Medieval Toft Development at Fen End, Over, Cambridgeshire

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Medieval Toft Development at Fen End, Over, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between the 19th August and the 9th October 2019, Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological excavation at Fen End, Over, Cambridgeshire (TL 3797 7069). This revealed several phases of activity spanning the prehistoric/Roman period through to the post-medieval period, with a focus during the 11th to 14th centuries when a series of boundaries and related features associated with three properties /tofts was established.

The earliest remains comprise a background scatter of residual flint and pottery which hint at a prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) presence in the vicinity of the site. During the later prehistoric – or most likely the Early Roman – period, a field system was laid out comprising a number of parallel cultivation/planting trenches and associated boundaries. This was followed in the Late Anglo-Saxon period (*c*. AD850-1066) by small scale activity in the form of a cluster of pits close to the northern edge of the site. The first phase of medieval activity (11th to mid 12th century) was characterised by plot boundary ditches aligned at right angles to Fen End road to the north-west, along with a small D-shaped enclosure and associated 'backyard' pits and wells, some of which were quite long-lived. The height of activity was in the late 12th to 13th centuries, which witnessed the reiteration of the toft/croft boundaries, with the addition of several sub-divisions possibly indicating different properties. These back plots contained multiple clusters of pits, several of which produced evidence of domestic waste disposal and cess, with one containing the burial of a beagle-sized dog. The 14th to 15th century saw a phase of decline or contraction, with only a few pits and gullies present, although the main boundary ditches and some of the pits may have continued in use. This situation appears to have endured throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, represented by a pond, rubbish dump, and quarrying activity.

A small assemblage (659 sherds in total) of Late Saxon to modern pottery was recovered, alongside small groups of metalwork, slag, glass, worked stone (quern), ceramic building material and fired clay; reflecting the fairly peripheral and rural/domestic character of the site. Analysis of the environmental and faunal remains suggest both pastoral and arable use of the land, with samples from several features producing evidence for a range of crops. Cattle and pig were the primary animals used for meat, with sheep / goat most probably being used for secondary products such as wool or milk, with the main diet supplemented by fish and shellfish.

This 'backyard' activity provides a further example of medieval occupation related to roadside tofts close to the fen edge in what was evidently a polyfocal fenland village. The location of the site would have enabled its inhabitants to exploit the rich resources of the fens, and was well positioned within the landscape in relation to other villages and market towns, such as Cambridge, St Ives and Ely.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nick Gilmour. The fieldwork was directed by Kelly Sinclair, who was supported by Jo Nastaszyc, Katherine Waring, Ro Booth, Peter Dearlove, Andrezj Zanko, Rory Coduri, Tom Lucking, Ioannis Thanos and Rachel Thomas. Survey and digitising were carried out by Jo Nastaszyc and Tom Houghton. 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 Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Archaeology Collective to undertake an excavation on land proposed for the erection of 20 new residential dwellings on land off Fen End, Over, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1; TL 3797 7069). The excavation, located on the north-east edge of the historic village, was undertaken between the 19th August and the 9th October 2019.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. S/2577/17/FL). A brief was set by Kerry Hopper outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Gilmour 2019). A post-excavation statement was produced following the excavation, which provided a brief overview of the character of the archaeological remains, updated the project's research aims and objectives and set out a programme for further analysis and reporting (Sinclair 2020).

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council Stores under the Site Code ECB5964 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located on the gravel 'island' of Over at c.6m above Ordnance Datum (OD) approximately 17km north-west of Cambridge and 13km west of Huntingdon. The site slopes slightly from the south-west corner down to the north-east corner. The River Great Ouse is located c.2km to the north of the site. The site, which until recently was used as a plant nursery, was located to the rear of properties fronting onto Fen End Road, in the north-eastern part of the village (Plates 1-2).

1.2.2 The geology of the area is mapped as West Walton and Ampthill Clay, comprising mudstone. This is overlain by superficial deposits of river terrace sand and gravels (British Geological Survey (BGS) map viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html; accessed January 2021).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence as outlined in the WSI (Gilmour 2019). The locations of selected historic environment records are plotted on Fig. 2.

Prehistoric to Roman (c. 10,000BC – c. AD410)

1.3.2 The is very little evidence for prehistoric activity known in the immediate area (although significant prehistoric archaeology is documented within the wider parish of Over). A struck flint was found in gardens in the north-western part of the village, along with Roman and later material (CHER 11783). A Bronze Age arrowhead has also been

recovered by metal detecting on the site of a Roman villa (CHER MCB16669) on the south-western edge of Over. Roman pottery was found near St Mary's church, along with a Roman burial (CHER 03597). There are various other find spots of Roman date within the wider area and outside the main village, including coins (CHER 03693) and Roman pottery (CHER 07716).

1.3.3 Extensive cropmarks have been identified north-west of the site in the form of enclosures, a track and ditches possibly related to Iron Age or Roman settlement (CHER 08893). Cropmark evidence is also visible 150m east of the plot (MCB21953) and continues northwards across the landscape towards Willingham (CHER 08896).

Medieval to post-medieval (c.AD1066-1900)

1.3.4 The church of St Mary, located *c.*650m to the west of the current site, is of 13th-century origin, with much of the structure dating to the 14th century (CHER 03559). The principal manor at Over was held by Ramsey Abbey from 1044 until the Reformation, and during the Late Saxon period the abbey attempted to establish a settlement on a regular layout focused around their church, market and lode. Over benefited from lying on a number of routes which linked it the important markets at Cambridge and St Ives as well as to nearby villages, and the significant resource of the fens, via numerous droveways. The polyfocal development of the village is discernible from the several 'Ends' (Church End, Fen End and Over End), where settlement developed at the junctions of these various routes, with Over End being located a mile south of the church around a small green. The village was quite extensive and the population not insignificant, being estimated to have been around 700 inhabitants by 1279 and 378 poll tax payers recorded in 1377; a level which appears to have remained relatively stable into the post-medieval period (Taylor 1998, 69).

1.3.5 The medieval economy of Over was clearly tied to the exploitation of the fens, with six fisheries documented on Willingham Mere as well as several on the Ouse, where eels were particularly plentiful. Valuable crops included rushes and reeds, alongside woad and teazles; the latter used for processing wool. Perhaps most important to the medieval economy was the rich pasture afforded by the fens: by the early 17th century there were 1300 cattle and 1000 sheep recorded on one manor, with butter and cheese supplied to Cambridge. By the post-medieval period, the growing of fruit became an economic mainstay, with numerous orchards being established – including on the land where the current site is located (www.old-maps.co.uk; Taylor 1998, 69). Later maps show that during the mid-late 20th century the area of the site was in part occupied by a number of large greenhouses associated with a nursery.

1.3.6 There is evidence of medieval field systems surviving as earthworks in two fields west of Overcote Road (CHER 10293) in addition to medieval boundaries preserved as field ditches to the east of these (CHER 11262). Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks have also been recorded at a lane called The Doles, in the southern part of the village (CHER 10294).

Previous work

1.3.7 An evaluation of the current site was carried out in April 2019 by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Morgan-Shelbourne 2019; MCB26946) revealing a possible later prehistoric ditched field system, although only small quantities of prehistoric pottery and flint were recovered. Medieval remains comprised ditches, pits and possible post-holes that were interpreted as most likely representing remains of small enclosures.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project's aims and objectives were as follows:

2.1.2 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3.
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8.
- Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

2.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.3.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To contribute to an understanding of the development and nature of the settlement at Over in the medieval period, including the former extent of the village
ii. To aim to identify the presence of prehistoric activity on site though the recovery of *in situ* and residual material culture
iii. To consider the location of the site with reference to the wider medieval and later-prehistoric landscapes within the region and with reference to cropmark evidence surrounding the site
iv. To examine the evidence of land division in relation to medieval and later-prehistoric settlement and occupation activity, including character, extent morphology, diet, economy and environment and place the results within their local and broader landscape context.
v. To examine any evidence for trade, both regionally and further afield, referring to the presence of marine taxa
vi. To examine the ceramic traditions of the medieval and prehistoric periods and contribute to an understanding of local and regional ceramic developments
vii. To examine the faunal remains and the contributions the assemblage can make to our understanding of animal husbandry practices for this area; with particular reference to the presence of multiple equid species, including a possible identification of donkey.

viii. To aim to establish the location of potential kilns or ovens on site and their association with either settlement and/ or industrial activity.

2.4 Additional Research Objectives

2.4.1 The post-excavation statement (Sinclair 2020) showed that all of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.4.2 An additional site-specific research aim, to supplement the original aims and objectives, was identified as a result of the assessment process. Features belonging to the putative later prehistoric field system identified during the evaluation can now be shown to be more likely to belong to a system of Early Roman cultivation beds of the kind known widely from Cambridgeshire and the East Midlands (see Smith *et al.* 2016, 183).

