



Bronze Age Cremations and Early Medieval Settlement Remains at Church Street, Langford, Bedfordshire

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Bronze Age Cremations and Early Medieval Settlement Remains at Church Street, Langford, Bedfordshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between 1st March and 9th April 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook an archaeological excavation at land to the west of Church Street in Langford, Bedfordshire.

This work revealed a group of four cremation pits, one of which has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age period, along with a series of Saxo-Norman to early high medieval settlement remains. The medieval remains consisted of four distinct phases of boundary ditches, extensively remodelled across a relatively short period of time between the mid-11th to mid-13th centuries. Several discrete postholes and pits also dating to this period were identified, along with the remains of a contemporary, possibly rectangular, post-built structure, which was partially revealed in the north of the site adjacent to a former lane leading from Church Street. An assemblage of high to late medieval metalwork was also recovered from the subsoil, which includes some high-status objects.

The continual reorganisation of the site across the mid-11th to mid-13th centuries is significant, and points towards frequent changes in land use and possibly land ownership during this period. The excavated remains suggest that this shift may have been from an exclusively agricultural focus to an arrangement which integrated both agriculture and domestic occupation.

This settlement activity appears to have been cleared from the site at some point in the early high medieval period. It is possible that this clearance (or the later phases of reorganisation) may coincide with the establishment of the Knights Templar at Langford Rectory, who were gifted 104 acres of land and a series of properties in the village in AD 1142.

The results of this investigation have enriched current understanding of the prehistoric environs of the Lower Ivel Clay Valley and have significantly informed upon the development of settlement in Langford during the medieval period.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nick Gilmour, alongside Rachel Clarke (post-excavation). The fieldwork was directed by James Fairbairn, who was supported by Steve Arrow, Kat Blackbourn, Steph Mathews, James McCallum and Adam Orton. Survey and digitising, alongside UAV photography, were carried out by Thomas Houghton and Gareth Rees. Denis Sami would like to thank Dr Paul Spoerry for his input and advice on the medieval pottery assemblage. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the supervision of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Between 1st March and 9th April 2021 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an excavation at land to the west of Church Street in Langford, Bedfordshire (Fig. 1; TL 18630 41652). The work was commissioned by Orion Heritage on behalf of Bloor Homes South Midlands, after Central Bedfordshire District Council issued a brief stipulating that archaeological mitigation works be carried out at the site prior to its development (condition 8 of planning application CB/18/02383/OUT).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in early 2018 stated that the site had limited potential for buried heritage assets (Orion Heritage 2018), with the results of a geophysical survey carried out later that year revealing no archaeological anomalies (Nelson 2018). However, archaeological trial trenching in August 2018 identified a concentration of Late Anglo-Saxon to Saxo-Norman pits and ditches in the east of the site (Revell 2018). Following these results, the Central Bedfordshire Archaeology Team stipulated that a c.0.2ha area be opened for excavation in the east of the site to allow for the full investigation and characterisation of these remains (with provision to strip beyond this core area if archaeological features or deposits were found along the western edge).
- 1.1.3 This work revealed a small Middle to Late Bronze Age cremation cemetery, along with Saxo-Norman to early high medieval settlement remains consisting of four phases of plot boundary ditches and a rectangular post-built structure. This report details the full results of this investigation, which was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Gilmour 2020).
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum (Bedford) under the accession number BEDFM 2020.77 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located in the Lower Ivel Clay Valley at the north end of Langford village in central Bedfordshire (Fig. 1; Plates 1–3). It is situated approximately 12km south-east of Bedford, with the nearest market-town being Biggleswade, located c.3km to the north. The proposed development area is situated close to the River Ivel, which runs north to south near to the site's western border. The excavated part of the site occupies a relatively flat position, at approximately 33m OD.
- 1.2.2 Historic maps and aerial photographs indicate that the site has interchangeably been under arable cultivation or set aside as pasture across the last two centuries, up to the point of its development.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the site consists of the Woburn Sands Formation, overlain by superficial river terrace sand and gravel deposits which formed in the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey 2015). Above this, a relatively thick soil overburden was present, comprising a mid-brown sandy silt subsoil with occasional gravel inclusions (c. 0.3m

thick), overlain by a greyish brown sandy silt topsoil containing frequent gravel (0.2m thick).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been assessed following a 1km search of the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (BHER), supplemented with information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence. Selected HER data is shown in Fig. 2 in relation to the proposed development area, with Fig. 3 showing the site overlain on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1886).

Prehistoric (c. 10,000 BC – AD 43)

1.3.2 The earliest evidence of human activity in the area is represented by a small scatter of Mesolithic struck flints recovered during an excavation c. 400m to the south of the site (EBD1045; Foundations Archaeology 2012). Compared with other parts of the country, finds of Mesolithic date are relatively uncommon across Bedfordshire and activity during this period appears to have been concentrated around the Chilterns and associated upland areas (Luke 2007, 25). Neolithic remains are particularly sparse in the surroundings, with only the cropmarks of a hengiform monument located c. 1.5km west-south-west of the site possibly dating to this period (BHER 631; EBD622).

1.3.3 Numerous other cropmarks have been identified in the surrounding vicinity which possibly date from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods. This includes enclosures situated c. 900m to the south-west (BHER 20375) and c. 1.2km south-east (BHER 16810) of the site, with possible trackways and ring ditches also identified c. 520m to the north-east (BHER 1486). Sub-surface remains of Late Bronze Age date have been recorded at some distance from the site, with a pit and four postholes recorded during an archaeological watching brief c. 2km to the north-west (BHER 645; James 2014).

1.3.4 The most distinct evidence for prehistoric settlement in Langford dates to the Iron Age. At land off St Andrews Way, just c. 200m south-east of the site, numerous enclosure ditches were identified during archaeological trial trenching, which contained considerable Early to Late Iron Age finds assemblages, including daub and bloom, possibly indicative of structures and iron working nearby (BHER 21536; Heritage Network 2017). A Late Iron Age Gallo-Belgic stater (coin) has also been recovered from the vicinity of the site (BHER 20004).

1.3.5 Significant prehistoric activity associated with the BHER 631/EBD622 cropmarks has been excavated adjacent to the site at Broom Quarry on the west of the river, with notable Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement remains recorded (Cooper and Edmunds 2007).

Romano-British (c. AD 43 – 410)

1.3.6 Romano-British settlement in the area is evidenced by a complex of cropmarks located c. 1.6km west-south-west of the site (BHER 631/EBD622). Analysis of aerial photographs has deciphered a track system and rectilinear enclosures, hinting at an organised and heavily modified landscape – a process which most likely intensified at Langford during the Early Iron Age, and continued into the Romano-British period.

1.3.7 A number of Romano-British finds have been recovered from the parish, including brooches (BHER 15235), strap fittings (BHER 20777) and coins (BHER 20777; BHER 20827), all of which have been collected some distance from the proposed development site.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (c. AD 410 – 1500)

1.3.8 Anglo-Saxon activity is sparsely documented on the Historic Environment Record for Langford. Cropmarks of pits, possibly representing Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings, have been identified c. 1km north-west of the site (BHER 631/EBD622) and constitute the only evidence from the earlier part of this period identified within the environs.

1.3.9 The settlement of Langford was seemingly established during the later Anglo-Saxon period, with the Domesday Book recording a population of c.120 people and two mills by 1086 (Rutt 1976; Morris 1977). Evidence for the later Anglo-Saxon period settlement is rare, however, with sub-surface remains only identified in a single instance during archaeological trial trenching c. 700m to the south of the site, at land adjacent to the Wrestlers, Church Street (BHER 19481; Foundations Archaeology 2012). Here, ditches and gullies were recorded, which contained moderate quantities of Late Anglo-Saxon to Saxo-Norman ceramics.

1.3.10 A significant aspect of medieval Langford is its association with the Knights Templar and subsequently the Knights Hospitallers, who acted as lords of the manor in the village from the 13th to 16th centuries. Historical documents detail that in AD 1142, Simon de Wahull (descendant of Walter le Fleming, who was granted Langford by William the Conqueror) gave vast elements of the settlement to the Knights Templar, who established themselves at Langford Rectory (Rutt 1976, 33; Fig. 3). The order had altarage of the church and the mill and would have overseen and controlled the social, spiritual and economic affairs of the village (Rutt 1976, 34). The Knights Templar lost control of the manor upon the banning of their order in the early 14th century and control passed to the Knights Hospitallers (Rutt 1976, 37). The Knights Hospitallers would have overseen the rebuilding of St Andrew's Church, which lies c. 100m to the south of the site. The church was originally constructed during the 13th century, although most of what can be seen today dates from its 14th-century renovation, along with later 15th-century alterations (BHER 1087).

1.3.11 Non-ecclesiastical medieval remains from the vicinity include settlement remains investigated during archaeological works at land to the rear of Mushroom Farmhouse, 62–72 Church Street, c. 450m to the south-east of the site (BHER 17135; Ingham and Starke 2012). Here, ditches and a pit were identified dating from the 11th to 12th century. Cropmarks of ridge and furrow cultivation have also been identified c. 2km to the north-east of the site from aerial photographs (BHER 645) and the location of a deer park, c. 1km to the north, with possible medieval origins, is attested on an 18th-century map of the area (BHER 13936). Very few find spots of medieval date have been recorded from the parish, however a silver penny of Edward I was recovered c. 500m to the south-east of the site (BHER 20019).

Post-medieval and modern (c. AD 1500 – present)

- 1.3.12 There are numerous 17th and 18th-century buildings recorded within the study area (e.g., BHER 650; BHER 1766; BHER 2059; BHER 2628; BHER 3171; BHER 5738; BHER 5739; BHER 5740), some of which have been demolished. Two extant public houses dating from this period include The Plough (BHER 16432) and The Wrestlers (BHER 16438).
- 1.3.13 The former Great Northern Railway line, opened in 1850, lies approximately 600m to the east of the proposed development site.

Previous archaeological works

- 1.3.14 As previously stated, an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken for the site in 2018 which summarised that it had limited potential for buried heritage assets (Orion Heritage 2018). The results of a geophysical survey carried out later that year appeared to support this (Nelson 2018). However, archaeological trial trenching subsequently identified a concentration of Late Anglo-Saxon to Saxo-Norman remains in the east of the site, along with sparse remains of post-medieval to modern date (Revell 2018). It is considered highly likely that the thick covering of subsoil and topsoil present across the site prevented these archaeological features from being detected by the geophysical survey.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the investigation were to:

- Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development area
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains present
- Ensure that archaeological features or deposits discovered during the excavation were identified, sampled and recorded
- Establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits
- Determine the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of activity represented
- Establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of any archaeological remains by ensuring that deposits with the potential to yield such data were sampled and submitted for analysis
- Disseminate the archaeological data recovered in the form of a report for deposition with the Historic Environment Record and by producing a publication detailing the investigation and its findings

2.2 Research objectives

2.2.1 All research objectives set-out for this project conformed to the following research frameworks:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Bedfordshire Archaeology – Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al. 2007)
- *Medieval Settlement Research Group Policy Statement* (Medieval Settlement Research Group 2007).
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)
- The updated East of England Regional Research Framework (Hoggett 2022; Martin 2022)

2.2.2 The original research objectives, presented in the WSI (Gilmour 2020), were formulated from the results of the trial trenching previously conducted at the site:

- To examine the economy of a Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval rural settlement, when villages had decreased in value in this region following the Norman Conquest
- To examine the structure and character of Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval rural settlement

2.2.3 Based on the results of the excavation, the following research objectives/questions have also been considered:

- How does the Bronze Age funerary evidence from the site relate to activity from this period previously identified within the environs?
- The village has a unique history associated with the Knights Templar, who became lords of Langford Rectory in AD 1142. Rutt (1976) details how the historical documents indicate that their holdings were situated close to the site. Can the impact of these historically documented changes in feudal control be identified in the archaeological record?
- Can the material culture from the site inform about social organisation in Langford during the medieval period (see Wade 2000)? Historical accounts indicate that there was no market in the village (Rutt 1976), with people most likely having to travel to other settlements to access goods. Can evidence be identified to indicate the supply networks which the people of Langford utilised and can the material culture from the site inform about status and wealth in the village during this period?
- Martin (2022) has emphasised the need to develop an understanding of medieval houses and their construction techniques. To what extent can the structure identified at the site be characterised and interpreted?

2.3 Fieldwork methodology

2.3.1 The excavation was conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national guidelines, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014b), as well as Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

2.3.2 Additionally, the project followed the regional guidance outlined in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). Fieldwork methodology conformed to the OA Field Manual and followed the strategy outlined in the WSI (Gilmour 2020).

2.3.3 Due to truncation caused by the erection of a boundary fence on the northern, eastern and southern perimeters of the site, the stipulated excavation area was moved westwards and its shape in plan was modified in order to avoid this area of disturbance. The amended excavation area measured a total of 0.18ha (Area 1) (Figs 1 and 4; Plate 1). Due to the relative density of archaeological remains in the west of Area 1, as per paragraph 1.3.1 of the approved WSI, additional soil stripping was carried out to the immediate west to further investigate the extent of the sub-surface features and deposits. Two further north-to-south aligned trenches were excavated, uncovering a further 117m² (Area 2) and 146m² (Area 3) respectively (Figs 1 and 4; Plates 1–5). Archaeological remains were present within both trenches – these were surveyed in plan, but not subject to full excavation, with only select features investigated.

- 2.3.4 The area of a proposed haul road was also stripped to expose any archaeological deposits (Fig. 1). Exposed remains were surveyed in this area (Area 4, 0.2ha), but were not excavated. All archaeological work was carried out in line with the approval of Martin Oake at Bedfordshire County Council.
- 2.3.5 All soil overburden was mechanically excavated using a 20-tonne 360° machine using a 1.8m-wide ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.3.6 All areas were scanned with a metal detector prior to the commencement of the excavation and all spoil was scanned throughout the soil stripping. All archaeological features and deposits identified were also metal detected, with all finds retained except where obviously modern.
- 2.3.7 Features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets, with plans and sections drawn at appropriate scales. Site photographs were taken of all features using a DSLR camera. Site survey was conducted using a Leica GS08 GPS system, with photogrammetry images taken using a pole cam or drone.
- 2.3.8 Human remains were excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation took place after an exhumation license had been obtained from the Ministry of Justice (Licence Number: 21-0063).
- 2.3.9 Artefacts found in archaeological deposits during hand excavation were collected transported to the OA East main office to be washed and quantified. Each Small Find was given a unique number.
- 2.3.10 Twenty-five samples were taken to gain information from any preserved ecofactual remains that may be present, in line with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 This section details in full the archaeological remains identified on the site, which are presented chronologically by period and phase. The phasing of the remains has been established through the dating of stratified artefacts and, in a single instance, through obtaining a radiocarbon date. Where possible, this dating evidence has been extrapolated and applied to features which shared morphological qualities and similarities in their spatial arrangement. Some features could not be assigned to a particular period, and these remain undated. A full context inventory for the site can be found in Appendix A.
- 3.1.2 Summaries of the artefacts and ecofacts from the site are also given in this section, which are supplemented by full reports in Appendices B and C respectively.
- 3.1.3 Cut numbers appear in **bold**, with deposit numbers appearing in standard text and ditch group numbers (generally the lowest cut number assigned to the feature or group of features) in larger font.
- 3.1.4 An overview of the excavation results is shown on Fig. 5, with a phased plan supplied in Fig. 6. A detailed plan of Structure 116 is given in Fig. 7, along with selected sections. Selected sections from other features recorded at the site are provided in Fig. 8.
- 3.1.5 The identified features and deposits from the site have been categorised into the following periods and phases:
- Period 1: Middle – Late Bronze Age ‘transitional’ (c. 1250–1000 BC)
 - Period 2: Saxo-Norman – early high medieval (c. AD 1066–1250)
 - Period 2, Phase 1
 - Period 2, Phase 2
 - Period 2, Phase 3
 - Period 2, Phase 4
 - Period 2, unphased
 - Undated

3.2 Residual material

- 3.2.1 Three struck flints were recovered from the site, with two deriving from the fills of Period 2 ditches and one from the subsoil. They consist of a Mesolithic blade, an undiagnostic flake and an Early Bronze Age retouched knife (SF 2). A small assemblage of Romano-British material was also recovered during the excavation, all of which came from Period 2 ditches and the subsoil, and is indicative of low-level activity in the vicinity during this period (see Discussion, Section 4). This included 14 sherds of 1st to 4th-century pottery, 579g of Roman roof tile, along with a small collection of fired clay, iron slag and lava quern all tentatively dated as Romano-British.

3.3 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.3.1 Above the river terrace sand and gravel at the site was a mid-brown sandy silt subsoil, with an average thickness of c. 0.3m (99=101=386). All identified archaeological features were sealed by this deposit, suggesting it accumulated through arable cultivation across the late medieval to post-medieval periods. The vast majority of the metal finds assemblage retrieved during the excavation was recovered from this layer (see Section 4 and Appendix B.5). The subsoil was overlain by a greyish brown sandy silt topsoil containing frequent sub-angular gravel inclusions, with an average thickness of 0.2m (100). No finds were retrieved from this deposit.
- 3.3.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good and the mitigation areas remained dry (Plates 1–5). Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the natural geology.

3.4 Period 1: Middle – Late Bronze Age transitional (c. 1250–1000 BC)

- 3.4.1 A closely-set group of four small Middle – Late Bronze Age pits was identified towards the centre of Area 1, three of which contained unurned deposits of cremated human remains. Pits **245**, **259**, **266** and **271** were all sub-circular in plan with diameters ranging from 0.36m–0.45m (Fig. 6 and Fig. 8, S. 42–44 and 47; Plates 6–9). Pits **245** and **259** were 0.26m and 0.3m deep respectively, with similar U-shaped profiles. They both contained deposits of dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional small fragments of charcoal and burnt bone (246; 260). A total of 62g of cremated human bone from an older subadult/adult(s) of indeterminate sex was recovered from the fill of pit **245**, while pit **259** contained a total of 17g of bone from an older subadult/adult(s), also of indeterminate sex.
- 3.4.2 Pit **266** on the western edge was considerably shallower than the other features in this group, with a depth of 0.14m, suggesting it had undergone significant horizontal truncation. The excavated remains appear to only represent the base of this feature. It was filled with a yellowish brown sandy silt containing frequent gravel inclusions (267), from which only 3g of cremated human bone was recovered.
- 3.4.3 The most distinct feature in this group was pit **271**, as it contained two deposits. It measured 0.31m deep and had a U-shaped profile with near vertical sides and a gentle sloping base. Although no human remains were recovered from this feature, it is considered to be part of the cremation group due to its location, the similarity of its form and the composition of its upper fill. Primary deposit 277 consisted of a loose, greyish brown sandy silt with abundant gravel, which was overlain by a deposit identical to the fills within pits **266** and **271**. It consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal (272). It is unclear as to why this feature contained a gravel-rich primary fill – although its composition does suggest that it represented redeposited upcast natural from the immediate vicinity.
- 3.4.4 None of the features contained datable finds, with only burnt human remains, charcoal and sparse charred wheat grains recovered from their fills. Consequently, the date of these unurned cremations was ascertained through the submission of a fragment of calcined human occipital bone from pit **245** to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory for radiocarbon dating. This sample

returned a date of 1210–1020 cal. BC (2922 ± 24 BP; Appendix E; SUERC-103702, 95.4%), indicating this feature group dates from the late Middle Bronze Age – early Late Bronze Age. The organic material from pit **245** represents the only remains from this cremation group which was suitable for radiocarbon dating.

3.5 Period 2: Saxo-Norman – early high medieval (c. AD 1066–1250)

- 3.5.1 The Period 2 features comprised a series of plot boundaries, demarcated by ditches (and possibly banks), which were continually reorganised across the mid-11th to mid-13th centuries. Four distinct sub-phases were identified (2.1–2.4) which most likely relate to a mix of both agricultural and domestic enclosures and property/field boundaries, possibly reorganised as tenancies, ownership and land-uses changed (Fig. 6 and see Discussion). Most of these ditched boundaries continued beyond the confines of the excavation. In the north of Area A, the remains of a timber structure were identified (in the form of postholes and beam slots), although interpretation of its function remains uncertain. A small number of discrete features, mostly pits, were also dated to the Saxo-Norman – early high medieval period.
- 3.5.2 Archaeological remains were predominantly dated to this period through the presence of mid-11th to mid-13th-century pottery, with the four sub-phases identified through analysis of stratigraphic relationships and the identification of similarities in alignment and form between features. Some of the features could be broadly dated to Period 2, but were not able to be confidently integrated into the sub-phases; these remains have been discussed at the end of this section.
- 3.5.3 A small, broadly contemporary, assemblage of metal objects was retrieved from the subsoil in Area 1, including several potentially high-status pieces (see Figs 9, 11 and 12). These finds are discussed further in Section 4 and Appendix B.5.

Period 2.1

Plot boundary ditches 114

- 3.5.4 The earliest phase of boundary ditches was arranged on a north to south – east to west axis and consisted of eight distinct features, into which a total of fifteen interventions were excavated (Plates 10 and 11). Ditches **273** (includes interventions **293/295**, **305**, and **348/350**) and **280** were aligned east to west, ditches **114** (includes interventions **339** and **359**), **124**, **159** (includes intervention **156**) and **323** (includes intervention **366**) were aligned north to south and ditches **309** (includes intervention **311**) and **321** were aligned north-west to south-east. All of the features belonging to this phase were located towards the centre of Area 1, where they appeared to enclose/demarcate a c. 15m by c. 9.5m rectangular area (see Section 4: Discussion).
- 3.5.5 The features in this group were similar in form, with concave profiles consisting of moderate sloping sides and gentle to moderate sloping bases. At the stripped horizon, from the top of the break of slope, the width of these features ranged from 0.51–1.02m and they measured 0.12–0.26m deep. Their narrow widths most likely result from having undergone a significant degree of horizontal truncation.
- 3.5.6 Apart from intervention **273**, which contained a dark brown sandy silt across its base (275), all of the features in this group contained single fills of mid-greyish brown sandy

silts, with occasional gravel inclusions (115=340=360; 125; 160=177; 274=296=306=349; 281; 310=312; 322; 324=367). Due to the nature of these deposits, it is difficult to determine whether they represent plough soils which gradually accumulated into the ditches, or whether the ditches were deliberately backfilled in a single episode with soils from the immediate vicinity.

- 3.5.7 A finds assemblage consisting of eight sherds of mid-11th to mid-13th-century pottery, one sherd of residual Roman pottery and 14 fragments of animal bone was recovered from the fills of these ditches (Appendices B.1, B.2 and C.2). Moderate quantities of charred cereal grains, small quantities of weed seeds and rare fragments of charcoal were also recovered from samples taken from these ditches (Appendix C.4).

Period 2.2

Plot boundary ditches 154

- 3.5.8 Following the infilling/backfilling of the Group 114 ditches, a new series of features was laid out on a north-east to south-west/north-west to south-east axis. Within Area 1, five distinct ditches belonging to this phase were identified; ditches **164** (includes interventions **193**, **262**, **299**, **302**, **327** and **378**), **242** and **278** (includes interventions **307** and **352**) that were aligned north-west to south-east and ditches **154** (includes interventions **156** and **346**) and **182**, aligned north-east to south-west (Plates 11 and 12). A continuation of ditch **164** was recorded in the north end of Area 3 (**378**). A total of thirteen interventions were excavated into these ditches, which established that they cut the Group 114 boundary ditches and were in turn truncated by ditches belonging to Period 2.3 (see below).
- 3.5.9 The features in this group ranged from 0.55–1.01m wide and 0.1–0.4m deep, with generally concave profiles consisting of moderate sloping sides and gentle sloping bases. Primary deposits of pale brownish yellow sandy silt (157; 236=243; 300=303) were recorded in interventions excavated across ditches **154**, **164** and **242**. Because of the similarity of these deposits to the superficial geology, it is likely that they represent redeposited natural, and they may have originated through the levelling of an associated bank. No finds were recovered from these primary fills.
- 3.5.10 Above these primary fills, and across the rest of the features in this group, homogenous deposits of mid-greyish brown sandy silts with occasional gravel inclusions were recorded (155=158=347; 183; 165=194=201=263=304=328=379; 244; 279=307=353). Due to the nature of these deposits, as with those infilling the Period 2.1 plot boundary ditches, it is difficult to determine if they gradually accumulated or whether they were deliberately backfilled into these features.
- 3.5.11 An assemblage of six sherds of mid-11th to 13th century pottery, two sherds of residual Roman pottery, four fragments of animal bone and a residual Early Bronze Age invasively retouched flint knife (SF 2; Appendix B.6) was recovered from the fills of these ditches. Eight pieces of waterlogged (unworked) alder wood were also recovered from intervention **378** (Appendix C.5).

Pit 354

3.5.12 Pit **354** represents one of the few discrete features that could be confidently integrated into the Period 2 sub-phasing. The sub-oval feature was 1m wide and 0.3m deep, with a concave profile consisting of moderate sloping sides and a gentle sloping base. It was filled with a deposit of mid-yellowish brown sandy silt (175=355), from which no finds were retrieved. It truncated Period 2.2 ditch **154** and was in turn cut by Period 2.3 ditch **161**. Although its function remains unclear, the position of the pit indicates that a period of time most likely passed between the disuse of the Period 2.2 ditches and the establishment of the Period 2.3 boundary ditches.

Period 2.3

Plot boundary ditches 113

3.5.13 After the plot boundary ditches of Group 154 and pit **354** became infilled/were backfilled, a third series of ditches was laid out across the site. The boundary ditches of Group 113 were arranged on a west-north-west to east-south-east axis. This phase included six distinct lengths of ditch (**113/257** (includes interventions **114** and **344**), **130** (includes intervention **149**), **161** (includes interventions **166**, **180**, **184**, **356**, **329**, **334**, **337**, **361** and **370**), **171** (includes intervention **391**), **196** (includes interventions **234** and **240**) and **268** (includes intervention **368**)), with a total of 20 interventions excavated (Plates 13–18). Four of these features were previously recorded in Trench 1 of the evaluation and represent the only Period 2 boundary ditches to have been identified in this earlier phase of work (Revell 2018). Although all of the investigated ditches were located in Area 1, possible (unexcavated) continuations of ditches **130** and **161** were identified in Areas 2 and 3 (see Fig. 6).

3.5.14 Some of the ditches in this group were much wider than those belonging to the previous phases, possibly indicating a reduced degree of horizontal truncation (*e.g.* Fig. 8; S. 17 and 78). Their widths ranged from 0.6–1.6m (0.95m average) and they measured between 0.25–0.72m deep from the stripped horizon (0.46m average). The profiles of these features were predominantly concave with moderate sloping sides and gentle to moderate sloping bases. Secondary and tertiary fills were more frequently recorded in these ditches compared with those belonging to the previous phases; this may indicate they were open for a comparatively greater period of time, or may simply reflect the reduced degree of horizontal truncation/greater depth of the later features.

3.5.15 Three fills were recorded in intervention **149** excavated into ditch **130**, located at the southern edge of the site. The primary fill consisted of a mid-orangey brown sandy silt with abundant gravel inclusions – probably representative of redeposited natural from the levelling of an associated bank (152; Fig. 8, S. 17). Similar such deposits were identified in interventions **130**, **161**, **166**, **171**, **268**, **356** and **361** (129; 162; 167; 172; 269; 357; 362). The position and gradient of these deposits suggests that associated banks were most likely located on the southern edges of these features. The secondary deposit infilling intervention **149** (ditch **130**) consisted of a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel (148) and the tertiary deposit consisted of a pale greyish brown sandy silt (147); possibly within a recut. Similar such fills were recorded across the rest of the excavated ditch interventions within this phase, which either represented secondary fills situated above redeposited natural or were the sole

deposit within a feature (112=146=258=345; 128; 195=235=240; 173=391; 163=170=181=185=330=335=336=338=358=363=371; 270=369). As previously discussed, it is difficult to ascertain if these deposits gradually accumulated or whether they were deliberately backfilled into these features.

