Post Excavation Assessment

Hinxton South Field, Phase 3

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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May 2015

Client: The Wellcome Trust

OA East Report No: 1659
OASIS No: oxfordar3-193140
NGR: TL 50004330

Hinxton South Field, Phase 3

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Report Date: May 2015

Report Number:	1659
Site Name:	Hinxton South Field, Phase 3
HER Event No:	ECB 4195
Date of Works:	May-July 2014
Client Name:	The Wellcome Trust
Client Ref:	16616
Planning Ref:	
Grid Ref:	TL 50004330
Site Code:	HINGEL14
Finance Code:	HINGEL14
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores, Deepstore
Accession No:	

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Date:	December 2014, updated May 2015
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Date:	May 2015
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Summary

The Phase 3 excavations undertaken on behalf of the Wellcome Trust at the South Field, Hinxton Genome Campus, have given further insights into the prehistoric to post-Roman landscape identified by previous stages of work carried out over the last 21 years.

*As has been found previously, the early natural landscape was dominated by pools and run-off channels extending across the valley terrace towards the River Cam to the west. New evidence for the early utilisation of this landscape was identified in the form of a shallow pond or pool containing a rare and mostly undisturbed scatter of Later Upper Palaeolithic flintwork ('long blades'), one of the largest from the country (*c.*5000 flints). This assemblage is considered to be of national and perhaps international importance. An initial assessment of use wear on a sample of the flints shows that the material is exceptionally well preserved and there is some indication that residues also survive on a proportion of the implements.*

Adjacent to this area of flints was another hollow containing pottery and flints datable to the Early Neolithic period (from c.*3800BC) which also constitutes an important assemblage with good research potential on a more local and regional level. Located a few metres to the east of this hollow was a double burial comprising the poorly-preserved remains of two contracted adult skeletons: radiocarbon dating has demonstrated that these are both Early Neolithic (between 3767-3539cal BC) and therefore of some rarity in Britain.*

*In addition to a scatter of pits and tree throws, a possible structure comprising an arc of postholes was identified on the northern part of the site. Some of the nearby pits appear to date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period (*c.*2500-2230 cal. BC) based on the presence of Beaker pottery.*

A few truncated pits of Iron Age date were also present and, although no definitely Roman features were identified, a background scatter of pottery, coins and other finds attests to activity in the vicinity in this period.

The major ditched boundary, recut on a number of occasions and recorded in earlier excavations, also continued into this area, adjacent to which were a few features containing Saxon and later pottery. A human skeleton uncovered in the upper part of the Early Neolithic hollow has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Saxon period (688 - 878cal AD).

Features associated with the small medieval satellite settlement (identified by previous phases of work) were found to continue adjacent and to the west of the major boundary. These included the remains of at least two timber structures, occupation deposits, an oven, pits and several boundary and trackway ditches, most of which appear to date to the late 11th to 12th century. Evidence for later medieval and post-medieval activity largely comprised metal-detected finds and included two horseshoes and a possible secular cap or livery badge in the shape of a griffin-like bird; all of which probably date from the 14th to 15th centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by The Wellcome Trust to undertake archaeological excavations between May and July 2014 as part of Phase 3 of the Hinxton Genome Campus project, South Cambridgeshire (centred at TL 5000 4330; Fig. 1). In addition to the excavated area (which measured 1.23ha in size), three additional trenches were opened in the area of a proposed car park to the south-east.

1.1.2 This fieldwork represents a final stage in an extended programme of archaeological desk-based research, evaluations, excavations and monitoring carried out at Hinxton by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Field Unit) between 1993 and 2014. A series of reports on previous stages of work has been compiled by OA East (*e.g.* Kenney 2007 and Fletcher 2012) which have described the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environment, as well as outlined and updated the project's research aims and objectives: this information is not repeated here unless pertinent.

1.1.3 The proposed plan for the current (South Field, Phase 3) development of the Genome Campus sub-divided the works into three parts (Phases 3.1-3.3; Spoerry and Clarke 2014), with Phases 3.1 and 3.2 requiring full excavation. At the request of the archaeological planning advisor of Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Environment Team (CCC HET), three evaluation trenches were also excavated within Phase 3.3, to the south of the excavation area.

1.1.4 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage'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 lies at around 40m OD on former agricultural land that slopes towards the River Cam to the west. The higher ground is marked by chalk geology, whilst first and second terrace gravels lie along the course of the Cam.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

General

1.3.1 Details of the archaeological and historical background for the site can be found in various reports including desk-based assessments (DBAs) and post-excavation assessments (PXAs) that have been produced by OA East for a number of previous stages of archaeological works, notably Kenney (2007) and Fletcher (2012). Consequently, this section concentrates on the archaeological context of the site in terms of the new evidence recovered, in particular that relating to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods.

1.3.2 Based on the results of previous phases of work it appeared that the natural post-glacial river valley landscape around Hinxton was first utilised on a seasonal basis by nomadic Mesolithic populations, with evidence of subsequent tree clearance in the Early Neolithic being identified. The current phase of works, however, revealed evidence for activity stretching back to the Late Glacial period, represented by an Upper Palaeolithic 'long blade' scatter, comprising several thousand flints. A further

notable discovery was a concentration of lithics and pottery which have provided more tangible remains of Early Neolithic activity/occupation at the site (see Section 5).

1.3.3 Until recently the only evidence of prehistoric activity near Hinxton comprised a few stray finds around Ickleton village (Fletcher 2012) including a Neolithic arrowhead, a Neolithic hand-axe and a flint 'working site'. More recent large-scale excavations at Hinxton Quarry and Hinxton Hall, as well as an archaeological evaluation at Duxford Mill have, however, provided evidence of intensive prehistoric activity along the Cam valley within the vicinity of the subject site.

1.3.4 The following background section concentrating on the late glacial/early prehistoric periods is based on data from a 2km search of the area around the site using Heritage Gateway (http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk accessed on 16/9/2014), supplemented by information provided by Barry Bishop and Lawrence Billington. In addition to those from Cambridgeshire, a few notable Late Upper Palaeolithic 'long blade' assemblages have been found in the wider region, mainly within Bedfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.

Palaeolithic

Cambridgeshire

1.3.5 'Long blade' flintwork has been collected from the Fen edge in Cambridgeshire, notably at Whiteway Drove, Swaffham Prior. Here an assemblage of *c.*1500 flints has been recovered from surface collection since the 1950s by the land owner. Excavations were carried out in the 1950s at the site but unfortunately no records or finds appear to survive. Further work was carried out by Andrew David and Roger Jacobi but this failed to find any *in-situ* flintwork and the assemblage recovered was entirely topsoil-derived (Lawrence Billington, pers. comm.).

1.3.6 A small number of more local assemblages have also been discovered, comprising occasional pieces of probable late glacial/early post-glacial flintwork found in soil horizons and as residually-deposited material in later features. These occurred at a number of sites along the Cam valley, including at the adjacent phases of the Genome complex, at Spicers Mill in Sawston and at the Clay Farm excavations in Trumpington (Barry Bishop, pers. comm.).

Bedfordshire

1.3.7 A scatter of 'long blades' was found at Dairy Farm, Willington, Bedfordshire located in a similar situation to the assemblage at Hinxton, overlooking the Ouse floodplain in a hollow sealed by later colluvium (Lawrence Billington, pers. comm.).

Norfolk

1.3.8 Upper Palaeolithic 'long blade' sites have been found in a number of locations within Norfolk and have been listed within a gazetteer produced by Robins and Wymer (2006). These assemblages tend to be concentrated along the principal river valleys within Norfolk and their tributaries, in particular the Little Ouse, the Wensum, Yare and Wissey Rivers (Robins and Wymer 2006, 86). The main 'long blade' sites identified by Robins and Wymer (2006, 92-93; Wymer and Robins 1994) are are at: Brettenham, County Hole, Rushford; Cranwich; Drayton; Methwold; Royden; Thetford; Titchwell and Weeting with Broomhill.

1.3.9 Other sites have been identified as potentially of this character but are represented by individual finds, small assemblages or are inadequately provenanced (Robins and Wymer 2006, 93-95).

1.3.10 Within Norwich, recent archaeological investigations have revealed similar 'long blade' assemblages, notably at Hi-Tech House (House 2011) and Carrow Road (Adams 2003).

Suffolk

1.3.11 Various 'long blade' sites have been identified within Suffolk, again often associated with the large river channels and their tributaries. Moir (1930, 203-4) described a series of flints ranging from the Early Palaeolithic through to the Neolithic along the river Gipping valley and the Orwell estuary, which included a small assemblage of well preserved 'long blades'. These were found in deposits directly overlying the flood plain terrace. Other material of this date recovered from Suffolk includes a second large assemblage from the Gipping valley described by Wymer (1976, 10) from the gravel pits at Sproughton. The depositional sequence at the site was dated to *c.*7900 BC demonstrating a late glacial date for the infilling of the channel and accumulation of the flint.

1.3.12 Further material has been recovered from the Kings site at Mildenhall, along the Fen edge (Lawrence Billington, pers. comm.). This large unpublished assemblage is believed to have been *in-situ* within tree throws, but with Roman disturbance.

1.3.13 As with Norfolk a number of smaller find spots and unstratified examples of 'long blade' material have also been found in Suffolk.

Mesolithic and Neolithic

1.3.14 Evaluation at Duxford Mill revealed a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic group of worked flint within peat deposits on the edge of a palaeochannel (Schlee and Robinson 1995), while scatters of later Neolithic worked flint were found during excavations at Hinxton Quarry (CHER 11306A).

1.3.15 Previous phases of works at the current site (such as Fletcher 2012) have revealed Neolithic activity, partly preserved in subsoil features and some pit clusters. Locally, Neolithic activity has been identified around Hinxton Hall and at Hinxton Quarry as well at a number of sites in Ickleton.

1.3.16 A significant amount of Early Neolithic activity has also been recorded around Great Chesterford to the south of the Genome Campus site. Identified sites include a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pit at the sewage treatment works (EHER 46340), a Neolithic knapping scatter north of Chesterford Church (EHER 4938) and a second scatter of flint artefacts including a flaked axe to the east of Manor Farm (EHER4804).

Iron Age to Roman

1.3.17 Previous excavations at Hinxton Hall and the Genome Campus have revealed a landscape utilised for ceremonial, agricultural and settlement purposes (Lyons forthcoming). A braid of the ancient course of the Icknield Way ran east to west across the site, which by the Middle Iron Age had been formalised. To the south of this routeway lay a large sub-square enclosure that became a place for mortuary ritual and was perhaps used to process the dead by excarnation. A small inhumation cemetery suggests that this enclosure remained associated with death and burial into the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, when a small timber shrine was also built. The site appears to have been in continuous agrarian use from the Middle Iron Age until the Middle Romano-British period, specialising in animal husbandry. A number of stock enclosures and corrals were either directly linked to the Icknield Way braid or to other tracks/droveways. After the Middle Roman period the farmland lay largely fallow: only sporadic quarrying on the gravel terraces along the river edge took place, perhaps to provide building materials for the Roman town at Great Chesterford.

Saxon to medieval

1.3.18 Early to Middle Saxon activity included a small scatter of halls, sunken-featured buildings and associated features. By the Late Saxon period, settlement including an L-shaped hall and adjacent structure, had coalesced in the northern part of the site (near Hinxton Hall), associated with an ordered field system. During the 11th century a ditch encircling the settlement was created and several new timber buildings were constructed. This may have been the documented Hengest's Farm, which gave modern Hinxton its name. Further Anglo-Saxon discoveries were made in Ickleton, on the western side of the River Cam, where a working area probably associated with flax retting and wood working was found.

1.3.19 At the time of Domesday Book most of the land in Hinxton parish belonged to two manors, both of which were given to Picot the Sheriff. Ceramic evidence suggests that the excavated medieval farm and a satellite settlement to the south were largely abandoned by the 13th century, possibly linked to a move towards the formalisation of the village around the parish church.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The authors would like to thank the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute for commissioning OA East to carry out the works. Thanks also go to Bob Phillips and James Buckley-Walker for their assistance on site and Tim Waters for his input. Paul Spoerry managed the project with the assistance of Rachel Clarke; thanks go to Kasia Gdaniec of CCC HET for monitoring the works.

1.4.2 The authors would also like to thank Antony Dickson, Barry Bishop, Zoe Outram (English Heritage Regional Science Advisor), Deborah Priddy (English Heritage Inspector of Monuments) and Lawrence Billington for their assistance with/input into dealing with the flint scatters. Dr Mark Batemen and Samantha Stein (Sheffield University) are thanked for undertaking the OSL dating. Thanks also go to Chris Faine for his work on the finds and also Sarah Percival, Alice Lyons, Carole Fletcher, Barry Bishop and Rob Atkins for assessing the artefactual material recovered from the site. Zoe Ui Choileain is also thanked for assessing the human skeletal remains, Chris Faine the animal bone and Rachel Fosberry, Dr Steve Boreham, Rhiannon Phillips and Matt Brooks for carrying out the palaeo-environmental work.

1.4.3 Thanks also go to the site and survey team of Anthony Haskins, Mike Green, Ashley Pooley, Stuart Ladd, Gareth Rees, Louise Bush, Emily Abrehart, Jack Easen, Diogo Silva, Zoe Clarke, Chris Swain, Tam Webster, Robin Webb, Steve Morgan, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, Mary Andrews, Kathryn Nicolls, Kimberley Watt and Daria Tysbaeva. Thanks are given to Chris Beard, Rick Kelly, Ray McMurray, Josephine Fried and Paul Comer for volunteering on the excavation and assisting with the excavation of the Palaeolithic flint scatter. The illustrators were Sevérine Bézie and Robin Webb (digitising). The authors would also like to thank Alexis Pantos for taking aerial photographs of the excavated Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint scatters using his kite.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This assessment deals only with the excavation carried out on areas designated as Phases 3.1 and 3.2 of the South Field (Genome Campus), and an additional trench evaluation on 3.3.

2.1.2 Other areas within this larger phased development have been subject to previous excavation and assessment and will only be referred to where relevant. The analytical and publication stages will be undertaken with reference to the previous phases of work: the proposals for publication are outlined in Section 9.

2.1.3 Where data from other relevant excavations is published or otherwise accessible it will be included within the analysis and reporting stage as comparative material.

2.1.4 Published documentary sources will be consulted and used to place the project in its archaeological and historical context.

2.1.5 A list of the resources required for analysis and publication, along with a timetable for this work, is included as Section 10.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 All investigations at the Wellcome Trust site over the last 21 years have been undertaken by OA East and all relevant archives are therefore held within their office at Bar Hill. The analytical and publication stages can therefore be carried out without any need for information from external organisations or other archaeological units.

3.1.2 This Post-excavation Assessment will be distributed to the client (Wellcome Trust) and to Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (Kasia Gdaniec) for approval.

3.1.3 Following approval of this Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design, a meeting will be convened between relevant parties, following which a timetable for post-excavation analysis and publication will be finalised (see Section 10).

3.1.4 Project communications within the team working on the analysis and publication will largely be by email/telephone. It is not anticipated that general meetings to discuss findings will be needed, other than at key stages - for example to discuss the most appropriate outlets for dissemination of the results/publication. In addition to this the Project Manager/Project Officer will ensure all members of the team are kept informed of progress and results.

3.1.5 This assessment aims to build on the previous stages of work/reports by summarising the results of this excavation and outline how these will be integrated with the previous stages of investigation. This will largely be achieved through publication of the results within one of the two monographs that are currently in draft form. The two volumes, which will form part of the East Anglian Archaeology (EAA) Monograph series, comprise Part 1 (Lyons forthcoming) describing the prehistoric to Roman archaeology of the site, and Part 2 (Clarke *et al.* forthcoming) concentrating on the Saxon and medieval phases of activity.

3.1.6 New evidence from the current phase of works, notably the discovery of an area of Palaeolithic flintworking, is of national significance and as such alternative methods of publication and dissemination of this assemblage will be proposed and discussed.

3.1.7 The project will be subject to internal OA East quality control processes throughout its life and will be subject to review/approval by CCC HET at key reporting stages *i.e* Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; Publication.

3.1.8 It is anticipated that samples from some of the additional burials recovered by this phase of work will at some point be integrated into the radiocarbon dating and aDNA sequencing research programme that is currently being undertaken by the Sanger Institute, in partnership with OA East. Communication with the project team will be via email/Skype and meetings as appropriate.

4 Original Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 General

4.1.1 Previous Post-excavation Assessments completed following the 2002 and 2011 excavations (Kenney 2007; Fletcher 2012) identified and updated a suite of research aims (organised on a national, regional, local and more site-specific level) that were designed to provide a framework for additional phases of excavation and subsequent assessment and analysis. These have since been further refined for the publication stage to take into account the most recent national, regional and local research frameworks and priorities (*e.g.* Medlycott 2011); those deemed pertinent to the current Phase 3 site were outlined in the WSI (Spoerry and Clarke 2014) and are included below:

4.2 National Research Themes and Objectives

(English Heritage 1997; Haselgrove *et al* 2001)

4.2.1 Two over-arching research themes highlighted in English Heritage's draft Research Agenda (English Heritage 1997) that are of particular relevance are: ‘chronologies and processes of change’ and ‘landscape and environment’.

4.2.2 National research objectives and project aims include: examining processes of transition from a ritual-dominated landscape to a settlement-dominated landscape in the earlier prehistoric periods and 'Briton into Roman' (*c*.300BC – AD200)' (Medlycott 2011, 47). Previous evidence from the site indicated the presence of remains that spanned the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods immediately adjacent to the current site. In addition, the site's geographical location in relation to key river/road routes and the Roman town of Great Chesterford is pivotal in studying the initial impact of the Roman occupation on the area. Recent analysis has shown that the area around Hinxton may have been specifically developed to supply the nearby town with meat and associated products (Lyons forthcoming).

4.2.3 In addition 'Empire into Kingdom' (*c*. AD200-700) is also a key area of research as previous phases of work have indicated a hiatus in activity on the site between the mid-Roman and Early Saxon period. However, the influence of major Roman boundaries and/or trackways was clearly visible within the Saxon settlement, particularly in terms of the north to south aligned boundary/track that passed through both the Phase 2 and Phase 3 areas of the site.

4.2.4 For the Saxon and earlier medieval periods the project has good potential to contribute to the understanding of settlement hierarchies and interaction; exploring evidence for or

against the putative 'Middle Saxon shuffle', and village nucleation in the medieval period.

4.2.5 The national research agenda for the Iron Age notes the requirement to examine cemetery and 'ritual' sites. The discovery at Hinxton of placed deposits, a range of burials of varying character/date and the Iron Age ceremonial enclosure and Romano-British shrine, suggests that the site has the potential to contribute to research into various aspects of ritual and related patterns of behaviour.

4.2.6 Further burials could provide a valuable addition to the current/future radiocarbon dating and aDNA sequencing research programme that is being undertaken by the Sanger Institute.

4.3 Regional Research Objectives

(Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011)

4.3.1 The regional research agenda has cited ceramic chronological issues as a gap in knowledge for the region during the Iron Age and has recommended that several techniques should be applied in order to address this (Bryant in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 14). These include scientific dating techniques, establishing regional pottery sequences and investigation of datable pottery assemblages.

4.3.2 The Hinxton site demonstrates a long-lived Middle to Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery assemblage with the potential for study alongside other South Cambridgeshire, North Hertfordshire and North Essex assemblages, enabling assessment of existing chronologies and local variations in an area which lies on the edge of the 'Belgic' core with East Midland style pottery. There is also the issue of the adoption of the Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture in South Cambridgeshire (Bryant in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 16).

Regional research objectives include:

- to examine the decline of the Late Iron Age agricultural system seen at various sites in South Cambridgeshire and its relationship to increasing agricultural specialisation, intensification of production *etc*;
- investigation of the adoption of an agrarian economy and fluctuations over time through study of field systems and stock management systems combined with quantification and standardised reporting of environmental remains;
- to examine the impact of the development of towns on the surrounding countryside;
- investigation of datable pottery sequences, feeding into the establishment of regional pottery sequences;
- to examine the extent to which landscape continuity influenced the transitions from Roman to Saxon;
- to explore wider aspects of Anglo-Saxon to early medieval landscape patterning, development and resource utilisation. This includes investigating the establishment (or re-use) of major land boundaries, trackways and river crossings, as well as evidence for wetland and woodland management and utilisation of local resources.

4.4 Local and Site Specific Research Objectives

4.4.1 Iron Age remains and research figure highly in previous work on the site. Preliminary findings indicate that although the two previous 'South Field' sites (Phases 1 & 2) were spatially very closely related, the focus of activity shifted over time during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Further work may determine whether there is any chronological overlap in their use, or any functional connection between them. At the present time, the finds assemblages from the two sites seem quite dissimilar. The updated research design from the 2002 excavations also identified the very high value of the Iron Age ceramic assemblage from the site, that offered potential to elucidate nationally significant research aims (see above). It is possible that further remains of this date are present within the current site and if so have good potential to further contribute to the ceramic-based research aims.

4.4.2 Although the previous adjacent areas excavated in 2002 and 2011 contained limited evidence for (domestic) buildings of Iron Age or Roman date, the indirect evidence strongly suggests that an occupation site must have existed nearby. It was thought that the new excavations may reveal settlement evidence and/or further pottery relating to this period.

4.4.3 Another key theme is the ritual aspect of the site, which is evident from the prehistoric to Romano-British periods in the 2002 area in particular (including the Iron Age ceremonial enclosure, potentially of national importance). Contextualising this monument further can only enhance understanding.

Local and site specific research objectives include:

4.4.4 *Prehistoric*

- To consider how important the natural landscape was, particularly the River Cam, to the morphology of the site and its development;
- To examine the beginnings of human impact on the natural landscape, including changing patterns of woodland management (Medlycott 2011, 13), specifically tree clearance;
- To investigate the utilisation of ponds/marshy areas for burial and the series of possible palaeochannels/ponds that extend into the current site

4.4.5 *Iron Age to Roman*

- To define how the site related to the Icknield Way. Did this effect the alignment of the site, its trackways and enclosures?
- To consider the importance of the riverine system to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman communication and economy of this site;
- To clarify Hinxton's context within what is currently known about local settlement patterns and how they changed over time. Was there a hiatus in activity in the Early Iron Age?
- To identify any distinctive tribal characteristics in the pottery assemblage or any other aspect of the site record (Medlycott 2011, 47);

- To examine the evidence for burials and ritual – key to understanding both the physical remains of those who lived at Hinxton (their health and physical characteristics) and their social practices, particularly death rituals.
- To characterise the Late Iron Age agricultural system. Did it continue into the Early Roman period unchanged?
- Can the impact of the Early Roman fort and Roman town at Great Chesterford (Medlycott 2011, 47-48) be seen in the archaeological evidence surviving at Hinxton?
- To further clarify when Roman activity ended at Hinxton. What is the evidence, if any, for the transition between the end of the Roman period and the beginning of the Saxon?

4.4.6 *Saxon to medieval*

- To examine the development of the Anglo-Saxon settlement and associated landscape, including evidence for craft and economy;
- To examine servicing of the Hinxton Hall settlement during the Anglo-Saxon period including investigation of non-occupation centres and/or different activity zones as components of the settlement's economy (*e.g.* how the Genome Campus settlement area related to the enclosed main settlement at Hinxton Hall);
- To study landscape division and utilisation adjacent to the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement(s);
- Characterisation of the local farming economy and the relationship to surrounding sites, trade routes and markets;
- Examination of the character, date and duration of the major north to south aligned boundary system on the eastern edge of the settlement that is visible on aerial photographs and was investigated in previous excavations. These indicated that the boundary originated in the Roman period and was subsequently recut and maintained in the post-Roman period;
- To investigate further the evidence for the 'satellite' settlement that appears to have been established adjacent to the main north to south aligned boundary that subsequently evolved into the road linking the settlements of Great Chesterford and Hinxton. Did this settlement (which included plot divisions, buildings, pits and ovens) extend onto the eastern side of the boundary/road? Was it associated with a cross roads or similar nodal point? Was it abandoned at the same time as the main Hinxton Hall site to the north? As mentioned above, a burial was placed within the earlier trackway adjacent to this major boundary, while a Saxon skeleton was found to the north-east of it during the 1993 evaluation – was this a liminal feature and are further burials present within the Phase 3 area?;
- To examine the demise of the 'satellite' settlement in the 12th/13th century and its wider implications and context.

5 Summary of Results

5.1 Site Phasing

5.1.1 This assessment uses a phasing structure based on that devised for previous assessments and for the two EAA monographs that are currently in draft form. Provisional phasing is based on a combination of stratigraphic and spatial relationships/associations supplemented by spot-dating of pottery and other finds including lithics and may be subject to change during analysis. The provisional phase plans are included as Figures 2-3.

5.1.2 The provisional site periods are as follows:

Period 1: Upper Palaeolithic to Mesolithic (*c*. 45000 to 4000 BC)

Period 2: Neolithic to Bronze Age (*c*. 4000-800 BC)

Period 3: Iron Age to Romano-British (*c*. 800 BC to *c*. AD 410)

Period 4: Early to Middle Saxon (*c*. AD 450-850)

Period 5: Late Saxon to the Norman Conquest (c. AD 850-1066)

Period 6: Saxo-Norman to Medieval (*c*. AD 1066-1300)

Period 7: Late medieval to post-medieval (*c.* 1500-1800)

Period 8: Modern (*c.* 1800 to present day)

5.2 Period 1: Upper Palaeolithic to Mesolithic (*c*. 45000 to 4000 BC)

Fig. 2 and Plates 1-4

5.2.1 A number of natural pools and hollows were present across the site, similar to those identified by previous phases of investigation. These are likely to have formed in the early post-Glacial/Holocene period. The features were filled with a mix of silts and colluvial deposits.

The 'Palaeolithic scatter'

5.2.2 Of particular note within one of the peri-glacial pools at the edge of the chalk terrace, on the western side of the site, was an apparently largely *in-situ* Late Upper Palaeolithic 'long blade' assemblage comprising approximately 5000 flints. The assemblage was positioned on top of a mid blue-grey sandy silt that overlay an oxidised layer of sandy silt and was sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of mid red-brown sandy colluvium. These lay within a shallow sub-circular hollow measuring *c*.18m by at least 12m in plan.

5.2.3 A strategy for excavating this sequence, which was initially revealed at the edge of a section through the Roman and later boundary ditch sequence (see below), was devised in consultation/agreement with the lithics specialist (Dr Barry Bishop), the County Archaeological Advisor (Kasia Gdaniec) and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (Zoe Outram). As the Palaeolithic scatter was discovered towards the end of the excavation and although it was possible to agree a slight extension to the project, the imminent construction programme meant that a methodology had to be developed for maximum recovery of information in the time available.

5.2.4 Due to the time constraints it was agreed that the majority of the overlying colluvium could be carefully machined off in the area of the scatter, leaving a maximum 0.1m thickness of the colluvium to be excavated by hand. The area was then divided into 1m²

squares and alternate squares were excavated in the first instance (Fig. 2; Plates 1 and 2). The squares were each given context numbers associated with a layer number assigned for each of the three main deposits in the sequence, and were excavated in 0.05m thick spits by context. The flints and any other finds were assigned a context number and spit number within that context (for example 15000.1 would be the first spit of 15000). The spoil generated during excavation was dry sieved on site where possible, and a 20 litre bulk environmental sample was taken from a random context and spit within each square for the retrieval of smaller flints such as micro-debitage. Flints were also selected randomly from test pits and bagged separately for use-wear analysis. In addition, a specialist from Sheffield University visited the site to take samples from the sediments for the purposes of optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating.

5.2.5 Once the initial excavation had been carried out and sections across the scatter had been recorded, the remaining squares were excavated, using the same methodology as before. This methodology, although not ideal, will enable some spatial (vertical and horizontal) assessment to undertaken during the analysis stage of the project.

Other colluvial deposits

5.2.6 Finds within the colluvial deposits, which were investigated by single or multiple test pits depending their size, suggest that these layers range in date from the Neolithic through to the Saxon or medieval period. Some of the artefactual material, specifically the Roman and post-Roman finds, recovered from the later deposits are likely to be intrusive, and were probably introduced by ploughing and other agricultural activities.

5.3 Period 2: Neolithic to Bronze Age (*c*. 4000-800 BC)

Fig. 2 and Plates 1-2 and 5

The 'Neolithic scatter' and other remains

5.3.1 To the south of the pool containing the Palaeolithic scatter lay a second hollow or pool containing an Early Neolithic flint scatter. This hollow/pool, which measured c.13m by 11m in plan, was initially filled by a gravel and flint cobble-rich deposit, which contained a tranchet hand axe. This was sealed by a dark humic-rich 'midden'-like layer of silty sand which produced a large assemblage of struck flints and Early Neolithic plain bowl pottery. This dark deposit was sealed by a layer of colluvium of unknown date that was cut by a number of post-Roman features (see below).

5.3.2 Similar time constraints necessitated a comparable methodology being employed for the Neolithic material as was undertaken for the Palaeolithic scatter. The overlying colluvium was largely removed by machine and then the exposed Neolithic deposits divided into a 1m x 1m grid. Alternate squares were initially hand-excavated within the grid, by context (Fig. 2; Plates 1 and 2). It was not possible under the circumstances and time pressures to add an additional vertical control to the excavation and as such the deposits were excavated by context but not by spit.

5.3.3 Once the excavation of 50% of the deposit containing the scatter had been undertaken, the remaining squares within the area which produced the greatest concentration of pottery and flints were then excavated: in total approximately 75% of the area was fully excavated.

5.3.4 Further evidence of Neolithic activity includes several pits located towards the east of the site that appear to have been associated with some of the peri-glacial colluvial-filled features.

Double burial

5.3.5 A shallow grave cut (**15188**) containing the flexed remains of two skeletons (15189 and 15190) was identified towards the western/central part of the excavation area (Plate 5). Poorly-preserved, the only possibly associated find was a scrap of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pottery.

5.3.6 Radiocarbon dating of samples from both skeletons returned similar Early Neolithic dates: sk 15189: 3758BC-3539 cal BC (OXA-30871; 4877±35BP) and sk 15190: 3767-3646 cal BC (OXA-30872; 4919±34). This early date makes this double burial of additional interest due to its relative rarity.

Possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age structure

5.3.7 An arc of post-holes to the north-east of the site was also found and may represent the remains of building (Fig. 2). Some of the nearby pits appear to date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period (*c*.2500-2230 cal. BC) based on the presence of Beaker pottery in their fills.

5.4 Period 3: Iron Age to Romano-British (*c*. 800 BC to *c*. AD 410)

Fig. 2

5.4.1 Very few features or finds can be attributed to this period. A number of very truncated pits present in the eastern part of the site are likely to be the remains of Iron Age storage pits, producing pottery datable from *c*.350BC. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal or other carbonised remains associated with the pottery (for example from pit **15066**) may be possible to further clarify the dating of these features. The earliest phases of the major north-north-west to south-south-east aligned boundary ditches in the western half of the site probably date to the Late Iron Age to Roman period, although no definitive dating evidence was recovered.

5.4.2 Residual or unstratified Roman finds include two coins and a Late Roman nail-cleaner type strap-end, in addition to 23 pottery sherds and three small fragments of brick/tile.

5.5 Period 4: Early to Middle Saxon (*c*. AD 450-850)

Fig. 3

5.5.1 A number of sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered, generally as residual finds in later features. No SFBs or associated features were present within this phase of excavation, however it is possible that a large pit located adjacent to the eastern side of the major north-north-west to south-south-east aligned boundary ditches was of Saxon date as it contained only pottery datable to this period. One sherd of pottery from this pit cross-fits with a sherd in adjacent pit which, however, also contained medieval pottery. Other pits to the east also produced occasional sherds of pottery assigned a Saxon date and may belong to this period, although further analysis of the pottery and spatial relationships of these features is required to clarify this.

Burial 15777

5.5.2 A grave (**15778**) containing the single fairly well-preserved skeleton of a sub-adult (15777; Plate 6) was identified to the immediate south of the Period 5-6 timber

buildings (see below), cut into the colluvium sealing the Neolithic flint scatter. A single small sherd of medieval (AD 1150-1350) pottery was recovered from the backfill but is likely to have been intrusive. A sample of bone from the skeleton was sent for radiocarbon dating and returned a Middle Saxon date: 688-87AD (OxA-30873; 1235 ± 26).

5.6 Periods 5 - 6: Late Saxon (*c*. AD 850-1066) to medieval (to *c*. AD 1300)

Fig. 3; Plates 6-7

Structural remains and associated features

5.6.1 This period witnessed a notable increase in activity, partly represented by the construction of a timber building or buildings of earth-fast post construction in the north-west corner of the site. The axis of the main discernible structure was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, parallel to the main boundary ditches. To the immediate west of the major boundary ditch, which was recut on more than one occasion during these periods, were ditches forming a possible trackway with possible property boundaries or small field ditches set at right angles to it.

5.6.2 A second timber building of beamslot construction was found to the south of the post-hole constructed one, in the area of the Neolithic flint scatter. Adjacent to this was a small oven (Plate 7): these may have been set within a small enclosure.

5.6.3 This evidence complements and extends that from the previous phases of work (notably Fletcher 2012) to the immediate north. Very few contemporary features were identified to the east of the major boundary ditches, comprising occasional scattered pits, tree throws and hollows. In addition to the cut features, an area of mixed colluvium/subsoil/occupation deposit (15048 *etc*; not illustrated) in the area of the main structure produced a moderately large assemblage of earlier medieval pottery and other finds.

5.6.4 As has been found by previous phases of excavation, none of the medieval pottery, which is predominantly 11th-12th century in date, from the buildings and associated features appears to post-date the 13th century.

5.7 Periods 7 - 8: Late medieval to post-medieval (*c.* 1500-1800) and modern

5.7.1 Very few features can be attributed to this phase, although shallow recuts of the main boundary ditches appear to have been filled in by the 18th century; possibly at Enclosure. More recent activity includes truncation from previous archaeological trenches, geotechnical pits and modern services.