- to characterise the probable cultivation beds in the context both of regional/local comparanda for these agricultural/horticultural features and the evidence for Roman settlement and land use at Over and adjacent parts of the fen edge.

2.5 Fieldwork Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the brief (Hopper 2019) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gilmour 2019) which required that 0.6ha in total be stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon.

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

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

2.5.4 A machine was used to further investigate a pit, two probable wells and a pond as they reached depths of over 1.2m during hand excavation.

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

2.5.6 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET technology.

2.5.7 A total of 53 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features. These each totalled a maximum of 40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively. Phased site plans are provided by Figs 3-9, with selected sections on Fig. 10. Selected photographs are included as Plates 1-8.

3.1.2 Throughout the text cut numbers appear in **bold** type. Where features were investigated by more than one intervention, they are referred to by the lowest cut number allocated to that feature, which is also highlighted on the relevant figures. Features identified during the evaluation and included in this report have the prefix 'EV' within the text and appendices and on the pertinent figures.

3.1.3 The phasing present below is based on stratigraphy and spatial associations with similarity of morphology of features also considered. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts. Six phases of activity have been identified, spanning the late prehistoric/Roman to modern periods (Fig. 3):

- Phase 1: Late prehistoric/Roman (*c*. 1st century BC to early 4th century AD)
- Phase 2: Late Anglo-Saxon (*c*. AD 850 – 1066)
- Phase 3: Early medieval (11th to mid 12th century AD)
- Phase 4: Medieval (late 12th to 13th century AD)
- Phase 5: Late medieval (14th to 15th century AD)
- Phase 6: Post-medieval to modern (16th century to present)

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology comprised a light to mid brownish yellow silty clay with areas of mottled mid brownish orange gravel, which was overlain by a dark greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (0.1-0.25m), above which was topsoil measuring between 0.3-0.6m thick. There were extensive areas of modern disturbance from concrete piles used as footings for greenhouses previously standing on the site, in addition to an area of hardstanding and modern backfilled pits. These were most prevalent across the eastern part of the site and along a pre-existing modern track, which is also likely to have been associated with the previous use of the site as a plant nursery.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the site remained dry for most of the excavation, although occasional wet conditions occurred towards the end of the project. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Natural features

3.3.1 A number of natural features were distributed across the site, mostly concentrated to the north, none of which produced finds. One of these was feature **148**, located to the north next to Phase 3 well **105** (see below), which measured approximately 1.08m

wide and 0.14m deep with amorphous gentle sloping sides. It contained a mid orange brown sandy clay fill (149) which was close in colour and character to the natural subsoil. A natural 'spread' (479) in a shallow hollow was uncovered that was cut by Phase 4 ditch/gully **480** close the edge of excavation. This measured 3.07m wide and 0.16m deep with a wide U-shaped profile which became indistinct at its edges

3.3.2 A sample of tree throws present on the site were excavated, including **165** was revealed in a slot excavated into Phase 4 ditch **82** (**163**). It measured 1m wide and 0.41m with steep sides and an irregular base and was filled by a mid brownish grey sandy clay (166). Tree throw **465** was located in the north-west of the site and measured 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep with an irregular profile and a dark brownish grey silty clay fill. Another tree throw was identified (**534**) measuring 0.84m wide and 0.18m deep with an irregular profile. This was filled by a mid orange brown sandy clay (535) and cut by Phase 3 pit **536** (see below). Several other natural features were identified in feature sections and by survey, which are plotted on Fig. 3.

3.4 Residual evidence for prehistoric activity

3.4.1 Three sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a background scatter of worked and burnt flint (43 struck flints and two fragments of unworked burnt flint), represent the earliest traces of activity on the site. All three pottery sherds were found as residual elements in Phase 3 features (see below and App. B.6). The small residual flint assemblage indicates episodic prehistoric activity at the site from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age, with a large proportion of the assemblage being attributable to Beaker/Early Bronze Age activity, dating to the late 3rd and earlier 2nd millennium BC (App. B.2). This adds to the evidence for prehistoric activity (including Beaker pottery) found during the evaluation.

3.5 Phase 1: Late prehistoric/Roman

3.5.1 This phase is characterised by a group of poorly-dated and truncated ditches/gullies that was concentrated in the southern half of the site, along with two enclosure or boundary ditches and other possibly contemporary/associated features (Fig. 4). During the evaluation it was thought that the ditches could be the remains of a later prehistoric field system (Morgan-Shelbourne 2019), although the small number of datable finds include a few sherds of intrusive Late Saxon to medieval pottery that were found in the fills of ditches **373**, **400** and **410** (App. B.7), alongside two small residual flint flakes from ditch **229** (App. B.2). However, a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from ditch **216,** while other sherds of Roman pottery were also found as residual elements in later features. Despite the lack of contemporary dating evidence, it is suggested that these close-set parallel gullies probably represent part of a series of Early Roman cultivation plots associated with a field system, which are a common feature across the region (Smith *et al.* 1983, 183; Wiseman *et al.* 2020), although they are often not well-dated (see Discussion below). Environmental bulk samples taken from the ditch fills in this phase were largely unproductive, with just a single indeterminate cereal grain being recovered from ditch **375** (**377**) (see App. C.4).

Field system

3.5.2 Extending across the southern half of the site was a series of narrow parallel ditches on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment (**252**, **289**, **369**, **373**, **375**, **410** and **524**), measuring between 0.12m and 0.78m wide, and 0.06m to 0.23m deep largely moderately shallow U-shaped profiles. The fills (90, 253, 370, 374, 376, 411, and 525), which generally comprised light greyish brown sandy silts or clayey silts with a few small stone inclusions, contained no finds.

3.5.3 At least four of these ditches were bounded to the north by ditch **400**, aligned roughly east-west, which measured between 0.38m and 0.53m wide, and 0.07m and 0.19m deep. This was filled by a light brownish grey sandy silt and/or clayey silt with small stone inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. No relationships were evident between ditch **400** and ditches **289**, **252**, **369**, **373**, **375**, and **524**, suggesting that they were broadly contemporary in their layout. Two of the ditches (**373** and **375**) continued beyond the limit of ditch **400**, but terminated to the south of another ditch **229,** which probably formed a related boundary (see below).

3.5.4 Immediately to the north of this group were two small ditches/gullies on a slightly different axis to the other ditches. Gully **402** lay on a north-west to south-east alignment and was cut at its northern end by the terminal of ditch **229** (see below), while at its southern end it terminated at ditch **400**. This gully measured 0.2m to 0.28m wide, and 0.05m to 0.07m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile and contained a single fill, which varied from a light brownish grey clayey silt (404 in **403**) to a mid yellowish brown sandy clay (491 in **490**). Positioned a 90° angle to this gully was gully **371**, aligned north-east to south-west, which measured 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay. This gully was cut by ditch **229**, but did not continue to the north of it. Neither of these ditches produced any finds.

3.5.5 Boundary ditch **229** (**229**, **231**, and **473**) was aligned east-south-east to west-south-west, approximately following the same alignment as ditch **400**. It measured between 0.43m and 0.83m wide, and 0.12m and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid brownish grey sandy clay which produced two small flints (App. B.2). Following a small gap at its eastern end this ditch appears to have continued as ditch **323**, which measured 0.16m wide and 0.15m deep. Ditch **229** was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay which contained no finds.

3.5.6 Ditch **216** (**216**, **482** and **581**) was revealed to the east of the main field system ditch group, with which it was broadly aligned, although at its southern end it turned south-eastwards to presumably continue beyond the excavation area. The ditch was between 0.38m and 0.85m wide, and 0.2m and 0.25m deep with a moderately-steep sided U-shaped profile. It contained a single deposit of dark to mid brownish grey clayey silt (217, 483, 582) that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery weighing 3g from fill 217.

Pits/postholes

3.5.7 Pit **321** located to the immediate north of boundary ditch **323** measured 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (322). Although undated, the close proximity to ditch **323** might suggest that they were contemporary.

3.5.8 Positioned within the area of the field system ditches, adjacent to ditch **375**, posthole **575** measured 0.33m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt with small stone inclusions (576), which was similar in appearance to the fills of the adjacent ditches, and produced no finds.

3.6 Phase 2: Late Anglo-Saxon (*c*. AD 850 – 1066)

3.6.1 A small cluster of eight pits in the north western area of the site has been attributed to the Late Anglo-Saxon period, based on a small amount of dating evidence and similarity of character/spatial association - one of which was identified during the evaluation (Fig. 5).

3.6.2 In the north-west area of this cluster, pit **30** was partially exposed adjacent to the baulk. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.36m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. Its fill (31) was a greyish brown silty sand that contained one sherd (13g) of Late Saxon pottery. Pit **41** measured 0.8m wide and 0.37m deep with a moderately steep U-shaped profile. It had two fills: a mid reddish brown silty sand (42) overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (43). Pit **44** measured 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. Its sole fill (45) of mid brownish grey silt sand contained two sherds (22g) of Late Saxon pottery, and a sample produced small amounts of wheat, barley and weed seeds (App. C4). Pit **183** was a moderately steep-sided pit with a wide U-shaped profile measuring 0.46m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a single undated fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (184).