- 3.5.16 The Period 2.3 boundary ditches contained a total finds assemblage of 29 sherds of mid-11th to mid-13th-century pottery, four sherds of residual Roman pottery, 179 fragments of animal bone, nine fragments of residual Roman roof tile (Appendix B.3) and a residual undiagnostic struck flint flake. Moderate quantities of charred cereal grains and small quantities of weed seeds were recovered from samples taken of the fills of these features (Appendix C.4).

Period 2.4

Plot boundary ditches 108

- 3.5.17 The final series of boundary ditches (Group 108) maintained both the Period 2.3 west-north-west to east-south-east axis as well as two of the Period 2.3 boundaries (ditches **113** and **130**), which were reinstated. This phase appears to represent somewhat of a simplification to the boundary arrangement, with the west-north-west to east-south-east Period 2.3 'strip' sub-divisions in the centre of the site removed, the land divided from the possible backyard areas to the east, and an opening/access point created along the length of ditch **113** to the south of Structure 116 (see below).
- 3.5.18 Three ditches (**108**, **111** and **132**) are considered to belong to this phase based on their stratigraphic relationships with Period 2.3 features (along with the recovery of datable finds from their fills). Ditch **108** (**108**; **127**; **143**) was located against the eastern edge of Area 1, with ditches **111** (**111**; **264**; **341**; **375**) and **132** (**132**; **151**) spanning Areas 1, 2 and 3 (Fig. 6). A total of nine interventions were excavated into these features (Plates 16–20).
- 3.5.19 The Group 108 ditches were notably wider than those in the preceding phases, with their widths ranging from 1–2m (1.45m average), possibly reflecting a reduced degree of horizontal truncation. They had concave profiles with moderate sloping sides and gentle sloping bases, and were between 0.36–0.58m deep (0.43m average).
- 3.5.20 In most of the interventions excavated, only single fills were recorded. These consisted of mid-greyish brown sandy silts with occasional gravel inclusions (106=126=144; 109=265=343=374; 131=150). In three interventions (**108**; **111=341=375**), these deposits were underlain by primary silts of a paler hue (107; 110=342=373), which most likely represents washed-in accumulated material (Fig. 8, S.54 and 78). It is unclear whether the (secondary) darker silts recorded represent deposits deliberately backfilled into the ditches in a single episode or whether they gradually accumulated in the ditches over an extended period of time. A deposit of mid brown sandy silt (377) and gravel (376) was recorded to the north of intervention **375** (Area 3), which may represent the remains of a bank or hedge line associated with ditch **111**. It was situated 1.17m to the north of intervention **375** and measured 0.1m thick by 2.1m wide. No other deposits associated with this phase of activity were indicative of the presence of banks.

- 3.5.21 The Period 2.4 boundary ditches contained a total finds assemblage of 70 sherds of mid-9th to mid-13th-century pottery, two sherds of residual Roman pottery, 77 fragments of animal bone, four fragments of lava quern, two fragments of fired clay and a complete bone pin-beater (SF1) from deposit 144 of ditch terminal **143**, dating from the 9th to 12th centuries (Appendix B.9). Moderate quantities of charred cereal grains, weed seeds and fragments of charcoal were also recovered from samples taken from these ditches. Possible bank deposit 377 contained one fragment of bone, one piece of metalworking slag and a single sherd of mid-12th to mid-13th-century pottery.
- 3.5.22 Notably, the most significant concentrations of artefacts and plant remains recovered from the site were from Period 2.4 ditch interventions, particularly those nearest to Structure 116 (**111**, **143** and **341**). This may indicate that this building was in-use during Period 2.4 and that activity associated with it was responsible for much of the material culture recovered from the site (see below).

Unphased

Structure 116

- 3.5.23 The remains of an east to west aligned structure that appears to have been rectangular in plan, measuring c. 11.5m long by at least c. 2.9m wide, were partially uncovered in the north-east corner of Area 1 (Fig. 7; Plates 21 and 22). These remains consisted of a closely set group of postholes and three gullies. Although the precise phase from which this structure dates is uncertain, as there were no stratigraphic relationships with the plot boundary ditches, the recovery of significant quantities of ceramics and preserved organic materials from the Period 2.4 ditches located close to the structure may indicate an intensification of (possibly domestic?) activity at the site during this phase. The shared alignment with the Period 2.3/2.4 boundaries also supports the suggestion that it dates from Period 2.3 and/or 2.4 (see Section 4: Discussion).
- 3.5.24 The most definable element of the structure was an L-shaped arrangement of eleven postholes (west to east: **201**; **204**; **207**; **210**; **118**; **213**; **216**; **219**; **222**; **225**; **247**). With the exception of feature **247**, these postholes all had U-shaped profiles with steep sloping sides and gentle sloping to flat bases. Only a small degree of variability was recorded in their diameters (0.30–0.44m), with their depths ranging from 0.20–0.40m. Posthole/pit **247**, however, which was located at what appeared to be the east end of this structure, had a notably greater diameter at 0.9m. It also had a shallow concave profile, only 0.12m deep. Although it is possible that this feature supported a more substantial post, this seems unlikely due to its shallow depth. It had been truncated by a small, sub-oval shaped feature **249**, which may represent the socket of a repair post, or a hole dug during a possible robber/demolition phase.
- 3.5.25 No post pipes were identified in any of these features, but most contained two fills. At the base of postholes **201**, **204**, **207**, **210**, **213**, **216**, **219**, **222** and **225** thin, primary deposits of loose pale greyish brown silty sands containing frequent gravel inclusions were identified (203; 206; 209; 212; 215; 218; 221; 224; 227). These were overlain by secondary mid-greyish brown sandy silts (202; 205; 208; 211; 214; 217; 220 (Fig. 7, S. 31); 223; 226). One possible explanation for this fill sequence, which considers the absence of post pipes, is that this may have resulted from a phase of

demolition/deconstruction. Upon the removal of the posts, the original supporting matrix may have collapsed to the base of these features (the primary deposits), with the empty sockets subsequently backfilled with soils from the immediate vicinity (the secondary deposits). Postholes **118** and **247** only contained single fills consisting of mid-greyish brown sandy silts (deposits 119 and 248 respectively). A sample of deposit 119 contained a small amount of charred cereal grains (Appendix C.4).

- 3.5.26 The finds recovered from these postholes included a fragment of animal bone, eleven fragments of lava querns and six sherds of 11th–13th-century pottery.
- 3.5.27 Six additional postholes which had slightly smaller diameters ranging from 0.21–0.30m are also considered to be part of Structure 116 (**122**; **228**; **230**; **232**; **251**; **285**). Four of these features were located within the inside of the structure and may have supported internal posts. Postholes **122**, **228** and **230** all broadly aligned with a large gully (**116**, see below). Postholes **251** and **285** were located on the immediate southern exterior of the structure. All of these features had U-shaped profiles with steep sloping sides and gentle sloping to flat bases, ranging from between 0.12–0.20m deep. They were filled with single deposits of mid greyish brown sandy silts (123; 229; 231; 233; 286), from which no finds were retrieved.
- 3.5.28 Three east-to-west aligned linear features were identified close to the postholes and are also considered to be part of Structure 116. The most substantial of these features was gully **116**, which was located within the interior of the structure. It measured 6m long, 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep and had a gentle, concave profile. It was filled by a mid-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions (117–288), from which two fragments of animal bone, two pieces of fired clay and 12 sherds of 11th–13th-century pottery were recovered. A sample of this deposit recovered a small amount of charcoal and charred cereal grains. Its profile suggests that it is unlikely to represent a beam slot and its precise function remains unclear.
- 3.5.29 Two narrow gullies were recorded on the south side of Structure 116. Feature **120** measured 7.6m long, 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a U-shaped profile with moderate sloping sides and a gentle sloping base. It was filled with a greyish brown sandy silt (121–290) from which five sherds of 11th–13th-century pottery were recovered. The location of **120** may suggest it functioned as a drainage gully, although it may have had a structural function. Feature **392** was located alongside posthole **222** and measured 2.7m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill (393). Its function is unclear, but its location suggests it may represent a socket for a sillbeam.

Discrete features possibly associated with Structure 116

- 3.5.30 Several discrete features were also identified which date to Period 2. Three of these were pits situated in proximity to Structure 116 (Fig. 7). Pit **139** was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.77m wide, 1.25m long and 0.18m deep, with a concave profile consisting of moderate sloping sides and a gentle sloping base. It was filled with a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions (140), from which six sherds of 9th–12th century pottery and a single sherd of residual Roman pottery was recovered. Pit **253** was also sub-oval in plan and measured 1.4m long, 0.84m wide and 0.24m deep.

It had a concave asymmetrical profile consisting of gentle sloping sides and a gentle sloping base. It was filled with a deposit of mid-brown sandy silt (254) that contained three fragments of animal bone and six sherds of 9th–13th-century pottery. This feature was cut on its western edge by sub-circular pit **255** which had a concave profile with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.7m, was 0.15m deep and contained a mid-brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions (256). A single fragment of animal bone and five sherds of 11th–13th-century pottery were collected from the fill of this feature.

- 3.5.31 Although it is unclear whether these pits were contemporary with Structure 116, their location, along with the domestic refuse in their fills, does make this seem likely.
- 3.5.32 Pit **188** was located approximately 7m to the west of Structure 116 (Fig. 6; Fig. 8; S.23). It was sub-circular in plan with a diameter 3.06m and had a concave, asymmetrical, stepped profile, which gradually sloped at the top, becoming near vertical from c.0.4m deep. It had a flat base, with a total depth of 0.94m below the stripped horizon. During its excavation there was constant water ingress, with the water table rising to c.30.6m OD. Its basal fill consisted of a grey sandy silt with brown mottling and rare gravel inclusions (192). This was overlain by a sequence of deposits of relatively even thickness (191, 190 and 189), which may relate to annual/periodic silting. The total finds assemblage from this feature consisted of 27 fragments of animal bone and seven sherds of 9th–13th-century pottery. Additionally, samples of deposits 190, 191 and 192 recovered waterlogged seeds of thistles, bristly oxtongue, water dock, fat-hen, lesser spearwort and nipplewort, as well as waterlogged arthropod remains, seed shrimps and water-flea egg cases. This feature appears to have been open for a significant period of time and may have continuously held water. On this basis alone, it is highly likely that this feature functioned as a well or watering hole for animals.
- 3.5.33 Two postholes of unknown function also contained dating evidence indicating they were of Saxo-Norman – early high medieval date. Posthole **291** was located close to Structure 116, adjacent to and possibly cutting gully **120**. It had a U-shaped profile, with a diameter of 0.4m and a depth of 0.38m. Its single deposit of mid-brown silty sand (292) produced a fragment of animal bone and a single sherd of 11th–13th-century pottery. Posthole **137** was situated to the immediate south-east of ditch intervention **143/145** close to the eastern edge of the site. It had a diameter of 0.43m, a depth of 0.2m, with a U-shaped profile. It contained a dark greyish brown sandy silt (138) which yielded a single sherd of 12th–13th-century pottery.

3.6 Undated features

- 3.6.1 A total of 24 features were identified across the site that could not be confidently dated (Fig. 6). This included 10 pits located in Area 1 – these had predominantly concave profiles, diameters ranging from 0.3–1.2m and were between 0.12–0.32m deep (south of area: **105**; **136**; central area: **178**; **197**; **238**; **364** and west of Structure 116: **313** (Plate 27); **315**; **319**; **332**). Based on the limited stratigraphic evidence, pits **136**, **178**, **238**, **332** and **364** were cut before Period 2.3, but with no datable finds being recovered from their fills, their date could not be refined further. Pits **315** and **319** both contained sherds of abraded Roman pottery spanning the 1st to 4th centuries. Rather

than being interpreted as Romano-British features, it is considered more likely that these were residual finds in features of a later date.

- 3.6.2 Seven features which either represented postholes or small pits were also identified in Area 1. These had predominantly U-shaped profiles, diameters ranging from 0.4–0.9m and depths ranging from 0.18–0.58m (**103**; **134**; **141**; **199**; **282**; **317**; **325**). None of these features contained finds and most were isolated from one another, although pit **134** was cut by Period 2.4 ditch **132**. However, pits/postholes **141** and **282** had similar form and were both situated within the space enclosed by the Period 2.1 ditches in the centre of the site – possibly indicating that they formed part of a structure located in this area. Postholes **317** and **325** were positioned to the south-west of Structure 116 close to possible well **188** and may have been associated with these remains.
- 3.6.3 Three small stakeholes with diameters of c. 0.12m and depths of c. 0.1m were also identified in Area 1 (**168**; **186**; **297**), cutting Period 2.3 ditches. Three intercutting north-east to south-west aligned ditches (**380**; **382**; **384**) were recorded in the southern part of Area 2 (Plate 28; Fig. 8, S.85) and an uncharacterised feature (**387**) was recorded to the south of Area 3 (Plate 29), partially masked by subsoil deposit 386. Little evidence was available from the narrow excavation areas to aid their interpretation; the ditches identified in Area 2 however may comprise part of the Period 2.2 plot boundaries based on their common alignments.

3.7 Artefact summary

Roman pottery

- 3.7.1 Fourteen (136g) sherds of residually deposited Roman pottery were recovered from Period 2 features. The whole of the Romano-British period is represented in this group, with both Early, Middle and Late Roman material present. The majority of the sherds however date from the 2nd–3rd centuries.

Medieval pottery

- 3.7.2 A total of 171 sherds of pottery (1.532kg) dating from the Late Anglo-Saxon to late medieval periods was retrieved from 46 contexts. The assemblage predominantly dates from the early medieval (Saxo-Norman) to early high medieval periods, with a few sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman and late medieval date also recovered. It consists of the standard range of fabrics and forms for this period in the county. The condition of the overall assemblage is poor with sherds abraded and with an average weight of 8.9g.

Ceramic building material

- 3.7.3 Twelve pieces (579g) of residual Roman roof tile were recovered from Period 2 ditches and the subsoil.

Fired clay

- 3.7.4 Four pieces (104g) of fired clay daub of probable structural origin were recovered from Period 2.4 ditch intervention **108** and beam slot/feature **116** of Structure 116.

Metalwork

3.7.5 The metalwork assemblage consists of 31 fragments representing a total of 30 artefacts. All items were recovered from the subsoil, apart from an iron fitting recovered from Period 2.2 ditch intervention **378**. The assemblage comprises copper-alloy (CuA), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb) artefacts, and includes dress accessories, fittings, household equipment, militaria and tools, together with items associated with transport and weight or measurement. The assemblage predominantly dates from the 12th–16th centuries and includes some relatively high-status items, as well as those with a possible clerical association.

Struck flint

3.7.6 Three struck flints (38g) were collected from the fills of Period 2 ditches (as residual finds) and from the subsoil. This small assemblage consists of an undiagnostic flake, a Mesolithic blade and an Early Bronze Age retouched knife.

Stone

3.7.7 A total of 16 pieces (672g) of worked stone was recovered from Period 2 posthole **201** (633g) and Period 2.4 ditch intervention **341**. The entirety of the recovered material consists of weathered and burnt lava quern of possible Roman date and is likely to have been residually deposited.

Iron slag

3.7.8 A single piece of iron smithing slag (11g) of unknown date was recovered from layer 377 in Area 3.

Worked bone

3.7.9 A complete single pointed pin-beater (9g) was recovered from deposit 144 of Period 2.4 ditch **143**. It is of Type A form and dates from the 9th–12th centuries.

3.8 Ecofact summary

Cremated human skeletal remains

3.8.1 A small amount of cremated human skeletal remains was recovered from three small pits in Area 1. A total of 62g of bone was recovered from pit **245**, 17g was recovered from pit **259** and 3g was recovered from pit **266**. The bone fragments are small and largely undiagnostic; consequently, they can only be identified as coming from older subadults/adults of indeterminate sex. A fragment of occipital bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 1210–1020 cal. BC (2922 ± 24 BP; Appendix E; SUERC-103702, 95.4%).

Animal bone

3.8.2 Sixty identifiable fragments (344 total, 7.1kg) of animal bone were recovered from Period 2 features during the excavation. The assemblage is dominated by cattle and horse, with lower counts of domestic fowl, sheep/goat and pig. The ageing data

suggests cattle were exploited for meat, as were pigs. Sheep/goat may have been exploited for both secondary products and meat based on the mandible wear data. The wither's heights of a horse from the site are estimated to have been 14.1 hands – consistent with what is typical for the period. Lesions indicative of avian osteopetrosis are present on a domestic fowl skull and synsacrum.

Mollusca

- 3.8.3 A single fragment of oyster shell was collected from subsoil deposit 386 in Area 3.

Plant and invertebrate remains

- 3.8.4 Carbonised, waterlogged and untransformed archaeobotanical material and aquatic invertebrate remains were recovered from samples of Period 1, Period 2 and undated features. The Bronze Age cremation contained small to moderate quantities of charcoal and occasional wheat grains (*Triticum sp.*). The sampled Saxo-Norman – early high medieval features contained moderate quantities of mixed cereals including free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena sp.*). No chaff was identified, suggesting cereal processing did not take place at the site. The supplementation of diets with wild food resources is suggested by the recovery of hazelnut shell fragments.
- 3.8.5 The majority of the weed seeds present within the Period 2 samples are typical of arable environments, including grasses (Poaceae) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). The recovery of waterlogged seeds indicates that some features at the site held water, at least seasonally. This is further substantiated by the identification of waterlogged arthropod remains, seed shrimps (Ostracods) and water-flea egg cases (*Cladocera ehippia*).

Waterlogged wood

- 3.8.6 Eight pieces of unworked, charred and waterlogged wood were recovered from deposit 379 of Period 2.2 ditch **378**. All fragments were identified as alder.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The excavation at land to the west of Church Street revealed a series of prehistoric and medieval remains of local to regional significance. The importance of the remains is heightened due to the site's location; both occupying a position on the adjacent side of the river to Broom Quarry, where extensive excavations of a prehistoric landscape have been undertaken (Fig. 2), and due to its situation within the medieval settlement core of Langford. Consequently, beyond detailing past land use at the site itself, the results of this investigation have the potential to inform upon the nature and extent of the wider prehistoric environs of the Lower Ivel Clay Valley, as well as potential to shed light upon the development of the settlement of Langford.
- 4.1.2 This section presents a synthesis of the identified remains, with reference to the research objectives outlined in Section 2.

4.2 The residual finds

- 4.2.1 The presence of three worked flints, including an Early Bronze Age retouched knife, most likely points to either a transient human presence or low-level occupation in the vicinity of the site during the Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age periods. Both the blade and the knife add to the number of prehistoric flint implements recovered from the environs of Langford, although they are unable to substantially enhance current understanding of the communities present in the area during the periods from which they date.
- 4.2.2 A small assemblage of Romano-British material (including pottery, ceramic building material and lava quern) was also recovered during the excavation, all of which came from Period 2 ditches and the subsoil and is indicative of low-level activity in the vicinity during this period. The route of a minor Roman road is believed to have run east to west at the far south of the village, extending from Henlow, crossing the River Ivel and running along the line of Cambridge Road and Edworth Road (Rutt 1976, 10) – indicating that Romano-British communities were active in the vicinity of the site, at least in a transient capacity. The recovery of roof tile, however, may point towards a degree of occupation in Langford during this period, although it is equally plausible that this represents reused building materials brought to the village at a later date from outside the immediate locality.

4.3 Period 1: Middle – Late Bronze Age ‘transitional’ cremations

- 4.3.1 A closely set group of four small pits was identified towards the centre of Area 1. Three of these contained small amounts of cremated human skeletal remains, and although the fourth contained no burnt bone, it is still considered to most likely represent a cremation based on its close similarities with the other features in this group. It is possible that the burnt bone fragments originally contained within this feature were lost through horizontal truncation. A fragment of occipital bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 1210–1020 cal. BC (Appendix E), indicating the cremations date from the Middle – Late Bronze Age ‘transition’.

- 4.3.2 Unfortunately, the bone fragments are small and largely undiagnostic, and could only be identified as coming from older subadults/adults of indeterminate sex. It was also not possible to determine if the deposits contained the partial remains of multiple individuals, the remains of just one individual per feature or whether all three deposits contained the remains of a single individual.
- 4.3.3 Although little can be said about the cremations themselves, they are significant in that they represent the first Bronze Age cremations identified from Langford, as well as demonstrating that the eastern terraces of the River Ivel experienced at least a transient level of Middle to Late Bronze Age activity. The Church Street evidence complements the slightly earlier group of four Middle Bronze Age cremations identified at Broom (Cooper and Edmonds 2007), along with the single possible Late Bronze Age cremation identified at Biggleswade Wind Farm, c. 2km to the north-west (James 2014) (BHER 631 and 645, Fig. 2). Collectively, these remains (along with the struck flints from the site) give credence to the suggestion that the Lower Ivel Clay Valley, at least in part, functioned as a wide-ranging funerary landscape across the Middle to Late Bronze Age period.

4.4 Period 2: Saxo-Norman – early high medieval activity

Chronology

- 4.4.1 The Period 2 sub-surface remains appear to represent activities carried out at the site across the mid-11th to mid-13th centuries. This date range is inferred through the recovery of quantities of Developed St Neots Ware (DNEOT) pottery, which was in production from c. AD 1050–1250. The recovery of smaller quantities of early medieval sandy wares from features at the site further supports this date, along with the absence of distinctly Late Anglo-Saxon ceramics and pottery that was only produced from the mid-13th-century onwards.
- 4.4.2 The predominance of Developed St Neots Ware ceramics across all features and phases however somewhat hinders the extent to which more refined date ranges can be assigned to the distinct episodes of boundary reorganisation and occupation identified at the site. However, the absence of sandy wares from the Period 2.1 and 2.2 boundary ditches might indicate that these episodes of activity occurred prior to the mid-12th-century (see Appendix B.2). Consequently, it can be tentatively suggested that the earliest phases of activity occurred broadly across the mid-11th to mid-12th centuries, with the later phases broadly spanning the mid-12th to mid-13th centuries.
- 4.4.3 The metalwork assemblage recovered from the subsoil at the site, however, appears to largely contrast with the chronology proposed for the sub-surface remains. Only two items, the hooked tag (SF 5) and the stirrup terminal/mount (SF 9) comfortably date from the mid-11th to mid-13th centuries, with most of the metalwork dating from c. AD 1200–1600 (60% of the copper-alloy). Consequently, the metalwork assemblage appears to indicate a phase of high to late medieval activity at the site not represented by the sub-surface remains. A distribution plan of the metal objects is shown on Fig. 9.

Land-use: agriculture and occupation

- 4.4.4 The Saxo-Norman to early high medieval use of the site can be characterised as having continually developed over a relatively short period of time; the activities which were undertaken appear to have varied enough to have necessitated the regular remodelling of the ditches which partitioned and organised the site (Fig. 10).
- 4.4.5 The Period 2.1 remains consisted of numerous, short ditches positioned on an axis conforming to the alignment of Church Street and the surrounding east-to-west aligned boundaries which would have extended from this primary routeway down towards the River Ivel. These features were located towards the centre of Area 1, where they appeared to demarcate and enclose a c. 15m by c. 9.5m rectangular plot.
- 4.4.6 Two postholes were identified within this space, possibly suggesting that the ditches may have enclosed an area that housed a structure. The enclosure of buildings by closely set gullies or ditches has been recorded elsewhere in the region, such as at the contemporary site of Lingwood in Norfolk, where a posthole and beam slot structure was demarcated by a substantial 'drip gully' (Hodges 2016). A similar interpretation has been applied to broadly contemporary remains identified at Mattishall, also in Norfolk, where small, rectangular areas enclosed by ditches have been suggested to have possibly contained structures (Sinclair 2022).
- 4.4.7 However, the presence of a structure within the Period 2.1 enclosure seems unlikely due to the relative dearth of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered from the surrounding ditch fills, with evidence for intense occupation, craft manufacturing or arable processing activities being largely absent. Conversely, this absence of cultural material, along with the enclosure's situation away from the more commonly occupied street frontage, parallels well with aspects of the remains identified at Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk (White and Ames 2021). The 11th–13th-century enclosure identified at this site was interpreted as having been most likely related to pastoral management, possibly functioning as a temporary holding and/or possibly for sorting livestock. It is possible that the Period 2.1 enclosure may have had a similar function relating to animal husbandry and may have been connected to managing the livestock that would have presumably grazed the verdant pastures of the immediate vicinity and close to the river.
- 4.4.8 Whatever the purpose or function of this small enclosure, it appears to have fallen out of use within a relatively short period of time, being superseded by a new series of boundary ditches on an alternate alignment. The alignment of the Period 2.2 axis contrasts with all other medieval boundaries identified at the site, along with the surrounding post-medieval field boundaries depicted on historic maps of the area. It most likely represents a period of significant reorganisation of landholdings or land use, set-out on an axis which respected the orientation of a prominent, currently unknown landscape feature or structure. No evidence was recovered from this phase of activity pointing towards occupation in the immediate vicinity, with the site most likely having had an exclusively agricultural function at this point in time.

- 4.4.9 Significantly, the third phase of reorganisation (Period 2.3), which reinstated the east to west/north to south axis, represents the point at which the modern property boundaries situated to the immediate east of the site along Church Street originated. The line of the larger of the three east to west ditches (**113**, **130** and **196**), which distinctly date from the mid-11th to mid-13th centuries, can be seen on the 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3), as well as on modern aerial photographs. This suggests that this phase of reorganisation was set-out from Church Street, with the investigated mitigation areas capturing a series of boundary ditches which divided narrow, parallel crofts attached to properties occupying the street frontage. Traces of these ditches were identified in Area 4 (unexcavated), suggesting that these plots extended to the western border of the proposed development site, and possibly beyond.
- 4.4.10 Although slightly more material culture and environmental remains were recovered from Period 2.3 features compared with those of the preceding phases, the quantities were still consistent with low-level accumulations from occupation at some distance, possibly connected to occasional midden spreading activities on agricultural land. The recovery of waterlogged remains from the Period 2.3 ditches indicates that they held water, at least seasonally – demonstrating that they did not function exclusively as property boundaries or for containing animals, but also played an important role in helping to drain the surrounding land.
- 4.4.11 The Period 2.4 modifications are interesting in that they appear to both enhance elements of the Period 2.3 arrangement (such as the recutting of ditches **113** and **130**), while also appearing to disconnect this area from land to the immediate west of Church Street, with the creation of north to south aligned ditch **108**. If the suggestion that the Period 2.3 boundaries divide narrow crofts associated with tofts located just off Church Street is correct, then the Period 2.4 reorganisation appears to represent the end of such an arrangement and possibly indicates a change in land ownership or administration around this time. A possible access point to the Period 2.4 field (enclosed on three sides within the confines of the Area 1) is possibly located to the south of Structure 116.

Structure 116

- 4.4.12 Based upon the available evidence, it was not possible to categorically assign Structure 116 to an exact phase without a degree of supposition, with associated artefact dating and its alignment consistent with evidence from Periods 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4. On balance, however, the greater quantity of material remains recovered from the Period 2.4 ditches (particularly those in close proximity to Structure 116) favours the possibility that it was contemporary with this later phase of boundary reorganisation. This suggestion may also be supported in the seemingly shared position of the structure to a track detailed on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, with which it lies parallel (Fig. 3). This has been illustrated on Fig. 10 to reflect this possibility.
- 4.4.13 The interpretation of Structure 116 is significantly hindered as a result of it only being partially uncovered during this investigation, with its foundations presumably continuing beyond the south-facing baulk of Area 1. Consequently, a full plan of this building could not be ascertained, and horizontal truncation had removed any traces

of floors, internal features such as hearths, or contemporary midden-type spreads. It could, however, be established that it was of light timber construction, utilising ground beams and regularly spaced upright posts. Unfortunately, no features or finds were identified which were able to indicate the sorts of activities that were carried out within or near to this structure; however, if the artefactual and ecofactual material recovered from the Period 2.4 ditches can be associated with Structure 116, these assemblages are indicative of standard domestic occupation. The range of vessels recovered from features associated with and surrounding Structure 116 are dominated by jars and bowls, with few jugs, possibly reflecting cooking and storage activities consistent with standard domestic occupation of lower to middling status.

