remains that was revealed across the base of the cut of pit **1348** (Plate 4).

2.4.7 A cattle tibia recovered from pit **1208** (Fig. 3) was radiocarbon dated to 1500-1390 cal AD (94% confidence SUERC-75420 (3163 ± 30 BP)).

Pit Group 1 inventory
30, 38, 40, 1010, 1017, 1018, 1033, 1035, 1038, 1039, 1041, 1044, 1045, 1047, 1067, 1070, 1092, 1122, 1127, 1151, 1165, 1173, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1208, 1229, 1240, 1251, 1262, 1264, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1289, 1293, 1296, 1299, 1312, 1316, 1318, 1323, 1327, 1342, 1348, 1353, 1361, 1364, 1368, 1371, 1374, 1379, 1382, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1391, 1395, 1396, 1440, 1444, 1446, 1452

Table 1: Pit Group 1 inventory

2.5 Period 1.2: Middle Iron Age (*c.*350-100BC)

Area 1 (Fig. 3)

Pit Group 2

2.5.1 A group of eight pits (**32**, **36**, **1121**, **1171**, **1188**, **1214** (Fig. 3; Fig. 6, Section 148), **1246** and **1286**) extended across the southwestern part of Area 1, towards its northwestern limit, that produced Middle Iron Age pottery and worked flint. A number of the pits within this group were observed to cut pits within Pit Group 1 that contained Early Iron Age pottery. The pits were sub-circular in plan with U-shaped profiles and measured between 0.71-2.35m in diameter and between 0.17-0.49m deep. Backfill deposits were encountered in each of the pits, with four examples contained multiple fills. These fills generally consisted of sandy or silty clay of varying colour with occasional gravel inclusions.

2.5.2 A total of 81 sherds (1148g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from five of the pits. The majority of sherds (63 sherds, 1020g) was recovered from the backfill (1215) of pit **1214** (Fig. 3) that also produced a cattle mandible displaying cut marks. A notable quantity of pottery was also recovered from pit **1286** (11 sherds; 116g). In addition, the fill of pit **1171** also contained a single worked flint.

Enclosure 1

2.5.3 Part of the western and northern sides of a rectangular ditched enclosure defined a plot of land (at least *c.*12m x 24m) that extended across the southwestern part of Area 1. Its circuit was observed to cut pits belonging to Pit Group 1. Six sections of this ditch cut (**47**, **1074**, **1085**, **1183**, **1212** and **1270**) were excavated, that measured between 0.25-0.68m wide and 0.1-0.41m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The fills generally consisted of grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Ditch cut **1074** contained nine sherds (224g) of Late Iron Age pottery along with a residual sherd (5g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Furthermore, ditch cuts **47** and **1212** also produced a small quantity of residual Early (9g) and Middle (18g) Iron Age sherds respectively. Only a single worked flint was produced by cut **1212** along with 21.4g of burnt flint.

2.6 Period 1.3: Late Iron Age (*c.*100BC-AD43)

Area 1 (Fig. 3)

Enclosure 2

2.6.1 This partly revealed ditched enclosure, on a northwest-southeast alignment, defined the western, southern and eastern sides of a small rectangular (*c.*12m x 15m) plot of land that extended beyond the northwestern limit of Area 1. It was observed to truncate pits belonging to Pit Group 1 that yielded Early Iron Age pottery. Twelve sections of this ditch cut (**60**, **66**, **1087** (Fig. 3; Fig. 6, Section 124), **1089**, **1091**, **1101**, **1168**, **1198**, **1204**, **1232**, **1253** and **1273**) were excavated, that measured between 0.7-1.6m wide and 0.08-42m deep with a varied profile (U-shaped to V-shaped). The fills generally consisted of mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

2.6.2 Ditch cuts **1091** and **1253** each contained a sherd (13g and 19g respectively) of Late Iron Age pottery. A total of six sherds (53g) of Early Iron Age pottery was also recovered from four further ditch cuts that probably originated from features within Pit Group 1 that the circuit of the enclosure truncated. In addition, a total of four worked flints were recovered from three of the ditch cuts along with 46g of burnt flint. A mammal long bone recovered from cut **1087** (Fig. 3) was radiocarbon dated to 365-185 cal AD (95.4% confidence SUERC-75183 (2198 ± 30 BP)).

Undated

Pit 1000 (Fig. 3)

2.6.3 A sub-circular pit (**1000**) was revealed against the southern limit of Area 1. It measured up to 0.46m in diameter and 0.04m deep. This (heavily truncated?) pit cut was lined with orange-red fired clay (1001), up to 0.02m thick, overlain by a dark brown silty clay (1002). The fills did not yield any datable artefacts, however a proportion of the fired clay (336g) was recovered. This feature, possibly representing an oven, may tentatively be placed within the Late Iron Age period.

2.7 Period 2: Medieval (*c.*AD1066-1540)

Evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

Metalled surface

2.7.1 A 5m wide metalled surface (comprising gravel/cobbled layers 11, 12 and soil 15) extended across the northeastern part of the trench that continued beyond its northern and eastern limit. Excavation of the surface revealed it to be up to 0.4m thick within a wide shallow depression (**16**), possibly representative of a hollow way/sunken lane.

Area 1 (Fig. 3)

Pit 1024 (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 5)

2.7.2 A single sub-square pit (**1024**) was revealed towards the southwestern limit of Area 1. It measured up to 1.65m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Significantly, the complete skeletal remains of at least 10 pig burials (1094-6, 1098-1100, 1110-3) were revealed at the base of the pit (aged between 0-12 months). These remains were overlain by a dark grey clayey sand fill (1023) with rare gravel inclusions. A pig radius was radiocarbon dated to 1290-1400 cal AD (95.4% confidence SUERC-75421 (631 ± 30 BP)). This pit was found to be truncated by modern pit **1022** that also contained disarticulated skeletal pig remains.

Enclosure 3 (Figs 2 and 3)

Area 1 partly revealed the northern extent of a large rectilinear enclosure, defined by a ditch (Ditch 1), aligned northwest-southeast, on its northeastern side and by three parallel ditches (Ditches 2-4), aligned southwest-northeast, on its northwestern side. A 5m wide gap in the enclosure's circuit at its northern corner probably defined an entranceway. The continuation of Ditch 1 extended beyond the southeastern limit of

Area 1 to be revealed within Area 2; adjacent to Period 2 Structure 1. When taken as a whole, these ditch alignments probably delineated a large plot of enclosed land to the south that encompassed an area of at least 110m by 70m. Possible internal divisions within this enclosure were suggested by a set of three parallel ditches (Ditches 5-7), partly revealed in the southern extent of Area 1, where they met the outer circuit of the enclosure. Furthermore, two linear post hole arrangements (Fence Lines 1 and 2) within the enclosure in Area 1 are also suggestive of internal divisions.

Ditch 1 (Figs 3 and 4)

2.7.3 This ditch (comprising cuts **99**, **1025** (Fig. 6, Section 110), **1029**, **1161**, **3048**, **3050** and **3066**) measured between 1.6-2m wide and 0.36-0.75m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Each cut revealed within Area 1 contained multiple fills which generally consisted of sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. In contrast, the single fills of this ditch alignment in Area 2 consisted of grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. A total of five sherds (38g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1175-1350) was recovered from two ditch cuts within Area 1.

2.7.4 In Area 2, two short spurs of this ditch were observed to extend northeastwards towards Period 2 Structure 1 (see below). The shorter southeastern ditch-spur (**3059**), that extended for 2.5m, measured 1.03m wide and 1.15m deep with a U-shaped profile. The longer northwestern ditch-spur (comprising cuts **3062** and **3077**), that extended for 6m, measured up to 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills of both these features similarly consisted of grey sandy silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions.

Ditches 2-4 (Fig. 3)

2.7.5 To the west of Ditch 1, three parallel ditch alignments were partly revealed that appeared to respect its alignment, terminating close to the northwestern terminus of Ditch 1. The resultant gaps between these alignments at the northern corner of Enclosure 3 probably defined an entranceway. The ditches ran southwestwards from this point, across the southwestern part of Area 1, to extend beyond the limit of excavation. When taken together, these ditch alignments possibly defined a trackway along the northwestern boundary of Enclosure 3.

2.7.6 Ditch 2 was partly revealed towards the northwestern limit of Area 1. It comprised cuts **1206**, **1222**, **1309** and **1339**, and measured between 0.7-1.6m wide and 0.14-0.42m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The fills consisted of light brown sandy silt/silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. Cut **1339** contained an abraded assemblage (7 sherds; 260g) of Roman pottery, considered not to represent primary deposition, and therefore residual in nature.

2.7.7 Located 10m to the southeast of Ditch 2, Ditch 3 (comprising cuts **49**, **64**, **1079**, **1117**, **1191**, **1244**, **1267**, **1249** and **1276**) measured between 1.05-1.8m wide and 0.12-0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills generally consisted of sandy/clayey silt of varying colour with occasional flint gravel inclusions. A bone bead fragment (SF 105) was recovered from cut **1276**.

2.7.8 Ditch 4 (comprising cuts **24**, **68**, **70**, **1076**, **1255** and **1257**) lay a further 4m to the southeast of Ditch 3. It measured between 0.59-0.9m wide and 0.08-0.2m deep with

a U-shaped profile. The fills generally consisted of grey or brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Ditches 5-7 (Fig. 3)

2.7.9 Respecting the alignment of Ditch 3, two parallel ditches (12m apart) were revealed in the southwestern corner of Area 1 that extended southeastwards beyond the limit of excavation. A further smaller ditch (Ditch 7), respecting the alignment of Ditch 4, lay parallel and 5m to the northeast of Ditch 6.

2.7.10 A single slot (**1081**) was excavated into southernmost Ditch 5 that measured 1.34m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. To its northeast, Ditch 6 (comprising cuts **51**, **53**, **1003**) measured up to 1.08m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills generally consisted of grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Fence lines 1 and 2 (Fig. 3)

2.7.11 Two fence lines, represented by post hole alignments, were partly revealed within the extent of Enclosure 3.

2.7.12 Fence line 1 comprised four post holes (**74**, **1007**, **1194** and **1196**) that lay 1.5m to the southeast, and parallel to Ditch 4. Each post hole measured between 0.34m-0.55m in diameter and 0.06m-0.44m deep, with U-shaped profiles. All contained a single fill that varied from brown/grey sandy silt to grey sandy clay with gravel inclusions.

2.7.13 Fence line 2 comprised three post holes (**116**, **118** and **120**), spaced 2m apart, that extended southwestwards (perpendicular) from Ditch 1, beyond the limit of excavation. Each post hole measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.05m deep, with U-shaped profiles. All contained a single fill that consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

Area 2 (Fig. 4)

Plots 1-5 (Figs 3 and 4)

2.7.14 A series of four enclosed plots of land (Plots 1-4) was partly revealed in the southeastern corner of Area 2, in a linear arrangement. A fifth partially enclosed plot of land (Plot 5) was also revealed between Plot 4 and the southeastern extremity of Enclosure 3, that formed its southwestern boundary. Plots 1-4 were defined by a series of ditches on a northwest-southeast alignment; an alignment also shared with Enclosure 3. From west to east, these ditches defined successively <13m-wide (Plot 1) 12m-wide (Plot 2), 15m-wide (Plot 3) and 12m-wide (Plot 4) plots of land. The full extent of the lengths of these plots remain unknown as they extended beyond the southeastern limit of excavation. The ditch cuts each generally contained either grey silty clay fills with frequent gravel inclusions or dark brown sandy silt fills with occasional gravel inclusions. In total, six sherds (47g) of medieval pottery (combined date range of AD 1150-1450) were recovered from these features.

2.7.15 Within Plot 3, Pit Group 4 yielded the highest proportion (38%) of medieval pottery produced by the excavations.

Plot 1 (Fig. 4)

2.7.16 This most westerly plot, that also extended westwards beyond the limit of Area 2, was defined successively by Ditches 8 (**3276** and **3280**) and 9 (**3289**) to the northeast. These ditches measured between 0.95-1.5m wide and 0.16-0.4m deep with U-shaped profiles.

Pit Group 3

2.7.17 This plot of land enclosed Pit Group 3, comprising seven pits (**3264**, **3266**, **3268**, **3270**, **3272**, **3274** and **3278**) that measured between 0.52-1.32m in diameter and 0.1-0.25m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each pit contained a single backfill generally consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions.

Plot 2 (Fig. 4)

2.7.18 To the northeast of Plot 1, this plot was defined by Ditch 9 (described above) to the southwest and Ditch 10 (**3314** and **3385**) to the northeast. It measured up to 0.88m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill of cut **3385** produced two sherds (21g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1150-1400).

Structure 1

2.7.19 Plot 2 enclosed Structure 1, comprising a loose group of 31 post holes (Table 2) that measured between 0.34-1.1m in diameter and 0.08-0.3m deep with U-shaped profiles. The greyish brown fills varied between sandy silt to silty clay with gravel inclusions. Two sherds (16g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1200-1400) and fragments of basalt lava quern were produced by the fill of post hole **3284**.

2.7.20 The rows of post holes indicated it to probably have been a rectilinear post-built structure on a northwest-southeast alignment. The partial remains of the structure encompassed an area of approximately 10m by 7m.

Structure 1 inventory
3282, 3284, 3286, 3304, 3306, 3308, 3310, 3312, 3316, 3318, 3320, 3322, 3342, 3344, 3356, 3358, 3360, 3362, 3364, 3368, 3370, 3372, 3374, 3376, 3378, 3380, 3390, 3392, 3394, 3396, 3398

Table 2: Structure 1 inventory

Plot 3 (Fig. 4)

2.7.21 Plot 3 lay to the northeast of Plot 2 and was defined by Ditch 10 (described above) to the southwest and the southwestern arm of Enclosure 4 (described below), to the northeast. A short, 5m-long, spur (**3383** and **3387**) of Ditch 10 also extended into this plot.

Structure 2

2.7.22 This plot of land enclosed Structure 2, which comprised 27 post holes (Table 3) that measured between 0.3-1.04m in diameter and 0.06-0.54m deep. The fills generally consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill of post holes **3198** and **3202** produced a total of three sherds (40g) of medieval pottery (combined date range of AD 1050-1450).

2.7.23 The rows of post holes indicated it to probably have been a rectilinear post-built structure, of no definite plan, on a north-south alignment. The partial remains of the structure encompassed an area of approximately 10m by 10m.

Structure 2 inventory
3196, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3302, 3329, 3336, 3346, 3348, 3350, 3352, 3354

Table 3: Structure 2 inventory

Pit Group 4

2.7.24 A group of 16 pits (**3156**, **3184**, **3186**, **3220**, **3251**, **3253**, **3298**, **3300**, **3330 3332**, **3334** (Fig. 6, Section 428), **3336**, **3340**, **3383**, **3387** and **3388** (Fig. 4; Fig. 6, Section 451)) lay within Plot 3 that measured between 0.3-2.2m in diameter and 0.06-0.44m deep. Each pit contained a single backfill that generally consisted of greyish brown/grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Four pits within this group produced a substantial number of the medieval pottery sherds recovered from the site (50 sherds, 1717g) with a combined date range of AD 1175-1400. The majority of sherds was recovered from the backfill of pit **3334** (25 sherds, 709g; Fig. 4). Notable quantities of pottery were also recovered from pits **3300** (15 sherds; 499g; Fig. 4) and **3388** (9 sherds; 353g; Fig. 4) with pit **3251** also producing a sherd (156g). Pit **3300** also yielded a quantity of mussel shells and two residual Roman mortaria sherds (489g). In addition, the waterlogged deposits at the base of pit **3388** produced some wood items.

Plot 4 (Fig. 4)

Enclosure 4

2.7.25 To the northeast of Plot 3, Plot 4 appeared to be better defined, by ditched Enclosure 4 (comprising cuts **3094**, **3096**, **3104**, **3108**, **3120**, **3126**, **3128**, **3141**, **3152**, **3158**, **3160**, **3166**, **3193**, **3256**, **3259** and **3261**) extending across the southeastern corner of Area 2, and on the same alignment as the plot boundary Ditches 8-10. It comprised the southwestern, northwestern and northeastern sides of a rectangular (<20m x 12m) plot of land. The northwestern side was observed to have been successively defined by four closely spaced ditch alignments that separated this plot and Plot 5. These ditches measured between 0.22-0.8m wide and 0.1-0.27m deep with U-shaped profiles. The fill of cuts **3256** produced a single sherd (22g), and the fill of cut **3261** yielded three sherds (4g) of medieval pottery (combined date range of AD 1150-1450). Pit **3261** also contained an assemblage of charred bread wheat grains.

Pit Group 5

2.7.26 This plot of land enclosed Pit Group 5, comprising 23 pits (**3110**, **3112**, **3118**, **3122**, **3124**, **3131**, **3132**, **3134**, **3136**, **3138**, **3144**, **3146**, **3148**, **3150**, **3154**, **3162**, **3164**, **3169**, **3171**, **3176**, **3178**, **3180** and **3182**) that measured between 0.5-1.84m in diameter and 0.06-0.38m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each pit contained a single backfill that generally consisted of grey/brown sandy silt/silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions.

The fill of pit **3154** contained two sherds (12g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1175-1300).

Ditch 11

2.7.27 A ditch was also present within the footprint of Plot 4 (comprising cuts **3106**, **3114**, **3172**, **3174**, and **3195**) that measured between 0.3-0.8m wide and 0.12-0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. The brown and grey fills varied between a clayey silt and a silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill of cut **3114** contained four sherds (61g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1300-1400).

Plot 5 (Fig. 4)

2.7.28 To the northwest of Plots 3 and 4, Plot 5 was partly defined on its southwestern side by the circuit of Enclosure 3 (Ditch 1) and on its southeastern side by Enclosure 4 (Plot 4) and presumably extended northwestwards and northeastwards beyond the limit of Area 2.

Structure 3

2.7.29 A structure was positioned at the southern corner of this plot, immediately to the northeast of Enclosure 3 and on the same alignment. Two short ditches (**3059** and **3062**/**3077**) also led from the footprint of the structure to meet Enclosure 3 (see Section 2.7.4). It comprised 26 post pits (**3000**, **3002**, **3004**, **3006**, **3008**, **3010**, **3012**, **3014**, **3016**, **3018**, **3020**, **3022**, **3024**, **3026**, **3028**, **3030**, **3032**, **3034**, **3036**, **3038**, **3040**, **3040**, **3042**, **3046**, **3068** and **3079**) that measured between 0.42-2.08m in diameter and 0.12-0.4m deep. Only two of the post pits (**3016** and **3018**) were observed to have been intercutting features. All the post pits contained a single disuse fill that generally comprised of brownish grey/greyish brown clayey silt/silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. A single sherd (13g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1075-1250) was recovered from the fill of post pit **3032**.

2.7.30 The rows of post pits defining the northwestern and northeastern sides of the structure indicated it to probably have been a rectilinear post-built structure. The partial remains of the structure encompassed an area of approximately 15m by 10m.

2.7.31 A single large pit (**3064**) also lay within this plot and appeared to be truncated by Ditch 1. It measured up to 2.2m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with an irregular profile, and contained a mid-orange grey sandy silty clay fill with frequent gravel inclusions.

Area 3 (Fig. 5)

Ditch 12/Covens Moat (Fig. 5; Plate 6)

2.7.32 A large, northwest-southeast aligned, boundary ditch (**5439**) was partly revealed along the southwestern boundary of Area 3. Believed to be the eastern arm of a moat encompassing a manorial site to the west of Area 3, it measured over 5m wide and survived to a depth of 0.94m below topsoil. The fills (5056, 5058, 5440-44) generally consisted of grey or brown sandy silt/silty clays with varying gravel content.

2.7.33 A fragmentary worked leather item was recovered along hazelnuts from the basal (waterlogged) fill 5440. A hazel nut recovered from the very base of this deposit yielded a radiocarbon date of 1475-1640 cal AD (95.4% confidence SUERC-76277 (339

± 24 BP)). Pollen remains recovered from basal deposits 5440 are suggestive of vegetation dominated by trees and shrubs. Assemblages of cereal-type pollen were also recovered along with a high count of micro-charcoal and fungal spores. There was an increase in grass and relative decrease in tree pollen remains from later fills 5441 and 5442.

Structure Group 1 (Fig. 5)

2.7.34 To the east of the moat, and cutting the underlying natural deposits, lay an extensive group of 142 post holes (Table 4). These were placed across a broad, *c*.20m wide zone, that corresponded with the extent of the metalled surfaces and soils that made-up the road (see below), under which this post hole group lay. No obvious groupings could be delineated at this stage, however, this group is likely to be the remains of multiple post-built structures and/or fence lines. The post holes measured between 0.16-1m in diameter and 0.03-0.3m deep with U-shaped profiles. The fills generally comprised of mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Structure Group 1: post hole inventory
5062, 5064, 5066, 5068, 5070, 5072, 5074, 5109, 5111, 5113, 5115, 5117, 5119, 5121, 5123, 5125, 5127, 5133, 5135, 5143, 5149, 5151, 5155, 5157, 5159, 5161, 5163, 5165, 5167, 5173, 5175, 5203, 5205, 5207, 5209, 5211, 5215, 5217, 5221, 5223, 5225, 5227, 5229, 5231, 5234, 5235, 5237, 5239, 5244, 5251, 5253, 5257, 5259, 5261, 5263, 5265, 5267, 5269, 5277, 5279, 5281, 5284, 5287, 5291, 5294, 5295, 5297, 5301, 5305, 5314, 5321, 5323, 5325, 5331, 5333, 5337, 5339, 5345, 5349, 5351, 5355, 5357, 5359, 5361, 5363, 5365, 5367, 5369, 5371, 5373, 5381, 5389, 5391, 5393, 5395, 5401, 5403, 5405, 5407, 5409, 5411, 5415, 5417, 5419, 5421, 5423, 5427, 5429, 5431, 5445, 5447, 5449, 5451, 5453, 5455, 5463, 5465, 5467, 5469, 5471, 5473, 5475, 5477, 5479, 5481, 5483, 5485, 5487, 5489, 5491, 5493, 5495, 5497, 5499, 5501, 5503, 5505, 5507, 5509, 5511, 5513, 5531, 5533

Table 4: Structure Group 1, post hole inventory

Road (Fig. 5)

2.7.35 A *c*.20m wide metalled surface overlay the post holes of Structure Group 1, to the east of the moat, and ran parallel with the moat across the full extent of Area 3 (Fig. 6, Section 603). Excavation of this feature revealed it to be made-up of successive layers of metalling (4029, 4037 (evaluation), 5013, 5014, 5016, 5017, 5022, 5032, 5045, 5076, 5077, 5104 and 5433) along with intervening layers of soil, redeposited natural and turf (4036 (evaluation), 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5015, 5025, 5026, 5034, 5040, 5080, 5105 and 5434). A significant proportion (84%) of the ceramic-building material (CBM) recovered from the site was found within these clay-silt layers with frequent gravel inclusions (82 items; 5251g). These layers included concentrated patches of gravel (5081) present intermittently across the road surface, indicating possible repair. The metalled surface of the road was overlain by thin layers of greyish brown sandy silt soil overburden (5003-6). These overlying layers yielded 15 sherds (215g) of medieval and post-medieval pottery (combined date range of AD 1200-1800). In addition, a wheel rut (**5089**) was also uncovered on the road surface.

2.7.36 Furthermore, a small number of residual Roman pottery sherds, mussel and oyster shells, undiagnostic metalworking slag and basalt lava quern fragments were recovered from the road make-up deposits. Pollen recovered from the top of layer 5434 was indicative of a wooded area, largely of alder, suggestive of moist ground. However, pollen from the base of the soil was indicative of mixed stands of trees on dryer ground.

2.7.37 A significant proportion of the metalwork assemblage recovered from the site was produced by the road make-up deposits (Table 5). Some high status objects included a copper-alloy book edge cover fragment (SF 500), a complete silver belt mount (SF 502) and a silver long cross penny of Edward I (SF 507). Five fragments of copper-alloy metalworking debris (SF 501) were also recovered from metalling layer 5077. In addition, soil layer 5105 contained a copper-alloy metalworking waste item (SF 531). Furthermore, a smithy bottom indicative of ironworking was found within metalling layer 4029.

Road make-up type	Metalwork finds	Combined date range
Metalling	SF 500 (5076): Incomplete book edge cover (copper-alloy) SF 502 (5077): Complete silver belt mount SF 503 (5014): Incomplete buckle pin (copper-alloy) SF 504, 505 & 514 (5014 & 5022): Upholstery nails (copper-alloy) SF 506 (5014): lead cloth seal SF 507 (5014): Silver penny (Edward I) SF 515 (5022): Complete buckle (copper-alloy)	*c.*1100-1500
Soils	SF 518 (5080): Complete buckle (copper-alloy) SF 521 (5015): Roman coin (residual item) SF 523 (5015): Horse harness pendant plate (copper-alloy) SF 524-30 (5105): Upholstery nails (copper-alloy)	*c.*1250-1500
Overburden	SF 510-12 (5004): Upholstery nails (copper-alloy)	*c.*1300-1500

Table 5: Medieval road metalwork inventory

Structure Group 2 (Fig. 5)

2.7.38 To the east of the road, and cutting the underlying natural deposits, lay a further extensive group of 113 post holes (Table 6) that appeared to continue eastwards beyond the limit of Area 3. No obvious groupings could be delineated at this stage, however, this group is likely to be the remains of multiple post-built structures and/or fence lines. The post holes measured between 0.08-0.7m in diameter and 0.04-0.4m deep with U-shaped profiles. The fills generally comprised mid-dark greyish brown silty clay. Post-hole **5744** contained a large iron key (SF 533; date range of AD 1150-1400).

Structure Group 2: post hole inventory
5543, 5545, 5547, 5549, 5551, 5553, 5555, 5557, 5559, 5561, 5563, 5573, 5583, 5585, 5587, 5589, 5591, 5593, 5595, 5597, 5599, 5601, 5607, 5615, 5617, 5619, 5621, 5623, 5625, 5627, 5629, 5631, 5633, 5635, 5637, 5639, 5640, 5641, 5643, 5645, 5649, 5651, 5660, 5662, 5664, 5688, 5690, 5692, 5694, 5696, 5698, 5700, 5702, 5704,

Structure Group 2: post hole inventory
5706, 5708, 5710, 5712, 5714, 5716, 5718, 5720, 5722, 5724, 5726, 5728, 5730, 5732, 5734, 5736, 5742, 5744, 5746, 5748, 5750, 5752, 5754, 5756, 5758, 5778, 5782, 5784, 5788, 5796, 5800, 5802, 5810, 5812, 5814, 5816, 5618, 5820, 5822, 5824, 5826, 5828, 5830, 5832, 5834, 5836, 5838, 5840, 5842, 5844, 5846, 5848, 5850, 5852, 5854, 5856, 5858, 5860, 5862

Table 6: Structure Group 2, post hole inventory

Pit Group 6 (Fig. 5)

2.7.39 To the east of the moat, a total of 72 pits (Table 7) were revealed across the full extent of Area 3. A number of the pits within this group were observed to truncate the metalled surfaces that made-up the road, with other pits observed to be sealed beneath. The pits were generally sub-circular in plan with U-shaped profiles and measured between 0.48-1.8m in diameter and between 0.05-0.56m deep. Single backfill deposits were encountered in the vast majority of the pits. These fills generally consisted of mid brownish grey silty sand/sandy clay of varying colour, with occasional gravel inclusions.

2.7.40 A substantial assemblage of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1200-1400), comprising 16 sherds (175g), was recovered from the fill of pit **5078** (Fig. 5) along with a large quantity (80) of oyster shells. The pit fill also contained several vesicular glassy fragments related to copper-alloy metalworking. In addition, a single sherd of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1200-1400) was produced by each of the fills of pits **5007** (2g) and **5794** (34g). Furthermore, the fill of pits **5078** and **5383** both contained fragments of basalt lava quern.

Pit Group 6 inventory
5007, 5046, 5048, 5050, 5052, 5058 5060, 5078, 5129, 5131, 5137, 5139, 5141, 5145, 5147, 5153, 5169, 5171, 5177, 5179, 5193, 5201, 5213, 5241, 5243, 5247, 5377, 5379, 5436, 5519, 5521, 5525, 5541, 5565, 5571, 5575, 5577, 5603, 5605, 5647, 5651, 5653, 5656, 5658, 5666, 5668, 5670, 5674, 5676, 5680, 5682, 5760, 5762, 5764, 5766, 5768, 5770, 5772, 5774, 5776, 5790, 5792, 5794, 5798, 5804, 5806, 5808, 5864, 5866, 5869, 5876

Table 7: Pit Group 6 inventory

Ditch 13 (Fig. 5)

2.7.41 Respecting the alignment of the moat and truncating the metalled make-up of the road (described above), Ditch 13, on a northwest-southeast alignment, extended across the full extent of Area 1. It consisted of two segments, separated by a 4m wide gap. The northern segment (Ditch 13a) comprised cut **5187** that measured 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The southern segment (Ditch 13b, comprising cuts **5041**, **5043** and **5375**) measured between 0.7-1.2m wide and 0.3-0.35m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills generally consisted of light grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill of cut **5041** produced some basalt lava quern fragments and cut **5043** contained a silver half penny of Edward II (1307-27).

Ditch 14 (Fig. 5)

2.7.42 Ditch 14 (**5685**) lay *c*.19m to the northeast of Ditch 13, on a parallel northwest-southeast alignment. It measured <2.6m wide and 0.5m deep with a V-shaped profile. The cut contained two fills that consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay overlain by mid orange brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions.

