

Archaeological Field Unit

Orchard Lane, Huntingdon
Stratigraphic Research Report

N Oakey

1995

Cambridgeshire County Council

Commissioned By English Heritage

**Orchard Lane, Huntingdon
Stratigraphic Research Report**

Niall Oakey BA, MA, MIFA

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Illustrator Melodie Paice BSc

Archaeological Field Unit
Cambridgeshire County Council
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn
Cambridgeshire CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946

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**EXCAVATIONS AT
ORCHARD LANE, HUNTINGDON
TL 240 600**

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

The site (*Figure 1*) was excavated in two phases. The first, in July 1994 (site code HUNOL 94 I), took the form of an evaluation, comprising four linear trenches totalling c 55 sq.m (Trenches A-D) and designed to sample, investigate and evaluate surviving archaeological deposits under threat from the proposed development of a hostel for people with learning difficulties.

Funding for the evaluation was provided by English Heritage and, as a result of an interim report on the findings, they also funded full excavation of the area which fell within the footprint of the new building. This took place in October and November 1994 and comprised a single open area of c 385 sq.m (HUNOL 94 II) which included Trenches A-C of the evaluation phase.

In both phases a mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision was used to remove as much of the modern and post-medieval deposits as possible. Exposed contexts were then cleaned, planned and subsequently excavated or sampled as single, discrete units. Decisions as to whether contexts were fully excavated or sampled were made on site on the basis of the amount of archaeological information recoverable within finite parameters of time and finance.

The conditions of the brief for the evaluation phase (HUNOL 94 I) meant that most of the earliest contexts were exposed and recorded, but not excavated, while later medieval and early post-medieval deposits were thoroughly recorded and excavated. This policy was modified for the subsequent excavation when efforts were made to obtain maximum information from the earliest contexts and to clear all human skeletal remains as a requirement of the licence for the removal of human remains issued by the Home Office under the provisions of the Burial Act, 1857. The results derived from the evaluation, combined with new interpretations based on the exposure of larger areas in plan, meant that hand excavation of later contexts was more selective, often taking the form of strategic sampling. These changes in policy might have been expected to introduce biases in recording and artefact recovery.

In both phases of the excavation the AFUs standard single-context recording procedure was used, with appropriate plans (usually @ 1:20), sections or profiles (usually @ 1:10) and three formats of photography. Site practice differed slightly on HUNOL 94 II, where a single-context planning policy was pursued in most cases.

Most of the excavating and all the recording was done by experienced, professional archaeologists familiar with the recording system. All context records were checked on site. Some excavation was undertaken by volunteers of varying experience and ability and by school children on work experience.

No sieving of soil took place on site and sampling of contexts for off-site micro-analysis was restricted in scope as a result of the poor results obtained from the samples taken in the evaluation phase.

The HUNOL 94 I phase produced records of contexts 1-163 and a new sequence (1001-1158) was employed in HUNOL 94 II.

POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS

In the immediate post-excavation phase all records were checked and the contexts from HUNOL 94 I and II were cross-referenced. A site matrix was created, depicting all recorded contexts in their stratigraphic sequence and a time framework was added by the spot-dating of pottery by Dr Paul Spoerry. On the basis of stratigraphic relationships, pottery spot-dates and basic similarities of form and type, contexts were allocated to discrete periods of human activity on the site. These were used in the compilation of the Updated Project Design and Assessment Report (July 1995) and this database was drawn upon for decisions on targeting specialist post-excavation resources.

The current report represents an updated and 'refined' version of this phasing. The modifications included the creation of a new 'period' to house contexts which could not be allocated with any certainty to Periods 2 or 3, and the division of other periods into groups. The shallowness of surviving stratigraphy, combined with the redeposition which compromised many attempts at finite dating, made it impossible to create cross-site phases in any period. Any phases which may have been assigned on stratigraphic grounds would only have included individual cuts and their concomitant fills which could be seen to cut other contexts belonging to the same period. It was decided (by NJO) that the creation of innumerable phases containing individual features would only have created confusion and that the use of the word 'phase' would have given unjustifiable weight to the perceived division. 'Phase' is a term that is most frequently utilised to describe a set of contexts that represent activity or modification to remains already existing. On the Orchard Lane site, the identification (for instance) of a single pit as a phase would be ignoring the possibility (unprovable on the evidence available) that it may have been one element in a larger campaign of rubbish disposal. Consequently, the term 'group' has been used to sub-divide periods and assigned to sets of related contexts.

Notes on the historical background to the site and its relationship to the history of Huntingdon and its region are outlined elsewhere.

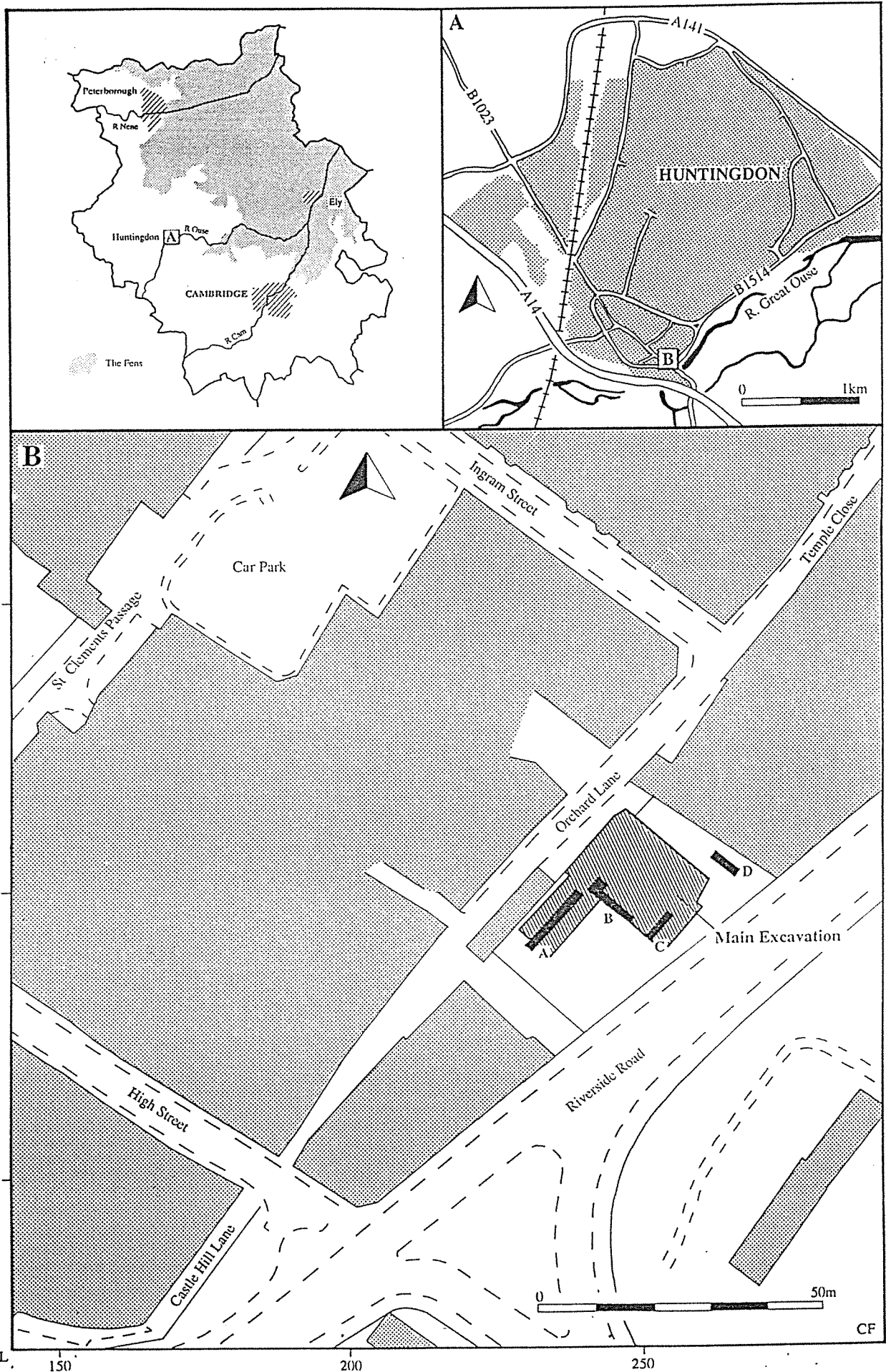


Figure 1 Orchard Lane, Huntingdon. Location plan

PERIOD 1

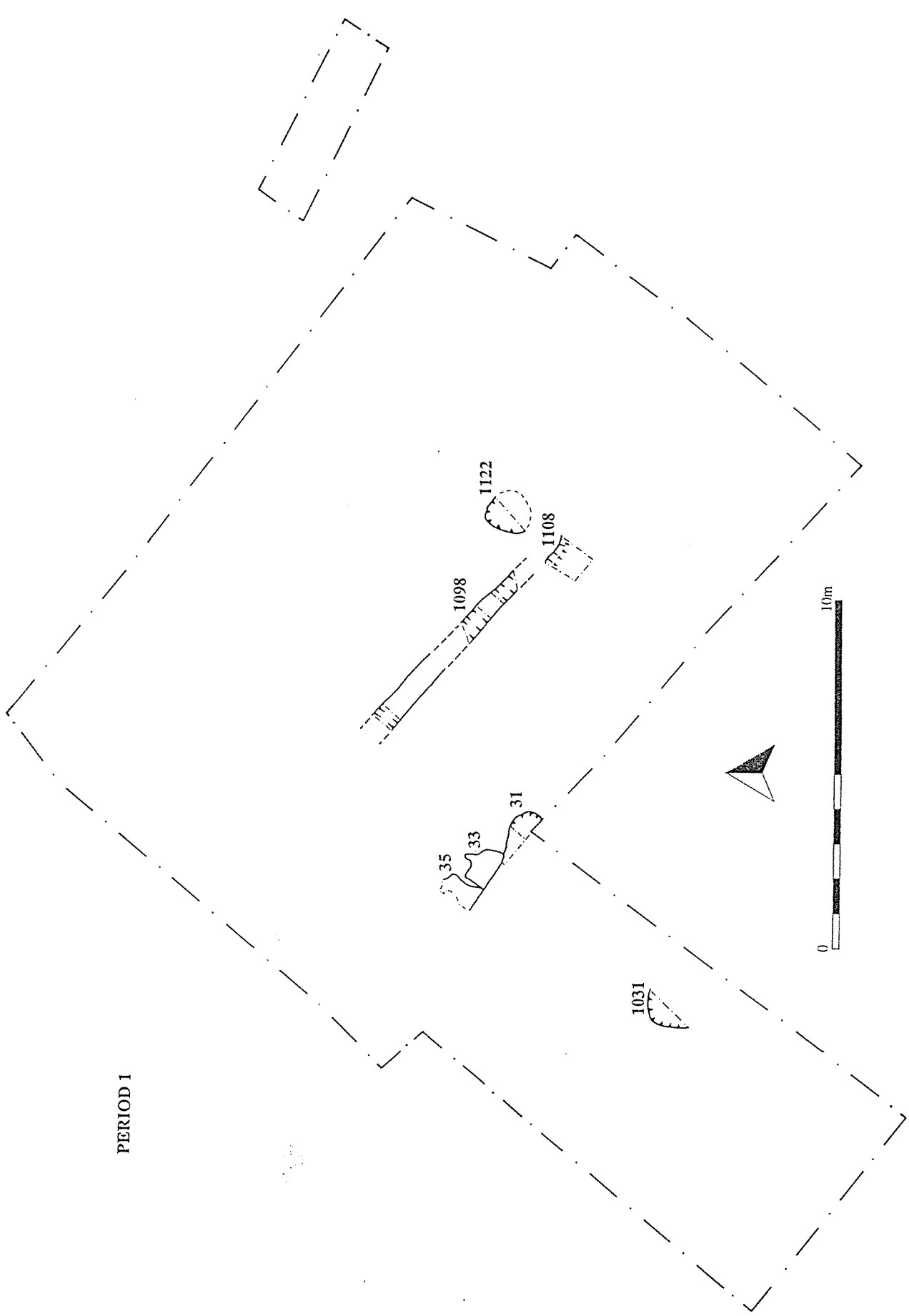


Figure 2 Period 1

PERIOD 1 (- 1150)

Period 3

Contexts 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 71, 72, 73, 127, 1030, 1031, 1084, 1093, 1097, 1098, 1102, 1108, 1114, 1122, 1136.

Dating Evidence Ceramics, dating from 900-1150.

Description

This period can be characterised as a scatter of truncated pits (31, 33, 35, 1031, 1102, 1108, 1122, some intercutting) and a north-west/south-east linear trench or ditch (1098) (Figure 2). Whether they can all be assigned to a finite phase and type of activity is problematic and they probably represent site usage over a long period. Stratigraphically some of the contexts pre-date Period 2 and all pre-date Periods 3 and 4. They share few characteristics with the features assigned to Period 2 (Christian cemetery) and, most importantly, did not contain human skeletal material either *in situ* or redeposited.

A number of redeposited Romano-British sherds were recovered from contexts of this period, but the pottery was predominantly of the Saxo-Norman period, with one intrusive sherd of Lyveden-Stanion type from context 30. The Saxo-Norman wares (Thetford, St Neots and Stamford type wares) were found redeposited in the contexts of all later periods and almost all the sherds from Period 2 were of this type. The extent of redeposition and the quantity of sherds involved, suggests that Saxo-Norman activity on the site was intensive or involved the deposition of substantial quantities of domestic refuse. It can be deduced that the features assigned to Period 1 represent the severely truncated remains of rubbish or latrine pits (1108, 1122) associated with domestic activity in the late Saxon or early post-Conquest period.