- 4.4.14 Based on these material remains from its surrounds, along with what can be established of its plan and construction, the building is consistent with excavated examples of early medieval houses identified in the region (Grenville 1997), and parallels well with the structures identified at Marston Moretaine, located just c. 18km to the west of the site (Crick 1999).

Site development: the historical context

- 4.4.15 The settlement of Langford appears to have developed across the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon period, with the village reaching a moderate size by the late 11th century, with an approximate population of 120 people (Rutt 1976, 23; Morris 1977). As previously discussed in Section 1, historical documents detail that in AD 1142, Simon de Wahull (descendant of Walter le Fleming, who was granted Langford by William the Conqueror) gifted 104 acres of land in the settlement to the Knights Templar, who established themselves at Langford Rectory (Rutt 1976, 25). The order had altarge of the church and the mill, and would have overseen and controlled the social, spiritual and economic affairs of the village (Rutt 1976). Rutt details the possible locations of significant Templar sites present in the village from the mid-12th to early 14th centuries. The presumed locations of these sites are indicated on Fig. 3 and includes the Templar Hall, along with the Templar-owned vicarage and mill.
- 4.4.16 As can be seen, Rutt (1976, 35–7) places most of the Templar properties near to St Andrew’s Church and along Mill Lane, in fairly close proximity to the site. If the 104 acres of land gifted to the order were situated close to the Templar properties, it is possible that the proposed development site may have come under the lands exchanged in AD 1142. This is also detailed on Fig. 3, along with the location of Glebe land associated with the church and vicarage (after Rutt 1976).
- 4.4.17 Although no evidence was uncovered which directly relates to the Knights Templar, there appears to be a degree of crossover between both the later phases of activity and the cessation of activity at the site (which most likely occurred between the mid-12th to mid-13th century), and the gifting of property and land to the order in AD 1142. This raises a series of significant questions regarding the arrival of the Knights Templar in the village and the reorganisation of land and property. Were the Knights Templar responsible for a phase of reorganisation at the site upon taking residence at Langford Rectory? Was the order responsible for the Period 2.4 reorganisation which saw the disconnection of the land at the site from the properties situated on the street frontage? Alternatively, was the order associated with the removal of *all* activity from

the site, clearing the Period 2.4 occupation and pushing it back to the street frontage? A similar pattern of boundary removal and clearance of lower to middling structures was identified at the contemporary site of Marston Moretaine, prior to the construction of a medieval moated manor in the near vicinity (Crick 1999).

- 4.4.18 Alternatively (or additionally), did this phase of reorganisation coincide with the construction of the first stone church in the village in the 13th century, believed to have been located on the current site of St Andrews Church (Rutt 1976, 27)?
- 4.4.19 Of course, such questions lie beyond the reach of the available evidence, and it cannot be assumed that the proposed development site came under the lands granted to the Knights Templar in the mid-12th century. However, it is again worth drawing attention to the high to late medieval assemblage of metalwork recovered from the site. This group of objects, which detail a period of activity not represented in the sub-surface archaeological remains, includes items of high status and of probable clerical association. This includes the annular buckle pins, the book clasp and book mount (Fig. 11), which tentatively support a connection between the site and the church (or related ecclesiastical order).
- 4.4.20 The recovery of an Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup mount from the site is significant and worthy of further comment, although this item dates from before the arrival of the Knights Templar in Langford. This high-status item stands out as being one of the few metal items recovered of early medieval date (second half of the 11th century). Rutt (1976) details how the Danish community and settlement of Holme, located just c. 750m to the north-west of Langford and established during the Danelaw, appears to have had a significant and lasting local cultural influence. Rutt (1976, 17) states 'for 400 years, that is, about 12 generations, Danish personal names occur in Langford. As late as 1336, John Soklyng and Nicholas Theodolf were listed as taxpayers. In 1185 the village cobbler was named Turstan, another Danish name'. The clear association between Langford, Holme and communities of Danish descent may explain the presence of this object at the site, which probably represents an item of casual loss or discard.

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 Overall, the excavation has provided an opportunity to examine an area of the village that has seen little previous archaeological work. The results of this project have contributed to a growing understanding of the prehistoric communities present within the Lower Ivel Clay Valley, while also adding significantly to the overall picture of medieval Langford. The continual remodelling of boundaries at the site across the 11th to 13th-centuries possibly points to a period of relative instability and constant change in this part of the village. Conversely, this appears to have been followed by a period of stability, possibly related to the establishment of the Knights Templar as Lords of the Manor at Langford Rectory during the mid-late 12th century.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

5.1.1 If appropriate, a short note on the results of this project could be submitted for publication in the journal *South Midlands Archaeology*.

5.2 Archiving, retention and dispersal

5.2.1 The site archive is presently held by OA East and will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum (Bedford) under the accession number BEDFM 2020.77 in due course.

5.2.2 The unworked stone, fragment of iron slag, the single oyster shell and the waterlogged wood have all been recommended for dispersal by the various specialists that analysed them. All other artefactual and ecofactual remains should be retained as part of the site archive.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
99	1-3	layer	subsoil	agricultural soil			101; 386	med to post-med			0		
100	1	layer	topsoil	agricultural soil				post-med - modern			0		
101	1	layer	subsoil	agricultural soil			99; 386	med to post-med			0		0.3
102	1	fill	pit	disuse	103			0			0.23	0.56	0.18
103	1	cut	posthole	unknown		102		0			0		
104	1	fill	posthole	disuse	105			0			0.54	0.74	0.14
105	1	cut	pit	unknown		104		0			0.54	0.74	0.14
106	1	fill	ditch	disuse	108			2	4	108	2.1	7.7	0.31
107	1	fill	ditch	disuse	108			2	4	108	2.1	1.48	0.49
108	1	cut	ditch	boundary		106; 107		2	4	108	2.1	1.48	0.49
109	1	fill	ditch	disuse	111			2	4	108	2	1.5	0.2
110	1	fill	ditch	disuse	111			2	4	108	2	1.5	0.3
111	1	cut	ditch	boundary		109; 110		2	4	108	0		
112	1	fill	ditch	disuse	113			2	3	113	0	0.45	0.28
113	1	cut	ditch	boundary		112		2	3	113	0.5	0.45	0.28
114	1	cut	ditch	boundary		115		2	1	114	1	0.5	0.6
115	1	fill	ditch	disuse	114			2	1	114	1	0.5	0.6
116	1	cut	gully	unknown		117	287	2	0	116	1.2	0.8	0.15
117	1	fill	gully	disuse	116			2	0	116	0		
118	1	cut	posthole	construction cut		119		2	0	116	0	0.35	0.4
119	1	fill	posthole	disuse	118			2	0	116	0	0.35	0.4
120	1	cut	gully	drainage		121	289	2	0	116	0.8	0.3	0.12
121	1	fill	gully	disuse	120			2	0	116	0.8	0.3	0.12
122	1	cut	posthole	posthole		123		2	0	116	0	0.3	0.2
123	1	fill	posthole	disuse	122			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.3

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
124	1	cut	ditch	boundary		125		2	1	114	0.66		0.17
125	1	fill	ditch	disuse	124			2	1	114	0.66		0.17
126	1	fill	ditch	disuse	127			2	4	108	1.33	0.74	0.44
127	1	cut	ditch	boundary		126		2	4	108	1.3	0.74	0.44
128	1	fill	ditch	disuse	130			2	3	113	2	0.65	0.25
129	1	fill	ditch	disuse	130			2	3	113	2	0.7	0.35
130	1	cut	ditch	boundary		128; 129		2	3	113	2	0.8	0.58
131	1	fill	ditch	disuse	132			2	4	108	2	1.2	0.56
132	1	cut	ditch	boundary		131		2	4	108	2	1.2	0.56
133	1	fill	pit	disuse	134			0			2	0.8	0.58
134	1	cut	pit/posthole	unknown		133		0			0	0.8	0.58
135	1	fill	pit/posthole	disuse	136			0			2	0.3	0.13
136	1	cut	pit	unknown		135		0			2	0.3	0.13
137	1	cut	posthole	posthole		138		2	0		0.29	0.43	0.2
138	1	fill	posthole	disuse	137			2	0		0.29	0.43	0.2
139	1	cut	pit	unknown		140		2	0		0	0.94	0.16
140	1	fill	pit	disuse	139			2	0		0	0.94	0.16
141	1	cut	pit/posthole	unknown		142		0			0	103	30
142	1	fill	pit/posthole	disuse	141			0			0	1.03	0.3
143	1	cut	ditch	boundary		144		2	4	108	1.45	2.3	0.25
144	1	fill	ditch	disuse	143			2	4	108	1.45	2.3	0.25
145	1	cut	ditch	boundary		146		2	3	113	1.45	2.4	0.38
146	1	fill	ditch	disuse	145			2	3	113	1.45	2.4	0.38
147	1	fill	ditch	disuse	149			2	3	113	2	0.6	0.42
148	1	fill	ditch	disuse	149			2	3	113	2	0.74	0.36
149	1	cut	ditch	boundary		147; 148; 152		2	3	113	0		
150	1	fill	ditch	disuse	151			2	4	108	2	1	0.38
151	1	cut	ditch	boundary		150		2	4	108	2	1	0.38
152	1	fill	ditch	disuse	149			2	3	113	2	1.2	0.12
154	1	cut	ditch	boundary		155		2	2	154	0	0.53	0.12
155	1	fill	ditch	disuse	154			2	2	154	0	0.53	0.12
156	1	cut	ditch	boundary		157; 158		2	2	154	0		0.23

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
157	1	fill	ditch	disuse	156			2	2	154	0		
158	1	fill	ditch	disuse	156			2	2	154	0		0.19
159	1	cut	ditch	boundary		160		2	1	114	0		0.23
160	1	fill	ditch	disuse	159			2	1	114	0		0.23
161	1	cut	ditch	boundary		162; 163		2	3	113	0	0.93	0.23
162	1	fill	ditch	disuse	161			2	3	113	0		0.03
163	1	fill	ditch	disuse	161			2	3	113	0		0.2
164	1	cut	ditch	boundary		165		2	2	154	0		0.2
165	1	fill	ditch	disuse	164			2	2	154	0		0.2
166	1	cut	ditch	boundary		167; 170		2	3	113	0		0.32
167	1	fill	ditch	disuse	166			2	3	113	0		
168	1	cut	stakehole	stakehole		169		0			0.08	0.08	0.9
169	1	fill	stakehole	disuse	168			0			0.08	0.08	0.09
170	1	fill	ditch	disuse	166			2	3	113	0		0.22
171	1	cut	ditch	boundary		172; 173		2	3	113	2.24	0.69	0.25
172	1	fill	ditch	disuse	171			2	3	113	2.24	0.44	0.25
173	1	fill	ditch	disuse	171			2	3	113	2.24	0.54	0.19
174	1	cut	pit	unknown		175	354	2	3		0		0.24
175	1	fill	pit	disuse	174		355	2	3		0		0.24
176	1	cut	ditch	boundary		177		2	1	114	0	0.93	0.18
177	1	fill	ditch	disuse	176			2	1	114	0	0.93	0.18
178	1	cut	pit	unknown		179		0			1	1.2	0.19
179	1	fill	pit	disuse	178			0			1	1.2	0.19
180	1	cut	ditch	boundary		181		2	3	113	2	1.1	0.38
181	1	fill	ditch	disuse	180			2	3	113	2	1.1	0.38
182	1	cut	ditch	boundary		183		2	2	154	1	0.63	0.34
183	1	fill	ditch	disuse	182			2	2	154	1	0.63	0.34
184	1	cut	ditch	boundary		185		2	3	113	1	1.3	0.43
185	1	fill	ditch	disuse	184			2	3	113	1	1.3	0.43
186	1	cut	stakehole	stakehole		187		0			0	0.12	0.1
187	1	fill	stakehole	disuse	186			0			0	0.2	0.1

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
188	1	cut	pit	unknown		189; 190; 191; 192		2	0		0	2.88	0.9
189	1	fill	pit	disuse	188			2	0		0	2.88	0.1
190	1	fill	pit	disuse	188			2	0		0	2.88	0.2
191	1	fill	pit	disuse	188			2	0		0	2.88	0.3
192	1	fill	pit	disuse	188			2	0		0	2.88	0.3
193	1	cut	ditch	boundary		194		2	2	154	1	0.8	0.09
194	1	fill	ditch	disuse	193			2	2	154	1	0.8	0.09
195	1	fill	ditch	disuse	196			2	3	113	2	1.6	0.36
196	1	cut	ditch	boundary		195		2	3	113	2	1.6	0.36
197	1	cut	pit	unknown		198		0			1	0.71	0.08
198	1	fill	pit	disuse	197			0			1	0.71	0.08
199	1	cut	pit/posthole	unknown		200		0			0.71	0.77	0.34
200	1	fill	pit/posthole	disuse	199			0			0.71	0.77	0.34
201	1	cut	posthole	posthole		202; 203		2	0	116	0	0.44	0.3
202	1	fill	posthole	disuse	201			2	0	116	0	0.44	0.22
203	1	fill	posthole	disuse	201			2	0	116	0	0.4	0.08
204	1	cut	posthole	posthole		205; 206		2	0	116	0	0.42	0.3
205	1	fill	posthole	disuse	204			2	0	116	0	0.42	0.22
206	1	fill	posthole	disuse	204			2	0	116	0	0.42	0.1
207	1	cut	posthole	posthole		208; 209		2	0	116	0	0.3	0.38
208	1	fill	posthole	disuse	207			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.28
209	1	fill	posthole	disuse	207			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.12
210	1	cut	posthole	posthole		211; 212		2	0	116	0	0.28	0.2
211	1	fill	posthole	disuse	210			2	0	116	0	0.28	0.15
212	1	fill	posthole	disuse	210			2	0	116	0	0.28	0.5
213	1	cut	posthole	posthole		214; 215		2	0	116	0	0.3	0.3
214	1	fill	posthole	disuse	213			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.1
215	1	fill	post hole	disuse	213			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.2
216	1	cut	posthole	posthole		217; 218		2	0	116	0	0.36	0.4
217	1	fill	posthole	disuse	216			2	0	116	0	0.38	0.32
218	1	fill	post hole	disuse	216			2	0	116	0	0.38	0.05

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
219	1	cut	posthole	posthole		220; 221		2	0	116	0	0.4	0.3
220	1	fill	posthole	disuse	219			2	0	116	0	0.4	0.2
221	1	fill	posthole	disuse	219			2	0	116	0	0.4	0.1
222	1	cut	posthole	posthole		223; 224		2	0	116	0	0.3	0.3
223	1	fill	posthole	disuse	222			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.1
224	1	fill	posthole	disuse	222			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.2
225	1	cut	posthole	posthole		226; 227		2	0	116	0	0.3	0.28
226	1	fill	posthole	disuse	225			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.1
227	1	fill	posthole	disuse	225			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.18
228	1	cut	posthole	posthole		229		2	0	116	0	30	0.2
229	1	fill	posthole	disuse	228			2	0	116	0	0.3	0.2
230	1	cut	posthole	posthole		231		2	0	116	0	0.26	0.12
231	1	fill	posthole	disuse	230			2	0	116	0	0.26	0.12
232	1	cut	posthole	disuse		233		2	0	116	0	0.25	0.18
233	1	fill	posthole	disuse	232			2	0	116	0	0.25	0.18
234	1	cut	ditch	boundary		235		2	3	113	2.07	0.9	0.41
235	1	fill	ditch	disuse	234			2	3	113	2.07	0.9	0.14
236	1	cut	ditch	unknown		237	242	2	2	154	2.07	0.46	0.22
237	1	fill	ditch	disuse	236			2	2	154	2.07	0.46	0.22
238	1	cut	pit	unknown		239		0			0	0.63	0.32
239	1	fill	pit	disuse	238			0			0	0.63	0.32
240	1	cut	ditch	boundary		241		2	3	113	2.07	1.2	0.59
241	1	fill	ditch	disuse	240			2	3	113	2.07	1.2	0.59
242	1	cut	ditch	boundary		243; 244	236	2	2	154	2.07	0.72	0.61
243	1	fill	ditch	disuse	242			2	2	154	2.07	0.58	0.26
244	1	fill	ditch	disuse	242			2	2	154	2.07	0.58	0.48
245	1	cut	cremation pit	cremation pit		246		1		245	0.38	0.36	0.26
246	1	fill	cremation	cremation	245			1		245	0.38	0.36	0.26
247	1	cut	pit/posthole	unknown		248		2	0	116	0.6	5	0.12
248	1	fill	pit/posthole	disuse	247			2	0	116	0.6	0.5	0.12
249	1	cut	posthole	posthole		250		2	0	116	0.42	0.87	0.28
250	1	fill	posthole	disuse	249			2	0	116	0.42	0.87	0.28

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
251	1	cut	pit	unknown		252		2	0	116	0.34	0.21	0.4
252	1	fill	pit	disuse	251			2	0	116	0.034	0.21	0.4
253	1	cut	pit	unknown		254		2	0			0.9	0.22
254	1	fill	pit	disuse	253			2	0			0.9	0.22
255	1	cut	pit	unknown		256		2	0		70	0.74	0.12
256	1	fill	pit	disuse	255			2	0		0.7	0.74	0.12
257	1	cut	ditch	boundary		258		2	3	113	2	0.6	0.58
258	1	fill	ditch	disuse	257			2	3	113	2	0.6	0.58
259	1	cut	cremation pit	cremation pit		260		1		245	0.48	0.4	0.3
260	1	fill	cremation pit	cremation	259			1		245	0.45	0.4	0.3
262	1	cut	ditch	boundary		263		2	2	154	0		
263	1	fill	ditch	disuse	262			2	2	154	1	0.84	0.17
264	1	cut	ditch	boundary		265		2	4	108	1	1.87	0.39
265	1	fill	ditch	disuse	264			2	4	108	1	1.87	0.39
266	1	cut	cremation pit	cremation pit	0	267		1		245	0.4	0.4	0.14
267	1	fill	cremation pit	cremation	266			1		245	0.4	0.4	0.14
268	1	cut	ditch	boundary		269; 270		2	3	113	2	0.56	0.38
269	1	fill	ditch	disuse	268			2	3	113	2	0.56	0.38
270	1	fill	ditch	disuse	268			2	3	113	2	0.56	0.3
271	1	cut	cremation pit	cremation pit	0	272		1		245	0.04	0.45	0.2
272	1	fill	cremation pit	cremation	271			1		245	0.4	0.45	0.2
273	1	cut	ditch	boundary		274; 275		2	1	114	2	0.8	0.3
274	1	fill	ditch	disuse	273			2	1	114	2	0.8	0.24
275	1	fill	ditch	disuse	273			2	1	114	2	0.72	0.6
276		VOID											
277	1	fill	cremation pit	primary fill	271			1		245	0.4	0.45	0.1

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
278	1	cut	ditch	boundary		279		2	2	154	2	0.6	0.1
279	1	fill	ditch	disuse	278			2	2	154	2	0.6	0.1
280	1	cut	ditch	boundary		281		2	1	114	2	0.48	0.4
281	1	fill	ditch	disuse	280			2	1	114	2	0.48	0.4
282	1	cut	pit/posthole	unknown		238; 284		0			0	0.62	0.39
283	1	fill	pit/posthole	disuse	282			0			0	0.62	0.28
284	1	fill	pit/posthole	disuse	282			0			0	0.62	0.1
285	1	cut	posthole	posthole		286		2	0	116	0	0.28	0.2
286	1	fill	posthole	disuse	285			2	0	116	0	0.28	0.2
287	1	cut	gully	unknown		288	116	2	0	116	1	0.78	0.15
288	1	fill	gully	disuse	287			2	0	116	1	0.78	0.15
289	1	cut	gully	drainage		290	120	2	0	116	0.8	0.4	0.12
290	1	fill	gully	disuse	289			2	0	116	0.8	0.4	0.12
291	1	cut	posthole	posthole		292		2	0		0	0.4	0.38
292	1	fill	posthole	backfill	291			2	0		0		
293	1	cut	posthole	posthole		294		0			0	0.3	0.03
294	1	fill	posthole	disuse	293			0			0	0.3	0.03
295	1	cut	ditch	boundary		296		2	1	114	0	1	0.1
296	1	fill	ditch	disuse	295			2	1	114	0	1	0.1
297	1	cut	stakehole	unknown		298		0			0.08	0.08	0.14
298	1	fill	stakehole	disuse	297			0			0.08	0.08	0.14
299	1	cut	ditch	boundary		300; 301		2	2	154	0	1	0.4
300	1	fill	ditch	disuse	299			2	2	154	0	1	0.09
301	1	fill	ditch	disuse	299			2	2	154	0	1	0.31
302	1	cut	ditch	boundary		303; 304		2	2	154	0		0.3
303	1	fill	ditch	disuse	302			2	2	154	0		0.1
304	1	fill	ditch	disuse	302			2	2	154	0		0.02
305	1	cut	ditch	boundary		306		2	1	114	0		0.2
306	1	fill	ditch	disuse	305			2	1	114			0.2
307	1	cut	ditch	boundary		308		2	2	154	0	0.7	0.1
308	1	fill	ditch	disuse	307			2	2	154	0	0.7	0.1
309	1	cut	ditch	boundary		310		2	1	114	0.8	0.32	0.1
310	1	fill	ditch	boundary	309			2	1	114	0.8	0.32	0.1

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
311	1	cut	ditch	boundary		312		2	1	114	0	0.32	0.3
312	1	fill	ditch	disuse	311			2	1	114	0		0.3
313	1	cut	pit	unknown		314		0			0	0.52	0.2
314	1	fill	pit	disuse	313			0			0	0.52	0.2
315	1	cut	pit	unknown		316		0			0	1	0.15
316	1	fill	pit	disuse	315			0			0	1	0.15
317	1	cut	posthole	posthole		318		0			0	50	0.3
318	1	fill	posthole	disuse	317			0			0	0.5	0.3
319	1	cut	pit	unknown		320		0			0	1.2	0.12
320	1	fill	pit	disuse	319			0			0	1.2	0.12
321	1	cut	ditch	boundary		322		2	1	114	1	0.7	0.28
322	1	fill	ditch	disuse	321			2	1	114	1	0.7	0.28
323	1	cut	ditch	boundary		324		2	1	114	0		
324	1	fill	ditch	disuse	323			2	1	114	0		
325	1	cut	posthole	posthole		326		0			0	0.4	0.26
326	1	fill	posthole	disuse	325			0			0	0.4	0.26
327	1	cut	ditch	boundary		328		2	2	154	0		0.2
328	1	fill	ditch	boundary	327			2	2	154	0		0.2
329	1	cut	ditch	boundary		330		2	3	113	0		0.26
330	1	fill	ditch	disuse	329			2	3	113	0		0.26
332	1	cut	uncertain	unknown		333		0			0		0.15
333	1	fill	uncertain	disuse	332			0			0		0.15
334	1	cut	ditch	boundary		335; 336		2	3	113	0	1.1	0.31
335	1	fill	ditch	disuse	334			2	3	113	0		0.06
336	1	fill	ditch	disuse	334			2	3	113	0		0.25
337	1	cut	ditch	boundary		338		2	3	113	0.3	0.36	
338	1	fill	ditch	disuse	337			2	3	113	0	0.3	0.36
339	1	cut	ditch	boundary		340		2	1	114	1.76	0.3	0.37
340	1	fill	ditch	disuse	339			2	1	114	1.76	0.3	0.37
341	1	cut	ditch	boundary		343; 342		2	4	108	1.5	1.98	0.36
342	1	fill	ditch	disuse	341			2	4	108	1.5	1.26	0.36
343	1	fill	ditch	disuse	341			2	4	108	1.5	1.68	0.28
344	1	cut	ditch	boundary		345		2	3	113	1.5	0.88	0.54

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
345	1	fill	ditch	disuse	344			2	3	113	1.5	0.88	0.54
346	1	cut	ditch	boundary		347		2	2	154	1	0.4	0.14
347	1	fill	ditch	disuse	346			2	2	154	1	0.4	0.14
348	1	cut	ditch	boundary		349		2	1	114	1	0.7	0.2
349	1	fill	ditch	burnt deposit	348			2	1	114	1	0.7	0.2
350	1	cut	ditch	boundary		351		2	1	114	1	1	0.14
351	1	fill	ditch	disuse	350			2	1	114	1	1	0.14
352	1	cut	ditch	boundary		353		2	2	154	1	0.6	0.22
353	1	fill	ditch	disuse	352			2	2	154	1	0.6	0.22
354	1	cut	pit	unknown		355	174	2	3		0		0.2
355	1	fill	pit	disuse	354		175	2	3		0		0.2
356	1	cut	ditch	boundary		357; 358		2	3	113	0		0.3
357	1	fill	ditch	disuse	356			2	3	113	0		0.03
358	1	fill	ditch	disuse	356			2	3	113	0		0.25
359	1	cut	ditch	boundary		360		2	1	114	0		0.2
360	1	fill	ditch	disuse	359			2	1	114	0		0.2
361	1	cut	ditch	boundary		362; 363		2	3	113	0		
362	1	fill	ditch	disuse	361			2	3	113	0		0.05
363	1	fill	ditch	disuse	361			2	3	113	0		0.25
364	1	cut	pit	boundary		365		0			0		0.18
365	1	fill	pit	disuse	364			0			0		0.18
366	1	cut	ditch	boundary		367		2	1	114	0		0.2
367	1	fill	ditch	disuse	366			2	1	114	0		0.2
368	1	cut	ditch	boundary		369		2	3	113	0		0.2
369	1	fill	ditch	disuse	368			2	3	113	0		0.2
370	1	cut	ditch	boundary		371		2	3	113	0		0.22
371	1	fill	ditch	disuse	370			2	3	113	0		0.22
373	3	fill	ditch	disuse	375			2	4	108	1	0.7	0.14
374	3	fill	ditch	disuse	375			2	4	108	1	1	0.22
375	3	cut	ditch	boundary		374, 373		2	4	108	1	1	0.26
376	3	layer	bank?	boundary				2	4	108	1	1.8	0.1
377	3	layer	bank?	boundary				2	4	108	1	2.2	0.38

Context	Trench	Category	Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Same as	Period	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth
378	3	cut	ditch	boundary		379		2	2	154	1	0.72	0.2
379	3	fill	ditch	disuse	378			2	2	154	1	0.72	0.2
380	2	cut	ditch	boundary		381		0			2	0.9	0.24
381	2	fill	ditch	boundary	380			0			2.9	0.9	0.24
382	2	cut	ditch	boundary		383		0			1	2	0.3
383	2	fill	ditch	boundary	382			0			1	2	0.3
384	2	cut	ditch	boundary		385		0			2	1.36	0.3
385	2	fill	ditch	boundary	384			0			2	1.36	0.3
386	3	layer	subsoil	agricultural soil			99; 101	med - post-med			3.88		0.42
387	3	cut	pit	unknown				0			3.85		0.42
388		VOID											
389		VOID											
390	1	cut	ditch	boundary		391		2	3	113	0		
391	1	fill	ditch	disuse	390			2	3	113	0		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Roman pottery by *Séverine Bézie*

Introduction

- B.1.1 A total of 14 sherds (136g) representing a minimum of four individual vessels (MNV) were recovered from the site (8.75 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)).
- B.1.2 The pottery is generally in a moderately abraded condition with an average sherd weight (ASW) of only 9.71g. The sherds were mostly recovered as residually deposited finds in features of a later date. The small size and scarcity of the sherds does suggest that the ceramics had been repeatedly disturbed and redeposited.

Methodology

- B.1.3 The pottery was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The total assemblage was analysed and a catalogue prepared (Table 2).
- B.1.4 All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present and a sample was examined using a x10 magnifying lens. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (La Graufesenque samian = LGF SA). Vessel form was also noted, along with any decoration, residues and the level of abrasion.
- B.1.5 National standards (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996; Young 1977) were used to identify the fabrics and forms. The type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted in this case to reflect local typologies.