2.8 Period 3: Post-medieval (*c*.AD1540-1750)

Evaluation Trench 1 and Areas 1-3 (Figs 2-5)

Enclosure 5 (Figs 2-5)

2.8.1 Although no diagnostic post-medieval artefacts were recovered from this enclosure, this feature was observed to truncate Period 2 features, and therefore a later phase of activity. The enclosure lay on a compatible alignment with the Period 2 layout and the ditch fills bore a greater similarity to the Period 2 features. As the only further later phase of activity identified within the site, this enclosure has been very tentatively placed within this period. The possibility remains however this feature may have been a later redevelopment and realignment of the site in the later medieval period.

2.8.2 Each of the excavation areas partly revealed elements of a large network of enclosed parcels of land extending across the full extent of the site, and continuing beyond the limit of the development area (Fig. 2; Table 8). Enclosure 5 was defined by a set of ditches laid out on northwest-southeast, or perpendicular southwest-northeast, alignments. These ditches appeared to further divide the enclosure into a series of at least four subdivisions. Extrapolation of the ditch orientations suggests the full extent of two of these subdivisions may have lain within the development area; each covering an area of 115m by 65m and 115m by 40m respectively. The only definite break in the circuit of the enclosure, to suggest an entranceway, was identified in evaluation Trench 1, at the southeastern terminus of ditch **18**. The fill of cut **5609** (Area 3; Fig. 6, Section 655) contained 14 sherds (119g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1150-1450). The fill of cut **10** (Trench 1) also contained a sherd (2g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1050-1200). In addition, a small fragment (0.2g) of a dark blue glass vessel (not closely datable) was recovered from the fill of ditch cut **8**.

Enclosure 5 inventory		
Trench 1	SW-NE alignment	**8, 10**
	NW-SE alignment	**5, 18**
Area 1	SW-NE alignment	**81, 1083, 1104, 1217, 1220, 1259, 1336, 1346, 1357, 1390**
	NW-SE alignment	**87, 1011, 1013, 1224, 1227, 1409, 1411**
Area 2	NW-SE alignment	**3052, 3070, 3085, 3088, 3291**
	SW-NE alignment	**3081, 3083, 3188, 3190, 3258, 3292, 3294, 3296, 3324, 3326**
Area 3	NW-SE	**5539, 5579, 5609**

Enclosure 5 inventory		
	alignment	

Table 8: Enclosure 5 inventory

2.9 Period 4: Modern (*c.*AD1750-present)

Evaluation Trench 1 and Areas 1-3 (Figs 2-5)

2.9.1 Modern truncation across the site included foundation and service trenches associated with the site's previous use as a housing estate. These trenches were filled with concrete or rubble backfill. A scatter of pits whose fills contained modern pottery types and CBM dating to the *c*. late 18th-20th centuries was also encountered across the site. Furthermore, a build-up of recent made ground deposits was also revealed intermittently across each excavation area.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Material	Weight (kg)/No.
Silver	3 items
Copper-alloy	28 items
Iron	4 items
Lead	2 items
Glass	1 item
Worked bone	1 item
Pottery	10.480
CBM	6.235
Fired clay	0.524
Flintwork	1.245
Lava quern	1.04
Slag	0.404
Stone	0.315

Table 9: Finds quantification

3.2 Metalwork and worked bone item *by Denis Sami*

3.2.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of a total of 37 objects: three silver items, 28 copper-alloy artefacts, four iron finds and two lead objects. These items were recovered from Period 2 and 3 layers, pits and ditches. A worked bone bead fragment was also produced by Period 3 Enclosure 3. The vast majority of metalwork finds are medieval in origin and were recovered from the Period 2 road uncovered in Area 3. Items included an incomplete gilded book edge cover, buckles, buckle pins, a belt mount, and a relatively large number of short copper-alloy nails possibly originating from upholstery.

3.3 Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products *by Carole Fletcher*

3.3.1 A single piece of what appears to be copper alloy slag, hearth lining or failed casting, and six waste fragments relating to copper alloy metalworking, were recovered from the Period 2 road in Area 3 and nearby pit within Pit Group 6. Fragments of ferrous slag and a smithy-bottom were also collected from the road make-up layers.

3.4 Flintwork *by Lawrence Billington*

3.4.1 A total of 57 worked flints and 50 pieces (1245g) of burnt, unworked, flint was recovered from the excavations The low density of the assemblage across 44 contexts, together with the condition of much of the assemblage, suggests the vast majority of the assemblage is residual material which has been inadvertently incorporated into later deposits. The assemblage is dominated by unretouched material, with all stages of core reduction, and includes a relatively high proportion of systematically produced blade-based material (along with a number of discarded cores) to suggest a high proportion should be attributed to the Mesolithic period. The remainder of the

assemblage is made of generalised flake based material that largely dates to the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age with the remaining proportion of later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age) date.

3.5 Glass *by Carole Fletcher*

3.5.1 A small fragment of dark blue glass weighing 0.2g was recovered from the site. Such a small fragment of glass is not closely datable. The shard is too small to draw conclusions as to its origin, although it is most likely to be vessel rather than window glass.

3.6 Prehistoric pottery *by Matthew Brudenell*

3.6.1 An assemblage totaling 505 sherds (6.045kg) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the site. Most of the Period 1.1 pits yielding pottery contained small assemblages of material weighing less than 250g. Larger key groups derived from pits **1017**, **1312**, **1371** and **1389** (Fig. 3). The assemblages from pits **1017** and **1312** are dominated by fragments from individual vessels, with pit **1312** containing a lug-handled jar, cup and incised fineware bowl – the group possibly constituting an intentionally deposited vessel set. By contrast the material from pits **1371** and **1389** is more varied in character, and appears to comprise a generalised mix of ceramic refuse. The Period 1.2 assemblage is dominated by sandy wares, with only eight sherds recorded in other fabrics; typical of southern Cambridgeshire. The only key group derived from pit **1214** (Fig. 3). The Period 1.3 assemblage is characterised by sherds in grog, sand and shell fabrics; sandy wares dominate. None of the pottery from this period constitutes key groups.

3.7 Roman pottery *by Stephen Wadeson*

3.7.1 A total of 38 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1.007kg was recovered. The majority of the assemblage dates from the Early to Mid-Roman period with two sherds of mortaria accounting for the latest Roman material identified, dating from the mid-3rd to 4th century AD. This domestic coarse ware assemblage consists primarily of locally produced (unsourced) sandy coarse wares, of a type typically found in Cambridgeshire. The assemblage is fragmentary and moderately abraded suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not located at their primary site of deposition. The relatively poor condition of the pottery is attributed to post-depositional disturbance such as middening and/or manuring.

3.8 Post-Roman pottery *by Carole Fletcher*

3.8.1 An assemblage of 166 sherds, weighing 3.428kg, was recovered from the site. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded. Although broadly medieval in date (including some Late Saxon/early medieval sherds), there is no definitively late medieval pottery present, with some sherds of post-medieval pottery also present. Pits **3300**, **3334** (Fig. 4) and **5078** (Fig. 5) produced the largest groups of pottery by weight, however, there are 11 features or layers that produced moderate assemblages across the site. The date range for the assemblage is relatively tight with the bulk of the contexts dated to AD 1150-1400. There is some sub-division within this, with the largest group of contexts dating to *c*.AD 1200-1400.

3.9 Stone *by Carole Fletcher*

3.9.1 An irregular weathered fragment of basalt (0.205kg), and a piece of rounded quartzite pebble (0.04kg) was recovered from pits of Period 1.1 Pit Group 1, neither of which appear worked. Seven pieces of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava (1.04kg), were recovered from a total of six Period 2 features and layers derived from (presumably) one or more rotary lava querns/hand mills. The lava fragments, which may have broken up due to extensive use/wear, are likely to have originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture.

3.10 Ceramic building material *by Ted Levermore*

3.10.1 The site produced a modest assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); 107 fragments, 6235g. The assemblage comprises mostly moderately to severely abraded tile fragments dated to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The majority of this material came from contexts related to the Period 2 road and was probably used as metalling material or for resurfacing/repair work. Major construction or repair to a road may have warranted the importing of CBM rubble from elsewhere – perhaps from closer to the Roman heart of Cambridge.

3.11 Fired clay *by Ted Levermore*

3.11.1 A small assemblage of fired clay (30 fragments, 524g), was recovered from nine contexts within Area 1 of the site. The whole assemblage is abraded and therefore almost totally uninformative. However, 15 fragments exhibit flattened surfaces and may have derived from some form of clay plate. Most of these pieces were recovered from Period 1 clay-lined (fired) pit **1000** (Fig. 3), to further suggest this feature may have been the remains of an oven.

3.12 Wood *by Laura James*

3.12.1 Within Area 1, Period 1.1 pit **1348** (Pit Group 1) contained a spread of wood at its base. Within Area 2, Period 2 pit **3388** (Pit Group 4) also contained some timber. All the retrieved wood items were either in a poor or very poor condition. The prehistoric assemblage mostly comprised chips and broken timbers along with one possible post fragment. The medieval item recovered from the site displays possible evidence of working at one end.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Material	Weight (kg)
Human bone	0.177
Animal bone (faunal remains)	54.7
Marine mollusca	1.265

Table 10: Environmental remains quantification

4.1.2 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and deposits (Table 11). Bulk samples (up to 40 litres each) were taken to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains as well as for finds retrieval. In addition, sub-samples (1 litre each) were taken from selected deposits for pollen analysis.

Sample type	Post hole	Pit	Ditch	Layer	Total
Flotation	18	43	15	5	81
Pollen sub-sample			7	2	9

Table 11: Environmental sampling quantification

4.2 Human bone *by Natasha Dodwell*

4.2.1 Disarticulated fragments of adult human skull were recovered from the upper fills of Period 1.1 pit **1371**. In addition, a single skull fragment was also recorded from fill of adjacent Period 1.1 pit **1391**. Both pits lay in the northeastern part of Area 1, and comprised part of Pit Group 1. The skull fragments from pit **1371** derive from a single individual (an adult female) with the fragment from pit **1391** from the same or a second individual. Some of these fragments display evidence of *possible* peri-mortem blade injury.

4.3 Faunal remains *by Hayley Foster*

4.3.1 The faunal assemblage comprises 1,147 recordable fragments (54.7kg) recovered from features dated to the Iron Age (Period 1) and medieval (Period 2) periods. Period 1 faunal remains, dominated by cattle (53.4%) followed by horse (21.4%), were recovered mainly from Early Iron Age (Period 1.1) Pit Group 1. A few remains of sheep and red deer were also present in this assemblage. However, the vast majority of faunal remains (mostly in good condition) from the site came from Period 2 features, with a total of 797 fragments. Pig remains dominate the assemblage due to the number of articulated young pig burials (at least seven) buried together in pit **1024** (Fig. 3). The varying ages of the piglets indicates they were from multiple litters, and suggests pig breeding nearby. Cattle remains were the second most frequent species from this period. There is a higher frequency of head and feet remains, probably representing butchery or craftworking waste. This could suggest that cattle were butchered on site and the meatier parts of the carcass were exported from the site.

4.4 Marine Mollusca *by Carole Fletcher*

4.4.1 The (moderately well preserved) shells recovered are almost entirely edible examples of oyster, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, with fragments of mussel and a single whelk; both from intertidal zones. No feature, except Period 2 pit **5078** (Pit Group 6; Fig. 5) that produced the bulk of the assemblage, contained enough shells to indicate a single or more than one meal of oysters. The shells recovered are mostly of a moderate size and represent general discarded food waste indicating, at most, a small number of meals.

4.5 Environmental bulk samples *by Rachel Fosberry*

4.5.1 In total, 81 samples were taken from prehistoric and medieval deposits during the excavation of the site. Most of the samples are heavily contaminated with modern rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. Untransformed seeds are common and their mode of preservation is uncertain; woody taxa such as elderberry seeds have tough outer coats and may be contemporary with the medieval deposits. Carbonised remains are scarce and are mainly limited to occasional charred cereal grains and sparse amounts of charcoal. Such low quantities suggest that these grains may not be contemporary with the deposit and cannot be considered significant. The identifiable wheat appears to be free-threshing wheat which was commonly cultivated in the medieval period, although these were also recovered from the Iron Age deposits.

4.6 Pollen *by Mairead Rutherford*

4.6.1 Nine sub-samples from medieval (Period 2) deposits on the site were submitted for pollen assessment. The sub-samples comprised seven from Covens Moat in Area 3 and two from a buried soil layer forming part of the adjacent road make-up. The pollen from the moat suggest a possible increase in grasses and relative decrease in tree pollen up the profile of the moat deposits. The presence of microcharcoal, indicative of burning, is more commonly recorded in the deepest sub-sample from the moat. The pollen from the buried soil suggests a change from a wetter to a dryer environment over time. Microcharcoal is also more common from the deepest sub-sample.

4.7 Radiocarbon dating

4.7.1 Four samples of organic remains were selected for radiocarbon dating (Table 12).

Area/Fig.	Sample type	Cxt.	Cut	Feature type	Group	Period	Date	Certificate
Area 1 /Fig. 3	Faunal: large mammal long bone	1086	1087	Ditch	Enclosure 2	1.3	365-185 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-75183 GU45057
Area 1 /Fig. 3	Faunal: cattle tibia	1209	1208	Pit	Pit Group 1	1.1	1502-1393 cal BC	94.0% SUERC-75420 GU45596
Area 3 /Fig. 5	Sample 515.1: Plant, *corylus avellana* (hazel)	5440	5439	Ditch	Moat	2	1475-1637 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-76277 GU46211

Area/Fig.	Sample type	Cxt.	Cut	Feature type	Group	Period	Date	Certificate
Area 1 /Fig. 3	Faunal: pig radius	1110	1024	Pit	-	2	1286-1399 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-75421 GU45599

Table 12: Radiocarbon dating results

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Excavation
Context Register	38
Context records	1535
Plan Registers	1
Plans at 1:20	2
Sections register sheets	9
Sections at 1:10	43
Sections at 1:20	302
Sample Register sheets	12
Photo Register sheets	13
Digital photographs	251
Small finds register sheets	2

Table 13: Quantity of written and drawn records

The excavation record

5.1.2 The written and drawn elements of the contextual record form the main components of the excavation data and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. This record has good potential to further understand the archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age, medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Condition of the primary excavation sources and documents

5.1.3 The records are complete and have been checked for internal accuracy. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are indexed. All paper archives have been digitised into the individual site Access database. Site drawings have been digitised in AutoCAD.

5.1.4 All primary records are retained at the offices of OA East, Bar Hill. The site codes CAMEFC16 (evaluation) and CAMEFC16EX (excavation) are allocated and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under these codes. The receiving body for this archive, Cambridgeshire County Council Stores, have also allocated Accession Numbers for these records: ECB4847 (Areas 1 and 2) and ECB4817 (Area 3).

5.1.5 The site data is of sufficient quality to address all of the project's Research Objectives and form the basis of further analysis and targeted publication of the key features, finds and environmental assemblages. Further analysis will concentrate on the Iron Age and medieval/post-medieval phases of activity, as the modern features have no potential to address the Research Objectives.

Range and variety of features and deposits

5.1.6 Features on the site included: Iron Age pits and enclosure ditches; medieval post-built structures, enclosure ditches and pits; and post-medieval enclosure ditches.

Condition of features and deposits

5.1.7 The survival of the archaeological features and deposits was on the whole good although there was some truncation of the upper deposits and features by the recent building footings.

5.2 Metalwork

5.2.1 The metalwork assemblage has a good potential of shedding light on the medieval and post-medieval human activity on the site. In particular, the copper-alloy artefacts, the silver coins and the lead cloth seal materially are indicators of wealth, status and diversity within the economy and, along with other artefacts of this date, of more general domestic activity; possibly associated with the purported manorial site of Covens Moat. Roman coin SF 521 may be evidence of Roman activity in the area.

5.2.2 No further analysis is needed for this assemblage and the iron finds with the exclusion of key SF 533 can be dispersed. If publication is planned all copper-alloy finds, the silver mount and the lead cloth seal should be considered for illustration. The metalwork should be stabilised prior to deposition in the archive along with X-ray analysis of the ironwork items.

5.3 Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products

5.3.1 The copper alloy metalworking assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain. It feeds into the site-specific research priorities, in that it may relate to craft or industrial processes. Copper is easier to work with on a small scale than iron, and it may help with understanding the medieval economy of the site. However, it has little potential to aid, regional and national research priorities.

5.3.2 The ferrous slag assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain, other than to indicate metalworking. Again, this may feed into understanding the medieval economy of the site, however, there were no other signs of ferrous metalworking recovered, no hearths, no hammer scale or other elements that indicate ironworking, and the assemblage has little potential to aid, regional and national research priorities.

5.4 Flintwork

5.4.1 At this stage of assessment, the worked flint assemblage appears to almost exclusively represent residual material of earlier prehistoric date. The small size of the assemblage and its lack of contextual integrity dictates that it has little potential for further research and no further detailed analysis of the material is necessary. The high proportion of blade-based material - much of which appears to be of Mesolithic date, is, however, of some local interest and should be seen in the context of a rich record of Mesolithic lithic scatters along the middle/lower Cam (*e.g*. Marr *et al.* 1924; Hall 1996).

5.4.2 Further reporting should be restricted to reviewing the catalogue of worked and burnt flint produced for this assessment in light of final phasing of the site to identify any contexts where the flintwork may be broadly contemporary with the feature from which it derives and reviewing the dating evidence for pit **1151** and its associated burnt flint assemblage.

5.5 Glass

5.5.1 The glass assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

5.6 Prehistoric pottery

5.6.1 The pottery dates to the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the first millennium BC. Although the pottery assemblage is relatively small by contemporary standards, few groups of prehistoric pottery have been recovered from the Chesterton area (*e.g*. Cessford and Dickens 2004; Mackay 2009), making this assemblage locally significant.

5.6.2 Of particular significance is the Early Iron Age component, which constitutes the bulk of the assemblage and includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. The Early Iron Age assemblages also contains fragments of a highly distinctive decorated Darmsden-Linton-type fineware bowl and fragments of pinched rusticated jars, which can be dated on typo-chronological grounds to the period between *c*.600-350 BC (see Brudenell 2012; 2013 for discussion). Significantly, a fragment of a similar Darmsden-Linton type bowl was found at excavations at Scotland Road/Union Lane, Chesterton, *c*.600m to the south-west (Brudenell 2009). To date, and with one known exception, these bowls have only been found on sites along the lower reaches of the Cam Valley, downstream from the confluence with the River Granta, and along the southeast fen-edge in Cambridgeshire (their main distribution being in Essex and parts of south Suffolk). This site falls along the north-west limit of the 'style-zone', although few settlements with the pottery have been excavated in the region. Understanding of the context of use of these distinctive vessels is therefore fairly limited, though this site offers the potential to investigate this further.

5.6.3 Owing to their small size, the Middle and Late Iron Age pottery assemblages have a limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and date activity at the site. However, these groups can still contribute to a wider characterisation of later prehistoric pottery assemblages in southern Cambridgeshire, and provided comparative data on fabrics, methods of surface treatment, decoration and ceramic technology.

5.7 Roman pottery

5.7.1 The assemblage is relatively small and residual in nature, and by itself therefore adds little to the understanding of Roman ceramics in this part of Cambridgeshire.

5.8 Post-Roman pottery

5.8.1 Analysis of this assemblage can contribute to the wider understanding of the pattern of development and decline of medieval settlement in Chesterton.

5.8.2 The assemblage can help establish if the medieval activity in all phases of the excavation was contemporary.

5.8.3 The assemblage has the potential to aid the understanding of the medieval economy and status of the site, by indicating supply of pottery to the site, and the uses of

ceramics, for example, the presence of curfew fragments and sooted vessels and the lack of specialist vessels indicate the assemblage is domestic in nature.

5.9 Stone

5.9.1 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

5.10 Ceramic building material

5.10.1 The material is of limited archaeological potential and does not contribute to the site's Research Objectives. All of the assemblage is residual in nature and mostly imported as part of the medieval road make-up. The same may be said of the medieval floor tile.

5.11 Fired clay

5.11.1 The whole assemblage is abraded and therefore almost totally uninformative.

5.12 Wood

5.12.1 The assemblage is poor condition and therefore is of limited value. However, species identification could be carried out along with full analysis to determine wood working technology, if present. The wood remains recovered from the Early Iron Age pit group may contribute to the understanding the environmental setting of the site and the impact of human action on the local environment.

5.13 Leather

5.13.1 A single worked leather item was recovered from the basal fill (5440) of Covens Moat. This fragmentary piece displayed evidence for it to have probably been part of a stitched item of clothing; possibly part of a shoe. The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities. However, it may help with the understanding of the medieval economy in terms of craft or industrial processes.

5.14 Human bone

5.14.1 It is not uncommon to find disarticulated human bone, particularly skull fragments, within Iron Age features and these fragments add to the corpus of evidence both locally (*e.g.* Arbury Camp, Clay Farm, Trumpington Meadows, North-West Cambridge, Harston Mill) and nationally. Similarly, although far less frequently identified, modified human bone is also recovered from pits and ditches of this period (*e.g*. Trumpington Meadows and Park & Ride sites). Further analysis of this assemblage may be undertaken in relation to these wider examples.

5.15 Faunal remains

5.15.1 The faunal remains are fairly well preserved and have good potential, when compared to contemporary sites, to yield additional valuable information about diet and husbandry practices particularly in the Iron Age and medieval periods. The number of articulated pig burials is of interest as it is not a common finding and would be worthy of further investigation.

5.16 Marine Mollusca

5.16.1 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

5.17 Environmental bulk samples

5.17.1 Most of the samples have poor potential for further study due to the paucity of charred plant remains and the level of preservation of waterlogged plant remains. Selected waterlogged samples from Period 1 and Period 2 are worthy of further study to identify additional plant species present and to compare how the vegetation may have changed over time. This would be particularly relevant for comparison with the results of pollen analysis. The insect remains within these samples are poorly preserved and do not have any potential for further work.

5.17.2 Mollusca from selected samples may have the potential for environmental reconstruction, particularly from the buried soil in Area 3.

5.18 Pollen

5.18.1 There is considered to be only limited research potential for the pollen remains. No further work is suggested for the pollen sequence through the buried soil deposit However, the moat deposits could be analysed in greater detail, to provide a clearer picture of vegetation changes outlined in this assessment, and based on statistically viable pollen counts.

5.19 Overall potential

5.19.1 When considered together, the stratigraphic data along with the potential offered by some of the artefacts (Iron Age and medieval pottery, metal objects) and ecofacts (faunal remains and to a lesser extent archaeobotanical remains) is considered to be of sufficient quality to address the majority of the project's Research Objectives and provide a firm base on which to progress an archive report and targeted publication work.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Revised research aims

Introduction

6.1.1 The research aims and objectives identified for the prehistoric and prehistoric remains revealed during the evaluation, listed in Section 1.5, are further repeated below. Summary statements are given outlining the potential for further analysis and discussion of the prehistoric remains encountered on the site in achieving these objectives.

6.1.2 Additional aims have been identified with reference to the Regional Research Agendas (see Section 1.5.18) as a result of the identification of the Mesolithic flint assemblage (of local importance) recovered from the Period 1 pits in Area 1 (Section 6.1.4). These aims have also been added to, regarding the discovery of disarticulated human bone in Period 1 pits (Section 6.1.21) and the presence of the large number of pig burials in Period 2 pit **1024** (Section 6.1.24).

6.1.3 In general terms the site will contribute to the over-arching research into Mesolithic and Iron Age occupation along the River Cam, in the environs of Cambridge, and the development of Chesterton over the medieval period, particularly in reference to Covens Moat and its environs.

Site specific research objectives

Mesolithic

6.1.4 *An opportunity to contribute to a fuller understanding of Mesolithic technology of the locality and consider assemblage alongside other identified Mesolithic sites along the Cam valley (Medlycott 2011, 7-8).*

6.1.5 The assemblage of Mesolithic flint recovered as residual material from Period 1 pits is of some local interest, and may be worthy of study in relation to the rich record of scatters along the River Cam.

Iron Age

6.1.6 *Social organisation and settlement in the Early Iron Age (Medlycott 2011, 29). What the nature and form of the settlement at the site, and how does it relate to other Iron Age sites in the area?*

6.1.7 *To investigate the character and morphology of the Iron Age settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline, including any evidence for the impact of Romanisation on the pattern of landscape use.*

6.1.8 *To contribute to an understanding of the pattern and development of Mid-Late Iron Age settlement in Cambridgeshire, with reference to evidence for contemporary sites in this landscape.*

6.1.9 A linear arrangement of Early Iron Age pits extended across Area 1, upon the more elevated/drier ground. The primary use of these pits is unknown, or their function within or without of the associated 'settled' area. Therefore, the nature of the Early

Iron Age occupation of this site remains uncertain at this stage. However, these pits produced a range of artefacts, typically found associated with Early Iron Age settlement, to provide evidence for the material culture of the period.

6.1.10 Most of the pits produced small assemblages of fineware and coarseware pottery. A relatively large number of the sherds displayed decoration with a range of applications and techniques evident, including rustication. Four pits (**1017**, **1312**, **1371** and **1389**) produced larger, key groups of pottery, with two of the key groups (**1017** and **1312**) possibly constituting intentionally deposited vessels. The remaining two pits containing a generalised mix of ceramic refuse.

6.1.11 Human skull fragments were recovered from two of the Early Iron Age pits (**1371** and **1391**). A further two pits (**1151** and **1348**) contained significant quantities of burnt flint. In addition, a spread of wood was uncovered at the base of pit **1348**. The faunal assemblage from these pits was dominated by cattle (53%) followed by horse (21%) remains. Two scorched red deer antler fragments were also recovered from pit **1264**. There was a paucity of charred plant remains within the pit fills that prove to be of limited potential.

6.1.12 There is evidence for the evolution of the site across the later Iron Age period. The Early Iron Age 'occupation' of the site, dominated by pitting activity, was succeeded by a similar, smaller scale, pit group associated with the appearance of a ditched enclosure. Changes in site layout over time were probably associated with shifting focuses of activity within 'settled' areas between these periods. There appeared to have been a further shift in focus of activity on the site into the Late Iron Age, when pitting activity in this part of the 'settled' area ceased, to be replaced by a small rectilinear ditched enclosure. There was no evidence for any later Romanisation of the site, by which time the enclosure appears to have fallen out of use.

6.1.13 *Dating and chronology (Medlycott 2011, 29). Can the date of occupation be tied down more accurately? When was settlement established in the Early Iron Age, and can scientific dating at the site assist in the understanding of artefact chronologies?*

6.1.14 *To contribute to an understanding of Mid-Late Iron Age ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire.*

6.1.15 Key pottery groups were recovered from both the Early and Middle Iron Age pit groups. A smaller assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the Late Iron Age enclosure. Radiocarbon dating of Period 1.1 pit **1208** gave an earlier, Middle Bronze Age, date range than expected (1500-1390 cal BC). Similarly, the radiocarbon date range returned from Period 1.3 Enclosure 2 was of Middle Iron Age date (365-185 cal BC). A priority for the next stage of the investigation will be to radiocarbon date the Early and Middle Iron Age key pottery groups.

6.1.16 The pottery will also be compared to other comparable assemblages of the region, such as the few pottery groups of the period recovered from Chesterton (Cessford and Dickens 2004; Mackay 2009) along with rusticated bowls recorded at Chesterton (Brudenell 2009) and the wider region including at Linton and Landwade Road (Brudenell 2012).

6.1.17 *To develop an understanding of the economy of the site, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including the faunal assemblage.*

6.1.18 The faunal remains assemblage is dominated by cattle followed by horse with a few sheep and red deer remains. These remains have good potential to yield additional valuable information about diet and husbandry practices of the period. The limited charred cereal remains recovered from the pit groups or enclosures indicate that crop processing was not being carried out on this site.

6.1.19 *To examine the environmental setting of the site, including the impact of human action on the local environment.*

6.1.20 The archaeobotanical and pollen evidence has proved to be of limited value for this period. There is potential for the broken timbers, possible post fragment and wood chips recovered from pit **1348** to inform on the local environment (species identification) and human impact (coppicing, felling, managed resource, *etc*).

6.1.21 *The study of the phenomena of ad hoc burial of human 'spare parts' to contribute to a better understanding of social organisation of the Early Iron Age period (Medlycott 2011, 31).*

6.1.22 Human skull fragments were recovered from two adjacent pits (**1371** and **1391**) within Pit Group 1 along with a possible modified/worked human bone item. These fragments will be considered along with further local examples of disarticulated human remains found within feature fills along with examples from the wider region.

Medieval

6.1.23 *To develop an understanding of the medieval economy of the site, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts.*

6.1.24 *To contribute to the understanding of the local food production, processing and supply for markets (Medlycott 2011, 71).*

6.1.25 The large number of articulated pig remains (mass slaughter?) from a single pit on the site is suggestive of pig farming in the near vicinity. The reason for this burial is not clear at this stage, however necrosis was present on one of the bones. Cattle remains were the second most frequent species. The higher frequency of head and feet remains may represent butchery or craftworking waste. This could suggest that cattle were butchered on site and the meatier parts of the carcass were exported from the site. The limited charred cereal remains recovered from the feature fills indicate that crop processing was not being carried out on this site. The presence of oyster on the site indicate this food resource was imported to the site from the coastal region. The slag item and waste fragments recovered from Area 3 that probably relate to copper alloy metalworking, and the presence of the smithy-bottom, raise the possibility of a metalworking site having been present in the near vicinity. It is interesting to note the presence within the same area of the relatively large number of copper-alloy (upholstery?) nails. It is possible some or all of the above activities could have been associated with the manorial complex.

6.1.26 *To contribute to an understanding of Covens Moat, in terms of establishing the size, character and date of the moat ditch. When was the moat constructed, and when did*

it stop being maintained? Are there clues from the content of the moat ditch as to the acvities conducted within the interior? What can the moat ditch reveal about the local environment?