Period 1, Group 1 Pit 33 containing fills 127 and 32, which were cut by pit 31 (Period 1, Group 2).

Pit 33 was sub-rectangular (1.30 x 0.90m) with vertical sides. It was not fully excavated, but was at least 0.40m deep with a lower fill (127) of mottled 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. The upper fill (32) comprised 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy clay silt with lenses of ash.

Period 1, Group 2 Pit 31 containing four fills (73, 72, 71, 30). The pit cut the fills of pit 33 (Period 1, Group 1) and upper fill 30 was cut by pit 1102 (Period 1, Group 3).

Pit 31 was sub-rectangular (c 1.50 x 0.65m+) with steep sides dropping to an almost flat base. The lowest fill, 73 (10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown sandy silty clay) was probably slump from the sides or material washed in while the pit was open. It was sealed by 72, 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown sandy silty clay 0.15m thick, succeeded by 71 (10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty clay including moderate charcoal flecking), 0.42m thick. The top fill, 30, contained much animal bone and comprised mottled 10YR 3/3 dark brown clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

Period 1, Group 3 Pit 1102 (not illustrated) containing fill 1084. The pit cut the fills of pit 31 (Period 1, Group 2) and was cut by quarries 1085 and 1033 (Period 3).

Heavy truncation by later features meant that it was impossible to determine the shape, orientation or nature of the cut. As exposed, it was 0.80 x 0.54m and

0.28m deep with a very irregular base and profile. It contained fill 1084, 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sandy clay containing occasional gravel and charcoal.

Period 1, Group 4 Pits **35** containing fill 34, ^{in period 3} **1031** containing 1030, **1108** containing 1093, and **1122** containing 1114. Unexcavated fill 1136 (not illustrated) probably belongs to a similar feature, but **1098** was a linear cut containing 1097.

This comprises pits, a linear feature and fills which do not have stratigraphic relationships with other features in Period 1. Unexcavated fill 1136 pre-dates Period 2 contexts while the remainder were all stratigraphically earlier than Periods 3 and 4. Their allocation to Period 1 depends on the ceramics recovered, the absence of human skeletal material and the disparity between their character and that of the features of later periods. They are broadly similar in form, but cannot be assigned to any particular phase within Period 1 and may or may not be contemporary.

Cut **35** was not fully excavated, but appeared to be sub-rectangular with vertical sides. The upper visible fill, 34, was sampled and comprised mottled 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty sand. It was located close to cuts **33** (Period 1, Group 1), **31** (Period 1, Group 2) and **1102** (Period 1, Group 3).

Only a very small area (0.27 x 0.20m) of unexcavated fill 1136 survived truncation by later features. It comprised 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown sandy silty clay with 10% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown sandy silt and occasional flecks and larger fragments of charcoal.

Cut **1031** was only partially exposed, but was possibly sub-circular or oval with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained one fill, 1030, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay including 10% yellowish-brown silty clay and occasional gravel and charcoal flecks. The surviving depth was 0.95m.

Sub-circular cut **1122** (1.30 x 1.15m) was half-sectioned and seen to be 0.55m deep. The base was flat, while the concave and undercut nature of the sides suggested that the pit had stood open or had contained liquids. Its sole fill, 1114, comprised soft 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish-brown silty clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and rare sub-angular flints and stones. However, it also contained patches of redeposited 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown natural clay and a more extensive lens of gravel. These may indicate periodic attempts to seal the contents of the pit and are consistent with the interpretation (based on environmental analysis) that **1122** was as a cess pit for at least part of its life.

Cut **1108** was very truncated and its shape difficult to determine. The dimensions of the area excavated were 1.7 x 1.1m and it was dug to a depth of 1.35m when safety precautions dictated that excavation cease. The sides were almost vertical and the pit contained one fill, 1093, comprising 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Much animal bone was recovered from this context, but environmental analysis revealed that it also contained human cess.

The possible relationship between **1108** and feature **1098** had been destroyed by a later feature. Shallow linear cut **1098**, aligned south-east/north-west, was over 5m long and 0.80m wide. It ended to the north-west in a rounded terminal and the profile was rounded. Truncation meant that the depth varied from 0.20 - 0.55m and no traces of post- or stake-holes were seen in the base of the cut. Backfill 1097 comprised 10YR 4/4 dark brown sandy clay. Linear cut **1098** may be interpreted as the truncated base of a boundary feature or foundation, but later truncation had destroyed many of the deposits to north-east and south-west. Little significance should be read into the presence of only one Period 1 pit to

the north-east of **1098** as time restrictions did not allow a thorough examination for the earliest phases in this area.

PERIOD 2 (?1150 - later 14th century)

Contexts 99, 100, 1039, 1040, 1043/19, 1044/20, 1045, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1075, 1082, 1083, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1096, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1120, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1130, 1131, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1152, 1153, 1154.

Dating Evidence Ceramics, predominantly redeposited sherds of 900-1150, but also including later wares.
Documentary, the disappearance of the church of St Clement from the records after 1364.

Description

Remains of 21 articulated human skeletons were recovered (1045, 1069-73, 1089, 1091, 1096, 1100, 1103-1107, 1123-1127, 1130); 1089 had been disturbed and reburied (Period 2/3). 1049 represented a small charnel deposit possibly derived from earlier burials disturbed by grave 1044/20, and redeposited human bone was recovered from many other contexts. A probable grave fill (99) was recorded in Trench D, but not excavated.

The skeletal remains were concentrated at the northern end of the site near Orchard Lane with other scattered remains within a strip running north-west/south-east (*Figure 3*). During machine clearance it was noted that many of the skeletal remains at the northern end of the site directly underlay Period 5 dumps. The absence of articulated human remains from the eastern end of the site, therefore, probably reflects the severe truncation of deposits in this area during later periods, especially the 19th and 20th centuries. This view is supported by reports from local informants of the removal of large quantities of human bone when a ring road was constructed to the south-east of the excavation site. Little or no redeposited human bone was recorded from the western arm of the site, suggesting that the cemetery did not extend to this area.

Truncation meant that it was impossible to detect grave cuts for more than half of the burials and there was little evidence for coffins using metal fittings. No grave goods were recovered and, where sufficient bones survived, all articulated burials were extended and supine. They were all aligned west/east, with heads to the west. At the northern end of the site burials were intensive, and superimposition and disturbance of earlier inhumations had taken place. This is consistent with prolonged use of an urban cemetery site and cannot be used to justify or define discrete phases of activity within Period 2. Consequently all are assumed to belong to one period and are described sequentially when appropriate.

Deposit 1049 seemed to represent a small charnel deposit, possibly derived from earlier burials disturbed by grave 20/1044 (*Figure 5*).

The sum of this evidence, coupled with pottery dates, suggests that part of the excavated site was used as a Christian burial ground until the later 14th century. This cemetery extended east and south-east beyond the limits of the excavation and, although structural remains were not found, documentary sources suggest that it may be part of the churchyard of St Clement. This church is thought to have been located in Orchard Lane, but does not reappear in documentary sources after 1364.

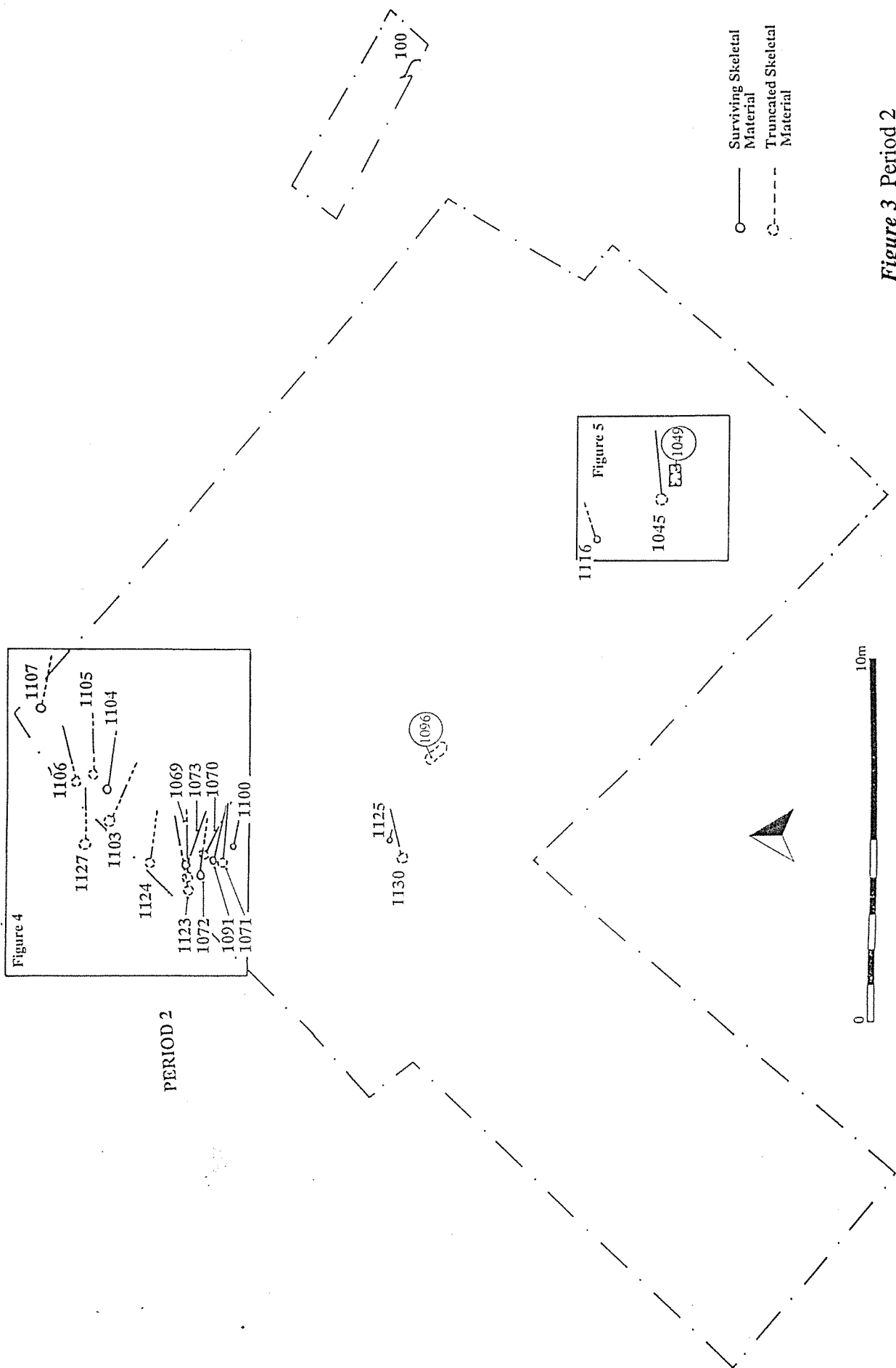


Figure 3 Period 2

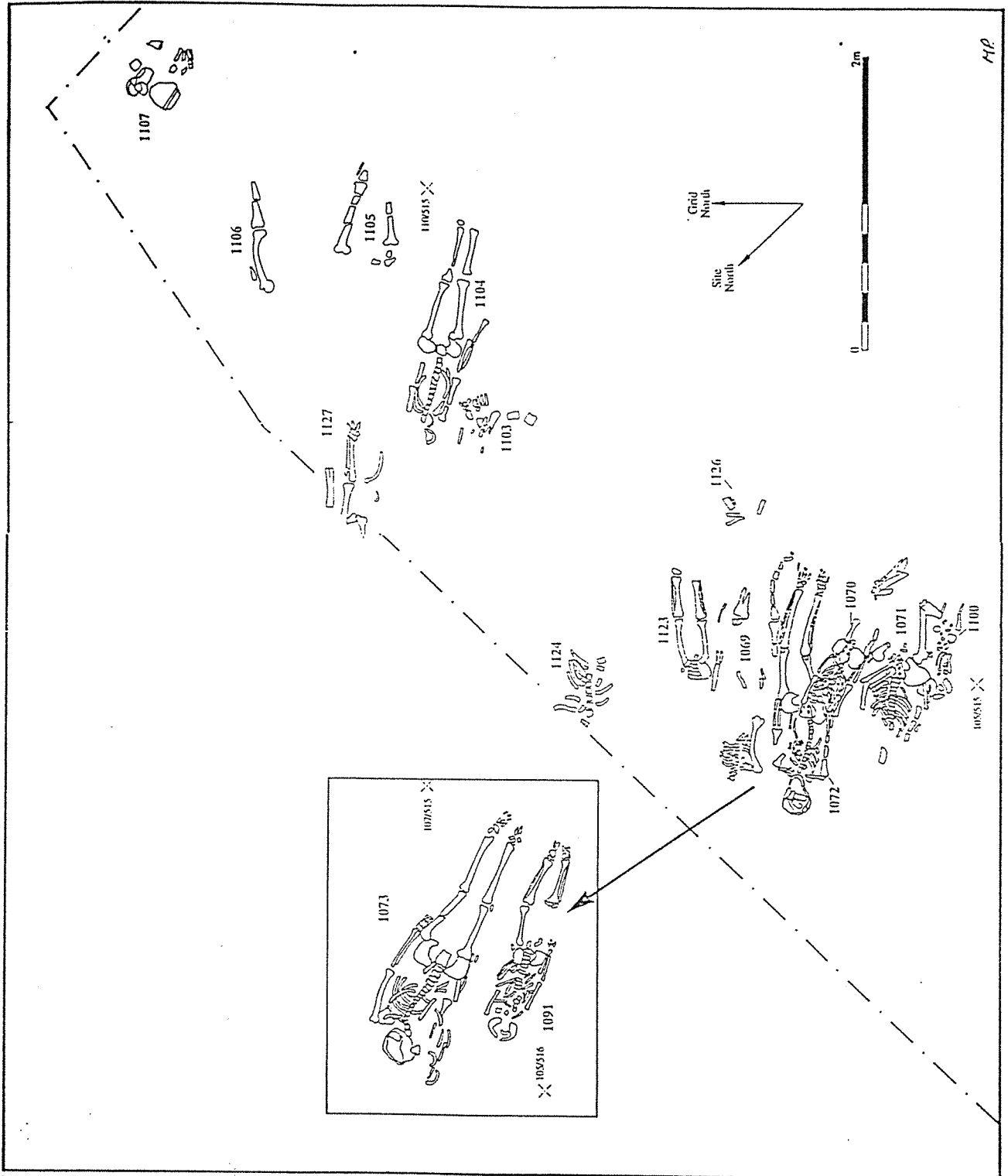


Figure 4 Period 2. Skeletons near the Orchard Lane frontage

Possible grave cut **100** (*Figure 3*) contained fill 99 and was cut by 7 (Period 3) which contained redeposited human skeletal remains. Truncation meant that the shape and dimensions of **100** could not be determined. It was backfilled with 99, 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay, which appeared to be redeposited natural. The stratigraphic position of **100** and its proximity to redeposited human skeletal remains suggested that it was a grave cut. The fact that it had been at least partially backfilled with redeposited natural suggested that it had been backfilled almost immediately after excavation, again supportive of interpretation as a grave.