5.7.2 A number of metal finds recovered from the site (most from the area of the major boundary ditches and colluvial/subsoil layers) broadly date to the late medieval and post-medieval period and reflect the agricultural use of the site. A surface find of note, however, is made from pewter and is in the shape of a griffin-like bird (SF 515), that is most likely to be a secular or livery badge of a type fashionable in the 14th and 15th centuries. Other finds include several rumbler bells, horse shoes, an 18th-century shoe buckle and lead shot.

5.8 Additional Evaluation Trenches

5.8.1 Additional evaluation was requested by the CCC HET Archaeologist within Area 3.3 of the South Field. Three *c*.50m-long trenches were excavated in this area but all showed

evidence of heavy disturbance associated with previous machine-movement and spoil storage related to the construction of the Genome Campus buildings. No archaeological features were present.

6 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

6.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency and the site records have been transcribed in full onto an MS Access database to allow finds/context interrogation. Quantities of each type of record forming the primary excavation archive are tabulated below.

Type	Number
Context Register	34
Plan registers	2
Section registers	7
Sample Registers	34
Small Find Registers	1
Context Records	1041
Plans at 1:10	6
Plans at 1:20	61
Plans at 1:50	7
Plans at 1:100	1
Plans at 1:200	1
Sections at 1:10	200
Sections at 1:20	29
Sections at 1:50	8

Table 1: The Excavation Record

Finds and Environmental Quantification

6.1.2 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.

Category	Weight (kg)
Pottery	11.85
CBM	2.12
Glass	0.11
Clay pipe	0.02
Fired clay/daub	1.54
Worked flint	73.1
Slag	0.19
Worked stone	8.34
Animal bone	2.76
Shell	0.02
Small finds (number)	35

Table 2: Finds Quantification

6.1.3 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and deposits. Bulk samples were taken to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains as well as for finds retrieval, the latter principally from deposits associated with flint scatters. Pollen samples were also collected from stratified Palaeolilthic and Neolithic deposits.

Sample type		***Posthole***	***Pit***	***Ditch***	***Layer***	***Grave***	***Other***	***Total***
Flotation		31	35	7	69	12	13	**167**
Pollen					2			**2**

Table 3: Quantification of samples by feature type

Sample type	***Palaeolithic***	***Neolithic***	***Iron Age***	***Saxon***	***Medieval***	***Undated***	***Total***
Flotation	38	53	6	3	56	12	**167**
Pollen	1	1					**2**

Table 4: Quantification of samples by period

Range and Variety

6.1.4 Features on the site consisted of pits, postholes, stakeholes, beamslots, ditches, ovens, natural features (including tree throws) and inhumations, largely spanning the Iron Age to medieval periods. Deposits include feature fills, subsoil and colluvial layers; the latter investigated by means of test pits. The table below summarises the total number of contexts assigned to each type of feature/layer.

Type	No (contexts)
Ditches	117
Pits	106
Postholes	179
Beamslots	12
Finds unit	515
Tree throw	29
natural hollow	5
Layers	14
Stake hole	2
Inhumations	7
Plough mark	2
Animal Burrow	2
Oven	5

Table 5: Range and variety of features and deposits

Condition

6.1.5 The general condition of the site was heavily affected by a number of different factors, many of which were the result of the previous phases of archaeological and building work undertaken in advance of the construction of the Genome Campus and associated amenities. Ground-levelling, machine movement and previous spoil storage had caused compression to the western side of the site in particular, where evidence of wheel rutting was found in the top of the main boundary ditches. Conversely, the build-up of soil may have in part assisted the preservation of the Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint scatters in this area.

6.1.6 Along the eastern edge of the site it was clear that the archaeological features in this area had been subject to substantial truncation, with several possible Iron Age pits surviving to just a few centimetres deep. This may in part have been caused by plough damage as a large number of plough scars were visible in the top of the eastern parts of the colluvium-filled peri-glacial features. The area of the site also appears to have been levelled, possibly to facilitate its use as sports pitches for the Campus. Further truncation existed in the form of several modern service trenches and geotechnical pits. The main north to south aligned boundary ditches also showed signs of truncation possibly as a result of the ground levelling, with some of the smaller ditch cuts within the sequence having been completely truncated towards the centre of the site.

6.1.7 Better preservation was recorded in the areas of the subsoil hollows, particularly the deeper peri-glacial pools on the western edge of the river terrace. Here, exceptional preservation of two *in-situ* flint scatters was recorded, one currently dated to the Late Upper Palaeolithic and the second to the Early Neolithic.

6.1.8 The soil chemistry also added to the poor levels of preservation, which particularly affected the animal and human bone.

6.2 Documentary Research

Primary and Published Sources

6.2.1 Documentary research has been undertaken as part of the previous phases of work and production of the two draft monographs, although in light of the new evidence from this phase of investigation it is anticipated that additional research will be undertaken, especially in relation to the Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic period of activity and to a lesser degree the post-Roman settlement. This will include the collation of existing information from historical sources, previous archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity, and research into comparable sites, the results of which will be updated and presented in the relevant publications.

6.3 Artefact Summaries

Copper alloy objects (App. B1)

Summary

6.3.1 Fourteen copper alloy artefacts were recovered, mostly from a mixed colluvial/subsoil layer. These include at least two Roman coins and a Late Roman nail-cleaner-type strap end along with a number of post-Roman and undated objects, including three rumbler bells, an 18th-century shoe buckle and a plain ring.

Statement of Potential

6.3.2 Apart from the coins the fine metalwork has little potential to contribute to the understanding of the site, although it forms a useful addition to the overall assemblage from the Hinxton excavations as a whole.

Lead and pewter objects (App. B2)

Summary

6.3.3 Five fragments of lead and one of pewter were recovered, all of which are generally in poor condition. The lead objects comprise two pieces of musket or pistol shot and various undatable lead scraps/offcuts. The pewter object is of more interest, comprising a badge showing a griffin-like bird (SF 515), that is most likely to be a secular badge or livery badge, of a type fashionable in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Statement of Potential

6.3.4 There is little potential for these objects to contribute to the understanding and dating of the site, although they form a useful addition to the overall assemblage from the Hinxton excavations as a whole.

Iron objects (App. B3)

Summary

6.3.5 Four fragments of ironwork were recovered, all of which are generally in poor condition. None could be closely dated, but they are all likely to be post-Roman.

Statement of Potential

6.3.6 There is little potential for these objects to contribute to the understanding and dating of the site, although they form a useful addition to the overall assemblage from the Hinxton excavations as a whole.

Metal Working Debris (App. B4)

Summary

6.3.7 A small assemblage of 12 pieces of metal working debris were collected from five contexts. The largely undiagnostic assemblage is in poor condition and is not closely datable.

Statement of Potential

6.3.8 The metal working assemblage has very limited potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site.

Quern and Millstones (App. B5)

Summary

6.3.9 A total of 32 fragments of quern was collected from five features/deposits. The pieces are highly fragmented and in varied condition, some being well preserved and some very abraded.

Statement of Potential

6.3.10 The worked stone has very limited potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site, although it does form a useful addition to the overall assemblage from the Hinxton excavations as a whole.

Worked Flint (App. B6)

Summary

6.3.11 The earliest material was recovered from a hollow and comprises a rare and mostly undisturbed scatter of Later Upper Palaeolithic flintwork, one of the largest from the country (in the region of 5,000 flints). This is considered to be of national and perhaps international importance. The remaining two units represent flintworking activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to the end of the Neolithic and are comparable to the findings from previous archaeological work at the site.

Statement of Potential

6.3.12 This Palaeolithic material constitutes one the largest and most securely contexted Late Upper Palaeolithic assemblages recovered from Britain. It has the potential to contribute significantly to understanding the nature of the occupation at the site and within the landscape, and to more broad based appreciations of the material technologies and flintworking practices of this period.

6.3.13 The Neolithic assemblage is of significance in that the character and routines of lithic raw material procurement remain poorly understood in East Anglia. Of particular interest is that it includes both Mesolithic and Early Neolithic diagnostic implements. Questions surrounding the nature of the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic transition are widely regarded as national research priorities and have been recently raised through comparable 'mixed' assemblages previously excavated in this part of the Cam valley.

Glass and Clay-Pipe (App. B6 and B7)

Summary

6.3.14 A small quantity of post-medieval vessel glass and a single piece of clay-pipe stem was recovered from the latest ditches in the major north to south aligned boundary: where datable these are of 17th to 18th-century date.

Statement of Potential

6.3.15 These finds have very limited potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site.

Prehistoric Pottery (App. B8)

Summary

6.3.16 A total of 801 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 4,015g was collected from 89 excavated contexts. The majority of the sherds are of Earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl. Smaller quantities of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age Beaker, Bronze Age and Iron Age sherds were also recovered. The assemblage mostly comprises small, abraded sherds with an average sherd weight of 5g.

Statement of Potential

6.3.17 The Earlier Neolithic assemblage appears to largely comprise Carinated Bowl, which came into common use in southern England in *c.*3800BC and went out of use *c*. 3715-3505 cal. BC (95% probability, Whittle *et al.* 2011, 757). It is hoped that this date can be further substantiated (or even narrowed) for the current assemblage by the application of radiocarbon dating to associated organic material (charcoal) from within the same deposit. The formation of the deposits from which the pottery was recovered (which also contained large quantities of lithic material) is also worthy of further study.

6.3.18 The Beaker pits are of interest and represent deposition of occupation debris dating to *c*.2500-2230 cal. BC. This activity is likely to be broadly contemporary with Beaker deposits found in shaft ***902*** *(not illustrated*; Lyons forthcoming*)* recovered during previous excavations at the site, which could be confirmed by radiocarbon dating of any associated organic remains.

6.3.19 The small Iron Age assemblage suggests some occupation including digging and in-filling of pits from around 350BC, which appears to have been contemporary with the nearby trackway found during the 2011 excavations (HINGEC 11). Dating of this assemblage could be further substantiated through the application of radiocarbon dating of associated organic remains from one of the pits.

Roman Pottery (App. B8)

Summary

6.3.20 A small collection of Roman pottery (23 sherds weighing 203g) was recovered, largely as residual material within later features and/or colluvial deposits.

Statement of Potential

6.3.21 This small abraded pottery assemblage hints at Early Roman domestic activity in the area and is consistent with the more sizeable Romano-British pottery assemblage found during previous excavations.

Post-Roman Pottery (App. B9)

Summary

6.3.22 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprises 783 sherds, weighing 8.201kg and derives from a range of features and deposits, including postholes, beamlsots, ditches/gullys, pits, ovens, treethrows, layers and a grave.

Statement of Potential

6.3.23 The potential of this pottery lies in its combined analysis with the overall assemblage recovered from the previous excavations. This in turn will contribute to a number of research themes including provenancing of local fabric types and understanding ceramic production and distribution in Saxon and medieval Cambridgeshire.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) (App. B10)

Summary

6.3.24 A small collection of CBM was recovered from the site comprising 22 fragments (1.720kg) of Roman and post-medieval brick and tile.

Statement of Potential

6.3.25 These finds have limited potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site.

Baked Clay (App. B11)

Summary

6.3.26 A total of 264 pieces of baked clay weighing 10008g was collected from 14 features. The assemblage mostly comprises small fragments, most with no surviving surfaces. The assemblage includes 118 pieces with one smoothed surface and an opposing rough surface, characteristic of hearth or pit lining, and 17 fragments with one or more smoothed surfaces and opposing surface with rod or wattle impressions suggesting daub or superstructure and perhaps derived from an oven or walled structure.

Statement of Potential

6.3.27 Of potential interest is the lining and possible structural material, which may represent *in situ* evidence. Otherwise, the assemblage is largely residual.

6.4 Environmental Summaries

Human Skeletal Remains (App. C1)

Summary

6.4.1 Three skeletons were recovered from two graves located in the western part of the excavation area, all of which have been radiocarbon dated. The two flexed/crouched Early Neolithic individuals found within a single grave cut were both highly fragmented with only around 25% of either skeleton remaining, presumably due to the high soil acidity in the area. As a result it was not possible to establish the sex of either skeleton and no pathologies were discernible. Only the age for one of these skeletons could be determined: 36-45. The third skeleton, which has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Saxon period, is in much better condition and is that of a sub-adult (11-13 years).

Statement of Potential

6.4.2 Although little further work is required on these skeletal remains it is recommended that the results of analysis and research into comparative burials are integrated into the relevant publication monograph.

Faunal Remains (App. C2)

Summary

6.4.3 A small animal bone assemblage weighing 6.3kg was recovered from a variety of features and deposits including pits, ditches and layers dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

Statement of Potential

6.4.4 This is a small assemblage which on its own has little potential for further work. However analysis should be integrated with the larger assemblages recovered from earlier phases of excavation, notably from the later Saxon/medieval deposits.

Environmental Remains (App. C3)

Summary

6.4.5 Although a total of 167 bulk samples was taken, priority processing of 27 bulk samples from a sub-set of contexts of varying date was undertaken during the excavation of the site in order to provide feedback and the opportunity to amend the sampling strategy as required. The initial results showed that charred plant remains are preserved in both prehistoric and medieval contexts but that density is sparse. A few of the prehistoric deposits contain charred hazelnuts and charred cereal grains are sometimes present, although most often as single specimens. The samples from medieval contexts generally contain more diverse charred plant assemblages although the density of charred remains is also low.

Statement of Potential

6.4.6 There is limited potential for archaeobotanical study of the deposits from this phase of works, despite the importance of the prehistoric flint scatters. There was a comprehensive analysis of plant remains from the 1993 excavations at Hinxton Hall

which was considered to be the main area of activity during the post-Roman period. Plant remains from later excavations at the Genome Campus have generally proved to be insufficient in quantity and diversity to justify further analysis although further processing of remaining soil from selected contexts may produce quantifiable assemblages of plant remains, in addition to small animal bones. These are listed in the relevant appendix.

Pollen (App. C3)

Summary

6.4.7 Three sub-samples of sediment from two 50cm monoliths were taken from deposits provisionally dated as Palaeolithic and Neolithic, all of which proved to be barren. The absence of pollen and spores in these sub-samples strongly suggests that these silty and sandy sediments had experienced prolonged exposure to atmospheric oxygen and that aerobic microbial degradation of organic material has reached an advanced state.

Statement of Potential

6.4.8 An absence of pollen in these samples means that there is no potential for this material to address any of the project's research aims.

Use-wear and Residue Assessment of the Palaeolithic Long Blade Assemblage

Summary

6.4.9 A pilot study was carried out on 100 implements from the Late Palaeolithic Long Blade assemblage, in order to asses the suitability of the implements for use-wear analysis by looking at surface preservation and the visibility of wear traces. In addition eleven implements were not washed after excavation and were examined for the presence of residue.

6.4.10 The material is exceptionally well preserved. The edges of the implements are really fresh, and recent fractures are rarely observed. The entire assemblage shows a light abrasion of the surface, probably caused by the contact with sandy sediment. In addition, different types of patina were documented, and small number of implements were exposed to fire, causing a severe thermal alteration.

Statement of Potential

6.4.11 The majority of the implements (87) are suitable for further use-wear analysis. In assemblages where flint is well preserved, it is possible to interpret specific contact materials. For example, traces of a hide working with the addition of a mineral material can be distinguished from those used to scrape fresh skin. Due to the good preservation of the assemblage from Hinxton, it is expected that detailed interpretations of tool use are possible.

6.4.12 In addition, four of the ten analysed implements showed preservation of residue, in the form of spots of a black substance, possibly tar; one blade showed a greasy yellow matter on the dorsal surface.

7 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Previous research aims and objectives have been defined in the earlier PXAs and WSI and are summarised in this report (see Section 4 above). This section concentrates on additional research aims that have been defined as a result of new evidence that has come to light from this excavation stage, and largely relate to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods.

7.1.2 In addition to the regional frameworks and agendas (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011), a number of more period specific guidance documents were also consulted (English Heritage 2008b and 2010; Haselgrove *et al.* 2001).

7.2 National Research Objectives

Palaeolithic

7.2.1 *Reconstructing Pleistocene and Early Holocene landscapes, understanding patterns of occupation – where are the campsites? (English Heritage 2008b, 13)*

Assessment of the Palaeolithic flint assemblage can be used to feed data into the location of a Late Upper Palaeolithic assemblage and potential campsite.

7.2.2 *Furthering understanding of the Middle and Upper Pleistocene human settlement of Britain in the climatic and environmental context (English Heritage 2008b, 21)*

Assessing the environmental context for the site within the wider landscape as well as the local environment is an important research objective for this site. This question can possibly be addressed through use wear and residue analysis of the flints. Unfortunately the monoliths taken for pollen analysis proved barren and no animal bone survived from this period. Similarly, the bulk environmental samples show little potential for the survival of plant remains or other environmental indicators.

7.2.3 *Dating is critical to all our endeavours in Palaeolithic archaeology. We must continue to promote initiatives for improving dating methodology and thus reliability, accuracy and precision (English Heritage 2008b, 21).*

Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) will be attempted on a sample of the Palaeolithic assemblage. Unfortunately there is no material within the pollen monolith to allow radiocarbon dating of the sediment and any charred grains within the bulk samples are likely to be contaminants.

7.2.4 *What effect did Pleistocene climate change have upon British environments and faunal communities (English Heritage 2008b, 10)*

Unfortunately the Palaeolithic flint scatter did not produce any faunal remains, and the monoliths taken for pollen analysis have proved to be barren, thus limiting the potential to contribute to this research question.

7.2.5 *What do lithic provenancing studies and trace elemental analysis of organics tell us about settlement systems and land-use strategies? (English Heritage 2008b, 11)*

There is the possibility of carrying out provenancing studies on the lithic material in order to address this question. This has the potential to establish whether the flint is locally sourced, thus providing a signature for the local flint, or the flint is sourced from

elsewhere and brought into the area. Trace elemental analysis of the lithics may have the potential to address the latter part of this question.

7.2.6 *What is the environmental and behavioural relationship between Late Glacial 'Long Blade'/late Ahrensburgian assemblages and the Early Mesolithic? (English Heritage 2008b, 12)*

The recovered '*in-situ*' Palaeolithic assemblage has some potential to address this question through applied techniques such as use wear studies and (possibly) residue analysis, combined with metrical analysis of the flint artefacts and refit studies. The application of scientific dating (OSL) will hopefully help to establish a more precise chronology for the deposition of the lithic assemblage.

7.2.7 *The increasing number of small Upper Palaeolithic open sites coming to light, which have often not been subject to palimpsest phenomena, should help understand existing palimpsest assemblages from cave sites and larger open sites (English Heritage 2008b, 13)*

Study of this assemblage feeds directly into this research question, being from a small open site that has not undergone 'palimpsest phenomena'. There is good potential to use spatial modelling, refit studies and metrical analysis of the flint to inform on site layout and use.

7.2.8 *The use of geomorphological and sedimentological modelling to understand the taphonomic processes that determine the significance of many Palaeolithic remains (English Heritage 2008b, 13)*

It may be possible to use these techniques on material recovered from the site (specifically the monolith sample) to address this question, alongside some broader analysis of the context of deposition/formation processes of the assemblage and its location within the river valley.

7.2.9 *Wider use of radiocarbon for the dating of Late Glacial fauna and archaeology; assessment of the climatic and environmental context of human resettlement of Britain after the LGM; and understanding Late Upper Palaeolithic groups in the context of wider ecological variability (English Heritage 2008b, 15)*

Unfortunately assessment of the monolith demonstrated that there was no survival of pollen, which severely limits the potential to understand the wider ecological context of the site, although more precise dating may be possible using OSL.

7.2.10 *Recognition of the potential impact of development and other land-use changes in order to protect and conserve the diminishing Palaeolithic resource (English Heritage 2008b, 15)*

The recovered assemblage demonstrates how little is known about Palaeolithic sites in the region of the River Cam and the results may contribute towards the development of better mitigation strategies for the future.

7.2.11 *Publication of databases of known sites and map-based locations of findspots of sites and chance finds of Palaeolithic age (English Heritage 2008b, 16)*

It is hoped to publish all data about the Palaeolithic flint assemblage as an online open access resource that can be used by the public as well as the professional archaeological and academic communities.

7.2.12 *Prehistoric material culture in context; establishing and refining regional ceramic and lithic sequences; undertaking quantitative studies and inter-site comparisons (English Heritage 2010, EH 11111.510/11111.520)*

7.2.13 More precise dating combined with metrical analysis and study of the Palaeolithic flint assemblage and comparison with other local Upper Palaeolithic assemblages through published documents and communication with relevant academic groups, such as Lawrence Billington (PhD candidate at the University of Manchester) will assist in understanding the regional Palaeolithic sequence.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

7.2.14 *Key transitions in prehistory; understanding the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition and adoption of farming; Can assessment of the archaeological material be used to provide a narrative in terms of change between the Mesolithic and Neolithic use of the site? (English Heritage 2010; PR4 11112.510)*

7.2.15 Full analysis of the lithic material and environmental data from the earlier prehistoric phases of the site will provide data essential to understanding the change in land use around Hinxton during the Mesolithic and Neolithic transition. Further investigation of the Early Neolithic flint deposit/hollow should prove particularly useful in this regard.

7.2.16 *Examining the processes of transition from a ritual-dominated landscape to a settlement-dominated landscape in the earlier prehistoric periods (English Heritage 2010; PR4 11112.510)*

Analysis of the site and its palaeo-environmental context would add further information to this research topic, particularly in relation to the large *in-situ* Early Neolithic material and possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze structure on the north-eastern edge of the site. Comparisons for the latter will be sought locally and within the region: on current evidence there are some similarities with Bronze Age structures excavated at Fordham Road, Newmarket (Rees 2014).

7.2.17 *Prehistoric material culture in context; establishing and refining regional ceramic and lithic sequences (English Heritage 2010; PR3 11111.510)*

More precise dating through radiocarbon dating of material associated with the Neolithic flint and pottery assemblage, combined with research and comparison with other local contemporary sites will contribute to refining the chronology of pottery, lithics and other contemporary assemblages within the region and beyond.

7.2.18 *Developing quantitative and spatial methods for prehistory; developing analytical uses of GIS and statistical methods (English Heritage 2010; PR5 14171.310)*

GIS will be used to map the flint scatter concentrations (alongside the pottery where appropriate) and be incorporated with contextual, metrical and refit data to provide a method of spatial analysis. Statistical study of the flint recovered will also be undertaken and potentially applied to the GIS mapping.

Iron Age

7.2.19 *Improving chronologies for poorly dated periods and dating particular artefacts and industries, including regional sequences* (English Heritage 2010, PR4 11112.510)

Single entity radiocarbon dating can be applied to material from features believed to be of Iron Age date, specifically from pit cut **15066,** to improve understanding of local pottery typology and to improve dating of Iron Age features on site (NB The pottery

from this and some other features may be Saxon rather than Iron Age: radiocarbon dating should be able to confirm whether the sherds are prehistoric or Saxon).

7.2.20 Dating and aDNA of human burials

Samples from an additional three burials were submitted for radiocarbon dating. In addition to aiding understanding of the Early Neolithic and Middle Saxon ritual aspects of the site, these dated samples could provide a valuable contribution to the radiocarbon dating and aDNA sequencing research programme that is being undertaken by the Sanger Institute, and may be incorporated into the study if further stages are proposed.

7.3 Regional Research Objectives

7.3.1 Palaeolithic

7.3.2 As already stated in the national research frameworks (see above, Section 7.2), there is a strong impetus to date the Palaeolithic 'long blade' assemblage within both the national and regional context. A number of broad topics were identified in the regional research frameworks (Austin 2000) but many of these have yet to be fully addressed (Medlycott 2011, 7). These are listed below along with other regional recommendations from Medlycott (2011).

7.3.3 *Early Upper Palaeolithic (EUP) and particularly Late Upper Palaeolithic (LUP) (including 'long blade') issues need further study – characterise and model the EUP/LUP evidence for human activity within the region (Medlycott 2011, 7)*

Study of the Late Upper Palaeolithic 'long blade' lithics from Hinxton creates an opportunity to publish a nationally important assemblage and feeds into the need to characterise 'long blade' assemblages identified by the regional framework. Comparison of this site to other regional 'long blade' sites should also be carried out.

7.3.4 *The Ouse and Cam valleys – recent work (see Reynolds forthcoming) has challenged accepted chronology of these terrace sequences. Recent evidence recovered from gravel extraction suggests that these deposits are far richer than antiquarian collection had suggested. Further investigation and identification of* in-situ *remains and recovery of good dating evidence is needed (Austin 2000, 6)*

The location of this 'open' Palaeolithic site on the second terrace of the River Cam combined with the palaeo-environmental data and through further investigation of the site formation processes proposed by Boreham (Boreham and Rolfe 2009) provide an opportunity to study the formation and development of this region of the Cam valley and the exploitation of this landscape during the Palaeolithic period.

7.3.5 *A strong move for dissemination of data within Palaeolithic archaeology to the general public is required through outreach and education initiatives (English Heritage 2008b, 16)*

Previous stages of work at Hinxton over the last 20 years or so have included a strong outreach element achieved through open days and temporary exhibitions. This will continue for this project through a talk/'show-and-tell' at the Sanger Institute at Hinxton Hall along with other initiatives that are currently in discussion.

In addition it is also proposed that the Palaeolithic material will be published within an open source format to make it easily available for study by the academic, professional and wider community.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

7.3.6 Medlycott (2011) assessed how the understanding of Neolithic monuments and sites in the eastern region has developed from the earlier regional framework (Brown and Murphy 2000) and identified a need to continue to provide data to answer the questions proposed by Brown and Murphy (Medlycott 2011, 13). The analysis of the Neolithic material and features from this phase should be able to address some of the following questions:

7.3.7 *Study of the dating of the Neolithic Mesolithic transition through radiocarbon dating of characteristic sites and artefacts needs to be explored (Medlycott 2011, 13)*

The radiocarbon dating and analysis of the Early Neolithic flint assemblage can be used to address at least part of this research area.

7.3.8 *Investigating death and burial in the Early Neolithic period*

Radiocarbon dating of the skeletons forming the double burial has demonstrated that they date from the Early Neolithic period. Burials of this date that are apparently not associated with any known monuments such as a barrow or henge are rare within Britain and double burials even rarer. On a local level this burial adds to the growing number of skeletons spanning the prehistoric to Saxon that have been uncovered within and around this part of Hinxton and the Cam valley and on a wider regional or national level can contribute to the study of Early Neolithic burial practices and beliefs.

7.3.9 *Improvement in the understanding of the chronological development of Neolithic pottery typologies (Medlycott 2011, 13)*

Analysis, combined with radiocarbon dating of charcoal and/or other organic remains associated with the Early Neolithic pottery from the lithic scatter along with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material from the possible structure in the northern part of the site could help to refine the ceramic chronologies.

7.3.10 *Dating of less conspicuous, non-monumental contexts, both Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, could help to define the introduction of Neolithic practices and beliefs (Medlycott 2011, 13 – 14)*

Palaeo-environmental analysis of the Early Neolithic flint scatter and possibly contemporary pits, through analysis of the bulk samples may provide evidence for Early Neolithic activities in the area. Radiocarbon dating of this material would refine the chronology of these activities, the significance of which could be increased if combined with similar dating from antler recovered from the Neolithic shaft (excavated in a previous phase of work) was also undertaken.

7.3.11 *A regional and national perspective needs to be considered for Early Neolithic assemblages (Medlycott 2011, 14)*

Documentary research and comparison with published regional and national sites of a similar age and type needs to be considered, including comparison of the pottery typology and environmental evidence.

7.3.12 *Human impact on the natural landscape, including changing patterns of alluviation, woodland management and clearance, remains a topic for further study (Medlycott 2011, 13)*

Analysis of the palaeo-environmental remains, including any faunal data and floral material from baulk samples, recovered from the Neolithic features and deposits combined with the study of the peri-glacial run off channels discussed by Boreham (Boreham and Rolfe 2009) could directly contribute to this area of research.

7.3.13 *Study of the choice of flint for specific tool types such as axes and flint arrowheads (Medlycott 2011, 8)*

Study of the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic tranchet hand-axe, Neolithic polished axe fragment and the various arrowheads, including a Petit tranchet and a fine leaf shaped arrowhead may give some understanding of the selection of raw materials for these tool-types.

Iron Age

7.3.14 Although little Iron Age pottery was recovered from the site, an element of this small assemblage (specifically that from pit **15066**) provides an opportunity to contribute to the study of regional Iron Age pottery typologies (Bryant 2000).

7.3.15 It may be possible to undertake radiocarbon dating on carbonised material found in association with the assemblage of pottery from pit **15066** which may help to refine pottery chronologies in the local and regional area.

Saxon and medieval

7.3.16 *The region would benefit from a detailed study of the changes in settlement types and forms over time during the Early, Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon periods, highlighting some of the distinctive changes which take place. What forms do farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? To what extent are Roman field systems re-used? (Medlycott 2011, 58)*

Stratigraphic analysis and phasing of the structural remains and associated features (oven *etc*), boundaries and tracks identified within this phase of work, integrated with the results from previous investigations at Hinxton (which includes SFBs and halls), should provide evidence of the variety of settlement type and function in the post-Roman period.

7.3.17 *Investigating death and burial in the Saxon period*

Radiocarbon dating of the skeleton placed within the colluvium overlying the Early Neolithic flintworking hollow has demonstrated that its dates from the Middle Saxon period. Other burials found at Hinxton have been broadly dated to the Saxon period and none appear to demonstrate any overt Christian associations. Isolated burials of this date are relatively rare within Britain and the analysis of this new burial in combination with the others spanning the Saxon period will allow some investigation of the variation in burial practices, and presumably beliefs, in this period on both a local and regional level.

7.3.18 *What forms do farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them*? (*Medlycott 2011, 70)*

Analysis of the medieval building(s) identified on the western edge of the site should allow some interpretation of the types of building construction (both earth-fast and beamslot/sill-beam) utilised and perhaps their function (domestic; agricultural *etc*), and comparison with the buildings revealed by previous investigations, notably at Hinxton Hall and HINGEC11. This is in turn will allow comparison with more regional examples to aid interpretation of building types and changes over time on a more regional level.

7.3.19 *Further work is needed on the medieval pottery industries, both at a local and regional scale (Medlycott 2011, 71).*

Study and publication of the medieval assemblage from this site, combined with that from previous excavations at Hinxton will contribute to this wider research aim.

7.4 Local and Site Specific Research Objectives

Early Prehistoric Period and the Natural Landscape

7.4.1 A number of local and site specific research objectives can be addressed by further analysis, particularly in regard to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods.

7.4.2 *Does current understanding of the formation of the natural landscape proposed by Boreham (Boreham and Rolfe 2009) stand up to the information derived from the current phase of works?*

7.4.3 *How important was the natural landscape, particularly the River Cam, to the morphology of the site and its development;*

7.4.4 To examine the beginnings of human impact on the natural landscape, including changing patterns of woodland management (Medlycott 2011, 13), specifically tree clearance;

Analysis of the peri-glacial/colluvial features and deposits (and tree throws) may provide some indication of the natural environment, particularly in relation to the Early Neolithic deposits. Dating of the Neolithic and Palaeolithic scatters and associated contexts may also assist with answering these questions.

7.4.5 *Structure of the Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint scatters: can specific use areas and patterns of working be identified?*

Detailed spatial analysis will be carried out to identify potential use areas and assess if there was specific deposition of tools, cores and debitage within the scatters. In terms of the Neolithic scatter, this will investigate how the flint distribution related to the pottery within the same deposit and whether there is any evidence of selective deposition

7.4.6 *Identification/Comparison of the Neolithic and Palaeolithic source materials*

Analysis of both the Early Neolithic and Palaeolithic scatters may identify whether there are elements of re-used Palaeolithic flintwork with the Neolithic assemblage. A comparison of the raw material would also assist in the understanding of the process of selection of raw material by the two different groups.

7.4.7 *Specific aims identified by the flint specialist (see App. B5)*

- Establishing the assemblage's precise position with the framework of Later Palaeolithic lithic technologies and how it relates to other cultural grouping that have been identified for this period.
- Establishing the character of flint use in order to elucidate the types of activities represented. This would be greatly enhanced should micro-wear analysis prove viable.
- Understanding the temporality of flint use and the longevity of occupation at the site. Particularly, what is the nature of the occupation(s) in terms of the duration, intensity and group size? What might the flint reveal about the seasonality of occupation? Did the site see repeated occupation?
- Establishing if there any variations in either the technological approaches to the working of flint or in the uses to which it was put within the stratigraphic sequence identified by the excavator.
- Understanding how flintworking was organised at the site; how it may have been structured in terms of production, use and discard, and the implications that this may have for the ways in which the site was occupied.
- Examining the patterns of discard of the material, particularly for any evidence for deliberate or structured deposition or for the caching of flintwork or raw materials.
- Comparing this assemblage with those from the few known contemporary sites, with the aim of elucidating spatial variations in the composition of worked flint assemblages and flintworking practices across the landscape. This will help establish the similarities and differences between the types or forms of occupation seen here and those recorded elsewhere, and help in understanding the ways in which lithic procurement, use and discard was structured on a landscape scale.
- Comparing this with earlier and later assemblages in order to aid understanding of changes in lithic technology during the transitional period from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene.
- Comparing this assemblage to contemporary material previously excavated along this stretch of the Cam valley to see how this can complement or amend what has already been established concerning settlement patterns during these periods, particularly the ways in which the procurement, use and discard of lithics may have been structured on a landscape scale and the implications this may have for the Mesolithic / Neolithic transition.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

7.4.8 *Clarification of dating/phasing of major ditch sequence and associated boundaries*

Stratigraphic and spatial analysis of the ditches and the finds recovered from their fills should enable a more accurate interpretation of the sequence, date, longevity and function of the series of ditches, tracks and associated boundaries, which appear to have originated in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and also continue into the previous areas of excavation.