6.1.27 The northeastern arm of Covens Moat was present along the southwestern boundary of Area 3. Although the extent of the moat only slightly encroached onto the site, the profile was investigated to the waterlogged basal deposits. A hazelnut recovered from the basal deposit yielded a radiocarbon date of 1475-1640 cal AD, which would place the moat infilling/final phase of moat maintenance towards the end of the medieval period, at a significantly later date than the other medieval remains on the site. A priority for the next stage of the investigation will be to study any historical documents relating to this purported manorial site to determine its longevity.

6.1.28 Pollen remains recovered from this basal deposit suggests the local vegetation was dominated by trees and shrubs along with some cereals. There was an increase in grass and relative decrease in tree pollen remains from the later fills.

6.1.29 *To establish the date of the construction of the metalled road by Covens Moat, and establish the duration of its use. Did the road pre-date the moat? When did the road stop being maintained. Where did the road go beyond the moat, and did it link in with centre of medieval Chesterton?*

6.1.30 *To establish the status of the soil beneath the metalled road surface. Is this soil a former headland, or was is simply part of the road construction? What is the artefact content of the soil, and what can this soil reveal about the local environment?*

6.1.31 The datable metalwork artefacts recovered from the road make-up (that included the underlying soils) indicate this routeway was being used across the whole of the medieval period (*c*.AD1100-1500). Pottery sherds recovered from the soil overburden similarly have a broad date range of between AD 1200-1800. Considering the radiocarbon date recovered from the adjacent moat's basal deposit (see Section 6.1.27 above), the road is considered likely to have pre-dated Covens Moat. However, as described above, the moat may have been a later development of the manorial site, and the road is demonstrated to have overlain a group of pre-existing post-built structures. In Trench 1 and Area 3 ditched elements of Enclosure 5, dated either towards the end of the medieval or early post-medieval period cut across the projected alignment of the road. In addition, the layout of Enclosure 3 in Area 1 also suggests the presence of a perpendicular routeway, possibly associated with the surfaces (11/12/15) and possible holloway (**16**) encountered in Trench 1. Priority for the next stage of the investigation will be to study historical and cartographic records to determine the antiquity, longevity and significance of this routeway(s).

6.1.32 *To investigate the character and morphology of the medieval settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline along the roadside.*

6.1.33 *To establish the relationship between the medieval activity in the Area/Phase 1 and 2 excavations at Eastfield and those in Area/Phase 3. Is all the medieval activity contemporary? Is it part of a manorial complex linked to Covens Moat? Are some of the ditch systems linked to Eastfield as a medieval open field?*

6.1.34 The medieval occupation was focused on Area 2 (towards Covens Moat) and Area 3 where multiple post-built structures lay associated with pit groups. Within Area 3, some of these structures were sealed by the road make-up (Structure Group 1) with other structures appearing to abut the road to the northeast (Structure Group 2). Elements of a large rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 3) was also found to extend to all three areas the excavation. The date range for the pottery assemblage from these remains is relatively tight with the bulk of the contexts dated to *c*.AD 1200-1400.

6.1.35 When taken as a whole, these remains may have formed part of a 'close' associated with the neighbouring manorial site and possibly formed part of its wider 'complex'. The medieval remains in Area 2 were found to have lain within a network of smaller land divisions or plots. A significant proportion of the medieval pottery recovered from the site was recovered from Pit Group 4 within Plot 3, suggesting this was a focus of domestic occupation.

6.1.36 *To contribute to a wider understanding of the pattern of development and decline of medieval settlement in Chesterton, with reference to evidence for contemporary sites in this landscape. Why did medieval occupation cease around Eastfield? Was it linked to the decline of a manorial complex associated with Covens Moat?*

6.1.37 The presence of Enclosure 5 clearly demonstrates a major reorganisation of the site during the late medieval/early post-medieval period, when the occupied areas of the site fell out of use. The lack of any datable artefacts recovered from the enclosure ditch fills indicates this enclosure to have probably lain within a rural setting, exclusive of domestic activity. The later recorded tripartite land division in which *Eastfield* lay also suggests a reversion of the site to an agricultural regime rather than as part of a domestic/settled area. Further research will consider if this new regime was part of a general decline in Chesterton (Cessford and Dickens 2004, 135) and any associations with the emergence of *Eastfield*.

6.2 Interfaces, communications and project review

6.2.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Graeme Clarke (GC) and Andrew Greef (AG) and edited and quality assured in-house by Project Manager Matt Brudenell (MB) and Post-Excavation Editor Rachel Clarke (RC). It will be distributed to the Client (Lovell Partnerships Limited) and Andy Thomas (AT) from Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) for comment and approval.

6.2.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, discussions will be had between AG, MB, the Client and AT to progress the post-excavation analysis and publication. Input shall also be sought at this stage from Elizabeth Popescu (EP), the in-house Post-Excavation and Publications Manager. As a result of this meeting, a Publication Synopsis will be prepared.

6.2.3 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with AT, or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

6.3 Methods statements

Stratigraphic analysis

6.3.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database in combination with AutoCAD and GIS applications. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed grouping and phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced and integrated with the results of the specialist analysis and will form the basis of the archive report.

Illustration

6.3.2 The existing CAD plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections digitised if appropriate. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

Documentary research

6.3.3 Primary and published sources will be consulted where appropriate using the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record and other resources and will also include aerial photographs and reports on comparable sites locally and nationally in order to place the site within its landscape and archaeological context. Document research will focus on material (maps, accounts, *etc*) relating to Covens Moat. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and any subsequent publication.

Artefactual and ecofactual analysis

6.3.4 All the artefacts have been assessed/analysed with detailed recommendations for any additional work given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices B1-10). Further work is recommended as follows:

Metalwork:

- All copper-alloy finds, the silver belt mount and lead cloth seal should be considered for illustration for any future publication.
- Further stabilisation of copper-alloy, silver and lead objects: incomplete book edge cover (SF 500); complete belt mount (SF 502); incomplete buckle pin (SF 503); upholstery nails (SF 504, 505, 510-12, 514, 524-30); coin (SF 507); complete buckles (SF515 and 518); horse pendant (SF 523); and cloth seal (SF 506) prior to deposition in the archive.
- Further stabilisation and X-ray analysis of iron objects: incomplete rotary key (SF 533); complete long nail (SF 534); incomplete nail and metal strip (SF 535); and incomplete nail (SF 536) prior to deposition in the archive.
- Incorporation into archive report and summarise for publication.

Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products:

- The copper alloy metalworking waste should be examined by a suitable specialist.
- X-ray analysis of possible metalworking slag/by-product (SF 520) prior to deposition in the archive.
- For the ferrous slag, this statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required, beyond summarising the information for publication.

Flintwork:

- Review the catalogue of worked and burnt flint produced for this assessment in light of final phasing of the site, as part of the production of the archive report, to identify any contexts where the flintwork may be broadly contemporary with the feature from which it derives.
- Reviewing the dating evidence for pit **1151** and its associated burnt flint assemblage as part of the production of the archive report.

Glass:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Prehistoric pottery:

- All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Early Iron Age assemblage and its affinities with contemporary groups from Chesterton and the wider Southern Cambridgeshire area, particularly groups that have Darmsden-Linton bowls/affinities.
- The Early Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication, with a brief mention of the Middle and Late Iron Age pottery recommended. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of all form-assigned vessels and a selection of other diagnostic feature sherds (*c*.30 sherds). Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

Roman pottery:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Post-Roman pottery:

- Full recording should be undertaken on assemblages with emphasis on significant features, with the exception of new forms or fabrics from other features.
- Macroscopic inspection (x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types.
- Analysis of all the material including from key features/groups.
- Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data.
- Selection of sherds for illustration (*c*.20 sherds).
- Analytical report on the above and incorporation into archive report.
- Summarise the pottery for publication.

Stone:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Ceramic building material:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Fired clay:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Wood:

- Further analysis of woodworking technology, if present.
- Species identification.
- Incorporation into archive report.

Leather:

- analysis of leather (fragmentary item from Covens Moat).
- Incorporation into archive report.

Human bone:

- The lesions need to be investigated microscopically to determine if they are genuine and advice from a relevant specialist sought. The skull fragments then need to be discussed with reference to local comparative sites.
- The skull fragments need to be recorded photographically and/or drawn (this will involve temporarily refitting the fragments with tape).

- Incorporation into archive report and publication.

Faunal remains:

- Full recording and analysis to be undertaken (including taking measurements and identifying birds to species).
- Incorporation of full analysis report into archive report and summarise for publication.

Marine mollusca:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Environmenta l bulk samples and land mollusca:

- The samples from Period 1 pits **1316** (Sample 117), **1348** (Sample 130) and **1391** (Sample 134), and Period 2 ditch **5261** (Sample 524), and Covens Moat **5439** (Samples 516, 517 and 518) should be processed and assessed with the view to analysis. The samples should be subjected to a rapid assessment and the most productive samples chosen for analysis. It is suggested that 2 samples from each phase be analysed.
- Pollen assessment of the soil from one of the Period 1 waterlogged pits should be considered for comparison with the Period 3 samples.
- analysis of land mollusca from bulk samples (particularly from the buried soil in Area 3).
- Incorporation of further work into archive report and summarise for publication.

Pollen:

- Further pollen analysis of moat deposits based on statistically viable pollen counts.
- Incorporation of further work into archive report and summarise for publication.

Radiocarbon dating:

- A further suite of radiocarbon dates is recommended from the key assemblages of pottery recovered from the Early Iron Age (Pit Group 1) and Middle Iron Age (Pit Group 2) pit groups to aid the reconstruction of the local pottery making chronology. The further samples to be sent for dating comprise:

  1 x further sample taken from either pits **1017** or **1312** (or failing these, from pits **1371** or **1389**) within Period 1.1 Pit Group 1; and

1 x further sample taken from pit **1214** within Period 1.2 Pit Group 2.

6.4 Publication and dissemination of results

Report writing

6.4.1 Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 15 (see Section 7.2 below). An archive report, incorporating the evaluation data, will be prepared that will include results of all analyses.

6.4.2 It is proposed that a publication article will be produced which summarises the results and focuses on the key aspects of the site (see below).

Publication

6.4.3 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, under the working title 'Iron Age and Medieval Remains at Eastfields, Chesterton, Cambridge' by Andrew Greef.

6.5 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

6.5.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or disposal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by the relevant specialists during this assessment stage (see Appendices B.1-10). On completion of full analysis, discussions will be had between the relevant parties (see Section 6.2 above) to oversee the disposal of redundant material and preparation for archiving of material considered to hold continuing value for the archaeological record. The retained material will be deposited with the site archive in due course (see below).

6.6 Ownership and archive

6.6.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

6.6.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

6.6.3 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council Stores under the Site Codes CAMEFC16 (evaluation) and CAMEFC16EX (excavation) and the county HER codes ECB4847 (Areas 1 and 2) and ECB4817 (Area 3). A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
Matthew Brudenell	MB	OAE	Project Manager and prehistoric pottery specialist
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	OAE	Post-Excavation and Publication Manager
Rachel Clarke	RC	OAE	Editor
Rachel Fosberry	RF	OAE	Environmental co-ordinator and archaeobotanist
Andrew Greef	AG	OAE	Project Officer & Author; documentary research
Denis Sami	DS	OAE	Metalwork specialist
Simon Timberlake	ST	Freelance	Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products specialist
Carole Fletcher	CF	OAE	Glass, stone, leatherwork, Post-Roman pottery and marine mollusca specialist
Stephen Wadeson	SW	OAE	Roman pottery specialist
Ted Levermore	TL	OAE	CBM and fired clay specialist
Natasha Dodwell	ND	OAE	Human Bone specialist
Hayley Foster	HF	OAE	Faunal remains specialist
Mairead Rutherford	MR	OAE	Pollen specialist
Sam Corke	SC	OAE	Land mollusca specialist
Karen Barker	KB	Freelance	Conservator and X-radiography
Séverine Bézie	SB	OAE	Illustrator
James Fairbairn	JF	OAE	Finds photography
Katherine Hamilton	KH	OAE	Archive Supervisor

Table 14: Project team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 Compilation of a final archive report is normally completed within one year of the approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; thus the final archive report should be completed by June 2019. A publication proposal will be submitted to the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, in May 2019 at the earliest, with the aim of publishing an article on the medieval settlement remains. A short note summarising the Iron Age settlement remains will also be submitted for the same publication.

7.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task No.	Task		Staff	No. Days
Project Management				
1	Project management		MB EP	4
2	Team meetings		MB EP AG	2
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials		AG, RF, MB, DS, CF, SW, TL, ND, HF, MR	1
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis				

Task No.	Task		Staff	No. Days
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix		AG	3
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes		AG	2
6	Finalise site phasing		AG	2
7	Add final phasing and groups to database		AG	2
8	Compile group and phase text		AG	3
9	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report		AG	5
10	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results		AG	2
Illustration				
11	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures		SB	3
12	Select photographs for inclusion in the report		AG	0.5
12	Select sections for inclusion in the report		AG	0.5
13	Illustrate Iron Age pottery: *c*.30 sherds		SB	3
14	Illustrate medieval pottery: *c*.20 sherds		SB	2
15	Illustrate human skull fragments		SB	0.25
16	Illustrate possible wood post item		SB	0.1
17	Illustrate fragmentary leather item		SB	0.25
18	Photograph human skull fragments		JF	0.25
Documentary research				
19	Research into relevant Iron Age sites		AG	1
20	Research into relevant medieval sites and Covens Moat		AG	3
Artefact studies				
21	Metalwork and worked bone item: archive report and publication synopsis		DS	1
22	Stabilisation of metalwork items prior to deposition in the archive		DS	1
23	Ironwork (4 x items): X-radiography 1 plate at £22		KB	-
24	Slag (SF 520): X-radiography 1 plate at £22		KB	-
25	Slag etc archive report and publication synopsis		ST	1
26	Flintwork: archive catalogue, research and report		LB	2
27	Glass: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication		CF	0.1
28	Fragmentary leather item: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication		CF	0.25
29	Wood items: archive catalogue, research and report		LJ	1
30	Stone: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication		CF	0.1
31	Iron Age pottery: archive catalogue, research and archive report		MB	2
32	Iron Age pottery: radiocarbon dating 2 x samples at c.£300 per sample		RF	-

Task No.	Task		Staff	No. Days
33	Post-Roman pottery: macroscopic inspection, archive catalogue, research, report and publication synopsis		CF	4
Ecofact studies				
34	Human bone: archive catalogue, further analysis, research and archive report		ND	1.5
35	Faunal remains: archive catalogue, further analysis, research, archive report and publication synopsis		HF	5
36	Marine Mollusca: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication		CF	0.1
37	Archaeobotany: additional bulk sample processing, further analysis, archive report and prepare comment for publication		RF	8
38	Land Mollusca: analysis and report		SC	2
39	Pollen: Further analysis, archive report and prepare comment for publication		MR	2
Stage 2: Report Writing				
40	Integrate documentary research		AG	1
41	Write historical and archaeological background text		AG	1
42	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators		AG SB	1
43	Write discussion and conclusions		AG	3
44	Prepare report figures		SB	4
45	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc		AG	1
46	Internal edit		RC/EP	2
47	Incorporate internal edits		AG	1
48	Final edit		RC MB	0.5
49	Send to CCC for approval		MB AG	0.1
50	Approval revisions		AG	0.5
Stage 3: Publication				
51	Produce draft publication		AG	5
52	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators		AG SB EP	1
53	Produce publication figures		SB	4
54	Internal edit		EP/RC	3
55	Incorporate internal edits		AG	0.5
56	Final edit		EP RC	1
57	Send to publisher for refereeing		EP/RC	0.5
58	Post-refereeing revisions		EP/RC	2
59	Copy edit queries		EP/RC	0.5
60	Proof-reading		EP/RC	1.5
Stage 4: Archiving				

Task No.	Task		Staff	No. Days
61	Compile paper archive		AG	1
62	Archive/delete digital photographs		AG	1
63	Compile/check and deposit material archive		AG/KH	4