Moving anti-clockwise, human skeletons 1103, 1105-07, 1123-4 and 1126-7 were articulated, but extremely fragmented and seemed to form a group along the north-western (Orchard Lane) boundary of the site (*Figure 4*). Material 1126 is probably a redeposited group of disturbed bone. Skeleton 1104 formed part of the same group but was more complete. The orientation of these burials was predominantly west/east. No grave cuts were detected. A nail was recovered in association with skeleton 1127 and a lead object with 1123, but no other evidence of burial practice was located. A generic number (1075) was given to the fill around and above these skeletons and comprised dark grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. It is probably the same as 1152 which was seen in section after removal by machine. The numbers 1153 and 1154 were given to pottery found in association with skeletons 1103 and 1127 respectively. All the ceramics associated with this group of skeletons were of Saxo-Norman date.

Grave cut **1082** included skeleton 1073 and fill 1083. The cut, aligned north-west/south-east, measured 1.78 x 0.46m and survived to a depth of 0.12m. Extended adult skeleton 1073 was well preserved and four iron nails were found within the surrounding fill 1083 (10YR 4/2 dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent flecks and pieces of charcoal).

Adjacent and to the north-east of **1082** (relationship unclear due to truncation), was grave cut **1090**, containing skeleton 1091 and fill 1092. The cut, measuring 1.60 x 0.45m, was 0.10m deep and contained an extended, well-preserved skeleton (right femur and sternum missing). The fill, 1092, of 10YR 4/2 dark greyish-brown silty clay contained small pebbles and flint but no sign of coffin furniture.

North-east of, and parallel to, **1090** was grave cut **1101** containing skeleton 1100 and fill 1099. Cut **1090** was smaller than neighbouring graves, measuring only 0.70 x 0.43m and 0.18m deep, containing an extended infant burial (1100) which was missing left arm, feet and hands. A fill of 10 YR 4/2 dark greyish-brown silty clay (1099) comprised 10% stones, but no coffin furniture was found.

Grave fills 1083, 1092 and 1099 were all truncated by large grave **1040**, filled with 1039, containing four skeletons (1069-72). Although a sequence of burial could be distinguished, with 1071 and 1072 being earlier than 1070 which, in turn, was earlier than 1069, no discrete grave cuts could be seen for individual skeletons. Grave **1040** measured 2.30 x 1.55m and was 0.12m deep. It was oval in shape and contained fill 1039 (10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and small pebbles and flint). Of the skeletons contained within it, the earliest were 1071 and 1072. Both were extended, but 1071 had lost much of its lower legs and skull. Half of the pelvis was also missing, but was probably redeposited with 1072. The latter was largely complete apart from the sternum and the front of the skull which were

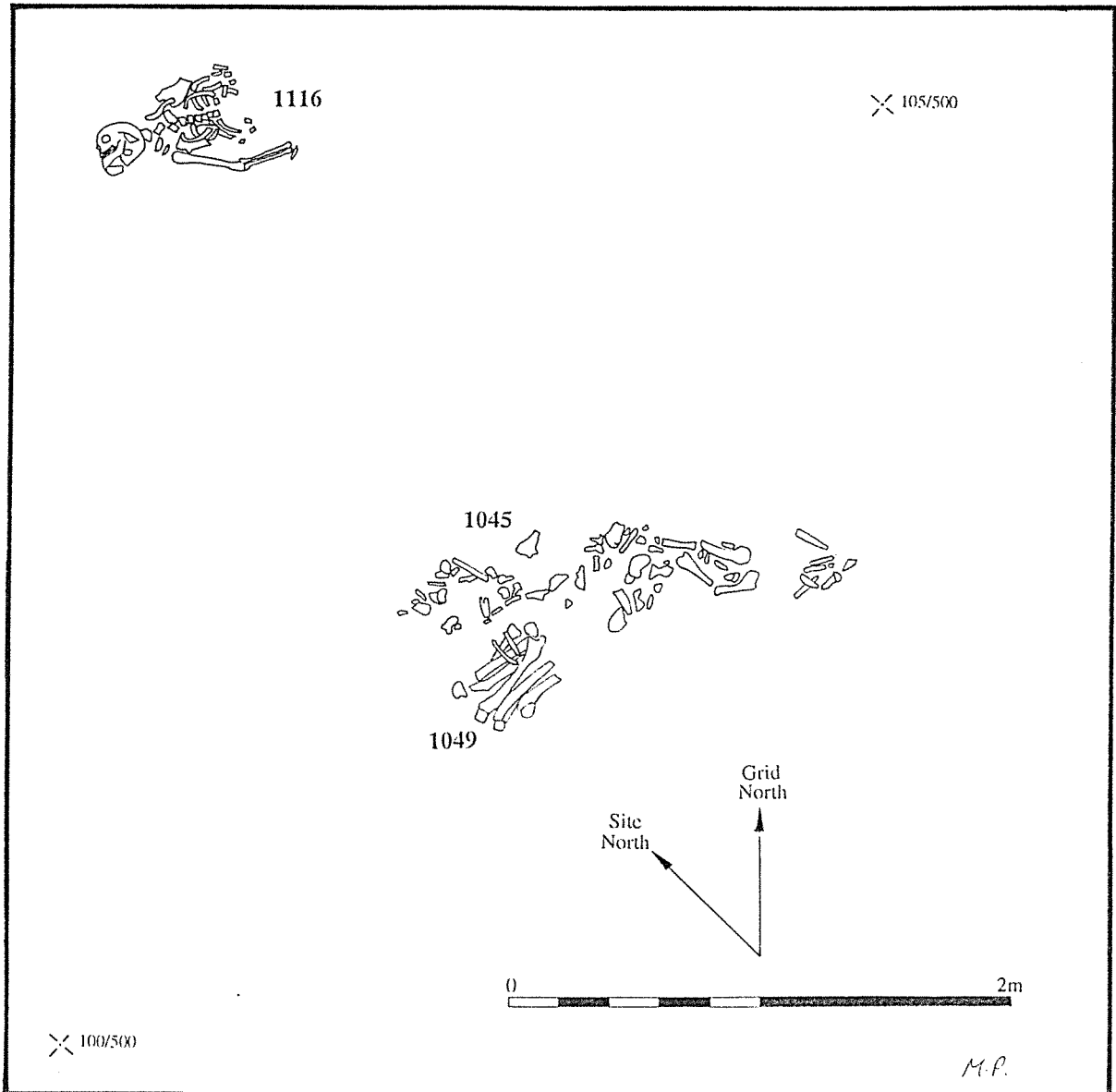


Figure 5 Period 2. Skeletons in the southern part of the site

lost during stripping by machine. Infant 1070 had lost the lower legs and its head was laid directly over the stomach of 1072, but they were not parallel. The sternum had been disturbed by a later post hole. The last skeleton to be deposited was 1069, but it was badly truncated. It was an extended adult, but the skull and most of the left side of the body were missing. No coffin furniture (such as nails) or packing material were found in association with any of the skeletons. It seems possible that 1069-72 were deposited as a tight sequence, perhaps indicative of the intensive use of the cemetery (or at least one part of it) and an absence of grave markers. However, the minimal disturbance caused to earlier burials suggests either respect paid to skeletal material when accidentally encountered or a deliberate placing of burials in close association, perhaps as a family group.

Grave cut **1135** truncated unexcavated Period 1 fill 1136. Rectilinear in shape (1.80 x 0.44m) and steep-sided, **1135** was not fully excavated. It contained 1131, a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clayey silt, containing some charcoal flecks and fragments, which surrounded skeleton 1130 (*Figure 3*). This articulated body had slumped and was steeply angled downwards as a result of disturbance in Period 3. Part of the skull had become detached from the rest of the skeleton. One agent of disturbance was rectilinear grave **1133** (0.64 x 0.46m and 0.28m deep) containing fill 1120 (10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown sandy silty clay with 10% charcoal fragments and 5% fragments of brick or tile). Within 1120 was articulated infant skeleton 1125. Time constraints meant that this burial was excavated without full recording, but it was noted that it (like 1130) conformed to the general alignment of burials. It had been truncated by Period 3 cut **1132**.

Skeleton 1096 was extremely disarticulated and disturbed but no cut was associated with the remains and they seemed to be lying within post-medieval cultivated soil 1008. Most of the fragments recovered were cranial.

Oval grave cut **1117** cut earlier features (presumably of Period 1), but time constraints did not allow them to be recorded or described. The irregular shape and concave profile of **1117** (1.30 x 0.72 x 0.24m) are probably a result of the truncation which had removed most of skeleton 1116 (*Figure 5*). Only the skull, upper torso and right arm survived, within a matrix (1115) of 2.5Y 4/2 greyish brown sandy silt clay. The truncation was a result of machine clearance and 1115 had been sealed by Period 4 cultivated soil.

Although truncated by a modern land drain, **1048** appeared to be rectilinear (0.60 x 0.45m) and shared the alignment of most of the burials of this period. However, fill 1047 (10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown clayey silt with frequent mottles of 2.5Y 6/8 olive yellow clay) contained a group of disarticulated bones including five *femora* which had been collected and arranged into a pile. This probably resulted from the excavation of steep-sided, rectilinear grave **1044/20** (1.67 x 0.60 x 0.21m). Fill 1043/19 comprised 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay with 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown mottling and included partially articulated supine adult skeleton 1045. It was sealed by Period 4 cultivated soil.

PERIODS 2/3 (900 - 16th century)

Contexts 10, 11, 12, 13/66, 14, 23, 27, 28, 45, 47, 48, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 130, 131, 1087, 1088, 1089.

Dating Evidence Ceramics, largely redeposited 900-1150, but also some later wares.

Description

These cuts and fills cannot be assigned definitively to either Period 2 or 3.

Cut **1088** was circular (1m diameter, 0.27m deep) and flat-bottomed with vertical sides (*Figure 6*). It cut fill 1097 of Period 1 linear feature **1095** and contained fill 1087 (10YR 4/4 dark yellowish-brown sandy clay). Within the fill were the disarticulated remains of human skeleton 1089, and the feature was truncated by cut **1080** (Period 4). A limited number of Saxo-Norman sherds were recovered and the feature is interpreted as the redeposition of a disturbed burial. The reinterment had been executed with care as some phalanges and metacarpals were included, but the approximate date of the disturbance and reburial is unknown.

Evaluation trench B sampled feature **28**. A butt end was located to the north-west, but the width and length of the feature were not determined. Previous interpretations of **28** as a ditch demarcating the western boundary of the Period 2 cemetery may be premature. While this interpretation is credible, a pit or quarry akin to those of Period 3 is equally convincing on the basis of the available evidence.

The profile of **28** varied, but the sides were steep. The fill (45) comprised 50% 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty sandy clay and 50% large lumps of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown sandy silty clay, interpreted as natural clay which slumped in while the feature was open. The few sherds of pottery recovered were dated to 1150-1250. Fill 45 was sealed by 27, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. During excavation this was interpreted as the backfill of a re-cut of the ditch (**55**, not illustrated), a conclusion supported by the recovery of pottery of a later date (1350-1500). However, the restricted area of this feature excavated, does not exclude the alternative interpretation of 27 as the upper backfill of a large pit or quarry.

In evaluation trench C interpretation of contexts is tentative as many were unexcavated (none are illustrated). Context 10 comprised 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay and was probably redeposited natural backfilling a cut. It was cut to the south-west by unexcavated very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy clay silt 11 which contained occasional charcoal flecks, measured 1.30 x 0.24m and was, in turn, cut by 12, 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silt clay containing flecks of charcoal and mortar. It measured 1.30 x 0.54m and, with 10 and 11, may have formed one fill within a larger pit measuring more than 1.54 x 1.30m. Alternatively, the pit may have been much larger and also included context 130 as a backfill. Time did not allow the work necessary to investigate the relationship between contexts 130 and 12, but the former appears later than the latter. It measured 1.60 x 0.70m and comprised a very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. A concentration of stones, 131, was interpreted as the fill of a post-hole cutting 130. None of the contexts in this trench described so far were excavated and their date remains in some doubt. Context 131 was sealed by Period 4 contexts and the remaining unexcavated contexts were all cut by ditch **14** which also truncated Period 2 grave fill 19.