Assemblage chronology

- B.1.6 The pottery assemblage extends over the whole Romano-British period, from the 1st century to the 4th century, with perhaps a Mid-Roman characterisation (c. 71.5% of the MNV) focused on the 2nd to 3rd centuries.

The pottery from features

- B.1.7 The pottery was found in Area 1, within a series of ditches (Groups 108, 113, 114 and 154) and from three pits (pits **139**, **315** and **319**). Most of these features also contained later pottery and have been dated as Saxo-Norman – early high medieval.

Factual data

- B.1.8 Seven broad fabric groups were identified during the analysis (Table 1).

Coarse ware

- B.1.9 The earliest component of this assemblage is a Butt-beaker (Sandy Grey ware reduced, slipped internally and externally in various shades of brown and orange with delicate incised pre-firing lattice decoration) following the 'Gallo-Belgic' tradition. A local copy,

barrel-shaped and probably produced in the Colchester area. This vessel was common from the mid – late 1st century to early 2nd century.

B.1.10 The bulk of the assemblage consists of locally produced ‘Romanising’ coarse Sandy Grey ware (52.94% by weight). This group encompasses a variety of wheel made fabrics, some with a reduced core, other with a ‘blue’ taint or finer fabric. The range of forms predominantly comprise utilitarian jars or jar/bowls, although a group of tableware forms are also present (such as a beaker and a dish/bowl). Another group is represented in this assemblage by a single vessel (flagon), an oxidised finer version of the coarse sandy wares (Sandy Oxidised ware).

B.1.11 Three sherds (jars) of shell tempered ware (Harrold Shelly ware) were probably locally produced and are typical of production in the Bedfordshire area. Its production started in the mid-1st century in Harrold and became widely diffused across Britain during the 3rd and 4th centuries (Brown 1994, 19).

Fine ware

B.1.12 Imported tableware forms such as Gaulish samian is represented by two sherds, of which one is South Gaulish (a bowl from La Graufesenque, produced from AD 40–120) and one is Central Gaulish (a Dr33 cup from Les Martres-de-Veyres produced from AD 100–165).

Specialist ware

B.1.13 Specialist wares are represented by one mortarium type M12 (Oxfordshire White ware), produced in Sandford and Cowley in Oxfordshire around AD 180–240 (Young 1977, 70). These wares were used as mixing bowls.

The forms

B.1.14 Beakers

CAM 112: Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker, sharp-rimmed but incurved above the foot (modified from Haltern 85) (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 238 and CAM 112 Ba Pl LVII).

B.1.15 Bowls, cups, dishes and platters (open forms)

6.19: dish or bowl with straight sides which may be upright or angled, and a plain rim which may have external groove just below rim. Flat base (Lyons and Tester 2014, 270).

B.1.16 Mortaria

M12: Mortarium with upstanding rim and a stubby downward-projecting flange (Young 1977, 70 and fig. 20).

B.1.17 Samian

Based on a type series largely designed by Dragendorff in 1895 and described by Paul Tyers (1996, 105–16; Webster 1996).

Dr 33: A conical cup with a foot-ring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall.

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy Grey ware (Going 1987, 9-10)	SGW	Beaker; Butt-beaker (CAM 112); Dish/bowl (6.19); Jar; Jar/bowl	6	72	6	52.94
Oxford White ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 175-6; Young 1977, 56)	OXF WH	Mortarium (Type M12)	1	29	12	21.32
La Graufesenque samian (South Gaulish) (Tomber & Dore 1998, 28; Tyers 1996, 112)	LGF SA	Bowl	1	13	6	9.56
Harrold Shelly ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 115; Brown 1994, 19)	HAR SH	Jar	3	12	0	8.82
Les Martres-de-Veyre samian (Central Gaulish) (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30; Tyers 1996, 113)	LMV SA	Cup (Dr33)	1	5	11	3.68
Grey ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-261)	GW	Jar	1	4	0	2.94
Sandy Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-261)	SOW	Flagon	1	1	0	0.74
<i>Total</i>			<i>14</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Table 1: Roman pottery fabrics and forms, in descending order of weight (%)

Discussion

Domestic pottery

B.1.18 The ceramic material from this site comes from features dated to the Saxo-Norman – early high medieval period. The assemblage is residual in nature and too small to grant specific insight into the Roman communities in the area. Nevertheless, the presence of Romano-British pottery, even though residual, does give a positive indication for the presence of rural domestic occupation in the vicinity.

Romanisation

B.1.19 Overall, the assemblage is somewhat typical of a rural site in terms of the composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its wares from the immediate local area. That said, the samian pottery also indicates that any nearby Roman settlement had at least limited access to goods from outside of the local area.

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Fabric Family	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Vessel	Type	Decoration	Sherd Count	Wgt. (g)	Pot date
1	112	113	Ditch	2.3	113	SAM	LMV SA	RD	Cup	Dr33	Offset just below the rim internally	1	5	C2
1	115	114	Ditch	2.1	114	SAM	LGF SA	RU	Bowl			1	13	MC1-EC2
1	140	139	Pit	2		SGW	SGW (Fine)	D	Beaker		Incised vertical lines on the body	1	1	C1-C4
1	147	149	Ditch	2.3	113	HAR SH	HAR SH	U	Jar			1	3	C3-C4
1	147	149	Ditch	2.3	113	HAR SH	HAR SH	U	Jar			1	3	C3-C4
1	147	149	Ditch	2.3	113	SGW	SGW RE (BS)	D	Jar/Bowl?		Band of vertical incised lines (only one still visible) defined by 2 horizontal incised lines	1	4	C1-C4
1	316	315	Pit	0		SOW	SOW (GS)(Fine)	U	Flagon			1	1	MC1-C3
1	320	319	Pit	0		SGW	SGW (Blue)	PU	Dish/Bowl	6.19		1	32	C2-C4
1	320	319	Pit	0		HAR SH	HAR SH	U	Jar			1	6	C3-C4
1	320	319	Pit	0		GW	GW (G)	U	Jar			1	4	C1-C2
1	342	341	Ditch	2.4	108	SGW	SGW	D	Jar/Bowl?		Beaded cordon above the shoulder	1	7	C1-C4
1	342	341	Ditch	2.4	108	OXF WH	OXF WH	RD	Mortarium	Type M12	Flange	1	29	LC2-MC3
1	347	346	Ditch	2.2	154	SGW	SGW (Blue)	U	Jar			1	3	C1-C4
1	378	379	Ditch	2.2	154	SGW	SGW RE (Br/OS)	D	Butt-beaker	CAM 112	Empty cordon defined by 2 horizontal grooves on the shoulder above a cordon on the body with burnished lattice decoration	1	25	M/LC1-EC2

Table 2: Summary Roman pottery catalogue (Key: C - century, Dsc - description, Br/OS – Brown/Orange slip, BS – Black slip, D – Decorated body sherd, GS – Grey slip, P – Profile, R – Rim, U - undecorated body sherd. E – early, L – late, M – mid)

B.2 Medieval pottery by Denis Sami

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 171 sherds of pottery (1.532kg) dating from the Late Anglo-Saxon – late medieval periods was retrieved from 46 contexts (Table 3). The assemblage predominantly dates from the early medieval (Saxo-Norman) to early high medieval periods, with a few sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon and late medieval date also recovered. It consists of the standard range of fabrics and forms for this period in the county. The condition of the overall assemblage is poor with sherds abraded and with an average weight of 8.9g (Table 3).

Code (Cam.)	Code (Bed.)	Date Range	No.	% No.	Wt (g)	% Wt (g)	EVE	MNV
NEOT	B01	850-1150	11	6	86	6	74	4
DNEOT	B07	1050-1250	134	78	1204	79	464	19
LYVA	B09	1150-1400	1	1	5	0	0	1
SCAMSW?	C01 sand	1150-1225	1	1	6	0	0	1
BRIL	C09	1200-1500	1	1	7	0	0	1
SCAMSW?	C59A coarse sand	1150-1225	9	5	93	6	67	2
	C59B sandy		1	1	9	1	0	1
	C71 Buff-grey cored		12	7	87	6	0	1
HERTS	C60	1170-1350	1	1	35	2	0	1
	Total		171	100	1,532	100	605	31

Table 3: Quantification by fabric in chronological order. NEOT (St Neots Ware); DNEOT (Develop St Neots); LYVA (Lyveden A shelly); SCAMSW (South Cambridgeshire Sandy); BRIL (Brill ware); HERTS (Hertfordshire-type Greyware)

Methodology

B.2.2 Finds were analysed according to the Oxford Archaeology East standards following the 2016 document *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (SPSA) (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group *et al.* 2016) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) document *A Guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998).

B.2.3 The Bedfordshire Medieval Pottery fabrics codes described in Barker *et al.* (1979) were integrated with the type series published by Wells (1996). These studies were used for defining and describing the pottery assemblage. This scheme was combined with and conformed to *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire* (Sperry 2016) and both the Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire equivalent fabrics are reported in the catalogue.

B.2.4 Previous works on medieval pottery assemblages in the region include the excavation at Caldecote (Beresford 2009), and the OA East reports from Potton (Blinkhorn 2019) and Biddenham Loop Reinforcement Water Main (Anderson 2017). These works provided background and offered comparisons and elements of discussion.

B.2.5 The assemblage was quantified using a Microsoft Excel database. Sherds were counted and weighed, with a vessel equivalent (EVE) together with a minimum number of

vessels (MNV) estimated. Undiagnostic fragments weighing less than 2 grammes were not considered in this report. The catalogue is organised by context number.

The assemblage

Late Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman (c. AD 850–1150)

B.2.6 Eleven fragments were attributed to St Neots type ware defined by Bedfordshire fabric B01. The shell-tempered fabric of these sherds is nearly black and presents well-sorted shelly inclusions, although sherds are missing the characteristic smooth surface possible due to abrasion. The thickness and dimensions of the fragments suggests that they are potentially a later product, perhaps contemporary with the early vessels of Develop St Neots Ware (Spoerry 2016, 103). Fragments of three simple everted rims, all from jars of undetermined diameter were recovered (Fig. 13, No. 6).

Saxo-Norman (c. AD 1066–1150)

B.2.7 The early medieval products dominate the pottery assemblage with a total of 171 sherds, weighing 1.532kg.

B.2.8 Keeping in mind that in some cases different families of fabrics chronologically overlap, Table 3 lists the pottery production of the period spanning the 11th to the mid-13th centuries in an approximate chronological order based on the fabric description suggested for Bedfordshire, integrated with Spoerry (2016). The high number of B07 (DNEOT) sherds and the absence of Late Anglo-Saxon products are a good indicator of the peak of pottery consumption on site which can be confidently identified to between the 11th to mid-13th centuries (Fig. B.2.1).

B.2.9 The standard range of B07 (DNEOT) forms was identified (Fig. 13, Nos 1–5, 7) (Spoerry 2016, 138) including a variety of everted and inward rims from large bowls and a handle with a rim from a spouter. The smaller diameter recorded for the B07 (DNEOT) forms is 10 cm and the larger is 24 cm. Six fragments of sagged angled bases were also counted.

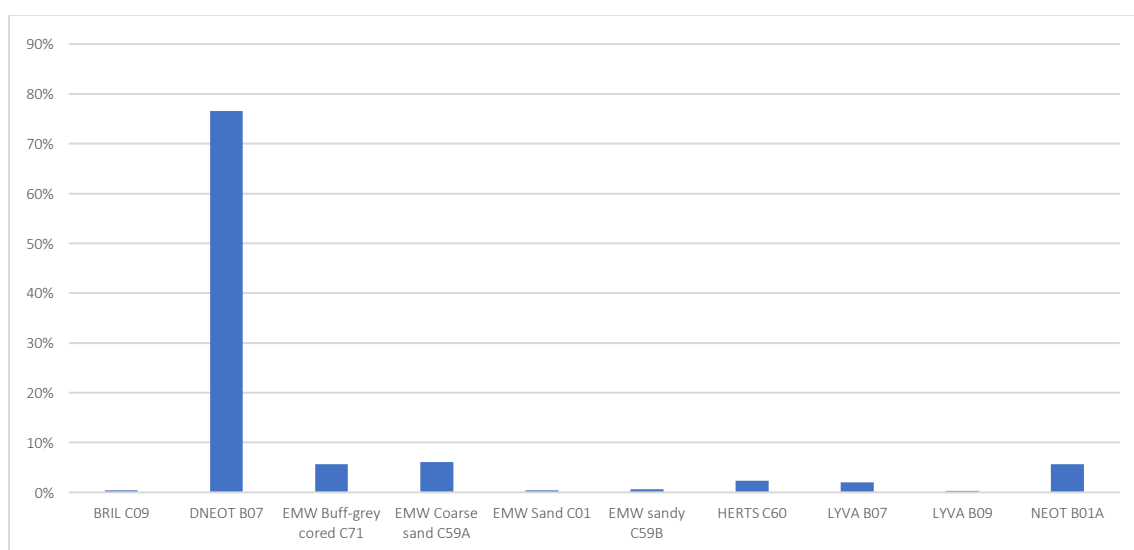


Figure B.2.1: Graph showing the quantity of B07 (DNEOT) fabric compared to other productions

High and late medieval (c. AD 1150–1500)

B.2.10 Sandy fabrics such as C01, C59A-B and C71 could perhaps be associated with the South-West Cambridgeshire Sandy Ware of possible Northamptonshire or Bedfordshire origin (Spoerry 2016, 117). However, except for a small, hammered rim from posthole **138**, the remaining 22 sherds are undiagnostic walls from jars.

B.2.11 The presence of a limited quantity of high to late medieval products such as C09 (BRIL) and a rim decorated with continuous thumb impressions from a jar in fabric C60 (HERTS) from ditch intervention **257**, could possibly suggest limited continuity into the late medieval period. Although it should be noted that unequivocally late medieval vessels are missing from the assemblage, together with early post-medieval forms.

Spatial distribution

B.2.12 Most of the pottery was recovered from Period 2 ditches, followed by postholes and pits as a result of secondary deposition (Table 4). Sherds were concentrated in Period 2 features within Groups 108 and 116, with a limited presence in Group 113 (Table 5).

Feature	No. Quantity	% No. Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight (g)
Subsoil	8	5%	127	8%
Ditch	112	65%	1020	67%
Pit	30	18%	163	11%
Beam slot/gully	5	3%	27	2%
Posthole	14	8%	183	12%
Layer	1	1%	5	0%
Topsoil	1	1%	7	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>1,532</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 4: Quantification of pottery by feature

Group	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight (g)
<i>Ungrouped</i>	26	16	242	17
108	70	43	636	46
113	29	18	238	17
114	8	5	88	6
116	23	14	131	9
154	6	4	63	5
Total	162	100%	1,398	100%

Table 5: Quantification of pottery by Period 2 group (0 = ungrouped)

Pottery by site phase

B.2.13 Features of Period 2, Phase 4 (2.4) produced the majority of the sherds, with considerable fragments also from Phase 3 (2.3) features (Table 6).

B.2.14 The stratified pottery assemblage is chronologically consistent and dates to the early/high medieval period suggesting the different phases of the settlement occurred within the period spanning from c. AD 1066 to 1250.

B.2.15 A large number of sherds was recovered from Period 2 contexts that could not be accurately integrated into the period sub-phasing. A group of nine sherds were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil at the site. This group includes Late Anglo-Saxon and high to late medieval wares.

Period 2 sub-phase	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight (g)
0	49	30	373	27
1	8	5	88	6
2	6	4	63	5
3	29	18	238	17
4	70	43	636	46
Total	162	100%	1,398	100%

Table 6: Quantification of stratified pottery from Period 2 features by sub-phase (0 = unphased)

Discussion

B.2.16 The few fragments of Roman pottery suggest this site saw very limited pre-medieval activity, whereas the early (Saxo-Norman) to high medieval assemblage is indicative of more intense occupation and vessel consumption in these periods.

B.2.17 The fragmentation and abrasion of sherds is indicative of secondary deposition. Pottery was redeposited in ditches, postholes and pits associated with occupation layers and structural remains and the range of vessel forms – dominated by jars, bowls and lacking jugs – reflects cooking or storing activity rather than use at the table.

B.2.18 On the one hand, the absence of clearly Late Anglo-Saxon products dating from the 10th to 11th centuries such as Stamford Ware, and on the other the lack of glazed jugs that appear in the region in the 13th century or later, suggest the assemblage was deposited between c. AD 1066 and 1250.

B.2.19 When compared to similar, contemporary sites in the region, for example Potton (Blinkhorn 2019, 43–45), or Biddenham (Anderson 2017, 42–54), the range of fabrics from Langford is remarkably contained and indicative of a restricted area of sourcing, with vessels produced chiefly in Bedfordshire or Northamptonshire.

B.3 Ceramic building material *by Simon Timberlake*

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 579g (12 pieces) of fired ceramic tile was recovered during the excavation. Very little of this was particularly diagnostic, although most appeared to be pieces of roof tile. The fabric composition and type of most of this tile suggests that it was Roman, and for the most part undifferentiated flat roof tile. Most of the tile fragments appear to have been residually deposited in later features (Period 2), with one fragment coming from the subsoil.

Methodology

B.3.2 The tile was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcium carbonate in the fabric.

Description of ceramic tile

B.3.3 The majority of the tile by weight (433g (MNI=11)) was recovered from context 147, the fill of Period 2.3 ditch 149). All of the tile from this deposit consists of fragments of roof tile of Roman date. Just one possible piece of an *imbrex* tile (with an extremely shallow curvature) is present, alongside some flat roof tile including one piece with a moulded nail hole and another small fragment with the impression of a thumb or paw print on it. In total, this breaks down as 462g of flat roof tile, 96g of *imbrex* and 21g of uncertain (type) tile.

Context	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Date	Notes
147	7	110x95x14(refit); 90x50x11; 60x50x11; 45x45x11; 60x70x11; 70x80x14	433	B(242); C(150); E(40)	<i>imbrex</i> ?(96) and flat roof tile (337)	Roman	fragments from six different tiles – condition varies from fresh to weathered. One has impression of nail hole on break, another part of an impressed thumbprint/paw, whilst the <i>imbrex</i> is extremely shallow. One fragment was sooted upon one face
152	1	70x70x14	93	C	Flat roof tile	Roman	Corner of well-made tile
169	1	45x25x13	13	D	Uncertain tile		
195	1	30x30x12	8	B	Uncertain tile	Roman?	Small, weathered fragment
200	1	35x30x10	14	C	Flat roof tile?	Roman	
379	1	40x40x15	18	A	Flat roof tile?	Roman?	Edge – burnt but not weathered

Table 7: Catalogue of CBM

Fabric descriptions:

Fabric A = sandy-gritty reddish brick-colour fabric with small inclusions of well-fired red grog and quartz grit

Fabric B = orange silty-sandy clay fabric with internal lamination and oxidised centre and occasional inclusions of chalk/flint

Fabric C = orange silty-sandy clay fabric with faint lamination and inclusions of much pale brown-buff coloured streaky grog, smaller points of brick-red grog plus quartz and flint grit

Fabric D = a streaky laminated clay fabric without any lithic inclusions, but with a small amount of well-fired grog and organic represented by voids

Fabric E = sandy-silty well-fired fabric with much hard grog and large grit (lithic) inclusions

Conclusions

- B.3.4 The entire assemblage appears to be Roman in date, with 40% of the tile showing signs of weathering and abrasion, further supporting that it had been residually deposited in later features. The assemblage probably points towards the former presence of a Roman-British building in the near vicinity of the site.

B.4 Fired clay by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.4.1 Four pieces (104g) of fired clay daub was recovered from the site. All of this is approximately of the same type, and in the absence of any other diagnostic features can probably be assumed to have been structural in function.

Methodology

- B.4.2 The fired clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcium carbonate.

Description of fired clay

- B.4.3 The daub fragments are composed of a fairly homogenous chalky white clay fabric with a very minor amount of crushed flint and occasional particles of white-pink grog as inclusions. The two pieces of clay daub (20g) from context 106 (fill of Period 2.4 ditch **108**) include a slightly greater amount of grog as well as some traces of burnt-out organic material, whilst the larger fragment from context 117 (Period 2 gully **116**, Structure 116) is slightly denser and at least 40mm thick (60x35x40mm), with a moulded flat external surface which was sooted, suggesting a subsequent burning (firing) event. The latter may well be from the external surface of an oven, hearth or house wall. The faint cracking of the surface also suggests that this could have been immersed (quenched) in water whilst hot.

Conclusion

- B.4.4 Based just on type, it is not really possible to date the manufacture and use of this fired clay, although the fragments all derive from Period 2 contexts. The fabric composition suggests a local chalk or chalky boulder clay geology. This is a very common type of daub encountered at late prehistoric (particularly Iron Age) and Romano-British settlements in the region, although this cannot be used as a means of dating. Nevertheless, the presence here of unweathered/water-worn daub is a very good indicator of domestic activity and habitation in the near vicinity of the site.

B.5 Metalwork by Denis Sami

Introduction

- B.5.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of 31 fragments representing a total of 30 artefacts – all were recovered from the subsoil, apart from a single object recovered from Period 2.2 ditch intervention **378**. A distribution plot of the small finds recovered from the site is given in Fig. 9. The assemblage comprises copper-alloy (CuA), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb) artefacts (Table 8).
- B.5.2 The bulk of the assemblage dates to the high and late medieval periods with a few artefacts of Late Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman date. A total of three finds are post-medieval, modern or of uncertain date.
- B.5.3 In accordance with Crummy’s functional categories (1983), the metalwork includes dress accessories, fittings, household equipment, militaria and tools, together with items associated with transport and weight or measurement artefacts (Table 9).
- B.5.4 Despite being incomplete, the copper alloy-objects are in good condition due to the good quality of the material used in their production. The artefacts have light oxidation and patina.

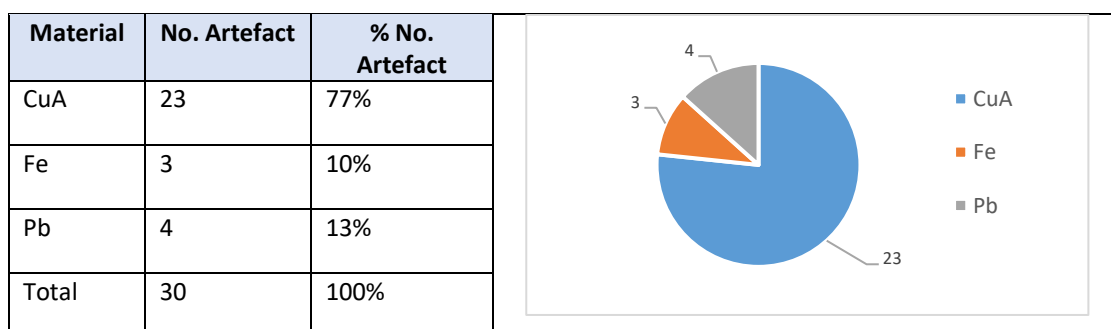


Table 8: Quantification of artefacts by metal

Methodology

- B.5.5 The metalwork followed the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society Datasheets 104 and 108 (Dungworth 2012; Davis and Starley, 2012), the *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Bayley *et al.* 2015) and the *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (Rimmer *et al.* 2013).
- B.5.6 The catalogue of medieval household equipment by Egan (2010) and the volume dedicated to medieval dress accessories by Egan and Pritchard (2002) were used as the main references in the discussion. These were integrated with the research of Stanley (2013) and Gilchrist and Sloane (2005) about annular buckles, and by the study of Williams (1997) regarding Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup mount SF 9. The catalogue of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) was also consulted to find parallels for the artefacts.
- B.5.7 The material was classified according to Crummy’s (1983) categories. The items were catalogued and the details are presented at the end of this section in three tables: copper-alloy artefacts (Table 10), iron artefacts (Table 11) and lead items (Table 12).

B.5.8 Finds recovered by hand-collection through metal detecting and the processing of samples and were quantified using a Microsoft Access database. A single Microsoft Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact; this database was interrogated to compile statistics. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context-by-context basis. Lumps of oxidised metal weighing less than 3g were not considered. The catalogue is organised by context number.

The assemblage

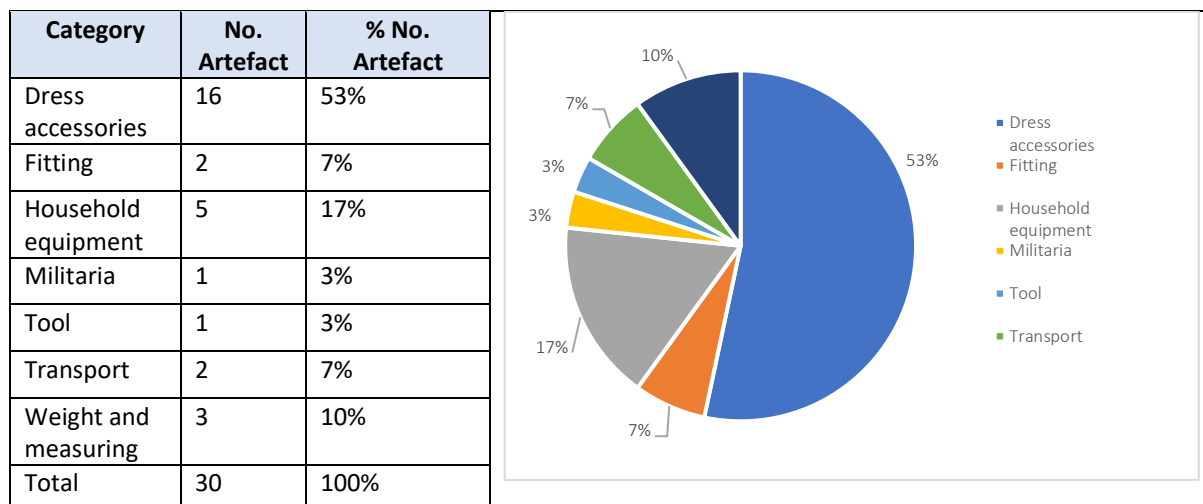


Table 9: Quantification of the metalwork assemblage by functional category

Copper-alloy

B.5.9 A total of 23 artefacts were recovered during the excavation, dominated by dress accessories. One of the earliest items recorded is a sub-triangular hooked tag (SF 5) made from copper-alloy sheet metal and decorated with five circles and dots which form a Latin cross (Fig. 11). Similar accessories are dated by Read (2008, 7–9, no. 24) to between the 7th–12th centuries. Given the general chronology of the metalwork and the pottery assemblage from the site, it is likely that hooked tag SF 5 falls late in this range, perhaps dating to the 11th or 12th century.