Table 15: Task list

* See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
4	5	Tr.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
5	5	Tr.1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
6	8	Tr.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
7	8	Tr.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
8	8	Tr.1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
9	10	Tr.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
10	10	Tr.1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
11		Tr.1	layer	surface	road?	metalled surface	2
12		Tr.1	layer	surface	road?	metalled surface	2
15	16	Tr.1	layer	subsoil	make-up	metalled surface	2
16	16	Tr.1	cut	holloway?	road?	metalled surface	2
17	18	Tr.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
18	18	Tr.1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
23	24	Tr.2	fill	gully	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
24	24	Tr.2	cut	gully	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
29	30	Tr.2	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
30	30	Tr.2	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
31	32	Tr.2	fill	pit	unknown	Pit Group 2	1.2
32	32	Tr.2	cut	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
35	36	Tr.2	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
36	36	Tr.2	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 2	1.2
37	38	Tr.2	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
38	38	Tr.2	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
39	40	Tr.2	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
40	40	Tr.2	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
46	47	Tr.2	fill	gully	disuse	Enclosure 1	1.2
47	47	Tr.2	cut	gully	boundary	Enclosure 1	1.2
48	49	Tr.2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
49	49	Tr.2	cut	gully	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
50	51	Tr.2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
51	51	Tr.2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
52	53	Tr.2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
53	53	Tr.3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
60	60	Tr.3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
61	60	Tr.3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
64	64	Tr.3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
65	64	Tr.3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
66	66	Tr.3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
67	66	Tr.3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
68	68	Tr.3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
69	68	Tr.3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
70	70	Tr.3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
71	70	Tr.3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
74	74	Tr.3	cut	post hole	structural	Enclosure 3	2
75	74	Tr.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Enclosure 3	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
78	81	Tr.4	fill	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
79	81	Tr.4	fill	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
80	81	Tr.4	fill	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
81	81	Tr.4	cut	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
87	87	Tr.4	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
88	87	Tr.4	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
89	87	Tr.4	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
96	99	Tr.5	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
97	99	Tr.5	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
98	99	Tr.5	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
99	99	Tr.5	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
100	99	Tr.5	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
116	116	Tr.5	cut	post hole	structural	Enclosure 3	2
117	116	Tr.5	fill	post hole	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
118	118	Tr.5	cut	post hole	structural	Enclosure 3	2
119	118	Tr.5	fill	post hole	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
120	120	Tr.5	cut	post hole	structural	Enclosure 3	2
121	120	Tr.5	fill	post hole	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1000	1000	1	cut	pit	oven?		1.3
1001	1000	1	fill	pit	fired clay lining?		1.3
1002	1000	1	fill	pit	disuse		1.3
1003	1003	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1004	1003	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1007	1007	1	cut	post hole	structural	Enclosure 3	2
1008	1007	1	fill	post hole	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1009	1010	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1010	1010	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1011	2011	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1012	1011	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1013	1013	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1014	1013	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1015	1013	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1016	1017	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1017	1017	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1018	1018	1	cut	pit	disuse	Pit Group 1	1.1
1019	1018	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1020	1018	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1021	1022	1	fill	pit	backfill		4
1022	1022	1	cut	pit	modern truncation		4
1023	1024	1	fill	pit	backfill		2
1024	1024	1	cut	grave	pig burials		2
1025	1025	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1026	1025	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1027	1025	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1028	1025	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1029	1029	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1030	1029	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1031	1029	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
1032	1029	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1033	1033	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1034	1033	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1035	1035	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1036	1035	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1037	1038	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1038	1038	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1039	1039	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1040	1039	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1041	1041	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1042	1041	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1043	1044	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1044	1044	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1045	1045	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1046	1045	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1047	1047	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1048	1047	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1049	1047	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1067	1067	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1068	1067	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1070	1070	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1071	1070	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1072	1070	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1073	1070	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1074	1074	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 1	1.2
1075	1074	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 1	1.2
1076	1076	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1077	1076	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1078	1079	1	fill	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1079	1079	1	cut	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1080	1081	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1081	1081	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1082	1083	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1083	1083	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1084	1085	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 1	1.2
1085	1085	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 1	1.2
1086	1087	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1087	1087	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1088	1089	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1089	1089	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1090	1091	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1091	1091	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1092	1092	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1093	1092	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1094	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1095	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1096	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1097	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
1098	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1099	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1100	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1101	1101	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1102	1101	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1103	1101	1	fill	ditch	disuse		
1104	1104	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1105	1104	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1106	1104	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1110	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1111	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1112	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1113	1024	1	fill	grave	pig skeleton		2
1114	1114	1	layer	spread			2
1115	1117	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1116	1117	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1117	1117	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1118	1121	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1119	1121	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1120	1121	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1121	1121	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 2	1.2
1122	1122	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1123	1122	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1124	1122	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1127	1127	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1128	1127	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1129	1127	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1130	1127	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1151	1151	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1152	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1153	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1154	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1155	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1156	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1157	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1158	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1159	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1160	1151	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1161	1161	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1162	1161	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1163	1161	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1164	1161	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1165	1165	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1166	1165	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1167	1165	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1168	1168	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1169	1168	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1170	1168	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
1171	1171	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 2	1.2
1172	1171	1	fill	pit	Backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1173	1173	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1174	1173	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1175	1173	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1176	1176	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1177	1176	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1178	1178	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1179	1178	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1180	1180	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1181	1180	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1182	1183	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 1	1.2
1183	1183	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 1	1.2
1184	1188	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1185	1188	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1186	1188	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1187	1188	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1188	1188	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 2	1.2
1189	1191	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1190	1191	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1191	1191	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1194	1194	1	cut	post hole	structural	Enclosure 3	2
1195	1194	1	fill	post hole	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1196	1196	1	cut	post hole	structural	Enclosure 3	2
1197	1196	1	fill	post hole	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1198	1198	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1199	1198	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1200	1198	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1204	1204	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1205	1204	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1206	1206	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1207	1206	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1208	1208	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1209	1208	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1210	1208	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1211	1208	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1212	1212	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 1	1.2
1213	1212	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 1	1.2
1214	1214	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 2	1.2
1215	1214	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1216	1214	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1217	1217	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1218	1217	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1219	1217	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1220	1220	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1221	1220	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1222	1222	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1223	1222	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
1224	1224	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1225	1224	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1226	1224	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1227	1227	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1228	1227	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1229	1229	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1230	1229	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1231	1229	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1232	1232	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1233	1232	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1240	1240	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1241	1240	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1242	1240	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1243	1240	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1244	1244	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1245	1244	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1246	1246	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 2	1.2
1247	1246	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1248	1246	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1249	1249	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1250	1249	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1251	1251	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1252	1251	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1253	1253	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1254	1253	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1255	1255	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1256	1255	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1257	1257	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1258	1257	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1259	1259	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1260	1259	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1261	1259	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1262	1262	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1263	1262	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1264	1264	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1265	1264	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1266	1264	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1267	1267	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1268	1267	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1269	1267	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1270	1270	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 1	1.2
1271	1270	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 1	1.2
1272	1270	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 1	1.2
1273	1273	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 2	1.3
1274	1273	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1275	1273	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 2	1.3
1276	1276	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1277	1276	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
1278	1276	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1279	1279	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1280	1279	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1281	1281	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1282	1281	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1283	1283	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1284	1283	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1285	1283	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1286	1286	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 2	1.2
1287	1286	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1288	1286	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 2	1.2
1289	1289	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1290	1289	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1291	1289	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1292	1289	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1293	1293	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1294	1293	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1295	1293	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1296	1296	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1297	1296	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1298	1296	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1299	1299	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1300	1299	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1301	1299	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1302	1299	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1303	1283	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1309	1309	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1310	1309	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1311	1309	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1312	1312	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1313	1312	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1314	1312	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1315	1312	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1316	1316	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1317	1316	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1318	1318	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1319	1318	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1320	1316	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1321	1336	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1322	1323	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1323	1323	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1324	1327	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1325	1327	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1326	1327	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1327	1327	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1328	1328	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1329	1328	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1330	1316	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
1331	1316	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1332	1316	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1336	1336	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1337	1336	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1338	1336	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1339	1339	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
1340	1339	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1341	1339	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
1342	1342	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1343	1342	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1344	1342	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1345	1342	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1346	1346	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1347	1346	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1348	1348	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1349	1348	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1350	1348	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1353	1353	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1354	1353	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1355	1348	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1356	1348	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1357	1357	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1358	1357	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1359	1371	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1360	1371	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1361	1361	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1362	1361	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1363	1371	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1368	1368	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1369	1368	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1370	1368	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1371	1371	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1372	1371	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1373	1371	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1374	1374	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1375	1374	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1376	1374	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1377	1374	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1378	1374	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1379	1379	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1380	1379	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1381		1	layer	spread	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1382	1382	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1383	1382	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1384	1382	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1387	1387	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1388	1388	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1389	1389	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
1390	1390	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1391	1391	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1395	1395	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1396	1396	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1397	1390	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1398	1390	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1409	1409	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1410	1409	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1411	1411	1	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
1412	1411	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1413	1411	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1414	1411	1	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
1415	1396	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1416	1396	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1417	1396	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1418	1395	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1419	1395	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1420	1395	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1422	1387	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1423	1387	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1424	1387	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1425	1388	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1426	1388	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1427	1389	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1428	1389	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1429	1389	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1430	1389	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1431	1389	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1433	1391	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1434	1391	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1435	1391	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1436	1391	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1437	1391	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1438	1391	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1440	1440	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1441	1440	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1442	1440	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1443	1440	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1444	1444	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1445	1444	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1446	1446	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1447	1446	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1448	1446	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1449	1446	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1450	1446	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1451	1446	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
1452	1452	1	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 1	1.1
1453	1452	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
1454	1452	1	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 1	1.1
3000	3000	2	cut	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3001	3000	2	fill	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3002	3002	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3003	3002	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3004	3004	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3005	3004	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3006	3006	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3007	3006	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3008	3008	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3009	3008	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3010	3010	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3011	3010	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3012	3012	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3013	3012	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3014	3014	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3015	3014	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3016	3016	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3017	3016	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3018	3018	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3019	3018	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3020	3020	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3021	3020	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3022	3022	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3023	3022	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3024	3024	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3025	3024	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3026	3026	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3027	3026	2	cut	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3028	3028	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3029	3028	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3030	3030	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3031	3030	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3032	3032	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3033	3032	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3034	3034	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3035	3034	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3036	3036	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3037	3036	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3038	3038	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3039	3038	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3040	3040	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3041	3040	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3042	3042	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3043	3042	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3044	3044	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3045	3044	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3046	3046	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
3047	3046	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3048	3048	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
3049	3048	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
3050	3050	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
3051	3050	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
3052	3052	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3053	3052	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3054	3052	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3055	3052	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3059	3059	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
3060	3059	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
3062	3062	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
3063	3062	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
3064	3064	2	cut	pit	unknown		2
3065	3064	2	fill	pit	disuse		2
3066	3066	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
3067	3066	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
3068	3068	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3069	3068	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3070	3070	2	cut	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3071	3070	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3072	3070	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3073	3070	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3074	3070	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3075	3070	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3076	3070	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3077	3077	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 3	2
3078	3077	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 3	2
3079	3079	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 5	2
3080	3079	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 5	2
3081	3081	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3082	3081	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3083	3083	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3084	3083	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3085	3085	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3086	3085	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3087	3085	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3088	3088	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3089	3088	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3094	3094	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3095	3094	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3096	3096	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3097	3096	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3104	3104	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3105	3104	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3106	3106	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3107	3106	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3108	3108	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
3109	3108	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3110	3110	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3111	3110	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3112	3112	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3113	3112	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3114	3114	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3115	3114	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3118	3118	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3119	3118	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3120	3120	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3121	3120	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3122	3122	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3123	3122	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3124	3124	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3125	3124	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3126	3126	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3127	3126	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3128	3128	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3129	3128	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3130	3131	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3131	3131	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3132	3132	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3133	3132	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3134	3134	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3135	3134	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3136	3136	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3137	3136	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3138	3138	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3139	3138	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3140	3141	2	fill	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3141	3141	2	cut	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3144	3144	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3145	3144	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3146	3146	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3147	3146	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3148	3148	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3149	3148	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3150	3150	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3151	3150	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3152	3152	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3153	3152	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3154	3154	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3155	3154	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3156	3156	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3157	3156	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3158	3158	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3159	3158	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3160	3160	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
3161	3160	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3162	3162	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3163	3162	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3164	3164	2	cut	ditch	unknown	Plot 4	2
3165	3164	2	fill	ditch	backfill	Plot 4	2
3166	3166	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3167	3166	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3168	3169	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3169	3169	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3170	3171	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3171	3171	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3172	3172	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3173	3172	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3174	3174	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3175	3174	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3176	3176	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3177	3176	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3178	3178	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3179	3178	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3180	3180	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3181	3180	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3182	3182	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 4	2
3183	3182	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 4	2
3184	3184	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3185	3184	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3186	3186	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3187	3186	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3188	3188	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3189	3188	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3190	3190	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3191	3190	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3192	3193	2	fill	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3193	3193	2	cut	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3194	3195	2	fill	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3195	3195	2	cut	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3196	3196	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3197	3196	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3198	3198	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3199	3198	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3200	3200	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3201	3200	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3202	3202	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3203	3202	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3204	3204	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3205	3204	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3206	3206	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3207	3206	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3208	3208	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
3209	3208	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3210	3210	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3211	3210	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3212	3212	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3213	3212	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3214	3214	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3215	3214	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3216	3216	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3217	3216	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3218	3218	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3219	3218	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3220	3220	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3221	3220	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3222	3222	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3223	3222	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3224	3224	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3225	3224	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3226	3226	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3227	3226	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3228	3228	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3229	3228	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3230	3230	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3231	3230	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3232	3232	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3233	3232	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3234	3234	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3235	3234	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3236	3236	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3237	3236	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3238	3236	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3239	3239	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3240	3239	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3241	3241	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3242	3241	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3243	3243	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3244	3243	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3245	3245	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3246	3245	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3247	3247	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3248	3247	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3249	3249	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3250	3249	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3251	3251	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3252	3251	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3253	3523	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3254	3523	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3255	3256	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3256	3256	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
3257	3258	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3258	3258	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3259	3259	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3260	3259	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3261	3261	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 4	2
3262	3261	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 4	2
3263	3220	2	fill	pit	disuse	Plot 3	2
3264	3264	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 1	2
3265	3264	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 1	2
3266	3266	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 1	2
3267	3266	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 1	2
3268	3268	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 1	2
3269	3268	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 1	2
3270	3270	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 1	2
3271	3270	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 1	2
3272	3272	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 1	2
3273	3272	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 1	2
3274	3274	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 1	2
3275	3274	2	cut	pit	backfill	Plot 1	2
3276	3276	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 1	2
3277	3276	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 1	2
3278	3278	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 1	2
3279	3278	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 1	2
3280	3280	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 1	2
3281	3280	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 1	2
3282	3282	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3283	3282	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3284	3284	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3285	3284	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3286	3286	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3287	3286	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3288	3289	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 1	2
3289	3289	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 1	2
3290	3291	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3291	3291	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3292	3292	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3293	3292	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3294	3294	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3295	3294	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3296	3296	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3297	3296	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3298	3298	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3299	3298	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3300	3300	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3301	3300	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3302	3302	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3303	3302	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3304	3304	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
3305	3304	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3306	3306	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3307	3306	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3308	3308	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3309	3308	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3310	3310	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3311	3310	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3312	3312	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3313	3312	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3314	3314	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 2	2
3315	3314	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 2	2
3316	3316	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3317	3316	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3318	3318	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3319	3318	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3320	3320	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3321	3320	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3322	3322	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3323	3322	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3324	3324	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3325	3324	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3326	3326	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
3327	3326	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
3328	3329	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3329	3329	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3330	3330	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3331	3330	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3332	3332	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3333	3332	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3334	3334	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3335	3334	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3336	3336	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3337	3336	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3338	3338	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3339	3338	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3340	3340	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3341	3340	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3342	3342	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3343	3342	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3344	3344	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3345	3344	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3346	3346	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3347	3346	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3348	3348	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3349	3348	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3350	3350	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3351	3350	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3352	3352	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
3353	3352	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3354	3354	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 3	2
3355	3354	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 3	2
3356	3356	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3357	3356	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3358	3358	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3359	3358	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3360	3360	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3361	3360	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3362	3362	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3363	3362	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3364	3364	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3365	3364	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3366	3366	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3367	3366	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3368	3368	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3369	3368	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3370	3370	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3371	3370	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3372	3372	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3373	3372	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3374	3374	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3375	3374	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3376	3376	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3377	3376	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3378	3378	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3379	3378	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3380	3380	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3381	3380	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3382	3383	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3383	3383	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3384	3385	2	fill	ditch	disuse	Plot 2	2
3385	3385	2	cut	ditch	boundary	Plot 2	2
3386	3387	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3387	3387	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3388	3388	2	cut	pit	unknown	Plot 3	2
3389	3388	2	fill	pit	backfill	Plot 3	2
3390	3390	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3391	3390	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3392	3392	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3393	3392	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3394	3394	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3395	3394	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3396	3396	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3397	3396	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
3398	3398	2	cut	post hole	structure	Plot 2	2
3399	3398	2	fill	post hole	disuse	Plot 2	2
4029	0	Tr.21	layer	road	metalling	Road	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
4036	0	Tr.22	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
4037	0	Tr.22	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5003		3	layer	road	overburden	Road	2
5004	0	3	layer	road	overburden	Road	2
5005	0	3	layer	road	overburden	Road	2
5006	0	3	layer	road	overburden	Road	2
5007	5007	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5008	5007	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5009	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5010	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5011	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5012	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5013	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5014	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5015	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5016	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5017	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5022	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5025	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5026	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5032	0	3	layer	layer	metalling	Road	2
5034	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5040	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5041	5041	3	cut	ditch	boundary	Ditch 13	2
5042	5041	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Ditch 13	2
5043	5043	3	cut	ditch	boundary	Ditch 13	2
5044	5043	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Ditch 13	2
5045	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5046	5046	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5047	5046	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5048	5048	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5049	5048	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5050	5050	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5051	5050	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5052	5052	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5053	5052	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5058	5058	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5059	5058	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5060	5060	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5061	5060	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5062	5062	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5063	5062	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5064	5064	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5065	5064	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5066	5066	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5067	5066	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5068	5068	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5069	5068	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5070	5070	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5071	5070	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5072	5072	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5073	5072	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5074	5074	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5075	5074	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5076	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5077	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5078	5078	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5079	5078	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5080	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5081	0	3	layer	road	metalling repair	Road	2
5088	5089	3	fill	gully	wheel rut	Road	2
5089	5089	3	cut	gully	wheel rut	Road	2
5104	0	3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5105	0	3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5109	5109	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5110	5109	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5111	5111	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5112	5111	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5113	5113	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5114	5113	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5115	5115	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5116	5115	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5117	5117	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5118	5117	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5119	5119	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5120	5119	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5121	5121	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5122	5121	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5123	5123	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5124	5123	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5125	5125	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5126	5125	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5127	5127	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5128	5127	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5129	5129	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5130	5129	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5131	5131	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5132	5131	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5133	5133	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5134	5133	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5135	5135	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5136	5135	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5137	5137	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5138	5137	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5139	5139	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5140	5139	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5141	5141	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5142	5141	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5143	5143	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5144	5143	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5145	5145	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5146	5145	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5147	5147	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5148	5147	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5149	5149	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5150	5149	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5151	5151	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5152	5151	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5153	5153	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5154	5153	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5155	5155	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5156	5155	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5157	5157	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5158	5157	3	cut	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5159	5159	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5160	5159	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5161	5161	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5162	5161	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5163	5163	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5164	5163	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5165	5165	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5166	5165	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5167	5167	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5168	5167	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5169	5169	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5170	5169	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5171	5171	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5172	5171	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5173	5173	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5174	5173	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5175	5175	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5176	5175	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5177	5177	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5178	5177	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5179	5179	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5180	5179	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5181	5181	3	cut	ditch	boundary		2
5182	5181	3	fill	ditch	disuse		2
5187	5187	3	cut	ditch	boundary	Ditch 13	2
5188	5187	3	fill	ditch	Disuse	Ditch 13	2
5193	5193	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5194	5193	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5201	5201	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5202	5201	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5203	5203	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5204	5203	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5205	5205	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5206	5205	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5207	5207	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5208	5207	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5209	5209	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5210	5209	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5211	5211	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5212	5211	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5213	5213	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5214	5213	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5215	5215	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5216	5215	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5217	5217	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5218	5217	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5221	5221	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5222	5221	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5223	5223	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5224	5223	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5225	5225	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5226	5225	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5227	5227	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5228	5227	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5229	5229	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5230	5229	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5231	5231	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5232	5231	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5233	5233	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5234	5233	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5235	5235	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5236	5235	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5237	5237	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5238	5237	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5239	5239	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5240	5239	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5241	5241	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5242	5241	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5243	5243	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5244	5243	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5245	5244	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5246	5244	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5247	5247	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5248	5247	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5251	5251	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5252	5251	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5253	5253	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5254	5253	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5257	5257	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5258	5257	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5259	5259	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5260	5259	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5261	5261	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5262	5261	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5263	5263	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5264	5263	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5265	5265	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5266	5265	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5267	5267	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5268	5267	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5269	5269	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5270	5269	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5277	5277	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5278	5277	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5279	5279	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5280	5279	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5281	5281	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5282	5281	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5284	5284	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5285	5284	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5287	5287	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5288	5287	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5291	5291	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5292	5291	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5293	5294	3	fill	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5294	5294	3	cut	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5295	5295	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5296	5295	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5297	5297	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5298	5297	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5301	5301	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5302	5301	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5305	5305	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5306	5305	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5314	5314	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5315	5314	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5321	5321	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5322	5321	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5323	5323	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5324	5323	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5325	5325	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5326	5325	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5331	5331	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5332	5331	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5333	5333	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5334	5333	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5337	5337	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5338	5337	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5339	5339	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5340	5339	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5345	5345	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5346	5345	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5347	5349	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5348	5349	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5349	5349	3	cut	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5350	5349	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5351	5351	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5352	5351	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5353	5353	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5354	5353	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5355	5355	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5356	5355	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5357	5357	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5358	5357	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5359	5359	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5360	5359	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5361	5361	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5362	5361	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5363	5363	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5364	5363	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5365	5365	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5366	5365	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5367	5367	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5368	5367	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5369	5369	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5370	5369	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5371	5371	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5372	5371	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5373	5373	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5374	5373	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5375	5375	3	cut	ditch	boundary	Ditch 13	2
5376	5375	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Ditch 13	2
5377	5377	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5378	5377	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5379	5379	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5380	5379	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5381	5381	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5382	5381	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5383	5383	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5384	5383	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5389	5389	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5390	5389	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5391	5391	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5392	5391	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5395	5395	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5396	5395	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5401	5401	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5402	5401	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5403	5403	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5404	5403	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5405	5405	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5406	5405	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5407	5407	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5408	5407	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5409	5409	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5410	5409	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5411	5411	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5412	5411	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5415	5415	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5416	5415	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5417	5417	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5418	5417	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5419	5419	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5420	5419	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5421	5421	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5422	5421	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5423	5423	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5424	5423	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5427	5427	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5428	5427	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5429	5429	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5430	5429	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5431	5431	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5432	5431	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5433		3	layer	road	metalling	Road	2
5434		3	layer	soil	road make-up	Road	2
5435		3	layer	natural			
5436	5436	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5437	5436	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5439	5439	3	cut	ditch	moat	Covens Moat	2
5440	5439	3	fill	ditch	moat	Covens Moat	2
5441	5441	3	fill	ditch	moat	Covens Moat	2
5442	5441	3	fill	ditch	moat	Covens Moat	2
5443	5441	3	fill	ditch	moat	Covens Moat	2
5444	5441	3	fill	ditch	moat	Covens Moat	2
5445	5445	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5446	5445	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5447	5447	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5448	5447	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5449	5449	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5450	5449	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5451	5451	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5452	5451	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5453	5453	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5454	5453	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5455	5455	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5456	5455	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5463	5463	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5464	5463	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5465	5465	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5466	5465	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5467	5467	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5468	5467	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5469	5469	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5470	5469	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5471	5471	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5472	5471	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5473	5473	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5474	5473	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5475	5475	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5476	5475	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5477	5477	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5478	5477	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5479	5479	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5480	5479	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5481	5481	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5482	5481	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5483	5483	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5484	5483	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5485	5485	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5486	5485	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5487	5487	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5488	5488	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5489	5489	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5490	5489	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5491	5491	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5492	5491	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5493	5493	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5494	5493	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5495	5495	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5496	5495	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5497	5497	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5498	5497	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5499	5499	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5500	5499	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5501	5501	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5502	5501	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5503	5503	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5504	5503	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5505	5505	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5506	5505	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5507	5507	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5508	5507	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5509	5509	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5510	5509	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5511	5511	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5512	5511	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5513	5513	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5514	5513	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5519	5519	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5520	5519	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5521	5521	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5522	5521	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5525	5525	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5526	5525	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5531	5531	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5532	5531	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5533	5533	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 1	2
5534	5533	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 1	2
5539	5539	3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
5540	5539	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
5541	5541	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5542	5541	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5543	5543	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5544	5543	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5545	5545	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5546	5545	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5547	5547	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5548	5547	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5549	5549	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5550	5549	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5551	5551	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5552	5551	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5553	5553	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5554	5553	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5555	5555	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5556	5555	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5557	5557	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5558	5557	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5559	5559	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5560	5559	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5561	5561	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5562	5561	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5563	5563	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5564	5563	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5565	5565	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5566	5565	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5567	5567	3	cut	ditch	boundary		2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5568	5567	3	fill	ditch	disuse		2
5569	5569	3	cut	ditch	boundary		2
5570	5569	3	fill	ditch	disuse		2
5571	5571	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5572	5571	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5573	5573	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5574	5573	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5575	5575	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5576	5575	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5577	5577	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5578	5577	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5579	5579	3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
5580	5579	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
5581	5579	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
5582	5579	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
5583	5583	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5584	5583	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5585	5585	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5586	5585	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5587	5587	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5588	5587	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5589	5589	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5590	5589	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5591	5591	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5592	5591	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5593	5593	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5594	5593	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5595	5595	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5596	5595	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5597	5597	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5598	5597	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5599	5599	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5600	5599	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5601	5601	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5602	5601	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5603	5603	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5604	5603	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5605	5605	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5606	5605	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5607	5607	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5608	5607	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5609	5609	3	cut	ditch	boundary	Enclosure 5	3
5610	5609	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
5611	5609	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
5612	5609	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Enclosure 5	3
5615	5615	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5616	5615	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5617	5617	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5618	5617	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5619	5619	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5620	5619	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5621	5621	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5622	5621	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5623	5623	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5624	5623	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5625	5625	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5626	5625	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5627	5627	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5628	5627	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5629	5629	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5630	5629	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5631	5631	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5632	5631	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5633	5633	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5634	5633	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5635	5635	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5636	5635	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5637	5637	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5638	5637	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5639	5639	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5640	5639	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5641	5641	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5642	5641	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5643	5643	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5644	5643	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5645	5645	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5646	5645	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5647	5647	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5648	5647	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5649	5649	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5650	5649	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5651	5651	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5652	5651	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5653	5653	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5654	5653	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5655	5653	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5656	5656	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5657	5656	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5658	5658	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5659	5658	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5660	5660	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5661	5660	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5662	5662	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5663	5662	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5664	5664	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5665	5664	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5666	5666	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5667	5666	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5668	5668	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5669	5668	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5670	5670	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5671	5670	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5674	5674	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5675	5674	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5676	5676	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5677	5676	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5680	5680	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5681	5680	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5682	5682	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5683	5682	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5684	5682	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5685	5685	3	cut	ditch	boundary	Ditch 14	2
5686	5685	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Ditch 14	2
5687	5685	3	fill	ditch	disuse	Ditch 14	2
5688	5688	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5689	5688	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5690	5690	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5691	5690	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5692	5692	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5693	5692	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5694	5694	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5695	5694	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5696	5696	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5697	5696	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5698	5698	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5699	5698	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5700	5700	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5701	5700	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5702	5702	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5703	5702	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5704	5704	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5705	5704	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5706	5706	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5707	5706	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5708	5708	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5709	5708	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5710	5710	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5711	5710	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5712	5712	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5713	5712	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5714	5714	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5715	5714	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5716	5716	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5717	5716	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5718	5718	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5719	5718	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5720	5720	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5721	5721	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5722	5722	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5723	5722	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5724	5724	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5725	5724	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5726	5726	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5727	5726	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5728	5728	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5729	5728	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5730	5730	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5731	5730	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5732	5732	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5733	5732	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5734	5734	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5735	5734	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5736	5736	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5737	5736	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5738	5738	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5739	5738	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5740	5740	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5741	5740	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5742	5742	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5743	5742	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5744	5744	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5745	5744	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5746	5746	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5747	5746	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5748	5748	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5749	5748	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5750	5750	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5751	5750	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5752	5752	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5753	5752	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5754	5754	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5755	5754	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5756	5756	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5757	5756	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5758	5758	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5759	5758	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5760	5760	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5761	5760	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5762	5762	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5763	5762	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5764	5764	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5765	5764	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5766	5766	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5767	5766	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5768	5768	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5769	5768	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5770	5770	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5771	5770	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5772	5772	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5773	5772	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5774	5774	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5775	5774	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5776	5776	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5777	5776	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5778	5778	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5779	5778	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5782	5782	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5783	5782	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5784	5784	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5785	5784	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5788	5788	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5789	5788	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5790	5790	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5791	5790	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5792	5792	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5793	5792	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5794	5794	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5795	5794	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5796	5796	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5797	5796	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5798	5798	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5799	5798	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5800	5800	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5801	5800	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5802	5802	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5803	5802	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5804	5804	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5805	5804	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5806	5806	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5807	5806	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5808	5808	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5809	5808	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5810	5810	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5811	5810	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5812	5812	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5813	5812	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5814	5814	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5815	5814	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5816	5816	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5817	5816	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5818	5818	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5819	5818	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5820	5820	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5821	5820	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5822	5822	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5823	5822	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5824	5824	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5825	5824	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5826	5826	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5827	5826	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5828	5828	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5829	5828	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5830	5830	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5831	5830	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5832	5832	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5833	5832	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5834	5834	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5835	5834	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5836	5836	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5837	5836	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5838	5838	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5839	5838	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5840	5840	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5841	5840	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5842	5842	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5843	5842	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5844	5844	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5845	5844	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5846	5846	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5847	5846	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5848	5848	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5849	5848	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5850	5850	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5851	5850	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5852	5852	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5853	5852	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5854	5854	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5855	5854	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5856	5856	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5857	5856	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5858	5858	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5859	5858	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5860	5860	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5861	5860	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5862	5862	3	cut	post hole	structure	Structure Group 2	2
5863	5862	3	fill	post hole	disuse	Structure Group 2	2
5864	5864	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5865	5864	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2

Context	Cut	Trench/ Area	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group	Period
5866	5866	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5867	5866	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5868	5866	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5869	5869	3	cut	ditch	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5870	5869	3	fill	ditch	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5871	5869	3	fill	ditch	backfill	Pit Group 6	2
5876	5876	3	cut	pit	unknown	Pit Group 6	2
5877	5876	3	fill	pit	backfill	Pit Group 6	2

Table 16: Context inventory

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork and worked bone item

By Denis Sami

Factual data

B.1.1 The metal assemblage consists of a total of 37 objects: 28 copper-alloy artefacts (Table 18), four iron finds (Table 19), three silver items (Table 20) and two lead objects (Table 21) recovered from layers, fills of pits and ditches dating to the medieval and early post medieval periods (AD 1200 to 1550).

B.1.2 The assemblage also includes a fragment of worked bone in the shape of a bead (Table 22). Roman coin SF 521 is most likely residual.

B.1.3 The metalwork can be subdivided in five functional groups: portable and dress accessories; economy and commerce; building activity; transport; and domestic activity.

B.1.4 The majority of finds was recovered from features relate to the excavated medieval road suggesting quite intense human activity nearby.

B.1.5 The portable and dress accessories group consists of an incomplete gilded book edge cover (SF 500), buckles and buckle pins (SF 503, 515, 518) and a small silver belt mount (SF 502). Bone bead 105 can also be included in this group.

B.1.6 Books of the hours (devotional books) containing prayers and psalms were in late medieval period common artefacts produced in a wide range of sizes and decorations by commercial workshops. These volumes had covers reinforced with studs, mounts hinges as well as angles and edges protected by often highly decorated metalwork. Generally found in urban or religious contexts, book cover components are material evidence of a certain degree of literacy in the area often associated with churches, abbeys, monasteries or other high status sites.

B.1.7 The two buckles SF 515 and SF 518 are well known types of late medieval period, (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 73, n 300 and 96-97, n 434, but without groves), while pin SF 503 and buckle plate SF 504, given their poor preservation cannot be precisely identified. Normally produced in copper-alloy, silver belt mount SF 502 is an uncommon artefact and its quality and production certainly reflects the high economic status of the owner.

B.1.8 A total of three coins and a cloth seal form the group of finds connected to trade and economy. Coin SF 521 is a copper alloy barbarous radiate privately issued in Britain between AD 275 and 285. This coin is most likely residual. Possible evidence of economic exchange in the area are the silver penny of Edward I dating to 1282-89 and the half penny of Edward II issued in London between 1307-27. The cloth seal is impressed with a Latin cross above an unreadable inscription and dates to the late medieval or post-medieval periods (Egan 1994).

B.1.9 Building activity on site is indicated by a group of iron nails of varying size and shape. Given their limited changes in shape and forging technique through the centuries, iron

nails are difficult finds to date. The nails from East Chesterton can therefore be dated only through association with other finds, most importantly with pottery. The large iron key was possibly used in connection with the lock mechanism of a large door and it is similar to keys published by Egan (1995: 117, fig. 90, n 322-23, 326).

B.1.10 Copper-alloy rhomboid pendant SF 523 is the only find connected to the presence of horses on site. This type of pendant was often decorated with coat of arms but given the fragmentary and poor preservation of the object a precise identification of its decoration is not possible. Pendants of this size are documented in England as well as in France, while Spanish and Italian pendants were generally of larger size (Clark 1995: 63). Very similar pendants dating to the period between 1270 and 1400 were recovered in Gloucestershire (PAS: GLO-FE1068) and Worcestershire (PAS: WAW-FF13D7 with related bibliography and comparisons).

B.1.11 Finally, belonging to the group of domestic activity objects are 13 copper-alloy short nails with circular domed heads and very sharp tapering shank. Two nails present remains of gilding suggesting these nails were originally used for good quality upholstery.

Condition

B.1.12 All finds are well packaged and labelled in stable plastic bags or crystal boxes, stored within Stewart boxes containing silica gel and humidity indicator strips. The preservation of the assemblage varies, while those objects of both copper-alloy and lead present oxidisation, the iron artefacts are heavily rusted and encrusted and therefore would warrant further stabilisation and potential X-ray analysis and/or illustration.

Statement of potential

B.1.13 The metal work assemblage has good potential for shedding light on the medieval and post-medieval human activity in the area. In particular, the copper-alloy artefacts, the silver coins and the lead cloth seal materially indicate a rich and diversified economy as well as domestic activity.

Further work

B.1.14 Further stabilisation of copper-alloy, silver and lead objects: incomplete book edge cover (SF 500); complete belt mount (SF 502); incomplete buckle pin (SF 503); upholstery nails (SF 504, 505, 510-12, 514, 524-30); coin (SF 507); complete buckles (SF515 and 518); horse pendant (SF 523); and cloth seal (SF 506) prior to deposition in the archive.

B.1.15 Further stabilisation and X-ray analysis of iron objects: incomplete rotary key (SF 533); complete long nail (SF 534); incomplete nail and metal strip (SF 535); and incomplete nail (SF 536) prior to deposition in the archive.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.16 A full catalogue has been produced for the metal objects.

B.1.17 No further analysis is needed for this assemblage and the iron finds with the exclusion of key SF 533 can be dispersed. If publication is planned all copper-alloy finds, the silver mount and the lead cloth seal should be considered for illustration. The metalwork should be stabilised prior to deposition in the archive along with X-ray analysis of the ironwork items.

Method statement

B.1.18 Geoff Egan (1998) monograph dedicated to medieval domestic finds as well as the catalogue of portable objects published by Egan and Pritchard (1991) are the main references used in this assessment. The study dedicated to horse equipment by Clark (1995) still remains the main reference for medieval pendants. The Portable Antiquity Scheme catalogue was also accessed.

B.1.19 The catalogue is organised by SF number and context number as well as type of feature are reported. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (Diam.), height (H) and weight (Wt) are indicated together with a description of the objects followed by a suggested chronology.

Further work

Description	Performed by	Days
Metalwork analysis	Denis Sami	1
Stabilisation of metal objects	Denis Sami	1
X-ray analysis of ironwork (4 x items)	Karen Barker	-

Table 17: Metalwork task list

Catalogues

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
500	5076	Layer	Incomplete book cover edge protection. A fragmented strep of metal folded approximately 9.5 mm on one of the long edges. The Other long edge in formed by a series of five gilded triangles. L: 151.2 mm; W: 25.6 mm; Tk: 5 mm; Wt: 18 g.	Medieval, 1100-1400
501	5077	Pit	Six shapeless possible metal debris. Wt: 28.3 g	Uncertain
503	5014	Layer	An incomplete buckle pin with broken expanded anchorage and D shaped cross-section tongue base decorated with two vertical lines. L: 21.3 mm; tongue base, W: 6.4 mm; tongue base, W: 3.6 mm; Tk: 2.8 mm; Wt:1.4 g	Medieval 1250-1400
504	5014	Layer	An incomplete, irregular in plant possible part of a buckle plate formed of two flat riveted foils of metal. Only one poorly preserved rivet is preserved. L: 10 mm; W: 10.2; Tk: 3.2; Wt: 0.4 g	Medieval 1250-1400
505	5014	Layer	A complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 8.2 mm; Stem section: 2.5 mm; head diam.: 5.7 mm; Wt: 0.2 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
508	5014	Layer	An incomplete slightly bended foil of metal with a hole (diam: 2.8 mm) for rivet. L: 14.4 mm; W: 31.7 mm; Tk: 0.8 mm; 2.6 g	Uncertain
509	5014	Layer	An incomplete fish-shape possible metal debris. L: 36.8 mm; W: 21 mm; Tk: 2.6 mm; Wt:7.3 g	Uncertain

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
510	5004	Layer	Complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 17 mm; Stem section: 2.7 mm; head diam.: 8.5 mm; Wt: 0.5 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
511	5004	Layer	Two complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. Nail 1, H: 11.7 mm; Stem section: 2.6 mm; head diam.: 9.4 mm; Wt: 0.6 g. Nail 2, H: 12.6 mm; Stem section: 2.6 mm; head diam.: 9 mm; Wt: 0.4 g.	Late Medieval 1300-1500
512	5004	Layer	Complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 7.6 mm; Stem section: 2.5 mm; head diam.: 10.7 mm; Wt: 0.6 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
513	5022	Layer	An incomplete fragmented in four part folded in a U shape foil of metal. W: 11.6 mm; Tk: 0.8; Wt: 3.4 g	Uncertain
514	5022	Layer	Complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 7.2 mm; Stem section: 2.9 mm; head diam.: 9.3 mm; Wt: 0.5 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
515	5022	Layer	Complete single looped buckle with oval cross-section. The frame has a recessed and off-set strap bar on one edge and a narrow recessed and off-set bar for the buckle plate and anchorage on the opposite edge. L: 23.3 mm; W: 31.4 mm; Tk: 4.8 mm; Wt: 4.5 g	Medieval 1250-1400
516	5076	Layer	Incomplete very thin folded foil of metal forming a U shape. L: 29.6 mm; W: 8.3 mm; 0.7 mm; Wt: 1.2 g	Uncertain
518	5080	Layer	Complete rectangular buckle with rectangular cross-section. The buckle axis is on the shorter side and small indent is visible in the pin rest. L: 16.5 mm; W: 12 mm; Tk: 2.4 mm; Wt: 1.2 g	Medieval 1250-1400
519	5080	Layer	Complete bent nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 5.6 mm; Stem section: 2.3 mm; head diam.: 11 mm; Wt: 0.8 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
520	5079	Fill of pit	Metal slag. Wt: 75.5 g	
521	5015	Layer	An incomplete somewhat worn possible Barbarous Radiate of uncertain Emperor, Reece period 14 O: Bust right R: Walking figure with spear, left Diam: 16.7 mm Tk: 1.4 mm Wt:1.7 g	Roman AD 275-285
523	5015	Layer	An incomplete poorly preserved harness pendant plate with rhomboid shape and oval top loop. The corrosion badly altered the surfaces of the plate, however on one side it is possible to see the remain of a half a circle in relief. L: 32 mm; W: 36.3 mm; Tk: 0.6 mm; Wt: 3 g	Medieval 1250-1400
524	5105	Layer	Complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 7.2 mm; Stem section: 2.7 mm; head diam.: 9.5 mm; Wt: 0.4 g	Medieval 1250-1400 see GLO-FE1068
525	5105	Layer	Complete nail with circular thin head slightly domed and convex. The tapering stem is short and square in cross-section. Head diam.: 11 mm; Tk: 1 mm; H: 11.7 mm; Stem sec.: 3 mm; Wt: 0.8 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
526	5105	Layer	Incomplete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 5.6 mm; mm; Stem section: 2.8 mm; head diam.: 11.2 mm; Wt: 0.5 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
527	5105	Layer	Incomplete nail or nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section.	Late Medieval 1300-1500

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
			H: 12 mm; Stem section: 2.8 mm; head diam.: 15 mm; Wt: 1.1 g	
528	5105	Layer	Incomplete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 5.3 mm; Stem section: 3 mm; head diam.: 11 mm; Wt: 0.6 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
529	5105	Layer	Incomplete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 5.5 mm; Stem section: 3.4 mm; head diam.: 10.6 mm; Wt: 0.6 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
530	5105	Layer	A complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head showing traces of gilding externally. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 11.3 mm; Stem section: 2.7 mm; head diam.: 9 mm; Wt: 0.4 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
531	5105	Layer	Unidentified shapeless lump of metal. Wt:2.9	Uncertain
532	5105	Layer	Incomplete strep of metal rectangular in shape. Two little holes (diam.: 2.5 mm) are at the opposite ends. A circular in cross-section incomplete rivet is still fitted in one hole. L: 24 mm; W: 12.4 mm; Tk: 0.7 mm; Wt: 1.11 g	Medieval to Late medieval

Table 18: Copper-alloy catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
533	5745	Post-hole	Incomplete rotary key with tapering shank and missing bow. The bit appears to have two elements. Shank, L: 122 mm; Tk: 15 mm; bit, L: 46 mm; W: 33 mm; Tk: 5 mm	AD 1150-1400
534	5006	Layer above road surface	Complete long nail with tapering stem with triangular head and square cross-section (Manning type 2)	Roman to post-medieval
535	5076	Road surface	Two incomplete artefacts. A nail with circular head and square in cross-section stem and a rectangular strip of metal. L: 27 mm; W: 22 mm; Tk: 3.6 mm	Medieval to post-medieval
536	5044	Fill of ditch	Incomplete nail with possible circular head and square cross-section stem	Roman to post-medieval

Table 19: Iron catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
502	5077	Layer	A complete belt mount formed by a central circular domed and internally concave boss decorated with transverse cross-hatched grooves and with central hole (diam.: 3 mm). Two arms project from the central boss and terminate with plain smaller lobes with central hole (diam.: 08 mm). L: 15.4 mm; W: 7 mm; Tk: 3 mm; Wt: 0.6 g	13th Century see Egan and Pritchard's Dress Accessories, (1991, 213-214, nos. 1147-1153)
507	5014	Layer	Silver long cross penny of Edward I, Class 4b, mint of London, North 1975, Vol.2, p: 23 n 1024 O: +EDW R' ANGL' DNS hYB R: CIVI/TAS/LON/DON Diam: 19 mm Tk: 0.4 mm	Medieval, 1282-89

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
			Wt: 1.3 g	
517	5044	Fill of ditch	An incomplete worn silver half-penny long cross of Edward II, mint of London O: crowned bust of king facing R: long cross dividing legend with three pellets in each angle, mint of London	Medieval, 1307-27

Table 20: Silver catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
522	5015	Layer	A thick complete rolled strip of metal. L: 13.7 mm; W: 13 mm; Tk:3.6 mm; Wt: 9.8 g	Uncertain
506	5014	Layer	A complete sub-circular cloth seal with flattened stud on the reverse. The outer surface is decorated with a latin cross above an unreadable inscription. Diam.: 16 mm; Tk: 4.6 mm; 4.2 g	Late medieval to post-medieval

Table 21: Lead catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
105	1277	Fill of ditch	A very small sub-cylindrical bead. Diam: 3.1 mm; Tk: 1.7 mm; 1.1 mm	Uncertain

Table 22: Worked bone catalogue

B.2 Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 Fragments of ferrous slag were collected by hand from the site. A single piece of what appears to be copper alloy slag, hearth lining or failed casting, and six waste fragments relating to copper alloy metalworking, were also recovered and recorded as small finds (SF 501, 520 and 531). The slag and metalworking debris were weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. Historic England's (2015) *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* act as guidance.