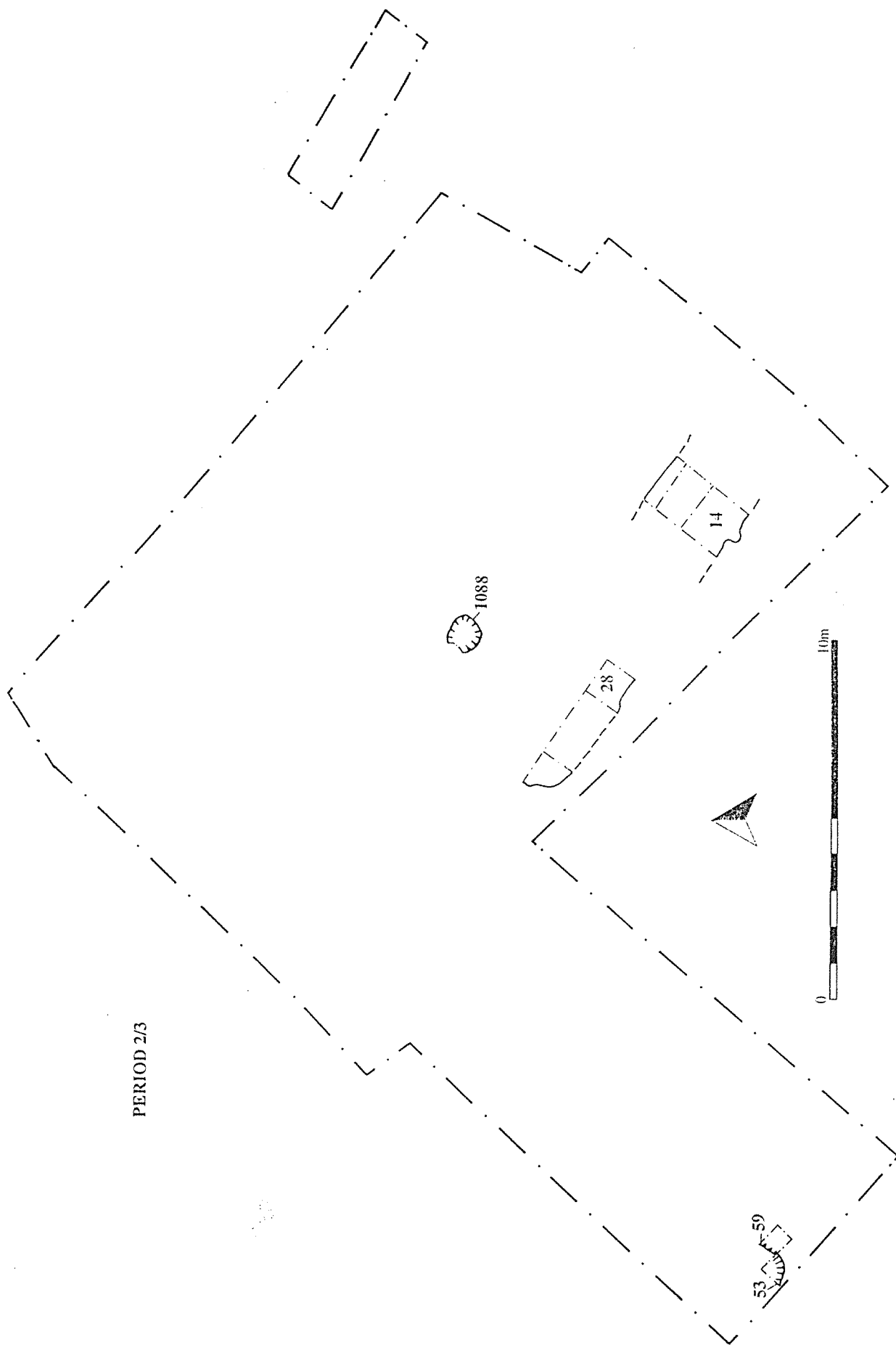


Figure 6 Period 2/3

Linear ditch **14** (*Figure 6*) ran north-west/south-east and was 1.6m long by 2.6m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and flattish base. The basal fill, **23**, was mixed 70% 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay and 30% 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt. The latter formed the major component of upper fill **13/66**, which also contained occasional flecks of charcoal and three sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery. Ditch **14** is on roughly the same alignment as **28** or its recut **55** and layer **13/66** is identical in nature to both **45** and **27**, which may support an earlier interpretation of **28** as a boundary ditch, recut as **55**. Ditch **28/14** would have been at least ten metres long and 2.60m wide. However, this seems very wide and it could also be interpreted as one large or two smaller quarries (the major component of Period 3), an interpretation supported by the flatness of the base.

Cut **14** truncated Period 2 grave fill **19** and its fill was cut by Period 3 pit **48**.

In evaluation trench A, only a small area (0.6 x 0.4m) of **59** (*Figure 6*) was available for examination. It had nearly vertical sides and contained backfill **60** which was not fully excavated. The latter was very dark grey (10YR 3/1), but its main constituent was not described, although it contained occasional flecks of charcoal and lumps of natural clay. Four sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered from this fill and it could even belong to Period 1. However, so little was excavated and so little available for examination that it is difficult to be categoric.

Context **60** was truncated by irregularly-shaped pit **53**. It was at least 3.6m wide and 1.3m deep, but its other dimension is unknown because only a western quadrant was available for excavation (*Figure 9*). It was steep-sided, but the base was irregular and cut the natural sand and clay. Its basal fill (**57**) was 0.9m thick and consisted of 10YR 3/1 very dark grey, gravelly, silty clay including large pieces of limestone and lumps of natural clay at the base. Sealing **57** was 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty clay (**56**) containing more large stones. Contexts **57** and **56** each contained a high number of sherds (>25) relative to most other contexts on the site suggesting that they may have been used as rubbish pits rather than being the chance depositories of redeposited ceramics. Alternatively they may have disturbed an area with greater concentrations of earlier activity. The pottery dates suggest that pits **59** and **53** belonged to Period 2, but they were away from the area of human skeletal remains. No redeposited human bone was recovered from the fills (not suprisingly) and fill **56** was cut by Period 3 context **49**. Pits **59** and **53** could belong to Period 3, but seemed different in size and character to the majority of cuts of that period.

PERIOD 3 (later 14th - 18th century)

Contexts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 61, 66, 68, 69, 70, 93, 94, 95, 121, 122, 125, 126, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 1001, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1041, 1042, 1046, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1085, 1094, 1109, 1132, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1151.

Dating Evidence Ceramics, largely redeposited Saxo-Norman and later medieval wares, but with some later sherds. Many contexts included redeposited human bone, indicative that this activity post-dated the later medieval period when the cemetery went out of use.

Description

This period is characterised by the excavation and backfilling of a number of pits of varying size (*Figure 7*). Where fully excavated, these features truncate Period 2 or 2/3 contexts. No clear dating evidence for the excavation of the pits was found, but they can be stated to post-date the end of the use of the site as a cemetery on stratigraphic grounds; the presence of redeposited, disarticulated human bone in the backfills; and the fact that it is extremely unlikely that a cemetery in use would be used for pit digging on a large scale.

A series of large pits were dug across the north-western part of the site (nearer to Orchard Lane). Not all were fully excavated, but where sample excavations took place they were found to have flat bases and vertically-cut sides near the base. From the north-east, they comprised 1037, 1085, 1132, 1033 and 1076. The last two pits cut the backfill of cut 1078, which, in turn, cut the backfill of 1077. Neither 1078 or 1077 were excavated.

During the second phase of excavations (HUNOL 94 II) the backfills of these pits were seen to be variable and discrete tips, probably resulting from the unloading of barrows or carts. However, the variability of the fills had led to their interpretation as separate pits when they were sampled in the evaluation phase (HUNOL 94 I).

Cuts 1037, 1132 and 1085 all contained layers of partially-fired and broken bricks (1041 in 1037; 1034/36/37 in both 1132 and 1085), but they did not form the initial, basal fills. At least some of the bricks had been deposited while hot and had partially baked the surfaces of underlying deposits.

A sequence of pits (7, 5, 9 and 95) was seen in evaluation trench D, but these were not re-examined in the second phase of excavation.

The large pits are interpreted as quarries dug to extract the natural clay present under the site, which was then used for making bricks. No evidence of brick-making on the excavation site was recovered, but the dumping of hot bricks from failed firings suggests that kilns were nearby and that the worked-out quarry pits were used as convenient receptacles. The ceramic evidence from the backfills suggests that the pits were not used for dumping contemporary domestic refuse. Most of the pottery was redeposited and probably derives from excavated spoil used to backfill the pits. Pottery from the initial backfilling datable to later than 1500 is restricted to only one sherd and close dating of the quarrying episode is difficult. However, the shortage of non-redeposited pottery suggests that the quarries did not stay open very long and that little domestic activity was taking

PERIOD 3

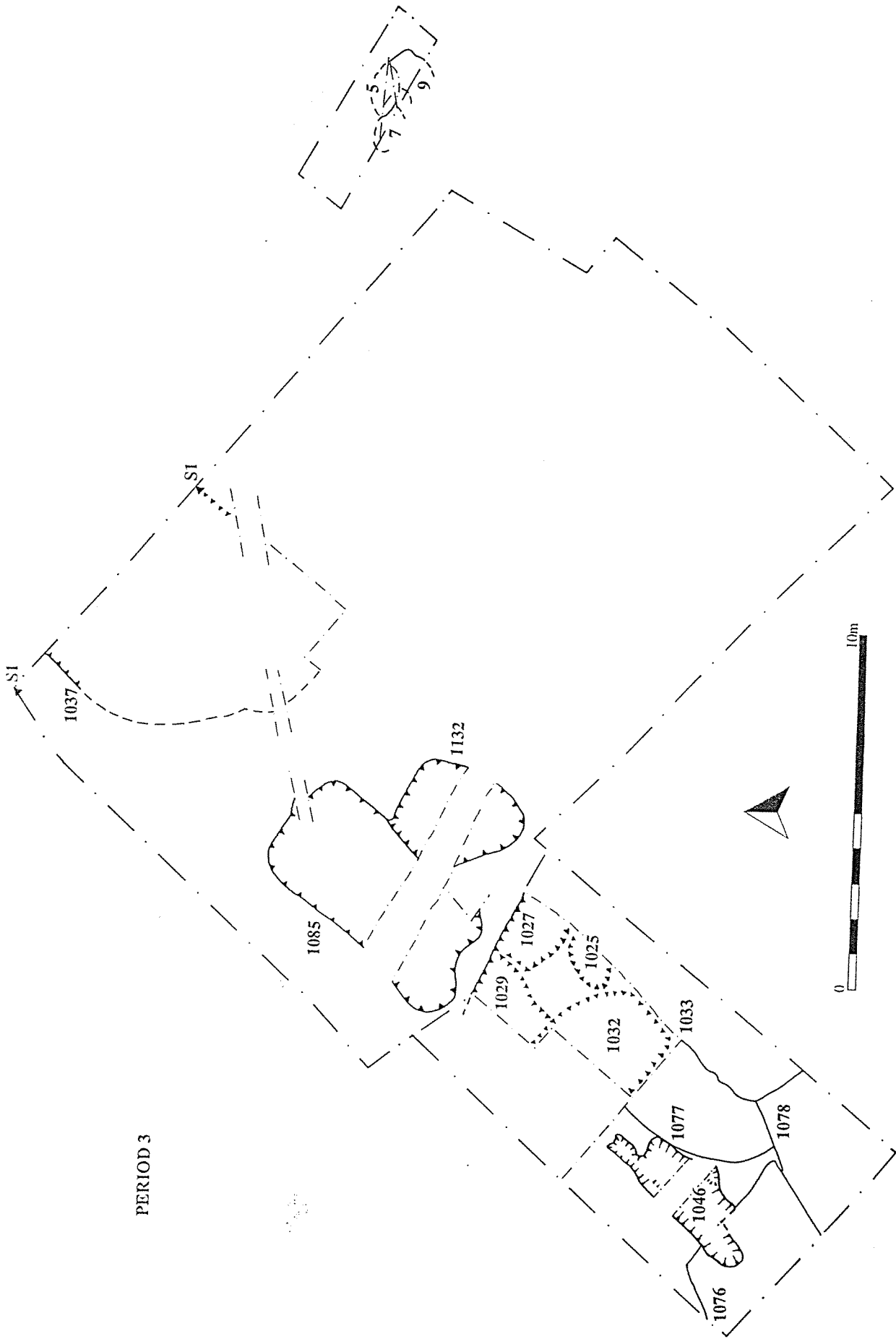


Figure 7 Period 3

place in the immediate vicinity. It is possible that the quarrying and brick-making episode served to provide material for one building or building campaign only.

In the 18th century the backfill of quarry **1037** was augmented with fills 1135 and 1146-8 in order, presumably, to counteract slumping or to level up the ground surface (*Figure 8*).

Intercutting of pits and quarries took place, but it proved impossible on stratigraphic and dating evidence to isolate discrete phases of activity taking place across the whole site. Therefore, the cuts and fills are described as separate activities or context groups with their relationships to other groups outlined.

Period 3, Group 1 Pit **7** containing fills 61 and 6, cut by pit **5** containing fills 44, 43, 42, 41 and 4. It was truncated by pit **9** containing 8, cut by **95** containing fill 94.