B.5.10 Buckles and pins from buckles form the largest chronological and functionally consistent group of artefacts. Oval, double oval and rectangular buckles were recovered (SF 11, SF 4 and SF 10). These items were used for a variety of purposes, from fastening dresses and shoes to use in horse equipment. The small size of the items possibly suggests they were used to fasten the straps of shoes. Oval and rectangular buckles are generally dated to the 13th–15th centuries, but it is also possible that SF 10 could well be post-medieval. Although double-oval buckles are known from the mid-13th century (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 52), they became common dress accessories between the 14th and 15th centuries. Of similar date are three cast pins (SF 13, SF 15 and SF 16) with moulding at the junction from large annular buckles. Annular buckles are widely spread items, commonly recovered from metal-detecting of topsoil. When retrieved from stratified contexts, these items are predominantly found in burials from monastic centres, leading Gilchrist and Sloane

- (2005, 85–86) to speculate these buckles had potential associations with religious settlements. However, some annular buckles recovered from the 1361 battlefield of Visby on the island of Gotland suggest they may also have been used to fasten armours or swords (Stanley 2013, 101).
- B.5.11 The excavated site lies close to the ecclesiastical centre of the medieval village, and consequently the pins from the annular brooches may have some connection to a religious community once active in the vicinity.
- B.5.12 A poorly preserved buckle plate (SF 33) can also be dated to the medieval period, although its condition prevents further typological identification.
- B.5.13 Three strap-ends complete the group of dress accessories. SF 8 is a composite strap-end with groove on the front plate, decorated with zig-zag horizontal lines (Fig. 11); a similar item was recorded by Egan and Pritchard (2002, 142, no. 664). SF 20 is a plain strap-end, very worn on one side with side strips similar to Egan and Pritchard's item no. 623 (2002, 136). The chronology of the strap-ends is similar to that of the buckles and can be dated to c. AD 1200–1450.
- B.5.14 Biconvex-headed button SF 17 is a common late medieval to early post-medieval accessory (Bailey 2004, 22–9, figs. 7.30-7.41). As documented in other cases (PAS: PUBLIC-8E9AAC), button SF 17 was cast with a high percent of tin creating a silvery surface. On the basis of those recovered from dated contexts in London, Egan and Pritchard (2002, 272–80) suggest a 14th-century date, although production of such items appears to have continued until the late-15th century.
- B.5.15 Four items can be assigned to the 'household' category. Cast cauldron leg fragment SF 19 is part of a medieval to post-medieval popular cooking vessel type dating from c. AD 1200–1650 (Egan 2010, 165–66, no. 462). Evidence of textile activity from the site includes the small, domed thimble SF 22. Cast copper-alloy thimbles became common domestic artefacts from around the 14th century and production increased in the late medieval and post-medieval periods (Egan 2010, 265). Due to its decoration and form, the thimble from Church Street can be dated to between c. AD 1350–1500.
- B.5.16 Evidence of literacy in the vicinity includes book clasp SF 6 (Howsam 2016, type A.9) and book mount SF 7 (PAS: DENO-OE6346) which date from the 14th–16th centuries (Fig. 11). Despite the fact that these two book components are catalogued as household equipment, in actuality books were more often connected to ecclesiastical activity. As already speculated for the annular buckle pins, it is possible that the book clasp and mount were also connected to the nearby church activity.
- B.5.17 The Anglo-Scandinavian zoomorphic stirrup terminal SF 9 is a particularly interesting artefact (Fig. 12). The terminal is incomplete but very well preserved and it represents a moulded grotesque head with prominent nose, bulging eyes and flaring nostrils. The form of the head and the decorative style are of Scandinavian inspiration reflecting late Viking Ringerike and Urnes styles (Williams 1997). Williams (1997) dates such items to the second half of the 11th century, making of this artefact, together with hooked tag SF 5, the earliest metal finds recovered from site.

B.5.18 Modern items include brooch SF 14, possibly dating from AD 1850–1920, crotal bell SF 18 and buttons SF 31 and SF 32. Given its undiagnostic character, artefact SF 23 could not be further identified.

B.5.19 A single post-medieval Nuremberg copper-alloy jetton of anonymous issuer was recovered from the subsoil. Despite the jetton being poorly preserved, it can be identified as a rose/orb type with a fictitious inscription dating to c. AD 1500–1550 (Mitchiner 1988, 377–9).

SF	Context	Artefact	Category	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Date min.	Date max.
4	99	Buckle	Dress accessories	A cast double oval frame decorated with multiple horizontal lines	30	29	2	0	4.6	1350	1500
5	99	Hooked tag	Dress accessories	A hooked tag consisting of a sub-triangular sheet of metal tapering into a backward now missing hook. Originally, the front plate had two attachment holes aligned with the top edge. The field is decorated with an order of punched ring and dot motifs	24	14	0.8	0	0.6	600	1150
6	99	Book clasp	Household equipment	An originally gilded book clasp with trapezoidal in plan strap. In the hollow side of the strap are the remains of four rivets, one at each corner. The strap is decorated with a monogram possibly reading lhC. The clasp is missing	25	19	3.8	0	6.3	1300	1400
7	99	Book mount	Household equipment	A square copper alloy mount with central hole for a rivet. The mount has a raised central square dome decorated with a hollow central	20	19	2.7	0	0.6	1400	1600

				circle and a small pit at each of the four corners. The dome is bordered with a lobe decoration							
8	99	Strapend	Dress accessories	A composite strap-end with grooved on front plate. The face is decorated with four horizontal zig-zag lines	48	21	3.5	0	9.4	1300	1450
9	99	Stirrup terminal	Transport	An early medieval zoomorphic stirrup mount terminal of Anglo-Scandinavian style. The mount is triangular in shape, and it is decorated with a moulded zoomorphic head	39	18	14	0	0	1000	1100
10	99	Buckle	Dress accessories	A cast rectangular with D-shape cross-section. A pin bar is set central to the frame	28	26	2.3	0	7.7	1200	1600
11	99	Buckle	Dress accessories	An oval frame with narrowed bar and recessed plate decorated with a vertical hollow line	17	24	2	0	2.7	1350	1600
12	99	Buckle	Dress accessories	A plain undecorated buckle plate made from a folded metal sheet with two rivet holes at the angles	11	19	3.5	0	0	1200	1500
13	99	Annular buckle pin	Dress accessories	A slightly curved cast buckle pin with tapering shaft and moulding at the junction	40	5.3	3	0	3.3	1250	1450
14	99	Brooch	Dress accessories	An incomplete brooch made from a strip of metal decorated with two lines of pits. At the centre in a bezel with a red planoconvex glass	0	0	0	0	0	1890	1930
15	99	Annular buckle pin	Dress accessories	A coast and tapering buckle pin	41.6	4.7	5.3	0	4.84	1250	1450

				with moulding at the junction from an annular buckle. The loop is broken							
16	99	Annular buckle pin	Dress accessories	A slightly curved cast buckle pin with tapering shaft and moulding at the junction	42	6.8	3.8	0	5.4	1250	1450
17	99	Button	Dress accessories	A cast button with biconvex head and integrated shank	15	0	0	11	4	1300	1600
18	99	Crotal bell	Transport	An incomplete crotal bell	0	0	0	28	20.3	1400	1800
19	99	Cauldron leg	Household equipment	A triangular in section with central flange copper-alloy vessel foot	73	41	9	0	0	1200	1650
20	99	Strap end	Dress accessories	An undecorated and very worn two-piece sheet metal strap end with side strips	47.5	14	2.9	0	6.5	1225	1450
22	99	Thimble	Household equipment	A cast plano-convex thimble decorated with a spiral of little pits. The top of the thimble is decorated with an incised square	15.5	0	0	16.3		1350	1500
23	99	Unidentified	Household equipment	Part of a rectangular sheet of metal with a sub-circular and poorly cut central hole. Two rivets are placed at each angle	33	19	0.5	0	3	1200	1800
31	99	Button	Dress accessories	A discoid head of a button with a hammered sheet of metal decorated with a spiral branch with leaf motif. The small loop is sub-circular	0	0	5	13	0.7	1600	1800
32	99	Button	Dress accessories	A cast discoid and undecorated button	0	0	2.8	23	7	1500	1800
33	99	Buckle plate	Dress accessories	A folded rectangular sheet of metal with two	20	11	4	0	0.8	1250	1500

				fitting holes in the corners							
34	99	Jeton	Token/ measurement	Mitchiner 1988, 377-79; PAS: PUBLIC-CE7FC7				25	1	1500	1550

Table 10: Catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

Iron

B.5.20 Iron fishhook SF 24 represents evidence of fishing activity in the vicinity of the site. Fishhooks can date from as early as the Romano-British period and these artefacts remained unchanged in form until industrial production began in the late post-medieval period. The fishhook from Langford can be tentatively dated to the medieval period on the basis of the general chronology of the metalwork and pottery recovered from site.

B.5.21 Hand-forged fitting and nail SF 25 and 26 were possibly used in the construction of timber structures. SF 25 can be dated to the medieval period by pottery association, suggesting the presence of a wooden building in the area during this period.

SF	Context	Artefact	Category	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Date min.	Date max.
24	99	Fishing hook	Tool	A fishhook made from a rod of iron with circular cross-section. One terminal curved to form an elongate loop while the opposite terminal is bent to form a hook with a hammered triangular tip	49	15	3.3	3.3	3.3	1200	1700
25	379	Fitting	Fitting	A structural fitting with square in cross-section tapering shaft and square flat head	73	23	13	0	0	1100	1400
26	99	Nail	Fitting	A nail with square cross-section, tapering stem and sub-square flat head	34	14	3.3	0	0	1100	1800

Table 11: Catalogue of iron artefacts

Lead

- B.5.22 The weight and bore of shot SF 27 indicate it was fired from a 17th-century arquebus or a small musket (Foard 2008), possibly connecting it to civil war era skirmishes in the vicinity.
- B.5.23 Weights SF 28 and SF 29 are rather undiagnostic and difficult items to date. They have been given a broad chronology spanning c. AD 1200–1700.
- B.5.24 Both the shape and the marks incised on sub-rectangular pendant/weight SF 30 possibly suggest some sort of inscription. A picture of the artefact was therefore sent to Gaby Waxenberger at the Department of English and American Studies of the University of Munich, who specialises in Old English/Runic inscriptions. However, Waxenberger suggests that the incised lines are probably decorative: ‘these signs are not runes. The signs in the first line may be ornamental (zig-zag ornament). One sign in line two may be a , but this may be a character in the Latin (= Roman) script as we would write it still today; it may also be a rune. The rest is undecipherable.’ (Waxenberger, pers. comm.). Similar incised lead artefacts recorded in the Portable Antiquities Scheme as medieval to post-medieval weights/pendants all have abstract decoration (PAS: NMS-6BED07; SWYOR-54819B and DENO-8E3035).

SF	Context	Artefact	Category	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Date min.	Date max.
27	99	Shot	Militaria	A post-medieval musket ball	0	0	0	17	29.5	1600	1700
28	99	Weight	Weight and measuring	A conical weight with a central circular hole (3 mm)	31	0	0	27	0	1200	1700
29	99	Weight	Weight and measuring	Part of a possible circular and flat palm guard with several and deep cut mark	68	42	9	0		1200	1700
30	99	Weight	Weight and measuring	A sub-rectangular weight with a circular hole at one terminal. One face is decorated with incised lines	49	18	3.8	0	26.8	1200	1600

Table 12: catalogue of lead artefacts

Discussion

- B.5.25 Despite its limited size and unstratified character, the assemblage offers some insight into the chronology and use of the site. The assemblage is chronologically consistent with the pottery, pointing to activity in the area between the 12th –15th centuries.
- B.5.26 In comparison to other sites of comparable date, the proportion of copper-alloy finds to iron is the reverse of the norm, being dominated by copper-alloy objects (Table 13), the reasons for which remain uncertain.

	Bedfordshire			Cambridgeshire	Suffolk
	Langford	Biddenham (Brown 2017)	Potton (Fletcher 2019)	Over (Sami 2021)	Stowupland (Sami 2019)
Copper-alloy	18	4	1	6	8
Iron	3	24	9	3	17
lead	4	0	0	6	1

Table 13: Comparative quantification of medieval to early post-medieval metalwork

B.5.27 The Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup-mount is a notable find. The remainder of this small assemblage is dominated by medieval dress accessories and household objects, with indications of a relatively high social level. In particular, the annular buckle pins and the book components could point to associations with the local church.

B.6 Struck flint by Lawrence Billington

B.6.1 A very small assemblage of three worked flints was recovered during the excavation (Table 14). The flints were collected from the fills of Period 2 ditches (as residual finds) and from the subsoil. Despite its small size, the assemblage includes one notable find in the form of an invasively retouched knife of probable Early Bronze Age date.

Context	SF	Cut	Type	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade	Flake knife
99			Subsoil		1	
147		149	Ditch	1		
183	2	182	Ditch			1

Table 14: Catalogue of struck flint

- B.6.2 Ditch **182** (fill 183) produced a complete flake knife. Made on high quality dark greyish brown flint, it is in a good, relatively fresh condition. It is made on a robust elongated hard hammer struck non-cortical flake (length 61mm, breadth 33mm and thickness 11mm) and bears regular invasive subparallel dorsal retouch along one lateral edge and around its distal end (creating a rounded point). It belongs to the broad class of invasively retouched/scale-flaked knives which are a feature of Beaker/Early Bronze Age assemblages (both funerary and ‘domestic’), which include more extensively retouched ‘true’ Early Bronze Age plano-convex forms (Saville 1985; Parker Pearson *et al.* 2019, 188). Locally, comparable knife forms feature in assemblages dominated by Beaker/Early Bronze Age material from the extensive excavations at Broom Quarry (*e.g.* Hill Lane (Beadsmoore *et al.* 2007, 219)), whilst they are well-documented as grave goods accompanying Early Bronze Age cremation burials from sites elsewhere along the Great Ouse valley (*e.g.* Luke 2008, 107; Evans *et al.* 2016, 372–4, 498–500).
- B.6.3 Aside from the knife, ditch **149** (fill 147) produced a small, undiagnostic fragment of a non-cortical flake and a heavily corticated (‘patinated’) blade – almost certainly of Mesolithic date – was recovered from the subsoil.

B.7 Stone by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.7.1 Sixteen pieces (672g) of worked stone were recovered from the excavation, all of it consisting of weathered and burnt lava quern of (probable) Roman date. All of the remaining (collected) stone pieces are natural in origin and unutilised (see Table 15).

Methodology

- B.7.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with a worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Description of worked stone

- B.7.3 The 672g of worn, weathered and burnt fragmentary lava quern came from two contexts – fill 202 of Period 2 posthole **201** (633g) and fill 343 of Period 2.4 ditch **341** (39g). The 12 fragments from context 202 include three re-fitting pieces from the rim edge of a large broken-up upper stone with a projected diameter of over 520mm. No trace of the harp furrows remain upon these extremely weathered pieces, yet the form of this (without any trace of a kerb present) suggests that this could have been of a lower stone, or else of a later type (rather than the so-called ‘Legionary’ examples (see Watts 2002,34)). The sloping rim edge is quite distinctive in this case, despite its weathered and broken-up condition.

Conclusions

- B.7.4 Excluding the natural (unworked) stone, this is quite a small assemblage consisting only of burnt and weathered (probably Roman) lava quernstone. The best-preserved pieces recovered from context 202 suggest that this quern was already well-used and much-thinned when it was discarded, and moderately large, yet clearly not part of a hand-operated millstone (Green 2017, 17). Stones such as this would have been in use in Roman Britain from the late 1st to early 3rd centuries AD.

Context	No. pcs	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-5)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes
150									natural
185									natural cobble
202	12	633	120x5x30-35 (refitted) + 40-20	lava quern (U/S)	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman	estim. diameter >520mm. Edge of U/S with sloping rim and concave/flat grind sfc (worn)
343	4	39	20-25 (10-16mm thick)	lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman?	burnt + frag thin worn quern
351									NATURAL

Table 15: Catalogue of stone

B.8 Iron slag by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.8.1 A single piece of iron smithing slag (11g) was recovered from layer 377 in Area 3. The slag itself cannot be reliably dated based upon its form.

Methodology

- B.8.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock whilst a magnet was used to detect the presence of free iron or wustite.

Description of iron slag

- B.8.3 The single small fragment of weathered iron smithing slag was recovered from subsoil layer 377. It represents a piece of vitrified hearth lining (VHL), most likely from the base of a small smithing hearth. The clay lining in this case is completely fused and slagged, although traces of crushed flint are still detectable in the matrix. The VHL was quite strongly magnetic – confirming the probable the presence of wustite (FeO) within the slagged interior.

Conclusion

- B.8.4 Based upon typology alone, it is not possible to date this iron smithing activity. However, the recovery of Roman CBM from associated contexts (*e.g.* 378) may suggest that Roman ironworking *might* be responsible for this. This example of weathered slag does indicate the presence of a small smithy somewhere in the area, but probably not from anywhere close by.

B.9 Worked bone *by Ian Riddler*

- B.9.1 A complete single pointed pin-beater (SF 1) recovered from fill 144 of Period 2.4 ditch **143** survives in good condition and is highly polished throughout (Plate B.8.1). It has been cut from the midshaft of a cattle-sized long bone and is rectangular in section with an even taper from one end to the other, enabling it to be assigned to type A within the Ipswich typology, which is broadly applicable to Anglo-Saxon England as a whole (Riddler *et al.* forthcoming). Type A is the most common type of single pointed pin-beater, occurring from the 9th to 12th centuries and encompassing just under 70% of the Ipswich sample. It has also been identified at Thetford and York, where it is also the most common form (Walton Rogers 1997; 1999).
- B.9.2 The broad end of the implement has been rounded and is lightly bevelled on the two surfaces. More pronounced indentations are commonly seen on single pointed pin-beaters and can be regarded as thumb grips, indicating that these objects were commonly held at the broad end with the point extending beyond the hand. At the opposite end, close to the blade-like point, lie a series of compression marks, visible on both sides of the implement. These appear to have been caused by a set of pincers, gripping and pressing into the pin-beater and creating some damage in that area. Lateral wear marks are also present at this end, mainly on the edges of the bone, and the object has clearly been used.
- B.9.3 These objects are regarded as pin-beaters utilised with the vertical two-beam loom. Brown (1990) has suggested that the tapered end of the pin-beater was used to gather groups of vertical warp threads, behind which horizontal weft threads could then be placed. The pin-beater could also be reversed and the rounded, broad end and sides could be used to beat down the weft threads, once they were in place (Brown 1990, 227). There is some evidence to suggest that these pin-beaters may have been kept and utilised in pairs or sets (Riddler *et al.* forthcoming).
- B.9.4 In using the warp-weighted loom the textile was produced from the top downwards. With the vertical two-beam loom, in contrast, the textile grew upwards from the base (Brown 1990, 227 and fig 42; Walton Rogers 1997, 1758–9). The vertical two-beam loom was used in northern Europe in the later 7th century, if not earlier, and was probably retained in some areas of southern Europe from the Roman period onwards (Goret 2009, 80; Walton Rogers 2001, 163–4). A transition from the double pointed pin-beater to the single pointed pin-beater can be equated with a radical transformation in weaving practices, with the warp-weighted loom replaced by the vertical two-beam loom (Walton Rogers 2001, 163). If the occurrence of single pointed pin-beaters is used as an index of that change, then it appears to have been quite sudden in urban areas and more gradual in the rural environment. At Dublin, York and Winchester single pointed pin-beaters heavily outnumber the double pointed form and ceramic loomweights, which are indicators of the warp-weighted loom, are scarce (Walton Rogers 1997; 1999; Brown 1990). The earliest single pointed pin-beaters to be found in England have been dated to around c. AD 900 (Walton Rogers 1997, 1755–7) but small numbers have now been found in secure late Middle Anglo-Saxon contexts, suggesting that they were first adopted earlier in the 9th century (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski 2018, 362). They are found across the entire Late Anglo-Saxon period,

increasing in number up to the eleventh century, with the latest examples coming from 12th to 13th-century contexts (Riddler 2005, 79).



Plate B.8.1: Bone pin-beater from Period 2.4 Group 108 ditch fill 144 (length 97.5mm, width 13.4mm, thickness 6.5mm)

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Cremated human skeletal remains *by Natasha Dodwell*

Introduction

- C.1.1 Three shallow pits (all Period 1) containing very small quantities of extremely fragmented cremated human bone were identified in Area 1. The pits, **245**, **259** and **266** were loosely grouped together and are thought to be contemporary. Bone from **245** returned a date of 1213–1019 cal. BC (SUERC-103702, 95.4%), suggesting that the features are late Middle Bronze Age – early Late Bronze Age in date.

Methodology

- C.1.2 Each of the three features were excavated in arbitrary spits, with the bone and soil from each of these wet sieved. The methodology for the processing and analysis of the cremated bone was based on that devised by McKinley (2017); once wet sieved, the residues were passed through a series of stacked graded sieves and all extraneous material >2mm was removed.
- C.1.3 The bone from each fraction was weighed in order that the degree of fragmentation could be commented on objectively. Whilst all the bone was examined, the fragments are generally so small that no attempt was made to sort and weigh to body part.
- C.1.4 The standard methods used to determine the age and sex of individuals could not be used because of the small bone fragment size, the quantity of bone recovered and the lack of diagnostic elements. A very broad age range was based on the size and general robusticity of skeletal elements.

Levels of truncation and condition of bone

- C.1.5 All the deposits containing cremated human bone were discrete. The pits ranged in depth from 0.14–0.30m and flecks of bone were noted on the machined surface of each one, suggesting that they had all been truncated to an unknown degree.
- C.1.6 The bone fragments are buff white in colour and generally very small in size; most bone fragments are unidentifiable to skeletal element, although limb shafts and skull fragments are represented. There is an absence of trabecular bone and an under representation of joint or articular surfaces. Several fragments of teeth (crowns and roots) are present from cremation pit **245**.

Results and discussion

- C.1.7 The bone fragments are so small and undiagnostic that they can only be identified as older subadult/adult of indeterminate sex. For the same reasons it is not possible to determine if a deposit contained the partial remains of multiple or indeed if the same individual is represented in all three deposits.
- C.1.8 The total weight of cremated bone recovered from each feature is presented in Table 16 (bone weights from spits are held in the archive). Bone weight ranges from only 3–62g; this is significantly less than what is expected from a cremation of an adult human body although in archaeological cremation deposits, in all periods, the entire cremated

remains were very rarely, if ever, collected for burial (McKinley 1993). Whilst there is evidence for truncation, and some bone has undoubtedly been lost to ploughing and machine stripping prior to archaeological excavation, the three deposits are likely to represent token deposits or what McKinley refers to as 'memorials' (1997, 71–2).

- C.1.9 Cremated bone will fragment at numerous stages both on the pyre and in the burial environment, and then during excavation and processing (McKinley 1994). It has also been argued that fragmentation can result from the intentional pounding/crushing of bone as part of the burial practice (Sigvallius 1994; Lynch and O'Donnell 2007). Most of the bone fragments from **245** and **266** measure between 5–10mm. The majority of fragments from **259** are even smaller. It is not possible to say with certainty if there had been intentional crushing of the bone prior to burial; it may be that only smaller fragments were selected for deposition.
- C.1.10 The calcined bone from all three features is a buff white colour indicative of pyre temperatures >600 °C and the complete oxidization of the organic component of the bone matrix (*e.g.* Shipman *et al.* 1984). Although rare, small fragments of charcoal were present in all three features, no pyre debris was identified.
- C.1.11 Cremation is believed to have been the predominant funerary rite throughout the Bronze Age in Britain and the resulting calcined bone was deposited in a variety of ways including in urns, in pits, as token burials, as deposits of pyre debris or, more rarely, as bustum style burials.
- C.1.12 A slightly earlier group of four Middle Bronze Age cremations has been identified at Brookland Farm, Broom, c. 2km to the north-west and a flat cremation cemetery has also been identified at Kings Hill (Dodwell 2007). One of the pits there yielded a radiocarbon date of 1620–1430 cal. BC and the group highlights the complex range of burial practices in this period. One feature contained over 3.5kg of bone and the remains of at least four individuals; another was interpreted as a unurned burial with the partial remains of an adult female and the two others were similar to those recorded at Church Street (*i.e.* small quantities (31g and 36g) of highly fragmented burnt bone). Although undated, another token or memorial deposit was recently identified at Biggleswade Wind Farm, c. 2km to the north-west. Placed amongst Late Bronze Age features, it contained only a small quantity (132g) of highly fragmented calcined human adult bone, with very little charcoal (Geber 2014).
- C.1.13 These late Middle Bronze Age – early Late Bronze Age funerary deposits from Church Lane, Langford are not in themselves significant; no real demographic data or osteological and pathological information can be gleaned from them. They do however add to the growing corpus of diverse Middle and Late Bronze Age funerary activity in the region and highlight the importance of obtaining radiocarbon dates on seemingly insignificant deposits of cremated human bone.

Cut No.	Fill No.	Sample No.	Depth of cut	Largest frag.	Weight (g)			
					<10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm	Total
245	246	9	0.26m	23.2mm	5	30	29	62
259	260	10	0.3m	21.4mm	1	6	10	17
266	267	11	0.14m	14.1mm	<1	2	<1	3

Table 16: Weight of cremated human bone and degree of bone fragmentation

C.2 Animal bone by Hayley Foster

Introduction and methodology

- C.2.1 This analysis details the animal bone recovered from the Period 2 features excavated at the site. The assemblage is of a small size and comprises only hand-collected specimens. The number of identifiable fragments that could be assigned to this period totals 60 (total assemblage – 344 fragments, 7.1kg). The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), horse (*Equus caballus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*) and domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*). Remains derived primarily from ditches, a pit, a posthole and a possible bank deposit.
- C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) were calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals, only the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.
- C.2.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.
- C.2.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.
- C.2.5 For all identified bones, taphonomic processes were recorded. Gnawing and pathological changes were noted.
- C.2.6 Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers and large bones were measured using an osteometric board. Withers' heights of horse were calculated using Kiesewalter (1888).

Results of analysis

- C.2.7 The faunal assemblage is generally in a good condition with moderate to high levels of fragmentation. Cattle are the dominant species in the assemblage followed by horse, however, the assemblage is of a small size.
- C.2.8 Measurements were carried out where possible (Table 18), however as fragmentation was relatively high, very few elements were suitable for measurement. One estimated wither's heights could be calculated for horse from a radius, measuring 144cm (14.1 hands).

C.2.9 The composition of the faunal material is mostly comprised of cranial elements (including mandibles, maxillae, loose teeth and horn cores) and extremities (including phalanges, metapodia, carpals and tarsals), making up 62% of the overall NISP. This evidence could suggest the disposal of primary butchery waste by removing the head and feet with some meaty joints transported elsewhere. However, this is likely the result of a preservation and recovery bias as all main elements were recovered to some degree. Denser bones such as metapodia, mandibles and teeth are more durable and less susceptible to taphonomic destruction.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	22	36.7	2	22.2
Horse	15	25.0	2	22.2
Domestic Fowl	11	18.3	2	22.2
Sheep/Goat	10	16.7	2	22.2
Pig	2	3.3	1	11.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 17: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI)

C.2.10 Cattle remains comprise the highest frequency of species in the assemblage, making up 36.7% of the overall NISP. Ageing data suggests cattle aged from two years to over four years of age. While the data is limited, this could be representative of a more meat-based economy.

C.2.11 Sheep/goat remains comprise 16.7% of the NISP. Mandible wear ageing shows an animal of 21–24 months of age at death and one ageing to adult.

C.2.12 Horses comprise 25% of the overall NISP from the assemblage. The limited fusion data for horse reveals most animals would have been adults. Horses would have been used for traction and transportation purposes.

C.2.13 Pigs played a minor role and comprise 3.3% of the overall assemblage. Pigs would have been slaughtered before reaching adulthood, instead been killed when reaching an optimum weight around two to three years of age.

C.2.14 Domestic fowl are represented by two individuals based on the MNI. Those remains from ditch **378** (deposit 379) represent a specimen with extensive exostosis lesions and bone remodelling, a probable case of avian osteopetrosis. Osteopetrosis is caused by the avian leucosis virus and causes prolific new bone formation in young animals (Baker and Brothwell 1980; Bartosiewicz 2020).

C.2.15 Preservation of the remains was overall fair with the vast majority of the identifiable bone retrieved from ditch fills. Carnivore gnawing was identified on only two fragments of animal bone, on a cattle pelvis from ditch **196** and a horse metacarpal from ditch **375**. Pathological changes were noted on the domestic fowl remains (379) as well as a horse first phalanx (111), with slight exostosis on the posterior side.

Discussion

C.2.16 All the main domesticates are represented in small numbers, along with domestic fowl. The limited data does not allow for solid interpretations to be formed regarding husbandry practices and species exploitation. The ageing data suggests cattle were exploited for meat as were pigs. Sheep/goat may have been exploited for both secondary products and meat based on the mandible wear data.

C.2.17 At Langford, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle remains being the most well-represented species. The assemblage unfortunately does not provide insight into husbandry practices and the human-animal interaction at the site. The pathological domestic fowl is of particular interest as the lesions on the skull and synsacrum are extensive.