Factual data

B.2.2 Pit **5078** produced a sub-oval lump of dense sandy material (SF 520), containing several greenish, almost black, vesicular glassy fragments; where the sandy material is less dense the object has a pale greenish hue. The object is relatively heavy for its size (0.072kg) and it is unclear if it is slag, hearth lining or a combination of metalworking by-products. It relates to copper alloy metalworking; the date of the item is uncertain.

B.2.3 Five fragments (SF 501) of copper alloy metalworking debris (0.028kg), possible casting waste, a flattened globule and irregular fragments that might be described as dribbles, were recovered from layer 5077, part of the road surface. There are no sprues or runners, waste created when trimming a casting after removing it from a complex mould (Historic England 2015 43). A single flat, irregular piece of thin copper alloy sheet was also recovered alongside the waste, and this may be an offcut.

B.2.4 Context 5105 produced a single irregular fragment, SF 531 (0.003kg), of what appears to be copper alloy metalworking waste.

B.2.5 Layer/road 4029 produced a small (0.241kg) rust-coloured, ferrous plano-convex hearth bottom(PCB), indicative of ironworking, possibly smithing. Three small, irregular fragments of dense, black, vesicular, undiagnostic metalworking slag, weighing 0.060kg, were recovered from layers 5006 and 5076. Pit **5653** contained a very small fragment of clinker.

Overview

B.2.6 The bulk of the copper alloy metalworking waste (SF 501) was recovered from road surface 5077 and may have been deposited some distance from where the casting was occurring. However, copper alloy waste can be re-worked, and this debris may have been lost rather than disposed of. The small fragment from context 5105, SF 531, may also represent metalworking waste, however, the reason for its presence in the context is unclear. Object SF 520 requires further investigation, as its form is uncertain.

B.2.7 Regarding the ferrous metalworking waste, although predominantly non-metallic, areas of the hearth bottom and the slag fragments exhibit faint magnetism, and presumably contain fragments of high iron content material. The slag may indicate iron smelting and ironworking on, or close to, the area excavated, although no hammer scale, microsphere slag or fuel ash slag was recovered from the area where the hearth bottom was recovered. This suggests that the hearth bottom was discarded some distance from the area where metalworking may have been undertaken. Alternatively, the material may represent the disposal of waste, as only small quantities were recovered.

Statement of potential

B.2.8 The copper alloy metalworking assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain. It feeds into the site-specific research priorities, in that it may relate to craft or industrial processes. Copper is easier to work with on a small scale than iron, and it may help with the understanding of the medieval economy of the site. However, it has little potential to aid, regional and national research priorities.

B.2.9 The ferrous slag assemblage is fragmentary, and its significance is uncertain, other than to indicate metalworking. Again, this may feed into helping understand the medieval economy of the site, however, there were no other signs of ferrous metalworking recovered, no hearths, no hammer scale or other elements that indicate ironworking, and the assemblage has little potential to aid, regional and national research priorities.

Further work

B.2.10 The copper alloy metalworking waste should be examined by a suitable specialist.

B.2.11 For the ferrous slag, this statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required, beyond summarising the information for publication.

Description	Performed by	Days
Copper alloy metalworking debris: may require further investigation by a suitable specialist. Object SF520 should be investigated either by cleaning or x-ray	A suitable specialist	To be advised
Ferrous slag: No further work required, unless the site is published, then the information should be summarised for the publication	Author of publication	0.1

Table 23: Slag, metalworking debris and fuel by-products task list

Retention, dispersal and display

B.2.12 Advice on the copper alloy metal working waste should be sought from a suitable specialist.

B.2.13 The ferrous slag may be deselected prior to archive deposition, with the hearth bottom possibly used for educational purposes.

B.3 Flintwork

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 57 worked flints and 50 pieces (1245g) of burnt, unworked, flint was recovered from the excavations. In addition, a large quantity of unworked burnt flint was recovered from bulk samples taken from a single pit, **1151**. This material is discussed separately below. The flint assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 24.

Context	Cut	sample	Context type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary BldIt	Tertiary BldIt	Edge retouched	Truncated blade	Core on flake/pseudo-burin	Core	Percussor	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
43	1327		Pit													1		**1**		
59	58		Pit								1							**1**		
79	81		Ditch																1	11.2
106	107		Ditch									1						**1**		
1004	1003		Ditch																3	4
1028	1025		Ditch														1	**1**		
1068	1067		Pit				2		1									**3**		
1073	1070		Pit				2									1		**3**		
1090	1091		Ditch																1	32.6
1102	1101		Ditch				2											**2**	1	1.5
1156	1151		Pit																14	382
1158	1151	107	Pit	1														**1**		
1172	1171		Pit		1													**1**		

Context	Cut	sample	Context type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary BldIt	Tertiary BldIt	Edge retouched	Truncated blade	Core on flake/pseudo-burin	Core	Percussor	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
1205	1204		Ditch				1											**1**		
1211	1208		Pit																3	94.1
1213	1212		Ditch									1						**1**	1	21.4
1233	1232		Ditch				1											**1**	2	13.4
1265	1264		Pit				1											**1**		
1266	1264		Pit																5	75.2
1266	1264	103	Pit										1					**1**		
1311	1309		Ditch				1											**1**		
1313	1312		Pit		1	1												**2**		
1338	1337		Ditch					1										**1**		
1350	1348		Pit									1						**1**	5	190.8
1355	1348		Pit		1		1											**2**	10	266
1359	1371		Pit	1			1								1			**3**		
1363	1371		Pit								1	1						**2**		
1365	1364		Ditch					1										**1**		
1366	1364		Ditch					1				1						**2**		
1372	1371		Pit								2							**2**		
1373	1371		Pit				2	2				1						**5**		
1410	1409		Ditch				1								1			**2**		
1415	1396		Pit																1	13.5
1419	1395		Pit									1						**1**		
1420	1395		Pit							1								**1**		
1430	1389		Pit					1		1								**2**		
1436	1391		Pit				1											**1**		
1438	1391		Pit									1		1				**2**		
1460	?		?				1	1										**2**		
1821	?		?					1										**1**	2	21.1
3151	3150	321	Pit	1														**1**		
3177	3176	332	Pit	1														**1**		
4023	4022	401	Ditch				1											**1**		
5003			Layer			1												**1**		
5079	5078		Pit																1	118.4
Totals				4	3	2	18	8	1	2	4	8	1	1	2	2	1	**57**	50	1245

Table 24: Quantification of flint assemblage by context and type

Factual data

Characterisation of the worked flint assemblage

B.3.2 The worked flint was recovered in low densities from 44 individual contexts, with no more than three worked flints deriving from a single deposit and the vast majority occurring as single pieces. This, together with the condition of much of the assemblage

(see below) suggests the vast majority of the assemblage is residual material which has been inadvertently incorporated into later deposits.

B.3.3 All of the worked material is made up of a good fine grained quality flint. The character of the flint in terms of colour and the character of surviving cortical surfaces suggests thee exploitation of relatively small cobbles of flint derived from gravel deposits with one or two pieces hinting at a source more closely associated with the parent chalk. The condition of the worked flint is varied but minor to sever edge damage is very frequent and suggests the bulk of the assemblage has seen a degree of disturbance/re-deposition. A little under half of the assemblage displays some recortication, varying from a light blue speckling/clouding through to a rich opaque cream/greenish patina. The presence of recortication appears to have some chronological significance, with the heavier recortication typically occurring on pieces that appear to derive from skilled and systematic episodes of core reduction dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic.

B.3.4 The assemblage is dominated by unretouched material, with all stages of core reduction represented from primary/decortication flakes through to discarded cores. The assemblage includes a relatively high proportion of systematically produced blade-based material – with blade based removals accounting for 34% of all unretouched removals. There is considerable variability within this broad class of artefacts, with fine prismatic blades and bladelets alongside more robust and less regular pieces. Particularly notable is a large prismatic blade from ditch **107** (90mm long, struck to rejuvenate a core's debitage surface) and two fine prismatic blades from pit **1391**. The varying character of the blades is consistent with both Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic material being present but the quality of many of these removals suggest a high proportion should be attributed to the Mesolithic.

B.3.5 There are also a number of cores that that belong to this blade-based technology, including a fragment of a fine narrow flake/blade core from pit **1327.** Most distinctive, and relatively unusual, are two pieces which have been classified as cores on flakes, from pit **1371** and ditch **1409.** Both are made on large core trimming/decortication flakes and have bladelet removals made in the manner of burin spalls along their lateral edges. These pieces could be classified as burin tools but the lack of wear and character of the removals are more consistent with them representing bladelet cores on flakes ('pseudo-burins', Reynier 2005) of a kind often found in Mesolithic assemblages. A single retouched tool is also of probable Mesolithic date – a fine bladelet with an oblique distal truncation.

B.3.6 Aside from this earlier Neolithic/Mesolithic blade-based material the remainder of the assemblage is made of generalised flake based material. The majority of this clearly derives from simple and somewhat expedient core reduction quite distinct from those of the earlier material. Again, there is considerable variability in the technology and morphology of these pieces but the majority of pieces are hard hammer struck, relatively broad flakes with simple unprepared striking platforms. This material probably largely dates to the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and includes a well-reduced multi-platform flake core of probable Neolithic date and a simple edge retouched flake. A proportion of this material is notably crudely produced and suggest that there is a later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age) component to the assemblage. Particularly notable in this context are two pieces from ditch 1025 which

refit to form a single piece classified here as a percussor – a small cobble with a keeled striking platform which bears percussive damage along the ridge of its striking platform and appears to have split in half as a result of use. This piece could even represent a crude strike-a-light and could conceivably have been made and used in historic times (see Martingell 2003).

Characterisation of the burnt flint assemblage

B.3.7 Much of the burnt flint quantified in Table 24 was recovered in small quantities and probably represents residual material., although pit **1348** contained a relatively large quantity (266g) of burnt flint which might be broadly contemporary with the feature from which it was recovered. In contrast, pit **1151** contained a substantial quantity of burnt flint. As well as the 282g of burnt flint hand recovered from this feature, a large quantity of burnt flint was recovered from a series of bulk samples taken of its fills. The residues from these samples have not been fully sorted and do contain a quantity of unburnt natural gravel, but it is estimated that up to 70% of this material, by weight, is burnt. The weights of these residues are provided in Table 25. The burnt material from these residues takes the form of heavily burnt, calcined, flint, with characteristic crazed surfaces and jagged thermal fractures. Very few pieces are larger than 50mm in maximum dimension and a large proportion is made up of very small spalls and fragments. Examination of the larger pieces suggest that the burnt flint derives from small rounded, sub-rounded or sub-angular gravel clasts, best described as pebbles. This material is characteristic of gravel flint derived from glacio-fluvial gravels and could have been collected locally.

Context	Sample	Weight (g)
1159	110.1	219
1159	110.2	586
1158	107	3273
1158	110.3	919
1156	110.4	1657
1155	110.5	700
1154	110.6	558
1153	110.7	769
1153	110.8	678
1153	110.9	830
Total		**10189**

Table 25: Quantification of residues (>2mm) recovered from bulk samples from pit **1151**.

B.3.8 The size of and extreme fragmentation of the flint is typical of material which has been subject to severe thermal shock, and burnt flint of this kind is often interpreted as having been heated and then rapidly cooled in water. Accumulations of burnt flint are usually attributed to prehistoric activity and deposits of burnt flint, either as spreads or within cut features, are a feature of all periods of later prehistory in the region. However, it is notable that burnt flint filled features are increasingly recognised as

belonging to later periods, especially on Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) sites in East Anglia (e.g. Andrews 1995; Garrow *et al*. 2006; Caruth and Goffin 2012).

Statement of potential

B.3.9 At this stage of assessment, the worked flint assemblage appears to almost exclusively represent residual material of earlier prehistoric date. The small size of the assemblage and its lack of contextual integrity dictates that it has little potential for further research and no further detailed analysis of the material is necessary. The high proportion of blade-based material – much of which appears to be of Mesolithic date, is, however, of some local interest and should be seen in the context of a rich record of Mesolithic lithic scatters along the middle/lower Cam (e.g. Marr *et al*. 1924; Hall 1996).

Further work

B.3.10 Further work should be restricted to reviewing the catalogue of worked and burnt flint produced for this assessment in light of final phasing of the site to identify any contexts where the flintwork may be broadly contemporary with the feature from which it derives and reviewing the dating evidence for pit **1151** and its associated burnt flint assemblage.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.3.11 The entire worked flint assemblage should be retained whilst the burnt flint derived from environmental samples has been quantified and characterised in sufficient detail and can be discarded.

Task list

Description	Performed by	Days
Update Flint catalogue/report	LPB	0.5

Table 26: Flint task list

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 A small fragment of dark blue glass weighing 0.2g was recovered from the site. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text.

Factual data

B.4.2 A single shard of glass was recovered from ditch **8**, sample <1>, taken from context 7. The glass is clear, dark blue and the colour may be described as a cobalt or Bristol blue. The fragment appears to have been exposed to high temperatures, either pre- or post-

deposition, as the surface has become matt and distorted; a temperature of at least 550°C is required to soften glass.

Discussion

B.4.3 Such a small fragment of glass is not closely datable. The shard is too small to draw conclusions as to its origin, although it is most likely to be vessel rather than window glass. Window glass of such a dark blue is likely to have been a flashed glass (a thin layer of coloured glass over colourless glass) or the colour becomes too dark to transmit light.

Statement of potential

B.4.4 The glass assemblage has no potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

Further work

B.4.5 This statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required, beyond summarising the information for publication.

Description	Performed by	Days
No further work required, unless the site is published, then the information should be summarised for the publication	Author of publication	0.1

Table 27: Glass task list

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.6 The glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Matthew Brudenell

Introduction

B.5.1 An assemblage totalling 505 sherds (6045g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the combined investigations (evaluations and excavations), displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.0g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 73 contexts relating to 58 cut features/interventions and two soil horizons (Table 28). With the exception of three sherds (37g) from Area 3, all the pottery derived from Area 1.

B.5.2 The pottery dates from the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, with the vast majority being of Early Iron Age origin, dating c. 600-350 BC. The pottery is in a good/stable condition, and the assemblage contains a range of partial and complete vessel profiles. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded.

B.5.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also

provided a statement on significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Cut	Context	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight	Pottery Date	Provisional Phasing
30	29	Pit	4	192	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
36	35	Pit	5	7	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	1.2
45	44	Pit	4	331	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	1.3
47	46	Gully	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.2
56	101	Pit	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	3.2
64	65	Ditch	3	27	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	?
81	79	Ditch	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	3.4
122	1124	Pit	1	27	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1017	1016	Pit	57	427	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1018	1019	Pit	1	20	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1024	1096	Pit	1	5	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	3
1024	1109	Pit	1	12	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	3
1024	1112	Pit	1	4	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	3
1074	1075	Ditch	1	5	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.2
1074	1075	Ditch	9	224	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	1.2
1091	1090	Ditch	1	13	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	1.3
1101	1102	Ditch	2	24	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.3
1121	1119	Pit	1	3	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	1.2
1127	1129	Pit	1	12	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1131	1132	Ditch	3	80	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	?
1173	1175	Pit	4	15	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1191	1189	Ditch	1	7	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	3.2
1204	1205	Ditch	1	1	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	?
1212	1213	Ditch	3	18	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	1.2
1214	1215	Pit	63	1020	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	1.2
1217	1218	Ditch	1	17	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	3.5
1227	1228	Ditch	2	10	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	3.5
1232	1233	Ditch	1	2	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.3
1240	1242	Pit	1	23	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1246	1247	Pit	1	2	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	1.2
1253	1254	Ditch	2	26	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.3
1253	1254	Ditch	1	19	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	1.3
1264	1265	Pit	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1264	1266	Pit	2	16	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1286	1287	Pit	1	6	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1286	1288	Pit	10	110	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1289	1292	Pit	1	13	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1293	1295	Pit	4	23	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1296	1297	Pit	1	33	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1299	1302	Pit	10	47	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1312	1311	Pit	3	19	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1312	1313	Pit	91	943	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1312	1315	Pit	4	26	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1318	1319	Pit	3	36	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1323	1322	Pit	1	18	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1

Cut	Context	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight	Pottery Date	Provisional Phasing
1327	1324	Pit	4	53	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1327	1324	Pit	1	12	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	1.1
1327	1325	Pit	4	65	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1328	1329	Pit	2	11	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	?
1337	1338	Ditch	1	10	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	?
1337	1338	Ditch	1	12	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	?
1348	1355	Pit	1	3	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1361	1362	Pit	3	11	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1364	1365	Pit	2	55	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1364	1366	Pit	12	44	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1364	1367	Pit	14	71	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1368	1370	Pit	2	10	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1371	1359	Pit	21	114	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1371	1360	Pit	19	107	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1371	1363	Pit	6	57	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1371	1372	Pit	3	39	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1371	1373	Pit	14	234	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1379	1380	Pit	2	20	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1389	1427	Pit	9	120	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1389	1429	Pit	6	31	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1389	1430	Pit	36	751	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1390	1398	Ditch	3	6	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	3.4
1391	1438	Pit	3	41	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1391	1438	Pit	1	5	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	1.1
1395	1420	Pit	2	28	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1396	1415	Pit	3	38	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1411	1414	Ditch	2	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	3.5
1411	1414	Ditch	1	2	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	3.5
1446	1451	Pit	3	37	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
1452	1454	Pit	5	69	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	1.1
5078	5079	Pit	1	10	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	?
5389	5390	Posthole	1	12	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	?
5778	5779	Pit	1	15	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	3.2
NA	43	Layer	4	44	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	NA
TOTAL	-	-	**505**	**6045**	-	-

Table 28: Prehistoric pottery quantification by context

Methodology

B.5.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.5.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by the author (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980). The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156).

B.5.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small', sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large'. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Factual data

Assessment of Early Iron Age pottery

B.5.7 The assemblage comprises 404 sherds of pottery (4237g) with a MSW of 10.5g. The pottery derives from 60 contexts relating to 46 features/interventions. These comprise 32 pits, 12 ditches, one gully and one layer recorded during the evaluation of Area 1. In total, 375 sherds (4013g) derive from Period 1.1 features, all of which are pits from Area 1. Ten sherds (92g) derive form features currently unphased, and 19 sherds (132g) derive from contexts/features assigned to Period 1.2 and Period 2. This material is considered residual.

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Early Iron Age in the Cambridgeshire region (Brudenell 2012). These include flint tempered fabrics, sandy wares, shelly wares, and more commonly, sherds containing a combination of these three principal inclusions. The grade and density of inclusions varies along a spectrum, and is likely to be linked to the size of the vessel and the quality of the ware. In general, sherds with flint and sand or flint dominate, followed by those with sand and then shell.

B.5.9 Based on the total number pf different rims and bases identified, the Early Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of 25 different vessels: 11 different rims, 11 different bases and three complete vessel profiles. The complete profiles include two weakly shouldered jars (Form G); one a plain jar with lug handles, and one with diagonal tool impressions on the rim-top. The third is a small plain palm cup (Form R) with an upright rim and rounded base. Other form-assigned vessels in the assemblage include two decorated tripartite angular fineware bowls (Form N): one a Darmsden-Linton-type bowl with grooved horizontal lines between the shoulder and neck, and one with incised chevrons in the same zone. The assemblage also contains a third weakly shouldered jar (Form G) with fingertip impressions on the rim-exterior and shoulder.

B.5.10 Vessel bases in the assemblage have simple feet and pinched-foot varieties, including two with flint gritted undersides. Vessel rims tend to have simple flat-topped or rounded lips, though everted, pinched and expanded varieties are also present.

B.5.11 Decoration is relatively prolific with 36 sherds (483g) ornamented. A range of applications and techniques typical of the Early Iron Age are evident, with fingertip and nail applications on the rim and shoulder being the most common. Some finewares display grooved and incised decoration, and four coarseware sherds have distinctive all over pinched rustication. These rusticated vessels are often found with fragments for Darmsden-Linton-type bowls, and are recorded in assemblages at Linton and the Landwade Road, Cambridgeshire (see Brudenell 2012, Fig. 6.26).

Key groups

B.5.12 Most of the Period 1.1 pits yielding pottery contained small assemblages of material weighing less than 250g. These typical comprise fewer than ten sherds. Larger groups derived from pit **1017** (57 sherds, 427g), pit **1312** (98 sherds, 988g), pit **1371** (63 sherds, 551g) and pit **1389** (51, sherds 902g). These constitute the key groups and contain 16 of the 25 different vessels represented in the Early Iron Age assemblage as a whole, and all but one of the form assigned vessels. The assemblages from pits **1017** and **1312** are dominated by fragments from individual vessels, with pit **1312** containing the lug-handled jar, cup and incised fineware bowl – the group possibly constituting an intentionally deposited vessel set. By contrast the material from pit **1371** and **1389** is more varied in character, and appears to comprise a generalised mix of ceramic refuse.

Assessment of Middle Iron Age pottery

B.5.13 The assemblage comprises 81 sherds of pottery (1185g) with a MSW of 14.6g. The pottery derives from ten contexts relating to ten features/interventions. These comprise six pits, three ditches and a single posthole. In total, 73 sherds (1050g) derive from Period 1.2 features (ditch **1212** and pits **36**, **1121**, **1214** and **1246**) in Area 1. Of the remaining sherds, six (103g) derive form features currently unphased, and two (32g) derive from features assigned to Period 2. This material is considered to be residual.

Assemblage characteristics and key groups

B.5.14 The assemblage is dominated by sandy wares, with only eight sherds (155g) recorded in other fabrics: shell, shell and sand, sand and organic matter and sand and flint. This is typical of Middle Iron Age pottery assemblages from Southern Cambridgeshire.

B.5.15 The small size of the group means that feature sherds are rare, and comprise just two different vessel rims, two different bases and a small number of decorated sherds. The latter comprise two sherds of East Midlands-style Scored Ware (Elsden 1992) and a fingertip decorated rim belonging to a small shouldered jar (Hill Form B). This was the only form-assigned vessel in the Middle Iron Age assemblage, and derived from pit **1214**. The pit contained the largest groups of material (63 sherds, 1020g), and constitutes the only key group of Middle Iron Age-type pottery from the excavations.

Assessment of Late Iron Age pottery

B.5.16 The assemblage comprises 20 sherds of pottery (623g) with a MSW of 31.2g. The pottery derives from nine contexts relating to nine features/interventions. These comprise six ditches and three pits. In total just six sherds (363g) derived from Period 1.3 features (pit **45** and ditches **1091** and **1253**) in Area 1. A further nine sherds (224g)

were recovered from a Period 1.2 ditch (**1074**), suggesting this feature was still open in the Late Iron Age. Two other sherds (15g) were recovered from Period 1.1 pits, and are considered intrusive, while two (7g) were recovered from Period 2 features and are considered residual. The remaining one (12g) is from an unphased feature.

Assemblage characteristics and key groups

B.5.17 The Late Iron Age assemblage is characterised by sherds in grog, sand and shell fabrics. Sandy wares dominate, followed by those with grog and then shell inclusions. The material comprises both handmade and wheel-made wares. The wheel-made sherds include a rim sherd with a neck cordon, and a base sherd with rilling on the lower walls.

B.5.18 The handmade wares are all body and base sherds. Fabric types overlap with those of the Middle Iron Age, though handmade grog tempered wares are also present. With the expectation of one large combed sherd (255g), all the handmade pottery is plain.

B.5.19 None of the feature assemblages constitute key groups. All are relatively small, and contained fewer than ten sherds apiece.

Statement of potential

B.5.20 The pottery dates to the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the first millennium BC. Although the pottery assemblage is relatively small by contemporary standards, few groups of prehistoric pottery have been recovered from the Chesterton area (e.g. Cessford and Dickens 2004; Mackay 2009), making this assemblage locally significant.

B.5.21 Of particular significance is the Early Iron Age component, which constitutes the bulk of the assemblage and includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. The Early Iron Age assemblages also contains fragments of a highly distinctive decorated Darmsden-Linton-type fineware bowl and fragments of pinched rusticated jars, which can be dated on typo-chronological grounds to the period between c. 600-350 BC (see Brudenell 2012; 2013 for discussion). Significantly, a fragment of a similar Darmsden-Linton type bowls was found at excavations at Scotland Road/Union Lane, Chesterton, c. 600m to the south-west (Brudenll 2009). To date, and with one known exception, these bowls have only been found on sites along the lower reaches of the Cam Valley, downstream from the confluence with the River Granta, and along the southeast fen-edge in Cambridgeshire (their main distribution being in Essex and parts of south Suffolk). This site falls along the north-west limit of the 'style-zone', although few settlements with the pottery have been excavated in the region. Understanding of the context of use of these distinctive vessels is therefore fairly limited, though this site offers the potential to investigate this further.

B.5.22 Owing to their small size, the Middle and Late Iron Age pottery assemblages have a limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and date activity at the site. However, these groups can still contribute to a wider characterisation of later prehistoric pottery assemblages in southern Cambridgeshire, and provide comparative data on fabrics, methods of surface treatment, decoration and ceramic technology.

Recommendations for further work

B.5.23 All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Early Iron Age assemblage and its affinities with contemporary groups from Chesterton and the wider Southern Cambridgeshire area, particularly groups that have Darmsden-Linton bowls/affinities.

B.5.24 The Early Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication, with a brief mention of the Middle and Late Iron Age pottery recommended. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of all form-assigned vessels and a selection of other diagnostic features sherds. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.5.25 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.

B.6 Roman pottery

By Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 38 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1.007kg was recovered during excavations at the site (summary catalogue presented as Table 31). Recovered from 16 different contexts, the majority of pottery *c*. 80% by weight was recovered from pits (23 sherds; 0.805kg), Table 29. The majority of the assemblage dates from the Early to Mid-Roman period (M/LC1 to MC2 centuries AD) with two sherds from an Oxfordshire white ware mortaria (0.489kg) accounting for the latest Roman material identified, dating from the mid-3rd to 4th century AD.

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight(kg)	EVE	Weight (%)
Ditch	7	0.094	0.00	9.33
Layer	6	0.095	0.05	9.43
Pit	23	0.805	0.08	79.94
Post Hole	2	0.013	0.13	1.30
Total	**38**	**1.007**	**0.26**	**100.00**

Table 29: Roman pottery by Feature Type, in descending order of Weight (%)

Methodology

B.6.2 The pottery was analysed following guidelines recorded in A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman

Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group, Historic England 2016). The total assemblage was studied the sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups (Table30), based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (cup, dish, bowl) are also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

B.6.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores or dispersed in due course.

Factual data

B.6.4 A total of five broad fabric groups/families were identified of which two fabrics (SGW; SOW) comprise the bulk of the assemblage by sherd count and weight (33 Sherds; 0.496kg). This ceramic group is distinctive in that it mostly comprises of early to mid-Roman coarse utilitarian vessels with a small quantity of finer domestic wares. The assemblage can be divided into three broad basic groups; coarse wares, fine wares (domestic and imported) and specialist wares. The largest group are coarse wares accounting for the majority of the Romano-British pottery identified (*c*.49% by weight). These SGW and SOW are comprised principally of unsourced, locally produced utilitarian domestic wares (reduced and oxidised) 'The predominance of sand and quartz tempers in early roman fabrics is a common feature of Cambridgeshire (Gibson & Lucas 2002, 124). They are assumed to be of local origin and variations in the fabrics are to be expected' (Monteil 2013, 93).

B.6.5 Imported fine wares are rare within the assemblage and consists entirely of a single decorated sherd of South Gaulish samian (AD70-110) from La Graufesenque (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28). The paucity of samian is typical of rural settlements in Britain (Willis 2003, 100). The small amount of samian recovered may also be due to the limited nature of the excavations.

B.6.6 Specialist wares are represented by two mortaria sherds from a single Oxfordshire white ware mortaria form (Young 1977, 117-22), dating roughly from the mid-3rd to 4th century AD onwards. Accounting for 48.6% by weight of the assemblage

B.6.7 Domestically produced fine wares are limited with just two miscellaneous, colour coated sherds identified in the assemblage including a rim sherd from a cornice rim beaker with a pale Purplish colour coat.