3.6.3 A pair of intercutting pits was also excavated. Of these, pit **178** measured 0.86m and 0.94m wide steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, a basal fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (179), overlain by a mid brownish grey clayey silt (180) contained two sherds of Late Saxon pottery (88g) (App. B7). Pit **202** measured 0.75m wide and 0.26m deep, and also contained two fills (203, 204) of mid greyish brown sandy silt. A sample from this pit produced moderate amounts of seeds and some cereal grains (App. C.4). In addition, the fill of a pit excavated in the vicinity of pit **202** during the evaluation (EV147, pit **EV148**) also produced two sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (2g).

3.7 Phase 3: Early medieval (11th to mid 12th century)

3.7.1 This phase witnessed a significant upsurge in activity, with the establishment of plot boundary divisions and an enclosure, laid out on a new alignment over the Phase 1 field system, as well as numerous pits (Figs 6 and 6a). Clearly there was some development over time given the presence of intercutting features, but these all appear to relate to an initial phase of expansion of the early medieval settlement of Over (or at least at Fen End) between the 11th to mid 12th centuries; possibly reflecting post-Conquest activity. The boundaries appear to have been laid out in relation to Fen End road which would have originated in the medieval period (or earlier) and has had continued in use until the present day. However, it is likely that the archaeological remains revealed on the site relate to back plot activity as there was no clear evidence of structures and the site is located some way back from the current road frontage. The only exception to this layout of boundaries is a sub-circular enclosure, which has been attributed to this phase due to its similar alignment with

some of the plot boundary ditches, and because it cuts the earlier (Phase 1) Roman field system.

Plot boundaries and related features

3.7.2 A series of boundary ditches and smaller gullies appear to demarcate a set of regular land plots (and sub-divisions), labelled A-C, extending north-west to south-east from the road.

Plot A

3.7.3 The most northerly plot was demarcated by ditch **85** (**114**, **143**, **213**) revealed at the northern end of the site, and ditch **135** (**139**, **196**) to the south-west, although the latter did not extend for the same distance as ditch **85**, terminating within the excavation area. Ditch **85** was aligned roughly north-west to south-east and measured between 0.7m and 1.54m wide and 0.38m and 9.58m deep, with a moderately steep V-shaped profile (Fig. 10 section 44, Plate 3). The ditch had between one and two fills, a mid-brownish grey silty sand, and contained no finds other than residual worked flint; a sample taken from ditch **213** produced sparse cereal remains. A probable entrance was evident between the south-eastern terminal of ditch **85** and the terminal of another ditch on the same alignment (ditch **131**), which appeared to extend beyond the excavation limits to the east. This ditch measured 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep with a light yellowish grey fill which produced no finds.

3.7.4 Ditch **135** (**139**, **196**) followed the same alignment as ditch **85**, from which it lay *c*. 16m to the south-west, and measured 0.56m wide and at least 0.08m deep at its terminus (**135**). Its fills (136, 140, 197) were largely a light to mid brownish grey sandy silt and contained no finds. The ditch terminated at its north western end, where it was cut by ditch **46** (Phase 4). It appears that there may have been a small entrance here, beyond which ditch **48** (**61**) formed a continuation of this boundary to the north-west. Ditch **48** measured 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep, and was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt and contained no finds.

3.7.5 Located within Plot A was a scatter of features. Just to the south of ditch **85** lay the truncated remains of a north-east to south-west running gully or ditch (**96**), although this had mostly been truncated by both a modern drain, pit **101** and well **105,** in addition to ditch **82** (Phase 4), meaning that any relationships beyond this point were destroyed. Just to the north-west of these was a further small, truncated north-east to south-west orientated gully (**156**) measuring 0.51m wide and 0.1m deep, containing a single mid orange brown sandy clay fill with frequent gravel inclusions (157) that produced no finds. These presumably represent sub-divisions or drainage features within the plot. A small pit or posthole (**110**), measuring 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep with a mid brownish grey sandy silt fill (111), lay adjacent to gully **156** and may have been associated.

3.7.6 In the north-west of Plot A lay pit **67**, measuring 0.36m in diameter and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. It contained three fills: a basal fill of mid orange brown sandy silt (68), overlain by a dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions (69), overlain by a light greyish brown sandy silt (70); all of which contained no finds.

3.7.7 Well **105** measured over 1.2m deep (but was not fully excavated) and 2.56m wide with very steep sides. Its fill (106) was a mid orangey grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, although most of the upper half of the well had been truncated by pit **101**. It contained two sherds of residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pot (155g) and four flint flakes. Pit **101** measured 2.14m wide and 0.97m deep, and filled with three fills (102, 103, 104) all invariably mid to dark greyish brown with frequent charcoal inclusions. Fill 103 contained three fragments of fired clay (74g) that was possibly daub.

3.7.8 A scatter of pits and postholes lay in the south-eastern part of the plot. Posthole **205** measured 0.45m wide and 0.09m deep with a U-shaped profile, and contained a single dark grey clayey silt fill (206). Pit **154** measured 0.88m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base, filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (155). Adjacent to this lay pit **152** measuring 0.7m wide and 0.27m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions (153). Further south, pit **150** measured 0.9m wide and 0.39m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (151) was a light greyish brown sandy silt and contained a single cattle tooth, while a sample produced a small quantity of charcoal. Pit **127** measured 0.74m wide and 0.22m deep with a gently sloping U-shaped profile. Apart from pit **150** all these features contained no finds.

3.7.9 Further to the north-west, a fairly complex area of ditches/gullies and pits was identified, on the boundary between Plots A and B and closest to the road frontage. Two ditches laid at right angles to ditch **135** may have pre-dated the boundary, although only small sections of the features were exposed and the relationships were not clear. Ditch **185** (**141**) measured 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. Its single fill (142, 186) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt fill, from which no finds were recovered.

3.7.10 Adjacent ditch **72** (**187**) was slightly larger at 1.18m wide and 0.47m deep with a wide U-shaped profile: this terminated just to the south of the plot boundary. Its fill (73, 188) was a mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt and contained two cattle bones, two flint flakes, and six sherds (67g) of 11th to 12th century pottery as well as some presumably intrusive 13th century pottery. A sample taken from fill 73 did not produce any environmental remains.

3.7.11 Pit **74** was adjacent to ditch **48** and measured 0.4m wide and 0.28m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. Its single fill (75) was a mid brownish grey silty sand. Pit **38** lay just to the south of the Plot A boundary, although it may have been associated with it. It measured 0.96m wide and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its two fills (39, 40) were both mid brownish grey sandy silts, neither of which contained finds.

3.7.12 Positioned to the immediate north-west of plot boundary ditch **48** was a series north-east to south-west aligned parallel gullies (**55**, **57**, **59**, **61**). These measured between 0.4m and 0.6m wide and 0.12m and 0.16m deep, with gully **61** appearing to cut ditch **48**. The fills of the gullies comprised a similar mid grey silty sand with gravel inclusions: fill 56 in gully **55** contained a sherd (2g) of 11th to 12th century pottery.

Plot B

3.7.13 This *c.* 50m-wide plot was delineated by ditch **135** (see above) to the north-east and possibly by ditch **107** to the south-west and is notable for containing a small sub-circular or D-shaped enclosure (**116**).

3.7.14 The southern boundary ditch **107** (**317**) terminated a few metres from the limit of excavation and was very shallow and wide, ranging between 1.7m and 2m wide and between 0.24 and 0.26m deep, with a dark brownish clayey silt fill that contained no finds.

*Enclosure **116***

3.7.15 Positioned fairly centrally within – and on the same orientation as – Plot B was a sub-circular or D-shaped enclosure (**116**), approximately 18m in diameter. There is some indication that an entrance may have been located on the straight section of ditch forming the north-western side of the enclosure, although any opposing terminus had been completely truncated by a large Phase 6 pit (Fig. 9) and as such its full extent is unclear. Ditch **116** (**226**, **293**, **347**, **361**, **406**) measured between 0.94m and 1.7m wide and 0.26m and 0.5m deep and had moderately steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, section 84). The excavated slots contained between one and two fills that were generally mid greyish brown silty sands with occasional small stone inclusions. A sample of fill 117 produced a small number of weed seeds and charcoal (App. C.4). At the north of the enclosure there seems to be evidence of a later cut of the enclosure: ditch **291** measured 0.58m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile and seemed to cut ditch **293**. However, on the southern arm of the enclosure, ditch **361** appeared to cut an earlier ditch, **359**. This measured 0.74m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately sloping sides where seen. No datable contemporary finds were retrieved from this feature, which produced only three fragments of animal bone (3g) and two flints; a tertiary blade and primary flake (App. B.4).