General: Burials

7.4.9 *Were the ponds and more marshy areas being specifically selected for burial? Do they relate to specific practices within a single period or are they more through more practical choice targetting softer ground to dig?*

Dating and analysis of the skeletons may help to understand the choice of burial location within the site and whether burial by the ponds and marshy places (which seems prevalent across all phases of excavation) was specific to a single period and therefore likely to be carried out as part of a belief system.

8 Methods Statements for Analysis

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

8.1.1 The site matrix and provisional phasing will be checked and amended following integration of all relevant artefactual dating, and the database and phase plans will be updated accordingly. Groups will be assigned as appropriate to aid interpretation and description, following which the stratigraphic text will be compiled and disseminated to the relevant specialists. Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using the MS Access Database and phased CAD plans; it may be more appropriate to use GIS software such as QGIS to analyse the flint assemblages spatially.

8.2 Illustration

8.2.1 The existing CAD plans 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.

8.3 Documentary Research

8.3.1 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, Cambridgeshire archives, libraries and other resources and will also include consultation of aerial photographs as appropriate and comparable sites locally and nationally. Research will focus on the Palaeolithic assemblage and its comparators.

8.4 Artefactual Analysis

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

Copper alloy iron and lead/pewter objects:

- Archival catalogue entries to be completed, and a brief note/report prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.
- *Conservation/cleaning and x-ray*: cleaning of three copper-alloy objects and one pewter object; x-ray of four iron objects.
- ***Illustration***: illustrate three metal objects.

Prehistoric pottery:

- Full analysis, discussion and production of publication report.
- ***Illustration***: A maximum of 20 sherds require illustration.

Roman pottery:

- Integration with the Roman pottery found previously and incorporated into the larger publication report.

Post-Roman pottery:

- Integration with the Roman pottery found previously and incorporated into the larger publication report.
- **Illustration:** c. 14 sherds

Industrial residues:

- No further work.

Palaeolithic Flint:

- Any unprocessed samples to be sieved for finds recovery in order to extract any micro-debitage.
- All struck pieces (*c*.5000) need to be comprehensively catalogued by context according to a commonly accepted techno-typological scheme that also includes details of raw materials and condition. The details should be entered into a database which is amenable to dissemination on the web to allow peer review and facilitate future research.
- The database should be linked to a GIS programme to allow thorough analysis of the spatial and contextual distribution of all characteristics of the assemblage.
- Samples taken from the assemblage's key spatial sub-divisions should be subjected to full attribute and metrical analysis in order to establish its technological characteristics and model the c*haîne opératoire* of production, and to allow comparisons with assemblages from elsewhere.
- Refitting should be undertaken in order to elucidate the material's pre-depositional history, allow for a detailed spatial understanding of the way flintworking was undertaken at the site, locate activity areas and provide a more detailed understanding of the c*haîne opératoire*.
- Samples of the assemblage should be submitted to relevant specialists to determine the viability of micro-wear analysis.
- The four potentially worked sandstone objects should be examined microscopically to determine if they have been modified, and if so petrologically examined by a qualified geologist to determine the stone's provenance.
- Selection and preparation of sketches for illustrator.
- ***Illustration***: A comprehensive set of illustrations depicting the key pieces, including technologically diagnostic debitage, cores and retouched / utilized implements.
- Production of publication text, provisionally for publication within *Lithics* or *PPS,* incorporating any scientific dating acquired from OSL or radiocarbon determinations.

***Mesolithic/Neolithic and later flint (scatter)*:**

- All struck pieces (*c*.1,900 pieces) need to be catalogued by context according to a commonly accepted techno-typological scheme that also includes details of raw materials and condition.
- The database should be linked to a GIS programme to allow thorough analysis of the spatial and contextual distribution of all characteristics of the assemblage.
- Selection and preparation of sketches for illustrator.
- ***Illustration***: A selective corpus of illustrations depicting the key pieces should be prepared.
- Analysis and preparation of text; incorporation within the existing publication text (Lyons forthcoming).

Mesolithic/Neolithic flint (other features):

- Fully catalogue the material (*c*.800 pieces) from the other features by context.
- Selection and preparation of sketches for illustrator.
- ***Illustration***: a small number of diagnostic implements should be illustrated.
- Analysis and preparation of text (brief summary); incorporation within the existing publication text (Lyons forthcoming).

Quern and Millstone:

- Archival catalogue entries to be completed, and a brief report prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

Vessel glass:

- No further work.

Clay tobacco-pipe:

- No further work.

CBM:

- No further work other than incorporation into any proposed publication.

Fired clay:

- Short note fully describing the forms and fabrics present and fully integrating dating and phasing evidence, once this is available.

8.5 Environmental Analysis

Human Skeletal Remains:

- No further recording required.
- Further analysis into comparative burials and integration of the results with the previous phases to be undertaken
- Further to this, an amended publication text will be produced for inclusion in the relevant monographs.

Faunal Remains:

- Analysis and incorporation into the main analysis and publication text.

Shell:

- No further work.

Environmental Samples:

- Processing of additional samples and assessment/analysis, retrieval of small bones from two samples, submission of radiocarbon dating samples, incorporation into publication monograph.

Pollen:

- No further work.

Use-wear and Residue Assessment (Palaeolithic flint assemblage)

8.5.1 Use-wear analysis

- The majority of the implements (87) are suitable for further use-wear analysis. This is true for the pieces that received ++ (excellent) and + (good), and the implements classified as +- (moderate) (Table 1). In assemblages where flint is well preserved, it is possible to interpret specific contact materials. For example, traces of a hide working with the addition of a mineral material can be distinguished from those used to scrape fresh skin. Due to the good preservation of the assemblage from Hinxton, it is expected that detailed interpretations of tool use are possible. We recommend therefore that all the implements with an excellent or good preservation are studied in detail. Additionally, pieces with a moderate preservation (+-) could be also selected but the level of inference for these artefacts will obviously be less.
- Taking into account the good preservation of the implements, it is possible that the total assemblage of Hinxton could be suitable for use-wear. Therefore, the only criteria to select new implements for use-wear analysis would be the discard of those displaying severe thermal alterations, or a developed patina that impeded the analysis.

8.5.2 Residue analysis

- The occasional preservation of residue in the assemblage is indicated by their presence on four of the ten analysed implements. Even though these residues can be discerned optically, chemical analysis is necessary to specify their origin and composition. Therefore a further assessment of these residues is recommended to inform any proposed programme of analysis.
- Concerning the artefacts which have not been washed till now, it may be advisable to perform a scan by stereomicroscope to detect possible residues. If such an analysis proved to be negative, the implement can be washed, and use-wear analysis can be performed.

Scientific Dating

8.5.3 Radiocarbon dating

- Three human skeletons (completed; see Appendix D)
- Additional dates recommended to be obtained for the Palaeolithic and Neolithic scatters and Iron Age pottery (from pit **15066** and possibly others). Other potential samples are identified in Appendix C3.
- At the request of Alice Lyons (pers. comm.) additional items for radiocarbon dating from previous phases of excavation comprise: antler recovered from a Neolithic shaft (**902**) from HINHH93-4 (not illustrated) and possibly antler from a pit (**691**) from HINGC02 (not illustrated).

8.5.4 OSL dating

- Full sample preparation, measurement, data analysis and calculation of ages of three samples from the Palaeolithic sediments.

9 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

9.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 7. A stratigraphic narrative will be prepared which will integrate the artefactual and environmental evidence from the site and will in turn form the basis for the publication text within the two monographs (see below).

9.2 Storage and Curation

9.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code HIN GEL 14 and the county HER code ECB4195. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

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

9.3 Publication

9.3.1 It is proposed that the results of this final phase of the Genome Campus project should be incorporated within the two monographs which are currently in draft form (Lyons forthcoming and Clarke *et. al.* forthcoming) and detail the prehistoric to Roman and post-Roman aspects of the Hinxton sites respectively. In addition, it is proposed that the Palaeolithic flint assemblage be published separately, to avoid delay to the monograph publication programme, within an appropriate journal such as *Lithics* or *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, supplemented by dissemination of the data via an on-line, open-source platform. It may also be appropriate to include an overview of the Neolithic flintwork in the monograph with much of the metrical data being made available via the same on-line database as the Palaeolithic material.

10 Resources and Programming

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Paul Spoerry	PSS	Project Manager	OAE
Liz Popescu	EP	Post-Excavation and Publication Manager	OAE
Alice Lyons	AL	Main author and Roman pottery specialist	OAE
Rachel Clarke	RC	Main author	OAE
Anthony Haskins	AH	Project Officer	OAE
Barry Bishop	BB	Lithic specialist	Freelance
Louise Loe	LL	Osteologist/ Burials manager	OAS
Louisa Gidney	LG	Animal Bone specialist	Freelance
Chris Howard-Davis	CHD	Small Finds specialist	OAN
Paul Booth	PB	Roman coins specialist	OAS
Sarah Percival	SP	Prehistoric pottery Specialist	OAE
Severine Bezie	SeB	Illustrator	OAE
Illustrator	ILL	Finds illustration	OAE

TBC	TBC	GIS/spatial analysis	OAE
Zoë Uí Choileáin	ZuC	Osteologist	OAE
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Archaeobotanist	OAE
Karen Barker	KB	Conservator	Freelance
Dr Mark Bateman	MB	OSL dating specialist	Sheffield University
Samantha Stein	SS	PhD candidate (OSL dating)	Sheffield University
Annemieke Verbaas	AV	Micro wear/residue analysis	University of Leiden
Prof Nick Barton	NB	'Long blade' /Upper Palaeolithic expert	Oxford University
TBC		Chemical analysis of residues	TBC
Oxford Radiocarbon Laboratory	ORL	C14 of 3 x skeletons (completed)	Oxford Radiocarbon Laboratory
SUERC (TBC)	SUERC	Additional C14 dates	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Stephan Shiffels	StS	aDNA programme	PhD candidate Sanger Institute
Chris Haden	CH	Prehistorian	OAS

Table 6: Project Team

10.2 Stages and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Staff
Project Management		
1	Project management	PSS EP RC
2	Team meetings	PSS EP RC AH BB *etc*
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	RC AL AH
4	Finds transportation/administration	CF
Stratigraphic analysis		
4	Integrate final ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	AH/RC
5	Finalise site phasing	AH/RC
6	Add final phasing to database and plans	AH
7	Compile group/stratigraphic and phase text	AH
8	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	AH/RC
9	compile list of artefact illustrations/photographs/mock-ups Select photographs for inclusion in the publication(s)	AH/AL/RC
Illustration (general)		
10	Digitise any selected sections	ILL
11	Update/create phase plans	SB
Documentary research		
12	Research into relevant Palaeolithic and EN sites	AH/AL
13	Additional research into the medieval settlement	RC
Spatial analysis		
14	Data entry and data manipulation utilising GIS software	TBC
Artefact studies and conservation		
15	Copper-alloy objects: archive catalogue, research, report *etc*	CHD
16	Conservation/cleaning of 4 objects	KB

Task No.	Task	Staff
17	Roman coins: catalogue	PB
18	Iron objects: archive catalogue, research, report *etc*	CHD
19	X-ray 4 iron objects (1-2 plates)	KB
20	Lead and pewter objects: archive catalogue, research, report *etc*	CHD
21	Conservation/cleaning of 1 object	KB
22	Metal working debris: no further work	-
23	Worked stone: archive catalogue, research, report *etc*	SP
24	Baked clay: short publication report	SP
25	Palaeolithic flint: full recording, metrical and spatial analysis, refitting, research	BB (£200 per day)
26	Neolithic flint: full recording, metrical and spatial analysis, research and production of archive/ publication report	BB
27	Flint from other features: catalogue, sketches, analysis and report	BB
28	Revisions/edits etc (TBC)	BB
29	Post-Roman pottery (report, statistics, synthetic text etc)	PSS
Microwear (and residue) assessment		
30	Assessment (completed)	
31	Full cost to be determined following discussion of assessment results	
31a	Chemical analysis: assessment of residues (TBC)	TBC
Scientific dating		
32	OSL samples (processing):	MB/SS
33	C14 dating of additional samples (max 7 TBC): prep	RF
34	C14 dating of additional samples (max 7 TBC)	SUERC
Artefact illustration		
35	1 x copper alloy object;1 x pewter object; 1 x fe object	GG
36	Palaeolithic flint: c.100 minimum	GG/AP
37	Meso-Neolithic flint: c. 10 min	GG/AP
38	Other flint: c. 10 min	GG/AP
39	Prehistoric pottery: *c.*20 sherds	GG
40	Post-Roman pottery c.13 sherds	ILL
Environmental Remains		
41	HSR: Write publication text and integrate into main monograph publications Rework publication text and tables etc in light of C14 dating and new evidence	LL LL/AL/RC
42	Animal Bone: edit archive report, integrate results from Hinxton Hall and more recent phases of excavation including HINGEL14, write Discussion. Small bone	LG TBC
43	Charred Plant Remains: processing of additional samples and assessment/report Retrieval of small bones from 2 samples	RF RF
	Pollen: no further work	-

Task No.	Task	Staff
PUBLICATION		
44	***EAA Vol 1:*** * Update archaeological background text to reflect new evidence/ documentary research *Edit group and phase text to publication format and integrate into text *Rewrite relevant chapter sections in light of C14 dates and new evidence * add description of Early Neo flint scatter etc (based on BB report) *Edit the existing illustrations in light of C14 dates and new evidence *compile drafts and list of additional illustrations/liaise with illustrators *Integrate aDNA results if available *Integrate summaries of Palaeolithic material. * rework Discussion and include new evidence *Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	AL
45	***EAA Vol 2:*** * Update historical and archaeological background text to reflect any new evidence/ documentary research *Edit group and phase text to publication format and integrate into text *Rewrite relevant chapter sections in light of C14 dates and new evidence *Edit the existing illustrations in light of C14 dates, final pottery dating and new evidence *compile drafts and list of additional illustrations/liaise with illustrators *Integrate aDNA results if available *rework Discussion and include new evidence *Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	RC (and some PSS)
46	***General EAA (both volumes)***	
	Internal edit Incorporate internal edits Final edit/check (to submission standard) Send to publisher for refereeing Post-refereeing revisions Copy edit queries Page proof checks	EP EP/AL/RC EP EP EP/AL/RC EP EP/AL/RC
47	**Illustration (EAA)**	
	Edit and update the figures in EAA monographs vols 1 & 2 in light of additional work and any changed phasing	SB

Task No.	Task	Staff
48	**PPS/Lithics (TBC):** Submit publication proposal Compile draft publication text on flint and stone Prepare flint sketches Edit publication text Send to academic advisor Send to journal editors Incorporating edits/reader comments etc	 EP/AH/BB BB(AH) BB EP NB EP EP/BB
49	**Illustration (PPS etc)**	
	Publication figs largely based on flint illustrations	SB/GG
50	**On-line database publication**	TBC
48	**Archiving**	
	Compile paper archive in line with guidance	AS
	Archive digital photographs	AS

Table 7: Task list

* See Appendix D for the project risk log.

10.3 Project Timetable

10.3.1 Compilation of stratigraphic text and final site phasing will be completed within 2 months of the approval of the PXA and UPD. It is anticipated that of the results of the additional analysis, specialist work and additional illustrations will be incorporated within the two draft EAA monographs will be completed in Spring 2015. Analysis and of the Palaeolithic assemblage will be undertaken during 2015-16, with publication anticipated in 2017, although it is anticipated the data will be uploaded to the on-line database as soon as it has been compiled and checked.