Fabric	Fabric Code	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Misc. Jars	19	0.259	25.7
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Misc. Jar, Flagon/Jug	14	0.237	23.5
Oxfordshire white ware	OXFWW	Mortaria	2	0.489	48.6
Colour-coated ware (unsourced)	MISC CC	Beaker	2	0.011	1.1
Samian, Southern Gaul	SGSAM	Dec. Bowl	1	0.011	1.1
		Total	**38**	**1.007**	**100.00**

Table 30: Roman Pottery Fabrics & Forms, in descending order of Weight (%)

Statement of potential

B.6.8 The assemblage is fragmentary and moderately abraded suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not located at their primary site of deposition. The pottery has an average sherd weight (ASW) of *c*.26g. This relatively high ASW however is due to the inclusion of the two mortaria sherds (0.489kg) recovered as a residual element in Medieval pit **3300**. Many of the sherds have not retained their original surfaces or evidence of wear and use. The relatively poor condition of the pottery is attributed not only to the action of local soils but also post-depositional disturbance such as middening and/or manuring as part of the waste management during the Roman and post-Roman periods.

B.6.9 The pottery recovered from ditches is most likely to be residual and the small number of sherds from layers 4036, 5003, 5006, 5022 and 5105 do not securely date them. The pottery recovered from pit **1339** may represent the remains of a Roman feature however the pottery is somewhat abraded and does not represent primary deposition. Other pits also produced Roman pottery however the low number and weight of sherds recovered indicate low levels of Roman activity and deposition.

B.6.10 The majority of the assemblage dates from the Mid to Late 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD, the low levels of pottery recovered here however making all but the broadest dating difficult. Consisting primarily of locally produced (unsourced) utilitarian, Romanised sandy coarse wares, of a type typically found in Cambridgeshire vessel forms present indicate a domestic coarse ware assemblage.

B.6.11 The assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site(s) in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified suggests that the site(s) procured most of its wares from the immediate local area, which is a typical pattern especially in the early Roman period. However, the assemblage does imply that the site may have had access to goods outside of the local area, which may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site, although certainly in the Early Roman period, this also may reflect specific choices made by the people at the site.

Recommendations

B.6.12 Due to the limited number of Roman features the paucity of Roman sherds and the residual nature of much of the assemblage there are no further recommendations for further work. The full catalogue is recorded in an Excel spreadsheet held by Oxford Archaeology East and a summery pottery catalogue can be found at the end of this report.

Catalogue

Context	Cut	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wgt (kg)	Date
1051	**1050**	SGW	U		1	0.008	MC1-C2
1170	**1168**	SGW	R	MISC JAR	5	0.081	MC1-C2
1221	**1220**	MISC CC	U		1	0.006	MC2-?

Context	Cut	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wgt (kg)	Date
1340	**1339**	SGSAM	D	BOWL	1	0.011	AD70-110
1340	**1339**	SOW	D		4	0.094	MC1-C2
1340	**1339**	SGW	U		3	0.023	MC1-C2
1341	**1339**	SOW	UDR	MISC JAR	6	0.077	MC1-C2
1341	**1339**	SGW	BD	MISC JAR	1	0.037	MC1-C2
1341	**1339**	SGW	U		1	0.004	MC1-C2
1341	**1339**	SGW	U		1	0.014	MC1-C2
3301	**3300**	OXF WH	R	MORT - M17	2	0.489	MC3-C4
3301	**3300**	SGW	R	MISC JAR	1	0.041	MC1-C2
4036	LAYER	SOW	U		1	0.039	MC1-C2
5003	LAYER	SGW	R	MISC JAR	1	0.018	MC1-C2
5003	LAYER	SGW	U		1	0.005	MC1-C2
5006	LAYER	SOW	U	FLAGON/JUG	1	0.019	MC1-C2
5022	LAYER	SOW	U		1	0.001	MC1-C4
5105	?LAYER	SGW	U		1	0.013	MC1-C2
5132	**5131**	SGW	U		1	0.007	MC1-C2
5172	**5171**	SGW	U		1	0.003	MC1-C2
5360	**5359**	SOW	U		1	0.007	MC1-C2
5378	**5377**	SGW	U		1	0.005	MC1-C2
5422	**5421**	MISC CC	R	BEAKER 3.6.2	1	0.005	C2-?
				Total	**38**	**1.007**	

Table 31: Summary Roman pottery catalogue (Key: C - century, D - decorated body sherd, Dsc - description, U - undecorated body sherd. E - early, L - late, M - mid, IA - Iron Age, LIA - Late Iron Age)

B.7 Post-Roman pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.7.1 Archaeological works produced a moderately sized hand excavated post-Roman pottery assemblage, from across the areas excavated. Prehistoric and Roman pottery are discussed in Appendices B.5 and B.6. Some Late Saxon-early medieval pottery was also recovered. The assemblage is broadly medieval and, although there is no definitively late medieval pottery present, some sherds of post-medieval pottery also present. Summary catalogues of the assemblage is presented as Tables 34 and 35.

Methodology

B.7.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the *MPRG A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.7.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis and recorded in an Access database. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Factual data

B.7.4 An assemblage of 166 sherds, weighing 3.428kg, was recovered. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 20g.

B.7.5 The excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature-by-feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. The bulk of the material is from stratified contexts, although much of the assemblage has undergone reworking.

B.7.6 Post-Roman fabrics present (listed in Table 32) are mainly local to East Anglia, no imported wares were identified. The production centres identified include Essex and Norfolk, with a large proportion of the fabrics from the Cambridgeshire region. The largest single group of sherds are Southeast Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff wares (52 sherds, 0.885kg). Vessels present are domestic in nature, with jugs predominant by weight, followed by jars, with bowls only modestly represented. Sooted examples of each vessel form were recovered, suggesting their use in food preparation. Two sherds from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware curfew were recovered from pit **3154**, indicating the management of domestic hearths.

Full Name	Count	Weight (kg)	% by weight
Brill/Boarstall ware	1	0.050	1.5
Developed St Neots-type ware	2	0.074	2.2
Developed St Neots-type ware (Quartz)	1	0.013	0.4
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	3	0.044	1.3
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware/Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	2	0.013	0.4
Early Medieval ware	1	0.004	0.1
East Anglian Redware	4	0.020	0.6
Grimston Glazed ware	6	0.091	2.7
Hedingham Fineware	11	0.404	11.8
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	2	0.014	0.4
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	11	0.472	13.8
Lyveden A-type Shelly ware	3	0.024	0.7
Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware	1	0.038	1.1

Full Name	Count	Weight (kg)	% by weight
Medieval Ely ware	22	0.726	21.2
Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	22	0.255	7.4
Medieval Sandy Coarseware	10	0.115	3.4
Medieval Sandy Greyware	3	0.022	0.6
Post-Medieval Redwares	5	0.126	3.7
Refined White Earthenware	1	0.006	0.2
Shelly wares	1	0.006	0.2
Southeast Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	51	0.885	25.8
Thetford-type ware	1	0.023	0.7
Unsourced	2	0.003	0.1
Total	**166**	**3.428**	

Table 32: Fabrics present in the assemblage

B.7.7 The stratified post-Roman pottery was dispersed across the site. Pits **3300**, **3334** and **5078** produced the largest groups of pottery by weight, however, there are 11 features or layers that produced moderate assemblages across the site. The date range for the assemblage is relatively tight with the bulk of the contexts dated to AD 1150-1400, there is some sub-division within this, with the largest group of contexts dating to c.AD 1200-1400.

B.7.8 Levels of residuality are low, in part due to the long-lived nature of some fabric types, which means they appear in feature assemblages throughout the medieval period. However, it would also appear that the period of medieval activity on the site is relatively discrete, with no definitively late medieval pottery, suggesting a change of usage of the area post-1400. The low levels of early medieval pottery deposition suggest the area was perhaps at the periphery of any contemporary settlement, or that this area was used for purposes that did not involve the deposition of domestic rubbish.

Statement of potential

B.7.9 To contribute to the wider understanding of the pattern of development and decline of medieval settlement in Chesterton.

B.7.10 The assemblage can help establish if the medieval activity in all phases of the excavation is contemporary.

B.7.11 The assemblage has the potential to aid the understanding of the medieval economy of the site, by indicating supply of pottery to the site, and the uses of ceramics, for example, the presence of curfew fragments and sooted vessels and the lack of specialist vessels indicate the assemblage is domestic in nature.

Recommendations for further work

B.7.12 Full recording should be undertaken on assemblages with emphasis on significant features, with the exception of new forms or fabrics from other features (1 day).

B.7.13 Macroscopic inspection (x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types (0.25 day).

B.7.14 Analysis of all the material including from key features (1 day)

B.7.15 Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data (0.5 day)

B.7.16 Selection of sherds for illustration (0.25 day)

B.7.17 Analytical report on the above (1 day)

B.7.18 **TOTAL** = 4 days plus illustrator time

Task list

Description	Performed by	Days
Full recording of the pottery assemblage	Carole Fletcher	1
Macroscopic inspection	Carole Fletcher	0.25
Analysis of material	Carole Fletcher	1
Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data	Carole Fletcher	0.5
Selection of sherds for illustration	Carole Fletcher	0.25
Analytical report on the above	Carole Fletcher	1

Table33: Post-Roman pottery task list

Retention, dispersal and display

B.7.19 After full recording of the post-Roman assemblage, the bulk of the pottery may be dispersed. Type fabrics, if identified, should be retained for the Cambridge fabric series and illustrated sherds should be retained for the archive and eventual deposition.

Cut	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Feature type	Date Range
10	1	0.002	ditch	1050–1200
1025	2	0.026	ditch	1175–1300/1350
1029	3	0.012	ditch	1200-1350
1050	1	0.003	post hole	1150–1450
1390	1	0.001	ditch	NCD
3032	1	0.013	pit	1075-1250
3092	1	0.004		1050-1200
3100	1	0.016	ditch	1175–1300
3114	4	0.061	ditch	1300-1400
3122	1	0.013	ditch	1150-1500
3154	2	0.12	pit	1175–1300
3188	2	0.006	ditch	1150–1450
3198	2	0.037	pit	1050-1250
3202	1	0.003	post hole	1150–1450
3251	1	0.156	pit	1175–1300
3256	1	0.022	ditch	1175–1300
3258	1	0.002	ditch	NCD
3261	3	0.004	ditch	1150–1450
3284	2	0.016	ditch	1200-1400
3300	15	0.499	pit	1175–1350
3334	25	0.709	pit	1200-1400
3385	2	0.021	ditch	1150-1400
3388	9	0.353	pit	1200-1350
3403	2	0.049	ditch	1150-1350
4022	4	0.007	ditch	1150–1450
5007	1	0.002	pit	1200-1400
5029	6	0.223		1150-1350
5072	2	0.021	post hole	1150-1500
5074	4	0.017	pit	1200-1400
5078	16	0.175	pit	1200-1400
5609	14	0.119	ditch	1150–1450
5794	1	0.034	pit	1200-1400
Total	**132**	**2.746**		

Table 34: Summary Post-Roman pottery catalogue by feature

Context	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Feature type	Date Range
2	1	0.007		1300-1400
11	5	0.03	surface (external)	c1550+ mixed context
4029	4	0.054	road	1200-1400
4037	3	0.03	road	1200-1400
4040	1	0.069	soil	1150-1350
5003	6	0.085	layer above road surface	1550-1800 if RFWE intrusive otherwise 19th century
5004	5	0.108	layer above road surface	1200-1300 or 1400
5005	4	0.022	layer above road surface	1200-1350
5026	1	0.038	buried soil	1225-1400
5087	1	0.026		1550-1800
5188	1	0.05		1200-1500
5444	1	0.068		1550-1800
99999	1	0.095		1150-1350
Total	**34**	**0.682**		

Table 35: Summary Post-Roman pottery catalogue by layer

B.8 Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 A small assemblage of lava quern fragments was recovered from ditches, layers and a pit across the site. The functional category used is defined by Crummy (1983, 1988), Category 4: Household utensils and furniture. In addition, three fragments of unworked stone were recovered from three separate pits. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text. The lava and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East, until formal deposition or deselection.

Factual data

B.8.2 Category 4: Household utensils and furniture: Seven pieces of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava (1.04kg), were recovered from ditch **3284**, layer 5003, ditch **5041**, pits **5078** and **5383** and layer 5081. The pieces of lava are moderately small, weathered, sub-rectangular or sub-rounded, friable fragments with no diagnostic features, from (presumably) one or more rotary lava querns/hand mills. Lava querns from the Mayen-Niedermendig area in the Eifel Hills region of Germany were imported into Britain (as blanks) from the Late Iron Age onwards.

B.8.3 Pit **1296** contained an irregular weathered fragment of basalt (0.205kg), and a piece of rounded quartzite pebble (0.04kg) was recovered from pit **1371**, neither of which appear worked. Pit **1389** held a fragment of very fine-grained oolitic limestone (0.07kg) with a single flat, although not smooth, somewhat weathered surface; it is unclear if the surface is worked.

Discussion

B.8.4 The lava fragments, which may have broken up due to extensive use/wear, are likely to have originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture. Timberlake indicates that 'weathered and finely broken-up quern such as this is commonly found at both Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon sites in Eastern England'. (Fletcher and Timberlake forthcoming). The basalt and the quartzite pebble are not significant, and the limestone fragment may have originally have been part of a larger block used as medieval building stone, possibly a reused piece. However, no other building stone was recovered, so no clear conclusion can be drawn about its presence.

Statement of potential

B.8.5 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

Further work

B.8.6 This statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required beyond summarising the information for publication.

Description	Performed by	Days
No further work required, unless the site is published, then the information should be summarised for the publication	Author of publication	0.1

Table 36: Stone task list

Retention, dispersal or display

B.8.7 The stone may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.9 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological work produced a modest assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); 107 fragments, 6235g. The assemblage comprised mostly moderately to severely abraded tile fragments dated to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The rest of the material comprises heavily abraded brick, undiagnostic and not closely dateable fragments. The majority of this material came from contexts related to the road in Area 3 and was likely used as metalling material or for

resurfacing/repair work. This report will provide a quantified characterisation of the material.

Methodology

B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating.

B.9.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary catalogue can be found in Table 37.

Factual data

Fabrics

B.9.4 Due to the severely abraded nature of almost every fragment of CBM in this assemblage, and therefore the low level of macroscopic data available, a very limited assessment of the fabric series was made. In general, the fabrics were typical of ceramic building material for the Roman, Medieval and post-medieval periods; silty or sandy matrices with grit, flint and calcareous inclusions of varying sizes and distributions. Of note is a single fragment of medieval tile made in an Ely-type pottery fabric, although considerably coarser (pers. comm. Carole Fletcher). The brief fabric series can be found with the CBM catalogue in the site archive.

Assemblage

B.9.5 The CBM was collected from features in Areas 2 and 3, with the majority from contexts related to the road in the latter – (4029), (5003), (5004), (5006), (5014) and (5081). The assemblage was almost entirely made up of tile fragments of Roman and Medieval types. The roman material was distinguishable due to the presence of probable *tesserae*, *tegula* flanges and body sherds of *imbrex*. A glazed floor tile fragment and flat tile typical of Medieval to post-medieval CBM were also amongst this material. The assemblage was heavily abraded and fragmentary and therefore provides no useful archaeological conclusions about the original use of this material. It was not possible to discern the state of the material before it was deposited into the road contexts. However, the severe level of abrasion present is evidence for deliberate the breaking up of the material and its use as road metal and/or surface. The material that was not recovered from the road contexts reflects the same mixture of material and abrasion levels and is therefore probably related to the road (see summary catalogue in Table 37).

Discussion

B.9.6 This material was repurposed for use as road surface or metal. It is not likely that such material would travel far between demolition and reuse as a road metal due to its bulk however it is unclear where the material was originally made or used. Major construction or repair to a road may have warranted the importing of CBM rubble from elsewhere – perhaps from closer to the Roman heart of Cambridge.

Statement of potential

B.9.7 The material is of limited archaeological potential and does not contribute to the site's Research Objectives. All of the assemblage is residual in nature and mostly imported as part of the medieval road make-up. The same may be said of the medieval floor tile.

Recommendations for further work

B.9.8 No further work is required.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.9.9 All undiagnostic material should be discarded.

Catalogue

Context	Cut	Feature	Function	Form	Date	Description	Abrasion	Count	Weight (g)
Area 2 Ex									
3091	**3090**	Pit	-	Tile	Modern	Concrete Roof	Slight	**1**	**38**
Area 3 Eval									
4029	-	Layer	Road	Tile	?Roman	Flat Tile/?Tessera	Moderate	**1**	**50**
4029	-	Layer	Road	Tile	Roman	Flat Tile/?Tessera	Slight	**1**	**42**
4029	-	Layer	Road	undiag	?Roman	undiag	Severe	**3**	**73**
Area 3 Ex									
5003	-	Layer	Above road surface	Tile	Med	glazed floor?	Severe	**1**	**57**
5003	-	Layer	Above road surface	Tile	Pmed	flat	Slight	**2**	**65**
5003	-	Layer	Above road surface	undiag	?	undiag	Severe	**3**	**38**
5004	-	Layer	Above road surface	Tile	?med	flat	Severe	**1**	**24**
5004	-	Layer	Above road surface	Tile	?Roman	?tegula	Moderate	**3**	**153**
5004	-	Layer	Above road surface	Tile	Med	flat	Slight	**1**	**37**
5004	-	Layer	Above road surface	Tile	Roman	Tegula	Moderate	**1**	**142**
5006	-	Layer	Above road surface	Tile	Med	?floor	Moderate	**2**	**113**
5006	-	Layer	Above road surface	Tile	Pmed	flat	Slight	**1**	**25**
5014	-	Layer	Road Surface	Brick	Med-Pmed	Frag	Severe	**1**	**202**
5014	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	?med	flat	Slight	**3**	**41**
5014	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	?Roman	flat	Severe	**12**	**411**
5014	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Roman	Imbrex	Moderate	**1**	**35**
5025	-	Buried Soil	Roadside Boundary?	undiag	?med	undiag	severe	**1**	**16**
5026	-	Buried Soil	Roadside Boundary?	undiag	?med-pmed	undiag	Severe	**1**	**21**
5042	**5041**	Ditch	-	Tile	?Roman	flat	Moderate	**2**	**276**
5079	**5078**	Pit	-	Tile	?med	flat	Slight	**1**	**40**
5079	**5078**	Pit	-	Tile	?Roman	?tegula	Severe	**2**	**187**

Context	Cut	Feature	Function	Form	Date	Description	Abrasion	Count	Weight (g)
5079	**5078**	Pit	-	Tile	Pmed	flat	Slight	**9**	**237**
5081	-	Layer	Repatched Road	Brick	Roman	Ped/Bes	Severe	**2**	**789**
5081	-	Layer	Repatched Road	Tile	?med	flat	Moderate	**2**	**317**
5081	-	Layer	Repatched Road	Tile	?Roman	flat	Severe	**26**	**1145**
5081	-	Layer	Repatched Road	Tile	Roman	Flue	Moderate	**2**	**275**
5081	-	Layer	Repatched Road	Tile		Imbrex	Severe	**5**	**334**
5081	-	Layer	Repatched Road	Tile		Tegula	Severe	**10**	**961**
5081	-	Layer	Repatched Road	Tile		Tessera	Slight	**1**	**50**
5132	**5131**	Ditch	-	Tile	Med	flat	Moderate	**2**	**38**
5182	-	Ditch	-	undiag	?	undiag	Severe	**1**	**1**
5362	-	(blank)	-	undiag	?	undiag	Severe	**1**	**1**
5654	**5653**	Pit	-	undiag	?	undiag	Severe	**1**	**1**
							Total	**107**	**6235**

Table 37: Summary CBM catalogue

B.10 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of fired clay (30 fragments, 524g), from contexts within Area 1 of the site (see Table 38). The majority of the fragments (15, 110g) are amorphous, and uninformative. The rest of the assemblage (15 fragments, 414g) exhibits flattened surfaces and may have derived from some form of clay plate. All fragments were probably made in locally sourced clays and have no obvious added tempering material. The whole assemblage is heavily abraded which inhibits further archaeological conclusions.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fragment type	Structural type	Count	Weight (g)
Area 1 Eval.						
29	**30**	Pit	**a**		1	6
Area 1 Exc.						
1001	**1000**	-	**s**	fs	12	336
1177	**1176**	Pit	**a**		1	2
1199	**1198**	Ditch	**a**		2	44
1211	**1208**	Pit	**a**		6	32
1211	**1208**	Pit	**s**	fs	3	78
1241	**1240**	Pit	**a**		3	14
1308	**1307**	VOID	**a**		1	8
1315	**1312**	Pit	**a**		1	4
				Total	**30**	**524**

Table 38: Summary fired clay catalogue (Key: a=amorphous, s=structural, fs=flattened surface)

Statement of potential

B.10.2 The whole assemblage is abraded and therefore almost totally uninformative.

Recommendations for further work

B.10.3 The assemblage has been fully recorded. No further work is required.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.10.4 All fragments are recommended for discard.

B.11 Wood

By Laura James

Introduction

B.11.1 This document aims to assess the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology, and conservation and retention. The material was recorded by site staff during the excavations. The material was mostly situated in waterlogged deposits which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. Within Area 1, Period 1.1 pit **1348** (Pit Group 1) contained a spread of wood at its base. Within Area 2, Period 2 pit **3388** (Pit Group 4) also contained some timber.

Methodology

B.11.2 This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

B.11.3 Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items. However, due to the nature of the material, the possibility remains that some discrete yet broken items may have been processed as their constituent parts as opposed to as a whole.

B.11.4 The metric data were measured with hand tools including rulers and tapes.

B.11.5 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (2001) has been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings are described in accordance with the Museum of London archaeological site manual (Spence 1994).

B.11.6 Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with a hand lens – oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) – were noted.

Condition of material

B.11.7 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort et. al. 1995: Table 15.1) will be used throughout this assessment. The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analyses that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not take into account the suitability of the item for a given process.

B.11.8 If preservation varies within a discrete item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

B.11.9 Using the above condition scale the material all scores a 0, 1, or 2 describing an assemblage in non viable to poor condition. Material scoring a 0 was not possible to remove from the excavation due to the nature of degradation and is only recorded in photographs. Material that scores 1 might be suitable for species identification and

may be possible to see the form of the item. Material that scores 2 will be suitable for species identification. The form of the item will probably be visible, and it may be possible to see some woodworking evidence. The conversion may be apparent, but it is unlikely that clear tool faceting will be visible.

Range and variation

B.11.10 Within Period 1.1 Pit Group 1 an area of highly degraded wood was found within pit **1348**. Items that were possible to removed were brought to OAE:

- Context 1320 contained 10 pieces at 1 on condition scale (Very poor);
- Context 1349 contained 2 sub samples <127> 11 small chips of timber and <128> contained 28 small chips and broken timber. All of these items were 2 (Poor) on the condition scale; and
- Context 1355 <131> there are 3 timbers some still with the bark with some with possible tool marks and evidence of working. Within this context there was also one piece of roundwood showing evidence of working at one end. Possible post. In addition to these items there was also associated chips and small fragments. Most of this comes in at 1-2 on the condition scale (Poor to Very poor).

B.11.11 Within Period 2 Pit Group 4 there was one single timber recovered from pit **3388**:

- Context 3389 <336> contained one piece of timber with possible evidence of working at one end. The bark is also present on this item. It is recorded as 2 on the condition scale (Poor).

Recommendations and further analysis

Further analysis

B.11.12 Several of the timbers appear to be worked at some level so would require further analysis to determine woodworking technology as well as possible species identification and its associated woodland reconstruction. Decay analysis and dendrochronology could also be done. A search of the literature may allow any structural elements to be determined and the type to be identified.

Suggested timetable for work

B.11.13 Once removed from an anoxic burial environment, waterlogged wooden remains will begin to break down and decay. It is therefore recommended that the suggested tasks are completed as soon as practically possible.

B.11.14 Preservation by record is, in this case, sufficient. It is important to note that if conservation is carried out, the receiving museum needs to be willing to accept any conserved material.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Human bone

By Natasha Dodwell

Introduction and provenance of the material

C.1.1 Disarticulated fragments of adult human skull were recovered from the upper fills of a large pit, **1371** believed to be Iron Age in date (Table 39). The skull fragments were found at the interface of two fills, 1359 and 1360, and were in two groups, distinguished as 1359A and 1359B approximately 0.5m apart. In addition, a small fragment of skull with a modified edge/pathological or traumatic lesion, that was not identified as human on site, was recovered from fill 1359. A single skull fragment was also recorded from fill 1436 of pit **1391.**

Preservation of the material

C.1.2 The fragments exhibit both fresh and ancient post-mortem breaks (many, but not all of the fresh breaks could be re-fitted with other fragments). Surface preservation of the cortical bone was good, grade 1 on McKinley's scale (2004 fig. 6) with very little abrasion or rootlet/insect erosion.

Methodology

C.1.3 The skull fragments were recorded using Knüsel and Outram's zonation method and associated diagrams (2004). The age of the individual was determined by the degree of cranial suture closure and the general size and robustisity of the fragments. Sex was determined by the appearance of supraorbital border, the lack a brow ridge and occipital protuberance (Buikstra and Uberlaker 1994, 19-20). Radiocarbon dating of the human skull fragments was attempted twice and failed.

Results

C.1.4 The lack of duplication or contradictory ageing and sexing traits suggests that the skull fragments from pit **1371** derive from a single individual; an adult female. The fragment of skull from pit **1391** could be from the same or a second individual. Fragments of the right parietal in group 1359A and the left occipital in group 1359B show evidence of *possible* peri-mortem blade injury. The single small fragment of occipital bone (39.6mm x 30.3mm) from 1359 is very curious; when first recorded it seemed evident that one of the edges was bevelled as though it had been modified or deliberately worked into a tool such as a smoother or scraper. However, the fragment refits perfectly with other fragments from 1359B, with the 'worked' edge *conjoining* with the fragments rather than being on the outer margins. In addition, the opposing profile edge is smooth and 'U-shaped' suggesting that the 'modified' edge might be either a pathological or traumatic lesion.

Fill no.	Elements of the skull	No. of frags.	Weight (g)	Comments
1359 A	Refitting fragments of right temporal, left orbit, right & left parietals,	26	120g	Sharp orbit & lack of brow ridge
1359 B	Refitting fragments of occipital bone (left, right and superior part)	6	49g	No occipital protuberance. Refits with modified fragment from 1359
1359	Right occipital fragment	1	4g	?Modified – a rounded, bevelled edge. Refits with larger fragments of occipital from 1359B
1436	?parietal/occipital	1	4g	adult

Table 39: Summary human bone catalogue

Statement of potential

C.1.5 It is not uncommon to find disarticulated human bone, particularly skull fragments, within Iron Age features and these fragments add to the corpus of evidence both locally (e.g. Arbury Camp, Clay Farm, Trumpington Meadows, North-West Cambridge, Harston Mill) and nationally. Similarly, although far less frequently identified, modified human bone has also been recovered from pits and ditches of this period (e.g. Trumpington Meadows and Park & Ride sites).

Recommendations and further work

C.1.6 The lesions need to be investigated microscopically to determine if they are genuine and advice from a relevant specialist sought. The skull fragments then need to be discussed with reference to local comparative sites – 1-1.5days.

C.1.7 The skull fragments need to be recorded photographically and/or drawn (this will involve temporarily refitting the fragments with tape) – 0.25-0.5 day.

C.2 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and methodology

4.3.1 The faunal assemblage comprises 1,147 recordable fragments (54.7kg) recovered from features dated to the Iron Age (Period 1) and medieval (Period 2) periods. This animal bone report details the assessment of the animal bone recovered from the site (Tables 40 and 41). The assemblage is of a medium size and material was recovered by hand-collection and from environmental samples. The species represented includes cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra),* pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus sp*.), dog (*Canis familiaris*), cat (*Felis catus*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), hare (*Lepus sp.)* and bird, mostly domestic fowl. Remains derived mainly from pits, ditches and articulated animal burials.

C.2.1 The method used to quantify this assemblage is based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996).

C.2.2 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.3 For purposes of assessment of the mammalian bone remains, only dental wear was used to view trends for ageing. Epiphyseal fusion was noted as a form of ageing in conjunction with dental wear for the Associated Bone Groups (ABGs).

Results of analysis

C.2.4 The faunal remains from Chesterton mainly came from Period 2, with 797 fragments deriving from this period. The material is mostly in good condition with a small amount of material exhibiting signs of erosion and weathering. Fragmentation overall is moderate.

C.2.5 Faunal material from Period 1 was recovered mainly from pits dating to the Early Iron Age. Cattle dominated the phase comprising 53.4% of the NISP with horse following with 21.4%. Eight specimens of cattle could be aged according to Higham mandibular wear stages, ranging from 7 months up until 50 months. Two sheep mandibles revealed ages of mature and adult. There was no pig dental data from this phase. Many of the red deer fragments were from shed and butchered antler.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	165	53.4	7	36.8
Sheep/Goat	36	11.7	3	15.8
Pig	18	5.8	3	15.8
Horse	66	21.4	3	15.8
Dog	6	1.9	1	5.3
Red Deer	18	5.8	2	10.5
Total	**309**	**100**	**19**	**100**

Table 40: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) data from Period 1.

C.2.6 Period 2 produced the largest amount of faunal material from the assemblage. Pig remains dominate the assemblage due to the number of articulated pig burials, the youngest animal being 2 months of age at death up till 12 months of age at death. Based on fusion and tooth wear, these skeletons were all considered ABGs and were all from the same pit (**1024**; Plate 5).

Context 1113- 1 pig skeleton (less than 12 months of age)
Context 1098- 1 pig skeleton (less than 12 months).
Context 1096- 1 pig skeleton (11-12 months).
Context 1099- 2 young piglets (most of the skeleton is present, though there were extra femora in the context. Ribs and vertebrae were present (4-5 months).

Context 1095- The remains of 1 pig (and several additional front limb bones) (7-9 months).
Context 1094- 1 larger pig (still unfused p. hum and d. radius) (less than 12 months).
Context 1100- 1 pig skeleton (plus various additional elements) (less than 12 months).
Context 1109- (from hand collection and environmental samples) remains of up to 4 pigs (4-5 months).
Context 1111- remains of at least 1 pig and arms and legs of another (9-12 months).
Context 1112-remains of 1 pig (7-8 months).
Context 1113-remains of 1 articulated pig. (less than 12 months).