3.7.16 Located within the enclosure were two pits and a posthole, none of which produced finds. Pit **591** measured 1.18m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its sole fill consisted of a pale greenish grey sandy clay fill (592). Pit **536** measured 0.66m wide and 0.37m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a basal deposit of mid brownish yellow sandy clay (537) overlain by a mottled dark brownish grey sandy clay (538). Pit **484** measured 0.76m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and an irregular base: it was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy clay (485).

Pit groups and associated features

3.7.17 Just to the south of the enclosure lay a small group of pits and a gully which may have been associated with this early activity in this plot, or equally may have been related to Phase 4 development (see below). Gully **220** measured 0.26m wide and 0.4m deep with a very shallow profile and a single mid grey clayey silt fill (221). This was cut by two postholes, **222** and **224**. These measured between 0.28m and 0.31m wide and 0.11 and 0.03m deep with shallow U-shaped profiles and single mid brownish grey clayey silt fills (223, 225). No datable finds were finds were recovered, although a

sample of fill 223 of posthole **222** produced a single frog bone and a small quantity of cereal grain.

3.7.18 A small cluster of intercutting pits (pit group **492**) was located to the immediate north-west of the possible entrance into enclosure **116**, delineated by a gully (**414**) to the north-east. It is possible that ditch/gully **387** and possibly **463** (see Phase 4 below; Fig. 6) were established in this phase and formed the south-west boundary to this sub-plot. The two gullies **412** and **414** lay on a north-west to south east alignment and measured between 0.59m and 0.89m wide and 0.32m and 0.39m deep, with mid reddish brown or grey sandy silt fills. Gully **414** produced two sherds (11g) of 11th to mid-12th century pottery, although this boundary was subsequently recut in Phase 4 suggesting that it was a long-lived feature.

3.7.19 This group included three pits measuring between 0.3m and 1.02m wide and 0.36m and 0.44m deep (**492**, **493** and **494**), cut by a well (**495**) (Fig. 10, section 137). The fills of pits **492** and **493** were invariably dark brownish grey sandy silts with occasional stones. The upper fill of pit **492** (497) contained seven sherds of pottery dating mainly from the 11th and 12th centuries, with some intrusive pieces from later periods. Pit **494** was filled by two mid to light brownish grey sandy silt deposits (499, 500) overlain by a dark brownish grey sandy silt (501) which contained an intrusive sherd of 15th century pottery. The presence of later pottery in the upper fills suggests that these deposits were disturbed by later activity on the site.

3.7.20 Well **495** (Fig. 10, section 137, Plate 4) was the latest in this sequence and measured 2.3m wide and 1.95m deep with steep sides and a concave base. There were nine fills in total, and lower fill 508 produced pottery dated to the 11th to 12th centuries which suggests an early origin, however recovery of pottery in the upper fills dating through to the late medieval period and onwards suggests it remained in use or at least partially open for a while before silting up/being backfilled (App. B.7).

3.7.21 Extending on the north-west side of and aligned with enclosure **116** were two parallel ditches, **351** and **442**, which terminated in opposing directions and appear to represent small boundaries. Ditch **351** measured between 0.54m and 0.92m wide and was between 0.18m and 0.27m deep, containing mid greyish brown sandy silt fills. Ditch **442** (**450**) measured between 0.4m and 0.65m wide and 0.18m and 0.22m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. It fills (441, 451) were a mid greyish brown silty clay and contained no finds. To the north-east of these lay small gully **26**, which measured 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and a single fill of mid reddish grey silty sand (27) containing no finds. One pit (**354**) was located to the north-west of ditch **442** and measured 0.54m wide and 0.18m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (355) of a mid greyish brown sandy silt which produced two sherds (3g) of 11th to 12th century pottery.

3.7.22 Located within the north-western corner of the site between ditches **351**, **26** and **55** (see above) lay a small group of pits (pit group **4**) of similar morphology (**4**, **8**, **12**, **14**, **16**, **20**, **22**, **24**, **53**, **519**). They ranged between 0.35m and 0.73m wide and 0.12m and 0.35m deep and were mostly steep sided with U-shaped profiles (see Table 1). The fills varied between mid yellowish brown and mid brownish grey sandy silts. Two sherds (10g) of pottery were recovered from pit **12** (mainly dated to the 12th century) and

one sherd (6g) from pit **22** (dating from the 11th to 12th century; App. B.7). Pit **22** also produced four flint flakes from the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age, although given the pottery from this pit and its location amongst other medieval features this material is considered to be residual.

3.7.23 To the north of this pit cluster lay two small gullies aligned north-east to south west. Gully **10** measured 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides. Its single fill (11) was a mid brown silty sand that contained no finds. Gully **65** measured 0.45m wide and 0.11m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid grey silty sand and contained two sherds (18g) of 14th century pot which was presumably intrusive.

*Features to the south-west of enclosure **116***

3.7.24 Several gullies were located on various alignments to the south-west of enclosure **116**, their morphology and relationships to other features suggest that they probably belong to this phase of activity. Gullies **461**, **553** (**555**), and **653** were all relatively small and shallow, measuring between 0.2m and 0.6m wide and 0.08m and 0.17m deep, with mid to dark greyish brown fills. Ditch **461** (fill 462) produced a single sherd of pottery (3g) dated to the 11th and 12th centuries in addition to a residual sherd of possibly Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (7g).

3.7.25 Two adjacent pits (**246** and **248**) were also identified in this area. Pit **246** measured 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. Its sole fill (247) consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay that contained no finds. Pit **248** measured 0.54m wide and 0.05m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. It sole fill (249) was a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained one sherd (4g) of 11th to 12th century pottery.

Cut	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt. (g)	Bone wt. (g)	Fired clay wt (g)
4	5	0	0.6	0.12			2	
8	9	0	0.54	0.18				
12	13	0.7	0.6	0.15	2	10		
14	15	0.6	0.5	0.34	4	85	33	
16	17	0.86	0.73	0.19			15	
20	21	0	0.73	0.19				
22	23	0	0.67	0.25	1	6		
24	25	0.64	0.64	0.14				
38	39, 40	1.12	0.96	0.28				
50	51, 52	0.35	0.43	0.1				
53	54	0.8	0.68	0.28				
67	68, 69, 70	0.36	0.36	0.2				
74	75	0.4	0.4	0.28				
101	102, 103, 104	0	2.14	0.97				72
105	106	0	2.56	0.28	2	155		
110	111	0.79	0.72	0.18				
112	113	0	0.18	0.5				
127	128	0	0.74	0.22				
129	130	0.7	0.7	0.28				
133	134	2.7	1.4	0.5				

Cut	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt. (g)	Bone wt. (g)	Fired clay wt (g)
150	151	1.4	0.9	0.39			17	
152	153	0	0.7	0.27				
154	155	0	0.88	0.3				
205	206	0.45	0.43	0.09				
222	223	0.32	0.28	0.11				
224	225	0	0.31	0.03			1	
246	247	0	1.2	0.1				
248	249	0	0.54	0.05	1	4		
327	328, 329	0	0.34	0.24				
330	331, 332, 337	0	2.38	0.7	2	14	1	
333	334	0	0.88	0.13				
335	336	0	0.88	0.24				
338	339	0	1.14	0.13				
340	341	0	0.93	0.21				
342	343	0	1.34	0.18	4	11	1	
345	346	0	0.3	0.42				
349	350	0	0.63	0.34				
354	355	0	0.54	0.18	2	3		
484	485	0.76	0.4	0.18				
492	497, 496	1.87	1.02	0.39	7	42		
493	498	1.4	0.3	0.36				
494	499, 500, 501	1.53	0.8	0.44	1	10	7	
495	506- 514	2.02	2.3	1.95	4	54	100	
516	515	0		0.28				
519	518	0.66	0.44	0.26			4	
536	537, 538	0.54	0.66	0.37				
541	542	2	0.9	0.16				
543	544	0.9	1.86	0.24				
551	552	0.78	0.89	0.09				
557	558	0.34	0.31	0.25				
559	560, 566	0	0.54	0.46	1	15		
579	580	0.57	0.46	0.29				
591	592	1.08	1.18	0.28			3	

Table 1: Summary of Phase 3 pits

3.8 Phase 4: Medieval (late 12th to 13th century)

3.8.1 The period from the late 12th through to the 13th century saw the most intensive phase in the site's use, with the layout of a more extensive and regular boundary system across the entire site and a change of focus and intensity towards the south-western area of the site (Figs 7 and 7a). Most of the pottery finds came from this period, deriving from around 75 contexts, with 515 sherds in total (App. B.7). As with the previous phase of the site, there was clear evidence of intercutting sequences of pits, although these clearly relate to a general intensification of (nearby) domestic

activity and reorganisation of the land during the height of the development of medieval Over.

Plot boundaries and related features

3.8.2 The major development in Phase 4 was the cutting of two large boundary diches on a north-west to south-west alignment, stemming from Fen End road and extending across the entire site. These presumably reinstated the plot boundaries established in Phase 3, albeit in slightly shifted locations. In addition to producing more finds, the fills of the ditches and other features in this phase were often noticeably darker in colour, distinguishing them from the earlier phases of boundaries/sub-divisions described above.