11 OWNERSHIP

11.1.1 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. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15001	15001	cut	post hole	cut of a post hole in eval trench	0
15002	15001	fill	post hole	Some natural flint, no finds. Possibly solution hollow	0
15003	15003	cut	pit	Shallow pit filled intentional with burnt material	2
15004	15003	fill	pit	Shallow pit intentionally filled with possibly burnt material	2
15005	15006	fill	pit	prehistoric date? Contained high proportion of burnt material	2
15006	15005	cut	pit	Prehistoric date?	2
15007	15007	cut	pit	Pit containing charcoal and burnt material. Probably Neolithic due to worked flints	2
15008	15007	fill	pit	Pit containing charcoal and burnt material. Probably Neolithic due to worked flints. Intentional deposition.	2
15009	0			VOID	0
15010	15011	fill	tree throw	Early Neolithic (or late Mesolithic) tree throw	2
15011	15011	cut	tree throw	late Mesolithic/ early Neolithic tree throw	2
15012	15013	fill	stake hole	no date	2
15013	15013	cut	stake hole	no date	2
15014	15015	fill	pit	Mixed deposit within shallow, small irregular pit. Had quite diffuse boundary with natural probably due to foot disturbance. Its mixed colour suggests this is a backfill. Late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age. Contained fragments of beaker and grooved ware.	2
15015	15015	cut	pit/ post hole	late Neolithic/ EBA. Maybe post hole? Associated with row of post holes to North. See: [15017] - [15023]	2
15016	15017	fill	post hole	possibly from a Roundhouse?	2
15017	15017	cut	post hole	Possibly from a Roundhouse?	2
15018	15019	fill	post hole	Possibly from a Roundhouse?	2
15019	15019	cut	post hole	Possible Roundhouse?	2
15020	15021	fill	post hole	possible Roundhouse? 1 piece of pottery found within the fill	2
15021	15021	cut	post hole	possible Roundhouse?	2
15022	15023	fill	post hole	possible roundhouse?	2
15023	15023	cut	post hole	possible roundhouse?	2
15024	15025	fill	post hole	Prehistoric? Judging by finds of struck and burnt flint. Doesn't seem to be part of group of p.h. planned on P.1008 - is isolated to NW and doesn't share their alignment. Impossible to say if this is back fill or postpipe.	2
15025	15025	cut	post hole		2
15026	15027	fill	post hole	possibly Prehistoric, not too sure if this is backfill or silting. No finds. Forms part of curving arc with [15017] [15019] [15021] [15023]. Don't seem substantial enough to for a building, but only bases might survived. If it is a building only W side survived.	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15027	15027	cut	post hole	just the base survives. Prehistoric? As part of the curving arc of post holes [15017]-[15021]	2
15028	15029	fill	post hole	Prehistoric? Cannot determine if it's backfill or postpipe	2
15029	15029	cut	post hole	No finds. Possibly Prehistoric. Forms part of arc of post holes perhaps forming the W side of a round building - shape suggesting prehistoric. Possibly truncated by heavy ploughing & colluvial movement	2
15030	15031	fill	pit	given its mixed colour this is a backfill deposit of shallow Bronze Age feature. No indication of function. The majority of this deposit has been removed by later ploughing	3
15031	15031	cut	pit	small slightly irregular hollow - probably a truncated pit damaged by subsequent ploughing. Bronze Age?	3
15032	15032	cut	pit	Neolithic/ BA pit. Fill of organic material. One large central stone just about resting on base, one other large flatter stone close to edge resting on fill.	3
15033	15032	fill	pit	Neolithic?/ Bronze Age pit containing a large central stone and a second flat stone closer to the edge of the feature. Dark organic fill containing burnt stones and daub.	3
15034	15036	fill	pit	contained predominantly pot and worked flint. Chalk gravel mixed into this deposit suggest an intentional backfill	3
15035	15036	fill	pit	primary slump in base of pit [15036] in NW side. No finds.	3
15036	15036	cut	pit	contains two fills: cover slump/primary fill (15035) - no finds; and intentional backfill (15034) containing flint and prehistoric pottery. No indication of use but may be associated with 15038, 15040, 15042 15044 15006 and 15003. Storage pit?	3
15037	15038	fill	pit	only surviving fill of pit [15038]. A single fragment of poorly preserved animal bone was recovered. Unclear formation may be a natural feature and undated. Possibly base of truncated pit.	3
15038	15038	cut	pit	maybe truncated base of a shallow pit. Contains ad single fill. No date. Possibly associated with 15036 15040 15042 15044 15003 and 15006	3
15039	15040	fill	pit	single intentional backfill. Prehistoric flint and pot. Maybe associated with 15036 15038 15042 15044 15003 and 15006	2
15040	15040	cut	pit	prehistoric pit with a single intentional backfill. Maybe associated with 15036 15038 15042 15044 15003 15006	2
15041	15042	fill	pit?	remaining fill of shallow feature. Unclear formation but potentially secondary silting.	2
15042	15042	cut	pit	no date or function. Maybe natural but most likely truncated pit.	2
15043	15044	fill	pit?	no date. Potential secondary fill in possible pit.	2
15044	15044	cut	pit?	No date. Possible pit, maybe a natural feature but regular shape suggests truncated feature. Single fill (15043) - possible secondary silting	2
15045	15047	fill	fire pit	possibly Saxon. Intentional deposition.	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15046	15047	lining	fired clay, within fire pit	Layer of fired clay within pit [15047]. Saxon?	4
15047	15047	cut	fire pit	Saxon?	4
15048	0	deposit	layer in western corner	Colluvially reworked layer within W corner of site	6
15049	15049	cut	pit	No date	6
15050	15049	fill	pit	No date	6
15051	15051	cut	pit	No date	6
15052	15051	fill	pit	No date	6
15053	15053	cut	pit	No date	6
15054	15053	fill	pit		6
15055	15057	fill	pit	Medieval. Fill of randomly scattered burned material, including large pieces of charcoal and burned clay - suggesting intentional deposition	6
15056	0			VOID	0
15057	15057	cut	pit	Medieval. Intentional dug for deposition of burned clay and burned material of fill (15055)	6
15058	15059	fill	ditch	Shallow medieval ditch characterized by dark, burned fill - intentional deposition.	6
15059	15059	cut	ditch	Medieval ditch of unknown function	6
15060	15061	fill	ditch	No dating. Fill result of silting.	6
15061	15061	cut	ditch	no date	6
15062	15063	fill	pit	Medieval pit of intentionally deposited burned material.	6
15063	15063	cut	pit	Medieval. May truncate (15060) but uncertain	6
15064	0			Subsoil machining from southern end of site	0
15065	15066	fill	pit	Intentional backfill of burnt material into pit [15066]. Contains pottery, bone, burnt flint and stone and struck flint. Prehistoric date?	3
15066	15066	cut	pit	Prehistoric?	3
15067	15068	fill	tree throw	fill of small discrete pit/ burnt out tree throw. Irregular cut with evidence for cold trump burning in the fill. No finds or dating.	0
15068	15068	cut	tree throw	Form implies natural tree bolt, burnt nature of fill would suggest it was intentional burnt down. No date.	
15069	15070	fill	post hole	potential post hole, similar to surrounding periglacial sands. No visible post pipe - removed and backfilled? No date	0
15070	15070	cut	post hole	fairly isolated post hole. No date and no clear indication of use or function	0
15071	15072	fill	post hole	No date. No postpipe.	0
15072	15072	cut	post hole	shallow feature. Maybe associated with [15070]. Fill from local deposits. No dating evidence and unclear formation.	0
15073	15074	fill	post hole	contained Prehistoric pot? Unclear purpose but may be truncated post hole.	6
15074	15074	cut	post hole	contained Prehistoric pot. Maybe heavily truncated post hole.	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15075	15076	fill	gully/ ditch?	organic feature and unclear formation. No dating evidence. Relates to (15129)	6
15076	15076	cut	gully/ ditch	maybe a plough scar. No date.	6
15077	15078	fill	ditch	No date. Possibly related to the series of ditches to N.	6
15078	15078	cut	ditch	No date	6
15079	15082	fill	post hole	Backfill on top of post hole [15082]. Probably slumped post-deposition caused by decay of top of post signified by (15080)	6
15080	15082	fill	post hole	deposit V-shaped in section. Tapers to blunt point at base. If it is a postpipe it can be said that the post was worked to a blunt point and that it decayed in situ.	6
15081	15082	fill	post hole	filling base of a posthole [15082] despite being very close to natural it is the fill. Logically this ought to be later than the postpipe, even though it appears to be earlier in section. - this is because the post decayed in situ	6
15082	15082	cut	post hole	Medieval post hole. Part of group in this area, probably forming a building.	6
15083	15084	fill	post hole	Medieval. Probably worked backfill.	6
15084	15084	cut	post hole	no postpipe visible. Either post has been removed or some form of post-deposition reworking has occurred	6
15085	15087	fill	post hole	Medieval. Top fill of post hole [15087] above postpipe (15086). Probably backfill but slumped & reworked upon decay of post. Or this represents a posthole being dug to replace an earlier post - represented by (15086)	6
15086	15087	fill	post hole	Medieval.	6
15087	15087	cut	post hole	Medieval. Perhaps represents two cuts.	6
15088	15089	fill	ditch terminus	No date	6
15089	0	cut	ditch terminus	No date	6
15090	15090	cut	pit	No date	6
15091	15090	fill	pit	No date	6
15092	15093	fill	ditch	probably result of natural silting	6
15093	15093	cut	ditch		6
15094	15095	fill	pit	Sole fill of poss pit/periglacial feature - result of natural silting	6
15095	15095	cut	9poss) pit	shape and characteristics of fill suggest this could be a periglacial feature	6
15096	15097	fill	ditch		3
15097	15097	cut	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	3
15098	15099	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	7
15099	15099	cut	ditch	roughly N-S running ditch filled by 15098, cuts into 15100 to E and 15103 to W. see 15097	6
15100	15102	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15101	15102	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15102	15102	cut	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15103	15104	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15104	15104	cut	ditch	possible boundary ditch. No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15105	0	layer	deposit	layer (hill wash?) cut by all ditches same as 15117. Extends further to the W (probably elsewhere as well). Possibly remnant of road surface. See (15218)	1
15106	15107	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	3
15107	15107	cut	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	3
15108	15109	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	7
15109	15109	cut	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15110	15111	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15111	15111	cut	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15112	15113	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	7
15113	15113	cut	ditch	doesn't appear to be in section 1244 (but might be) boundary ditch. See 15097	7
15114	15116	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	7
15115	15116	fill	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15116	15116	cut	ditch	No date; Series of boundary ditches/re-cuts contained clay pipe, early Med. Pot (residual) Samian.	6
15117	0	layer	deposit	layer spreads over most of site (or probably did). Natural colluvium? See 15097	1
15118	0	cut	ditch	No date. End of ditch? W end of slot is considerable smaller shallower, the feature gives way to natural soon after. Rabbit bones could be from the natural feature that cuts [15118]	6
15119	15118	fill	ditch	No date. End of ditch? W end of slot is considerable smaller shallower, the feature gives way to natural soon after. Rabbit bones could be from the natural feature that cuts [15118]	6
15120	15121	fill	ditch	containing glass bottle neck. Naturally deposited.	7
15121	0	cut	ditch	truncates [15123]	6
15122	15123	fill	ditch	Natural deposition	6
15123	0	cut	ditch	no date	6
15124	0	masonry	hearth/oven	Medieval oven. Filled with demolition deposit, burnt layer at base. Small entrance to W. Outer wall 0.08m	6
15125	15128	fill	hearth/oven	Top fill of collapsed Medieval oven.	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15126	15128	fill	hearth/oven		6
15127	15128	fill	hearth/oven	burnt fill	6
15128	0	cut	hearth/oven	cut of oven 15124	6
15129	15130	fill	plough mark	Medieval	6
15130	0	cut	plough mark	Medieval	6
15131	15132	fill	pit	snail shells in N area. Medieval rubbish pit?	6
15132	0	cut	pit	Intentional deposition	6
15133	15134	fill	tree throw	Medieval. Naturally deposited.	6
15134	0	cut	tree throw	Medieval	6
15135	15136	fill	post hole	No date. Possibly Medieval	6
15136	0	cut	post hole	no date	6
15137	15138	fill	post hole	no date	6
15138	0	cut	post hole	no date	6
15139	15140	fill	post hole	no date	0
15140	0	cut	post hole	no date	0
15141	15142	fill	ditch (terminus?)	Medieval. Finds included pottery sherd: rim with spout	0
15142	0	cut	ditch (terminus?)	Medieval	0
15143	0	cut & fill	post hole	Modern. No other post holes apparent on the area.	0
15144	15145	fill	ditch	possibly the same as 15103	6
15145	0	cut	ditch	no date	6
15146	0	cut	ditch	contemporary to ditch [15118]	6
15147	15146	fill	ditch	contemporary to ditch [15118]	6
15148	15149	fill	ditch	contained animal bone - mainly horse (and possibly cow) and a small horse shoe with turned up ends. Probably natural silting.	3
15149	0	cut	ditch	Medieval?	3
15150	0	layer	natural	natural silting filling a depression in the natural	1
15151	15153	fill	ditch	demolition fill from oven (15124). Medieval	6
15152	15153	fill	ditch	Medieval. Bottom fill of ditch, some demolition from oven (15124). Intentional backfill?	6
15153	0	cut	ditch	Medieval	6
15154	15155	fill	post hole	single sherd of Iron Age (?) pot	6
15155	0	cut	post hole	About the right size for Medieval post hole but might belong to earlier phase in this area. Filled with deposit that looked very much like the natural.	6
15156	15157	fill	post hole	Medieval	6
15157	0	cut	post hole	Medieval	6
15158	15159	fill	post hole	Medieval	0
15159	0	cut	post hole	Medieval	0
15160	15161	fill	post hole	Medieval	6
15161	0	cut	post hole	Medieval	6
15162	15163	fill	post hole	Medieval	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15163	0	cut	post hole	Medieval	6
15164	15165	fill	pit	Medieval	0
15165	0	cut	pit	Medieval	0
15166	15167	fill	pit	Medieval	6
15167	0	cut	pit	Medieval	6
15168	15169	fill	ditch	Medieval or post-Medieval	6
15169	0	cut	ditch	Medieval or post-Medieval	6
15170	15171	fill	ditch	Medieval or post-Medieval	6
15171	15171	cut	ditch	Medieval or post-Medieval	6
15172	0	cut	ditch	no date	6
15173	15172	fill	ditch	no date	6
15174	15175	fill	post hole	Medieval. Most likely to be reworked backfill or postpipe. It's unlikely that the post was removed as the post hole itself seems undisturbed.	6
15175	0	cut	post hole	Medieval. Most likely to be reworked backfill or postpipe. It's unlikely that the post was removed as the post hole itself seems undisturbed.	6
15176	15177	fill	post hole	Medieval. No sure if it is a real feature	6
15177	0	cut	post hole	Medieval	6
15178	15179	fill	post hole	Probably Medieval despite only containing probably prehistoric finds.	6
15179	0	cut	post hole	Probably Medieval despite only containing probably prehistoric finds.	6
15180	15181	fill	post hole	early Medieval pottery.	6
15181	15181	cut	post hole	med. Posthole	6
15182	15183	fill	post hole		6
15183	15183	cut	post hole		6
15184	15185	fill	post hole	Med. Posthole	6
15185	15185	cut	post hole		6
15186	15187	fill	pit		0
15187	15187	cut	pit	located just east of crouch burial	0
15188	15188	cut	grave	Grave cut containing two skeletons, one crouched and one possibly disarticulated	2
15189	15188	HSR	skeleton	crouched skeleton on L side, very poor condition. See skeleton recording sheet for more info	2
15190	15188	HSR	skeleton	disarticulated skeleton. Could have been v. tightly crouched but too disturbed to tell. Preservation very poor. Possibly added to grave dug for SK 15189 at a later date.	2
15191	15188	fill	grave		2
15192	15193	fill	pit		0
15193	0	cut	pit		0
15194	15194	cut	pit		2
15195	15194	fill	pit		2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15196	15196	cut	pit		2
15197	15196	fill	pit		2
15198	0	fill	ditch	large spread. See 15424	6
15199	0	fill	test pit	natural deposit	6
15200	15201	fill	post hole	fill of posthole [15201], probably reworked backfill, medieval	6
15201	15201	cut	post hole	med. Posthole	6
15202	15203	fill	ditch		0
15203	15203	cut	ditch	very shallow, probably a furrow	0
15204	15205	fill	Pit	medieval pit of redeposited material, with some charcoal	0
15205	15205	cut	pit	medieval pit of unknown function	0
15206	15207	fill	post hole	Ph with some flints	0
15207	15207	cut	post hole	Post hole of unknown function, some small pieces of struck flint found within the fill.	0
15208	15209	fill	post hole	Fill of posthole [15209]. Probably reworked backfill but just possible the entire fill is post-pipe although that would be odd given the presence of chalk grit. Maybe the post was removed and this represents the backfill of the resulting slump. Probably	6
15209	15209	cut	post hole	appears to be dug into a natural feature. Possible animal burrow. Med post hole?	6
15210	15213	fill	pit	third and last surviving fill of pit [15213]. Process of deposition unclear - poss deliberately back filled	6
15211	15213	fill	pit	Fill of pit [15213]. Looks like natural & location suggests deliberate back fill (althou' It could have been wind born if the wind came from the south)	6
15212	15213	fill	pit	first fill of pit [15213]. Poss result of natural silting	6
15213	15213	cut	pit	cut for pit - function unknown as no evidence but may have been dug to Quarry sand	6
15214	15215	fill	ditch	fill of post-medieval re-cut [15215]. Contained pottery & CBM. Fill would suggest an intentional backfilling event	7
15215	15215	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch [15217]. Contained a single intentional backfill (15214). Likely to date 1700/1800's	6
15216	15217	fill	ditch	fill of ditch [15217]. Stones sorted in part but likely secondary deposition over time. No indication of bank or tip lines. Truncated by post-med recut [15215]	6
15217	15217	cut	ditch	cut of large boundary ditch in sequence. Re-cut by 15215. Contains a single secondary fill. Pottery mainly med but potentially residual. Cuts natural layer/possible road surface (15218) suggesting former is better interpretation.	6
15218	0	layer	natural	15218 is a layer of stone rich soil between 15249 & 15217. Cut by both it represents a road surface, although a lack of compaction to form a surface could suggest otherwise. Alternatively layers of gravel are noted in some of the periglacial features.	1
15219	15220	fill	ditch	only fill of shallow ditch 15220 most likely intentional backfill. Uncertain date but likely medieval	6
15220	15220	cut	ditch	cut of small undated boundary ditch on west side of ditch	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
				sequence. Potentially med. Very shallow possible truncation. Contained a single intentional backfill	
15221	0			VOID	0
15222	0	layer	test pit	Test pit fill. Colluvium formed in neolithic? Onwards as a result of tree clearance to NE	0
15223	0	layer	test pit	Test pit fill. Colluvium formed in neolithic? Onwards as a result of tree clearance to NE	0
15224	15228	fill	pit	last surviving fill of pit 15228 - poss result of deliberate back filling	6
15225	15228	fill	pit	Fill of pit 15338 - location suggests this deposit was deliberately tipped in.	6
15226	15228	fill	pit	fill of quarry pit 15228 result of natural slumping, off the southern edge of feature	6
15227	15228	fill	pit	First fill of quarry pit 15228. Process of deposition unclear perhaps sample will discover more.	6
15228	15228	cut	pit	cut for pit - original function unknown. It may have been a quarry pit	6
15230	0	layer	natural	layer of natural includes Mesolithic flints, early pottery and medieval pottery found at bottom of layer - possible modern disturbance	6
15231	15232	fill	pit	redeposited fill of a medieval pit. Deposition probably intentional	6
15232	15232	cut	pit	medieval pit of unknown function	6
15233	15234	fill	pit	sole fill of pit 15234 - process of deposition unclear - poss deliberately backfilled	4
15234	15234	cut	pit	cut for pit function not clear - southern edge undercut suggesting it could have bee a storage pit. Hopefully sample will indicate if it is & what was stored	4
15235	0	layer	test pit	Same as 15223 colluvium deposit with occasional worked flint. Overlies tree-throw 15238	0
15236	0	layer	test pit	Same as 15222 a natural channel deposit occasional worked flint. Cut by tree throw 15238	0
15237	15238	fill	tree throw	in test pit, possible tree throw found in section of test pit. Large amounts of charcoal, one worked flint. Cuts deposit 15236	0
15238	15238	cut	tree throw		0
15239	0	layer	test pit	test pit with no finds or features. Natural colluvial layer	0
15240	0	layer	test pit	localised peri-glacial layer - cut by ditches 15149 & 15121 - does not extend beyond these	1
15241	0	layer	test pit	colluvial fills dating to Neolithic when tree clearance to NE	0
15242	0	layer	test pit	colluvial fills dating to Neolithic when tree clearance to NE	0
15243	0	layer	test pit	colluvial fills dating to Neolithic when tree clearance to NE	0
15244	0	layer	test pit	flint and pot - Neolithic? colluvial fills dating to Neolithic when tree clearance to NE	0
15245	15246	fill	ditch	secondary silting of ditch. Pot of med date recovered from the fill. Only fill of 15246	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15246	15246	cut	ditch	cut of ditch of large re-cut boundary ditch system. Contains a single fill (15245). Not dated but pot suggests medieval. Truncates early ditch 15249	3
15247	15249	fill	ditch	upper silting of ditch cut 15249. Truncated to east by recut 15246. No dating produced	3
15248	15249	fill	ditch	layer fill of ditch 15249. Chalk gravel suggest intentional backfilling of bank or a primary deposit. Due to truncation it is difficult to determine. Lower horizon is very diffuse and it may be that the cut is at base of chalk gravel. No dating	3
15249	15249	cut	ditch	truncated by 15246 - cut of ditch forming part of a sequence of re-cut boundary ditches. Most likely re-cut of 15246. No dating evidence. Lower fill may be backfill of ditch with bank material. Cuts 15218 a possible surface or natural deposit	3
15250	15251	fill	ditch	secondary fill of ditch 15251 with colluvial material. No dating evidence maybe RB or Med	6
15251	15251	cut	ditch	Cut of boundary ditch. Part of sequence running across site. ?medieval date. No dating evidence. Single secondary silting forming the only fill 15250	6
15252	0	layer	test pit	colluvial layer on top of periglacial feature. Test pit contained no finds or features	0
15253	0	layer	test pit	water deposited fine sand pockets in periglacial layer. Test pit contained no finds or features some root action	0
15254	0	layer	test pit	Same as 15239. Colluvium layer in test pit	0
15255	0	layer	test pit	Same as 15239. Colluvial deposit in test pit with occasional worked flint, possibly meso, and pot.	0
15256	0	layer	Test Pit fill	Bottom fill in test pit, lighter deposit, no flint.	0
15257	15258	fill	pit	Sole fill of possible pit/tree throw, quite homogeneous, no finds, probably result of natural silting	0
15258	15258	cut	Pit	sub-circular cut, very shallow so not really any edges remaining, could be remains of pit but just as likely to be a tree throw	0
15259	15260	layer	Natural deposit	Sole fill of probably natural depression, result of natural silting	0
15260	15360	cut	Natural depression	Not really a cut, probably natural depression, cut by tree throw/pit [15258]	0
15261	15262	fill	post hole	Fill result of disuse of the feature	6
15262	15262	cut	post hole	Post hole underneath pit [15232]. No function or dating evidence.	6
15263	15264	fill	post hole	Filled as a result of disuse	6
15264	15264	cut	post hole		6
15265	15266	fill	Tree throw		6
15266	15266	cut	Tree throw		6
15267	15268	fill	post hole	Fill resulted from disuse of feature	6
15268	15268	cut	post hole	Med post hole, unknown function	6
15269	15270	fill	pit	Included charcoal and medieval domestic pottery, probably used for removal of waste	6
15270	15270	cut	pit	Excavated 1/4 of the feature. Truncated by Scott trench	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15271	0	layer	test pit	Colluvial fill, some flint	0
15272	0	layer	Test pit	Same as 15239. Some worked flint and rare pottery	0
15273	15274	layer	ditch		0
15274	15274	cut	ditch	not bottomed, dug to establish relationship between ditch and pit [15276]	0
15275	15276	fill	pit/tree throw	Sole fill, probably result of natural deposition	0
15276	15276	cut	pit/tree throw	Possibly remains of a pit or a natural feature	0
15277	0	layer	test pit	Few flints in the top, larger and more frequent stones than equivalent contexts	0
15278	15279	fill	post hole	unknown function, contained medieval pottery	6
15279	15279	cut	post hole		6
15280	15281	fill	pit	fill contained medieval pottery and burnt clay and daub	6
15281	15281	cut	pit		6
15282	0	layer	test pit	1 sherd of Neo pot and 1 sherd of medieval pot. Colluvial layer	0
15283	0	layer	test pit	Colluvial deposit, occasional struck flint and medieval pottery	0
15284	15284	cut	Tree throw	cut and fill given the same number	0
15285	15286	fill	pit	sole fill of pit remnant, probably result of natural silting	0
15286	15286	cut	pit	small pit or possibly post hole, could be associated with kiln/oven to the south	0
15287	15288	fill	pit	probably result of natural silting	5
15288	15288	cut	pit	severely truncated so very shallow	5
15289	15290	fill	ditch	probably result of natural silting but did contain pottery	6
15290	0	cut	ditch	probably medieval ditch due to pottery	6
15291	0	layer	test pit	Same as 15283, colluvial deposit in test pit, some worked flint	0
15292	15293	fill	pit	possible fire pit, frequent bunt flint and charcoal	0
15293	15293	cut	pit		0
15294	0	layer		cut by ditches	2
15295	15296	fill	ditch		3
15296	15296	cut	ditch		3
15297	15298	fill	ditch	sole fill of ditch cut [15298]	7
15298	15298	cut	ditch		6
15299	15300	fill	ditch	Sole fill of ditch [15300]	6
15300	15300	cut	ditch		6
15301	0	layer	deposit	Possibly water deposited, contains quite a bit of worked flint	1
15302	15304	fill	pit	chalk dominated fill above burned layer, possibly redeposited natural, medieval	6
15303	15304	fill	pit	lower fill of pit, contained burnt material and charcoal and medieval pottery	6
15304	15304	cut	pit		6
15305	0	layer	test pit	Colluvial layer with no finds, above tree throw	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15306	15306	cut	tree throw		0
15307	15306	fill	tree throw		0
15308	15309	fill	Gully terminus	likely to be the result of natural silting	6
15309	15309	cut	Gully terminus	pottery suggests medieval	6
15310	0	layer	test pit	contained some worked flint and early pottery	0
15311	0	layer	test pit	Some worked flint and pottery	0
15312	15314	fill	ditch		6
15313	15314	fill	ditch	Contained worked flint and pottery, possibly interface between cut and darker fill	6
15314	15314	cut	ditch	Possible plot boundary	6
15315	0	layer	topsoil		0
15316	0	layer	modern	Uppermost layer across site	0
15317	0	layer	subsoil	Quite disturbed by rooting and worm action	0
15318	0	layer	disturbed natural	Probably colluvial	0
15319	15321	fill	post hole	medieval post pipe created after the post was removed	6
15320	15321	fill	post hole	backfill for the support of the medieval post	6
15321	15321	cut	post hole	not associated with any post hole cluster	6
15322	15322	cut	Tree throw	shallow depression probably tree throw	2
15323	15322	fill	Tree throw	Edges unclear as root action caused context to be very mixed with the natural	2
15324	15325	fill	post hole	contained occasional worked flints, could be neolithic	2
15325	15325	cut	post hole		2
15326	15327	fill	pit	Neolithic pit containing arrowhead, refit arrowhead and denticulated blade	2
15327	15327	cut	pit		2
15328	15330	fill	ditch	possibly result of intentional backfilling	6
15329	15330	fill	ditch	possibly redeposited natural	6
15330	15330	cut	ditch	terminus of short linear, function unknown, maybe plot boundary	6
15331	0	layer	test pit	Colluvial layer, contained some flints	0
15332	0	layer	test pit	Same as 15331, no worked flint or other finds	0
15333	15335	fill	post hole	possible deliberate backfill of post hole with organic material	0
15334	15335	fill	post hole	quite close to natural, could have been mixed fill and natural	0
15335	15335	cut	post hole	medieval	0
15336	15337	fill	Tree throw	contained a bit of pot and bone, possibly burnt out tree	4
15337	15337	cut	Tree throw		4
15338	0	layer	test pit	Contained some worked flint and one piece of pottery	0
15339	15340	fill	post hole	no datable finds	6
15340	15340	cut	post hole	no visible association with structure of other post holes in the same area	6
15341	15342	fill	pit	medieval pit, probably for disposal of rubbish	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15342	15342	cut	pit	medieval	6
15343	14344	fill	post hole	probably result of natural silting after post was removed.	6
15344	15344	cut	post hole	no visible association with any other post holes	6
15345	15345	cut	post hole	no visible association with any other post holes	2
15346	15345	fill	post hole		2
15347	15347	cut	post hole	possibly for roundhouse structure	2
15348	15347	fill	post hole		2
15349	15350	fill	tree throw	possibly natural deposit	6
15350	15350	cut	tree throw		6
15351	15352	fill	post hole	fill result of disuse	6
15352	15352	cut	post hole	unknown date and function	6
15353	15354	fill	post hole	fill probably resulting from disuse of feature	6
15354	15354	cut	post hole	unknown date and function	6
15355	0	layer	test pit	fill is deeper along s. edge but then rises into chalk. Contained some worked and burnt flints	0
15356	0	fill	test pit		0
15357	0	layer	test pit layer	middle fill of test pit	0
15358	0	layer	test pit layer	Bottom fill of test pit	0
15359	15360	fill	post hole		6
15360	15360	cut	post hole	unknown date and function	6
15361	0	fill	test pit	work flint found near the surface	0
15362	0	fill	test pit	compaction probably cause by surrounding chalk pulling out all the moisture, could be water deposited silt	0
15363	0	layer	test pit	very mixed, could be a mixture of over and underlying deposits	0
15364	0	layer	test pit		0
15365	0	layer	test pit	very shallow, no finds	0
15366	0	layer	test pit		0
15367	0	layer	test pit	heavily truncated by animal intrusion	0
15368	0	layer	test pit	moisture sucked out by surrounding natural chalk	0
15369	0	layer	test pit	result of peri-glacial activity	0
15370	0	layer	test pit	top fill of test pit	0
15371	0	layer	test pit	bottom fill of test pit	0
15372	0	layer	test pit	test pit fill, no finds	0
15373	0	layer	test pit	test pit, some animal activity	0
15374	0	layer	test pit	probably water deposited	0
15375	0	layer	test pit	result of glacial activity	0
15376	0	layer	test pit	fill of test pit	0
15377	0	layer	test pit	lower fill of test pit	0
15378	0	layer	Deposit (test pit)	Contained worked flint	0
15379	0	layer	test pit	only in the SE corner of the test pit	0
15380	0	layer	test pit	contained worked flint	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15381	0	layer	test pit	overlying chalk, no finds	0
15382	0	layer	test pit	single flint found	0
15383	0	layer	test pit	no finds	0
15384	0	layer	test pit	pottery and burnt flint found	0
15385	0	Surface finds		collection of finds from west end of area, surface of colluvium	0
15386	0	Surface finds		Collection of finds from west end of area, surface of colluvium	0
15387	0	layer	stone and flint deposit	located on/in layer (15117)	0
15388	15389	fill	post hole	no post pipe, finds or datable evidence	6
15389	15389	cut	post hole		6
15390	15391	fill	post hole	no post pipe, finds or datable evidence	6
15391	15391	cut	post hole		6
15392	15393	fill	post hole	no post pipe, finds or datable evidence	6
15393	15393	cut	post hole		6
15394	15395	fill	gully terminus	contained charcoal and a single piece of bone	6
15395	15395	cut	gully terminus	possibly natural feature	6
15396	15397	fill	post hole		6
15397	15397	cut	post hole		6
15398	15399	fill	pit	contained small pieces of animal bone	6
15399	15399	cut	pit		6
15400	0	layer	deposit (test pit)		0
15401	0	layer	deposit (test pit)		0
15402	0	layer	deposit (test pit)		0
15403	15404	fill	ditch terminus	one piece of worked flint, one piece of bone, one piece of pottery	6
15404	15404	cut	ditch terminus		6
15405	15406	fill	post hole	no finds	6
15406	15406	cut	post hole		6
15407	15408	fill	post hole	no finds	6
15408	15408	cut	post hole		6
15409	15410	fill	post hole	no finds	6
15410	15410	cut	post hole		6
15411	15412	fill	post hole		6
15412	15412	cut	post hole		6
15413	15414	fill	ditch	fill result of silting, probably iron age	6
15414	15414	cut	ditch		6
15415	15416	fill	pit	few pieces of worked flint, no charcoal	6
15416	15416	cut	pit		6
15417	15417	cut	ditch	cuts into a natural feature [15422] and runs parallel to ditch [15419] with a band of natural in between	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15418	15417	fill	ditch	contained some flints, one piece of animal bone and a few sherds of possibly medieval pot	6
15419	15419	cut	ditch terminus	runs parallel to ditch [15417]	6
15420	15419	fill	ditch terminus		6
15422	15422	cut	hollow	ditch [15417] cuts into this natural feature	6
15423	15422	fill	hollow		6
15424	15425	fill	ditch	same as 15198	6
15425	15425	cut	ditch	same as [15427]	6
15426	15427	fill	ditch	same as (15198), cuts earlier ditch [15171], contained some medieval pot and animal bone	6
15427	15427	cut	ditch	same as [15425], cuts [17171]	6
15428	15429	fill	beam slot	full extent of slot 2.32m, excavated area 0.49m.	6
15429	15428	cut	beam slot	medieval beam slot, part of possible small enclosure	6
15430	15431	fill	beam slot	same as (15428)	6
15431	15431	cut	beam slot	same as (15429), could be part of small enclosure	6
15432	15433	fill	post hole	most likely intentional backfill of post hole	6
15433	15433	cut	post hole		6
15434	15435	fill	post hole	likely intentional backfill	6
15435	15435	cut	post hole		6
15436	15437	fill	post hole	probable intentional backfill	6
15437	15437	cut	post hole		6
15438	15439	fill	tree throw	fill probably caused by natural silting	6
15439	15439	cut	tree throw	strongly truncated	6
15440	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)		2
15441	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	Same as (15451)	1
15442	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)		2
15443	15444	fill	ditch	contained flecks of charcoal, medieval pottery and some animal bone	6
15444	15444	cut	ditch	cuts ditch [15446]	6
15445	15446	fill	ditch		6
15446	15446	cut	ditch	W side mostly removed by cutting of later ditch [15444]	6
15447	15447	cut	pit		6
15448	15447	fill	pit	probably intentional fill, contained some charcoal	6
15449	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= (15451)	1
15450	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	top brown layer, above flint scatter, contained material from scatter which had migrated upwards. Potential stabilisation horizon	2
15451	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	middle layer in test pits, grey alluvial silt, formed in pond or hollow, stabilisation horizon at top of where palaeo flint was knapped, flints have migrated into this layer	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15452	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	bottom layer in test pits, sand rich material underlying palaeo flint scatter	1
15453	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=(15451)	1
15454	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	=(15452), not fully excavated	1
15455	15456	fill	ditch	quite mixed deposit, hard to see in section, contained medieval pottery and clam shell	6
15456	15456	cut	ditch		6
15457	15458	fill	ditch	boundary between this context and (15455) quite mixed	6
15458	15458	cut	ditch	possibly construction cut for fence	6
15459	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=(15450)	2
15460	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= (15451)	1
15461	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15462	0	layer			1
15463	0	layer	peri glacial deposit	surface exposed in 1m x 1m test pit	1
15464	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15465	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15466	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)		2
15467	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)		1
15468	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	flint only in top spit	1
15469	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	flint in first two spits	1
15470	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451	1
15471	15471	cut	ditch	medieval ditch	0
15472	15471	fill	ditch	medieval ditch, contained bone and pottery	0
15473	15474	fill	post hole	probably intentional fill	6
15474	15474	cut	post hole		6
15475	15476	fill	post hole	probable intentional fill, contained pot	6
15476	15476	cut	post hole		6
15477	15478	fill	post hole	intentional fill contained daub and pot	6
15478	15478	cut	post hole	cuts [15480]	6
15479	15480	fill	post hole	contained daub, pot and flint	6
15480	15480	cut	post hole	cuts [15482] and (15481)	6
15481	15482	fill	post hole	cut by [15480]	6
15482	15482	cut	post hole		6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15483	15484	fill	post hole	intentional fill, contained pot	6
15484	15484	cut	post hole		6
15485	15486	fill	pit	intentional fill	6
15486	15486	cut	pit	cut by pit [15488]	6
15487	15488	fill	post hole	intentional fill, contained daub and pot	6
15488	15488	cut	post hole	cuts (15485) and [15486]	6
15489	15490	fill	post hole	probably intentional fill, contained pot	6
15490	15490	cut	post hole		6
15491	15492	fill	pit	probably intentional fill, contained an animal tooth	6
15492	15492	cut	pit		6
15493	15494	fill	post hole	intentional fill, contained daub	6
15494	15494	cut	post hole		6
15495	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15496	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15497	15497	cut	post hole		6
15498	15497	fill	post hole	probably intentional fill, contained flint	6
15499	15499	cut	post hole		6
15500	15499	fill	post hole		6
15501	15501	cut	post hole		6
15502	15502	fill	post hole	probably intentional fill	6
15503	15503	cut	post hole		6
15504	15503	fill	post hole	intentional fill, contained flints	6
15505	15505	cut	pit/tree throw	towards SE end of feature found lots of bits of charcoal where the FE objects and pot sherd were found	6
15506	15505	fill	pit/tree throw	contained FE object and pot sherd	6
15507	15507	cut	pit		6
15508	15507	fill	pit	intentional fill, contained flint	6
15509	15509	cut	post hole		6
15510	15509	fill	post hole	intentional fill	6
15511	15511	cut	post hole		6
15512	15511	fill	post hole	intentional fill, contained flint	6
15513	0	layer	buried soil	contains high concentration of worked flint and neolithic pottery. Found underneath medieval ditch [15456]	0
15514	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)		2
15515	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451	1
15516	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	no finds	1
15517	0	layer	natural	not fully excavated, possibly natural reworked terrace sands	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15518	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15519	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451	1
15520	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	=15452	1
15521	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)		2
15522	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451	1
15523	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)		2
15524	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)		1
15525	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, chequerboard, 3 spits, only first two spits contained flints	2
15526	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451, 4 spits	1
15527	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452, pale yellow sand,	1
15528	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, high concentration of worked flints	2
15529	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15530	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15531	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, large quantity of flint varied from poor quality to nice flakes	2
15532	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, mainly large blades	1
15533	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452, decrease in quantity of flint from above layers	1
15534	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)		1
15535	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)		2
15536	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)		1
15537	0	layer	test pit	layer sealing the Neolithic buried soil (15513)	0
15538	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450 chequerboard, contained worked flint	2
15539	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15540	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	=15452	1
15541	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15450	2
15542	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15543	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15544	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)		1
15545	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15546	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)		1
15547	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15548	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)		1
15549	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15550	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15551	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15552	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15553	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, small pieces of worked flint	2
15554	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15555	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)		1
15556	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15557	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15558	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15559	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15560	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	=15452	1
15561	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, 4 spits	2
15562	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15563	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15564	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, no worked flint	1
15565	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, dug in two spits, flints in the top spit	2
15566	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, 2 spits, no flints	1
15567	0	layer	natural (yellow	= 15452	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
			layer)		
15568	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	0.05m spits, flint only in top spit = 15452	1
15569	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15570	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15571	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15572	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15573	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15574	15575	fill	ditch	contained flint and pot	0
15575	15575	cut	ditch	occurs in test pit, only half dug, see [15290]	0
15576	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15577	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15578	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15579	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15580	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15581	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15582	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15583	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15584	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15585	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15586	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15587	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)		1
15588	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15589	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	more flints towards the top, = 15451	1
15590	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15591	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15592	15593	fill	tree throw	part of chequerboard grid in 5cm spits, contained worked flints	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15593	15593	cut	tree throw		6
15594	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15595	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15596	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15598	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15599	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15600	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)		1
15601	15602	fill	post hole	Fill of med? Post-hole	6
15602	0	cut	post hole	Cut of med post-hole. Cut into colluvium overlying Neo scatter	6
15603	15604	fill	post hole	fill of ?med post hole	6
15604	0	cut	post hole	cut of med post hole	6
15606	15607	fill	post hole	intentional backfill, no date	0
15607	15607	cut	post hole		0
15608	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15609	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15610	0	fill	post hole	fill of post hole	6
15611	0	cut	post hole	cut of med? Post-hole	6
15612	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15613	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)		1
15614	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15615	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)		1
15616	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15617	15618	fill	ditch	possibly natural silting	6
15618	15618	cut	ditch		6
15619	15620	fill	post hole	possibly intentional backfill	6
15620	15620	cut	post hole		6
15621	15622	fill	post hole	fairly homogeneous secondary fill	6
15622	15622	cut	post hole	part of a possible structure	6
15624	15624	cut	post hole	possibly part of structure as in an area of post holes	6
15625	15624	fill	post hole	slightly mixed with natural at edges	6
15626	15626	cut	post hole	possibly part of a structure	6
15627	15626	fill	post hole		6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15628	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15629	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15630	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)		1
15633	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451, on edge of spread	1
15634	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450, small quantity of flint	2
15635	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, no flint	1
15636	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	=15452	1
15637	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15638	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451	1
15639	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	=15452	1
15640	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15641	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, 5cm spits, 3 spits	1
15642	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452, 1 spit	1
15643	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15644	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451	1
15645	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, also fills tree throw on SE facing section	1
15646	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450, 2 spits	2
15647	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	=15452, 1 spit	1
15648	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15649	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15650	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15651	15652	fill	pit	contained charcoal and a few pieces of bone and burnt bone	6
15652	15652	cut	pit		6
15653	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15654	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15655	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, 2 spits	2
15656	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, 2 spits	1
15657	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15658	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	=15451	1
15659	0	fill	colluvium	= 15450	2
15660	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, very shallow	2
15661	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, 3 spits	1
15662	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452, 1 spit	1
15663	15664	fill	beam slot	probably medieval	6
15664	15664	cut	beam slot	dug to work out relationships between [15664], [15678] and [15680]	6
15665	15666	fill	beam slot	same as (15663)	6
15666	15666	cut	beam slot	same as [15664]	6
15667	15668	fill	beam slot	same as (15663)	6
15668	15688	cut	beam slot	same as [15664]	6
15669	15670	fill	post hole	possibly intentional backfill, one struck flint which could be residual	6
15670	15670	cut	post hole	probably anglo saxon or medieval	6
15671	15672	fill	post hole	no post pipe visible	6
15672	15672	cut	post hole	possibly Anglo-Saxon or medieval posthole	6
15673	15674	fill	post hole		6
15674	15674	cut	post hole	Anglo-Saxon or medieval	6
15675	15676	fill	post hole	possibly backfilled with topsoil	6
15676	15676	cut	post hole	possibly Anglo Saxon or medieval	6
15677	15678	fill	post hole		6
15678	15678	cut	post hole	probably Anglo-Saxon or medieval	6
15679	15680	fill	post hole	no finds or post pipe, maybe posts replaced by beam slot	6
15680	15680	cut	post hole	probably medieval or Anglo-Saxon	6
15681	15682	fill	post hole	no post pipe	6
15682	15682	cut	post hole	probably Anglo-Saxon or medieval	6
15683	15684	fill	post hole	might be entirely post pipe, fill is homogeneous	6
15684	15684	cut	post hole	Anglo-Saxon or medieval	6
15685	15686	fill	post hole		6
15686	15686	cut	post hole	Anglo-Saxon or medieval	6
15687	15688	fill	gully	natural silting	6
15688	15688	cut	gully	very shallow, could be beam slot but could also be	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
				natural feature, probably earlier than beam slot [15666]	
15689	15690	fill	post hole	no visible post pipe	6
15690	15690	cut	post hole	Anglo-Saxon or medieval	6
15691	15692	fill	post hole	too many stones to be in situ packing, probably thrown in once post was removed	6
15692	15692	cut	post hole	Anglo-Saxon or medieval, perhaps part of earlier beamslot and post hole structure comprising [15694], [15692], [15685], [15680] and [15677]	6
15693	15694	fill	beamslot	probably intentional backfill	6
15694	15694	cut	beam slot	probable medieval	6
15695	0	layer	Colluvium	above neo scatter	3
15696	0	layer	buried soil	possible neolithic occupational layer	2
15697	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)		2
15698	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15699	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15700	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15701	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15702	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15703	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15704	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15705	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15706	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15707	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15708	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, a modern cowbell was found near the top of this layer, probably brought there by disturbance by rabbit burrow	3
15709	15709	cut	animal burrow		0
15710	15709	fill	animal burrow		0
15711	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15712	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15713	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained some worked flint	3
15714	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, stoney layer, possibly water deposited	2
15715	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695,	3
15716	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, possible occupational layer, lots of pot present	2
15717	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15718	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15719	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, lots of worked flint, high concentration in top 0.1m of deposit	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15720	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15723	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15724	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15725	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, high concentration of flint and pottery	3
15726	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15727	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, low concentration of flint	2
15728	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained some worked flints, pottery and animal bone	3
15729	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no finds	2
15730	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15731	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15732	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15733	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15734	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15735	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15736	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695,	3
15737	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, all finds assigned to this middle layer, which is true for the pottery but the flints were found throughout (although only a few flakes in 15738)	2
15738	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15740	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, middle grey layer absent in this test pit	3
15741	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15742	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15743	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15744	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15745	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, small feature cutting through, possible ditch	3
15746	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, no finds	3
15747	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained flint and pot	3
15748	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained flint and pot	3
15749	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, contained hand axe	2
15750	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained flint	3
15751	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no finds	2
15752	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, pot and flint including a scraper	3
15753	0	layer	natural (stoney	same as 15697, no finds	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
			layer)		
15754	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained flint and hammer stone	3
15755	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained flint and pot	3
15756	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained flint and pot	3
15757	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15758	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15759	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15760	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained some snail shells	3
15761	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15762	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15763	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, animal burrow cut into this deposit	3
15764	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, animal burrow cuts this deposit	3
15765	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15766	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, pot and bone in upper 2cm of deposit	3
15767	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, possible midden deposit	2
15768	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697,	2
15769	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, animal burrowing on NE side	3
15770	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15771	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15772	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15773	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15774	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15775	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, cut by animal burrow	3
15776	15778	fill	grave	couple of residual flints and flecks of daub but nothing datable, very similar to surrounding flint scatter layer but slightly darker	6
15777	15778	HSR	skeleton	skeleton of sub-adult, lying on left side but turned so slightly face down, very good condition, no associated grave goods, left arm is broken near elbow	6
15778	15778	cut	grave	fill is very similar to surrounding layer making it difficult to define the cut	6
15779	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	trowel	1
15780	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15781	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15782	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15783	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15784	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15785	0	layer	natural (stoney	same as 15697	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
			layer)		
15786	15787	fill	tree throw		0
15787	15787	cut	tree throw		0
15788	0	layer	colluvial layer (test pit)	same as (15695), only deposit in this square, cut by animal burrow	3
15789	0	layer	deposit	same as (15695), top layer, contained worked flint and one piece of pot	3
15790	0	layer	deposit (test pit)	same as (15696), middle layer, small amount of worked flint	2
15791	0	layer	deposit (test pit)	same as (15697), bottom layer, no worked flint	2
15793	15794	fill	tree throw	in NE edge of square (15795)	0
15794	15794	cut	tree throw	cutting into neolithic layer	0
15795	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15796	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, possible midden	2
15797	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15798	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)		2
15799	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)		1
15800	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15801	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15802	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15803	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15804	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15805	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15806	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15807	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15808	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, some worked flint and pot	3
15809	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no flint	2
15810	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, some worked flint	3
15811	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no flint	2
15812	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15813	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15814	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15815	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15816	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15817	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15818	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15819	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15820	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15821	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15822	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, small amount of worked flint	3
15823	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no finds	2
15824	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450	2
15825	0	layer			1
15826	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, quite a few large blades	2
15827	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15828	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	=15452	1
15829	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15830	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, grave cut into this layer	3
15831	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15832	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15833	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452, 2 spits, flints only in top one	1
15834	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, 4 spits	1
15835	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15836	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15837	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452, 5cm spits, 3 spits	1
15838	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	=15450	2
15839	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)		1
15840	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, prehistoric pot, animal bone, and worked flint	3
15841	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15842	15842	cut	tree throw		6
15843	15842	fill	tree throw	one piece of medieval pot near top of fill	6
15844	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15845	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452, 1 spit	1
15846	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15847	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451	1
15848	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15849	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450	2
15850	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	= 15451, thinnest in centre where there's a dip for a tree root and the deposits had sunk	1
15851	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	= 15452	1
15852	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	= 15450, 2 spits	2
15853	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451,	1
15854	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 2 spits	1
15855	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, high concentration of flints, 1 piece of pot in first spit	2
15856	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits, worked flint	1
15857	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, small amount of worked flint	1
15859	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 5 spits	1
15860	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit	1
15861	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, small amount of flint in first spit, more in second spit - blades	2
15862	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, contained in situ flint scatter towards SE side, small concentration of small blades and flakes	1
15863	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
15864	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15865	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15866	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696layer peters out to the SW within this square,	2
15867	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, exposed in base of square, unexcavated	2
15868	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 1 spit	2
15869	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 3 spits	1
15870	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 2 spits, flint found only in first spit	1
15871	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15872	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15873	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15874	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15875	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15876	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15877	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits	2
15878	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit	1
15879	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 1 spit	1
15880	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits	2
15881	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 3 spits	1
15882	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 2 spits	1
15883	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,1 spit	2
15884	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 4 spits, flint in first 2	1
15885	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no flint	1
15886	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 5 spits, flint in first 3	1
15887	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no flint	1
15888	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 1 spit, flint	2
15889	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits, no finds	1
15890	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
15891	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, mostly small flints	2
15892	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits, reasonably quantity of flint	1
15893	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
15894	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15895	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, possibly disturbed by animal burrow	2
15896	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, unexcavated, left in situ	2
15897	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits,	2
15898	0	layer	natural silt (grey	same as 15451, 1 spit	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
			layer)		
15899	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 2 spits	1
15900	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, small amount of flakes and blades, less than northern corner	2
15901	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451,	1
15902	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no flint	1
15903	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits	2
15904	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits	1
15905	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 2 spits	1
15906	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, both had flint	2
15907	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits, only first had flint	1
15908	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
15909	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, flint	1
15910	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15911	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15912	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15913	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15914	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no finds	2
15915	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits	2
15916	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 3 spits	1
15917	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 3 spits	1
15918	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15919	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15920	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, exposed, not excavated	2
15921	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
15922	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
15923	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
15924	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15925	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
15926	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
15927	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
15928	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
15929	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, only top one had flint	2
15930	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
15931	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, only top one had flint	2
15932	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
15933	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained flint	3
15934	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15935	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 1 spit, flint	2
15936	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 3 spits, some worked flint including blades	1
15937	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,1 spit, no finds	1
15938	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits	2
15939	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 3 spits	1
15940	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit	1
15941	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15942	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, high concentration of pottery and flint	2
15943	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no finds	2
15944	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, flint and pottery	3
15945	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, flint, grey layer is present on SE side but gradually disappears towards NW side	2
15946	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no finds	2
15947	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, truncated by modern ditch, very little flint in comparison to nearby squares	2
15948	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, very little flint	1
15949	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no flint	1
15950	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, medieval pot, possibly intrusion	3
15951	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15952	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15953	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, flint in both	2
15954	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, flint	1
15955	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 3 spits, flint in all	1
15956	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,1 spit, no finds	1
15957	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,1 spit, some worked flint	2
15958	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits, no finds	1
15959	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,1 spit, no finds	1
15960	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
15961	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
15962	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
15963	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
15964	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, contained bifacial knife	3
15965	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, pottery	2
15966	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15969	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
15970	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
15971	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
15972	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 4 spits, no finds in top spit, flint in all the others	2
15973	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 3 spits, flint only in top spit	1
15974	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no finds	1
15975	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 4 spits, no finds in top spit, flint in all the others	2
15976	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 3 spits, all had flint	1
15977	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
15978	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695, flint, bone and pot	3
15979	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696, flint, bone and pot, worked back blade	2
15980	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697, no finds	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
15981	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, some worked flint	2
15982	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits, no finds	1
15983	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
15984	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, very little flint	2
15985	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, one piece of flint	1
15986	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no flint	1
15987	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, no flint	2
15988	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, no flint	1
15989	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no flint	1
15990	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, no flint	2
15991	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, one piece of flint	1
15992	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no flint	1
15993	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits	2
15994	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits	1
15995	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 2 spits	1
15996	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits	2
15997	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits	1
15998	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
15999	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits	2
16000	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits	1
16001	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
16002	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
16003	0	layer	buried soil	same as 15696	2
16004	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)	same as 15697	2
16005	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
16006	0	layer	natural (stoney layer)		2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
16007	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, flint	2
16008	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
16009	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 5 spits, flint in top one and bottom two	2
16010	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 4 spits, flint only in top one, others had no finds	1
16011	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
16012	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 6 spits, flint only in first 2	2
16013	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 4 spits, flint in all	1
16014	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 1 spit, no finds	1
16015	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
16016	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 4 spits	1
16017	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
16018	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits	1
16019	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 4 spits, no finds in first two, flint in bottom two	2
16020	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 4 spits, flint	2
16021	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 5 spits, flint only in first two	2
16022	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, some flint	2
16023	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, some flint	1
16024	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no flint	1
16025	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 4 spits, flint only in top one	1
16026	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 2 spits, sizeable flints	2
16027	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 2 spits, some sizeable flints	1
16028	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, 2 spits, some flint	1
16029	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450, 3 spits, few flints in top spit	2
16030	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no finds	1
16031	0	layer	colluvium (brown	same as 15450, 4 spits, finds only in top spit	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Other Comments	Period
			layer)		
16032	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452, no finds	1
16033	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
16034	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451,	1
16035	0	layer	natural (yellow layer)	same as 15452,	1
16036	0	layer	natural silt (grey layer)	same as 15451, 4 spits	1
16037	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
16038	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3
16039	0	layer	colluvium (brown layer)	same as 15450,	2
16040	0	layer	Colluvium	same as 15695	3

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Copper alloy objects

By Chris Howard-Davies

Quantification

B.1.1 In all, 15 fragments of fine metalwork, representing probably 14 objects, were submitted for assessment. Most were from context 15064, a mixed colluvial/subsoil layer. Condition varied, but was generally good.