C.2.7 The varying ages of the piglets indicates they were from multiple litters. Sexing according to pig canine morphology indicated that 7 canines could be identified as belonging to male animals and 1 as belonging to a female animal. In a different pit, context 1021 (modern pit **1022** truncating pit **1024**; from hand collection and environmental samples) contained 3 young pig skeletons (2-5 months). The fusion data does show that there were remains from animals older than those listed above. Those remains were not from the articulated pigs detailed, but probably made up of food waste. A pig mandible was recovered from ditch **1025** (Enclosure 3), aged to 22-27 months at death. Cattle remains were the second most frequent species from this period and provide a single mandible of 40-50 months of age at death. There was no sheep/goat ageing dental data from this period. Dog and cat remains made up a small portion of the fragments from Period 2, however dog had an MNI of 3.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	52	6.5	4	10.0
Sheep/Goat	9	1.1	3	7.5
Pig	658	82.6	20	50.0
Horse	43	5.4	3	7.5
Dog	17	2.1	3	7.5
Cat	7	0.9	1	2.5
Field Vole	6	0.8	3	7.5
Bird	4	0.5	2	5.0
Hare	1	0.1	1	2.5
Total	**797**	**100**	**40**	**100**

Table 41: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) data from Period 2.

C.2.8 Regarding taphonomy, there are small amounts of evidence of burning, gnawing and butchery. Two red deer antler fragments from context 1265 (Period 1.1 pit **1264**), were slightly scorched on the edges. Gnawing was minimal in the assemblage with only 4 elements showing canine gnawing from pits **1070** (Period 1.1), **1121** (Period 1.2), **5790** (Period 2, Pit Group 6) and ditch **1079** (Period 2, Enclosure 3). Butchery evidence is minimal and was only seen in Period 1. Marks were visible on 2 fragments of antler, with tines chopped off; probably the debris of craftworking. There is also a cattle mandible (Period 1.2 pit **1214**) with a series of cut marks on the ascending ramus; an

indication of skinning. One case of pathology was noted on a pig tibia from pit **1022** (modern truncation of pit **1024**)**,** with a necrosis present on the lower shaft. This is an excessive bone growth that is manifested by a bulge which often occurs in rapidly growing animals, such as juvenile pigs.

C.2.9 There seems to be a slight bias in terms of skeletal element distribution for cattle in Period 2. There is a higher frequency of metapodials and mandibles, likely butchery or craftworking waste. This could suggest that cattle were butchered on site and the meatier parts of the carcass were exported from the site. This could perhaps also be due to preservation, as denser bones, such as mandibles, are more durable and less susceptible to taphonomic destruction. As cattle produce a much higher yield of meat than the other domestic species, they would have made up a large portion of the diet of the residents of Chesterton. Horse remains comprise mainly of head and feet elements. The collection and sampling strategy seemed sound as environmental samples provided small species such as field voles and piglets.

C.2.10 Wild species are relatively scare in the entire assemblage. Red deer remains mainly consist of antler fragments, yet there was a metatarsal and a first phalanx recovered from Period 1.1 pit **1396**. Only two fragments of antler exhibit signs of butchery, yet the remaining pieces appear to have tines broken off. As previously mentioned, this is a solid indication that craftworking was taking place onsite. There is also a presence of vole, birds and hare in the environmental samples from Period 2.

C.2.11 The faunal data provides insight into diet and economy. Dental ageing data suggests cattle were probably slaughtered for meat in Periods 1 and 2, as there were no animals above 50 months of age. Sheep/goat probably formed part of a mixed economy, as adult and mature animals were present, as well as porous unfused long bones in Period 1.1. The economic trend in the medieval period tends to see sheep exploited largely for wool and cattle for traction and meat (Albarella 1997). The anomaly of the large number of articulated pigs buried in a single feature would suggest they were buried due to disease or some sort of mass slaughter. The varying ages is particularly interesting as piglets as young as 4-5 months up to 12 months of age were recovered. The presence of very young pigs would suggest that pigs were bred nearby.

Statement of potential

C.2.12 The faunal remains are fairly well preserved and have strong potential to yield additional valuable information about diet and husbandry practices particularly in the prehistoric and medieval periods. The number of articulated pig burials is of interest as it is not a common find and would be worthy of further investigation.

Recommendations for further work

Description	Performed by	Days
Full Recording (including taking measurements and identifying birds to species)	Hayley Foster	2
Report Writing	Hayley Foster	3
TOTAL		5

Table 42: Faunal remains task list

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.13 It would be recommended that the remains that are from securely phased contexts be retained and the small amount of remains that were unphased/unstratified be considered for discard. The numerous articulated skeletons would be suitable for display purposes.

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 Marine mollusca were collected by hand during the excavation from mostly medieval ditches and pits. The shells recovered are almost entirely edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, with fragments of mussel *Mytilus edulis* and a single whelk *Buccinum undatum*, both from intertidal zones. The shell is moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, although it has undergone some post-depositional damage.

C.3.2 The shells were weighed, recorded by species, and right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals, width, or length, was not recorded, due to the small size of the assemblage.

Factual data

C.3.3 In total, 128 shells, weighing 1.265kg, were recovered from pits, ditches and layers (Table 43). No feature, except pit **5078**, contained enough shells to indicate a single or more than one meal of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Most features produced low numbers of shells.

C.3.4 Throughout the assemblage, at least seven oyster shells show evidence of damage, in the form of small 'V' shaped hole on the outer edge of the left valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster, prior to its consumption. Four other shells have a sub-rectangular hole in the surface, the purpose of which is currently unknown, however, it is not an uncommon feature in oyster shell assemblages of both Roman and medieval date.

C.3.5 Pit **5078** produced the bulk of the assemblage, 80 oyster shells, mostly near-complete. Pit **3300** produced only mussel shell, while layer 5004 produced both mussel and oyster shells. Layer 5003 produced a single whelk, alongside four fragments of oyster. The whelk shell has a sub-circular hole in the side of the broad end of the shell, probably made with a knife.

Assessment/Statement of potential

C.3.6 Although few marine mollusca were recovered, their presence indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site, and that it formed part of the

medieval diet. The shells demonstrate the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. The shells recovered are mostly of a moderate size and represent general discarded food waste indicating, at most, a small number of meals.

C.3.7 Although not closely datable in themselves, the mollusca may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features, the bulk of which is medieval. The assemblage is too small to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area.

Mollusca catalogue

Cxt.	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Shucked Shells	R valves	L valves	Weight (kg)
1021	**1022**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two partial right valves		2		0.013
1023	**1024**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two partial right valves		2		0.006
1109		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial right valve		2		0.007
1132	**1131**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial left valve	Damage possibly caused by shucking		1	0.008
1163	**1168**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve		1		0.01
1189	**1191**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete left valve			1	0.018
3288	**3289**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve of young individual		1		0.002
3290	**3291**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete left valve	V-shaped notch		1	0.008
3301	**3300**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	2	Two incomplete right valves		2		0.003
3389	**3388**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete thick old left valve			1	0.01
4023	**4022**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	Single near-complete left valve. Two near-complete right valves.	2	2	1	0.035

Cxt.	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Shucked Shells	R valves	L valves	Weight (kg)
4024		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4	Two near-complete left valves. Two near-complete right valves.	One shell unclear if shucked or damaged	2	2	0.061
4029		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial left valve	Unclear if shucked or damaged		1	0.020
4036		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial right valve		1		0.010
4037		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve	Unclear if shucked or damaged	1		0.007
5003		*Buccinum undatum*	Whelk	Intertidal zone	1	Near-complete	Large hole in shell, probably made by knife			0.021
		Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4	Three partial and one near-complete left valves			4	0.03
5004		*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	2	Near-complete right valve and partial left valve		1	1	0.003
		Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	8	Five near-complete right valves and three near-complete left valves	One possible shuck mark	5	3	0.083
5008	**5007**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Partial left valve and near-complete right valve, both fairly small	Large shuck mark on right valve	1	1	0.011
5014		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete left valve			1	0.012
5044	**5043**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Incomplete right valve and fragment of right valve		2		0.006
5079	**5078**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	1	Broken fragments of right valve		1		0.004

Cxt.	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Shucked Shells	R valves	L valves	Weight (kg)
		Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	80	37 near-complete left valves, 13 incomplete left valves, 23 near-complete right valves, 7 incomplete or partial right valves	One left valve with shuck mark, three with hole in body of shell. One right valve with shuck mark	30	50	0.817
5081		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve		1		0.018
5612	**5609**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Incomplete left valve and near-complete right valve		1	1	0.03
5795	**5794**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve		1		0.012

Table 43: Mollusca catalogue

Statement of potential

C.3.8 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

Further work

C.3.9 A statement should be prepared for publication and the catalogue acts as a full archival record, beyond this no further work is recommended.

Description	Performed by	Days
No further work is required, unless the site is published, then the information should be summarising for the publication	Author of publication	0.1

Table 44: Mollusca task list

Retention dispersal and display

C.3.10 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise the material may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.4 Environmental bulk samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 In total, 81 samples were taken from prehistoric and medieval deposits during the excavation of the site. Previous investigations of samples from the evaluation of this site had indicated that preservation of plant remains is poor, most likely due to truncation.

C.4.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.4.3 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.

C.4.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts and ecofacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. Preserved plant remains found in the heavy residues were extracted and have been included in this report.

C.4.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 45-50 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.4.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100- 500, ##### = >500 specimens

C.4.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Results

C.4.8 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation (charring) and waterlogging (due to anoxic deposits that have remained wet/damp). Most of the samples are heavily contaminated with modern rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. Untransformed seeds are common and their mode of preservation is uncertain; woody taxa such as elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds have tough outer coats (testa) and may be contemporary with the medieval deposits. Carbonised remains are scarce and are mainly limited to occasional charred cereal grains and sparse amounts of charcoal. Such low quantities suggest that these grains may not be contemporary with the deposit and cannot be considered significant. The identifiable wheat appears to be free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) which is commonly cultivated in the medieval period although these were also recovered from the Iron Age deposits.

C.4.9 The results are discussed by period

Period 1: Prehistoric

C.4.10 Twenty-nine samples taken from Area 1 were from prehistoric features, predominantly Iron Age in date. Three samples contain charred cereal grains (Tables 45-47).

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Flot comments	Large mammal	Burnt flint
103	1069	1024	Pit	9	1	#	0	2 charred cereal grains	##	0
119	1084	1085	Ditch	7	5	#	+	single charred grain	0	0
107	1158	1151	Pit	9	1	#	+	single charred grain	0	###

Table 45: Period 1 samples containing charred grain

C.4.11 Waterlogged plant remains were recovered from the lower fills of four pits; **1316**, **1318**, **1348** and **1391**. Duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) is an aquatic plant that is a frequent coloniser of water-filled features. Similarly, water-crowfoot is an obligate aquatic plant and ostracods (small bivalve crustaceans) are only found in water-filled features indicating that the pits contained water, at least seasonally. The seeds that have been preserved are from plants that would have been growing in the near vicinity of the pits and include stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), thistles (*Carduus*/*Cirsium* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens*) and wild celery (*Apium graveolens*). This assemblage indicates disturbed ground that is likely to have been seasonally damp/wet.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Flot comments
117	1320	1316	Pit	8	30	++	several waterlogged seeds including buttercup, thistles, nettles, water-crowfoot
116	1319	1318	Pit	5	5	++	duckweed seeds only
126	1349	1348	Pit	8	15	+	duckweed seeds only
130	1355	1348	Pit	8	50	0	several waterlogged seeds including docks, nettles, water-crowfoot
134	1434	1391	Pit	8	10	0	several waterlogged seeds including docks, wild celery, thistles ,chickweed, nettles, water-crowfoot, ostracods
135	1436	1391	Pit	8	30	0	several waterlogged seeds including docks, wild celery, thistles ,chickweed, nettles, water-crowfoot, ostracods

Table 46: Period 1 samples containing waterlogged remains

C.4.12 The remaining samples from Period 1 either did not contain preserved remains or produced sparse charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Burnt flint
120	1209	1208	Pit	6	10	++	0	0	#	0	0
121	1210	1208	Pit	8	1	+	0	0	0	0	0
111	1230	1229	Pit	8	1	+	0	0	#	0	#
112	1241	1240	Pit	10	5	+	0	#	#	0	0
113	1247	1246	Pit	9	5	++	0	0	#	0	0
114	1290	1289	Pit	6	5	+	0	0	0	0	0
115	1300	1299	Pit	6	15	+	#	0	##	0	0
133	1429	1389	Pit	10	40	++	#	0	#	0	0
100	1020	1018	Pit	8	10	0	0	0	#	0	0
105	1109	1044	Pit	9	30	0	0	#	###	0	0
104	1093	1092	Pit	10	25	0	0	0	#	0	0
125	1102	1101	Ditch	10	1	0	0	0	0	#	0
106	1119	1121	Pit	9	1	0	#	0	#	0	0
109	1166	1165	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	1170	1168	Ditch	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	1233	1232	Ditch	8	1	0	#	0	#	#	#
122	1265	1264	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	1266	1264	Pit	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	#
132	1372	1371	Pit	4	1	0	#	0	0	0	0

Table 47: Unproductive samples from Period 1

Period 2: Medieval

Area 2

C.4.13 Twenty-one samples were taken from Period 2 deposits within Area 2 (Tables 48-50). Carbonised plant remains are present in seven samples, predominantly as single indeterminate cereal grains in deposits from a range of features and phases. The only sample to contain a significant charred plant assemblage is Sample 331, fill 3262 of ditch **3261** (Period 2 Enclosure 4). The assemblage consists entirely of bread wheat grains with an approximate concentration of 77 grains per litre of soil. The

preservation within this sample is poor as the grains are coated in an orange, iron oxide crust.

C.4.14 A waterlogged plant assemblage is preserved within the lower fill (3389, Sample 335) of Period 2 pit **3388** (Pit Group 4). Preservation of taxa is generally poor with only the more robust seeds surviving. These include elderberry, brambles (*Rubus* sp.), nettles and water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*).

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Waterlogged Seeds	Untransformed seeds	Charcoal	Molluscs
309	3013	3012	Pit/post hole	8	20	charred	##	0	0	0	0
303	3031	3030	Pit/post hole	8	20	None	0	0	0	0	+
316	3041	3040	Pit/post hole	9	5	charred	#	0	0	0	0
300	3072	3070	Ditch	7	10	charred	0	0	#	0	+
318	3115	3114	Ditch	8	10	charred	#	0	0	0	+
319	3137	3136	Pit	7	2	None	0	0	0	0	+
320	3140	3141	Ditch	8	15	?	0	0	##	0	+++
330	3145	3144	Pit	8	40	None	0	0	0	0	++
321	3151	3150	Pit	8	25	?	0	0	#	0	+
322	3157	3156	Pit	7	10	None	0	0	0	0	+
332	3177	3176	Pit	10	15	None	0	0	0	0	++
324	3198	3199	Post hole	8	60	?	0	0	##	0	+++
325	3229	3228	Post hole	8	30	charred	#	0	#	0	+
326	3254	3253	Pit	10	20	charred	#	0	0	0	++
331	3262	3261	Gully	7	40	charred	#####	0	0	+	+++
333	3331	3300	Pit	8	10	none	0	0	#	+	+
334	3313	3312	Pit	8	10	None	0	0	0	0	+
328	3335	3334	Pit	9	40	None	0	0	0	0	+++
335	3389	3388	Pit	10	60	Waterlogged	#	###	0	0	0
337	3391	3390	Post hole	7	40	charred	#	0	0	0	++

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Waterlogged Seeds	Untransformed seeds	Charcoal	Molluscs
338	3393	3392	Post hole	9	20	None	0	0	0	0	+

Table 48: Period 2 samples from Area 2

Area 3

C.4.15 Within Area 3 samples were taken from deposits dating from the medieval and post medieval periods. Charred plant remains were absent other than occasional sparse charcoal and most of the flots comprised modern rootlets, untransformed seeds and molluscs.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Untransformed seeds	Charcoal	Molluscs
504	5108	5106	Pit	18	150	0	++	+
514	5330	5324	Pit (?)	10	190	0	+	+
509	5412	5411	Post hole	10	5	0	0	+
535	5558	5557	Post hole	7	<1	0	0	+
534	5586	5585	Post hole	7	<1	0	0	+
528	5646	5645	Post hole	4	<1	0	0	+
523	5648	5647	Pit	20	105	#	0	0
519	5654	5653	Pit	17	100	0	0	+
521	5687	5685	Ditch	18	35	0	0	+++
527	5715	5714	Post hole	4	<1	0	0	+
526	5725	5724	Post hole	3	<1	0	0	+
520	5801	5800	Pit	17	20	#	0	+++
529	5813	5812	Post hole	4	<1	0	0	+
530	5815	5814	Post hole	5	<1	0	0	+
531	5821	5820	Post hole	5	<1	0	0	0
532	5823	5822	Post hole	5	<1	0	0	0
533	5825	5824	Post hole	5	<1	0	0	0
522	5865	5864	Pit	10	5	0	0	+
512	5101	?	Pit	1	20	0	0	0
500	5015		Buried soil	9	180	0	0	++
501	5105		Buried soil	18	230	0	0	+++
502	5011		Buried soil	16	110	0	0	+++
503	5025		Buried soil	9	180	0	0	++
505	5080		Buried soil	9	80	0	0	+

Table 49: Unproductive Period 2 samples from Area 3

C.4.16 Plant remains were preserved by waterlogging in six features; ditches **5185**, **5096** and pit **5436** had poor preservation with only elderberry seeds surviving along with

occasional small twigs and roots. Pit **5764** (Period 2, Pit Group 6) had slightly better preservation and includes occasional seeds of sedges. Fill 5540 of ditch slot **5539** (Sample 524; Period 3 Enclosure 5) produced an interesting assemblage of aquatic plants in the form of water crowfoot along with wetland plants such as sedges (*Carex* spp.) and seeds of plants that grow in disturbed soils and grassland including thistles, buttercups, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and willowherbs (*Epilobium* sp.). Three samples were taken from moat **5439** (Period 2 Covens Moat); lower fill 5440 (Sample 516) contains a similar assemblage to ditch **5539** with the addition of beets (*Beta* sp.) and ostracods. Fills 5441 (Sample 517) and 5548 (Sample 518) both contain numerous reed leaf fragments (cf. *Phragmites* sp.). Fill 5441 contains frequent pondweed (*Potamogeton cf. natans*) seeds, a seed of teasel (*Dipsacus* sp.) and several tree buds and twigs including ash (*Fraxinus* sp.). Fill 5448 also contains frequent tree buds and twigs but has less pondweed seeds and also contains seeds of buttercups, fat hen (*Chenopodium* album) and elderberry.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume	Flot Volume (ml)	Waterlogged Seeds	Predominant species
511	5097	5096	Ditch	9	120	#	elderberry
513	5186	5185	Ditch	9	110	#	elderberry
510	5438	5436	Pit	9	1090	#	elderberry
516	5440	5439	Moat	8	850	####	beets, buttercups, knotgrass, thistles, brambles, pondweed, watercrowfoot
517	5441	5439	Moat	1	380	####	woody taxa, ash, teasel, pondweed, reed stems
518	5442	5439	Moat	1	290	##	woody taxa, reeds, buttercup, nettles
524	5540	5539	Ditch	20	360	####	water crowfoot, thistles, buttercups, sedges
525	5765	5764	Pit	10	35	#	brambles, elderberry, sedges

Table 50: Waterlogged samples from Area 3

Discussion

C.4.17 With the exception of Sample 331, fill 3262 of ditch **3261** (Period 2 Enclosure 4), charred plant remains are extremely rare at this site from all periods of activity suggesting that this was not an area of occupation. The waterlogged samples from Period 1 pits **1316**, **1348** and **1391** and Period 2 post hole (Structure Group 1) **5261** and moat **5539** provide an indication of the types of plants growing in the local area and the taxa recovered indicate that several of the features were open and water-filled long enough for aquatic plants such as duckweed, water-crowfoot and pondweed to colonise. Sedges and reeds would have been growing at the water's edge and shruby taxa of brambles, elderberry, nettles and thistles would also have been growing close by. There is good survival of woody taxa including tress such as ash and hazel in the later samples.

C.4.18 Mollusc survival is generally good although the potential for intrusive snails is high due to the level of truncation and the presence of rootlets.

Statement of potential

C.4.19 Most of the samples have poor potential for further study due to the paucity of charred plant remains and the level of preservation of waterlogged plant remains. Selected waterlogged samples from Period 1 and Period 2 are worthy of further study to identify additional plant species present and to compare how the vegetation may have changed over time. This would be particularly relevant for comparison with the results of pollen analysis. The insect remains within these samples are poorly preserved and do not have any potential for further work.

C.4.20 Mollusc from selected samples may have the potential for environmental reconstruction, particularly from the buried soil in Area 3.

Methods statement

C.4.21 Further buckets of unprocessed soil from each of the six samples from the selected features should be processed, with 1L sub-samples examined wet and the remaining soil processed and dried for rapid extraction of material. This should be carried out as soon as possible due to possible deterioration of the samples in storage.

Recommendations for further work

C.4.22 The samples from Period 1 pits **1316** (Sample 117), **1348** (Sample 130) and **1391** (Sample 134), and Period 2 post hole **5261** (Sample 524), and Covens Moat **5439** (Samples 516, 517 and 518) should be processed and assessed with the view to analysis. The samples should be subjected to a rapid assessment and the most productive samples can be chosen for analysis. It is suggested that 2 samples from each phase be analysed.

C.4.23 Pollen assessment of the soil from one of the Period 1 waterlogged pits should be considered for comparison with the Period 2 samples.

Description	Performed by	Days
Additional processing	Processing staff (AS)	2
Analysis of 4 samples	Rachel Fosberry (PO)	6
Molluscan Analysis	Sam Corke	2-3 days
Pollen assessment	Mairead Rutherford	?

Table 51: Environmental samples task list

Retention, dispersal and display

C.4.24 Approximately 100 buckets of unprocessed soil are in storage. The samples that have not been selected for further work can be discarded. (2-3 days for bucket emptying and washing).

C.4.25 The flots have been retained as part of the site archive.

C.5 Pollen

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.5.1 Nine sub-samples from the site were submitted for pollen assessment. The sub-samples include two from a buried soil and seven from a moat (Table 52).

Sample Number	Context Number	Feature
507 (base)	5434	Buried soil
507 (top)	5434	Buried soil
515.1(base)	5440	Moat **5439**
515.2	5440	
515.3	5440	
515.4	5441	
515.5	5442	
515.6	5443	
515.7(top)	5444	

Table 52: Sub-samples assessed for pollen

Methodology

C.5.2 The samples were prepared using a standard chemical procedure (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCl, NaOH, sieving, HF, and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles > 170 microns, silicates, and cellulose, respectively. The sample was then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of 400x by ten equally-spaced traverses across two slides to reduce the possible effects of differential dispersal on the slides (Brooks and Thomas 1967) or until at least 100 total land pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis. Fungal spore and other non-pollen palynomorph identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978) and van Geel and Aptroot (2006).

Factual data

Buried soil

Description

C.5.3 The raw counts are presented in Table 53 (below). Both sub-samples, from the top and bottom of the buried soil deposit, yield similar pollen profiles. Tree pollen is most commonly recorded, dominated by alder (*Alnus*), with fewer counts of hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type) and lime (*Tilia*) and sporadic occurrence of pine (*Pinus*), birch (*Betula*), oak (*Quercus*) and ivy (*Hedera*). Rare herb pollen comprises mainly grasses (Poaceae) with dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), sedges (Cyperaceae) and pollen of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae, a

large group including plants such as garlic mustard, winter-cresses and bitter-cresses). There are counts of monolete fern spores (Pteropsida) and common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare)*. Among the non-pollen palynomorphs identified, there are records for the presence of the colonial alga, *Pediastrum* (HdV-760) as well as microfossil-type HdV-128. Rare occurrences of fungal spores inlcude types referable to HdV-16c, HdV-18 and *Glomus* (HdV-207). Microscopic charcoal appears to be more commonly recorded within the lower part of the buried soil than the upper part.

Interpretation

C.5.4 The counts are very low and therefore any interpretation must be treated with caution. The data from both sub-samples appear to suggest derivation of pollen from a largely wooded area, in particular of alder, indicative of probable moist ground (for example, by rivers or in damp valleys). At the bottom of the buried soil, relatively robust counts of lime and hazel-type pollen suggest mixed stands of trees (on drier ground), with presence also of oak, pine and birch. Alder and lime appear to be well represented too in the upper sub-sample at the top of the buried soil, but there appears to be much less hazel-type pollen. Within both the top and bottom samples from the buried soil, pollen of herbs is restricted to a few grasses, sedges, dandelion-types and ribwort plantain, but nevertheless, these taxa are indicative of open-ness within the palaeoenvironment. Microcharcoal, indicative of burning, appears to be more commonly recorded at the base of the buried soil. NPP taxa that are suggestive of wet locations, for example, the colonial freshwater alga, *Pediastrum* (HdV-760) and microfossil type HdV-128, may derive from wet areas associated with alder woodland/carr habitats.

Moat 5439

Description

C.5.5 Five of the seven sub-samples contain pollen assemblages. The deepest sub-sample, 515.1 (*5440*), contains a rich pollen assemblage, largely dominated by tree and shrub pollen. Ash (*Fraximus*), willow (*Salix)*, elm (*Ulmus*), and hazel-type pollen are commonly recorded. Among the herb population, grasses and cereal-types occur in relative abundance; pollen of ribwort plantain, docks/sorrels (*Rumex* spp.), cinquefoils (*Potentilla*-type) and daisy-type (Asteraceae) are also present. Microcharcoal is more commonly recorded in this deepest sub-sample than in the other sub-samples from the moat deposits. Of particular interest within the deepest sub-sample (515.1) is recovery, in relative abundance, of a fungal spore, *Chaetomium* (HdV-7A).

C.5.6 Moving up the section, sub-samples 515.2 and 515.3(*5440*) appear to yield a more diverse herb assemblage, including occurrences of thistles (*Cirsium*-type), carrot family (Apiaceae, a large group including plants such as water-dropworts, sweet-cicely and pennyworts), ribwort plantain, meadowsweets (*Filipendula*), dandelion-type, buttercup-type (*Ranunculus*-type), pollen of the goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae / Chenopodiaceae, another large group including plants such as good-king-henry, fat-hen and many-seeded goosefoot) and mugworts (*Artemisia*), with grasses still accounting for approximately 50% of the pollen counted. Cereal-type pollen is present at both these levels, but in very low numbers. Higher up the sequence, sub-sample 515.4 (*5441*) contains a rich pollen assemblage, overwhelmingly dominated by grasses

(>80%), with rare occurrences of ribwort plantain and nettles (*Urtica*-type). Tree pollen includes the presence of alder, oak, hazel-type, ash, willow, ivy (*Hedera*) and pine. The uppermost productive sub-sample, 515.5 (*5442*), yields relatively low counts of which approximately 30% represent tree pollen, including hazel-type, oak, willow, ash and birch. The dominant pollen types are herbs; pollen of grasses accounting for almost 60% of the count. Other herbs recorded include pollen of thistles, carrot family and docks/sorrels. There was no pollen recovery from sub-samples 515.6 (*5443*) or 515.7 (*5444*).

Interpretation

C.5.7 Pollen from the deepest sub-sample 515.1 (*5440*) may be interpreted to suggest possible reduced maintenance of the moat, as the vegetation appears to be dominanted by trees and shrubs. Trees such as willow could have been planted adjacent to the water's edge, with further planting on drier soils of possibly ash and elm. Alternatively, these trees and shrubs may have re-colonised an abandoned site. It is possible that the area adjacent to the moat was given over to cultivation as cereal-type pollen (including probable rye (*Secale*)), which (if not attributable to wild grasses (Andersen 1979)) comprises approximately 10% of the assemblage in this sub-sample, or, alternatively, that domestic waste was deposited in the moat, providing possible further evidence that the site was no longer maintained. It is also possible that the reasonably high counts of microcharcoal particles reflect deposition of waste from domestic fires or may reflect a more regional source area. A relatively high count for fungal spores of *Chaetomium* (HdV-7A) may also reference material discarded in the moat. *Chaetomium* species are cellulose-decomposing fungi, and can occur on plant remains, fibres, paper and dung. Apart from occurring in natural habitats, the spores have been recorded from archaeological settlement sites, where substances such as dung, damp straw, cloths, leather, would have provided suitable substrates (van Geel and Aptroot 2006). Worked leather was recovered from the basal fill (*5440*) and also hazelnuts, which have been radiocarbon dated to cal AD 1475-1637 (see Section 4.7 above), and this is interpreted as the point at which the moat fell into disuse (*pers comm* A Greef OA East).

C.5.8 The overall composition of the assemblage appears to change gradually up-section, so that pollen from sub-samples 515.2 and 515.3 (upper part of context *5440*) may be interpreted to suggest a possible increase in grasses and relative decrease in tree pollen. Pollen from the sub-sample at 515.4(*5441*) and 515.5 (*5442*) suggests a largely clear, open, grassy palaeoenvironment, providing evidence that the area probably reverted to open fields (following abandonment). Small quantities of tree pollen of willow and alder suggest derivation from wet or damp habitats, whereas those from hazel-type, ash and pine may have been derived from drier habitats.

Recommendations

C.5.9 No further work is suggested for the pollen sequence through the buried soil deposit. The moat deposits could be analysed in detail, from 515.1-515.4, to provide a clearer picture of vegetation changes outlined in this assessment and based on statistically viable pollen counts.