Plot A

3.8.3 Ditch **357** (**408**, **521**, **522, EV141**) formed the northernmost boundary, defining Plots A and B to the north-east and south-west respectively. It measured between 1m and 2.18m wide and between 0.26m and 0.59m deep with moderately-steep sides and a concave base. All excavated sections contained single fill, generally mid greyish brown clayey silts. Fill 409 in ditch **408** produced a sherd of presumably intrusive 14th pottery (62g), suggesting it may have been a long-lived feature, alongside animal bone identified as vole, while a sample produced evidence of cereals. Fill 523 (**522**) contained two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery (11g), while the evaluation (**EV141**) produced a further seven sherds (78g) of 13th century pottery, animal bone and slag.

3.8.4 To the north of ditch **357** (within Plot A) lay some substantial but smaller ditches possibly related to drainage or agriculture. The earliest of these was ditch **78** (**158**) which was on the same north-west to south-east alignment although terminated where it met ditch **82** (Fig. 7) to the south-east and appeared to extend beyond the site limits to the north-west. This ditch measured between 0.64m and 1.4m wide and between 0.22m and 0.54m deep and had between one and three fills, all invariably a mid brownish grey sandy silt. Of these, fill 77 contained two sherds (30g) of 12th to 13th century pottery.

3.8.5 Ditch **82** lay slightly north-east of ditch **78**, possibly cutting its terminus although the relationship was unclear. This ditch was aligned on a slightly different orientation compared to most ditches of this period, although it is mostly likely to have been cut in this phase due to its similarity to other ditches in this phase. The ditch ranged between 0.64m and 2.8m wide and 0.4m and 0.64m deep, with steep to moderate sides and a concave base. The excavated sections (**82**, **93**, **137**, **160**, **163**, **174**) revealed between one and two fills, mostly of a mid brownish grey silty sand or clayey silt. A small rodent tooth (1g) was recovered (from 138) and samples from fills 84 and 138 produced sparse charcoal and evidence of cereals (App. C.4).

3.8.6 One pit (**176**) lay to the south-east and cut ditch **82**. It measured 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep with a single mid brownish grey sandy clay fill (177) containing no finds. A further pit (**198**) cut ditch **78**, this measured 0.9m wide and 0.19m deep with a light orangish brown sandy silt fill (199) with no finds (See Table 2).

3.8.7 A set of two parallel ditches (**32** and **46**) extended on a north-east to south-west alignment between ditches **78** and **357**; both possibly cut by the latter (and cutting Phase 3 features described above). Ditch **32** was 1.54m wide and 0.49m deep with a steep sided V-shaped profile, containing a mid brownish grey sandy silt fill which produced pottery from the mid-12th century. Ditch **46** (**189**, **193**) measured 0.84m wide and 0.35m deep with a moderately steep U-shaped profile. It contained a mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt fill (47, 190, 194, 195), with ditch cut **189** (190) producing a (residual) flint flake (App.B.4). To the north-east of ditch **46** lay pit **200** which measured 1.02m wide and 0.45m deep with a wide U-shaped profile: its mid grey sandy silt fill (201) produced no finds. This pit cut Phase 3 ditch **72**.

3.8.8 A few metres to the north-west of ditch **32** was a pit (**34**) measuring 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep. This contained two fills: a basal fill of mid reddish brown silty sand (35) overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (36) that contained seven sherds of pottery (76g) dating to the late 12th to 13th century.

3.8.9 Further to the north-west was ditch terminus **18**, partly exposed adjacent to the northern limit of the excavation. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.16m deep with a mid yellowish grey sandy silt fill (19). Two sherds of pottery were recovered (19g) broadly dating to between the Late Saxon and the 14th century, in addition to fragments of animal bone (57g).

Plot B

3.8.10 The newly re-defined Plot B was delineated to the north by ditch **357** (see above) and to the south by ditch **89**, which reinstated Phase 3 ditch **107**. Ditch **89** (**250**, **319, EV 194**; Fig. 10, section 29, Plate 5) extended across the length of the site on a north-west to south east alignment and ranged between 0.64m and 1.76m wide, and 0.4m and 0.67m deep. The fill of this ditch was a dark brownish grey silty clay that produced two sheep horn cores and a fragment of later 15th century pottery in its uppermost fill, perhaps indicating that the ditch remained use for an extended time. The evaluation (**EV194**) produced a single sherd of pottery (AD1150-1350), fragments of lava quern and animal bone, including horse (Morgan-Shelbourne 2019).

Sub-divisions and associated activity

3.8.11 This plot was sub-divided by a series of shallow ditches/gullies to create narrow landholdings or cultivation plots, all evenly spaced approximately 8m apart and aligned north-west to south-east (Figs 7 and 7a). These sub-divisions cut across two narrow ditches/gullies (**218** and possibly **395**) aligned north-east of south-west which perhaps represent a slightly earlier phase of land division, parallel to the road frontage. Ditch **218** measured between 0.2 and 0.48m wide and 0.1m and 0.16m deep. Its single fill was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions, containing bones of pig and dog (36g) and a residual flint flake (App. B.4). To the south, ditch **395** followed almost the same alignment and continued beyond the limit of the excavation to the south-west. This ditch measured 0.94m wide and 0.3m deep with two fills (396, 397) which were a light brownish yellow overlain with a mid greyish brown sandy clay. Fill 397 contained 25 sherds of pottery comprising mainly 13th century wares as well as a small amount of animal bone (4g). A sample from this fill

also produced a moderate amount of cereal and weed seeds as well as small fish, amphibian and bird bones (2g) (App. C).

3.8.12 Adjacent gullies **416** and **480** (which recut Phase 3 gully **414**) formed the most northerly of the main series of sub-divisions, and ranged between 0.5m and 0.64m wide and 0.16m and 0.18m deep with dark brownish grey silty clay fills. Ditch **416** contained a moderate amount of shell and fish bone as well as one sherd of residual pottery (3g) dating from the late 9th to the early 11th century. A sample from fill 417 produced frequent seeds of legumes, weeds and wetland plants and a moderate amount of charcoal (App. C.4).

3.8.13 Several pits (**419**, **421**, **423**, **426**, **428**, **430**, **452**, **471** and **468**) were located within the strip of land defined by boundary ditch **357** and gullies **416** and **418**. Pit **468** measured 0.68m wide and 0.08m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and a dark brownish grey silty clay fill (467). Pits **419, 421** and **423** were intercutting (with **419** the earliest and **423** being latest) along with pits **426**, **428**, and **430** (**430** cutting both other pits). These ranged between 0.2m and 0.86m wide and 0.14m and 0.42m deep with moderate to steep U-shaped profiles (see Table 2). Their fills (422, 424, 425,427, 429) were generally mid greyish brown sandy and clayey silts. Pit **421** (422) contained one sherd (3g) of residual Late Saxon pottery and a horse ulna, while pit **423** (424) contained two sherds of late 11th to 13th century pottery. A further pit (**471**) measured 1.38m wide and 0.52m deep with a U-shaped profile: its dark brownish grey silty clay fill (472) contained 11 sherds (121g) of late 11th to 13th century pottery.

3.8.14 Ditch/gully **387** lay further to the south-west and measured 0.35m wide and 0.11m deep with a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay. This boundary may have continued as ditch **463** to the south-east as it lay on the same alignment and was similar in character, measuring 0.39m wide and 0.05m deep with a mid greyish brown silty clay fill. These may have been the same ditch but which due to its shallow nature had been truncated away in the middle. This strip of land contained the well (**495**) described under Phase 3 above, which appears to have been retained, alongside another pit (**431**). This pit measured 0.92m wide and 0.36m deep with a steep sided and flat based profile. It contained two fills (432, 433), both light brownish grey sandy/gravelly clay which produced three sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery (24g). At some point gully **387** became defunct as it was cut by a pit (**385**) which measured 1.18m wide and 0.26m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and a single mid brownish grey silty clay fill (388) (See Table 2).

3.8.15 Further to the south ditches **263** (**367, 459**) and **379** (**393**) and an earlier gully **391** also followed the same linear pattern of sub-division. Ditch **263** ranged between 0.41m and 0.6m wide and 0.08m and 0.1m deep. Its silty sand fill contained a sherd (1g) of 12th to 13th century pottery (from **259**). A small gully (**391**) ran parallel with, and was cut by, ditch **379** on its south side, which measured 0.52m wide and 0.04m deep with a very shallow profile. Ditch **379** was between 0.35m and 0.4m wide and 0.1m and 0.17m deep. It was filled with a dark brownish grey clayey silt which contained four sherds (10g) of 12th to 13th century pottery and fired clay (3g).