Context	Species	Element	GL	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	EWH (cm)
147	Cattle	Metatarsal 1		43.3	23				
147	Cattle	Humerus				66.8	62.2	36.4	
192	Horse	Femur		124.2		93.7			
192	Horse	Radius	332	82.4	4	77.8			144
109	Horse	Radius				66.5			
106	Domestic Fowl	Humerus				13.5			
106	Domestic Fowl	Femur				1.9			
106	Domestic Fowl	Radius		4.8					
106	Domestic Fowl	Tibia		12.9					
177	Pig	Tibia				24			
377	Cattle	Metatarsal 1				48.7			
195	Horse	Metacarpal 1				44.5			
128	Cattle	Humerus				74	7.3	42.3	
128	Pig	Radius		28.5					
128	Domestic Fowl	Femur		15.2					
335	Cattle	Radius		64.9					
379	Domestic Fowl	Femur		23.6					
379	Domestic Fowl	Metatarsal 1	97	19.4		17			
379	Domestic Fowl	Tibia	148	26.5		17.5			

Table 18: Table of measurements (mm)

Abbreviation	Description
GL	Greatest length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
BT	Greatest breadth of trochlea
HTC	Height of trochlea
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
SD	Smallest breadth of diaphysis
EWH	Estimated Wither's Height (in cm)

Table 19: Abbreviations for table of measurements

	24 months	32-33 months	40 months	50 months +	Total
Cattle	1	1	1	2	5

Table 20: Cattle mandible wear ageing

	21-24 months	Adult	Total
Sheep/Goat	1	1	2

Table 21: Sheep/goat mandible wear ageing

Context	Species	Element
106	Cattle	Phalanx 1
106	Domestic Fowl	Tibia
106	Domestic Fowl	Furcula
106	Domestic Fowl	Radius
106	Domestic Fowl	Femur
106	Domestic Fowl	Humerus
109	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
109	Cattle	Femur
109	Cattle	Mandible
109	Horse	Radius
109	Horse	Phalanx 1
128	Cattle	Humerus
128	Cattle	Radius
128	Domestic Fowl	Femur
128	Pig	Radius
144	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
144	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
147	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
147	Cattle	Humerus
147	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
147	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
147	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
147	Cattle	Femur
147	Horse	Atlas
147	Horse	Metacarpal 1
147	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
147	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
147	Horse	Phalanx 2
147	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
147	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
147	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
147	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth

Context	Species	Element
147	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
160	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
160	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
164	Cattle	Axis
177	Pig	Tibia
189	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
191	Cattle	Mandible
191	Cattle	Radius
192	Cattle	Mandible
192	Horse	Radius
192	Horse	Femur
195	Cattle	Pelvis
195	Horse	Metacarpal 1
202	Cattle	Calcaneus
235	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
335	Cattle	Radius
343	Horse	Metacarpal 1
343	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
343	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
345	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
363	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
374	Horse	Metacarpal 1
377	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
379	Domestic Fowl	Cranium
379	Domestic Fowl	Synsacrum
379	Domestic Fowl	Tibia
379	Domestic Fowl	Metatarsal 1
379	Domestic Fowl	Femur

Table 22: List of identifiable fragments

C.3 Mollusca by Hannah Pighills

- C.3.1 A single fragment of common oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) was collected from subsoil deposit 386 in Area 3. Moderate marine worm boring damage is present on the specimen. This specimen is indicative of the consumption of shellfish by people in the local vicinity of the site during the past.

C.4 Plant and invertebrate remains by Martha Craven and Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.4.1 A total of 25 bulk samples was taken from archaeological features in Areas 1 and 3 in order to recover plant remains and other environmental indicators. The features sampled during the excavation have mostly been dated as either late Middle Bronze Age – early Late Bronze Age (Period 1) or Saxo-Norman – early high medieval (Period 2). Three of the analysed samples came from undated features.

Methodology

- C.4.2 Each sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieves.
- C.4.3 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.4.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains is presented in Tables 23–25.
- C.4.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

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

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

- C.4.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snails have been scored for abundance: + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, +++++ = super abundant

Key to tables:

U=untransformed w= waterlogged f= fragment

Period 1: Middle – Late Bronze Age transitional

- C.4.8 Five samples were taken from a series of Bronze Age cremation pits. Small quantities of cereal grains were contained within the fills of all these features. These grains consist of wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains along with grains that were too poorly preserved to identify. A fragment of unidentified charred material was found in the fill of cremation pit **259**; this may represent dung or food. Only a small number of charcoal

fragments were recovered from cremation pits **245** and **266** compared to the other cremations. Frequent calcined human bone fragments are present in cremations **245**, **259** and **266** but were not recovered from samples relating to cremation **271**. No artefactual material was recovered from the cremation samples.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Area No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charred Indet.	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Human Skeletal Remains
9	246	245	1	Cremation pit	32	15	#	0	5	###
10	260	259	1	Cremation pit	30	10	#	#	25	###
11	267	266	1	Cremation pit	6	5	#f	0	<1	##
12	272	271	1	Cremation pit	6	5	#	0	31	0
13	277	271	1	Cremation pit	1	5	#	0	<1	0

Table 23: Period 1 samples

Period 2: Saxo-Norman – early high medieval

C.4.9 Cereal grains are present in most of the medieval samples from this site. The cereals consist of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*), oats (*Avena sp.*) and grains that are too poorly preserved to identify. It is not possible to tell whether the oats found at this site are wild or cultivated forms as these can only be distinguished if the whole floret survives. Features which contained an abundance of cereal grains includes ditch interventions **108**, **265**, **273** and **341**. These interventions were all located in fairly close proximity to one another. Chaff is not present in any of the sampled features. Occasional small to medium sized legumes (Fabaceae) are present in several of the features including those mentioned above. Legumes are notoriously difficult to distinguish between and as such they have been categorised purely on their size. Small quantities of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments have also been found. Carbonised weed seeds present in the features include stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), possible whitebeam (cf. *Sorbus sp.*), black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and clover/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago sp.*). Sampled features contained small to moderate quantities of charcoal.

C.4.10 Waterlogged material was recovered from ditch **108** and pit **188**. The sample from ditch **108** contains occasional seeds of rushes (*Juncus sp.*) and crowfoots (*Ranunculus subsp. Batrachium*) alongside some unidentifiable roots and stems. The waterlogged material from pit **188** is comparatively richer and includes seeds of thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium sp.*), bristly oxtongue (*Picris echioides*), water dock (*Rumex hydrolapathum*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*) and nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). Other indicators including waterlogged arthropod remains, seed shrimps (Ostracods) and water-flea egg cases (*Cladocera ehippia*) further support the idea that these ditches held water at least seasonally.

C.4.11 Untransformed material in the form of occasional seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and bramble (*Rubus sp.*) are present in the samples of ditch **341** and ditch terminus **348**.

- C.4.12 Artefactual material was not recovered in any significant quantities although occasional animal bone, pottery and flint debitage fragments are present. No hammerscale was noted in any of the features.
- C.4.13 During the evaluation phase, a single sample was taken from a Late Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval pit. This pit was found to contain carbonised and waterlogged remains. The material consisted primarily of cereals with associated arable weeds (Revell 2018, 17).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Area no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred Indet.	Chara Oogonia	Ostracods	Cladoceran Ehippia	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Amphibian bones	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
1	106	108	1	Ditch	20	250	###	0	#	### /#w	#w/#	0	0	+	+	+	0	15	0	0	#	0	0	0
2	112	113	1	Ditch terminus	16	5	##	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	121	120	1	Gully	20	30	##	0	0	#	0	#U	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	117	116	1	Gully	18	30	##	0	0	#	#	0	+	0	0	+	++ +	5	#	0	0	#	0	0
5	119	118	1	Posthole	8	1	##	0	0	0	0	#U	0	0	0	0	++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	138	137	1	Posthole	20	5	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	++ +	4	0	0	0	0	#	#
7	172	171	1	Ditch	10	5	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	#	0
8	173	171	1	Ditch	10	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	343	341	1	Ditch	16	100	###	0	#	##U	#	#f	#	0	+	0	++ +	23	#	#	0	#	0	0
15	349	348	1	Ditch terminus	14	10	#	0	0	#U	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	190	188	1	Pit	18	10	##	0	0	0	0	#f	+	0	++	+	++ +	10	0	0	0	#	0	0
17	191	188	1	Pit	8	10	0	0	0	##w /l	##w/l	#w/l	0	0	++	+	+	<1	0	0	0	#	0	0
18	192	188	1	Pit	15	5	0	0	0	##w /l	##w/l	#w/l	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
20	269	265	1	Ditch	20	45	###	0	#	#	0	#U	0	0	0	0	+	8	#	0	0	0	0	0
21	279	278	1	Ditch terminus	18	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Area no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charred Indet.	Chara Oogonia	Ostracods	Cladoceran Ehippia	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Amphibian bones	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
22	324	323	1	Ditch terminus	16	50	##	0	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	++	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	274	273	1	Ditch	16	20	###	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	5	0	#	0	0	0	0

Table 24: Period 2 samples

Undated

C.4.14 The samples from ditches **382** and **384** are largely sterile. A small quantity of untransformed elder seeds and a small quantity of charcoal are present in the sample from ditch **382**. The sample from pit **313** contains abundant cereal grains and occasional small to medium sized legumes. This feature also contains seeds of blackbindweed and a small amount of charcoal. Ostracods were present in pit **313** and ditch **384** indicating that these features once held water. This wet environment is further supported by the recovery of amphibian bones in these two features. The samples contain small quantities of animal bone and no other artefactual material. Hammerscale was not recovered from any of the features.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Area No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Large mammal bones	Amphibian Bones
19	314	313	1	Pit	15	10	###	0	#	#	0	+	++	2	0	#
25	385	384	2	Ditch	16	40	0	0	0	0	0	+++	+	0	0	#
26	383	382	2	Ditch	12	5	0	0	0	0	#U	0	0	<1	#	0

Table 25: Undated samples

Discussion

C.4.15 This site has recovered carbonised, waterlogged and untransformed archaeobotanical material in moderate quantities with a relatively limited species diversity. The plant remains are typical of the periods represented.

C.4.16 The small quantity of cereal grains found within the Bronze Age cremation pits is likely to have been refuse that has been unintentionally incorporated. The minimal quantity of charcoal within cremations **245** and **266** perhaps suggests that the cremated bone fragments were picked out of the pyre material prior to internment (O'Donnell 2011, 169). Despite being a common find in Bronze Age cremations, charred bulbs of onion couch grass (*Arrenatherum elatius bulbosum*) were absent from the Church Street cremations (Effenberger *et al.* 2012, 1). Bronze Age features (including pits and postholes) and a possible prehistoric cremation are known from the nearby site of Biggleswade Wind Farm. The possible prehistoric cremation identified there contained a moderate quantity of charcoal but no other plant remains (James 2014, 12).

C.4.17 The site is situated at the heart of the medieval village of Langford and the plant remains recovered from the features are consistent with settlement activity. In the medieval period, free-threshing wheat and barley were the most commonly grown cereals (Banham and Faith 2014, 35) and this site is no exception. Many of the features contain mixed cereals and it is possible that the inhabitants of Church Street were growing a mixture of crops together as a failsafe. Documentary evidence from this period attests to medieval farmers growing a combination of crops including maslin

(wheat and rye), dredge (spring barley and oats), and bullmong (oats, peas and beans) (Ibid., 37). Excavations of medieval features in Stratton, Bedfordshire, have produced similar plant assemblages with free-threshing wheat grains and barley dominating (Oake *et al.* 2007, 110)

- C.4.18 The lack of chaff in the samples may suggest that cereal processing did not take place in this area. Alternatively, the chaff may have been utilised as animal fodder and as such would not necessarily be preserved. It has been argued by some scholars that medieval cereals were often processed away from settlements (Van der Veen *et al.* 2013, 172).
- C.4.19 Legumes formed an important component of the medieval diet as a source of protein. Their role as a fodder crop and in improving soil fertility was also known (Banham and Faith 2014, 35–36). It is thought that smaller legumes, such as common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), were more likely to have been used as animal feed rather than for human consumption (Banham and Faith 2014, 149).
- C.4.20 The gathering of wild food resources is suggested by the recovery of hazelnut shell fragments. The identification of untransformed brambles and elder seeds could also be evidence of the gathering of wild resources, however it is more likely that they represent flora growing alongside ditch **341** and ditch terminus **348**.
- C.4.21 The majority of the weed seeds present within the medieval samples are typical of arable environments, including grasses (Poaceae) and black bindweed (Stace 2010, 443–974). These weed seeds are likely to have been accidentally harvested alongside the cereals and will have been subsequently removed through such processes of threshing, winnowing and sieving. The presence of stinking chamomile seeds is more ecologically specific and is typically associated with the ploughing of heavy clay soils. In addition, there are, as previously mentioned, a number of wetland species such as water dock (Stace 2010, 110–444) and weeds which prefer wasteland environments such as bristly oxtongue (Stace 2010, 706).

C.5 Waterlogged wood *by Hannah Pighills*

Introduction

- C.5.1 A total of eight items of wood were recovered from deposit 379 of Period 2.2 ditch **378**. All of the items are superficially charred and waterlogged – it is this waterlogging and charring which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for the preservation of the wood in the burial environment. None of the items show evidence of having been worked.

Methodology

- C.5.2 This report was produced in accordance with Historic England's guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010) and guidelines issued by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993).
- C.5.3 Each item was recorded off site using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Oxford Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood. The metric data were measured with hand tools including hand tapes and rulers. The tool marks were recorded using a digital caliper.
- C.5.4 Species identification was carried out using morphological traits, studied through use of a hand lens. Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items.
- C.5.5 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (2001) and the condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al.* 1995) have been used within this report. Joints and fixings have been recorded in accordance with the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (Spence 1994).

Condition of material

- C.5.6 The condition scale (see Van de Noort *et al.* 1995, table 15.1) is based primarily on the clarity of surface data (Table 26). The item is given a score which is dependent on the types of analyses which can be carried out, given the preservation state. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not consider if the item is suitable for the given process.
- C.5.7 If the preservation varies within the item, the section with the highest level of preservation is considered with the item is given a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.
- C.5.8 Using the above condition scale (Table 26) the recovered material was given a score of 3 (Table 27).

Condition score	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendrochronology	Species identification
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 26: Condition scale for preserved wood

Item	Condition	Species	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Charring
A	3	Alder	Small roundwood debris, with no woodworking; sapwood and heartwood present; broken naturally	60 x 11 x 10	Superficial
B	3	Alder	Small roundwood debris, with no woodworking; sapwood and heartwood present; broken naturally	70 x 13 x 10	Superficial
C	3	Alder	Small roundwood debris, with no woodworking; sapwood and heartwood present; broken naturally	65 x 11 x 9	Superficial
D	3	Alder	Small roundwood debris; bark, sapwood and heartwood present; broken naturally	110 x 36 x 30	Superficial
E	3	Alder	Small roundwood debris; bark, sapwood and heartwood present; broken naturally	115 x 32 x 20	Superficial
F	3	Alder	Small roundwood debris; bark, sapwood and heartwood present; broken naturally	110 x 26 x 18	Superficial
G	3	Alder	Small naturally broken roundwood; sapwood and heart wood present	68 x 18 x 9	Superficial
H	3	Alder	Small naturally broken roundwood; sapwood and heart wood present	50 x 16 x 9	Superficial

Table 27: Description of wood

Discussion

C.5.9 Six of the eight alder (*Alder sp.*) specimens can be classified as roundwood debris and two as naturally broken roundwood debris. All items show superficial charring and no evidence of woodworking is apparent. As there is no evidence of woodworking, the assemblage does not have significant archaeological value and consequently discard is recommended.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

20 April 2022

Laboratory Code SUERC-103702 (GU61104)

Submitter Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

Site Reference XBDCSL20
Context Reference 246
Sample Reference 9

Material Calcined bone - occipital : Human

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -22.5 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2922 \pm 24

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

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

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

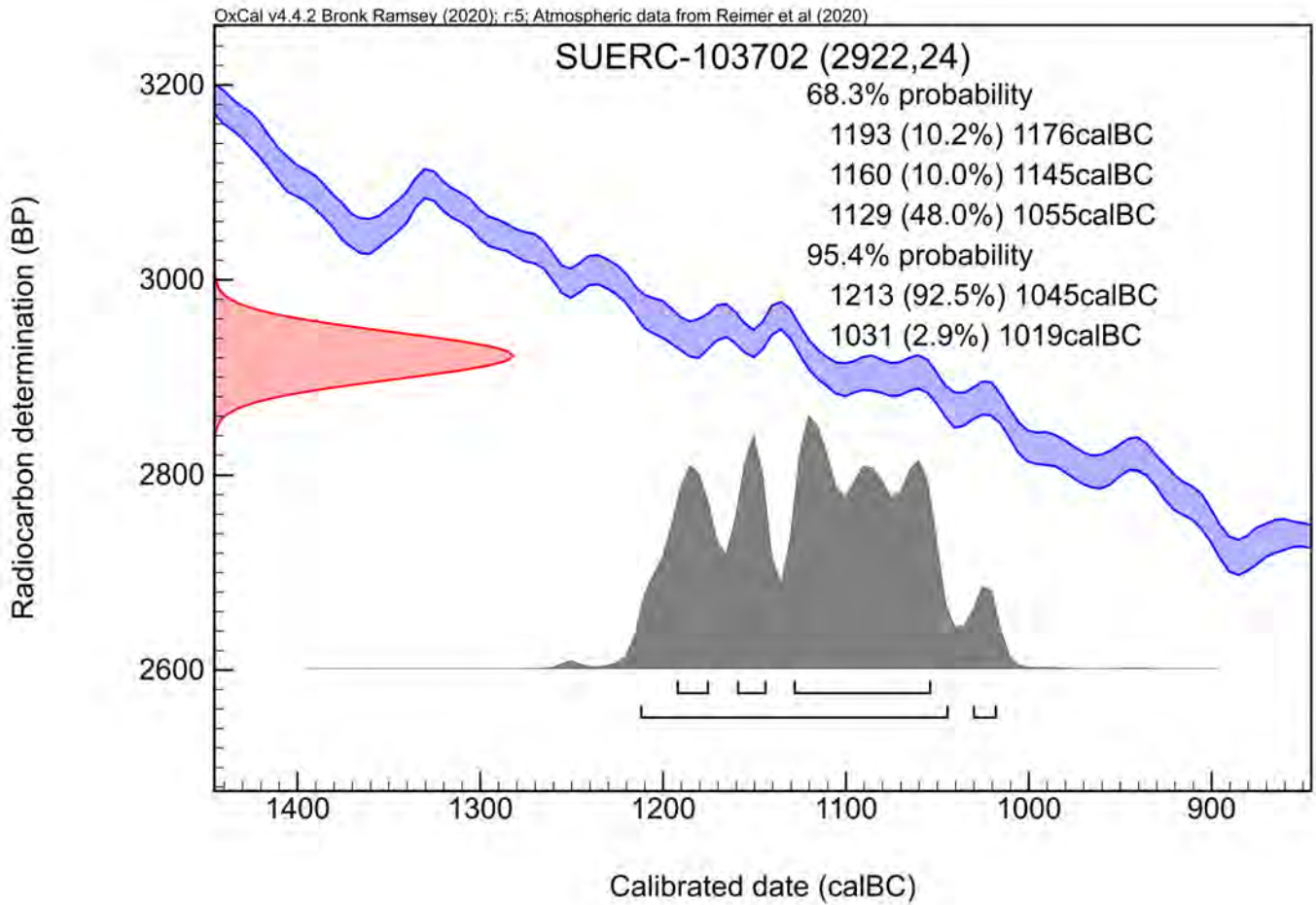
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

B. [Signature]



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

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57

APPENDIX F SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name: Land to the West of Church Street, Langford Bedfordshire
Site code: XBDCSL20
Grid Reference TL 18630 41652
Type: Excavation
Date and duration: 01.03.21 – 09.04.21 (40 days)
Area of Site c. 0.4ha
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA East (15 Trafalgar Way, Cambridge) and will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery and Museum (Bedford), under the accession number BEDFM 2020.77.

Summary of Results: The site produced cremations, ditches and pits dating from the prehistoric to modern periods. Pottery and artefacts were also recorded dating to these periods. The findings point towards the presence of Saxo-Norman rural settlement and agricultural activity. A single medieval structure was noted in the north of Area 1.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-503002		
Project Name	Land to the West of Church Street, Langford Bedfordshire		
Start of Fieldwork	01.03.21	End of Fieldwork	09.04.21
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	none

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XBDCSL20	Planning App. No.	CB/18/02383/OUT
HER Number	BEDFM 2020.77	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Cremations	Prehistoric	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditches	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pits	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Metal	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Posthole	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)		

Project Location

County	Bedfordshire	Address (including Postcode) Land west of Church Street, Langford, SG18 9QS
District	Central Bedfordshire	
Parish	Langford	
HER office	Bedford	
Size of Study Area	0.4ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 18630 41652	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Central Bedfordshire District Council
Project Design Originator	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour
Project Supervisor	James Fairbairn

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	The Higgins, Bedford	BEDFM 2020.77
Digital Archive	The Higgins, Bedford	BEDFM 2020.77
Paper Archive	The Higgins, Bedford	BEDFM 2020.77

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

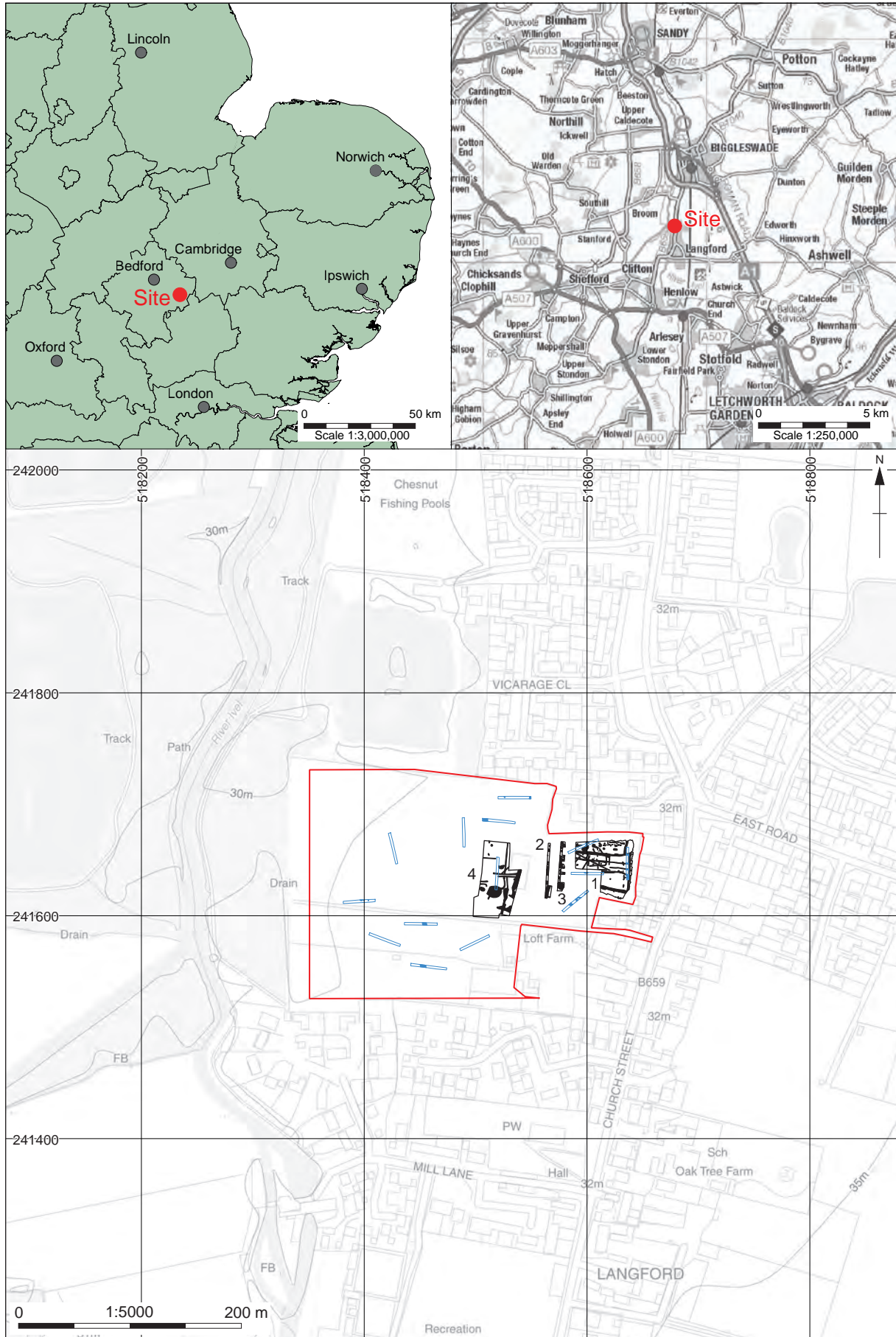
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Location plan showing development area (red), excavation areas (black) and evaluation trenches (blue)