This group refers to evaluation trench D where a sequence of cuts began with partially-exposed sub-rectangular pit **7** (*Figure 7*). In this group truncation and the limits of the trench area meant that it was difficult to assess size or form. Cut **7** was seen to truncate the fill of Period 2 cut **100** and both fills of **7** (6, 61) contained redeposited human bone and Saxo-Norman pottery. The cut measured at least 1.6 x 0.28 x 0.90m, but so little was available for excavation that it was difficult to establish form or shape. The basal fill (61) comprised 2.5Y 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt including gravel and charcoal flecks and was sealed by 6, 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy clay silt with 10% 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay and gravel and charcoal flecks.

Cutting **7** was truncated semi-circular cut **5**, with sides dropping vertically to a flat base and containing fills 44, 43, 42, 41 and 4. It measured at least 1.58 x 0.44 x 0.53m and basal fill 44 comprised a mixture of 2.5Y 5/5-5/6 light olive brown silty clay and 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silt clay which probably represents slumped or redeposited natural. Succeeding deposit 43 was similar in nature but dirtier and in combination with 44 suggests that pit **5** was left open and gradually filled with material slumping from the sides. Fill 42 included some charcoal flecks within a matrix of 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silt clay with 10% 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay and was below 41, 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones. The sealing deposit, 4, comprised 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silt clay including small lumps (20%) of 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay, small and medium stones and charcoal flecks.

The backfills of **5** were truncated by sub-rectangular cut **9** which had steep sides, a flattish base and contained backfill 8, 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silty clay including small stones, charcoal flecks and much human bone. Although grave-like in form, cut **9** (at least 1.2 x 1.0 x 0.62m) contained only redeposited human skeletal material. It was cut by shallow oval pit **95** which was seen only in section and contained 94, 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown sandy clayey silt including small and medium stones and small charcoal flecks. The sequence of pits in Trench D were truncated by Period 5 drain cut **3**.

Period 3, Group 2 Pit or quarry **1037** containing fills 1038, 1041 and 1151.

At the north-western edge of the site a large deep cut **1037** was not fully excavated and its full dimensions were not available within the area of excavation. It appeared to be sub-circular, had a diameter of at least 6.30m and was over 1.45m deep. In profile (*Figure 8*), **1037** had steep sides but shelved below a more gradual slope from the surface. The lowest fill (seen only in section) was a light grey silty clay (1151) contained occasional pebbles and

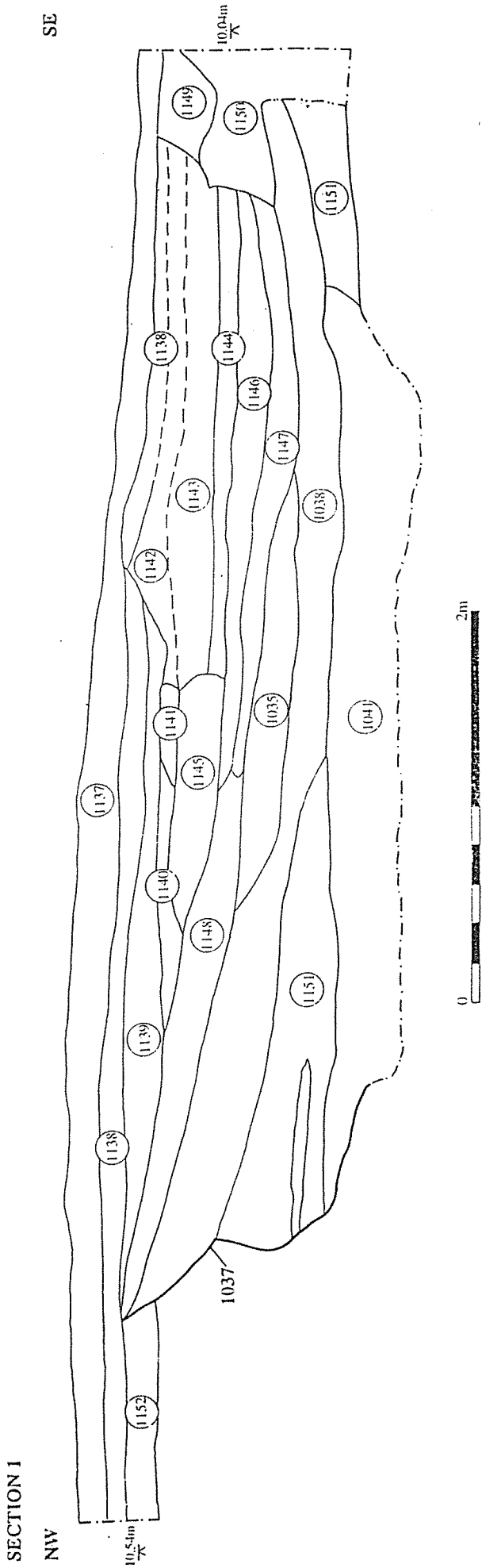


Figure 8 Section I (for location, see Figure 7)

stones, was at least 0.30m thick, and was sealed by layer of compacted partially-fired and over-fired bricks, 1041. This was at least 1.20m thick, but was not bottomed. It was covered with 1.10m thickness of 2.5Y 4/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy clay (1038), containing pottery dating from 1300-1500 and interpreted as redeposited spoil used to backfill a large pit or quarry. The presence of a deposit (1041) from a failed brick firing suggests that brick making was taking place nearby and that cut **1037** had been as a quarry to extract the natural clay for brick making. It cut Period 2 grave fills 1075 and 1152.

Period 3, Group 3 A sequence of deposits, 1035, 1146, 1147 and 1148.

Sealing Period 3, Group 2 backfill 1038 was context 1035 (5Y 4/2 olive grey silty clay), one metre thick and filling a concave depression (*Figure 8*). It contained pottery sherds from the 18th century and was sealed by a succession of shallow deposits seen only in section after being hurriedly excavated *en masse*. The lowest, 1148, was a 0.25m thick mid-brown silt with 40% clay including frequent brick fragments, sealed by green clay 1147. The latest in the sequence was 1146, a very mixed mid-dark brown silty clay with frequent pieces of mortar and brick.

This group is interpreted as a sequence of deposits used to level up the slumped backfill of pit **1037** (Period 3, Group 2). Contexts 1035 and 1148 are interpreted as deliberately dumped deposits, while green clay 1147 may represent a water-borne accumulation of material within a depression, later backfilled and levelled with 1146.

Period 3, Group 4 Pit or quarry **1085** containing backfills 1109, 1110, 1094, 1051 and 1079.

Cut **1085** was not bottomed, but was sub-rectangular with rounded corners and measured 6.80 x 3.30m and was more than 0.80m deep (*Figure 7*). Deposits 1109 and 1110 were exposed in plan at the south-west and north-east extremities respectively of 1085 and, although not excavated, they appeared to be part of the same fill, comprising 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown to 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sandy clay with up to 10% 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown silty clay. Occasional fragments of charcoal and brick were seen in both 1109 and 1110, and both were sealed by 1094. This context probably filled the whole extent of **1085**, but only a limited proportion of it was uncovered and c 10% excavated. Brick, tile and human bone were amongst the materials recovered from the 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay which also had inclusions of 2.5YR 5/6 light olive brown silty clay and 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown sandy silt. Fill 1094 was shallow (less than 0.10m thick), as was succeeding context 1051, formed of patches of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown silty sandy clay (35%) within a matrix of 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silty clay. The lesser component may represent redeposited natural and the context was partially sealed by context 1079 which formed a 'collar' around the sides of **1085**. It comprised 10YR 4/2 dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay with 10% small, subangular stones becoming more common at the edge of the cut. Context 1079 may result from slump or the washing in of material dumped around **1085** and this may account for the variation of 0.02-0.20m in thickness. It was sealed by a dump of poorly-fired bricks (1034) which also filled cut **70/1132** and is described as part of Period 3, Group 5.

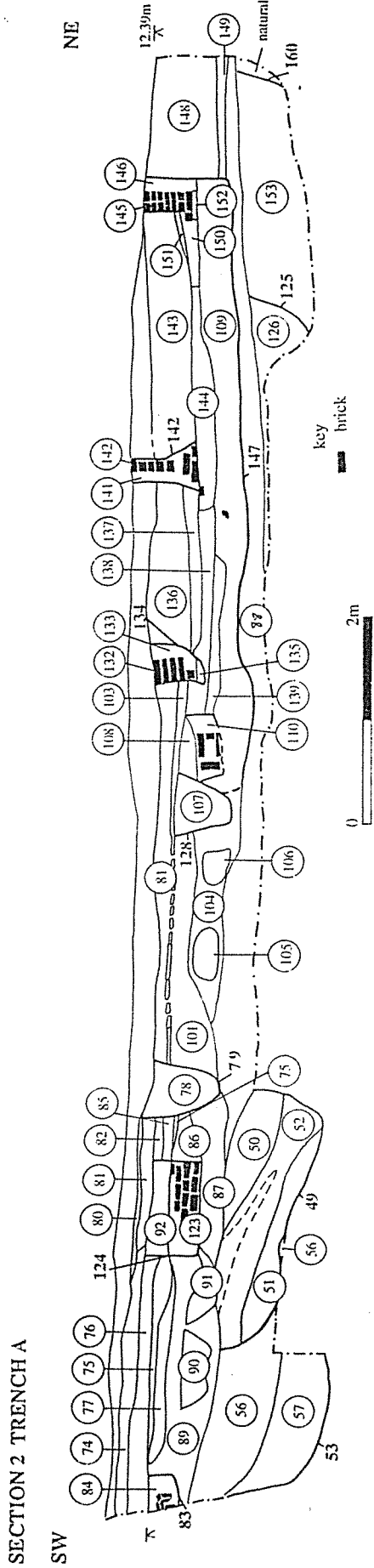


Figure 9 Section 2 (for location, see Figure 11)

Period 3, Group 5 Quarry or pit **70** containing backfills 93, 69, 68, 54 and 36/37. This is part of quarry or pit **1132** (*Figure 7*), containing backfills 1068 and 1034. Pit **122** containing fill 121.

Only a small part of **70** was exposed and excavated in evaluation trench B, but it is apparent that it formed the southern corner of quarry or pit **1132**, exposed in the second phase of the project. Cut **1132** was irregular in shape but measured at least 3.40 x 2.94m and was more than 1.39m deep although it was not bottomed in either campaign. The sides were almost vertical from the surface, gradually becoming less steep with depth. The lowest fill exposed (93) was not excavated, but a test probe indicated further darker fills below, suggesting that this layer of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown sand was redeposited natural. This is also the interpretation of succeeding fill 69, formed of a dark grey (5Y 4/1) silty clay very similar to natural clay seen elsewhere on the site. By contrast, 68 included only 30% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown redeposited natural sandy silty clay within a matrix of 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown sandy silty clay, and overlying context 54 comprised 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty sandy clay with no redeposited natural. All of the fills so far described were shallow (less than 0.15m thick) and may be characterised as accidental slumping or opportunistic backfilling of a large hole with material close at hand, such as excavated spoil. This is not true of context 36/37/1034 which filled cuts **70/1132** and **1085** (Period 3, Group 4) and varied from 0.45-1m in thickness. Between 60 and 80% of this fill consisted of broken, crushed and decayed brick. The condition of this brick varied from vitrified to barely-fired yellow clay, but only fragmentary bricks were seen and the context contained no whole bricks. The dump of bricks covered an area measuring 6 x 6m and were in a matrix of 30% dark red (2.5YR 4/6) fine sand and 5% dark red silty clay. It was apparent that the brick had been hot when dumped as burnt pottery was observed at the interface between 1034 and backfill 1068 in **1132**. The lower context had also been slightly discoloured by burning and its surface was very crumbly. Context 1068 was only partially excavated but seemed to form a shallow (0.03m) 'collar' around the edges of **1132**. It comprised 10YR 4/2 dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay with 35% 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown redeposited natural sandy clay, which suggests a similar derivation as the earlier fills of **70**, slumping or wash.

Quarry or pit **1132** truncated Period 2 grave fill 1120. Its uppermost fill, 1034, was exposed by machining, but was cut by Period 5 drain cut **40**. However, in section, context 37 in **70** was cut by a shallow pit **122** containing 121 (10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks). It was truncated by Period 5 cut **46**.

Period 3, Group 6 Possible fill 1062, cut by quarry or pit **1077** containing fills 1061 and 1063. No contexts in this group were excavated.

These contexts occur in the south-west arm of the site. Unexcavated 1062 (not illustrated) comprised 70% 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay and 30% 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy clay. It covered an area of 1.20 x 0.75m and was probably a fill of a pit or quarry. Cutting it was **1077** which, in plan, seemed to have been truncated by later cuts **1078** and **1033**. Its original shape, therefore, was difficult to estimate, but it measured at least 3.7 x 2.5m and where not cutting 1062 was cut into natural clay. This suggests that it may have been a quarry for extracting clay, later backfilled with dark grey (10YR 4/1) sandy clay silt 1061 including 15% gravel and occasional charcoal flecks and tile fragments. Overlying 1061 was 1063 measuring 2.1 x 1.8m and comprising mixed 50% 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy clay and 50% 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown sandy clay silt. Some of this material may be redeposited natural and it was cut by quarry **1033** (Period 3, Group 11), but 1061 had been truncated by quarry or pit **1078** (Period 3, Group 7).

Period 3, Group 7 Quarry or pit **1078** containing backfills 1058, 1059, 1060, 1055, 1054, 1053 and 1052. Only 1059 was excavated, although relationships were established through cleaning.