3.8.16 Located within this plot of land was a series of intercutting pits (**119**, **121**, **123**, **125**), and another smaller pit (**383**). The intercutting pits measured between 0.7m and

1.86m wide and between 0.28m and 0.4m deep, with wide U-shaped profiles and mid to dark grey silty sand fills (120, 122, 124, 126) (see Table 2). Pit **119** (120) contained four sherds (15g) of 13th century pottery, pit **121** (122) contained a further four sherds (44g) of 13th century pottery and pit **123** (124) produced four sherds (15g) of late 12th to 13th pottery. Pit **383** measured 0.9m wide and 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile and a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (384) and no finds.

3.8.17 Two pits (**446**, **448**) adjacent to these measured between 0.66m and 1.12m wide and 0.13m and 0.46m wide with U-shaped profiles; both contained mid greyish brown sandy silt fills (447, 449), with 447 producing two sherds of pottery datable the 11th-13th century. A spread of clay (445) adjacent to these contained two sherds (11g) of residual 11th-12th century pottery. A further pit (**398**) cut ditch **263** to the south, but is undated (Table 2).

3.8.18 A scatter of postholes/small pits (**602**, **605** and **477**) lay to the south-east and measured between 0.2m and 0.33m wide and between 0.15m and 0.24m deep with U-shaped profiles (Table 2). These had between one and two fills (478, 603, 604, 606, 607), varying between a mid brownish grey or mid brownish yellow silty sand, and no finds.

3.8.19 The last land sub-division in Plot B was delineated by ditch **263** to the north-east and the plot boundary **89** to the south-west. This contained the most features associated with Plot B, including a main group of intercutting pits (group **327**) comprising at least 10 pits (**327**, **330**, **333**, **335**, **338**, **340**, **342**, **541**, **543**, **551**; Fig.10, section 89) that were later capped with a light blueish grey clay (337). The pits varied in size between 0.34m and 2.38m wide, and 0.09m and 0.24m deep. Pit **330** contained two fills of mid brownish grey and mid orange brown sandy silts. The remaining pits (**327**, **333**, **335, 340, 342**, **541**, **543**, **551**) all had between one and two fills that were generally mid to dark brownish grey silty clays or clayey silts. Pit **330** produced two sherds (14g) of pottery from fill 332 which dates to the mid 12th-mid 14th century (App. B.7).

3.8.20 Other pits in this area (**244**, **363**, **365**, **283**, **285**, **287**, **545**, **547**, **549**) ranged in size from 0.22m and 1.38m wide and between 0.16m and 0.24m deep with U-shaped profiles. Their fills varied between mid yellowish grey to dark brownish grey sandy clays or clayey silts (245, 364, 284, 545). Fill 245 contained four sherds (12g) of mid 12th to 13th century pottery and 284 produced a further five sherds (34g) of 13th to early 14th century pottery. Fill 364 was most productive containing 12 sherds (47g) of late 12th to 13th century pottery (see Table 2; App. B.7).

Plot C

3.8.21 This plot was only partially exposed in the south-west part of the site and was defined to the north-east by boundary ditch **89**. It contained several areas of intercutting pits, notably groups **296**, **526**, **356**, and **614**, as well as smaller clusters of pits; all indicative of more concentrated activity in this plot. Some of the pits were evidently related to the disposal of domestic waste (including latrine waste) from nearby properties located closer to the road.

*Pit group **356***

3.8.22 The most northerly pit group (**356**) comprised four pits (**356**, **597**, **598**, **599**) and two postholes (**528**, **530**) (see Fig. 10, Section 167 for detail, Plate 7). These pits varied in size, measuring between 0.3m and 1.56m wide and 0.4m and 1.6m deep. The earliest pit in the sequence (**356**) contained nine fills representing several episodes of infilling/disposal. These fills varied between mid yellow or mid grey sandy silts, although fill 618 is notable for being a reddish brown silt sand with fragments of burnt daub that possibly could have come from an oven (Table 2; App. B.9). Pit **598** contained three fills invariably comprising mid grey silty sand, although the uppermost fill (675) had frequent clay inclusions. Pits **597** and **599** measured between 1.7m and 1.34m deep and 0.84m and 1m wide and both had single fills of mid to dark greyish silty sand. Post holes **528** and **530** were between 0.26m and 0.3m wide with both measuring 0.1m deep with mid grey silty sand or silty clay fills. Pit **599** contained a fragment of Late Saxon collared quern that was presumably residual or had been reused (App. B.3).

3.8.23 Pottery was an abundant find from this group of pits, totalling 122 sherds (2521g) dominated by material dated from the late 12th to 13th century, along with some sherds of later 13th to 14th century date, suggesting this group may have continued in use into Phase 5. A moderate amount of animal bone, especially small mammal and amphibian (frog) remains (the latter probably 'pit falls'), was retrieved from these pits (1684g) and two of the fills of pit **356** (618, 673) also produced fired clay (34g) and burnt flint (42g). Samples from these features produced an abundance of cereals, legumes, weeds and wetland seeds (App. C.4). Fish bones were also recovered from samples in this pit group, the presence of which might be indicative of latrine waste (Appendix B.2).

*Pit group **614***

3.8.24 Located to the south, pit group **614** (**615**, **616**, **617**, **642**, **644**, **646**, **649**, **651**, **655**, **657**, **659**, **664**, **667, EV166 and EV171**) was clearly a focus of intensive activity, evidenced by repeated re-cutting of pits (Fig. 10, Section 163, Plate 7).

3.8.25 The earliest features in this group comprised a series of shallow pits (**614**, **642** and **651**) located on the northern side of this pit cluster that were all similar in character, ranging between 0.38 and 0.7m in width and 0.11m and 0.33m deep with moderate sides and concave bases. They had between one and two fills (619, 620, 643 and 652), generally a dark greenish or yellowish grey clayey silt. A sample from fill 643 (**642**) produced moderate evidence of cereals, legumes, wetland and weeds seeds (App. C.4). Pit **614** contained 12 pottery sherds (62g) dating between the mid 12th to early 14th century as well as fired clay (7g) and animal bone (21g).

3.8.26 Pits **644** and **649** cut the earlier pits and were between 0.51m and 0.9m wide and ranged between 0.1m and 0.4m deep with mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt fills. Pottery dating between the 12th and 14th century (192g) was recovered from their fills (645, 650) alongside some burnt animal bone (1g). Both these pits were truncated by pit **646** which measured 0.9m wide and 0.47m deep with two fills (647, 648): a mid blueish grey clayey silt overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt.

3.8.27 Located at the southern side of group **614**, pit **657** measured 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep and contained a single mid greenish grey clayey silt fill. This was cut by pit **659** (and **615** – see below) which measured 0.51m wide and 0.39m deep with two dark brownish grey fills. Pit **664** measured 1.08m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.42m. Its lowest fill (670) was a mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and burnt clay inclusions. This was overlain by two similar dark brownish grey clayey silt fills (665, 666). Fill 666 contained two sherds (6g) of late 12th to 13th century pottery. These pits were cut by a further pit (**661**) but this probably continued in use into the late 13th and 14th century and is detailed below under Phase 5.

3.8.28 The secondary phase in this pit group is characterised by large deep pits **615**, **616**, and **617**, which all appeared to cut the earlier small pits (Fig. 10, Section 163). The first in the sequence of these larger pits was **616** which was up to 1.5m wide (although its sides were mostly truncated) and 0.84m deep. This pit contained three fills, of which 626 and 628 were both dark grey clayey silts, whereas 627 was a backfilling of light yellow silty sand. Fill 628 contained several finds including 15 sherds (387g) of mid 12th to 13th century pottery, shell and animal bone, including small mammal (268g). A sample from this fill produced an abundant assemblage including both wheat and chaff, weed seeds, beans and peas and evidence of cess (App. C.4).

3.8.29 Pit **615**, which cut pit **616**, measured 1.4m wide and 0.92m deep and contained five fills (621-625), all dark grey/dark greenish grey clayey silts. Fill 623 had moderate charcoal inclusions and produced six sherds (64g) of late 12th to 13th century pottery. This pit's upper fill (624) contained three sherds (59g) of 13th-14th pottery and fired clay (1g).

3.8.30 Pit **617** also cut pit **616** and measured 1.54m wide and 0.94m deep and contained a sequence of seven fills. The lower of these (629, 630) were mid to dark greenish grey silty clays overlain by a deliberate dump of dark grey silt with heavy charcoal inclusions (631). Fill 632 was 0.3m thick: a mottled brownish grey silty clay which produced nine sherds (137g) of 13th century pottery. This was overlain by fills 633, 634, and 635 which were generally dark grey clayey silts. Fill 634 produced 19 sherds (315g) of 13th century pottery alongside a small quantity of animal bone (10g).

3.8.31 Two further pits in this group (**655** and **667**) measured between 0.51 and 1m wide and 0.1m and 0.4m deep and contained between one and two fills, mainly mid to dark brownish grey clayey silts (656, 668, 669). Pit **655** produced four sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery (57g) and animal bone (2g), while pit **667** contained small animal bones, probably small mammal and amphibian (frog) (App. C.1).