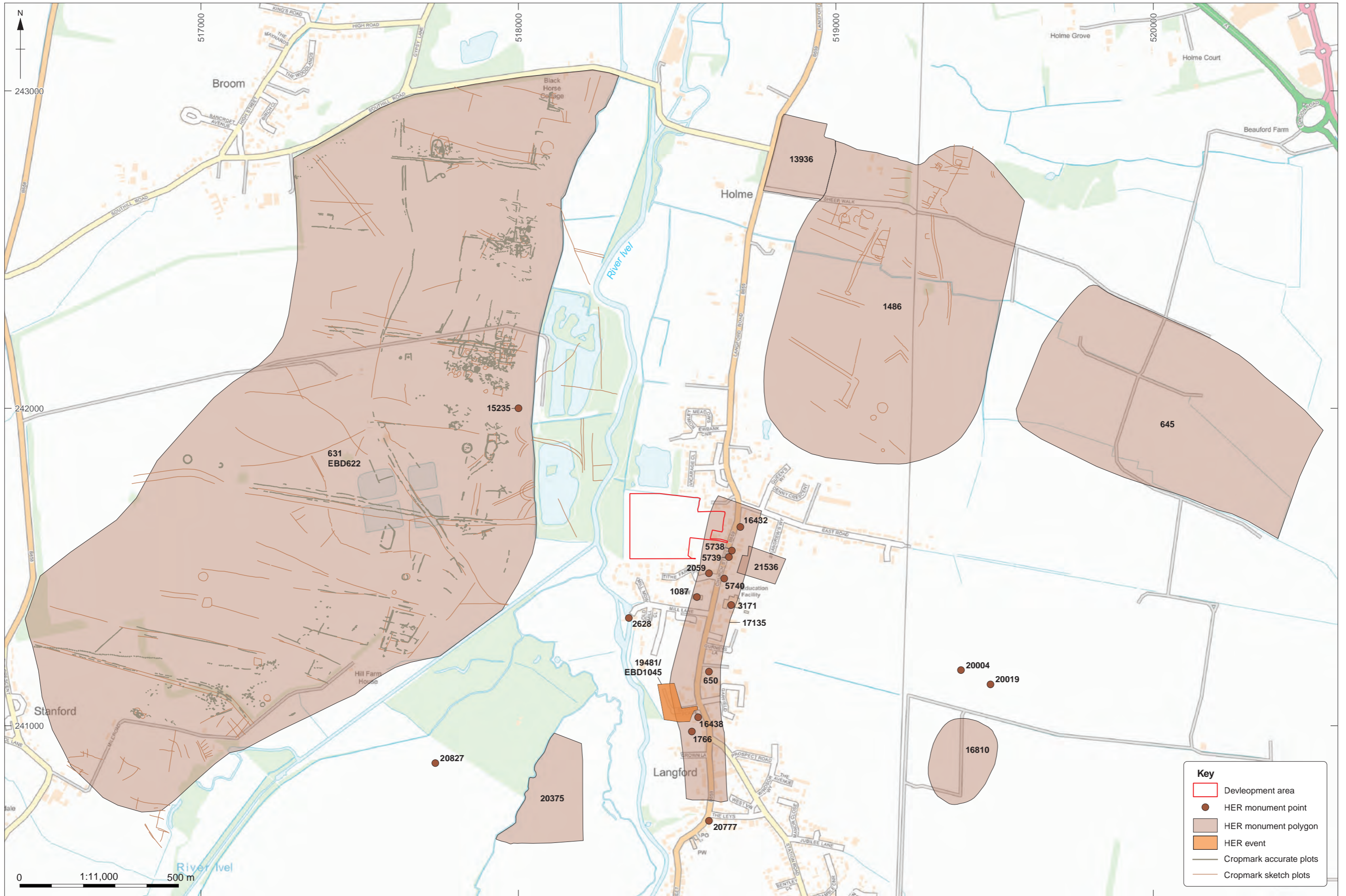


Figure 2: The site, shown in relation to select HER data

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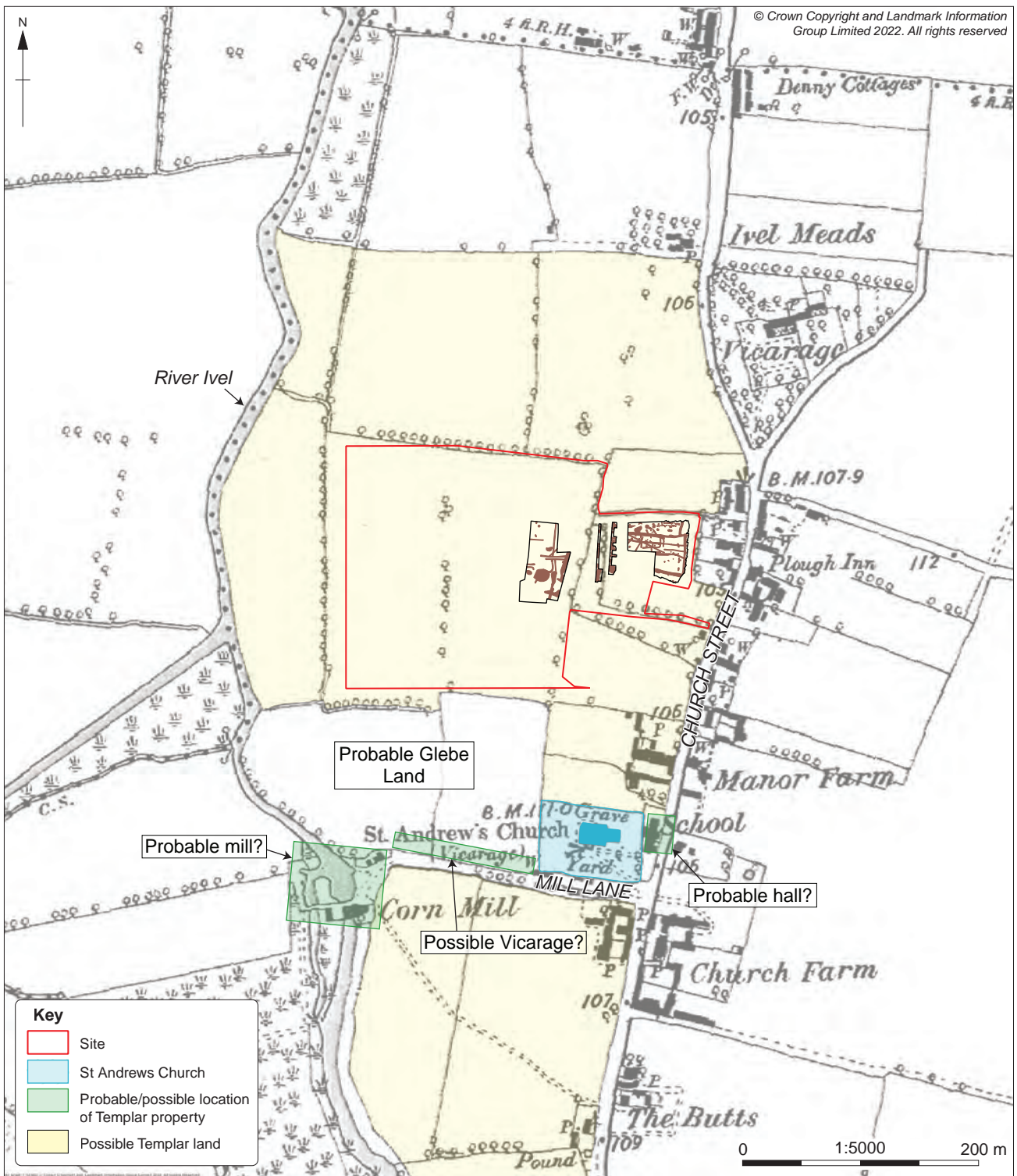


Figure 3: The site overlain on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1886), with the possible locations of significant medieval land/property ownership detailed (after Rutt 1976)



Figure 4: Plan of excavation Areas 1 – 4

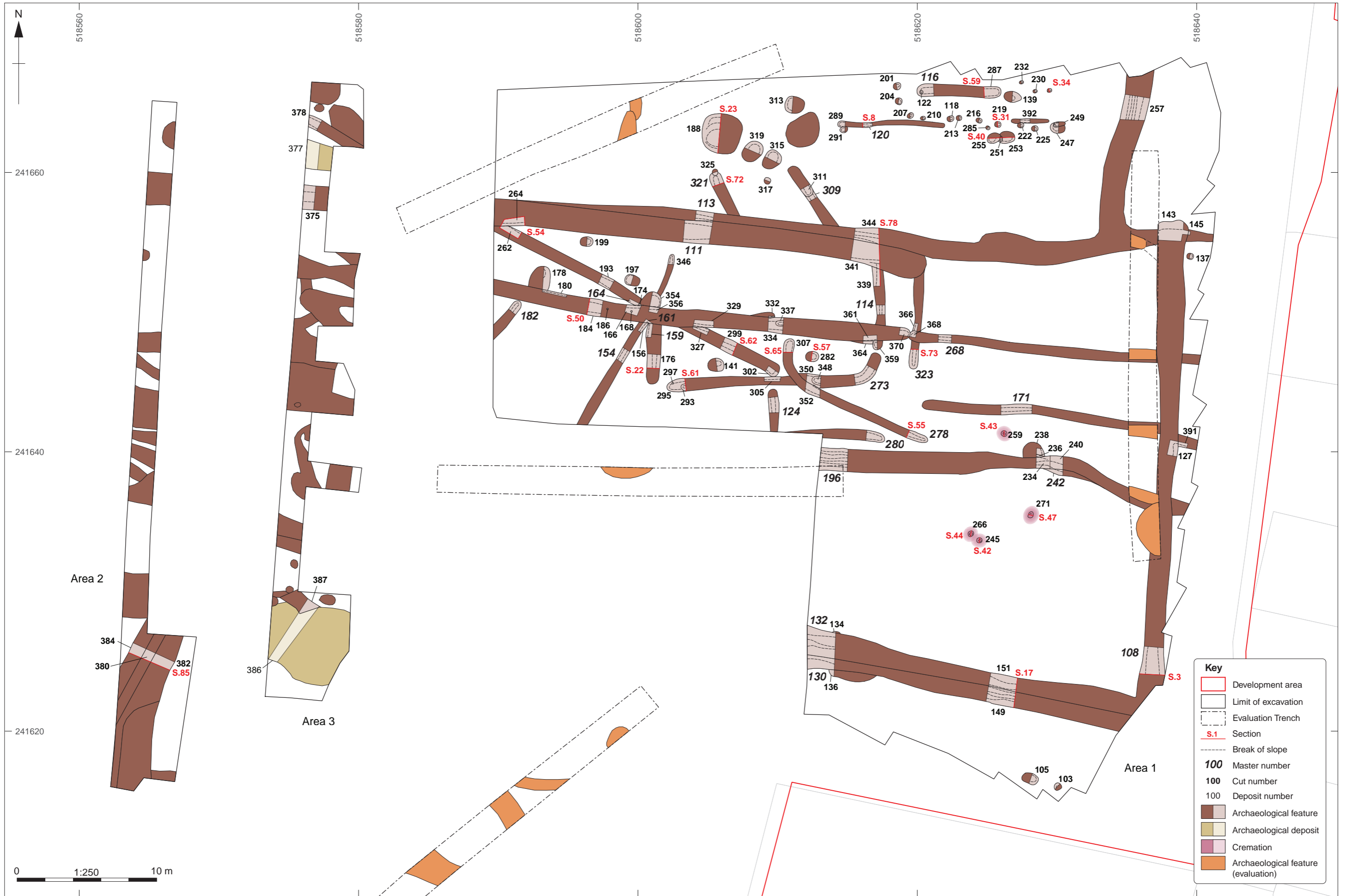


Figure 5: Plan of all features, Areas 1-3

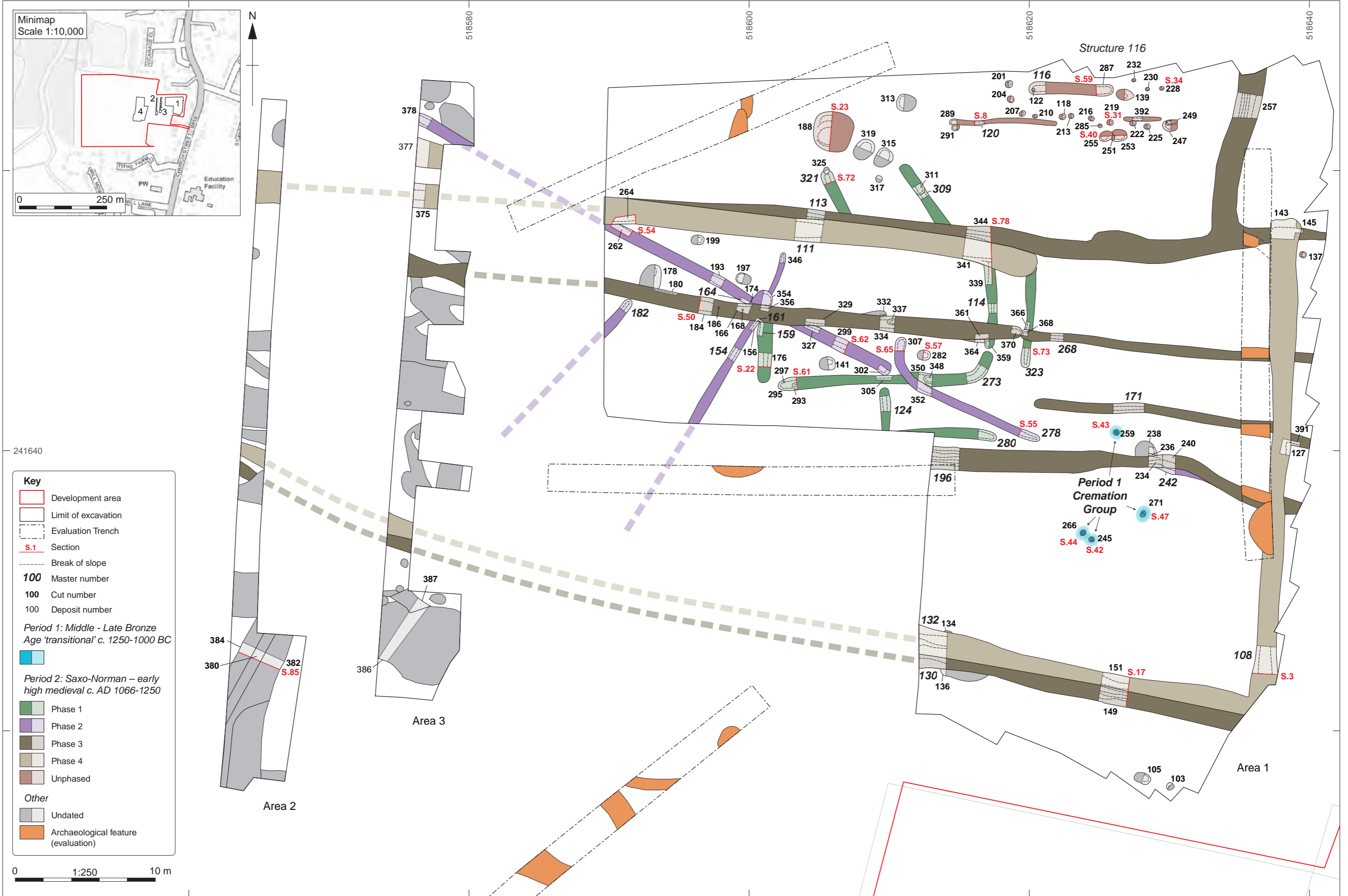
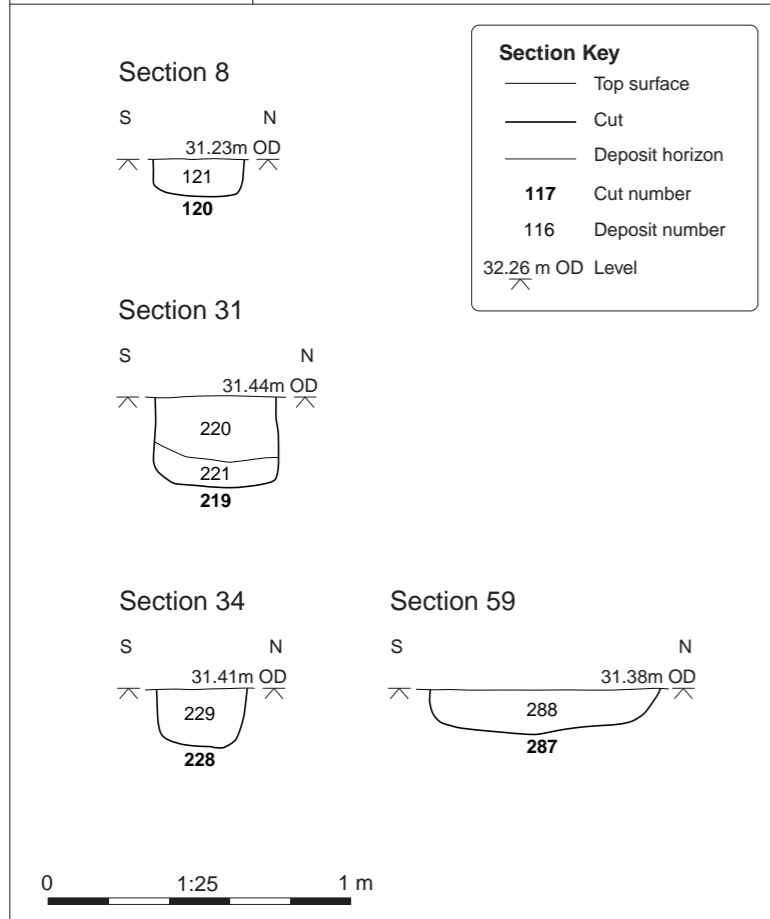
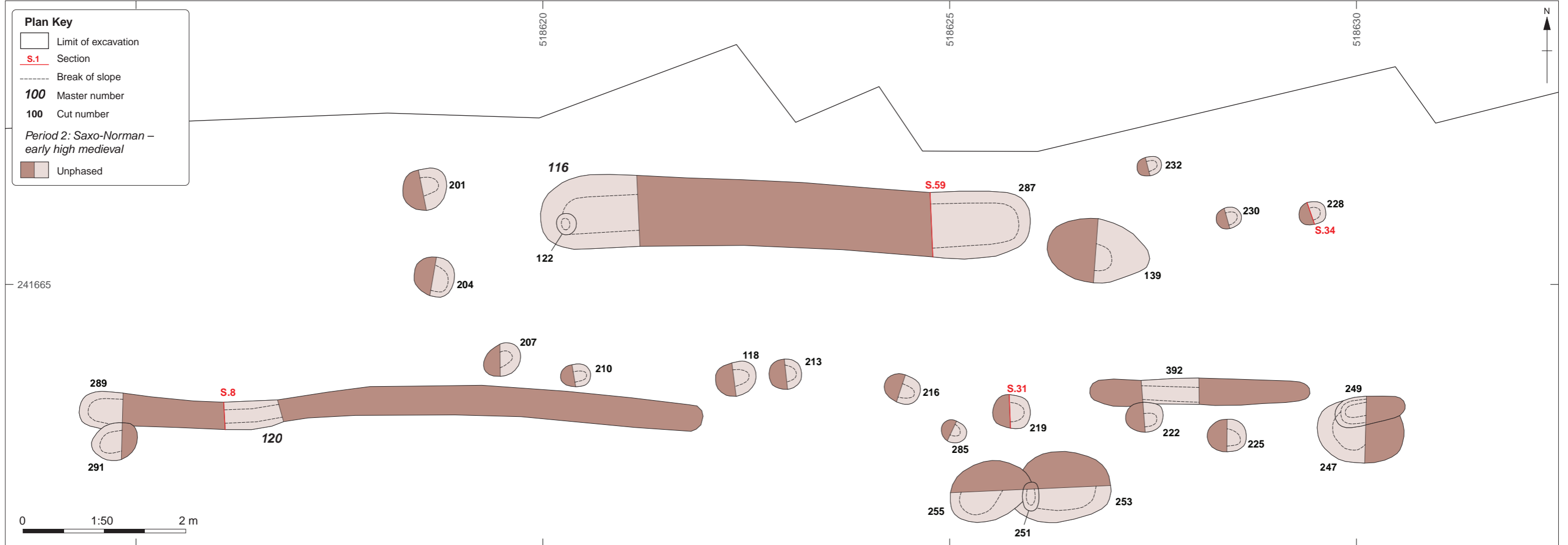


Figure 6: Phased plan of all features, Areas 1 – 3

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Structure 116, looking west



Vertical photograph of Structure 116 during excavation

Figure 7: Plan, sections and plates of Structure 116, Area A

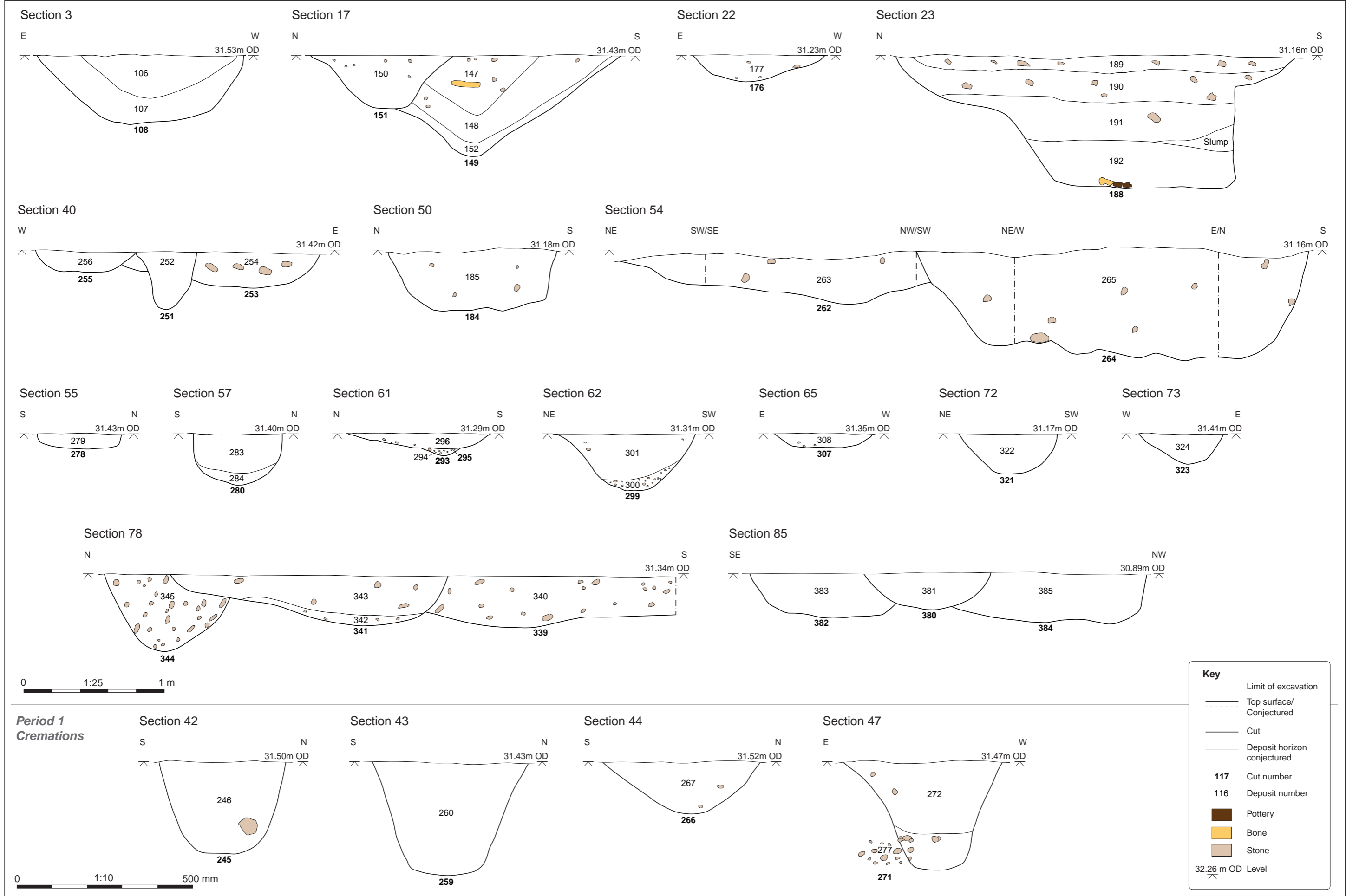


Figure 8: Selected sections

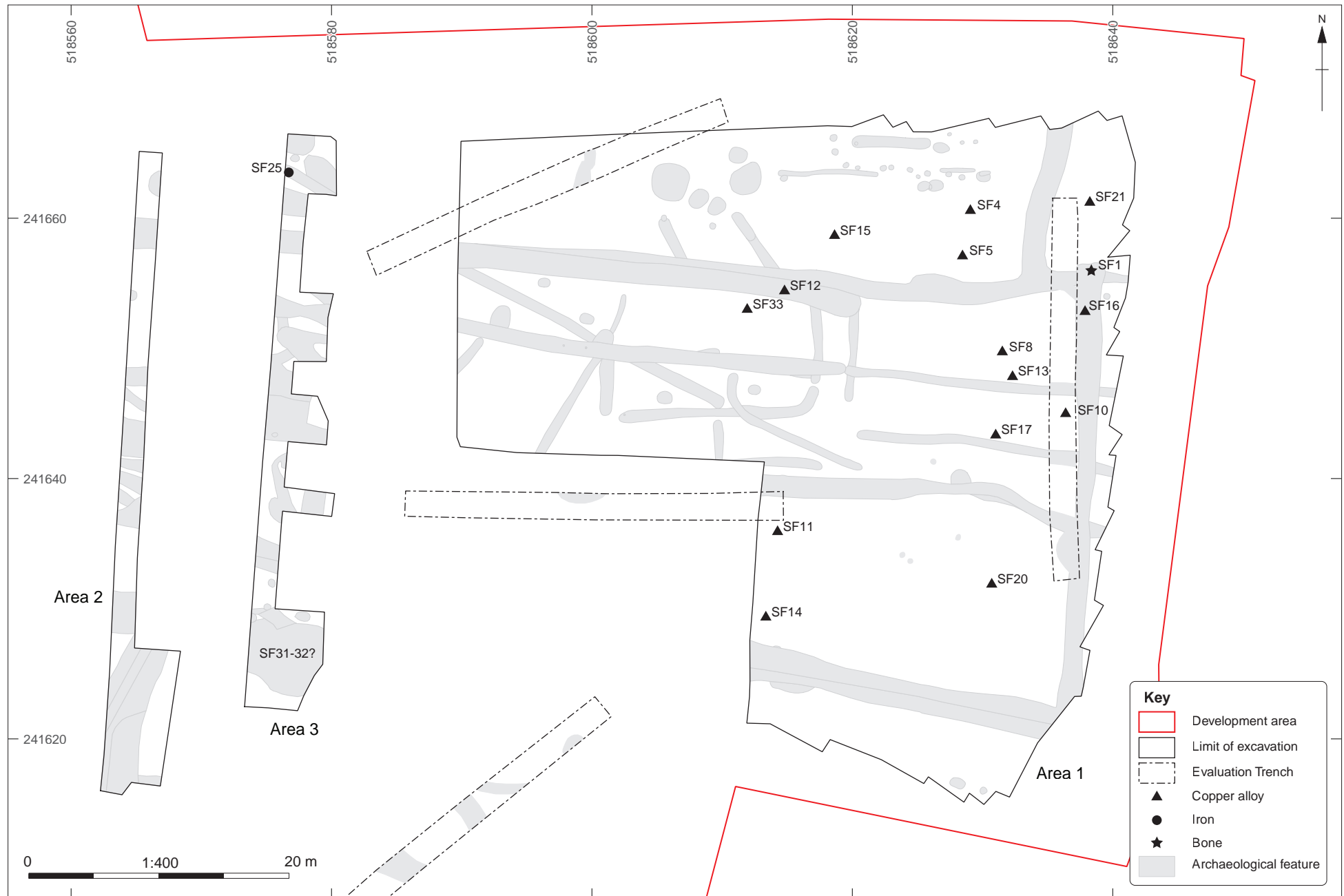
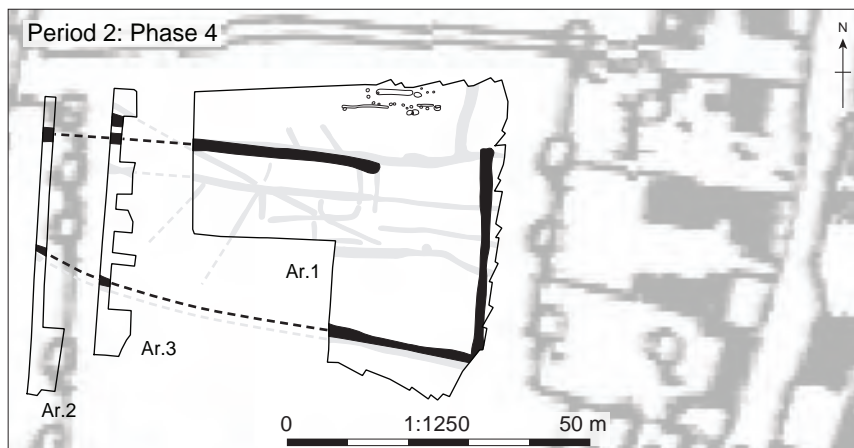
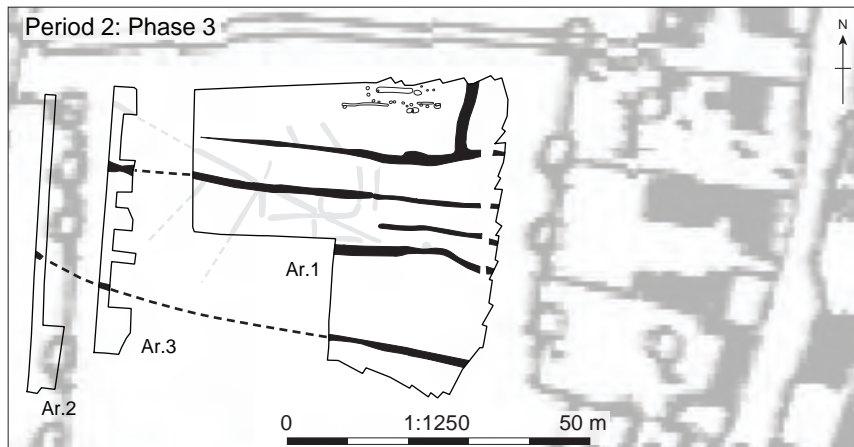
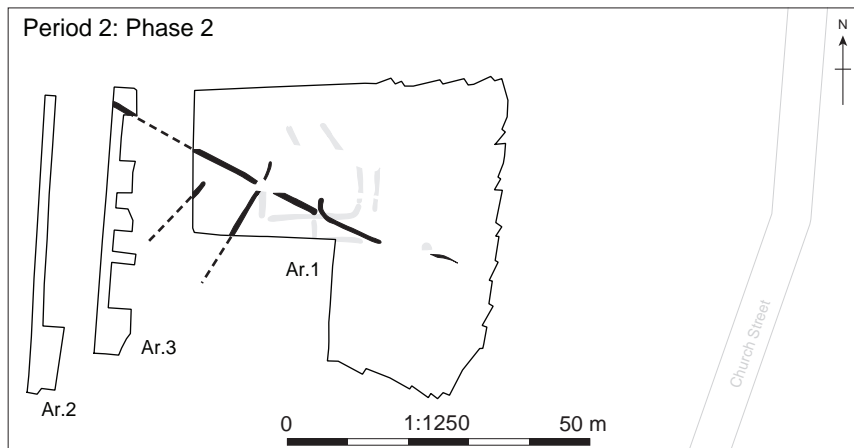
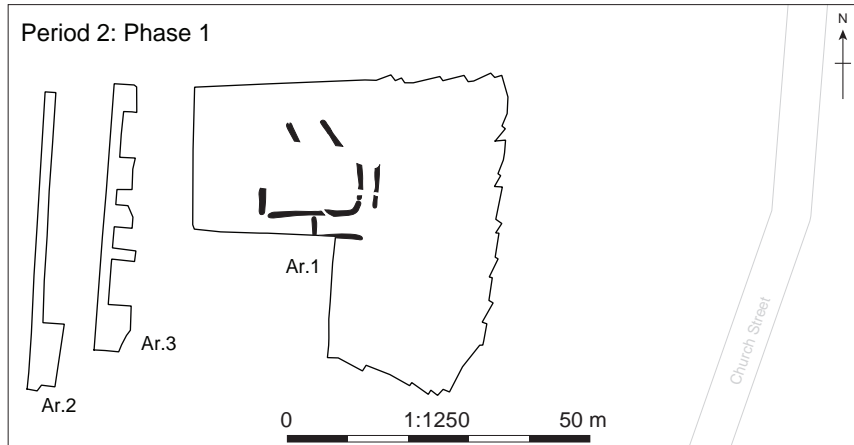