Methodology

B.1.2 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution

B.1.3 Apart from the two Roman coins from layer 15064, the bulk of the finds are of post-medieval and more recent date.

Evaluation

B.1.4 Two Roman coins (SF 501 and SF 514) came from layer 15064, and are sufficient to indicate Roman activity in the vicinity. A third item (SF 508) from the same context is of similar size, but has irregular edges, as if it has been clipped. It is, however, unusually thick for a coin, and could simply be an offcut.

B.1.5 Only one other item amongst the copper alloy that can be regarded as of unequivocally Roman date is SF 506. Also from layer 15064, this object has been identified as a late Roman, nail-cleaner-type strap end (Eckhardt and Crummy 2006), the dating of which centres around the 4th to early 5th centuries, although late 3rd century examples are known.

B.1.6 A folded strip object (SF 507), again from 15064, could be a second, very plain, strap end or a belt slide, but there is no clue as to a likely date for this object. Again from 15064, SF 503, there is a fragment from a plain buckle plate, which cannot be dated with confidence, but could be medieval.

B.1.7 Three rumbler bells were recovered, two from 15064 (SF 505, SF 509), the third (SF 531) from colluvium 15708, associated with the 'Neolithic scatter' and is clearly intrusive. All three are in good condition and largely complete, to the extent that SF 509 still retains the small pellet that makes it jingle. SF 531 is larger and more decorative, and is typical of those current in the early post-medieval period. A plain rectangular shoe buckle with an iron pin also came from 15064, and is of 18th-century date, being associated with a second small pin or fastener (both SF 511) which must presumably be accorded the same date. A well-preserved, plain ring, now penannular but probably originally joined, (SF 520) was from the fill (15233) of pit 15234. It cannot be dated. Two further fragments, rod SF 512 and sheet SF 516, both from 15064, are of no further relevance to any understanding of the site.

Conservation

B.1.8 The finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation. The coins should be cleaned to facilitate identification, and strap end SF 506 should be cleaned in order to reveal and decoration, and clarify the detail of its construction.

Potential

B.1.9 Apart from the coins, the fine metalwork has little potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site.

Proposed further work

B.1.10 Archival catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief note report prepared for inclusion into the publication monograph.

B.2 Lead and pewter objects

By Chris Howard-Davis

Quantification:

B.2.1 In all, five fragments of lead and one of pewter were submitted for assessment. All were from colluvial/subsoil layer 15064. Condition varied, but was generally good, although lead objects were covered with a thin layer of corrosion products.

Methodology:

B.2.2 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution:

B.2.3 All objects are effectively unstratified, and all are likely to be late medieval or post-medieval in date.

Evaluation:

B.2.4 A pewter badge showing a fantastic, griffon-like bird (SF 515), is probably the earliest of the lead artefacts. It seems most likely to be a secular badge or livery badge, of a type fashionable in the 14th and 15th centuries, and often worn for good fortune, or in the case of livery badges, to show association and affiliation to a person of influence (Spencer 1990, 95).

B.2.5 Two pieces of cast spherical musket or pistol shot (SF 504, SF 513) were recovered; both are deformed as if having been fired, suggesting loss in the field. These can be assumed to be post-medieval in origin, although there is no doubt that the use of muskets will have continued into the 19th century at least. The remainder of the lead (SF 502, SF 510, SF 515b) is all scraps and amorphous offcuts.

Conservation:

B.2.6 The finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation. The pewter badge, although in good condition, requires further cleaning to clarify its decorative detail.

Potential:

B.2.7 The lead and pewter have little potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site.

Proposed further work:

B.2.8 Archival catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief note/report prepared for inclusion into the publication monograph where relevant.

B.3 Iron objects

By Chris Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.3.1 In all, four fragments of ironwork, representing probably three objects, were submitted for assessment. All were from stratified contexts. Condition varied, but was generally poor, the objects had not been submitted for x-radiography but were recognisable.

Methodology

B.3.2 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution:

B.3.3 One of the three objects (SF 523) was an unstratified surface find, SF 536 was from ditch **15102** (fill 15100), and fragment SF 526 from tree throw **15505**. No definitive date can be allocated to any of the objects, but the likelihood is that all are post-Roman.

Evaluation

B.3.4 An incomplete and much-damaged whittle-tang blade (SF 536) came from ditch **15102** (fill 15100). In its current state it cannot be dated with any precision, and could be either Roman or post-Roman in date. A possible blade fragment (SF 526) from tree throw **15505** (fill 15506) can be regarded in the same light. One fragmentary blade and part of the handle from a pair of pivoted scissors (SF 523), recorded as a surface find (context 15386), is most likely to be of late medieval or, more likely, later date as scissors were not widely used until the 16th century (Forsyth and Egan 2005, 313). Although small numbers of pivoted scissors are known from the Roman period, they were much more common from the late medieval period, and this pair, being a surface find, could be considerably more recent.

Conservation

B.3.5 The finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation. Identification and dating would benefit from X-radiography.

B.3.6 ***Potential***

The ironwork has little potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site.

Proposed further work

B.3.7 Archival catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief note/report prepared for inclusion into the publication monograph where relevant.

B.4 Metal Working Debris

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.4.1 A small assemblage of twelve pieces of metal working debris were collected from five contexts (Table 8). The largely undiagnostic assemblage is in poor condition and is not closely datable.

Context	Feature	Quantity	Weight (g)	Feature Type	MWD Type
15048		2	5	Layer	Miscellaneous
15182	15183	3	75	Posthole	Smithing Vitrified Lining
15184	15185	4	60	Posthole	Smithing
15667	15668	1	9	Beam Slot	Miscellaneous
		1	34		Ore?
15713		1	4	Colluvium	Miscellaneous
Total		12	187		

Table 8: Quantity and Weight of Metal Working Debris by Feature

Methodology

B.4.2 The assemblage was examined by eye and physical characteristics recorded to determine type. The assemblage was counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme by context and condition noted.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.4.3 The assemblage almost entirely consists of abraded, vesicular grey/brown lumps, the exceptions being three pieces of vitrified clay hearth lining with adhering smithing slag from posthole **15183** and four further smithing slag fragments found from posthole **15185**. A dark coloured, dense lump from beam slot **15668** may be unprocessed ore.

B.4.4 The limited assemblage suggests reworking or smithing of iron, probably during the Saxon occupation of the site. The possible ore fragment might suggest iron production but this is uncertain.

Statement of Research Potential

B.4.5 The metal working assemblage has very limited potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.4.6 No further analysis is required.

B.4.7 No fragments require illustration.

B.5 Quern and Millstones

By Chris Howard-Davis and Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 32 fragments of quern was collected from five features/deposits (Table 9). The pieces are highly fragmented and in varied condition, some being well preserved and some very abraded.

Spotdate	Lithography	Feature Type	Feature	Quantity
Neolithic	Sandstone	Colluvium	15208	5
	Quartzite?	Pit	15032	1
Roman	Lava	Ditch	15203	20
			15456	4
		Pit	15492	2
Total				**32**

Table 9: Quantity and Weight of Quern and Millstone Fragments by Feature

B.5.2 A total of 32 fragments of quern was collected from five features (Table 9). The pieces are highly fragmented and in varied condition, some being well preserved and some very abraded.

Methodology

B.5.3 A full catalogue was prepared of the total assemblage. Each piece was examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and the basic lithology recorded. The pieces were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Type and form were observed. For saddle querns grinding surface, wear angle, thickness, secondary re-use and tooling were recorded.

Prehistoric

B.5.4 Two joining fragments from colluvium 15208 are in a coarse sandstone. They appear to have a low, D-shaped cross-section which implies that they do not derive from a rotary quern, and there is a well-worn, possibly slightly concave grinding surface. They thus seem likely to be from a saddle quern, most likely to be of early prehistoric date. The colluvium is recorded as being associated with Neolithic material, and it is possible that the quern is contemporary.

B.5.5 A second possible saddle quern fragment, formed from a utilized quartzitic boulder, was collected from pit **15032,** which also contained Iron Age pottery. No grinding surface survives however the dished profile and wear to the objects base suggest that it might be a quern. Similar improvised saddle querns, found at Bobs Wood, Hinchingbrooke, have an Early to Mid Iron Age date.

Roman or later

B.5.6 A total of 24 extremely abraded rounded scraps of lava was collected from the fills of ditches 15203 and 15492. A further five closely associated fragments of lava came from pit **15492** (fill 15491). Very little survives of these to establish form, but the surviving parts of the grinding surface are heavily worn, and seem pecked rather than having radial grooves.

B.5.7 Lava querns are well known from the Roman period onwards, and are widely distributed. The lava fragments are likely to be Roman, but an Anglo-Saxon or medieval date cannot be ruled out, as lava millstones continued to be imported well into the medieval period.

Statement of Research Potential

B.5.8 The worked stone has very limited potential to contribute further to the dating, interpretation and understanding of specific activities on the site.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.5.9 Archival catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief note prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

B.5.10 No fragments require illustration. The finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation.

B.5.11 Further work would take a maximum of half a day.

B.6 Lithic Material

By Barry Bishop

Summary

B.6.1 This document provides a brief assessment of the lithic material and assesses its archaeological significance and recommends further research. For the purposes of assessment the assemblage has been divided into three analytical units.

B.6.2 The earliest material was recovered from a hollow and comprises a rare and mostly undisturbed scatter of Later Upper Palaeolithic flintwork, one of the largest from the country. This is considered to be of national and perhaps international importance, for which detailed recording, analysis and publication is recommended. The remaining two units represent flintworking activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to the end of the Neolithic and are comparable to the findings from previous archaeological work at the site. These are also of archaeological significance but on a local and regional scale. It is recommended that these are recorded and a description and brief discussion including in the publication text that is being prepared for the material from the previous work at the site (Lyons forthcoming).

Introduction

B.6.3 Archaeological excavations resulted in the recovery of a substantial assemblage of lithic material. This report follows the methodology and recommendations encapsulated in both MAP2 and MoRPHE (English Heritage 1991; 2006). Its purpose is to outline the significance and importance of the lithic material and to propose any further analytical work that would be required to enable the material to fulfil its research potential.

Methodology and Assessment Results

B.6.4 During the excavations at the site numerous features and deposits were found to contain struck flint. For the purpose of this assessment, these have been divided into three main analytical units:

- the hollow containing Late Upper Palaeolithic flint (the 'Palaeolithic scatter')
- the hollow containing predominantly Mesolithic / Early Neolithic flintwork (the 'Neolithic scatter')
- all remaining contexts.

B.6.5 A randomly selected sample of the three main units was chosen and subjected to a 'rapid scan' assessment, designed to estimate the quantities of lithic materials present and to provide a sufficient understanding of their date range, character, condition and contextual integrity to enable an informed opinion of their archaeological significance and research potential. Due to the brief nature of the examination, any interpretations offered here remain provisional and are subject to revision following more detailed analysis. The assemblages from the three main analytical units are presented separately below.

The 'palaeoscatter'

B.6.6 This scatter comprised a dense concentration of struck flint along with smaller quantities of burnt flint that were recovered from three soil horizons (contexts 15450, 15451 and 15452) filling and protected by a natural hollow. The sediments appear to have been largely naturally deposited and it is possible that they preserved stabilization horizons that may represent a late Glacial / early Post-glacial ground surface. The deposits in the hollow were excavated stratigraphically in a 1m² grid and by spit, providing close spatial control over the distribution of the lithic material.

Quantification

B.6.7 The rapid assessment recorded a total of 1,669 struck pieces and 66 pieces of unworked burnt flint from 116 of the excavated spits. Just over half of the pieces and also the greatest concentrations of struck flint were recovered from context 15450, the upper ('brown') deposit, with most of the remainder coming from context 15451, the middle ('grey') deposit, and with relatively few being found within context 15452, the lower ('yellow') deposit. An additional 264 struck pieces were also excavated and (randomly selected) bagged separately for residue / micro-wear analysis.

B.6.8 By comparing the number of pieces, examined with the quantification records produced during the processing of the finds, it is estimated that in total just over 5,000 pieces of struck flint and just less than 200 pieces of burnt flint have been recovered from the hollow. A comprehensive programme of sediment sampling was also undertaken and this is likely to significantly increase the numbers of struck flints and unworked burnt flint recovered. Four pieces of potentially worked siliceous sandstone were also found in the hollow. Three of these may have been used as hammerstones or pounders, whilst the remainder is a large block with possible abrasion on one side, consistent with it having been used as an anvil.

Character of the Assemblage

B.6.9 The rapid assessment has established that the material from the 'Palaeolithic scatter' is technologically homogeneous and the product of a systematic blade-based reduction system. A small number of intrusive pieces have been identified, such as a leaf-shaped

arrowhead, but these are infrequent and limited to the upper levels of the deposits within the hollow.

B.6.10 Most of the *chaîne opératoire* is represented and includes flakes from the early stages in the dressing and shaping of cores through to discarded retouched and utilised tools. Probably around a third of the pieces retain some cortex but very few true primary flakes have been identified so far, suggesting that the raw materials may have been initially processed prior to having been brought to the site. The raw materials are uniform and consist of fine-grained and good knapping quality translucent black nodular flint with a mostly thin but unweathered rough cortex. Occasional thermal surfaces and flaws indicate that the nodules were obtained from derived surface deposits whilst the mostly unweathered state of the cortex suggests that these had not been displaced far.

B.6.11 The condition of the struck flint varies from sharp to slightly chipped but is predominantly the former, suggesting that it has seen very little post-depositional movement with minimal disturbance and at least parts were potentially *in-situ*. The possibility of this is also supported by similarities in the flint from the same or adjacent grid squares, possible spatial variation in the knapping stages present and also from occasional refits that were noted during the rapid assessment. No focussed attempts at refitting were attempted however, suggesting many more refits might be achievable. It should also be noted that whilst the material is mostly in a good and often sharp condition there is a very high incidence of breakage. This is at least partly due to the fragility of the frequently thin and narrow pieces but many, particularly blade segments, do appear to have been subjected to 'intentional breakage' (cf Bergman *et al.* 1986). A small percentage of the pieces is burnt and degrees of recortication are variable, although this does not appear to have any chronological significance. The burnt pieces along with the unworked burnt flint indicate the use of hearths at the site.

B.6.12 The assemblage belongs to a technological tradition that focusses on the production of very long and sturdy blades from well prepared and maintained opposed platformed blade cores. The longest complete blade seen during the rapid assessment measures 193mm and a number of others may have been of comparable size but are now broken, and a significant proportion are or were likely when complete to measure in excess of 120mm, the criteria for attaining 'long-blade' status (Barton 1989; 1998). Crested and partially crested blades are common, as are core tablets and other core rejuvenation flakes. Few cores have so far been identified but those present tend to be heavily worked, perhaps discarded when they could no longer produce blades of suitable length. They all consist of opposed platform types that have been worked predominantly on their fronts, leaving their backs either roughly shaped or still cortical. The platforms are mostly set at acute angles to the core face and many have been facetted, although it should be noted that the majority of striking platform remnants on the flakes and blades are trimmed and often abraded on their edges, but not commonly facetted. Formally retouched implements are rare but so far include end-scrapers, piercers, notches and edge-retouched blades. However, a very large proportion of the blades and to a lesser extent the flakes, appear to have utilisation damage. This varies from light edge chipping and rounding that could arguably have occurred through taphonomic processes such as trampling, through to heavy and extensive edge chipping, splintering, abrasion and bruising (cf *Lames mâchurées*). Whilst incidental post-depositional damage is not always easy to differentiate from deliberate utilisation wear, there is little doubt that a relatively high proportion, perhaps as much as 3-5% of the pieces so far examined, have convincing use-wear damage.

Statement of Importance

B.6.13 The techno-typological and metrical characteristics of this assemblage are culturally Later Upper Palaeolithic and securely date it to between *c.*14,800-11,200 cal BP (Barton *et al.* 2003; Barton 2010). Other characteristics, such as the extremely large size of some of the blades, the predominant striking platform types and the paucity of 'formal' retouched pieces but high incidence of utilized pieces such as 'bruised-blades', would suggest that this belongs to the last of the three cultural grouping recognized for the Later Upper Palaeolithic, the 'long blade' industries that straddle the late Glacial / early Post-glacial boundary (Barton 1989; 1998).

B.6.14 This assemblage constitutes one the largest and most securely contexted Late Upper Palaeolithic assemblages recovered from Britain. The rarity alone of assemblages of this date would make this scatter nationally important, and its importance is further emphasised by its size, its well-preserved and potential *in-situ* state, and its recovery from an apparently securely sealed context that may have potential for further environmental/sedimentological analysis. Given the international distribution of Later Palaeolithic groups prior to the insularisation of Britain, the site is also of interest and significance to prehistorians from across north-west Europe. It has the potential to significantly contribute to understanding the nature of the occupation at the site and within the landscape, and more broad-based appreciations of the material technologies and flintworking practices of this period.

Recommendations

B.6.15 The lithic assemblage from the 'Palaeolithic scatter' has considerable potential to significantly increase current understanding of Later Palaeolithic lithic technology and behaviour at a local, regional, national and even international level.

B.6.16 Key aims for further research include, but should not be limited to:

- Establishing the assemblage's precise position with the framework of Later Palaeolithic lithic technologies and how it relates to other cultural grouping that have been identified for this period.
- Establishing the character of flint use in order to elucidate the types of activities represented. This would be greatly enhanced should micro-wear analysis prove viable.
- Understanding the temporality of flint use and the longevity of occupation at the site. Particularly, what is the nature of the occupation(s) in terms of the duration, intensity, and group size? What might the flint reveal about the seasonality of occupation? Did the site see repeated occupation?
- Establishing if there any variations in either the technological approaches to the working of flint or in the uses to which it was put within the stratigraphic sequence identified by the excavator.
- Understanding how flintworking was organised at the site; how it may have been structured in terms of production, use and discard, and the implications that this may have for the ways in which the site was occupied.
- Examining the patterns of discard of the material, particularly for any evidence for deliberate or structured deposition or for the caching of flintwork or raw materials.

- Comparing this assemblage with those from the few known contemporary sites, with the aim of elucidating spatial variations in the composition of worked flint assemblages and flintworking practices across the landscape. This will help establish the similarities and differences between the types or forms of occupation seen here and those recorded elsewhere, and help in understanding the ways in lithic procurement, use and discard was structured on a landscape scale.
- Comparing this with earlier and later assemblages in order to aid understanding of changes in lithic technology during the transitional period from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene.

B.6.17 In order for these aims to be realised and to secure a footing for future research, further work on the assemblage is necessary, as detailed below.

- Any unprocessed samples should be sieved for finds recovery in order to extract any micro-debitage, which can help determine the locations of flint knapping episodes, even when the larger products are removed for use elsewhere.
- All struck pieces need to be comprehensively catalogued by context according to a commonly accepted techno-typological scheme that also includes details of raw materials and condition. The details should be entered into a database which is amenable to dissemination on the web to allow peer review and facilitate future research.
- The database should be linked to a GIS programme to allow thorough analysis of the spatial and contextual distribution of all characteristics of the assemblage.
- Samples taken from the assemblage's key spatial sub-divisions should be subjected to full attribute and metrical analysis in order to establish its technological characteristics and model the *chaîne opératoire* of production, and to allow comparisons with assemblages from elsewhere.
- Refitting should be undertaken in order to elucidate the material's pre-depositional history, allow for a detailed spatial understanding of the way flintworking was undertaken at the site, locate activity areas and provide a more detailed understanding of the *chaîne opératoire*.
- Samples of the assemblage should be submitted to relevant specialists to determine the viability of micro-wear analysis.
- The four potentially worked sandstone objects should be examined microscopically to determine if they have been modified, and if so petrologically examined by a qualified geologist to determine the stone's provenance.
- A comprehensive set of illustrations depicting the key pieces, including technologically diagnostic debitage, cores and retouched / utilized implements, should be prepared

B.6.18 Following this further work, it is recommended that the findings are fully written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, prepared for full publication.

The 'Neolithic scatter'

B.6.19 A further natural hollow situated close to the 'Palaeolithic scatter' also contained significant quantities of struck flint along with smaller quantities of unworked burnt flint. The material was present in three main contextual units and these were excavated stratigraphically by 1m² grid.

Quantification

B.6.20 A total of 78 contexts from the 'Neolithic scatter' are recorded as containing lithic material and based on a preliminary examination of just under half of these it is estimated that in total around 1,900 struck flints and 0.5kg of burnt flint have been recovered. Just over half of the lithic material comes from the upper deposit (the 'colluvial' deposit: 15695), a further third comes from the middle deposits (the 'buried soil': 15696) and the remainder from the lowest deposit (the 'stoney' layer:15697)

Character of the Assemblage

B.6.21 The material examined from the 'Neolithic scatter' during the rapid assessment was made from a fine-grained translucent black flint that contains frequent grey cherty inclusions. Cortex ranges from being thick and relatively unweathered to hard and smooth-rolled, and ancient thermal surfaces and internal thermal flaws are common. The raw materials are notably different to those used for the 'Palaeolithic scatter' assemblage and were likely to have been obtained from the alluvial gravels terraces of the River Cam with perhaps some coming from colluvial deposits that are also present in the vicinity. A few pieces of either re-used or residual Later Palaeolithic struck flint are also present.

B.6.22 The condition of the assemblage is variable: the material from the buried soils deposits are mostly in a good condition suggesting only minimal post-deposition movement, but that from the upper colluvial horizon is more likely to show edge chipping and abrasion.

B.6.23 Most of the material from the buried soil is the product of a reduction system that involves the production of blades that rarely exceed 50mm in length from a variety of single-, opposed and multi-platformed cores. These have generally been competently worked but do not share the same levels of preparation and maintenance as seen on those from the 'Palaeolithic scatter'. Retouched and obviously utilized pieces are relatively rare, accounting for probably less than 1% of the assemblage. The implements that have been seen indicate that the scatter was formed during both the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. Characteristic of Mesolithic industries is a transverse axe/adze, a microlith and a backed blade, whilst diagnostic implements of Early Neolithic date include a bifacially and invasively worked laurel leaf knife and a large fragment of a polished axe of 'Lincolnshire' flint.

B.6.24 The material from the overlying colluvial deposits is also predominantly blade-based and comparable to that from the buried soils, but there are elements, such as thicker and crudely produced flakes and irregularly worked cores, that are more characteristic of Bronze Age flintworking tradition. This suggests that that the assemblage from this deposit formed over a very long period and is perhaps more akin to a multi-period surface scatter.

Statement of Importance

B.6.25 The assemblage from the buried soil layers within the 'Neolithic scatter' appears to primarily represent the initial working and preparation of raw materials that were probably gathered from close-by secondary sources, and it appears that potentially useful pieces, such as useable flakes and blades, retouched pieces and still-productive

cores, were being removed for use elsewhere. This is of significance in that the character and routines of lithic raw material procurement remain poorly understood in East Anglia.

B.6.26 Of particular interest is that it includes both Mesolithic and Early Neolithic diagnostic implements which raises the important question of whether it represents continuity of occupation across the transition or was formed during separate periods of occupation. Questions surrounding the nature of the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic transition are widely regarded as national research priorities and have been recently raised through comparable 'mixed' assemblages previously excavated in this part of the Cam valley (Bishop 2008; 2013; forthcoming). A more detailed and secure analysis of this assemblage would add to these discussions and help illuminate the nature of the changes in lithic technology and landscape use across the transition in the Cam valley.

Recommendations

B.6.27 The lithic assemblage from the 'Neolithic scatter' has the potential to contribute to understandings of the nature of and changes within Mesolithic and Early Neolithic lithic technologies and the issues surrounding the transition between these periods.

Key aims for further research include, but should not be limited to:

- Describing the characteristics of this scatter and how this relates to what we know of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic lithic technologies and typologies
- Providing an understanding of the temporality of flint use and the longevity of occupation within this hollow. Particularly, whether there are any variations in either the technological approaches to the working of flint or in its uses that can be separated chronologically.
- Comparing this assemblage to contemporary material previously excavated along this stretch of the Cam valley to see how this can complement or amend what has already been established concerning settlement patterns during these periods, particularly the ways in which the procurement, use and discard of lithics may have been structured on a landscape scale and the implications this may have for the Mesolithic / Neolithic transition.

B.6.28 In order for these aims to be realised, and to secure a footing for future research, further work on the assemblage is necessary, as detailed below.

- All struck pieces need to be catalogued by context according to a commonly accepted techno- typological scheme that also includes details of raw materials and condition.
- The database should be linked to a GIS programme to allow thorough analysis of the spatial and contextual distribution of all characteristics of the assemblage.
- A selective corpus of illustrations depicting the key pieces should be prepared

B.6.29 Following this further work, it is recommended that the findings are incorporated into the text that has already been compiled for the publication of the earlier phases of fieldwork at Hinxton. This should concentrate on presenting a summary description of the lithic material and a short account of its significance in terms of the research aims presented above.

Remaining Contexts

B.6.30 A total of 103 other contexts, representing a variety of pits, postholes, ditches and soil horizons, also produced lithic material.

Quantification

B.6.31 Based on a preliminary examination of just over a quarter of the features that contained lithic material at the site, it is estimated that these produced a total of around 800 struck flints and 7kg of unworked burnt flint.

Character of the assemblages from the other features

B.6.32 Much of the material from the other features comprises primary knapping waste and at least broadly comparable to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic material from the 'Neolithic scatter'. The raw materials are also comparable to those from the 'Neolithic scatter' and the condition, although variable, indicates that much of it might be residually deposited. Diagnostic pieces of this date include a Mesolithic lanceolate microlithic along with further Early Neolithic laurel leaf knives. Other pieces indicate later activity at the site, most notably three transverse arrowheads of Later Neolithic date.

Statement of Importance

B.6.33 The remaining features at the site have produced a large assemblage that indicates the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic was more extensive than indicated by the 'Neolithic scatter' alone, and also demonstrates continued activity at the site during the Later Neolithic and perhaps into the Bronze Age. Its main significance is that it has the potential to add to our knowledge of long-term prehistoric settlement along the Cam valley as previously demonstrated through a number of recent excavations, including during earlier work at the Sanger Institute

Recommendations

B.6.34 It is recommended that the material from the other features is fully catalogued by context and a small number of diagnostic implements should be illustrated. Following this a brief account describing the material and outlining its character and chronological range should be incorporated into the text that has already been compiled for the publication of the earlier phases of fieldwork at Hinxton.

B.7 Vessel glass

By Carole Fletcher

Summary

B.7.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of bottle glass, weighing 0.173kg, from two contexts: 15048, which is described as a reworked or redeposited colluvial deposit, and 15120, the fill of ditch **15121**.

B.7.2 The glass recovered is domestic in nature and is abraded, being covered in iridescent patination that has flaked off across parts of the vessel, allowing the glass below to further deteriorate. The levels of patination and the bottle form suggest the glass is 18th century.

Context	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
15048	0.003	Two small shards of iridised and heavily patinated natural black glass.	Not closely datable
15120	0.103	Lip, rim and slightly constricted (bore), tapered neck from a natural black glass bottle, iridised and heavily patinated internally and externally. The string rim is applied close to the lip and appears in style to be mid to late 18th century or early 19th century.	Mid-late 18th or early 19th century.
Total	**0.106**		

Table 10: Glass

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

B.7.3 This small assemblage offers little potential to address the site's research objectives. The collection has been fully recorded and no further work, other than incorporation into the publication monographs where appropriate, is required.

B.8 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 801 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 4,015g was collected from 89 excavated contexts. The majority of the sherds are of Earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl. Smaller quantities of Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age (LNEBA) Beaker, Bronze Age and Iron Age sherds were also recovered (Table 11).

B.8.2 The assemblage mostly comprises small, abraded sherds. Average sherd weight is 5g.

Pottery Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
Earlier Neolithic	667	3026
Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	30	184
Early Bronze Age	3	20
Iron Age (500-100BC)	71	702
Later Iron Age (300 – 100BC)	2	19
Not closely datable	28	64
Total	**801**	**4015**

Table 11: Quantity and Weight of Prehistoric Pottery by Pottery Spot Date

Methodology

B.8.3 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D

decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE

Earlier Neolithic

B.8.4 The Earlier Neolithic assemblage comprises 667 sherds weighing 3,026g including rims from 24 vessels. The round based bowls have ledge-like shoulders and rolled or simple rims. The exteriors are smoothed or burnished. Almost all the sherds are flint-tempered with smaller quantities in sandy and shell-tempered fabrics.

B.8.5 The Earlier Neolithic pottery was almost all recovered from colluvial layers and buried soils with very small amounts being found in cut features where they were almost certainly redeposited.

Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age

B.8.6 The LNEBA assemblage comprised a total of 30 sherds weighing 192g. Ten sherds of Beaker from at least two vessels one with comb impressed and the other and fingernail-impressed decoration came from from three pits (**15003**, **15015** and **15040**). The remainder of the assemblage comprises undecorated body sherds, almost all from 15048, a layer in the western corner of the site. A small scrap came from grave **15188**.

Iron Age

B.8.7 The Iron Age assemblage comprises 72 sherds weighing 702g including rims from three vessels, all jars with slack-shouldered or ovoid bodies and rounded rim endings, All the sherds are in sandy fabrics suggesting a later Iron Age date (350-100/50BC). The sherds were mostly recovered from the fills of four pits (**15031**, **15032**, **15036** and **15066**), the majority from pit **15066** which contained 51 sherds weighing 554g and two rims.

B.8.8 Two handmade sherds of latest Iron Age date (100/50BC – AD50) were also found. A large grog-tempered body sherd is from unstratified surface collection and a proto greyware sandy sherd came from the fill of linear feature **15330**.

Not Closely Datable

B.8.9 Twenty-eight sherds weighing 64g are too small and abraded to be identified. These sherds are all prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable.

Statement of Research Potential

B.8.10 The Earlier Neolithic assemblage comprises bowls with simple or rolled rims and pronounced shoulder ledges with no decorated sherds present. This suggests that the bowls are Carinated Bowl (Cleal 2004, 177-80) which came into common use in southern England in *c.*3800BC and went out of use *c.*3715-3505 cal. BC (95% probability, Whittle *et al.* 2011, 757). The date of this pottery from Hinxton could be further refined through radiocarbon dating of associated charcoal and other charred remains.

B.8.11 The Earlier Neolithic pottery was recovered from similar buried soils and colluvial deposits to assemblages from Laurel Farm, Norwich (Bishop and Proctor 2011) and Harford Park and Ride, Norwich (Percival unpublished). At The Stumble, Essex over 2,360 sherds of Mildenhall Ware were recovered from 'superficial deposits' comprising ancient land surface preserved beneath deposits of intertidal mud (Wilkinson *et al.* 2012 57). These soils and their contents are of potential interest probably being formed from

early land clearance and subsequent soil movement across surfaces which already contained Neolithic artefacts.

B.8.12 The Beaker pits are also of interest and represent deposition of occupation debris dating to *c*.2500-2230 cal. BC (Healy 2012, fig.10.5j). This activity is likely to be broadly contemporary with Beaker deposits found in shaft **902** recovered during the 2011 excavations at the site, though this would need to be confirmed by further radiocarbon dates.