3.8.32 There were two tertiary fills (636, 637) that overlay pits **615**, **616** and **617** and which may have been contained within a shallow cut. Fill 636 was 0.41m thick and comprised a dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flecks of burnt clay and charcoal, probably representing a waste dump from industrial activity outside of the site limits. This fill also contained a relatively large amount of pottery: 13 sherds (116g) of 12th to 13th century date. A sample from this fill produced various plant seeds and cereals (App. C.4). Above this, fill 637 produced a further 21 sherds (197g) of late 12th to 13th century pottery, indicating intensive use of these pits in this phase.

3.8.33 During the evaluation two further pits were identified that formed part of group **614: EV166** and **EV171.** These measured between 1.8 and 1.9m wide and 0.78m and 0.79m deep with steep sloping sides. They contained several fills producing 12th to 13th century pottery, in addition to fairly large assemblages of animal and fish (from EV166) bones, alongside significant quantities of charred cereal grains and weed seeds (see Morgan Shelbourne 2019, 17-19 and App. B.7).

*Pit group **267***

3.8.34 Located to the south-east of pit group **164** was a scatter of discrete and intercutting pits and possible postholes, although no structure was discernible (**265**, **267**, **269**, **271**, **273**, **275**, **277**, **279**, **587**, **589**). The possible postholes (**265**, **267**, **269**, **271**, **273**, **275**) ranged between 0.22m and 0.36m in diameter and between 0.06m and 0.38m deep, with steep sided U-shaped profiles (see Table 2). The pits (**277, 279, 587** and **589**) ranged between 0.3m and 1.34m in diameter and between 0.08m and 0.19m deep. The pits had between one and three fills, all a similar dark brownish grey silty clay. Pit **279** contained two sherds (3g) of pottery dated to the mid-11th to 14th centuries.

*Pit groups **296** and **526***

3.8.35 The next area of pits was revealed close to the southern limit of the site where they were so densely cut into each other that they appeared on the surface as a large dark spread (Plate 8). A section excavated into this revealed pit group **296** which consisted of five pits (**296**, **298**, **302**, **308**, and **312**) varying between 0.34m to 2.61m wide and 0.24m to 0.41m deep, with moderately steep sides and concave bases. The pits contained between one and three fills, either mid brownish grey or dark blueish grey sandy silts, most of which had moderate to frequent charcoal inclusions. Twelve sherds (252g) of 13th century pottery were recovered from fills 297 and 303 (in pits **296** and **302**), as well as fragments of animal bone (125g).

3.8.36 Within the same spread, a slot was dug to the south-east which revealed more intercutting and isolated pits (group **526**). This comprised a total of six pits (**486**, **488**, **526**, **559**, **561**, **564**) varying between 0.26m and 1.1m wide and 0.09m and 0.52m deep with moderately steep sides and concave bases. They contained between one and three fills, all generally mid to dark brownish grey sandy or clayey silts with frequent charcoal inclusions. Some fills produced pottery dated from the late 12th to 13th century (527 (**526**), 560 (**559**)) as well as a sherd of residual Roman pottery (3g), possibly derived from the Phase 1 field system below. Pit **526** also contained a fully articulated adult dog skeleton, probably from a beagle-sized animal (Plate 9; App. C.1). A large quantity of shells was recovered from pit **564** (567), consisting of mussel shells along with periwinkles and cockles (App. C.3). To the north-east of this pit group lay an isolated posthole (**612**) measuring 0.21m wide and 0.24m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It had a single fill (613) containing one sherd (3g) of 13th to 15th century pottery.

3.8.37 Beyond this group, activity petered out, with just two small, shallow intercutting pits (**593** and **595**) which both contained single fills and are undated (see Table 2), and a larger pit (**108**). Pit **108** was 1.7m wide and 0.3m deep with a dark greyish brown fill (107), which produced five medieval pottery sherds (22g), the latest of which dates to the 13th-14th century.

Cut	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt. (g)	Bone wt. (g)	Fired clay wt (g)
34	35, 36,	0	1.1	0.5	7	76		
108	109	0	1.7	0.3	5	22		
119	120	0	0.84	0.46	4	14		
121	122	0		0.4	5	45		
123	124	0	1.86	0.28	5	14	4	
125	126	0	0.7	0.4				
176	177	0.51	0.48	0.13				
200	201	0.7	1.02	0.45				
244	245	2.16	1.38	0.22	4	13	1	
265	266	0.28	0.25	0.26				
267	268	0	0.26	0.06				
269	270	0	0.22	0.14			2	
271	272	0	0.23	0.14				
273	274	0.4	0.36	0.38				
275	276	0	0.27	0.16				
277	278, 281	0	1.34	0.2				
279	280	0	0.3	0.1	1	3		
283	284	1.7	0.22	0.22	5	34	5	
285	286	1.55	0.4	0.24	11	74		
287	288	1.7	1.18	0.28	4	29		
296	297	0	2.61	0.4	6	39	1	
298	299, 300, 301	0	0.34	0.24				
302	303, 304, 305	0	0.84	0.39	6	213	6	
306	307	0	0.48	0.33				
308	309, 310, 311	0	1.22	0.41				
312	313, 314	0	2.58	0.34				
356	677, 678, 679, 639, 618, 680, 681, 682, 683	2.4	1.56	1.4	52	1326	581	39
363	364	2.71	1.34	0.24	12	51	2	
365	366	0	0.3	0.09	2	12		
383	384	0.39	0.9	0.17				
385	386	0.43	1.18	0.26				
398	399	0	1.3	0.25				
419	420	0	0.24	0.24				
421	422	0	0.86	0.38				
423	424	0	0.78	0.42	1	18	1	
426	425		0.7	0.14				
428	427	0		0.15				
430	429	0		0.14				
431	432, 433	1.35	0.92	0.36	4	37	1	
446	447	0	1.12	0.46	2	26		
448	449	1.3	0.66	0.13				
452	453	1.24	0.42	0.18				

Cut	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt. (g)	Bone wt. (g)	Fired clay wt (g)
468	467	1	0.66	0.08				
471	472	0.65	1.38	0.52	11	124	129	
477	478	0.33	0.24	0.08				
486	487	0.28	0.6	0.09				
488	489	0.18	0.33	0.12				
526	527	0	0.68	0.26	4	12	573	
528	529	0	0.26	0.1				
530	531	0	0.3	0.1	1	19		
545	546	0	0.98	0.16			48	
547	548	0	0.92	0.3			2	
549	550	0	0.78	0.18				
561	562, 563, 568	0	0.9	0.52			1	
564	565	0	1.1	0.32				
587	588	0.5	0.58	0.08				200
589	590	0	0.51	0.19				
593	594	0.69	0.59	0.12				
595	596	0.43	0.52	0.05				
597	676	1.34	0.84	0.4	24	579		
598	673, 674, 675	1.48	1	0.66	17	125	4	10
599	672	1.2	1	0.6	15	114	3	
602	603, 604	0.24	0.26	0.22				
605	606, 607	0.23	0.2	0.15				
612	613	0.18	0.21	0.24				
614	619, 620	0	0.7	0.3	12	62		7
615	621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 637	1.7	1.4	0.92	30	320		3
616	626, 627, 628	0		0.84	15	387	267	
617	629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636	0	1.54	0.94	41	568	40	12
642	643	0	0.48	0.32			1	
644	645	0	0.9	0.4	4	88	2	
646	647, 648	0	0.9	0.47	14	312	46	19
649	650	0	0.51	0.1	8	104		
651	652	0	0.38	0.11				
655	656	1.3	1.2	0.6	4	57	2	
657	658	0	0.45	0.13				
659	660	0	0.51	0.39				
664	665, 670, 666	1.1	1.08	0.42	2	6	66	10
667	668, 669	1	1	0.4			1	

Table 2: Summary of Phase 4 pits/postholes

3.9 Phase 5: Late medieval (14th to 15th century)

3.9.1 The excavation revealed a sharp decline in the use of the site in this period, reduced to a small number of pits and the continued use of some large pits, along with two small gullies to the north of the site (Fig. 8). These probably represent a small scale of

reuse of the back plots but indicates the contraction of the settlement of Over in this later period. It is possible that the main Phase 4 plot boundary ditches were still partly open / visible earthworks in this period, but were no longer maintained, although the smaller sub-divisions may not have been.

Plot A

3.9.2 The only new ditch (**87**, **146**) identified for this phase was located at the very northern edge of the site within what had been Plot A. This ditch, which extended for roughly 18.5m, had rounded terminals and was aligned on the same north-west to south-east axis as the pre-existing plot boundary ditches. The ditch ranged between 0.37m and 0.5m wide and 0.08m and 0.23m deep with a single fill of generally mid brownish grey silty sand. The fill of ditch cut **146** contained a single sherd (5g) of mid 14th century pottery, while fill 88 in ditch cut **87** contained two residual flint flakes.