Figure 9: Distribution plot of small finds from the site



Key

- Current phase
- Possible phase
- Previous phase

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Figure 10: Overview of site development (Period 2), overlain on First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1886)



Figure 11: Copper-alloy artefacts SF 5–SF 8

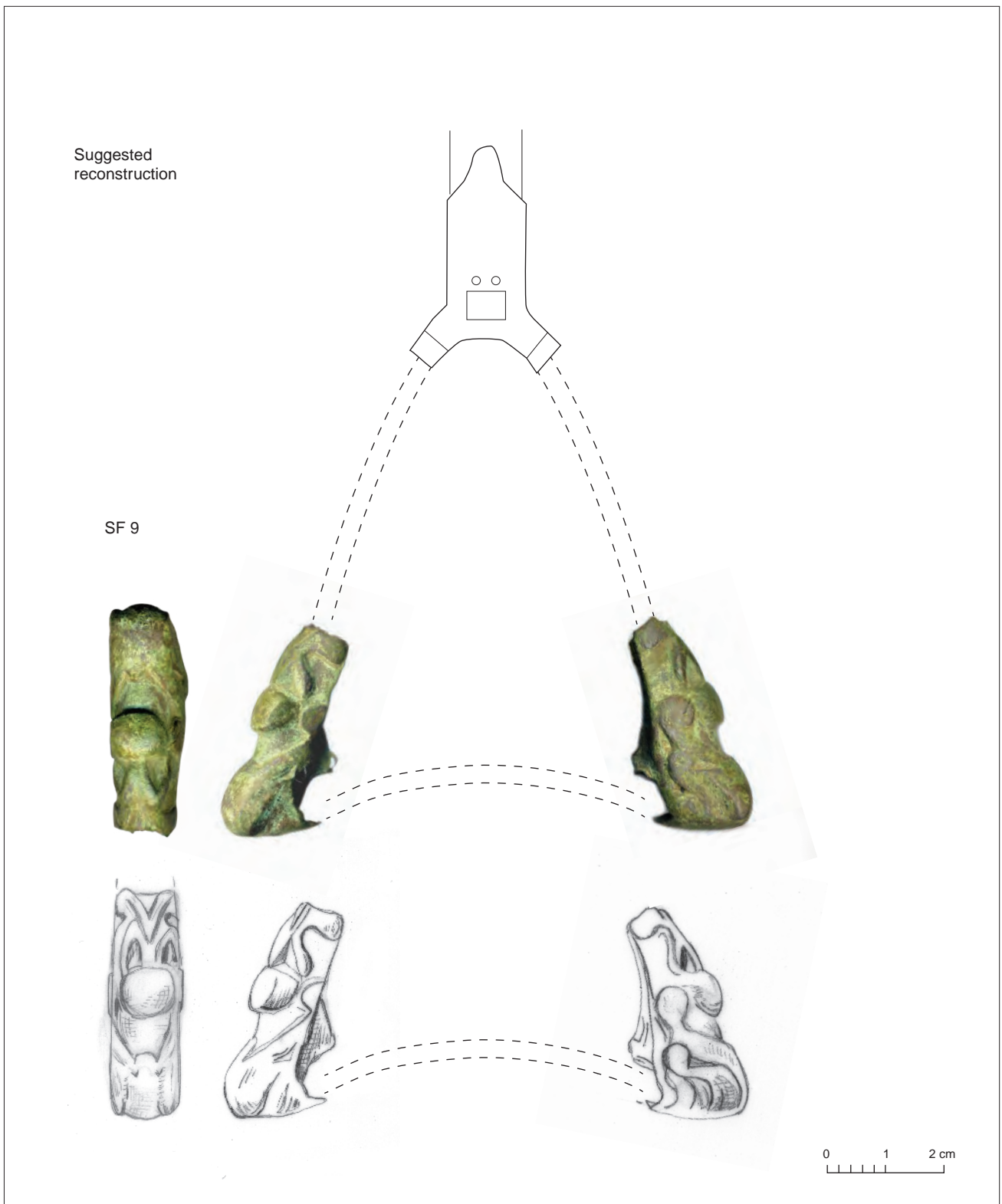


Figure 12: Copper-alloy stirrup mount SF 9

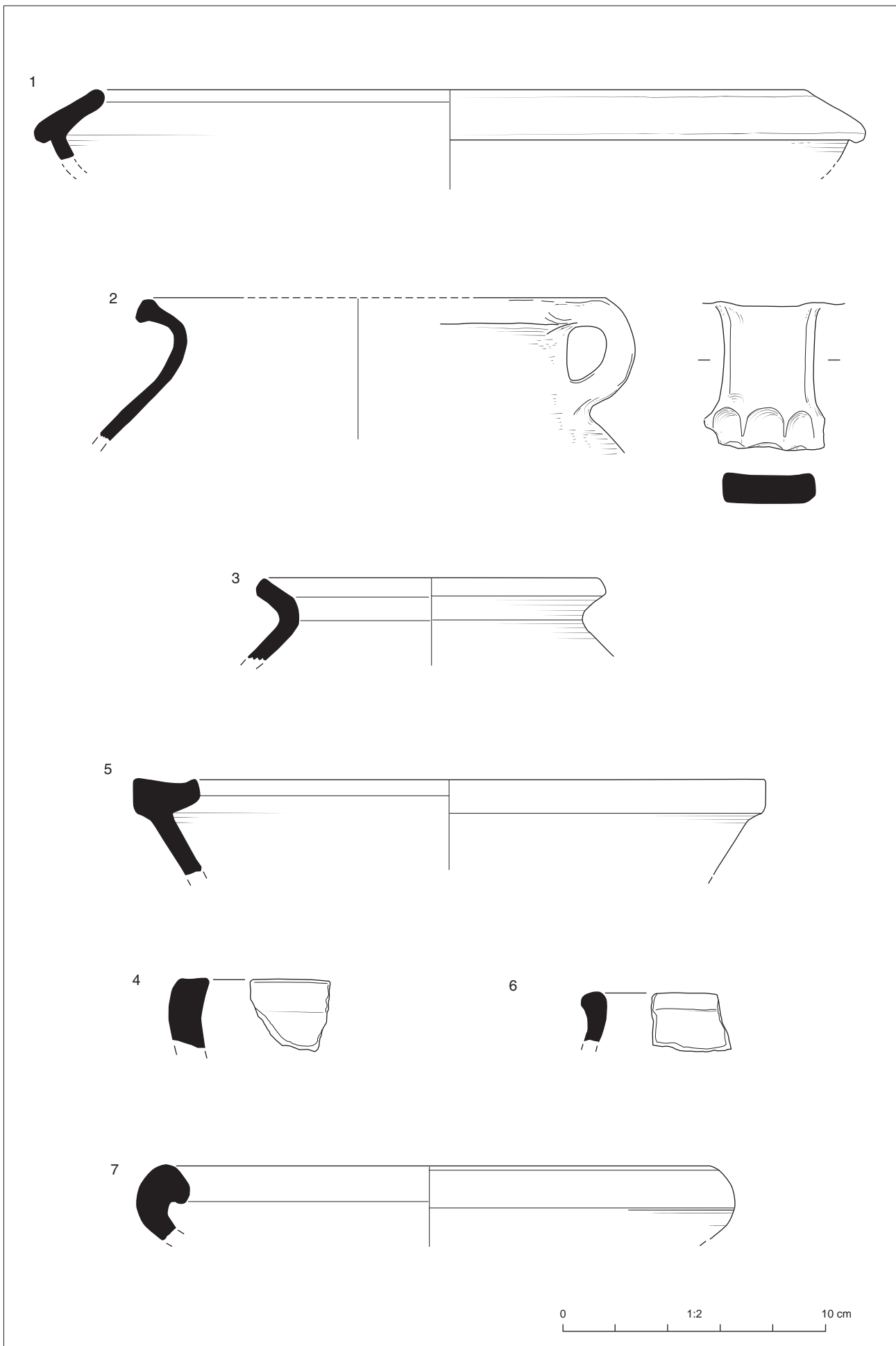


Figure 13: Medieval pottery. Nos. 1-5, 7 (B07- DNeot); 6, (B01A - Neot)



Plate 1: Oblique UAV photograph of Area 1, looking north-east



Plate 2: Vertical UAV photograph of Areas 1, 2 and 3 during machine stripping



Plate 3: Oblique UAV photograph of all areas towards, looking west towards the River Ivel



Plate 4: Area 3, looking north-east



Plate 5: Area 3, looking south



Plate 6: Period 1 cremation 245, looking west



Plate 7: Period 1 cremation **259**, looking west



Plate 8: Period 1 cremation **266**, vertical

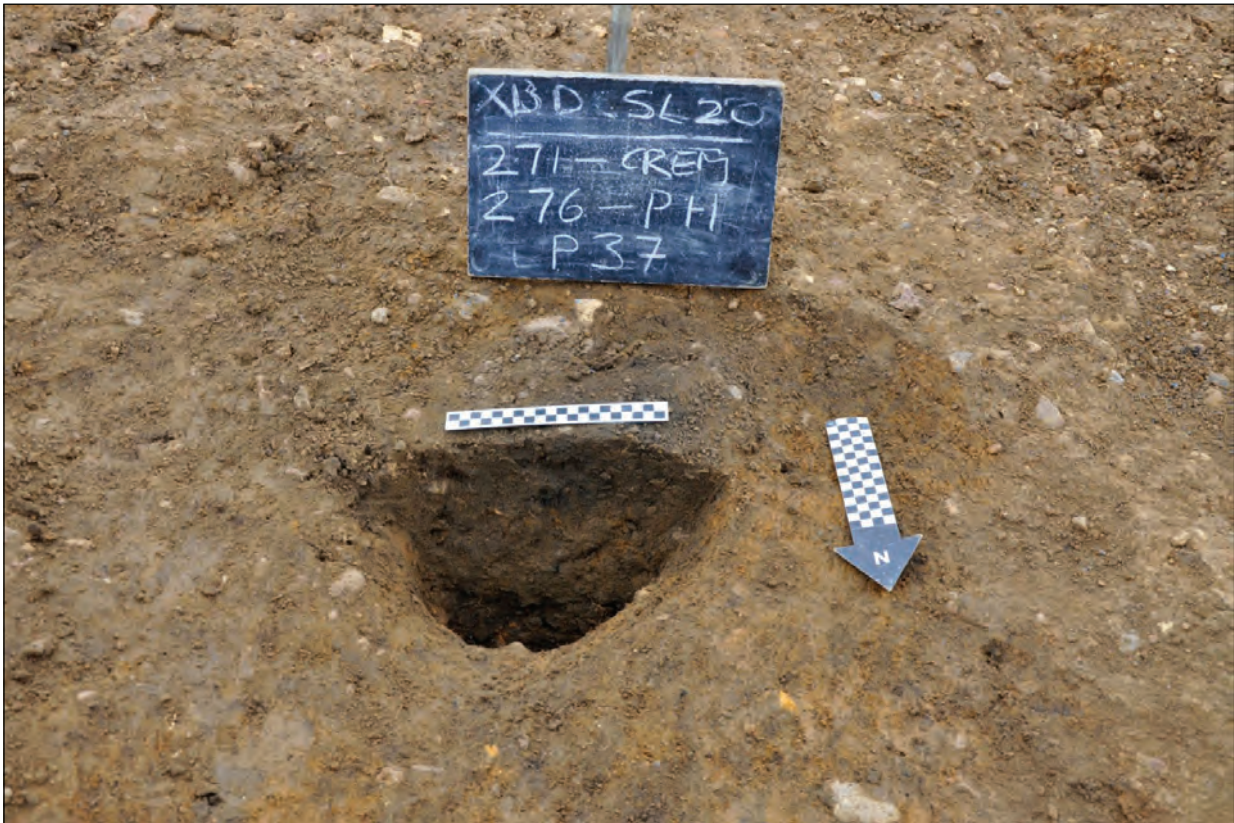


Plate 9: Period 1 cremation **271**, looking south

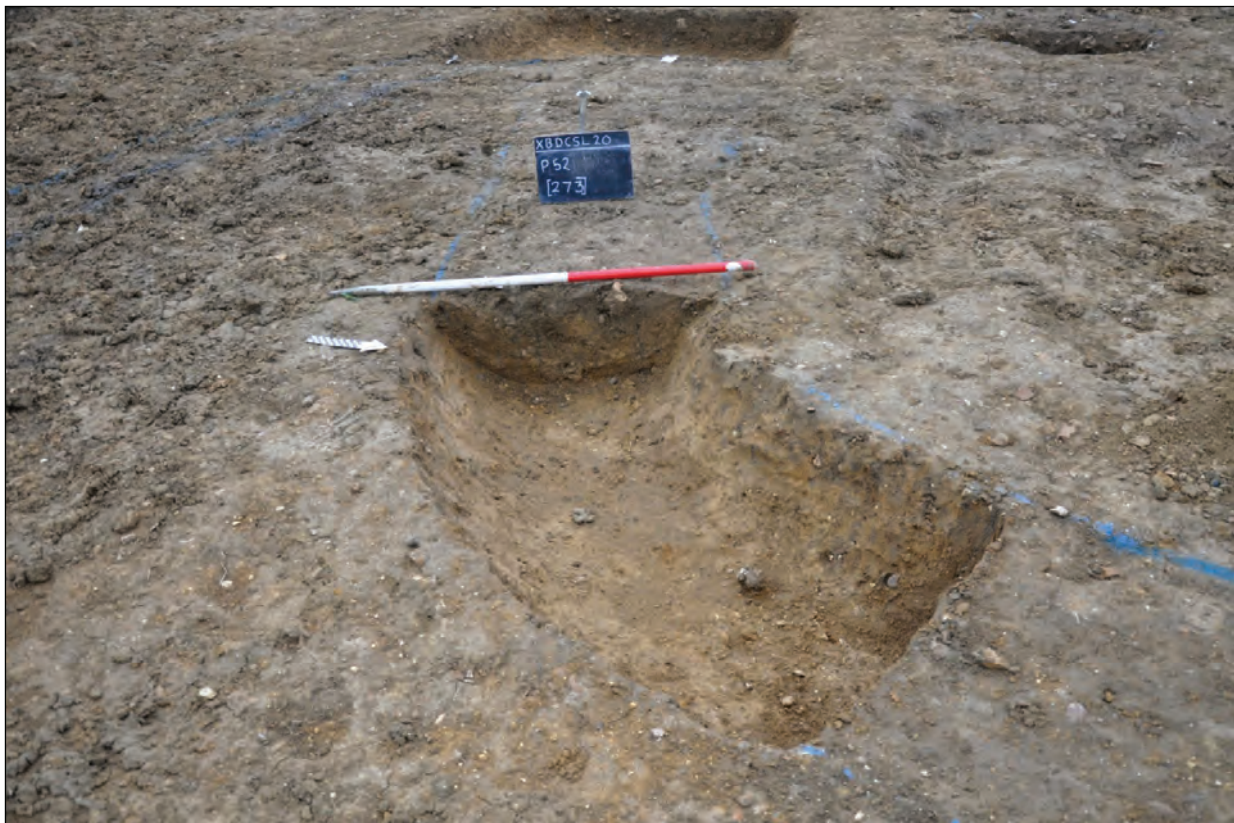


Plate 10: Period 2.1 Group 114 ditch **273**, looking south-west



Plate 11: Period 2.2 Group 154 ditch **302** and Period 2.1 Group 114 ditch **305**, looking east



Plate 12: Period 2.2 Group 154 ditch **182**, looking south-west



Plate 13: Period 2.3 Group 113 ditch **234**, looking west

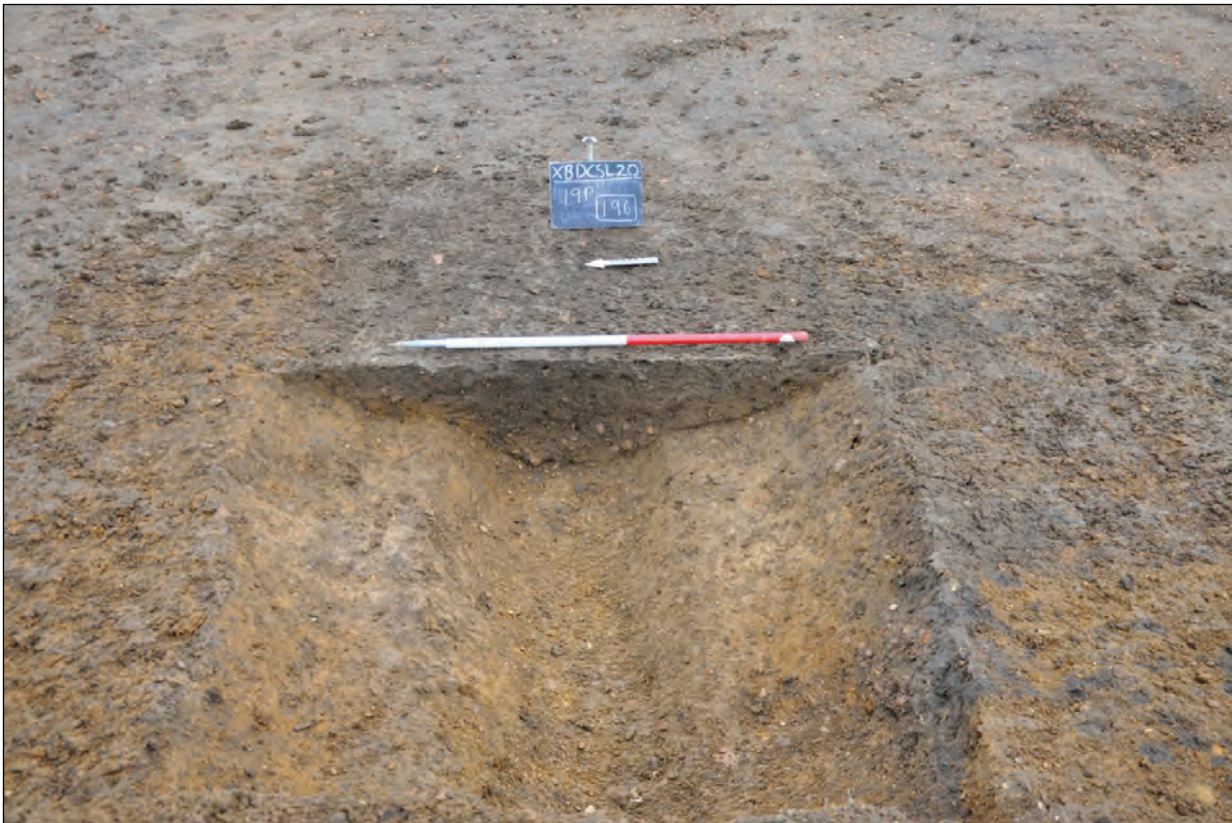


Plate 14: Period 2.3 Group 113 ditch **196**, looking east



Plate 15: Period 2.3 Group 113 ditch **257**, looking south

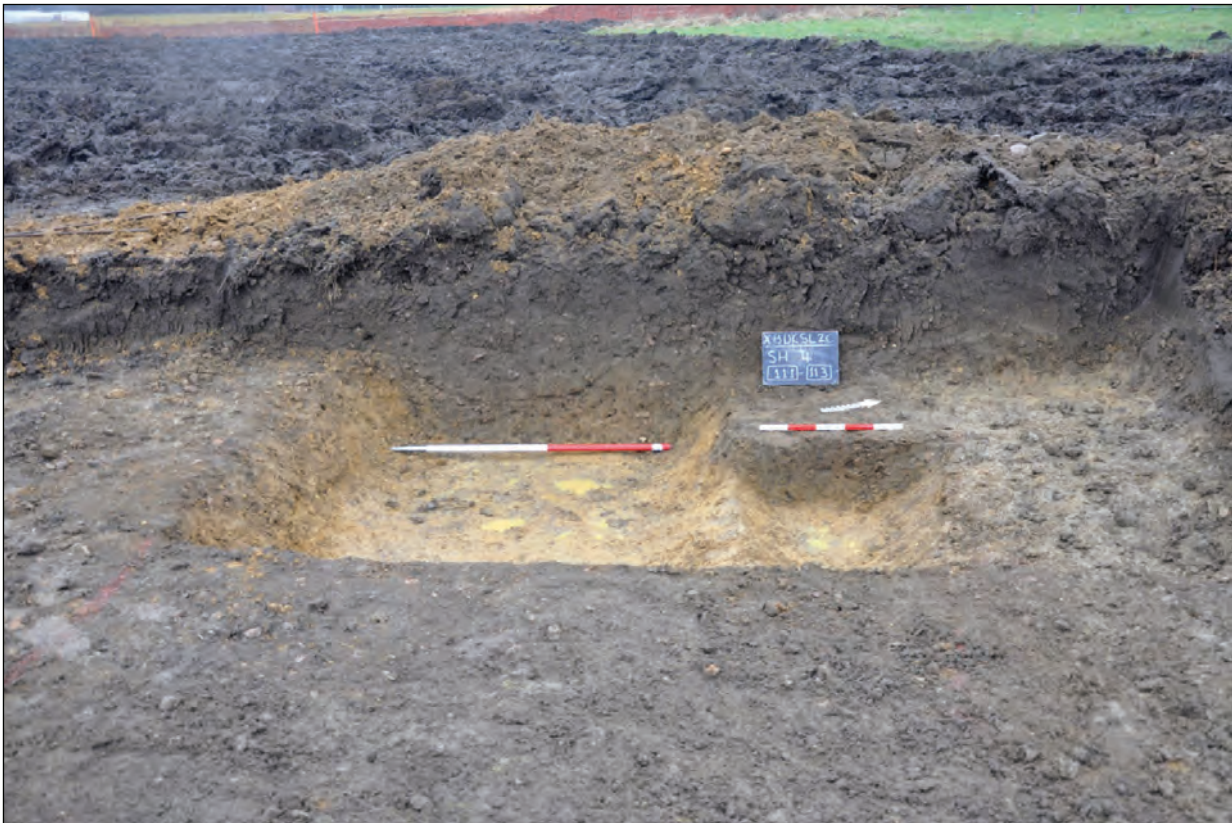


Plate 16: Period 2.4 Group 108 ditch **111** and Period 2.3 Group 113 ditch **113**, looking west



Plate 17: Period 2.4 Group 108 ditch **144** and Period 2.3 Group 113 ditch **145**, looking south



Plate 18: Period 2.3 Group 113 ditch **149** and Period 2.4 Group 108 ditch **151**, looking east



Plate 19: Period 2.4 Group 108 ditch **108**, looking south



Plate 20: Period 2.4 Group 108 possible bank deposit 377, looking west



Plate 21: Period 2 unphased Structure 116, looking west



Plate 22: Period 2 unphased Structure 116, looking east



Plate 23: Period 2 unphased posthole **204**, looking west



Plate 24: Period 2 unphased gully **287**, looking west



Plate 25: Period 2 unphased pit **188**, looking east

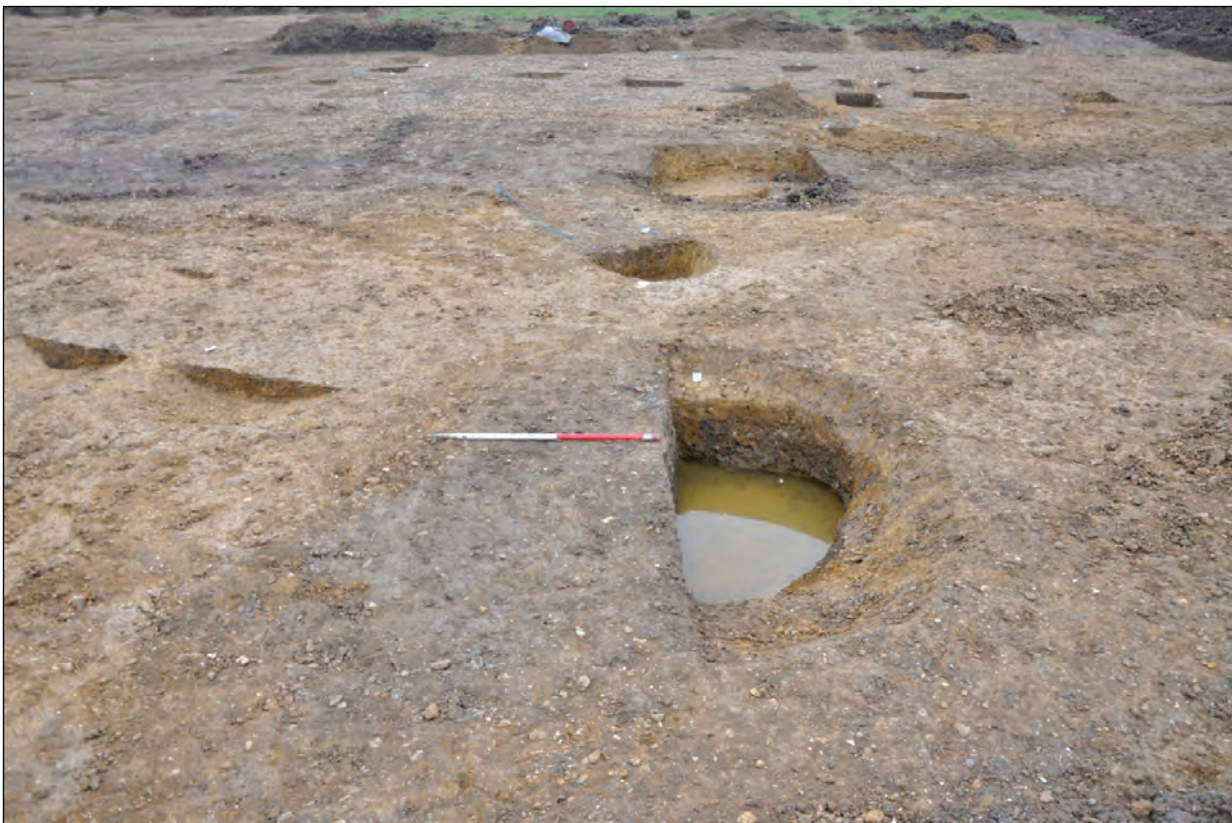


Plate 26: Period 2 unphased pit **188**, looking south



Plate 27: Undated pit **313**, looking east



Plate 28: Undated ditches **380** and **382**, looking north-east



Plate 29: Undated feature **387**, looking north-east



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