B.8.13 The small Iron Age assemblage suggests some occupation including digging and in-filling of pits from around 350 BC contemporary with Trackway 1 found during the 2011 excavations (HINGEC 11). The latest Iron Age pottery is contemporary with Trackway 2. It would be useful to have a radiocarbon date of organic remains (charred barley grains) associated with the Iron Age pottery within pit **15066**, which in turn would contribute to more regional issues of ceramic chronology.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.8.14 The prehistoric pottery assemblage requires full analysis and the production of a publication report containing detailed descriptions of all fabrics and forms recovered, the context and type of deposits the sherds came from and discussion of dating and regional and national parallels, and incorporation of any radiocarbon dating.

B.8.15 A maximum of twenty sherds require illustration.

B.8.16 The report writing would take a maximum of two days.

Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

Context	Feature	Feature type	Pottery Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
99999	**U/S**	Unstratified	Later Iron Age	1	16
			Not closely datable	3	8
15004	**15003**	Pit	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	3
15005	**15006**	Pit	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	2
15014	**15015**	Pit	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	14	139
15030	**15031**	Pit	Iron Age	1	8
15033	**15032**	Pit	Iron Age	7	47
15035	**15036**	Pit	Iron Age	5	62
15039	**15040**	Pit	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	2	3
15048	**0**	Layer in western corner	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	11	36
			Not closely datable	1	4
15064	**0**	0	Earlier Neolithic	5	13
			Iron Age	2	13
15065	**15066**	Pit	Iron Age	51	554
15124	**0**	Hearth/oven	Earlier Neolithic	1	17
15182	**15183**	Post hole	Earlier Neolithic	2	21
15191	**15188**	Grave	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	1
15230	**15203**	Ditch	Earlier Neolithic	2	8
15231	**15203**	Ditch	Earlier Neolithic	1	16

Context	Feature	Feature type	Pottery Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
15244	**15203**	Ditch	Earlier Neolithic	1	3
15282	**0**	Test pit	Earlier Neolithic	1	1
15295	**15296**	Ditch	Earlier Neolithic	1	5
15310	**0**	Colluvial layer (test pit)	Earlier Neolithic	5	11
			Early Bronze Age	2	5
15311	**0**	Colluvial layer (test pit)	Early Bronze Age	1	15
15313	**15314**	Short ditch terminus	Earlier Neolithic	2	8
15327	**15327**	Pit	Not closely datable	3	1
15329	**15330**	Short linear	Earlier Neolithic	2	15
			Later Iron Age	1	3
15372	**0**	Colluvial layer (test pit)	Earlier Neolithic	4	7
15385	**0**	0	Earlier Neolithic	1	8
15430	**15431**	Beam slot	Earlier Neolithic	2	5
15434	**15435**	Post hole	Earlier Neolithic	1	4
15443	**15444**	Ditch	Earlier Neolithic	6	14
15455	**15456**	Ditch	Earlier Neolithic	3	11
15489	**15490**	Post hole	Earlier Neolithic	2	6
15512.2	**15511**	Post hole	Earlier Neolithic	1	6
15513	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	37	207
15529.1	**0**	Natural silt (grey layer)	Not closely datable	1	1
15545	**0**	Colluvium (brown layer)	Earlier Neolithic	2	8
15553.2	**0**	Colluvium (brown layer)	Earlier Neolithic	1	12
15574	**15575**	Ditch	Not closely datable	1	5
15631	**0**	Natural (yellow layer)	Earlier Neolithic	26	52
			Not closely datable	1	12
15632	**0**	Natural (yellow layer)	Not closely datable	8	3
15695	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	11	35
15703	**0**	Buried soil	Not closely datable	4	2
15705	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	9	20
15708	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	1	8
15712	**0**	Natural (stony layer)	Earlier Neolithic	9	39
15713	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	3	8
15716	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	63	228
15719	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	25	132
15722	**0**	Natural (stony layer)	Earlier Neolithic	4	17
15725	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	19	44
15728	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	13	51
15737	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	64	255
15740	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	10	114
15747	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	2	10
15748	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	7	23
15752	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	1	13
15755	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	5	15

Context	Feature	Feature type	Pottery Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
15756	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	15	63
15757	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	7	21
15769	**0**	Colluvium	Not closely datable	1	9
15789	**0**	Deposit	Earlier Neolithic	1	10
15796	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	1	5
15808	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	9	33
15812	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	1	14
15818	**0**	Colluvium	Not closely datable	2	11
15830	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	16	54
15840	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	1	3
			Iron Age	4	15
15855.1	**0**	Colluvium (brown layer)	Earlier Neolithic	1	5
15862.1	**0**	Natural silt (grey layer)	Not closely datable	1	2
15868.1	**0**	Colluvium (brown layer)	Not closely datable	1	1
15886.1	**0**	Natural silt (grey layer)	Iron Age	1	3
15894	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	21	88
			Not closely datable	1	5
15911	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	35	261
15913	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	7	66
15918	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	34	198
15919	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	3	5
15942	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	102	473
15944	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	9	40
15951	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	4	10
15964	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	2	5
15965	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	1	3
15967	**0**	Natural (stony layer)	Earlier Neolithic	1	30
15968	**0**	Natural (stony layer)	Earlier Neolithic	4	13
15969	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	6	23
15970	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	2	8
15978	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	2	15
15979	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	14	60
16003	**0**	Buried soil	Earlier Neolithic	6	16
16005	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	2	8
16040	**0**	Colluvium	Earlier Neolithic	5	26
Total				**801**	**4015**

Table 12: Prehistoric pottery catalogue

B.9 Roman Pottery

by Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.9.1 A total of 23 sherds of Romano-British pottery, weighing 203g, was recovered from a small number of cut features, but primarily from a series of colluvium layers. As a result of deposition within these layers, which are loose, unconsolidated sediments that have been deposited at the base of hill slopes by rain-wash, the pottery fragments are severely abraded with an average sherd weight of only 8.8g (Table 13).

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Colluvium layers	13	73
Ditch	2	7
Neolithic scatter buried soil	2	52
Posthole	3	39
Tree throw fill	1	17
Unstratified	2	15
Total	**23**	**203**

Table 13: Roman pottery, listed by feature type

Methodology

B.9.2 The pottery was scanned and a catalogue prepared (see below).

B.9.3 Each sherd was identified by fabric and main inclusion type, also method of manufacture, and was counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Although no surface residues survived, decoration was recorded. The pottery was also dated as concisely as possible.

B.9.4 The assemblage is currently curated at Bar Hill by OA East.

The Assemblage

B.9.5 The small abraded and largely residual Romano-British pottery group consists of a mixture of hand and wheel made Early Roman local (but unsourced) utilitarian coarsewares (Table 14). Jars, bowls and storage jars were found consistent with the small scale storage of dry goods.

B.9.6 Finewares were also found comprising a scrap from a Sandy red ware bowl decorated with a fine with mica dusting which may have been produced in Colchester, as suggested for the material from Chelmsford (Going 1987, 5). Also two tiny pieces of central Gaulish samian (Webster 2005, 13-14), from fine tablewares of undiagnostic type but dated to the 2nd century AD.

Fabric Family	Code	Vessel Type	Sherd count	Sherd weight (g)	Sherd weight (%)
Grey ware	GW	Storage jar	1	21	10.35
Samian	SAM	Bowl	2	2	0.98
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Bowl, jar, storage jar	16	156	76.85
Sandy white ware	SOW	Flagon, bowl	3	23	11.33
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Bowl	1	1	0.49
Total			**23**	**203**	**100.00**

Table 14. Roman pottery, listed in descending order of weight

Conclusion and Statement of Potential

B.9.7 This small abraded pottery assemblage hints of Early Roman domestic activity in the area. This group is consistent with the more sizeable Romano-British pottery assemblage found during previous excavations, analysis of which resulted in the statement:

"There is no indication in the Roman period pottery that the community using it was of significant or exceptional status. It is difficult to date the material with any precision because contexts are small and many of the sherds consist of anonymous sandy grey ware" (Sealey and Brown in prep).

Recommendations for further work

B.9.1 This material should be integrated with the Roman pottery found previously and incorporated into the larger report and forthcoming publication monograph (1 day).

Context	Feature type	Phase	Era	Fabric Family	Fabric	HM/WM	Dsc	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	Decoration	Spot date
15020	Post hole	2	ERB	SGW	SGW(PROTO)	HM	U	BOWL	1	12			C1-E/MC2
15101	Ditch fill – main boundary	6	RB	SAM	SAM CG	WM	U	BOWL	1	1			C2
15291	Colluvium layer from test pit	Unphased	ERB	SGW	SGW(Q)	WM	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	SEVERE		MC1-C2
15386	Surface finds above Neo Scatter	Unphased	ERB	SGW	SGW(GROG)	WM	R	SJAR	1	48			MC1-C2
15403	Ditch terminus fill (e-w) feature	6	RB	SGW	SGW(MICA)	WM	D	BOWL	1	6		BURNISHED	C2-C4
15521.1	Colluvium over Palaeo scatter	2	ERB	SOW	SOW(FLINT)	WM	D	BOWL	1	7	SEVERE	RILLED	MC1-C2
15601	Post hole	6	LIA-ERB	SRW	SRW	HM	U	BOWL	1	6			C1
15631	Surface collection from southern colluvial spread	unphased	ERB	SGW	SGW(PROTO)	WM	U	JAR/BOWL	4	23			C1-E/MC2
15631	Surface collection from southern colluvial spread	unphased	ERB	OW	OS(GROG)	HM	U	JAR/BOWL	1	7	SEVERE		C1-E/MC2
15632	Surface collection from northern colluvial spread	unphased	ERB	SGW	SGW(GROG)(PROTO)	WM	U	JAR/BOWL	2	6	SEVERE		C1-E/MC2
15677	Post hole	6	ERB	GW	GW(GROG)	WM	R	SJAR	1	21	SEVERE		MC1-C2
15695	Colluvium over Neo scatter	3	RB	SGW	SGW	WM	D	JAR/BOWL	1	13		FINE GROOVES	MC1-C2
15716	Neo scatter buried soil	2	RB	SGW	SGW	WM	D	BOWL	1	4		GROOVE & BEAD	LC1-MC2
15830	Colluvium over Neo scatter	3	RB	SAM	SAM CG	WM	U	BOWL	1	1			C2

Context	Feature type	Phase	Era	Fabric Family	Fabric	HM/WM	Dsc	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	Decoration	Spot date
15840	Colluvium over Neo scatter	3	ERB	SREDW	SREDW(FINE)	WM	U	BOWL	1	1		MICA DUSTED	M/LC1-C2
15840	Colluvium over Neo scatter	3	ERB	SGW	SGW	WM	D	BOWL	1	9		SINGLE DEEP GROVE	M/LC1-M/LC2
15843	Tree throw fill	6	ERB	SGW	SGW(FLINT)	WM	U	SJAR	1	17			C1-C3
99999	Unstratified		RB	SGW	SGW	WM	U	JAR	1	6		BURNISHED	LC1-C4
99999	Unstratified		RB	SOW	SOW(FLINT)	WM	R	FLAG	1	9	SEVERE	GROOVED UNDER RIM	MC1-MC2

Table 15: Roman pottery catalogue

B.10 Post-Roman Pottery

by Paul Spoerry

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological excavation produced a post-Roman pottery assemblage of 701 sherds, weighing 7.205kg. The sherds derive from a range of features and deposits, including postholes, beamlsots, ditches/gullys, pits, ovens, tree throws, layers and a grave. A small number of sherds were recovered from samples which have been included in this assessment alongside hand-excavated finds.

Methodology

B.10.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) A *guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard.

B.10.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.10.4 The assemblage has been spot-dated only: full recording/analysis will be undertaken and integrated with the assemblages from previous phases of work (HINHH93-5, HINGC02 and HINGEC11).

B.10.5 The terminology used here includes reference to Saxon fabrics (Early, Middle and Late), which include those types introduced before *c*. AD 1050 and medieval fabrics (early, high and late), which include those types introduced from *c*.AD 1050 to around AD 1500. Unusually there is very little high medieval pottery, no late medieval pottery and only a single sherd of both post-medieval and early modern pottery.

Nature and Quantification of Assemblage

B.10.6 The condition of the overall assemblage is good and unabraded and the mean sherd weight is in line with the average for rural assemblages of this date at approximately 10.3g.

B.10.7 The assemblage derives from a range of rural occupation and agricultural features. These are mostly truncated and stratigraphy is minimal.

B.10.8 The date of post-Roman features ranges from 450-650 to 1900-2000, however if the post-medieval and modern contexts (one of each) are excluded, the latest feature relating to the remains of prime interest dates to the period 1150-1225. Most contexts are dated somewhere in the bracket 1050-1225.

B.10.9 Few post-Roman contexts contain residual prehistoric or Roman-British sherds and only perhaps six contexts have residual Saxon sherds alongside medieval material. Thus residuality is not significant in this assemblage.

Fabrics

Early-Middle Saxon pottery

B.10.10 Hand-made Early Saxon pottery is present in ten fabrics as shown on Table 16. Each of these fabrics is defined on the basis of its primary inclusion types. For the most part these fabrics can only be assigned a general date-range of *c*. AD 450-650, but several sherds of wheel-made Early Saxon imports date to the period 450-550. Little other datable information was available from vessel form or decoration. The hand-made Early-Middle Saxon pottery is typical of the region and is all likely to have been produced fairly locally, but to generic patterns of vessel and raw material selection. distribution, even if the actual production sources are local.

B.10.11 No classic Middle Saxon fabrics were recovered, however, two sherds of possible Middle to Late Saxon transitional local wheel-made fabrics, as only previously found locally at Willingham were identified. There is a clear hiatus after AD 650, as these sherds date to the late 8th to 9th centuries.

B.10.12 Two sherds of Thetford type ware, one perhaps of mid-9th century date, can perhaps be associated with the Mid-Late Saxon transitional fabrics. Otherwise Late Saxon pottery is conspicuously absent until the arrival of 11th century shelly pottery of Essex origin (ESEMSH and ESEMSSH). As these fabrics have some longevity of currency, and are invariably found here alongside slightly later wares, it may be that all of these contexts date to the late 11th to 12th centuries, rather than any earlier.

B.10.13 The vast majority of pottery in this assemblage is of fabric types dating to the early medieval period (1050-1200). The range of fabric types echoes that seen in earlier phases of work, although there is perhaps a greater quantity of the latest early medieval fabrics here.

B.10.14 A small number of sherds are in fabric types and forms that might be transitional between the early and high medieval periods. No medieval contexts certain to date after 1150 were, however identified.

B.10.15 In conclusion, the activity represented by the majority of context groups perhaps spans little more than 100 years from around 1050 onwards, with only a few contexts being perhaps slightly later.

Sampling Bias

B.10.16 Excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Statement of Research Potential

B.10.17 Recent work on provenance of local fabric types now offers significant opportunity to understand better ceramic commodity production and distribution in Saxon to medieval Cambridgeshire (Spoerry forthcoming). Such work can be best achieved on well-excavated modern assemblages such as this. Investigation would normally be necessary through both traditional identification and quantification and through specialist analysis (Thin Section and ICPS), however, a recent programme of such work (Spoerry forthcoming) precludes that further necessity at this time.

B.10.18 The assemblage should be fully quantified to match that executed on pottery from previous phases of work. This will take two days and reporting on this pottery in isolation from earlier stage assemblages would take a further two days to complete. Thirteen vessels may need illustration and one day should be set aside for liaison with the illustrator and for making changes following editing.

B.10.19 In addition to the above, statistics should be generated from all phases of work (3 days) and a synthetic text generated that brings together all relevant data (4 days).

Fabric code	Fabric Name
AS?	Anglo-Saxon
ASG	Anglo-Saxon Grog Tempered
ASIM	Anglo-Saxon Igneous and Micaceous
ASIQG	Anglo-Saxon Igneous, Mica and Grog Tempers
ASM	Anglo-Saxon Micaceous
ASMQ	Anglo-Saxon Mica and Quartz Tempered
ASQ	Anglo-Saxon Quartz Tempered
ASQt	Anglo-Saxon Quartzite Tempered
ASQV	Anglo-Saxon Quartz and Vegetable Tempered
ASV	Anglo-Saxon Vegetable Tempered
DNEOT	Developed St Neots-type ware
EMEMS	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware
EMEMS LI	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware: Low Iron content variant
EMWF	Early Medieval Ware (Flint tempered)
EMWQt	Early Medieval Ware (Quartzite tempered)
ESEMSH	Essex Early Medieval Shelly ware
ESEMSSH	Essex Early Medieval Sandy Shelly ware
HEDI	Hedingham Fineware
HTHET	Huntingdon Thetford ware,
ITHET (IPTHET)	Ipswich Thetford-type
MSQ	Middle Saxon Quartz Temper
MSQM	Middle Saxon Quartz and Micaceous Temper
PLANT	Plant pot
PMR	Post-Medieval Redwares
SCAGS	South Cambridgeshire Grog-Tempered Sandy Ware
SCAMSW	South-west Cambridgeshire Sandy Ware
SCASS	(South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy Ware
STAM	Stamford ware
THET	Thetford-type wares

Table 16: Post-Roman Pottery Fabric Codes

CONTEXT	Cut	Type	FABRIC	N	Wt (g)	POT DATE	CONTEXT DATE	ILLUST
99999			EMEMS	2	7	1050-1225		
15045	15047	fire pit	ASQ	8	28	450-650	450-650	
15046	15047	fire pit	ASQ	2	7	450-650	450-650	
15048		layer	ASQ	1	6	450-650	1100-1200	
15048		layer	DNEOT	2	12	1050-1250		
15048		layer	EMEMS	2	25	1050-1225		
15048		layer	EMEMS	9	68	1050-1225		
15048		layer	EMEMS LI	2	13	1050-1200		
15048		layer	ESEMSH	2	11	1000-1300		
15048		layer	SCAGS	2	43	1100-1200		
15048		layer	SCAGS	7	384	1100-1200		Y
15048		layer	SCAGS	8	85	1100-1200		
15048		layer	SCAMSW	4	28	1050-1250		Y
15048		layer	SCAMSW	9	71	1050-1250		
15048		layer	SCASS	3	15	1050-1225		
15055	15057	pit	EMEMS	1	42	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15055	15057	pit	SCAGS	4	80	1100-1200		
15058	15059	ditch	EMEMS	4	21	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15058	15059	ditch	SCAMSW	5	55	1050-1250		
15062	15063	pit	EMEMS LI	2	17	1050-1200	1100-1200	
15062	15063	pit	SCAGS	1	14	1100-1200		
15062	15063	pit	SCAMSW	1	1	1050-1250		
15064		subsoil/ layer	EMEMS	9	28	1050-1225	1150-1200	
15064		subsoil/ layer	ESEMSH	3	7	1000-1300		
15064		subsoil/ layer	HEDI	1	1	1150-1350		
15064		subsoil/ layer	HTHET	3	26	1000-1150		
15064		subsoil/ layer	SCAGS	6	60	1100-1200		
15064		subsoil/ layer	SCAMSW	7	17	1050-1250		
15064		subsoil/ layer	SCAMSW	27	310	1050-1250		Y
15079	15082	posthole	AS?	1	8	450-550	450-550	
15083	15084	posthole	EMEMS LI	1	1	1050-1200	1050-1200	
15091	15090	pit	EMEMS LI	1	1	1050-1200	1050-1200	
15100	15102	ditch	EMEMS	1	6	1050-1225	1050-1225	

CONTEXT	Cut	Type	FABRIC	N	Wt (g)	POT DATE	CONTEXT DATE	ILLUST
15101	15102	ditch	DNEOT	1	19	1050-1250	1100-1200	
15101	15102	ditch	ESEMSH	1	14	1000-1300		
15101	15102	ditch	SCAGS	2	6	1100-1200		
15110	15111	ditch	DNEOT	1	6	1050-1250	1050-1200	
15110	15111	ditch	EMEMS LI	1	20	1050-1200		
15110	15111	ditch	ESEMSH	1	9	1000-1300		
15129	15130	ploughmark	DNEOT	2	5	1050-1250	1100-1200	
15129	15130	ploughmark	EMEMS	2	5	1050-1225		
15129	15130	ploughmark	ESEMSSH	1	33	1000-1300		
15129	15130	ploughmark	SCAGS	6	88	1100-1200		
15131	15132	pit	EMEMS	33	233	1050-1225	1150-1200	
15131	15132	pit	HEDI	2	11	1150-1350		
15131	15132	pit	SCAGS	1	27	1100-1200		
15131	15132	pit	SCAGS	11	93	1100-1200		
15133	15134	treethrow	SCAGS	1	1	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15141	15142	ditch	EMEMS	1	2	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15141	15142	ditch	SCAGS	1	141	1100-1200		Y
15144	15145	ditch	DNEOT	1	10	1050-1250	1050-1250	
15152	15153	ditch	SCAGS	1	16	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15152	15153	ditch	SCAGS	1	26	1100-1200		
15164	15165	pit	SCASS	1	8	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15180	15181	posthole	SCAMSW	1	7	1050-1250	1050-1250	
15182	15183	posthole	EMEMS	1	22	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15182	15183	posthole	SCAGS	4	50	1100-1200		
15182	15183	posthole	SCAMSW	1	7	1050-1250		
15184	15185	posthole	EMEMS	2	27	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15184	15185	posthole	SCAGS	1	18	1100-1200		Y
15184	15185	posthole	SCAGS	1	2	1100-1200		
15198		ditch	EMEMS	1	15	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15198		ditch	EMEMS	8	70	1050-1225		
15198		ditch	EMEMS	10	150	1050-1225		
15198		ditch	ESEMSH	1	5	1000-1300		
15198		ditch	SCAGS	5	62	1100-1200		
15198		ditch	SCAMSW	1	12	1050-1250		
15198		ditch	SCASS	1	19	1050-1225		
15198		ditch	SCASS	2	83	1050-1225		
15200	15201	posthole	EMEMS	2	12	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15200	15201	posthole	SCAGS	3	11	1100-1200		

CONTEXT	Cut	Type	FABRIC	N	Wt (g)	POT DATE	CONTEXT DATE	ILLUST
15200	15201	posthole	SCAMSW	2	16	1050-1250		
15202	15202	ditch	SCAGS	2	15	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15204	15205	pit	SCAGS	1	16	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15208	15209	posthole	EMEMS	2	9	1050-1225	1050-1150	
15208	15209	posthole	THET	1	16	840-1150		
15210	15213	pit	EMEMS	1	13	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15214	15215	ditch	EMEMS	4	10	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15214	15215	ditch	SCAGS	3	23	1100-1200		
15216	15217	ditch	SCAGS	2	9	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15216	15217	ditch	SCAMSW	2	20	1050-1250		
15224	15228	pit	ASM	2	6	450-550	450-550	
15227	15228	pit	SCAGS	1	15	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15230		layer	ASM	3	17	450-650	1050-1225	
15230		layer	EMEMS	2	9	1050-1225		
15231	15232	pit	EMEMS	6	24	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15231	15232	pit	ESEMSH	1	6	1000-1300		
15231	15232	pit	SCAGS	1	1	1100-1200		
15233	15234	pit	ASM	3	11	450-550	450-550	
15233	15234	pit	ASV	2	13	450-650		
15235		layer	ASMQ	1	3	450-650	450-650	
15245	15246	ditch	ASG	1	7	450-650	1050-1225	
15245	15246	ditch	EMEMS	1	5	1050-1225		
15269	15270	pit	DNEOT	1	5	1050-1250	1100-1200	
15269	15270	pit	EMEMS	2	9	1050-1225		
15269	15270	pit	EMEMS	84	577	1175-1250		
15269	15270	pit	SCAGS	2	20	1100-1200		
15269	15270	pit	SCAGS	11	63	1100-1200		
15269	15270	pit	SCAMSW	7	113	1050-1250		
15269	15270	pit	SCASS	2	24	1050-1225		
15269	15270	pit	SCASS	21	141	1050-1225		
15269	15270	pit	STAM	2	7	875-1150		
15278	15279	posthole	EMEMS	7	72	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15278	15279	posthole	SCAGS	2	4	1100-1200		
15280	15281	pit	EMEMS	4	16	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15280	15281	pit	SCAGS	7	69	1100-1200		
15282		layer	EMEMS	1	1	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15283		layer	MSQ	1	17	750-850	750-850	Y
15283		layer	MSQM	1	16	750-850		

CONTEXT	Cut	Type	FABRIC	N	Wt (g)	POT DATE	CONTEXT DATE	ILLUST
15287	15288	pit	ITHET	1	24	840-1000	840-1000	
15289	15290	15290	EMEMS	4	67	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15289	15290	15290	EMEMS	7	67	1050-1225		
15289	15290	15290	SCAGS	1	36	1100-1200		
15289	15290	15290	SCAGS	1	38	1100-1200		Y
15289	15290	15290	SCAGS	7	78	1100-1200		
15289	15290	15290	SCAGS	9	97	1100-1200		
15289	15290	15290	SCASS	1	44	1050-1225		
15291		layer	ASM	2	5	450-650	450-650	
15305		layer	ASM	1	4	450-550	450-550	
15308	15309	gully	EMEMS	1	6	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15308	15309	gully	SCAGS	1	2	1100-1200		
15308	15309	gully	SCAMSW	1	3	1050-1250		
15312	15314	ditch	ASQt	1	6	450-650	1050-1225	
15312	15314	ditch	EMEMS	1	7	1050-1225		
15319	15321	posthole	ASQ	3	5	450-650	1050-1225	
15319	15321	posthole	EMEMS	1	68	1050-1225		Y
15319	15321	posthole	EMEMS	2	16	1050-1225		
15328	15330	ditch	ASIM	1	7	450-750	1050-1225	
15328	15330	ditch	EMEMS	1	1	1050-1225		
15336	15337	treethrow	ASIQG	1	8	450-750	450-650	
15336	15337	treethrow	ASQV	2	14	450-650		
15343	14344	posthole	EMEMS	1	15	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15343	14344	posthole	EMEMS	2	6	1050-1225		
15343	14344	posthole	ESEMSH	1	9	1000-1300		
15343	14344	posthole	SCAMSW	1	11	1050-1250		
15349	15350	treethrow	DNEOT	1	13	1050-1250	1100-1200	
15349	15350	treethrow	EMEMS	1	22	1050-1225		
15349	15350	treethrow	EMEMS	1	26	1050-1225		Y
15349	15350	treethrow	SCAGS	3	17	1100-1200		
15366		layer	ASVQ	1	10	450-650	450-650	
15368		layer	EMEMS	1	5	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15384		layer	ASG	1	9	450-650	450-650	
15385		finds	EMEMS	21	130	1050-1225	1600-1800	
15385		finds	ESEMSH	1	4	1000-1300		
15385		finds	PMR	1	55	1600-1800		
15386		finds	EMEMS	2	33	1050-1225	1050-1200	
15386		finds	EMEMS LI	1	59	1050-1200		

CONTEXT	Cut	Type	FABRIC	N	Wt (g)	POT DATE	CONTEXT DATE	ILLUST
15386		finds	EMEMS LI	4	32	1050-1200		
15386		finds	SCAMSW	1	4	1050-1250		
15418	15417	ditch	ASIQG	1	15	450-750	1150-1225	
15418	15417	ditch	ASQ	1	13	450-650		
15418	15417	ditch	EMEMS	1	13	1050-1225		
15418	15417	ditch	HEDI	1	6	1150-1350		
15424	15425	ditch	SCAGS	2	13	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15426	15427	ditch	SCAGS	1	43	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15426	15427	ditch	SCAGS	4	35	1100-1200		
15428	15429	beamslot	SCAGS	3	17	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15443	15444	ditch	DNEOT	1	67	1050-1250	1100-1200	Y
15443	15444	ditch	EMEMS	5	99	1050-1225		
15443	15444	ditch	EMEMS	36	260	1050-1225		
15443	15444	ditch	EMWF	1	14	1050-1200		
15443	15444	ditch	SCAGS	8	156	1100-1200		
15443	15444	ditch	SCAMSW	2	5	1050-1250		
15443	15444	ditch	SCASS	4	66	1050-1225		
15447	15447	pit	SCAGS	1	70	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15447	15447	pit	SCAGS	6	33	1100-1200		
15447	15447	pit	SCAMSW	1	56	1050-1250		Y
15455	15456	ditch	DNEOT	1	3	1050-1250	1100-1200	
15455	15456	ditch	EMEMS	1	154	1050-1225		Y
15455	15456	ditch	EMEMS	2	16	1050-1225		
15455	15456	ditch	EMWQt	2	28	1050-1200		
15455	15456	ditch	SCAGS	1	7	1100-1200		
15455	15456	ditch	SCAGS	6	142	1100-1200		
15455	15456	ditch	SCAGS	13	185	1100-1200		
15455	15456	ditch	SCAMSW	3	22	1050-1250		
15455	15456	ditch	SCASS	1	7	1050-1225		
15455	15456	ditch	SCASS	3	70	1050-1225		Y
15471	15471	ditch	EMEMS	1	3	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15471	15471	ditch	SCAGS	1	4	1100-1200		
15475	15476	posthole	SCASS	2	19	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15477	15478	posthole	EMEMS	2	11	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15479	15480	posthole	SCAGS	1	21	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15483	15483	posthole	SCAMSW	1	4	1050-1250	1050-1250	
15487	15488	posthole	SCAMSW	1	7	1050-1250	1050-1250	
15663	15664	beamslot	SCAGS	2	4	1100-1200	1100-1200	

CONTEXT	Cut	Type	FABRIC	N	Wt (g)	POT DATE	CONTEXT DATE	ILLUST
15667	15668	beamslot	SCAMSW	2	5	1050-1250	1050-1250	
15763		layer	SCAGS	1	5	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15766		layer	PLANT	1	3	1900-2000	1900-2000	
15769		layer	EMEMS	6	36	1050-1225	1100-1200	
15769		layer	SCAGS	8	105	1100-1200		
15769		layer	SCAMSW	2	21	1050-1250		
15769		layer	SCASS	1	4	1050-1225		
15776	15778	grave	HEDI	1	1	1150-1350	1150-1350	
15792			SCAGS	1	2	1100-1200	1100-1200	
15895		layer	EMEMS	1	4	1050-1225	1050-1225	
15895		layer	SCAMSW	1	5	1050-1250		
15950		layer	SCAGS	1	2	1100-1200	1100-1200	
				701	7205			

Table 17: Post-Roman Pottery Spot Dating and Summary Catalogue

Statement of Research Potential

B.10.20 Recent work on provenance of local fabric types now offers significant opportunity to understand better ceramic commodity production and distribution in Saxon to medieval Cambridgeshire (Spoerry forthcoming: Vince *op. cit.*). Such work can be best achieved on well-excavated modern assemblages such as this. Investigation is necessary through both traditional identification and quantification, and through specialist analysis (Thin Section and ICPS).

Recommendations for Further Work

B.10.21 It is recommended that this assemblage be fully quantified and recorded and integrated with those from the previous stages of work. A maximum of fourteen sherds are recommended for illustration. Further work will also focus on identification of those sherds which have been identified as possibly of Iron Age or prehistoric date (notably from pit **15066**), which may require radiocarbon dating of associated material where available. The results will be analysed, integrated and discussed within a specialist report that will form the basis of a publication text within the forthcoming EAA monograph (Clarke *et al.*).

B.11 Clay Tobacco Pipes

by Carole Fletcher

B.11.1 A single clay-pipe stem was recovered from ditch **15116** and is recorded below.

Context	Stem Fragments (No.)	Weight (kg)	Date
15114	1	0.015	Dating is uncertain due to the lack of heel, spur or bowl. The bore of the stem is 8/64th of an inch (approximately 3mm) suggesting it is 17th century or post-1800.

Table 18: Clay tobacco pipe

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

B.11.2 This small assemblage offers little potential to address the site's research objectives. The collection has been fully recorded and no further work, other than incorporation into the publication monographs where appropriate, is required.

B.12 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

By Rob Atkins

Introduction

B.12.1 A small collection of CBM was recovered from the site comprising 22 fragments (1.720kg; Table 19).

Type	No. of contexts	No. Fragments	Weight (g)
Brick/tile (Roman)	2	2	574
Brick (post-medieval)	7	10	888
Roof tile (?Roman)	1	1	113
Roof tile (Post-medieval)	3	9	145
Fired clay	2	7	176
Total		**22**	**1720**

Table 19: Brick/tile, roof tile and fired clay

Roman brick/tile

B.12.2 Two Roman brick/tile fragments were found in two contexts. These comprise:

Context 15168 (ditch **15169**)	1 flat (46g). Hard orange sandy fabric with large grey core
Context 15269 (pit **15270**)	1 flat (528g). Hard orange sandy fabric with a small 35mm thick grey core.

?Roman roof tile

B.12.3 One possible Roman imbrex tile was found:

Context 15386 (surface find)	1 roof tile (113g) in a hard orange sandy fabric. Burnt exterior.

Post-medieval/modern brick

B.12.4 The small collection of brick comprised relatively small fragments and all date to the post-medieval period. These comprise:

Context 15064	1 brick fragment (63g). Post-medieval.
Context 15108 (ditch **15109**)	1 brick fragment (243g). 51mm (2") thick. Late 17th-18th century.
Context 15112 (ditch **15113**)	3 brick fragments (60g). Post-medieval.
Context 15114 (ditch **15116**)	1 brick fragment (15g). Post-medieval.
Context 15131 (pit **15132**)	2 brick fragments (11g). Post-medieval.
Context 15214 (ditch **15215**)	1 brick fragment (439g). Well made, 53mm (2") thick. Late 17th-18th century.
Context 15455 (ditch **15456**)	1 brick fragment (57g).?Late 17th/18th century.

Post-medieval roof tile

B.12.5 The four roof tile fragments were all very abraded. They comprise:

Context 15064	7 roof tile fragments (98g). Hard orange sandy. Fully oxidised. Well made. Post-medieval.
Context 15114 (ditch **15116**)	1 roof tile fragment (37g). Orange fully oxidised. Well made. Post-medieval.
Context 15378 (layer)	1 roof tile fragment (10g). Hard orange sandy. Fully oxidised. Well made. Post-medieval.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

B.12.6 This small assemblage spans the Roman and post-medieval periods and mostly derives from post-medieval ditches: it offers little potential to address the site's research objectives. The collection has been fully recorded and no further work, other than incorporation into the publication monographs, is required.