Occupying the southernmost corner of the site, unexcavated quarry or pit **1078** measured more than 3.8 x 2.5m (*Figure 7*). Its fills were truncated by cuts **1033** (Period 3, Group 11) and **1076** (Period 3, Group 8), but the earliest appeared to be 1058, a sandy silty clay, dark greyish-brown (2.5Y 4/2) in colour with 5% charcoal flecks and 5% patches of 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy clay and 5% small stones. Small fragments of shell were also noted. A circular (0.28m diameter) area of 10YR 4/1 dark grey sandy silty clay (1059) including tile fragments appeared to cut 1058 and was thought to be a post-hole fill. However, on excavation, it proved to be very shallow and probably represents a patch of material within 1058. In the north-eastern corner of **1078** 1058 was sealed by 10YR 4/1 dark grey sandy silty clay 1060 including charcoal flecks and small fragments of tile, while to the south was a succession of fills 1055, 1054, 1053 and 1052.

Fill 1055 was made up of 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy clay and may be redeposited natural. It was overlain by 1054, a 2.5YR 4/6 dark red sandy clay. This is interpreted as tile or brick which either had been crushed or been subjected to such a poor firing that it had reverted to its constituent parts. The succeeding fill (1053) was made up of 20-30% tile fragments in a matrix of sandy silty clay which graded from 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown to 5YR 4/6 yellowish red. Fills 1054 and 1053 probably both derive from nearby brick and tile manufacture and represent failed or poor quality firings. The uppermost fill of **1078**, recorded at the southern extremity of the site, was 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown silty sandy clay 1052 containing occasional gravel, tile fragments, charcoal flecks and patches of natural clay. It can be interpreted as the use of spoil and other immediately available materials to backfill and level quarry **1078**.

Period 3, Group 8 Quarry or pit **49/1076** containing backfills 51, 52, 1057 and 1056.

When excavated in evaluation trench A, cut **49** was interpreted as a ditch (*Figure 9*), but the opening of a larger area and comparison with the partially cleared section of Trench A showed that it was part of a larger quarry or pit **1076**, measuring at least 4.2 x 2.5 x 1.80m. The sides fell vertically to a flat base which sloped to the north-east. In Trench A it was seen to cut fill 56 (Periods 2 or 3) and the lower fill was 51, 10YR 4/3 brown clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of tile. It was sealed by 52, 5Y 6/3 pale olive clay with more fragments of red tile, and 51 and 52 in combination are the equivalent of the unexcavated 1057 which comprised 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay including small stones and 5% fragments of tile. Context 1057 filled the whole area of **1076**, but above it was a smaller (1.4 x 0.7m) area of 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy loam (1056). This may represent redeposited natural, but it included fragments of tile.

Period 3, Group 9 Pit **1046** containing backfills 1036 and 50.

Cut **1046** (*Figure 7*) was an irregular linear pit measuring 4.6 x 1.4 x 0.50m and cut the backfills of quarry or pit **1076** (Period 3, Group 8). The sole fill of **1046** was 1036 which comprised 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish-brown clay silt which included substantial patches of redeposited natural yellow (10YR 5/6) clay and this was very similar in nature, location and level to 50, seen in Trench A (*Figure 9*) and the two are assumed to be the same context. A major difference was that 50 contained a high percentage of tile fragments whereas none were seen

in 1036. It may be that 50 represented a localised dump of tile within the wider fill.

Period 3, Group 10 Pit **159** containing backfill 158. These contexts were not excavated.

Only a small quadrant of cut **159** (not illustrated) was seen in evaluation trench A where it measured at least 0.24 x 0.20m and contained backfill 158, 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silty clay containing occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal.

Period 3, Group 11 Quarry **1033** comprising cuts **1025, 1027, 1029, 1032, 125, 155, 157** and **160**, containing fills 1024, 1026, 1028, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1001, 1042, 153, 154, 156 and 126.

Cut **1033** was a group number given to a quarry which, on partial excavation, was seen to consist of a number of scoops (**1025, 1027, 1029, and 1032**) cut into the natural sand (*Figure 7*). Evaluation trench A distinguished a series of cuts (**125, 155, 157 and 160**), but excavation over a wider area showed these to be part of **1033** and, rather than individual pit cuts, it is apparent that they define different elements within the backfill of **1033**.

An area of quarry **1033** measuring 6 x 3m was fully excavated by machine and by hand and exposed the north-eastern edge, but **1033** could be seen to extend further to the south-west and south-east to an area of more than 8.80 x 4.60m and continued beyond the south-eastern edge of the excavated area. At its north-eastern limit **1033** was seen to fall 0.72m vertically to an uneven base. The irregularity of the base was the product of a series of scoops cut into the natural sand and clay from which individual fills were isolated and artefacts retained. These fills could only be isolated where the natural was cut.

Cut **1025** was sub-circular, 1.6 x at least 1.20m and contained 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay (1024) including rare patches of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown silty clay, gravel and flecks of charcoal and tile or brick. To the north-west, **1027** was sub-rectangular and measured at least 1.85 x 1.4m. The base was irregular as a result of a series of shallow spade cuts. It was backfilled with 1026, a very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silty clay including 5% gravel. At its northern edge **1027** was touched by **1029** but the stratigraphic relationship could not be established. Measuring 2.80 x more than 1.25m, **1029** was sub-rectangular with a flat base and contained 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay (1028) including small patches of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown silty clay, moderate amounts of stones or gravel and occasional flecks of chalk, charcoal and tile or brick.

Cutting **1029** was sub-rectangular (at least 3.2 x more than 2.9m) scoop **1032** which had a flattish base. During excavation its fill, 1001, could not be distinguished from that of the whole quarry complex (**1033**), but, in section, could be seen to seal 1030 (Period 1) and 1024. It comprised 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay with bands or lenses of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown redeposited natural silty clay and brick or tile fragments. There were also lenses of charcoal-rich material and flecks of charcoal, tile and brick were found throughout 1001 but not in the redeposited natural.

Unexcavated fills of **1033** were seen to extend to the south-west. Cutting the natural and the fills of **1078** (Period 3, Group 7) was fill 1064, dark grey (10YR 4/1) sandy clay silt comprising 30% fragments of tile, and sealed by 1065 which contained fewer tile fragments. Predominantly it comprised 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt with 10% made up of patches of 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy clay. The latter component (probably redeposited natural)

formed the majority of succeeding fill 1066 and this, in turn, was below 1067, a sandy silty clay, very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) in colour and containing many small stones. Contexts 1064-7 were unexcavated, but overlying them was excavated context 1042 measuring at least 4 x 3.2m and 0.17m thick. Over 50% of 1042 comprised pieces of dark red tile in a matrix of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silty clay.

Evaluation trench A defined a number of contexts as fills of individual cuts or pits, but examination of a larger area in the second phase of excavations showed these all to be fills within **1033** and parts of 1001. Consequently they will be described in brief.

160 containing 153, 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk, and small stones (*Figure 9*).

157 containing 156, 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silty clay with flecks of 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay and charcoal.

155 containing 154, 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silty clay with flecks of 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay and charcoal.

125 containing 126, 10YR 3/2 to 10YR 3/3 very dark greyish-brown to dark brown sandy silty clay with 20% 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown sandy silty clay and moderate small/medium/large fragments of tile in irregular concentrations (*Figure 9*).

Period 3, Group 11 was sealed by Period 4 contexts.

PERIOD 4 (18th - 19th centuries)

Contexts 1, 21, **22**, 65, 88, 116, 120, 1008, 1050, **1080**, 1081, 1086, 1095, 1111, **1112**, **1113**, 1118, **1119**, 1121, 1128, 1129

Dating Evidence Ceramics, dating from the 19th century.

Description

This period can be characterised as a period when the site was used as gardens or orchards. Evidence for this comprises a series of irregular cuts and unexcavated fills (**22**, **1080**, **1112**, **1113**, **1119**, 1081, 1086, 1121, 1128, 1129) truncating contexts of earlier periods or natural deposits. Excavated contexts all contained pottery redeposited from earlier periods and are interpreted as tree-holes. The fills were generally indistinguishable from the overlying topsoil 1/65/88/116/120/1008 and were only identified as fills when they were seen to penetrate lower deposits. The topsoil stretched over the whole excavated area and most of it was removed by machine, but from the limited areas left for hand excavation some pottery was retained. Retention did not include all the 19th century or later fabrics, most of which were discarded during excavation, but sherds of redeposited Saxo-Norman and later medieval fabrics were retained.

Period 4, Group 1 Tree-holes **22** containing fill 21, **1080** containing 1050, **1112** containing 1111, **1113** containing 1095, **1119** containing 1118, and fills 1081, 1086, 1121, 1128 and 1129.

Cut **22** (*Figure 10*), in evaluation trench C, was probably a quadrant of a sub-circular feature with sloping sides. It contained fill 21, a 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish-brown very sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and a few small stones. It had a maximum observed depth of 0.80m.

Truncated cut **1080** measured 1.60 x 1.50 x 0.12m. Originally it was probably sub-circular and contained dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) sandy clay (1050) with no inclusions apart from an animal burrow. It contained redeposited human bone.

Between **22** and **1080**, **1113** was a shallow (0.20m), sub-rectangular cut. It had been truncated, but measured 1.90 x more than 1.30m and was backfilled with 1095, a dark greyish-brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay with occasional patches of redeposited natural sand and clay. It included moderate small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal.

To the north-west of **1113**, fill 1086 was only partially excavated and not bottomed. It was sub-rectangular in shape (4.80 x 2.30 x more than 0.55m deep) and had two components. The upper 0.30m comprised 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay with occasional stones. Below this, similar material was mixed with up to 50% redeposited natural yellow-brown sandy clay. This would suggest a rapid backfilling after excavation, but the edges and base of a cut were not revealed and, therefore, no cut number was allocated.

Cut **1112** had been truncated to south-west and north-east, so that the original shape was impossible to determine. It was 0.47m deep and filled with 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown silty clay (1111). North-east of it was **1119**, an irregular ellipse of 1.22 x 1.01 x 0.40m, filled with 1118 which was half-sectioned. After removal of this 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish-brown silty clay mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown silty clay it was apparent that the base of this cut was very uneven.

PERIOD 4

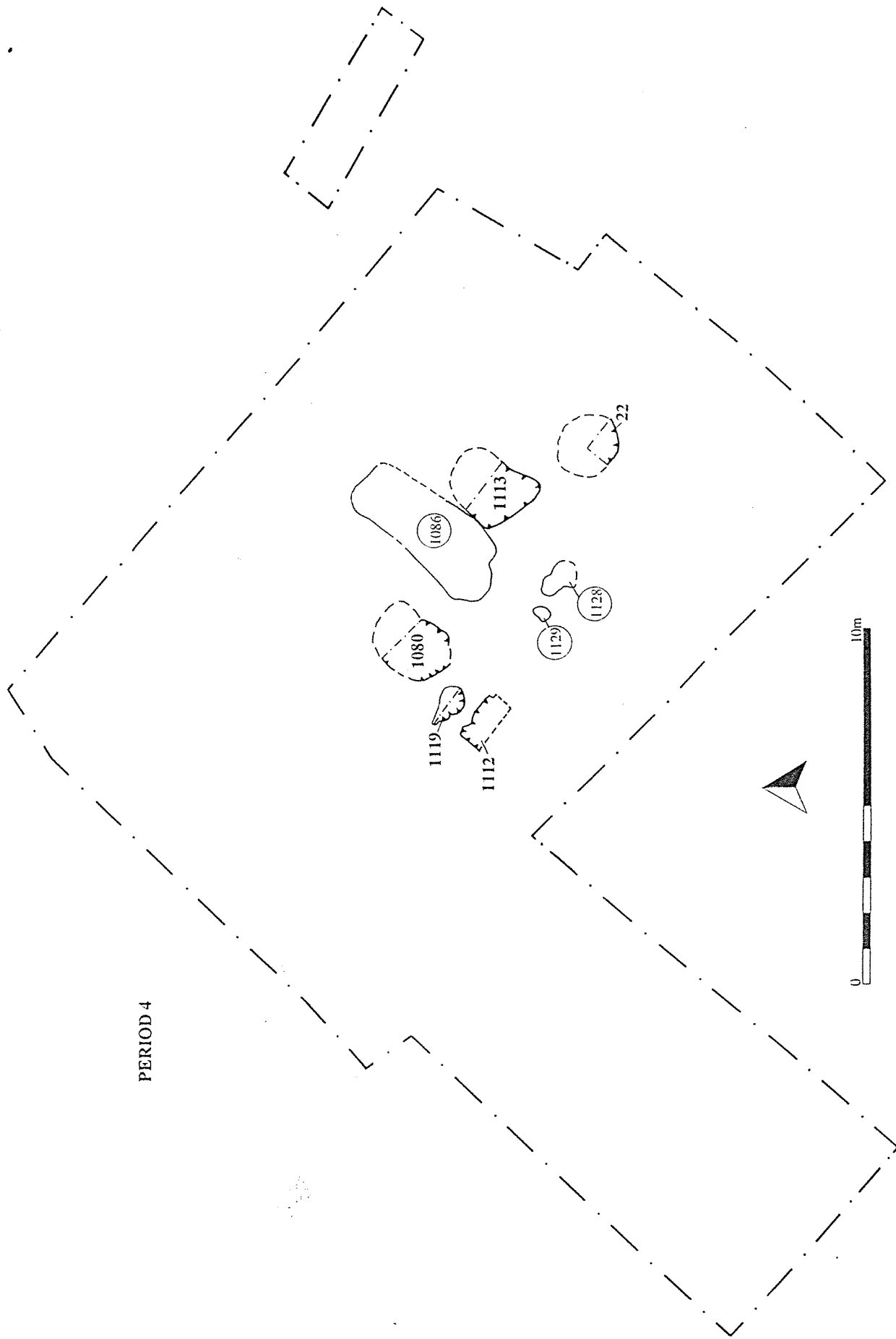


Figure 10 Period 4

South-east of **1112** and **1119** were unexcavated fills 1128 and 1129. These may be the truncated portions of one context, comprising 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown to 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish-yellow slightly sandy clay. Charcoal flecks were common, but stones were an infrequent component.