		507 (t)	507 (b)	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	515.5	515.6
Context		5434	5434	5440	5440	5440	5441	5442	5442
Feature		Buried soil	Buried soil	Moat	Moat	Moat	Moat	Moat	Moat
Preservation		mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed	-
Potential		NO	NO	YES	Possible	Possible	YES	NO	NO
Trees/Shrubs									
Alnus	Alder	17	19			1	2		
Betula	Birch	1			1	1		2	
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	1	10	5	4	6	5	5	
Crataegus-type	Hawthorn					1			
Fraxinus	Ash			21	13	10	1	1	
Hedera	Ivy	1					1		
cf. Ligustrum-type	Privet			12	1	1			
Pinus	Pine	1	1	1			2		1
Tilia	Lime	2	7			1			
Quercus	Oak		1	1		1		3	
Salix	Willow			20	5	2	3	3	
Ulmus	Elm			12	1				
Crops									
Cerealia	Cereal-type			10	1	1			
Herbs									
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot family				1	1			
Apiaceae	Carrot family				1	1		1	
Artemisia	Mugworts				3				
Asteraceae	Daisy family			1		1			
Brassicaceae	Cabbage family		1						
Cirsium-type	Thistles				2	1		2	
Cyperaceae	Sedges					1			
Fabaceae	Pea family					1			
Filipendula	Meadowsweets					1			
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank					1			
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	2		1	3	2	2		
Potentilla-type	Cinquefoils			1					
Poaceae	Grass Family	7	3	13	41	42	83	27	
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup family				1	3			
Rumex	Docks/Sorrels			1				1	

		507 (t)	507 (b)	515.1	515.2	515.3	515.4	515.5	515.6
Context		5434	5434	5440	5440	5440	5441	5442	5442
Feature		Buried soil	Buried soil	Moat	Moat	Moat	Moat	Moat	Moat
Preservation		mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed	mixed	-
Potential		NO	NO	YES	Possible	Possible	YES	NO	NO
Taraxacum-type	Dandelion-type	1	3			1		1	
Urtica-type	Nettles						1		
	Indeterminate herbs			4	3			1	
Ferns									
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody		1						
Pteropsida	Monolete ferns	4	9						
	Total pollen counted	37	56	103	81	81	100	47	1
	Number of rows	10	10	7	10	10	7	10	10
Aquatics/Algae									
Alisma spp.	Water-plantains				1	2			
Pediastrum HdV-760	Colonial alga	2	2						
Broken grains		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Concealed grains				15	8	20	6	7	
Crumpled grains		4			1	1			
Microscopic charcoal		+	++	++	+	+	+		+
Non-pollen palynomorphs									
Chaetomium HdV-7A				25	1				
Glomus HdV-207		1	1	1	5	3		3	1
Sordaria HdV-55A/B		1		1	2				
Spirogyra HdV-130							1	2	
Sporomiella HdV-113			1						
Mougeotia HdV-61							1		
HdV-8			1						
HdV-16C			1						
HdV-25				1					
HdV-77B							1		
HdV-128		5	10		3	1			
Indet. fungal spores	Indeterminate				2				

Table 53: Raw pollen counts

C.6 Radiocarbon dating certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75183 (GU45057)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAM EFC 16
Context Reference	1086
Material	Faunal: long bone : large mammal
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.9 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	8.7 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.5
Radiocarbon Age BP	2198 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

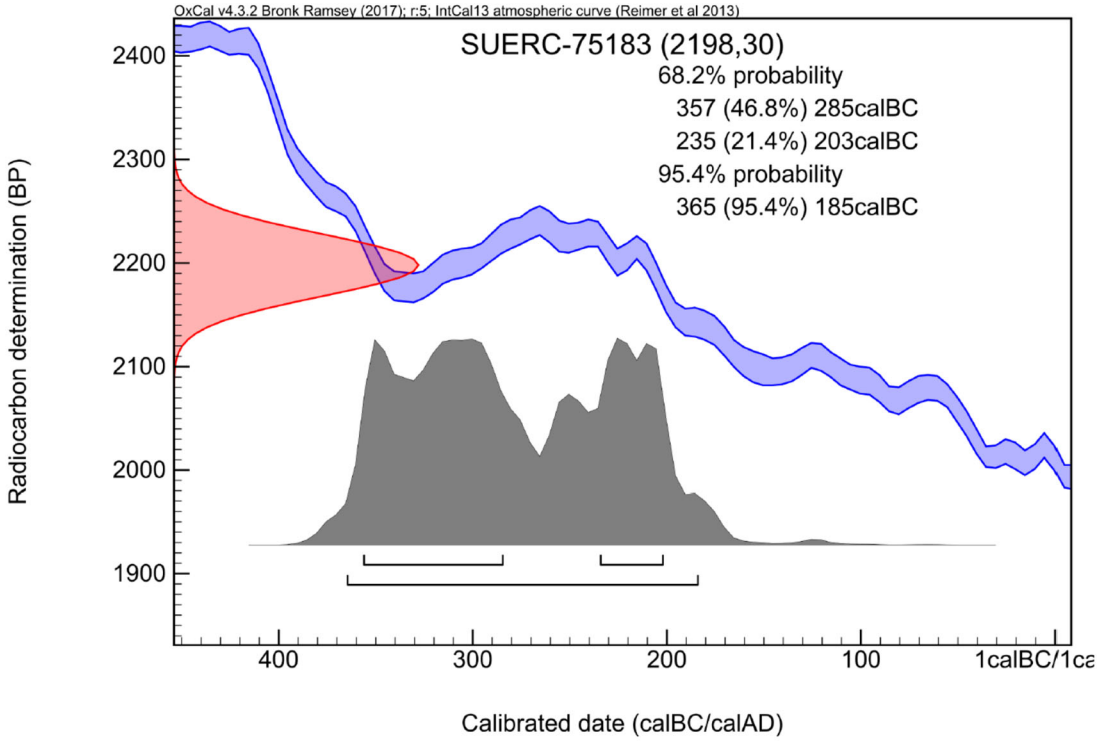
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
24 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75420 (GU45596)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMEFC16
Context Reference	1209
Material	Faunal: L Tibia : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.3 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.9 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	3163 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

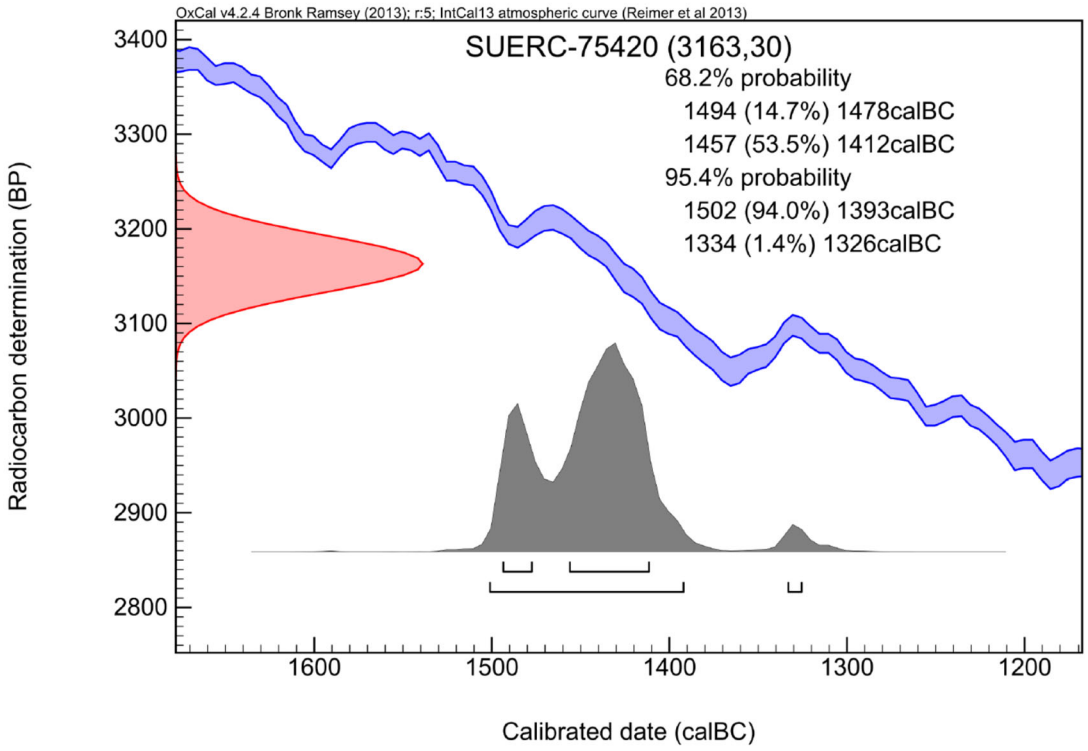
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
24 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75421 (GU45599)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMEFC16
Context Reference	1110
Material	Faunal: L. Radius : Pig
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.8 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	7.4 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.5
Radiocarbon Age BP	631 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

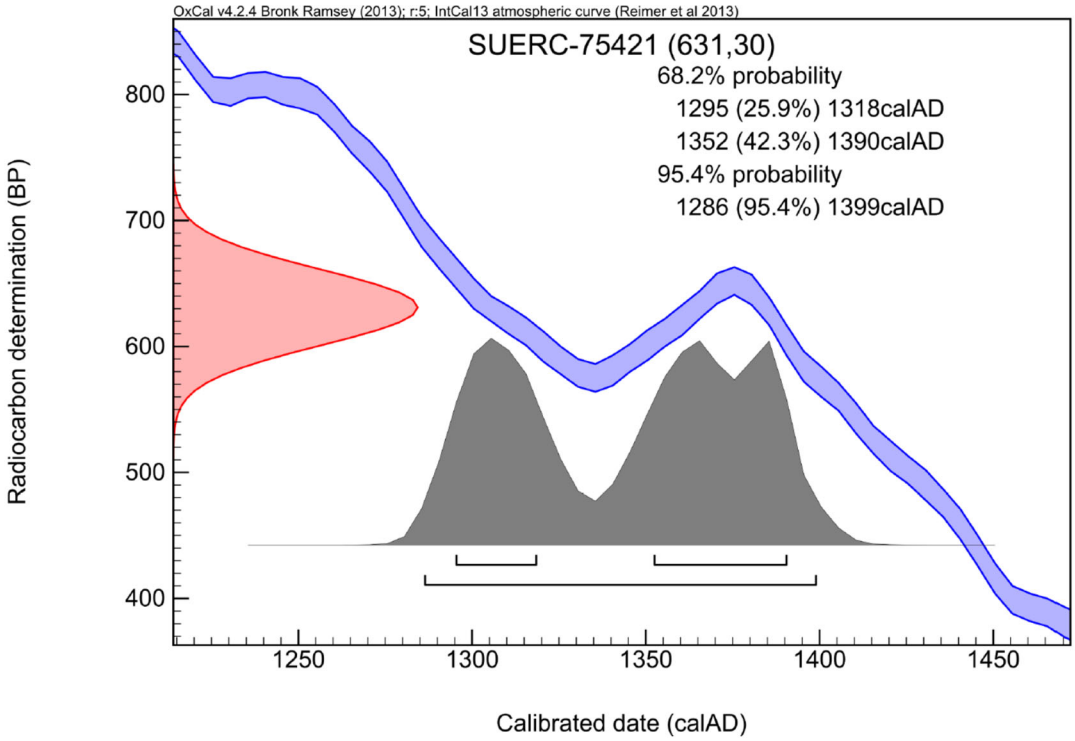
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
07 December 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-76277 (GU46211)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMEFC16
Context Reference	5440
Sample Reference	515.1
Material	plant remains : corylus avellana
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	339 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

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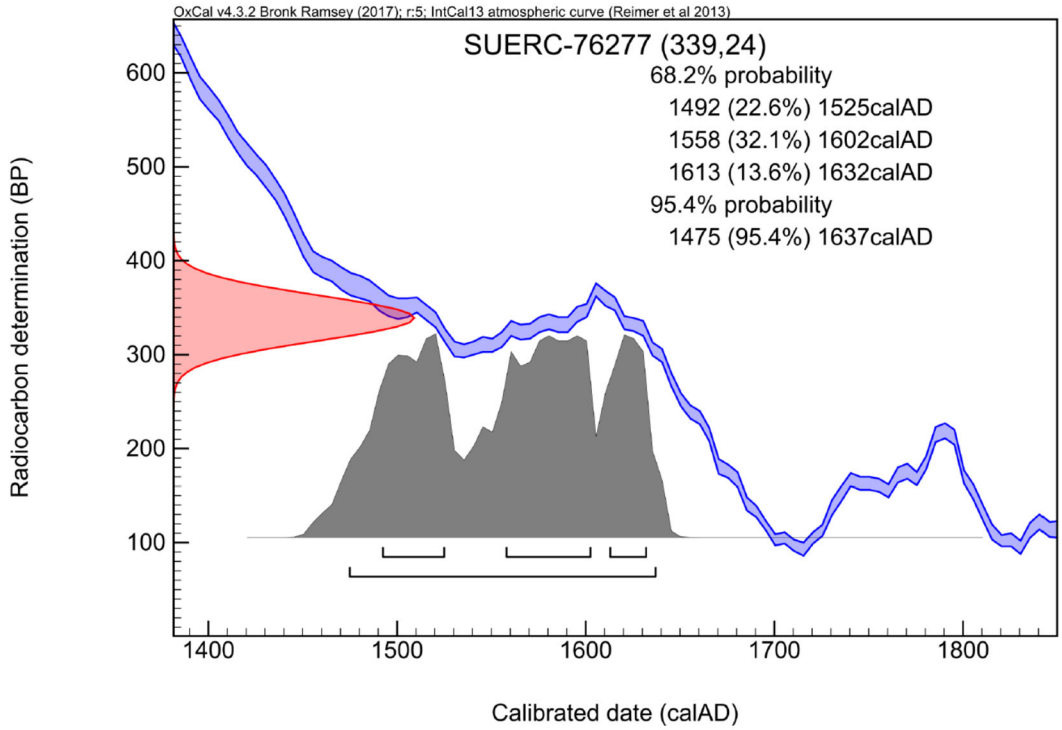


The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

APPENDIX D PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Product number: 1
Product title: Full archive report
Purpose of the Product: To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to disseminate to the local community
Composition: Grey literature archive report deposited at Cambridgeshire HER and ADS/OA online library
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: Grey literature client report
Allocated to: AG, MB
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by RC MB
Person responsible for quality assurance: MB
Person responsible for approval: MB
Planned completion date: 2019

Product number: 2
Product title: Publication report
Purpose of the Product: To disseminate the findings of the archaeological investigations to the local community
Composition: Published report, in accordance with the relevant journal and EH guidelines
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: Two articles in serial journal (Iron Age remains and medieval remains separately)
Allocated to: AG, MB, EP
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by EP
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: (at earliest) 2019

APPENDIX E RISK LOG

E.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/costs	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable		
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable		

Table 54: Risk log

APPENDIX F HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

F.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSSH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-270431
Project Name	45-86 Eastfield, Chesterton, Cambridge. PXA and Updated Project Design

Start of Fieldwork	12/12/16	End of Fieldwork	18/01/18
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMEFC16	Planning App. No.	15/2321/FUL
HER Number	ECB4817	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority – PPS5
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Full excavation (100%)	☐	Part Survey	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Full Survey	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Test Pit Survey
☒	Open-Area Excavation	☐	Salvage Excavation	☐	Watching Brief

Monument	Period
Ditch and pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Moat, trackway, ditch, pit and post	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pottery, human and animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery and animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	Cambridge
Parish	Chesterton (to 1912)
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	1.4 ha
National Grid Ref	TL 4656 6037

Address (including Postcode)

45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge, CB4 1SD

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas (CCC HET)
Project Design Originator	Matthew Brudenell and Richard Mortimer (OA East)
Project Manager	Matthew Brudenell (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Andrew Greef (OA East)

Project Archives

Location	ID

Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB4817
Digital Archive	OA East	CAMEFC16
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB4817

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☒	☒
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☒
		Research/Notes	☒
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☒
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☒

Further Comments

Figure 1: Site location showing overall development area (red) with excavation areas (1-3) and Trench 1

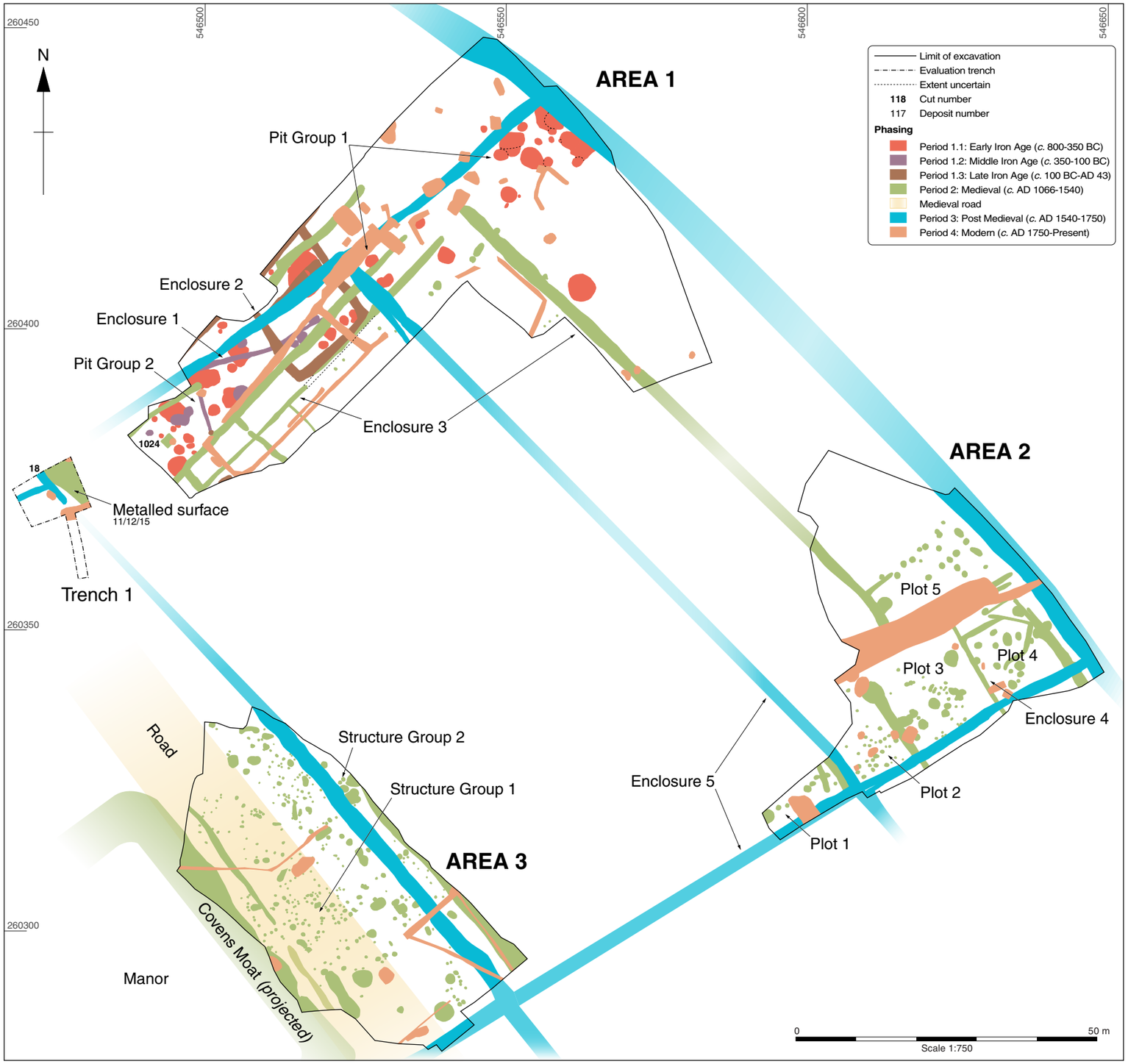


Figure 2: Overall plan of excavation with preliminary phasing

Figure 3: Area 1: excavation plan with preliminary phasing

Figure 4: Area 2: excavation plan with preliminary phasing

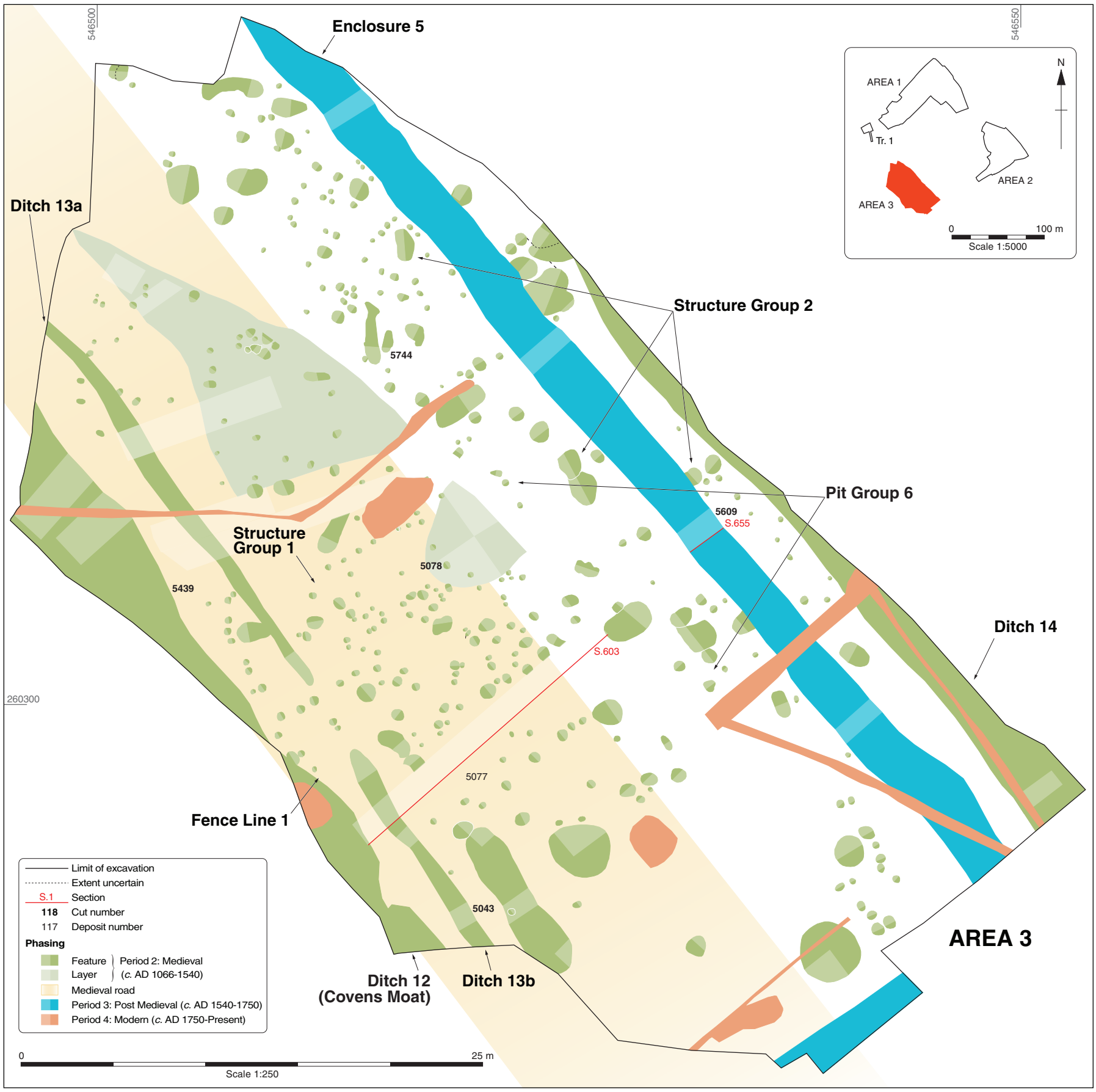
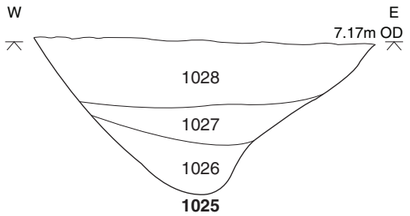


Figure 5: Area 3: excavation plan with preliminary phasing

AREA 1

Section 110



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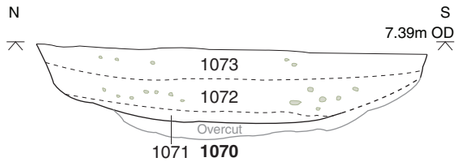

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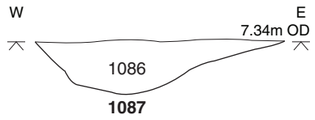

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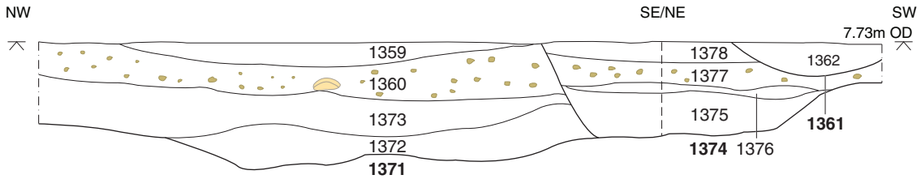

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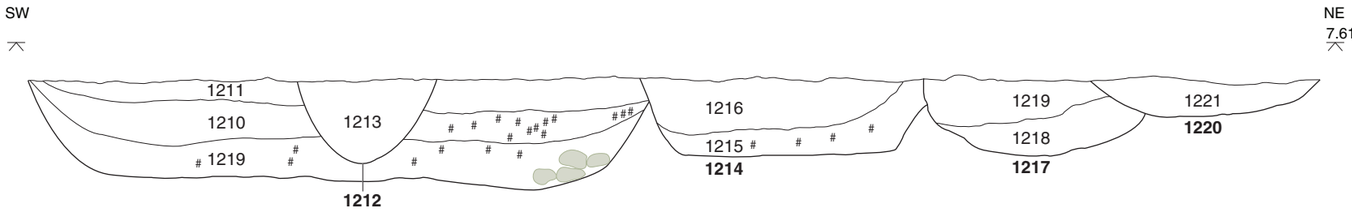

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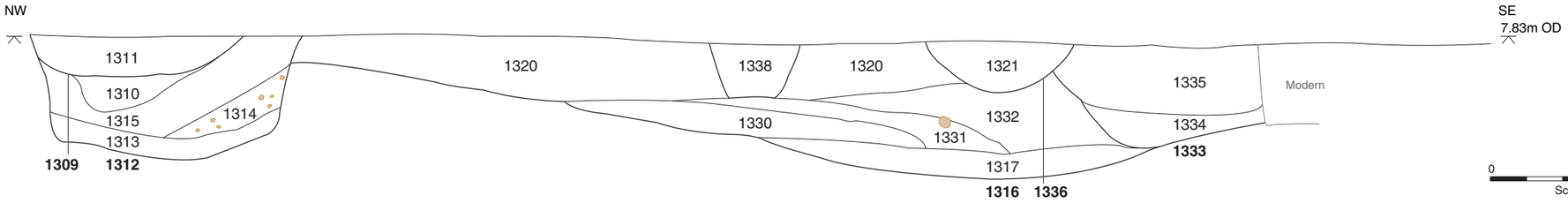
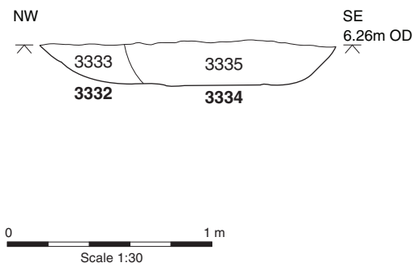


Cut
Cut uncertain
Deposit horizon
Deposit horizon uncertain
Top of surface/natural
Limit of excavation
Break in section
Stone
Gravel
Chalk
Antler
118 Cut number
117 Deposit number
18.45m OD Ordnance datum

AREA 2

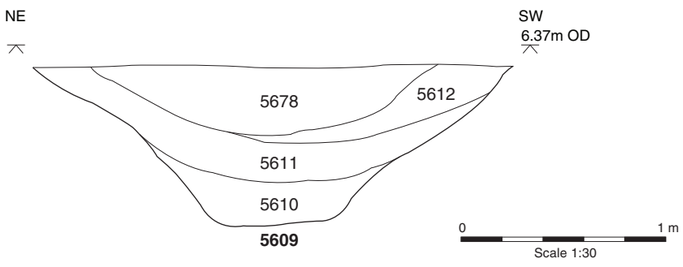
Section 428



Section 451

AREA 3

Section 655



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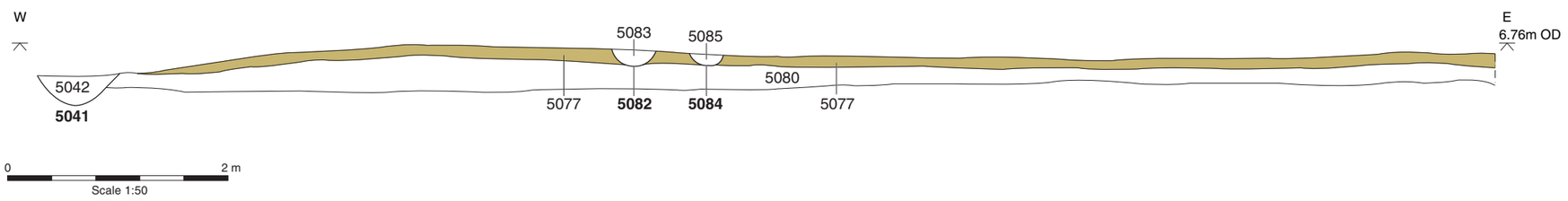

Figure 6: Selected sections

Plate 1: Area 1, looking southwest

Plate 2: Area 2, looking northeast

Plate 3: Area 3, looking southeast

Plate 4: Period 1.1: wood remains at the base of pit **1348**, looking southeast

Plate 5: Period 2: multiple pig remains in pit **1024**, looking southwest

Plate 6: Period 2: excavation of Covens Moat, looking south

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com