B.13 Baked Clay

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.13.1 A total of 264 pieces of baked clay weighing 10008g was collected from 16 features/layers. The assemblage mostly comprises small fragments, most with no surviving surfaces.

Feature	Context	Feature type	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
15283		Colluvial layer (test pit)	Miscellaneous	1	3
15032	15033	Pit	Superstructure	1	8
15047	15046	Fired clay, within fire pit	Miscellaneous	46	1905
			Superstructure	2	600
15057	15055	Pit	Lining	100	5289
			Superstructure	1	37

15063	15063	Pit	Lining	18	53
15082	15079	Posthole	Miscellaneous	4	21
15131	15132	Pit	Miscellaneous	5	15
15270	15269	Pit	Miscellaneous	30	397
15281	15280	Pit	Miscellaneous	19	351
15304	15302	Pit	Superstructure	10	953
	15303		Superstructure	1	9
15342	15341	Pit	Miscellaneous	17	188
15429	15428	Beam slot	Miscellaneous	3	2
15444	15443	Ditch	Miscellaneous	2	13
15455	15456	Ditch	Superstructure	2	161
15471	15471	Ditch	Miscellaneous	1	2
15505	15506	Pit/tree throw	Miscellaneous	1	1
Total				**264**	**10008**

Table 20: Quantity and Weight of Baked Clay by Feature

Methodology

B.13.2 The complete assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Diameter of withy or round wood impressions was noted where available. Surface treatment and impressions were recorded along with the form and number of surviving surfaces. Fabrics were identified following examination using a x10 hand lens and are classified by major inclusion present. The archive is currently held by OA East.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.13.3 The assemblage includes 118 pieces with one smoothed surface and an opposing rough surface, characteristic of hearth or pit lining, and 17 fragments with one or more smoothed surfaces and opposing surface with rod or wattle impressions suggesting daub or superstructure and perhaps derived from an oven or walled structure. The remaining 124 pieces are miscellaneous fragments with no surviving surfaces. A range of fabrics were identified almost all containing chalk pieces.

B.13.4 The majority of the baked clay was collected from eight (?Saxon) pits including firepit **15047**. Smaller quantities were also collected from posthole **15082**, beamslot **15429,** tree throw **15505** and colluvium forming layer **15283**. With the exception of the fragments collected from fire pit **15047** and possibly beamslot **15429** the assemblage is entirely redeposited.

Statement of Research Potential

B.13.5 No daub or other structural fragments were recovered from contexts directly associated with structures. The small quantity of baked clay found in beam slot **15429** are abraded scraps and therefore undiagnostic. Of potential interest is the lining and possible structural material found in firepit **15047**, which may represent *in situ* evidence.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.13.6 The assemblage requires a short note fully describing the forms and fabrics present and fully integrating finalised dating and phasing evidence once this is available.

B.13.7 No pieces require illustration.

B.13.8 Report writing would take a maximum of half a day.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 This report presents the results of an assessment of three skeletons recovered from the latest phase of excavations at the Hinxton Genome Campus. The skeletons were found in two graves: one (**15188**) containing a double crouched/flexed burial (Sks 15189 and 15190) of Early Neolithic date and a second discrete cut containing a single inhumation burial (Sk 15777) that was located *c*.20m to the south-west of **15188** which has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Saxon period.

C.1.2 The aims of the report were as follows:

- To evaluate the potential of the material for recording anthropological information such as age, sex and stature
- To explore the potential of the remains to provide palaeopathological information
- To give recommendations for further analysis

Methodology

C.1.3 The human skeletal remains were assessed in accordance with national guidelines set out by Mays *et al*. (2004) and with reference to standard protocols for examining human skeletal remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Cox and Mays 2000).

C.1.4 Completeness was recorded by noting the amount of bone present as a percentage and assigning it to one of four categories as laid out in the table below.

C.1.5 Fragmentation was scored as either high (most bones fragmented and in pieces), moderate (approximately half of the skeleton has bones that are in fragments) or low (limited or few bones are fragmented).

C.1.6 Surface condition was assessed using the scoring system devised by McKinley (2004, 16) where the level of surface erosion on the bone was graded on a level between 0 and 5; grade 0 being no erosion and grade 5 being highly eroded.

C.1.7 All remains were aged using the methods laid out by Buckberry and Chamberlain (2002) Lovejoy *et. al* (1985) and Scheur and Black (2000).

C.1.8 Biological sex was estimated using the methods laid out by Buikstra and Uberlaker (1994).

C.1.9 Dental conditions, skeletal pathology, trauma and bony abnormalities were noted but not systematically scored at this assessment stage. Particular attention was given to the presence of any unusual conditions that might require detailed specialist examination and/or the application of analytical techniques, such as radiography and histology.

Results

C.1.10 The results are summarised in the table below:

Skeleton number	burial type/position	Orientation*	Age	Sex	Pathology
15189	Crouched, left side	NE-SW	36-45	Unknown	Large caries in Left M2
15190	Crouched?	NE-SW	Adult	Unknown	None observed
15777	Semi-flexed, left side	SW-NE	11-13	Unknown	Slight traces of cribra Orbitalia in Left orbit.

Table 21: Assessment Results: Inhumations **Position of the skull referred to first*

Skeletons 15189 and 15190

C.1.11 Early Neolithic skeletons 15189 and 15190 were buried within the same (roughly east to west-aligned) grave, both at roughly the same level. There was no clear evidence that either skeleton was disturbed in order to add the later one and it is possible that both were buried at the same time. Skeleton 15190 was however partially disarticulated and may have been moved aside for 15189. Both skeletons were very poorly preserved, with the surface condition of 15189 being determined to be consistent with McKinley's grade 3 and the surface condition of 15190 being slightly better, equivalent to McKinley's grade 2. In both cases this means that detail was masked on all of the bone fragments and it was not possible to observe any pathological conditions which affect the surface of the bone. Both skeletons are highly fragmented and only around 25% of each individual remained, presumably due to the high level of soil acidity within this part of the site.

C.1.12 It was not possible to determine the sex of either skeleton as too little of each individual remained.

C.1.13 Skeleton 15189 could be estimated to be that of an individual aged between 36-45 years old based solely on the dental attrition observed (Brothwell 1981; Miles 1962). It should be noted, however, that ageing techniques based on dental attrition are not always reliable, as a number of factors such as a rough abrasive diet and activities such as chewing rope can increase wear and therefore affect the results (Scott and Turner 1988, 110-111). No teeth survived within skeleton 15190.

C.1.14 Neither individual showed potential for observing any pathologies due to the badly fragmented and degraded condition of the bone.

Skeleton 15777

C.1.15 Middle Saxon skeleton 15777 is over 75% complete. The bone preservation is much better than that of skeletons 15189 and 15190, being consistent with McKinley's grade 1 (McKinley 2004 16) with only medium fragmentation. This means surface erosion was slight and patchy and able to be examined for any possible pathology.

C.1.16 Skeleton 15777 was determined to be a juvenile between 11-13 years of age based upon the level of epiphyseal fusion observed (Schleur and Black 2000). The epiphyses of different bones fuse at various stages and the age of a juvenile can therefore be estimated more accurately than that of an adult.

C.1.17 Due to its young age the skeleton could not be sexed as the morphological traits used to characterise this were not sufficiently developed.

C.1.18 Very little pathology was observed on skeleton 15777. This primarily took the form of a very minimal amount of cribra orbitalia on the left orbit which resembles scattered fine

foramina conforming to grade 2 of the Stuart-Macadam grading system (Stuart-Macadam 1991). Cribra orbitalia was until recently most commonly considered to be the result of iron deficiency at an early age (Aufterheide 1998, 349). However Walker *et. al* (2009) argue that cribra orbitalia along with the marrow hypertrophy that produces the pathological lesions referred to as porotic Hyperostosis cannot be explained by iron deficiency. The lesions described as cribra orbitalia often occur in scurvy which is caused by a lack of vitamin C. Similarly the lesions are often observed in cases which are deficient in vitamin B12 and Walker *et. Al* (2009) argues that these are both more likely causes of cribra orbitalia than iron deficiency. Mays (2012) also observes that more work is required upon these conditions before their origin can be satisfactorily explained. The only other sign of any pathology was that of a small dental caries or cavity on the occlusal surfaces of both upper first molars (Hillson 2005, 291)

The Disarticulated Remains

C.1.19 Two fragments of disarticulated HSR were recovered from a layer (15840) present near grave **15778.** These are probably part of skeleton 15777 and are catalogued in the table below.

Context	Preservation	Completeness	MNI	Age
15840	Grade 1	<25%	1	Juvenile

Table 22: The disarticulated remains

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

C.1.20 Due to the limited size of this collection and the fragmentary nature of the two flexed burials the potential for establishing age and sex is limited. A more detailed age determination may, however, be possible for Sks 15189 and 15777. A metrical analysis to provide data on stature and robusticity of the skeletons will not be possible for either of the two crouched burials as no bones survive complete. Similarly there is very minimal potential for the observation of non-metric traits as the bones are too badly fragmented for traits to be observable. Skeleton 15777, being almost complete and in a considerably better state of preservation, shows far more potential for the measurement of metric traits and observation of non-metric traits, however being a juvenile the bones may not be significantly developed enough to display these features.

C.1.21 Very little palaeopathological information was collected on any of the skeletons and only Sk 15777 shows the potential for a more detailed observation to record any further trauma or pathology.

C.1.22 Some of the skeletons from previous phases of excavation at the Hinxton Genome Campus have been submitted as part of a programme of DNA analysis. It is considered possible that if any further DNA work is completed on the Hinxton skeletons then Sks 15189 and 15777 may have the potential to yield useful data to add to this project.

C.1.23 Double crouched or flexed burials (sometimes termed 'flat burials' when not associated with any known monument) are rare in the Early Neolithic of Britain and as such the Hinxton example is of some significance. Further work should include research into parallels.

C.1.24 The Middle Saxon burial (15777) is also of interest and will add to the small but growing group of Saxon burials uncovered from Hinxton. Further work should include research into parallels.

C.1.25 More detailed analysis of the skeletons is proposed, based on the assessment, followed by integration of the findings, including the radiocarbon determinations, within the publication text (2 days estimated work).

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.2.1 A small animal bone assemblage weighing 6.3kg was recovered from a variety of features and deposits including pits, ditches and layers dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

The Assemblage

C.2.1 The assemblage comprises animal bones recovered by hand and from environmental bulk samples. Although no information regarding residuality or contamination was available at the time of writing, however given the intrusive nature of many of the post-Roman features upon earlier deposits, this will need to be addressed during analysis.

C.2.2 Preservation of the assemblage is generally good, although fragmented due to butchery.

C.2.3 The hand collected animal bone is stored in one long bone box measuring 38x25.5x13cm. The bones are washed and bagged by context. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 6.3kg.

Methodology

C.2.4 Faunal material was scanned with all “countable” bones being recorded on a specially written MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in Table 23. The number of ageable epiphyses are recorded in Table 24. Available measurements are recorded in Table 25. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant 1982). Bird, fish and small mammal remains were noted but not identified to species at this stage.

Results

C.2.1 Table 23 shows the numbers of identifiable fragments by phase. By far the largest number (NISP: 52) was recovered from post-Conquest/medieval contexts (Period 6) with smaller numbers from Iron Age/Roman (Period 3) deposits. If elements classed only as “large/medium mammal” are removed, the Period 6 assemblage is the only one of sufficient size for any meaningful analysis. Negligible amounts were recovered from other phases, with the majority of Neolithic-Bronze Age (Period 2) material consisting of intrusive rabbit remains recovered from colluvial deposits.

	Phase						
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**Total**
Cattle (*Bos*)	0	2	2	1	13	2	20
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	1	4	1	0	9	0	15
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Horse (*Equus*)	0	1	0	0	6	0	7
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	6	9	0	0	2	0	17
Bird	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Large Mammal	0	9	4	0	10	0	23
Medium Mammal	0	5	0	0	8	0	13
Small Mammal	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total:	**7**	**31**	**7**	**1**	**52**	**2**	**100**

Table 23: Number of countable bones

C.2.2 In terms of species distribution the assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with cattle being the prevalent taxon in Period 6 while sheep/goat dominate in Iron Age/Roman (Period 3) contexts. Pigs are a minor taxon in all phases, consisting of single instances in Periods 2 and 6. Horse remains are almost entirely confined to post-Conquest/medieval contexts, with only a single fragment being recovered from Iron Age/Roman deposits. As mentioned above, rabbit remains were largely intrusive, being largely recovered from Iron Age/Roman (Period 3) and Neolithic (Period 2) contexts.

	Phase					
	2	**3**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**Total**
Cattle (*Bos*)	0	1	1	2	2	6
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	0	6	0	10	0	16
Horse (*Equus*)	0	0	0	4	0	4
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	4	0	0	2	0	6
Bird	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total:	**4**	**7**	**1**	**18**	**4**	**34**

Table 24: Number of ageable epiphyses

C.2.3 Few elements displaying ageable epiphyses were recovered to facilitate ageing of the population, these being largely recovered from Periods 2 and 6. A greater number of sheep/goat epiphyses than cattle were recovered, although this most likely the result of differential preservation. Only two ageable mandibles were recovered: a cattle example from Period 4 context 15336 (fill of tree throw **15337**) and a sheep/goat mandible from Period 3 layer 15728. Measurable bones are somewhat limited given the small sample size with suitable material being recovered from Periods 3 to 6. Only two sexable elements (pelves) were recovered from an unphased context (surface finds/colluvium) 15385) and Period 3 layer 15728.

	Phase			
	3	**4**	**6**	**Total**
Cattle (*Bos*)	0	1	1	2
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	1	0	1	2
Horse (*Equus*)	0	0	3	3
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	4	0	0	4
Bird	0	0	1	1
Total:	**5**	**1**	**6**	**12**

Table 25: Number of measurable bones

Potential and recommendations

C.2.1 This is a small assemblage which on its own has little potential for further work, however analysis should be integrated with the larger assemblages recovered from earlier phases of excavation (*e.g.* Fletcher 2012), notably from the later Saxon/Medieval deposits. At a basic level any additional work should include adding the gross species distributions to the earlier species distribution and incorporation of any bones recovered from samples.

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 167 bulk samples was taken during excavations, with priority processing of 27 bulk samples from a sub-set of contexts of varying date being undertaken during excavation in order to provide feedback and the opportunity to amend the sampling strategy as required. The initial results showed that charred plant remains are preserved in both prehistoric and medieval contexts but that density is sparse. A few of the prehistoric deposits contain charred hazelnuts and charred cereal grains are sometimes present, although most often as single specimens. The samples from medieval contexts generally contain more diverse charred plant assemblages although density of charred remains is also low.

C.3.2 Sixty-five samples taken from a palaeolithic and neolithic flint scatters were selected to be processed for artefact retrieval.

C.3.3 Two graves were excavated and sampled for the retrieval of human remains. Six samples were taken from each grave; three from around skeleton 15189 and three from around skeleton 15190 (double Early Neolithic burial within grave 15188) and a further six samples were taken from around Middle Saxon skeleton 15777 within grave 15778.

C.3.4 Twenty-two samples were submitted 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.

C.3.5 Thirty-nine samples remain unprocessed at this stage and are currently stored in the OAE Bourn compound.

Methodology

C.3.6 All of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The samples from the flint scatters were to be processed for artefact retrieval but it was decided to process these samples using the same methods as for bulk samples as any charred material present could potentially be used for radiocarbon dating. 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. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.3.7 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 26-30. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). 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.3.8 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

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

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

Results

Phase 1:Palaeolithic -Mesolithic

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Flot comments
610	15555.2	natural (yellow layer)	16	#	0	#	0	barley (six-row?) and wheat grains. Small fragment of hazelnut shell
615	15568.3	natural (yellow layer)	20	0	0	0	0	No preservation
618	15579.1	natural (yellow layer)	10	0	#	0	0	legume fragment
621	15584.1	natural (yellow layer)	18	#	0	0	+	single indet grain
622	15893	natural (yellow layer)	18	0	0	0	0	No preservation
606	15539	natural silt (grey layer)	12	#	0	0	+	two wheat grains
586	15449	natural silt (grey layer)	18	0	0	0	+	sparse charcoal only
587	15461	natural silt (grey layer)	20	0	0	0	+	sparse charcoal only
590	15467.1	natural silt (grey layer)	20	0	0	0	0	sparse charcoal only
591	15468.3	natural silt (grey layer)	20	#	0	0	0	fragment of barley grain
592	15470.3	natural silt (grey layer)	8	#	0	0	0	single indet grain
596	15522	natural silt	14	#	0	#	+	single indet grain and

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Flot comments
		(grey layer)						seed fragment
597	15524	natural silt (grey layer)	16	0	0	0	+	sparse charcoal only
601	15526.1	natural silt (grey layer)	16	#	0	0	+	single indet grain
604	15544.2	natural silt (grey layer)	20	0	0	0	0	No preservation
605	15546.3	natural silt (grey layer)	16	0	0	0	+	no preservation
607	15548	natural silt (grey layer)	12	#	0	#	+	single indet grain, fallopia seed
608	15550	natural silt (grey layer)	16	#	0	0	+	single wheat grain
611	15557	natural silt (grey layer)	16	#	0	0	+	single wheat grain
614	15566	natural silt (grey layer)	20	#	0	0	+	indet grain
617	15576	natural silt (grey layer)	8	0	0	0	+	sparse charcoal only
626	15609.2	natural silt (grey layer)	12	#	0	0	+	three indet grains
627	15612.1	natural silt (grey layer)	10	0	0	0	+	sparse charcoal only
630	15633.2	natural silt (grey layer)	16	#	0	0	+	Three indet grains
631	15635	natural silt (grey layer)	14	#	0	0	+	well preserved barley grain
633	15641	natural silt (grey layer)	20	#	0	0	+	single indet grain
637	15644	natural silt (grey layer)		0	0	0	0	No preservation
638	15645	natural silt (grey layer)	16	#	0	0	0	two indet grains
640	15515	natural silt (grey layer)	10	0	0	0	0	single barley grain
660	15834	natural silt (grey layer)	34	#	0	0	+	two indet grains

Table 26: Environmental samples from Period 1 deposits

C.3.9 Thirty bulk samples taken from the area of the palaeolithic flint scatter were processed in full. Three of the five samples that were taken from the lowest layer 15452 contain charred plant remains in the form of occasional cereal grains, a fragment of a legume

such as a vetch or pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), small fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell. These charred items are mostly single specimens in addition to sparse charcoal. Of the twenty-seven samples taken from the grey, silty layer 15451, fifteen samples also contain one or two charred cereal grains. Preservation of the grains is generally poor with most of the grains being identified as cereal by their characteristic morphology and 'honeycomb' internal structure. Occasionally identifications of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) are possible. A single seed of wild buckwheat (*Fallopia* cf. *convolvulus*) was also noted.

Period 2: Neolithic – Bronze Age

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Large animal bones	Pottery
500	15004	15003	pit	8	0	0	#	0	#	++	+	0	0
501	15005	15006	pit	10	0	0	#	0	0	+	+	0	0
503	15008	15007	pit	8	#	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0
504	15012	15013	stake hole	3	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0
505	15014	15015	Pit	8	0	0	#	0	0	+++	++	0	#
507	15018	15019	Post hole	4	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
508	15020	15021	Post hole	9	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
509	15022	15023	Pit	4	0	0	#	0	#	+	0	0	0
513	15039	15040	Pit	10	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
547	15195	15194	pit	10	#	#	#	0	#	+	0	0	0
548	15197	15196	pit	10	#	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
569	15195	15194	pit	10	0	0	#	0	#	++	+	0	0
578	15327	15320	pit	10	##	0	0	0	0	++	+	##	0
580	15008	15007	pit	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
506	15016	15077	Post hole	7	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	0
588	15440		Palaeo scatter	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
589	15464		Palaeo lithic scatter	20	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
595	15518		Palaeo lithic scatter	16	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
598	15528		Palaeo lithic scatter	18	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Large animal bones	Pottery
599	15521		Palaeolithic scatter	not recorded	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
600	15325		Palaeolithic scatter	16	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
602	15495		Palaeolithic scatter	16	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
603	15531.2		Palaeolithic scatter	8	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	#
609	15541.2		Palaeolithic scatter	16	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
612	15561		Palaeolithic scatter	20	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
613	15563		Palaeolithic scatter	20	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
616	15569		Palaeolithic scatter	18	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
619	15558.1		Palaeolithic scatter	18	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
620	15558.2		Palaeolithic scatter		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
623	15594.2		Palaeolithic scatter	20	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	#	0
624	15595.2		Palaeolithic scatter	12	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
625	15598.2		Palaeolithic scatter	18	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
628	15614		Palaeolithic scatter	16	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
629	15628.1		Palaeolithic scatter	19	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
632	15637		Palaeolithic scatter	14	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
639	15646		Palaeo	16	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Type	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Large animal bones	Pottery
			lithic scatter										
641	15648		Palaeo lithic scatter	14	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
643	15653 .1		Palaeo lithic scatter	16	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
644	15655 .1		Palaeo lithic scatter	20	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
645	15657 .1		Palaeo lithic scatter	10	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
646	15659 .1		Palaeo lithic scatter	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
648	15660		Palaeo lithic scatter	16	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
649	15719		Neolith ic flint scatter	38	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	##
665	15970		Neolith ic flint scatter	36	0	0	0	###	0	+	+	0	##

Table 27: Environmental samples from Period 2 deposits

C.3.10 Twenty-seven samples were taken from the upper colluvial layer, 15450, that sealed the grey, silty layer of the palaeolithic flint scatter. Seventeen of the samples contain charred grains, usually as single specimens that are unidentifiable although barley was noted in two samples. A single spheroid of hammerscale occurs in Sample 628 which is of significance as this droplet of iron oxide is produced during metalworking and serves to prove that later material is incorporated in these deposits. Sample 613 is also worthy of note as it contains shells of wetland species of molluscs. Small amphibian bones occur in Samples 625 and 632.

C.3.11 Two samples were taken from the middle layer 15696 of a Neolithic flint scatter area; Sample 649 contains four indeterminate grains and Sample 665 contains sparse charcoal in addition to a rich assemblage of small amphibian bones.

C.3.12 Six samples from fill 15191 of double grave **15189** were found to contain sparse charcoal fragments that are most likely to have been incorporated during the backfilling of the grave.

C.3.13 Nine pits dating to this phase were sampled. Sparse quantities of charred cereal grains and charred hazelnut fragments are present in many of the pit fills, probably as accidental inclusions during back filling of the feature but also possibly as deliberate burial of hearth material. The best preserved remains are found in fill 15327 of Neolithic

pit **15320** (Sample 578) which contains charred grains of wheat and barley. Pit **15194** (Sample 547 of fill 15195) contains a small charred assemblage of a single glume base of one of the prehistoric wheats; emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) or spelt (*T. spelta*) and a single grain as well as hazelnut fragments.

C.3.14 Samples from two postholes (**15019** and **15021**) thought to be part of a roundhouse structure contain sparse charcoal only.

C.3.15 Undated posthole **15013** (Sample 504, fill 15012) contains a small fragment of avian egg shell. Finds of egg shell in other areas of excavation at Hinxton have been from deposits that date to the Roman period or later and this feature is not considered to be from Period 2 unless the material can be considered intrusive.

Period 3: Iron Age to Romano-British

C.3.16 Six sub-samples taken from pits **15031**, **15032**, **15036** and **15066**, ditch **15246** and layer 15760 do not contain significant charred plant remains as only sparse cereal grains are present. Processing of further soil from these samples may increase recovery of plant remains albeit unlikely. Sample 651 from layer 15760 contains numerous small bones.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery
510	15030	15031	Pit	10	10	0	0	++	+	0
511	15033	15032	Pit	40	9	#	0	+	+	#
512	15034	15036	Pit	40	10	#	#	+	+	0
553	15065	15066	pit	40	10	#	0	+++	++	0
635	15245	15246	ditch	20	10	#	0	0	0	#
651	15760		layer	20	16	#	###	+	0	#

Table 28: Environmental samples from Period 3 deposits

Period 4: Early to Middle Saxon

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	bonesSmall animal	Large animal bones	Pottery
514	15045	15047	Pit	30	10	15	#	++	+	fragments of single grains of barley and oat	#	##	0
515	15046	15047	Pit	20	10	2	#	+	+	single indet grain	#	#	0
562	15233	15234	pit	20	8	10	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only	0	0	

Table 29: Environmental samples from Period 4 deposits

C.3.17 Two samples taken from Saxon pit **15047** contain single charred grains of wheat and barley (Sample 414, fill 15045) and a single indeterminate charred grain (Sample 515, fill 15046). Both samples contain burnt bone fragments and possibly bird bones. Sample 562, fill 15233 of pit **15234** contains sparse charcoal only.

Period 5-6: Medieval

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Pottery	Metal
520	15058	15059	ditch	40	9	#	0	0	#	0	++	0	0	0	#	0
526	15077	15078	ditch	20	20	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
636	15216	15217	ditch	20	9	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	#	0	#	0
581	15394	15395	ditch	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
582	15428	15429	ditch	20	10	##	0	0	#	0	++	0	#	0	#	0
583	15455	15456	ditch		8	##	0	0	#	0	++	0	#	0	#	0
634	15603	15604	ditch	20	9	#	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Pottery	Metal
652	15776	15778	grave		10	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	#	0
653	15776	15778	grave		10	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
654	15776	15778	grave		2	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
655	15776	15778	grave		2	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
656	15776	15778	grave		4	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
657	15776	15778	grave		6	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
642	15422.1		layer	20	10	#	0	0	#	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
531	15128	15125	oven	60	10	#	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0
516	15050	15049	Pit	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
517	15052	15051	Pit	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	#	0	0
518	15054	15053	Pit	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0
519	15055	15057	Pit	40	10	#	0	0	#	0	+++	+++	#	#	0	0
521	15062	15063	pit	20	10	##	#	0	#	0	++	+	0	#	0	0
522	15062	15066	pit	40	10	#	0	0	#	0	++	++	#	##	0	0
530	15091	15090	pit	20	10	#	0	0	0	0	+++	++	0	#	0	0
533	15131	15132	pit	20	10	###	0	0	#M	0	++	0	#	#	0	0
560	15227	15228	pit	20		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
561	15231	15232	pit	20	18	##	0	#	0	0	+	+	#	0	##	0
563	15269	15270	pit	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	15280	15281	pit	20	8	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
567	15302	15304	pit	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
568	15303	15304	pit	30	10	##	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	#	0	0
576	15341	15342	pit	20	10	##	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
585	15448	15447	pit	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
593	15506	15505	pit	10	10	#	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	#	#	0
532	15129	15130	plough mark	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
527	15079	15082	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
528	15083	15084	post hole	20	10	##	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Pottery	Metal
529	15085	15087	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
535	15135	15136	post hole	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
536	15137	15138	post hole	10	4	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	15160	15160	post hole	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
540	15162	15163	post hole	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
573	15174	15175	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
542	15176	15177	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
543	15178	15177	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
544	15180	15181	post hole	20	10	##	#	0	#	0	+++	++	0	##	#	0
545	15182	15183	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
546	15184	15185	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
549	15200	15201	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	15208	15207	post hole	20	9	#	0	0	0	0	+	+	#	0	0	0
570	15267	15268	post hole	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
564	15278	15279	post hole	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
575	15339	15340	post hole	10	6	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	15343	15344	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
579	15359	15360	post hole	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
572	15319	15321	post pipe	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
571	15312	15314	slot	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
534	15133	15134	tree throw	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 30: Environmental samples from Period 5-6 deposits

C.3.18 Thirty-two of the fifty-six samples taken from medieval deposits were processed. Six of these samples were taken from fill 15776 of grave **15778** and found to contain sparse charcoal only. Samples taken from medieval ditch fills were also found to only contain sparse charred remains suggesting that they had not been used for the disposal of food waste. Deposits from other types of features are generally more productive; postholes **15084**, **15181**, **15138**, **15207** and **15340** all contain the remains of food plants such as free-threshing wheat grains (*T. aestivum sensu-lato*), barley and vetches which are likely to have been swept into the features whilst the post was still in place or included in backfill after use. Most of the pits sampled contain small amounts of charred grain that include wheat, barley, rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.) along with occasional seeds of weeds that are likely to have been growing amongst the cereal crops and harvested along with them such as cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and that are also likely to have been accidentally included along with general waste or backfill. Pit **15505** (Sample 593, fill 15506) probably contains a deliberate deposit of charred food remains as wheat grains are abundant. This pit fill also contains the only evidence of preservation by mineralisation from this area of the site in the form of a single seed of fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) which may indicate that cess waste has been included in this feature.

C.3.19 Only one sample was taken from an area of *in-situ* burning that probably represented at least one oven. Charcoal, occasional charred grains and hazelnut fragments were all that is present in Sample 531, fill 15128 of oven feature **15125**. Contemporary ovens in the area north of the South Field similarly did not produce large assemblages of burnt material (Fosberry 2011).

Discussion

C.3.20 The charred plant remains appear in deposits of all phases (except Period 5) which poses a conundrum. The earliest evidence of cereal cultivation in Britain is in the Early Neolithic, about 6000 years ago (Greig 1991,15) with the introduction of farming. Evidence is in the form of cereal pollen combined with tree clearance and through the rare survival of carbonised cereal grains and hazelnut shells, most commonly from pits (Robinson 2000, 87). Cereal grains dating to the Neolithic are rare in the archaeobotanical record as they would have been a valued, hard-earned food that would have been conserved and less likely to be accidentally burnt. Conversely, the inner nut of hazelnuts would have been consumed and the shells thrown (conveniently for archaeologists) in a fire.

C.3.21 The recovery of charred cereal grains from Palaeolithic deposits in the South Field undoubtedly indicates that intrusive material has found its way into the deeper layers. There is extensive evidence of animal burrowing in the area in question and this is the likely cause of the contamination. The layers in the flint scatters were not deep and the topography of the landscape would have resulted in charred debris accumulating in lower, potentially wetter areas. Radiocarbon dating of a selection of charred grains from both the Period 1 layers would confirm this assumption. The cereal grains recovered from the middle layer of the Neolithic scatter could possibly be contemporary, in that cereals are at least known to be cultivated during this period, but occurrence of grains from the Palaeolithic scatter suggests that a similar pattern of intrusive material and charred cereals would not be expected to occur within a flint working area. Charred remains were not found in a Neolithic flint scatter at Yarnton. Oxfordshire (Robinson, *ibid* 89) that was situated in a buried ground surface over an inactive palaeochannel (which presumably caused a hollowing of the ground) but cereals were present in

nearby associated pits. Cereals are also present in the pits at South Field, Hinxton along with charred hazelnuts and are thought to be secure in date.

C.3.22 The six samples taken from Period 3 deposits (mainly Iron Age) contain only sparse cereal grains suggesting that there was either very little activity in the area during this phase or that preservation is poor. Pit **15066** (Sample 553, fill 15065) is of contextual importance and it is possible that the processing of additional soil from this sample will provide additional material for study. Similarly, little was recovered from the Period 4 samples dating to the Saxon period. Further soil from these samples is also available and could be processed to maximise recovery if thought to be of contextual value.

C.3.23 Samples taken from medieval deposits are generally more productive in terms of charred plant remains although many of the features were truncated which would have resulted in loss of material. Most of the assemblages are small and are not worthy of further study due to lack of diversity and density. They do show that a typical range of cereal types are present: free-threshing wheat was identified by its morphology only but would have been the bread wheat of the period. Barley, oats and rye are all common cereal crops that have been found elsewhere on the Genome Campus including the site to the immediate north of the present study area. The only sample that is really of note is 533, fill 15131 of medieval rubbish pit **15132** as it contains the largest number of cereal grains (50-100) and it also contains a seed of fumitory that has been preserved by mineralisation which indicates a cess element to the pit contents which in turn may have included latrine waste. A single bucket of soil of this sample remains and processing this would ensure maximum recovery of information.

Statement of Potential

C.3.24 There is limited potential for archaeobotanical study from the South Field despite its importance due to the prehistoric flint scatters. There was a comprehensive analysis of plant remains from the 1993 excavations at Hinxton Hall which was considered to be the main area of (post-Roman) settlement activity. Plant remains from the later excavations at the Genome Campus are insufficient in quantity and diversity to justify further analysis, although further processing of remaining soil may produce quantifiable assemblages.

Recommendations

C.3.25 Selected cereal remains recovered from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic scatters should also be submitted for dating in order to ascertain the level of intrusive material. Only four poorly-preserved grains were obtained from the Neolithic scatter (Sample 649, layer 15696) but there should be sufficient carbon present for this purpose. Neolithic pits are usually dated by the typology of flint and pottery present. The recovery and subsequent dating of carbonised cereal remains from secure Neolithic contexts has been advised as a future research topic in the Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, 13) as essential for understanding Early Neolithic settlement in this region. Two pits **15320** (Sample 578) and **15194** (Sample 547) contain suitable material.

C.3.26 Based on this initial appraisal, those samples deemed to have contextual importance (Table 31) are recommended to have the full volume of soil processed (the remaining buckets) and the flots will then be subjected to a more detailed assessment in which cereals and weed seeds will be identified.