Context 1121 was not planned. It comprised a 1 x 1m area of 10YR 4/3 dark brown sandy silty clay taken from a wider spread in the late stages of the excavation. It was located north-east of context 1086 and contained notable concentrations of human and animal bone.

All contexts in this group were sealed by the context removed as 1008 (Period 4, Group 2), although in many cases they were indistinguishable from it. Exceptions were context 21 filling **22**, which was sealed by a Period 5 context.

Period 4, Group 2 Spreads of cultivated topsoil 1, 65, 88, 116, 120 and 1008.

These numbers were allocated to the same context where exposed in different archaeological interventions. Context 1 was seen in plan in evaluation trench D and measured over 2.8 x 1.5m in plan, but was not excavated. In evaluation trench C it was removed by machine and seen in section as context 65. Contexts 116 and 120 were similarly exposed in evaluation trench B, while 88 was seen in the section of evaluation trench A (*Figure 9*). Most of this material was also removed by machine in the second phase of excavation, but in the south-western part of the site it covered an area of 17.6 x 13.6m (1008). In each exposure this context consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown to 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silty clay, containing occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk. Other inclusions were moderate amounts of small and medium stones and rare small lumps of 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown silty clay.

These spreads probably form part of a layer produced by periods of horticultural or agricultural activity on the site.

PERIOD 5 (19th - 20th centuries)

Contexts 2, 3, 15, 16, 17, 24, 26, 29, 38, 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 58, 62, 63, 64, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 123, 124, 128, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1149, 1150, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158

Dating Evidence Ceramics dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.
Personal comments, and observations of the site topography before excavation.

Description

Many of the contexts of this period were removed by machine and only seen in section. Where observed in plan, cuts and fills had probably been truncated by mechanical excavation and were only recorded where seen to cut contexts of earlier periods.

Period 5, Group 1. Make-up layers 114, 115. Cut 3 containing fill 2. Fill 1150. Cut 17/40 containing brick drain 16/39 and backfill 15/38.

Layer 115 (seen in section in evaluation trench B) consisted of gravel in 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown silty sand and was sealed by a dirtier layer of gravel in 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand (114) with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk. Cutting 114 was 40 (*Figure 11*), a 1.05m wide drain cut seen in evaluation trench C as 17, containing a 0.75m wide drain (39, 16) constructed of yellow and red brick. It was circular and seen to have an internal diameter of 0.40m. Running north-west/south-east across the site, it dropped to the south-east and, as it was not in continuous use during the excavation, it is interpreted as either a defunct sewer or storm drain. It pre-dated the construction of Riverside Road to the south-east of the site and may have been cut and sealed at that time. The construction cut for the drain was backfilled with 38 (15 in Trench C), a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown silty clay with bands of mottling with 30% 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown silty clay. Fragments and larger pieces of brick were frequent.

Running diagonally (east/west) across evaluation trench D was 1.3m wide cut 3 containing a complex mixed deposit (2) which also included lenses of crushed brick. This is interpreted as another drain cut forming part of the same complex as 17/40, as was a further cut seen during the second phase of excavation and leading to a manhole against the north-eastern edge of the open area. The fill of this cut was removed rapidly without record or artefact retention and was only allotted a context number when exposed in section at the edge of the trench. It is described as a compact yellow clay (1150) and is probably redeposited natural clay. The cut contained another brick drain (unnumbered, unplanned).

Period 5, Group 2 Context 1158.

Cutting Period 4 context 1008 was foundation trench 1158. This was 0.43m wide and 0.20-0.29m deep and formed a sub-square foundation measuring 3.80 (north-east/south-west) x 4.40m (north-west/ south-east). The cut extended as an arm for a further 2.30m to the north-west. A number of visitors to the site mentioned that a small smithy had occupied this position.

The fill was removed quickly and no finds were retained. It comprised, in part, mortared bricks in a matrix of loose creamy-white mortar and a mixed fill of sandy silty clay and crushed brick fragments.

Period 5, Group 3 Post-hole alignment **1023** comprising post-hole **1020** containing fill 1002 and post-pipe **1017** filled with 1016; post-hole **1007** containing fill 1003; post-hole **1006** containing fill 1004 and post-pipe **1005**; post-hole **1011** containing post-pipe **1021** and fills 1022, 1019, 1018 and 1010; and post-hole **1015** containing fills 1012 and 1009 and post-pipe **1013** containing fill 1014.

Post-hole alignment **1023** ran south-west/north-east and cannot have been contemporary with the small square building (foundation **1158**). However, the stratigraphic relationship between the building and the fence-line had been lost during machine clearance. Pottery derived from the backfills of the post-holes included wares in use in the first half of the 20th century and, presumably, was redeposited when the fence line was constructed. It may have acted as a division when the site was used as a builders yard.

All the post-holes were square or sub-rectangular with vertical sides falling to flat bases and their dimensions varied from 0.38 x 0.38m (**1015**) to 0.76 x 0.47m (**1011**) and from 0.42 (1015) to 0.74m deep (**1007**). Many of the fills contained moderate cinder and slag fragments supporting a date of deposition after the smithy had gone out of use.

Post-hole **1020** contained light grey silty clay (1002) cut by post-pipe **1017** of 0.10m diameter, backfilled with dark brown silty clay 1016.

Post-hole **1007** contained backfill 1003 comprising light brown silty clay with no sign of a post-pipe.

Post-hole **1006** contained backfill 1004, a light brown silty clay, cut by **1005**, a post-pipe containing very dark grey silty clay.

Penetrating the base of post-hole **1011** was 0.10m deep circular (0.18m diameter) depression **1021** backfilled with 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty clay 1022. This was sealed by backfill 1019 and suggests that the post in **1011** had been deliberately removed rather than cut off at ground level or left to rot *in situ*. Fill 1019 was 0.15m deep and comprised 2.5Y 4/1 dark grey silty clay. It was sealed by a lens (0.08m thick) of 80% cinders/slag/clinker in a matrix of 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown clay silt (1018) and sealed in turn by 1010, 2.5Y 4/2 olive brown clay silt with 50% cinders/slag/clinker.

Completing the alignment, post-hole **1015** had an initial backfill of 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty clay, 1012, 0.32m deep and overlain by 0.15m depth of 1009, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty clay and with 30% 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown sandy clay. Cutting this was 0.10m diameter, 0.42m deep post-pipe **1013** filled with very dark greyish-brown silty clay (1014).

Period 5, Group 4 A north-west/south-east alignment of three cuts **1155**, **1156** and **1157**.

Cuts **1156** and **1157** cut Period 4 context 1008, while **1155** truncated the fills of post-hole **1015** (Period 5, Group 3). The three cuts are interpreted as large foundation cuts for posts forming either a fence-line or an open-sided building/Dutch barn structure from the period when the site was used for storing building materials.

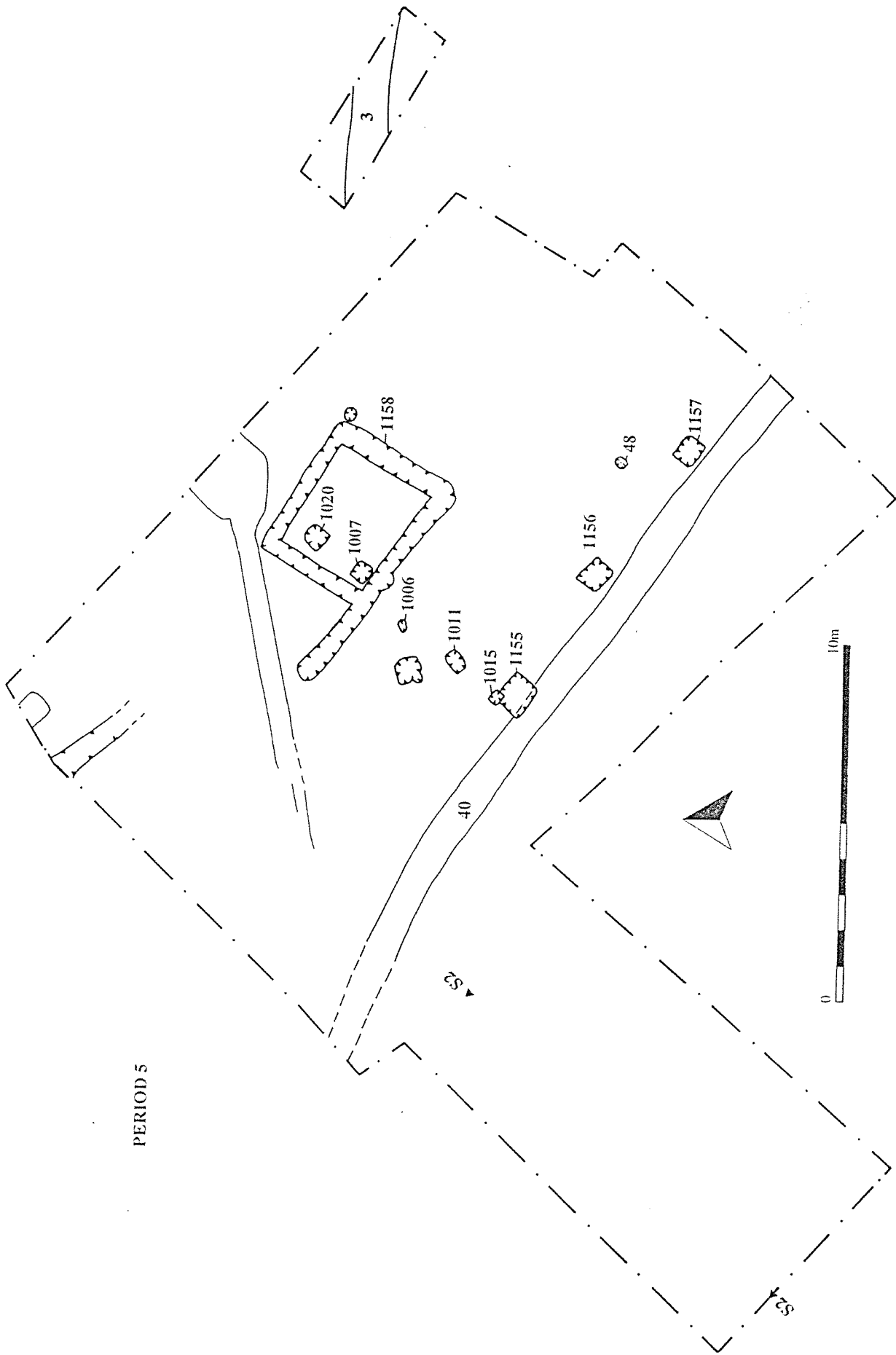


Figure 11 Period 5

Period 5, Group 5 Contexts 149 and 148.

Seen only in the south-east facing section of evaluation trench A (*Figure 9*) after removal by machine, context 149 seemed to be deliberately-laid levelling or a yard surface of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand and gravel. It sealed Period 4, Group 2 cultivated soil 88 and was, in turn, sealed by a 0.7m thick composite layer, 148. The context description of 148 admitted that it was probably several distinct layers but they were lumped together for convenience.

Period 5, Group 6 Cut **147** containing fills 109, 139, 138, 104, 105, 106 and 101; foundation 152, brick wall **145** and packing 146; drain cut **129** containing drain **110** and fill 108; cut **128** and fill 107; brick floor 102/103; and layers 144/150, 137, 136, 151 and 143.

19th and 20th century maps show a succession of small buildings or sheds against the wall of a surviving building north-west of the site between the excavation and Orchard Lane. Contexts recorded in the section of evaluation trench A (*Figure 9*) and described in Period 5, Groups 6-10 are probably associated with these structures, but the amount of disturbance and their recording only in elevation renders an understanding of form, function and, sometimes, sequence difficult. All the walls in these groups were made with perforated bricks indicating a construction date after the mid-19th century using materials more likely to be associated with small or low-status buildings, such as workshops or sheds.

Cut **147** was only tentatively identified during recording as, although a north-eastern vertical edge is obvious, together with a slightly undulating base, later disturbance makes identity of a south-western edge impossible. It was at least 6m long, cut Period 5, Group 3 contexts, and contained a basal fill of 109, 10YR 3/1 sandy silty clay with frequent fragments of stone and tile or brick. The boundary between 109 and 104 was very difficult to establish and they may both have been deposited at the same time. Layer 104 mainly comprised gravel and stones in a 40% matrix of 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay. Enclosed within 104 were discrete concentrations (105 and 106) of similar material, namely 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown silty clay, and sealing 104 was 101, a layer of gravel in a 20% matrix of 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silt.

A sequence of layers (139, 138, 144 and 150) had been laid above 109 to create a flat surface. Make-up 139 was 10YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy silty clay and was sealed by a layer (138) of mixed building material or demolition-derived rubble in a 40% matrix of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown gravel. Layers 144 and 150 were similar to each other and comprised compact mortar or chalk in a 20% matrix of gravel. 144 was cleaner white in colour than 150, but the latter overlapped foundation 152 and wall **145** to the north-east. This may indicate that 144 and 150 were floor layers in a building bounded by wall **145**. The latter was 0.47m high and 0.19m thick (*ie* two bricks thick) and constructed of mortared bricks. Below it was 0.22m long and 0.09m thick layer 152, 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand and gravel. Between **145** and the edge of cut **147** was packed 146 (10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt) which suggests that **145** was cut into the pre-existing ground surface and intended as a foundation or as one wall of a shallow cellar (*c* 0.55m deep) or a sunken-floored room. A shallow (0.04m) layer of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand and gravel running up against the south-western face of **145** may be relic of the use of this building. No south-western equivalent to **145** was found and it may have been destroyed by disturbance caused by later activity.