Sample No.	Comments	Phase	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Volume processed (L)	Flot comments
553	Iron Age	3	15065	15066	pit	40	10	Single barley grain
514	possibly Saxon. Intentional deposition.	4	15045	15047	Pit	30	10	fragments of single grains of barley and oat
515	Layer of fired clay within pit [15047]. Saxon?	4	15046	15047	Pit	20	10	single indet grain
562	sole fill of pit 15234 - process of deposition unclear - poss deliberately backfilled	4	15233	15234	pit	20	8	sparse charcoal only
533	Medieval rubbish pit?	6	15131	15132	pit	20	10	Charred crop weeds and one mineralised (Fumitory)

Table 31: Bulk samples recommended to be processed in full

C.3.27 Two samples contain numerous small bones; Sample 651 from the Period 3 upper layer 15760 of colluvium in the Neolithic flint scatter and Sample 665 from Period 2 layer 15970, also within the Neolithic flint scatter immediately east of Sample 651. It is highly likely that these bones are present through animal burrowing and are probably not contemporary.

Timescales

C.3.28 Additional processing of samples and subsequent assessment: 2 days

C.3.29 Retrieval of small bones from large flot: 1 day

C.3.30 Submission of four samples (from Palaeolithic flint scatter, Neolithic flint scatter, 2 x Neolithic pit and an Iron Age pit (pit 15065) for radiocarbon dating – 0.5 day, cost of £310 per sample = £1240

C.4 Pollen

By Steve Boreham

Introduction

C.4.1 This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses of three sub-samples of sediment from two 50cm monoliths (664 & 662) taken from deposits provisionally dated as Palaeolithic and Neolithic.

C.4.2 The first 50 cm monolith (664) comprised a basal grey brown sandy silt (0 to 13 cm - context 15452) overlain by buff brown silt (13 to 24 cm - context 15451) and an orange brown silty sand (24 to 30 cm - context 15450). Pollen sub-samples were taken at 6cm from context 15452 and at 17cm from context 15451 in material that appeared to have moderate preservation potential.

C.4.3 The second 50cm monolith (662) comprised a light brown fine sand with occasional pebbles (0 to 22cm - context 15719) overlain by a dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles (22 to 30cm - context 15719). A pollen sub-sample was taken at 27cm from context 15719 in material that appeared to have moderate to poor preservation potential.

C.4.4 Overall the coarse-grained nature of the deposits hinted at poor preservation potential, but it was thought that the contexts with a silt component could yield some pollen if the oxidation has not been too severe. At the outset, the possibility that these samples might be barren was considered.

C.4.5 The three pollen sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and the stained residues were mounted on glass slides for pollen assessment. Pollen assessment was undertaken at x400 magnification with a high-power stereo microscope.

Pollen Analyses

C.4.6 All three pollen sub-samples showed signs that the sediment had undergone a large amount of post-depositional oxidation. Preservation of organic material was very poor indeed and no pollen grains were observed to have survived the microbial attack. The three pollen sub-samples were effectively barren.

Discussion, Statement of Potential and Recommendations

C.4.7 The absence of pollen and spores in these sub-samples strongly suggests that these silty and sandy sediments had experienced prolonged exposure to atmospheric oxygen and that aerobic microbial degradation of organic material has reached an advanced state. The apparently partly-reduced oxidation state of the silt is most likely due the reversible nature of redox reactions. This means that in the past water tables have been lower and oxidation has proceeded apace, but with higher water tables the signs of oxidation visible to the naked eye have been reversed by the reduction of iron oxide in anaerobic conditions. Unfortunately, once the organic material has been destroyed, a return to reduced conditions cannot resurrect it. Local water table changes can wreak havoc on the preservation potential of archaeological sediments.

C.4.8 An absence of pollen means that there is no potential for this material to address any of the project's research aims and as such no further work is required.

C.5 Use-wear and Residue Assessment of the Palaeolithic Long Blade Assemblage

By V. García-Díaz and A. Verbaas

Introduction

C.5.1 Use-wear or microwear analysis of artefacts is time consuming and costly. Such an analysis should therefore always be driven by specific research questions and be linked to the importance of the site. Unfortunately, not all assemblages are suitable for microwear study. Natural surface alterations can completely obliterate traces of use. These alterations include for example various types of patination, abrasion by the surrounding matrix, or dehydration due to long-term exposure in the open air. It is important to assess the degree of alterations on an assemblage before embarking on a detailed study of the implements. Some alterations, like patinas, can be seen with the naked eye, but others, like abrasion or gloss patina, are less obvious and can only be observed with the help of a microscope. For this reason a pilot was carried out on 100 implements from the Late Palaeolithic site at Hinxton, Cambridgeshire.

C.5.2 Use-wear analysis has been successfully performed on several Late Palaeolithic archaeological assemblages from different contexts and regions (*e.g.* Ibañez and González, 1996; Keeley, 1984; Moss, 1983; Roeden, 2010; Sano, 2010, 2012; Vaughan, 1985). Especially the sites in the Paris Basin, like Pincevent, proved to be highly informative, with the wear traces on flint tools being excellently preserved (Keeley, 1984; Moss, 1983, 1986; Moss and Newcomer, 1982; Plisson, 1985; Symens, 1986).

C.5.3 The implements from Hinxton were examined both for the presence of wear traces and residue. The preservation of micro-residues is generally similar to that of macro-remains, and therefore archaeological contexts with good preservation are good candidates for micro-residue studies (Langejans, 2010). From the selection of 100 flint implements from Hinxton, ten were scanned for the presence of residues. These artefacts were not washed during the excavation. Seven of these were subsequently cleaned in the Leiden Laboratory because microscopic analysis did not show any residues and the adhering dirt prevented a proper examination of the surface of the implements. It should be stressed that the main objective of the pilot was to assess the suitability of the implements for use-wear analysis by looking at surface preservation and the visibility of wear traces. This means that, although on some implements use-wear traces were recognized, a systematic analysis was not performed, and the results cannot be considered as a final report on the function of the implements studied.

Methods

Surface preservation

C.5.4 The implements were analysed with a stereomicroscope (Nikon SMZ-2T stereomicroscope, magnifications 10-63) and a metallographic microscope (Nikon Optiphot-2 (50-1000x). A distinction was made between a good (+), moderate (+-), and a poor preservation (-) of the surface. When possible traces of wear were observed, the implement was valued with a ++ (excellent).

C.5.5 In addition, if residues were present on the implements, its presence was recorded and documented. The vast majority of artefacts were already washed, but during the analysis implements were additionally cleaned with alcohol or lighter fluid to remove occasional dirt and finger grease.

Residue

C.5.6 The implements were analysed with a stereomicroscope, with 10x, 30x and 60x magnifications. Both ventral and dorsal surfaces were observed. The possible residues were mapped on a drawing of the flint implement. All residues were photographed with a Leica MC120HD camera.

Results

Surface preservation

C.5.7 The material is exceptionally well preserved (Table 1). The edges of the implements are really fresh, and recent fractures are rarely observed. In this study, an overall "good preservation" was given, with a high number of really well preserved implements (70), and a low number of poorly preserved surfaces (9).

	Total (N)	Total (%)
++	20	20,8
+	50	52,1
+-	17	17,7
-	9	9,4
Total	96	100

Table 32: Preservation of the surface for use-wear analysis

C.5.8 Several surface alterations were documented during the analysis of the implements. In the first place, the entire assemblage shows a light abrasion of the surface, probably caused by the contact of the implements with sandy sediment. In addition, different types of patina were documented. Lightly developed gloss patina was occasionally noted. The predominant alteration was a heavily developed white patina, occasionally in combination with a brown patina, which in several cases covered the entire surface of the implement. Although patina could alter and cover the possible use-wear traces, it was rarely sufficiently well developed to obscure the use wear traces present on the implements. Finally, a small number of implements had been exposed to fire, causing a severe thermal alteration.

Residue analysis

C.5.9 Eleven implements were not washed after excavation and were examined for the presence of residue. Possible use-related residues were documented for four implements (Table 33). Two implements displayed spots of a black residue, possibly tar. A black residue with a metallic sheen was observed along the dorsal ridge of a blade. In addition, one blade showed a greasy yellow matter on the dorsal surface. It is probably part of the surrounding soil matrix as it was present on more implements (Figure 4;

Table 32). However, further analysis is necessary to confirm this hypothesis, so this blade was kept as a control sample for further study.

C.5.10 The remaining six implements showed no use-related residue. Therefore, the six implements were cleaned with water and soap, and their surface assessed for use wear analysis under a stereomicroscope and a metallographic microscope to estimate the level of preservation of their surface.

	Residue	Type of Residue
15859.2 B	Yes	Black with metallic sheen
15859.5 B	Yes	Yellow matter
15860.1	Yes	Black residue (Tar?)
15559.1	Yes	Black residue (Tar?)
15640.2	No	-
15859.2 A	No	-
15496.1	No	-
15859.4	No	Yellow matter
15859.2 C	No	Yellow matter
15496.2	No	
15859.5 A	No	Yellow matter

Table 33: Results of the residue analysis performed

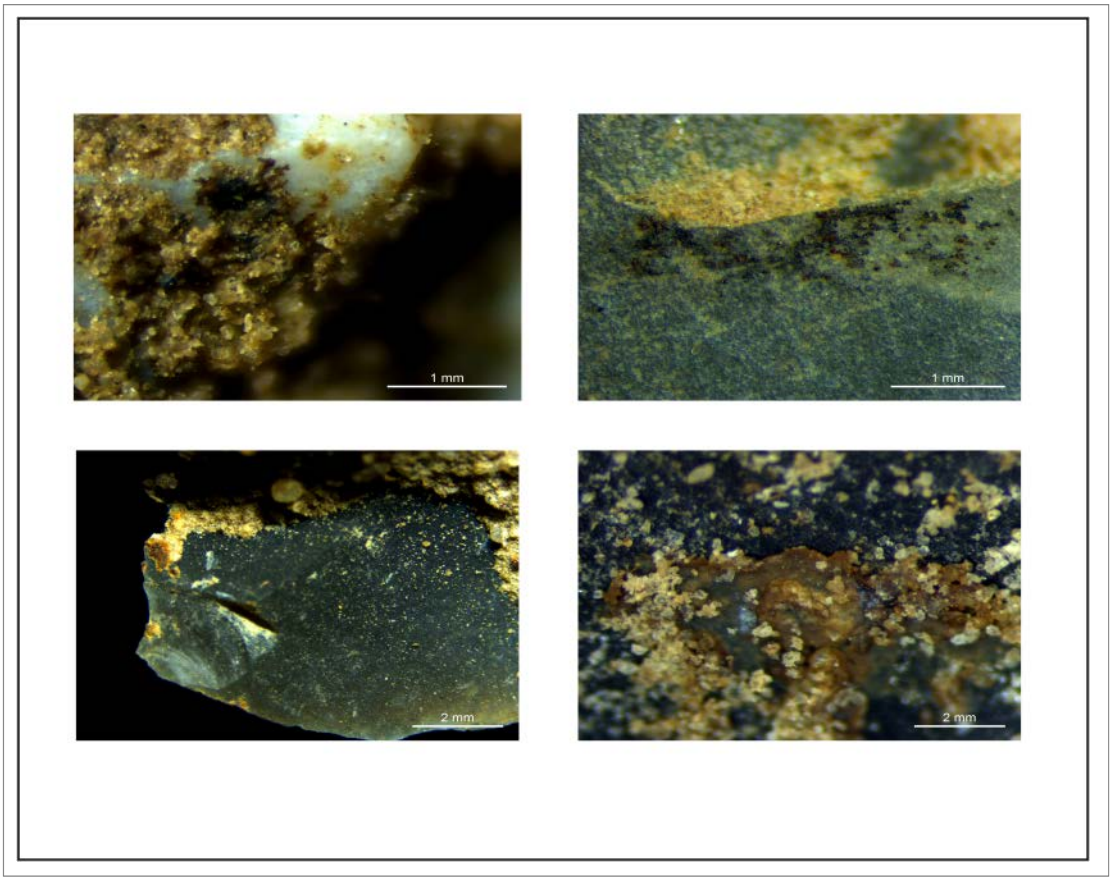


Figure 4. From top left to right bottom: two possible tar residues identified during the analysis on blade 15559.1 and blade 15860.1. A black residue with a metallic sheen observed along the dorsal ridge of blade 15859.2 B. And, finally, yellow matter observed on blade 15859.5 B.

Recommendations

Use-wear Analysis

C.5.11 The majority of the implements (87) are suitable for further use-wear analysis. This is true for the pieces that received ++ (excellent) and + (good), and the implements classified as +- (moderate) (Table 32). In assemblages where flint is well preserved, it is possible to interpret specific contact materials. For example, traces of a hide working with the addition of a mineral material can be distinguished from those used to scrape fresh skin. Due to the good preservation of the assemblage from Hinxton, it is expected that detailed interpretations of tool use are possible. It is recommend therefore that all the implements with an excellent or good preservation are studied in detail. Additionally, pieces with a moderate preservation (+-) could be also selected but the level of inference for these artefacts will obviously be less.

C.5.12 Taking into account the good preservation of the implements, it is possible that the total assemblage of Hinxton could be suitable for use-wear. Therefore, the only criteria to select new implements for use-wear analysis would be the discard of those displaying severe thermal alterations, or a developed patina that impeded the analysis.

Residue Analysis

C.5.13 The occasional preservation of residue in the assemblage is indicated by their presence on four of the ten analysed implements. Even though these residues can be discerned

optically, chemical analysis is necessary to specify their origin and composition. Therefore a further analysis of these residues is recommended.

C.5.14 Concerning the artefacts which have not been washed till now, it may be advisable to perform a scan by stereomicroscope to detect possible residues. If such an analysis proved to be negative, the implement can be washed, and use-wear analysis can be performed.

Appendix D. Radiocarbon Dating Certificates

RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
AND THE HISTORY OF ART

Dyson Perrins Building, South Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3QY

Tel: + 44 (0)1865 285229 Fax: + 44 (0)1865 285220
Email: orau@rlaha.ox.ac.uk Web: http://c14.arch.ox.ac.uk

Dr Rebecca Nicholson
Oxford Archaeology
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

19th Jan, 2015

Our ref: **C14/4421**

Dear Rebecca

The following radiocarbon measurements have been made on samples from this project.

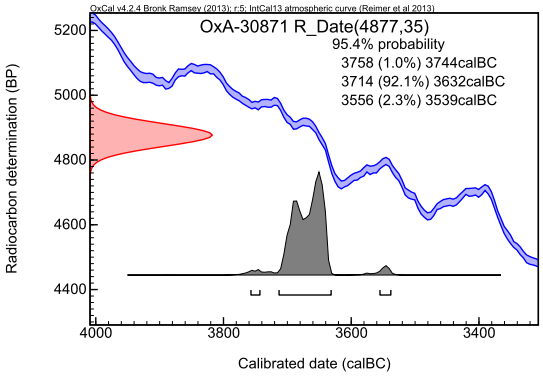
OxA	Sample	Material (species)	δ^{13}C	Date
Hinxton , NGR TL499422, UK				
OxA-30871	HINGEL14 SK 15189	bone (human)	-20.59	4877 ± 35
OxA-30872	HINGEL14 SK 15190	bone (human)	-20.88	4919 ± 34
OxA-30873	HINGEL14 SK 15777	bone (human)	-20.22	1235 ± 26

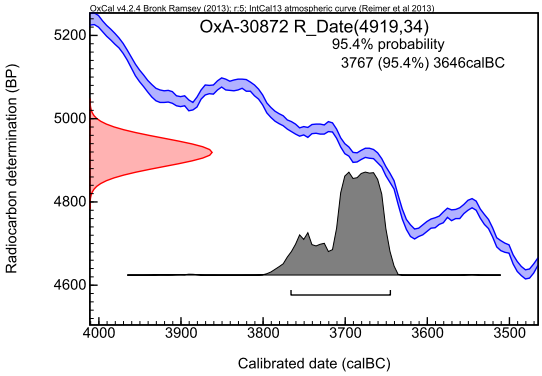
The dates are uncalibrated in radiocarbon years BP (Before Present - AD 1950) using the half life of 5568 years. Isotopic fractionation has been corrected for using the measured δ^{13}C values measured on the AMS. The quoted δ^{13}C values are measured independently on a stable isotope mass spectrometer (to ±0.3 per mil relative to VPDB). For details of the chemical pretreatment, target preparation and AMS measurement see *Radiocarbon* **46** (1) 17-24, **46** (1): 155-63, and *Archaeometry* **44** (3 Supplement 1): 1-149. The attached calibration plots, showing the calendar age ranges, have been generated using the Oxcal computer program (v4.2) of C. Bronk Ramsey, using the 'IntCal13' dataset (*Radiocarbon* **55** (4), 2013).

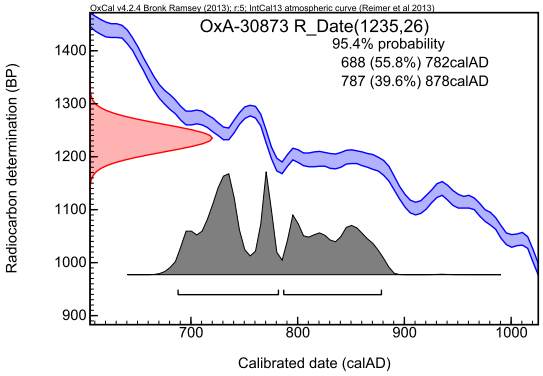
As you may know we publish all dates measured at Oxford in a datelist which appears in the journal *Archaeometry*. When you have had the chance to consider the implications of the results I wonder if you would be kind enough to send your brief comments to me.

Yours sincerely

Hayley Sula


OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r:5; IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)
OxA-30871 R_Date(4877,35)
95.4% probability
3758 (1.0%) 3744calBC
3714 (92.1%) 3632calBC
3556 (2.3%) 3539calBC
Radiocarbon determination (BP)
Calibrated date (calBC)


OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r:5; IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)
OxA-30872 R_Date(4919,34)
95.4% probability
3767 (95.4%) 3646calBC
Radiocarbon determination (BP)
Calibrated date (calBC)


OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r:5; IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)
OxA-30873 R_Date(1235,26)
95.4% probability
688 (55.8%) 782calAD
787 (39.6%) 878calAD
Radiocarbon determination (BP)
Calibrated date (calAD)

Appendix E. Risk Log

Risk Number: 1
Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems
Probability: Medium
Impact: Variable
Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner:
Date entry last updated:

Risk Number: 2
Description: non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors
Probability: Medium
Impact: Medium - High
Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner:
Date entry last updated:

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-193140		
Project Name	Hinxton Genome Project Phase 3 (South Field)		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	12-05-2014	Finish	28-07-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HINGEL14	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 4195	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB3716

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ 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 Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
buildings	Medieval 1066 to 1540	lithic implements	Palaeolithic -500k to -10k
pits	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43	lithic implements	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
burial	Neolithic -4k to -2k	pottery	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Wellcome Trust Genome Campus Hinxton Cambridge	
Parish	Hinxton		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	19000 sq. m	National Grid Reference	TL50004430

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Paul Spoerry - OA EAST
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambridgeshire County Stores	Oxford Archaeology East	Cambridgeshire County Stores
HINGEL14	HINGEL14	HINGEL14

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

Pottery - prehistoric and RB
Pottery - Saxon
Pottery - Medieval

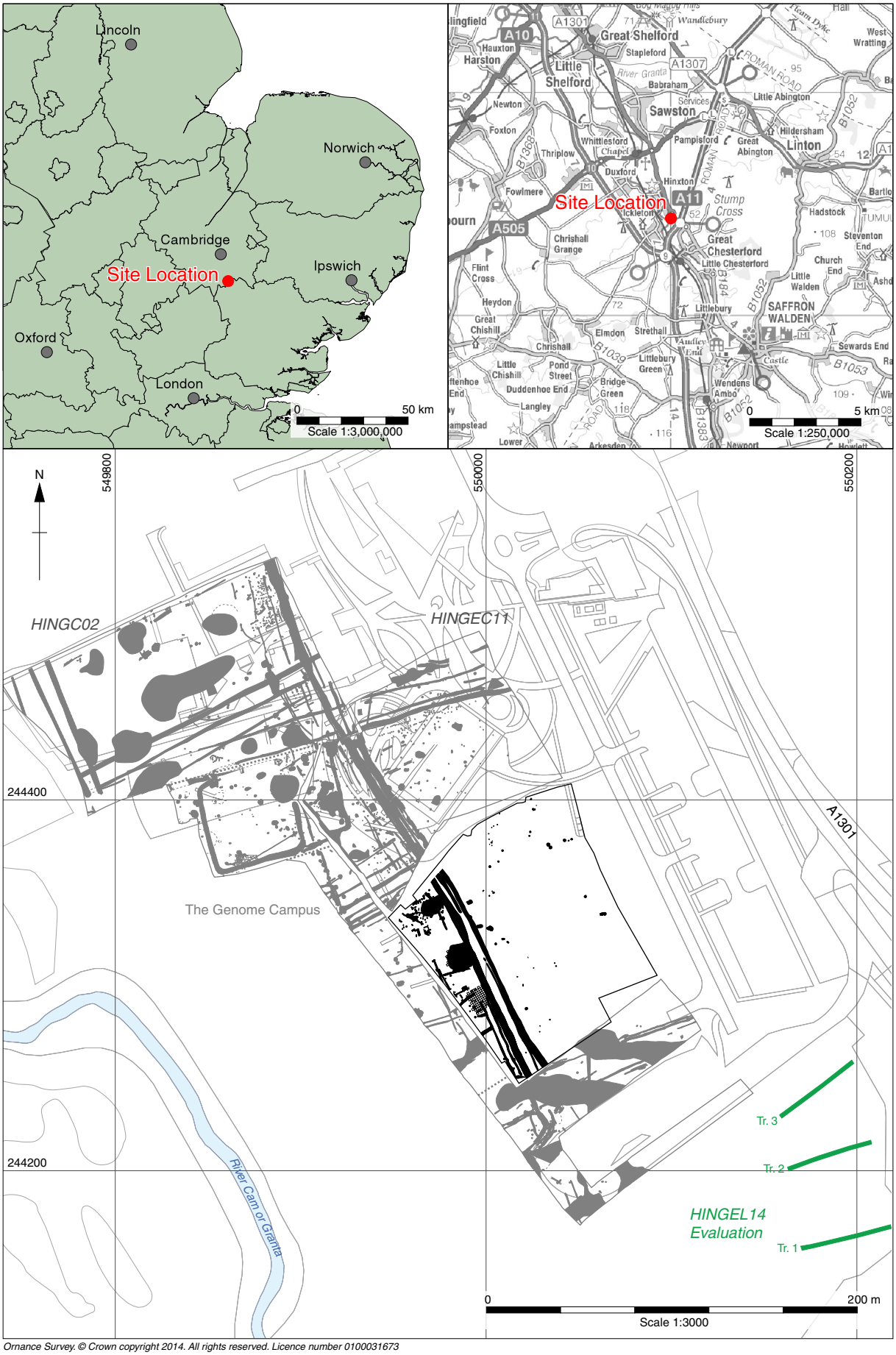

Figure 1: Site location (black) with previous excavation areas (dark grey) and evaluation trenches (green)

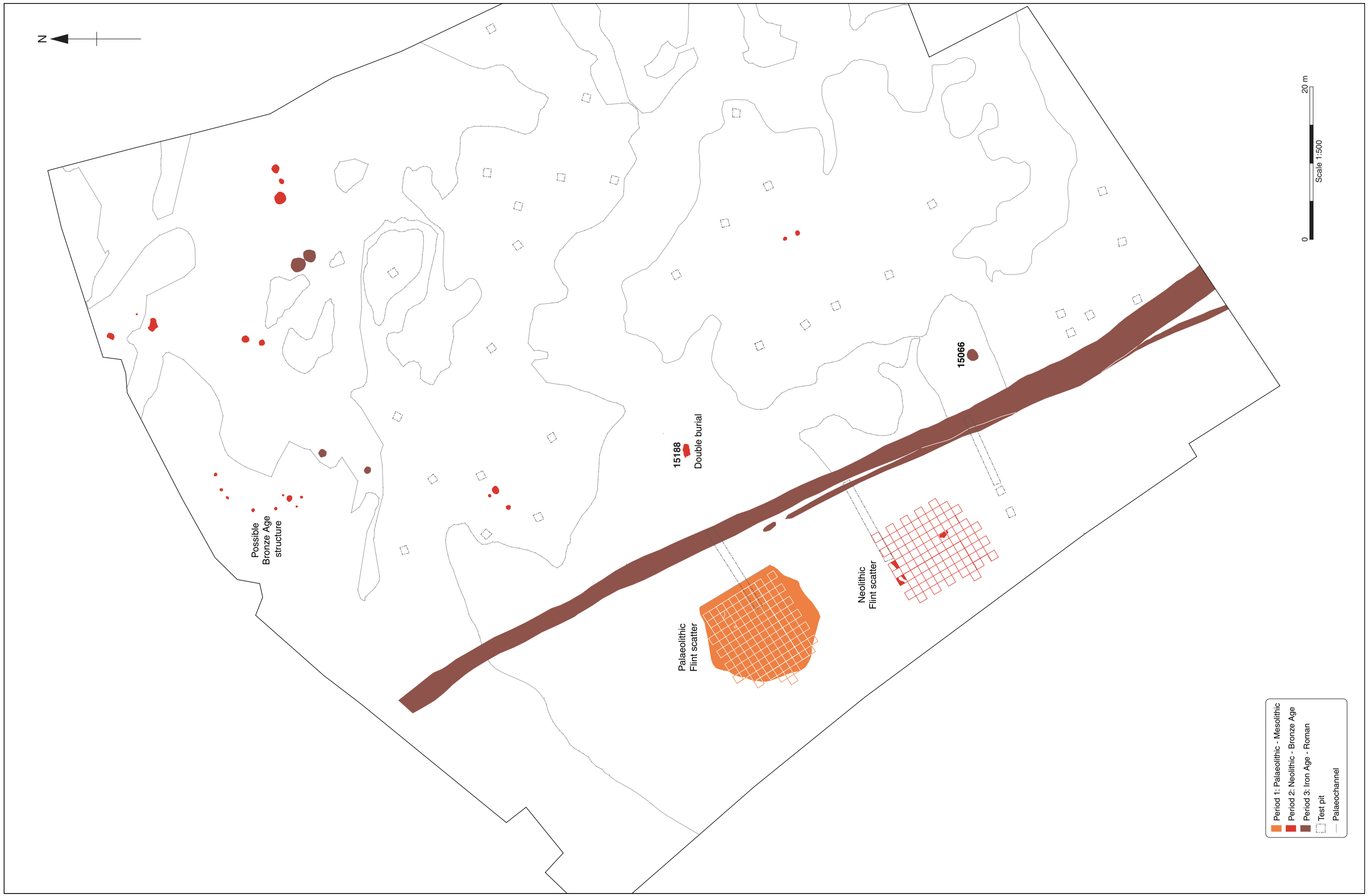

Figure 2: Prehistoric to Roman phase plan

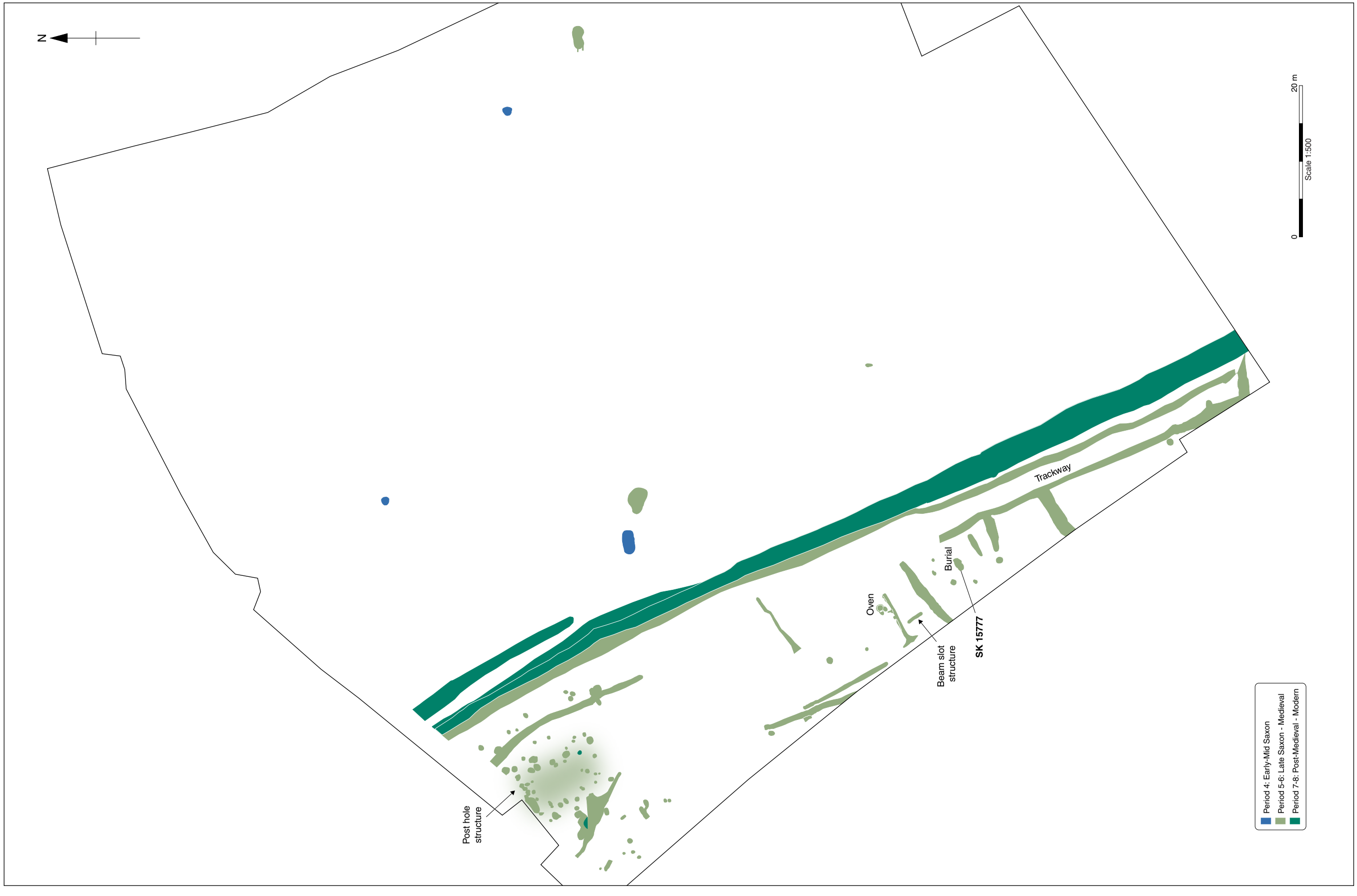

Figure 3: Anglo-Saxon to Modern phase plan

Plate 1: Overhead view of the chequer board excavation of the Neolithic (left) and Palaeolithic (right) flint scatters

Plate 2: Excavation of the Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint scatters, facing north, with Genome Campus building in background

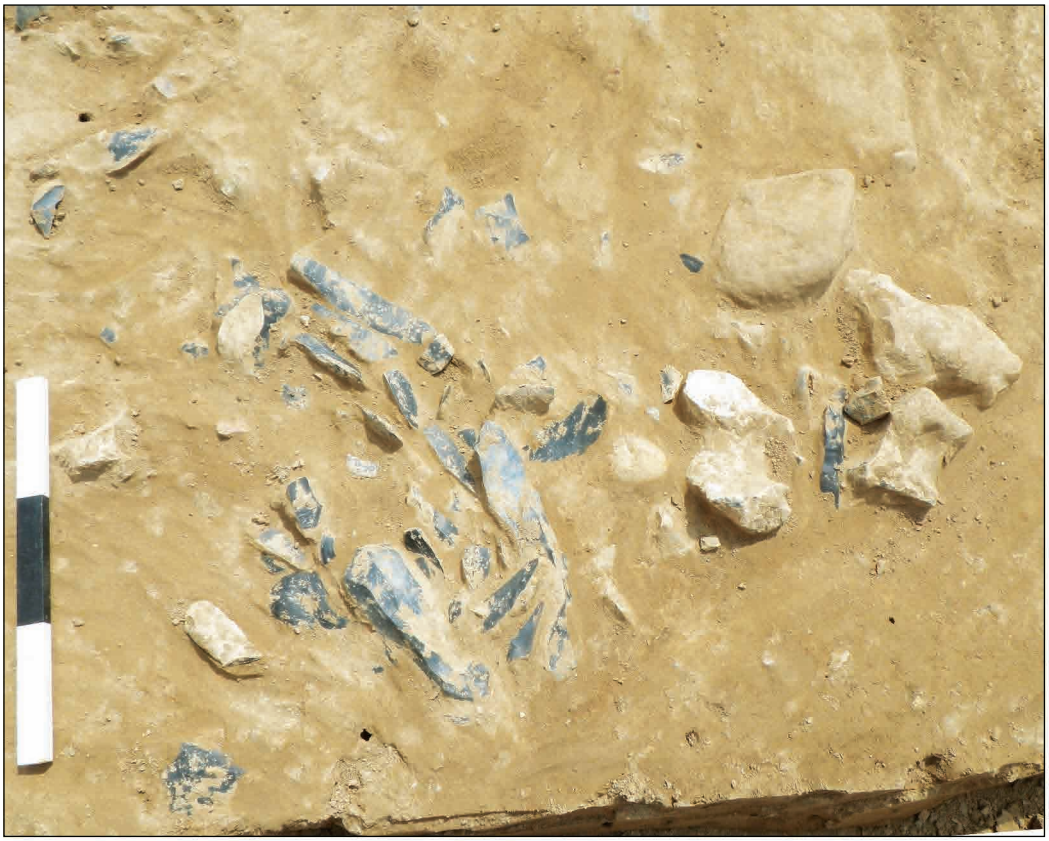

Plate 3: In-situ struck flint from Upper Palaeolithic 'Long Blade' assemblage, facing south

Plate 4: Selection of excavated long blades from the Upper Palaeolithic 'Long Blade' assemblage

Plate 5: Skeletons 15189 and 15190, facing south

Plate 6: Skeleton 15777, facing west

Plate 7: Medieval Oven (15124), facing east

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