Layer 138 was truncated by **129**, a vertically-sided, flat-based cut containing 110, 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty clay packed around a rectangular drain (0.35 x

0.20m) constructed of bricks and tiles. Material 110 was sealed by strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sand and gravel, 108.

Drain cut **129** and layer 101 were each truncated by linear cut **128**. This was 0.55m deep, had steep sides and a flat base and may be either a ditch, drain, or a foundation cut. If the last it may once have housed a south-western equivalent of wall **145**, but now contained a mixed deposit (107) of 50% 10YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy silty clay and 50% 7.5YR 4/4 dark brown gravel.

Sealing 101 was brick floor 102 set in 10YR 3/3 silty clay, and to the north-east this continued as 103, which comprised the same silty clay but without bricks. It sealed fill 107 of cut **128**. This level floor was truncated at both ends by later cuts and was c 0.25m higher than the putative floor of the ?cellar to the north-west. The latter structure had been backfilled with a 0.40m thick layer (143) of 10YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy clay silt including frequent gravel. A later cut separated this from 136 (0.42m thick), a layer of similar material, sealing a layer of demolition-derived building rubble in a 40% matrix of 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay (137).

Period 5, Group 7 Layers 87, 89/90/91, 86, 77, 75, 85, 82 and 76. Drain cut **83** containing fill 84.

Confined to the south-western end of evaluation trench A, the sequence began with a 0.36m thick layer of 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty clay (87) with moderate gravel inclusions. It was sealed by layer 89, 0.46m thick and comprising 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay which contained lenses 90 and 91, both of which consisted of 10YR 7/4 very pale brown loose chalk or mortar. Layer 89 was truncated at the south-western limit of Trench A by cut **83**, vertically-sided with a flat base, and containing a brick drain with a tile base packed with 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty clay (84).

Above 89 was layer 77 (10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay silt), sealed by 75, a layer of mixed 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand and gravel which lay over 86 (10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown silty clay). Layer 75 and drain fill 84 were both sealed by 76, a 10YR 4/3 brown clayey sand, but 75 was also overlain by 10YR 4/2 dark greyish-brown gravel with 20% sandy clay silt (85). A lense (0.08m thick) of 10YR 5/1 grey ashy gravel (82) overlay 85.

Period 5, Group 8 Cut **124** containing drain **123** and fill of 92. Layers 74, 81 and 80.

Cutting Period 5, Group 5 contexts was vertically-sided (0.5m deep), flat-bottomed (0.45m wide) **124** containing brick and tile drain **123**, packed with 92, 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silty clay with frequent gravel. This feature was cut obtusely by Trench A and was sealed by loose grey ash 74 and 81 (10YR 3/2 clayey silty sand). Layers 81 and 74 were both sealed by a lens of 2.5YR 4/8 dark red brick dust (80) and all three contexts are probably either further fills within drain cut **124** or levelling material deposited above it.

Period 5, Group 9 Construction cut **134** containing fill 135, brick wall **132** and packing material 133. Drain cut **79** containing 78.

Cutting Groups 6 and 8 contexts was 0.50m deep foundation trench **134**. With a width of 0.35m, it had steep sides and a flattish base. The initial fill was a lens (0.06m thick) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sand and gravel (135) and above it was a 0.4m high brick wall, **132**, constructed of perforated bricks (as was **145**). It seemed to have slumped south-westwards and was packed with 10YR 3/1 very

dark grey sandy silty clay containing many small and medium fragments of brick (133).

Further south-west, cutting context 80 (Group 8), was drain cut **79** with a concave base and containing a ceramic drain packed with loose 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown mixed silty sandy clay (30%) and gravel (70%).

Period 5, Group 10 Topsoil (unnumbered) cut by construction cut **142** containing brick wall **140** and packing material 141.

Foundation trench **142** (0.65m deep and 0.47m wide) was cut from the modern ground surface and included a wall of one bricks width (perforated bricks), apart from the lowest two courses where another brick was added lengthwise. It was packed around with 141, 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay silt including frequent gravel.

Period 5, Group 11 Cut **46**, containing fills 117 and 29.

In evaluation trench B, cut **46** (not illustrated) had vertical sides 0.55m deep and a flat base. It was seen in section and contained a thin (0.04m) initial layer of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown sandy silty clay (117). The upper fill (29) was 0.5m deep and consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown very silty sand with moderate sand and gravel. It was a late feature of unknown function.

Period 5, Group 12 Post-hole cut **48** containing fill 47.

Cutting Period 2/3 was a square (0.45 x 0.45 x 0.35m) cut with a flat base (**48**, *Figure 11*). It was backfilled with 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt (47) with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. It was sealed by context 26 (Period 5, Group 14).

Period 5, Group 13 Pit **63** containing fill 64.

This feature (not illustrated) occurred in evaluation trench C and was neither excavated nor recorded fully. It was rectangular with vertical sides and contained a loose fill (64) of slag or clinker.

Period 5, Group 14 Layers 113, 26, 24/58, 111, 119, 112/118/62.

This group seals Groups 1, 11 and 13 and appears in both evaluation trenches B and C, thus forming a large spread of make-up, levelling or dumping (not illustrated).

Context 113 (Trench B) comprised 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish-brown clayey sand with frequent flecks of charcoal and mortar and is possibly related to layer 26 (Trench C), a 10YR 2/1 black sandy silty clay with gravel. The latter was sealed by a lens (24/58) of brick and other building rubble. A layer of similar type (111) was seen in Trench B and was overlain by 10YR 5/8 yellowish-brown sandy gravel (119).

The southern area of the site was covered by 112, 18 (both Trench B) and 62 (Trench C) which was a mixed layer of topsoil, rubble and tarmac and represented the surface of the majority of the site prior to archaeological investigation.

Period 5, Group 15 Layers 96, 97, 98, 1149, 1145, 1144, 1143, 1142, 1141, 1140, 1139, 1138, 1137.

These contexts seal Period 5, Group 1 and Period 3 contexts, and were only seen in section (*Figure 8*).

In evaluation trench D a layer of 10YR 2/1 black sandy silty clay (98) seemed to be a dumped layer as did the following contexts seen in the second phase of excavations: 1145 (light brown silty clay with frequent flecks of mortar), 1144 (dark brown to black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks), 1149 (orange sandy silt), 1143 (light brown silty clay), 1142 (dark grey to black silty clay), 1141 (pure yellow clay), 1140 (mid-brown silty clay) and 1139 (mid-grey silty clay with frequent fragments of brick and mortar). These were recorded in a south-west facing elevation near the access onto the site from Orchard Lane and may have been deposited to provide a firm surface for horse-drawn or motor vehicles requiring access to the builders yard.

Sealing 1139 was dark brown silty sand 1138, which formed the base to concrete 1137. Equivalent contexts were seen in Trench D as 96 and 97 respectively.

Appendix A: Index of contexts

<u>Context</u>	<u>Period</u>
1	4, Group 2
2	5, Group 1
3	5, Group 1
4	3, Group 1
5	3, Group 1
6	3, Group 1
7	3, Group 1
8	3, Group 1
9	3, Group 1
10	2/3
11	2/3
12	2/3
13	2/3
14	2/3
15	5, Group 1
16	5, Group 1
17	5, Group 1
18	Not used
19	2
20	2
21	4, Group 1
22	4, Group 1
23	2/3
24	5, Group 14
25	Not used
26	5, Group 14
27	2/3
28	2/3
29	5, Group 11
30	1, Group 2
31	1, Group 2
32	1, Group 1
33	1, Group 1
34	1, Group 4
35	1, Group 4
36	3, Group 5
37	3, Group 5
38	5, Group 1
39	5, Group 1
40	5, Group 1
41	3, Group 1
42	3, Group 1
43	3, Group 1
44	3, Group 1
45	2/3
46	5, Group 11
47	5, Group 12
48	5, Group 12
49	3, Group 8
50	3, Group 9
51	3, Group 8
52	3, Group 8
53	2/3
54	3, Group 5

55	2/3
56	2/3
57	2/3
58	5, Group 14
59	2/3
60	2/3
61	3, Group 1
62	5, Group 14
63	5, Group 13
64	5, Group 13
65	4, Group 2
66	2/3
67	Not used
68	3, Group 5
69	3, Group 5
70	3, Group 5
71	1, Group 2
72	1, Group 2
73	1, Group 2
74	5, Group 8
75	5, Group 7
76	5, Group 7
77	5, Group 7
78	5, Group 9
79	5, Group 9
80	5, Group 8
81	5, Group 8
82	5, Group 7
83	5, Group 7
84	5, Group 7
85	5, Group 7
86	5, Group 7
87	5, Group 7
88	4, Group 2
89	5, Group 7
90	5, Group 7
91	5, Group 7
92	5, Group 8
93	3, Group 5
94	3, Group 1
95	3, Group 1
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97	5, Group 15
98	5, Group 15
99	2
100	2
101	5, Group 6
102	5, Group 6
103	5, Group 6
104	5, Group 6
105	5, Group 6
106	5, Group 6
107	5, Group 6
108	5, Group 6
109	5, Group 6
110	5, Group 6
111	5, Group 14
112	5, Group 14

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115	5, Group 1
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118	5, Group 14
119	5, Group 14
120	4, Group 2
121	3, Group 5
122	3, Group 5
123	5, Group 8
124	5, Group 8
125	3, Group 11
126	3, Group 11
127	1, Group 1
128	5, Group 6
129	5, Group 6
130	2/3
131	2/3
132	5, Group 9
133	5, Group 9
134	5, Group 9
135	5, Group 9
136	5, Group 6
137	5, Group 6
138	5, Group 6
139	5, Group 6
140	5, Group 10
141	5, Group 10
142	5, Group 10
143	5, Group 6
144	5, Group 6
147	5, Group 6
148	5, Group 5
149	5, Group 5
150	5, Group 6
151	5, Group 6
152	5, Group 6
153	3, Group 11
154	3, Group 11
155	3, Group 11
156	3, Group 11
157	3, Group 11
158	3, Group 10
159	3, Group 10
160	3, Group 10
1001	3, Group 11
1002	5, Group 3
1003	5, Group 3
1004	5, Group 3
1005	5, Group 3
1006	5, Group 3
1007	5, Group 3
1008	4, Group 2
1009	5, Group 3
1010	5, Group 3
1011	5, Group 3
1012	5, Group 3

1013	5, Group 3
1014	5, Group 3
1015	5, Group 3
1016	5, Group 3
1017	5, Group 3
1018	5, Group 3
1019	5, Group 3
1020	5, Group 3
1021	5, Group 3
1022	5, Group 3
1023	5, Group 3
1024	3, Group 11
1025	3, Group 11
1026	3, Group 11
1027	3, Group 11
1028	3, Group 11
1029	3, Group 11
1030	1, Group 4 3
1031	1, Group 4 3
1032	3, Group 11
1033	3, Group 11
1034	3, Group 5
1035	3, Group 3
1036	3, Group 9
1037	3, Group 2
1038	3, Group 2
1039	2
1040	2
1041	3, Group 2
1042	3, Group 11
1043	2
1044	2
1045	2
1046	3, Group 9
1047	2
1048	2
1049	2
1050	4, Group 1
1051	3, Group 4
1052	3, Group 7
1053	3, Group 7
1054	3, Group 7
1055	3, Group 7
1056	3, Group 8
1057	3, Group 8
1058	3, Group 7
1059	3, Group 7
1060	3, Group 7
1061	3, Group 6
1062	3, Group 6
1063	3, Group 6
1064	3, Group 11
1065	3, Group 11
1066	3, Group 11
1067	3, Group 11
1068	3, Group 5
1069	2
1070	2

1071	2
1072	2
1073	2
1074	Not used
1075	2
1076	3, Group 8
1077	3, Group 6
1078	3, Group 7
1079	3, Group 4
1080	4, Group 1
1081	4, Group 1
1082	2
1083	2
1084	1, Group 3
1085	3, Group 4
1086	4, Group 1
1087	2/3
1088	2/3
1089	2/3
1090	2
1091	2
1092	2
1093	1, Group 4
1094	3, Group 4
1095	4, Group 1
1096	2
1097	1, Group 4
1098	1, Group 4
1099	2
1100	2
1101	2
1102	1, Group 3
1103	2
1104	2
1105	2
1106	2
1107	2
1108	1, Group 4
1109	3, Group 4
1110	3, Group 4
1111	4, Group 1
1112	4, Group 1
1113	4, Group 1
1114	1, Group 4
1115	2
1116	2
1117	2
1118	4, Group 1
1119	4, Group 1
1120	2
1121	4, Group 1
1122	1, Group 4
1123	2
1124	2
1125	2
1126	2
1127	2
1128	4, Group 1

1129	4, Group 1
1130	2
1131	2
1132	3, Group 5
1133	2
1134	2
1135	2
1136	1, Group 4
1137	5, Group 15
1138	5, Group 15
1139	5, Group 15
1140	5, Group 15
1141	5, Group 15
1142	5, Group 15
1143	5, Group 15
1144	5, Group 15
1145	5, Group 15
1146	3, Group 3
1147	3, Group 3
1148	3, Group 3
1149	5, Group 15
1150	5, Group 1
1151	3, Group 2
1152	2
1153	2
1154	2
1155	5, Group 4
1156	5, Group 4
1157	5, Group 4
1158	5, Group 2



Cambridgeshire
County Council

Archaeology

The Archaeological Field Unit
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap
Fulbourn
Cambridge CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946