3.9.3 A possible small gully terminal (**65**) was also located in the north-west corner of the plot, extending for approximately 3m on a north-east to south-west alignment. This measured 0.45m wide and 0.11m deep with a single mid grey sandy silt fill containing two sherds (18g) of 14th to mid 15th century pottery.

3.9.4 Located a few metres to the south-east of this was a small pit (**28**), which measured 0.68m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill (29) produced six sherds of pottery, the latest of which dates to the mid-14th to 15th centuries (App. B.7). Pit **6** was also located in this plot, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill of mid brown silty sand (7) contained one sherd (3g) of intrusive 16th-18th century pottery.

Plots B and C

3.9.5 Further pit digging evidently continued in the north-western extent of these plots (largely in Plot B), closest to the road frontage, although this activity was much less intensive compared with Phase 4. Some of these pits were intercutting but most were not. In total eight pits (**256**, **260**, **438**, **454**, **470**, **583**, **585**, **661**) and a posthole (**258**) have been attributed to this phase (see Table 3), although as mentioned above some of the Phase 4 features may have continued in use or remained open into the 14th century. Towards the north-east of the plot, pits **470**, **256** measured between 0.8m and 2m wide and between 0.12 and 0.2m deep with shallow U-shaped profiles and mid to dark brownish sandy silt or silty clay fills (469, 257). Pit **256** was cut by posthole **258** measuring 0.24m wide and 0.42m deep with a mid greenish grey sandy clay fill (259). To the south of these, pits **454**, **438**, **585**, and **583** measured between 0.74m and 1.93m wide and between 0.14m and 0.49m deep with shallow U-shaped profiles. Their fills were all invariably mid greyish brown or brownish grey silty clay (439, 455, 456, 457,4 58, 584, 586). Pit **260** measured 1.58m wide and 0.33m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. It had two fills, a mid greyish brown sandy clay (261) and a mid brownish grey clayey silt (262). Pit **661** cut into the top of Phase 4 pit group **614** and measured 1.02m wide and 0.42m deep with a basal fill (662) of mottled brownish orange clayey silt, overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (663), both with moderate amounts of charcoal.

3.9.6 Seven of the pits (fills 7, 257 262, 440, 456, 469, 584, 662) contained pottery which together totalled 32 sherds (269g) and although these varied in date between the 12th and 15th centuries, were predominantly 14th century. These pits also contained animal bone (367g), while fill 662 (**661**) produced fired clay from several fills (141g). Smithing slag was also found in pit **256** which may have been fragments of a hearth lining (App.B.2). Two iron objects were also recovered from this pit, one identified as a nail which may have been used in a wooden structure (App. B.1).

Cut	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery (No.)	Pottery Wt. (g.)	Bone wt. (g.)	Fired clay wt. (g)
6	7	0	0.85	0.12				
256	257	1.62	2	0.2	6	24	294	
258	259	0	0.24	0.42				
260	261, 262	1.8	1.58	0.33	6	55		
438	439, 440	0	1.4	0.49	9	59	15	
454	455, 456, 457, 458	1.93	1.16	0.37	1	28		
470	469	0.65	0.8	0.12	4	66		
583	584	0.47	1.36	0.16	2	8		
585	586	0.88	0.74	0.14				
661	662, 663	0	1.02	0.42	3	28	337	195

Table 3: Summary of Phase 5 pits/postholes

3.10 Phase 6: Post-medieval to modern (16th century to present)

3.10.1 There was relatively little activity on the site in this period, concentrated in a small area of quarry pits (**207**) at the northern limit of the site (in what was Plot A), and what appear to be a modern pond and rubbish pit in the area of Plot B to the south (Fig. 9). A large clay-lined area (**475**) was present in the centre of the site which contained modern ceramic building material (CBM; App. B.8). It is likely that the lack of activity is due to a change in land use after the medieval period to orchard or pasture. Several very recent features were also present, including a series postholes related to fences or temporary structures/greenhouses, and a ditch that are all likely to relate to the recent use of the site as a plant nursery (these are shown on Fig. 3).

3.10.2 Pit group **207** (**210**, **238**, **239**, **240**) comprised a series of intercutting pits which measured between 1.2m and 1.8m wide and 0.7 and 1.08m deep, all steep-sided in nature. Their fills were invariably a mid greyish brown silty sand, of which one (212) produced five sherds of residual 12th to 14th century weighing 25g, and one sherd of Raeren stoneware that may indicates a 16th century date (App. B.7). Due to their nature and location upon a gravel rise, these were probably gravel extraction pits.

3.10.3 Pond **233** extended across a large area (*c*.12m wide) in the eastern part of the site and was at least 2.4m deep. A machine was used to investigate the feature and it was found to contain dark blueish grey silty clay fills (234, 235) which produced a variety of post-medieval brick dating from between the 17th and 20th centuries (App. B.8).

3.10.4 Located a few metres to the south, pit **608** measured 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep and was filled by a very dark grey clayey silt with very frequent charcoal inclusions. This pit was also extensively backfilled with domestic rubbish including ceramics and glass (including five complete vessels) dated to the early 20th century (App. B.5) in addition to several modern metal objects (App. B.1), suggesting it was probably used as a small back garden dump.

3.10.5 At the centre of the site was large modern pit **475** which measured approximately 10.5m long and 6m wide. A small sondage was excavated into the southern side of it which determined it was shallow in nature. The pit was deliberately backfilled with a mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent stones (476), overlain by a dark greenish grey clay containing modern rubble and ceramic building material, which was not retained.

3.11 Finds and environmental summary

Metalwork (App. B.1)

3.11.1 A small assemblage of metalwork (16 fragments) was recovered by the excavation, comprising iron, copper, and lead objects. These were mainly from contexts in Phases 4 and 5, apart from those from the topsoil. The assemblage includes dress items (a ring and a buckle plate) and objects associated with timber structures (nails and staples) and is quite rural in character.

Slag and fuel residues (App. B.2)

3.11.2 A very small assemblage of slag, three fragments weighing 7g,, was collected from Phase 5 pit **256**.

Worked/burnt flint and other stone (App. B.4 and B.5)

3.11.3 A small assemblage of 43 struck flints and two fragments of unworked burnt flint (53.2g) were recovered. These presumably represent residual material indicative of episodic activity spanning the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Three fragments of stone were also recovered (710g) of which one small piece is modern and two are fragments of early medieval lava quern stone.

Glass (App. B.5)

3.11.4 A small assemblage of glass was recovered weighing 1.383kg, a total of 19 shards (mostly bottles), mostly from Phase 6 rubbish pit 608.

Prehistoric Pottery (App. B.6)

3.11.5 The excavation yielded three sherds (159g) of prehistoric pottery that probably dates from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, all of which was residual in later contexts.

Post-Roman Pottery (App. B.7)

3.11.6 A total of 659 sherds of pottery (8949g) representing 530 individual vessels was recovered from the excavations. The assemblage is largely made up of medieval

material and appears to largely reflect activity taking place over the course of the 11th to 14th centuries with the development of the settlement at its peak around the 12th to 13th centuries. The pottery is in good condition with only moderate to slight abrasion. The majority of the pottery, which is fairly typical of rural sites in this part of Cambridgeshire, derived from domestic rubbish deposited in pits, with the largest amount from Phase 4.

Ceramic Building Material (App. B.8)

3.11.7 A total of 3.23kg (five pieces) of CBM was recovered from the excavation, all consisting of post-medieval to modern brick.

Fired Clay (App. B.9)

3.11.8 A small amount of fired clay was recovered (494g, 32 pieces), largely from pits in Phase 4, and appeared to mostly be made up of daub or fragments of oven/kiln material.

Animal Bone (App. C.1)

3.11.1 The animal bone assemblage is small and the number of recordable fragments totalled 216. The majority of the material was from Phase 4, recovered from ditches and pits. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), equids (*Equus sp*.), dog (*Canis familiaris*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), frog (*Rana temporia*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), shrew (*Soricidae sp*.), small rodent and two species of birds: domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and coot (*Fulica sp*.).

Fish Bone (App. C.2)

3.11.2 The fish bone assemblage comprised 189 potentially identifiable fragments which came from environmental samples. The predominant fish identified is eel followed by cyprinids (Cyprinidae) including roach (*Rutilus rutilus*), rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) and tench (*Tinca tinca*) being the next most common.

Mollusca (App. C.3)

3.11.3 A total of 16g of shells were collected from the excavation, and a further 624g from samples. The shells recovered are edible species including mussels, whelks, and periwinkles all from intertidal zones, and oyster from estuarine and coastal waters.

Environmental Samples (App. C.4)

3.11.4 Fifty-three environmental samples were taken from the fills of Late Anglo-Saxon through to 14th century features within the excavated area. The preservation of plant remains was predominantly by carbonisation, but there was some evidence of untransformed seeds. Charred plant remains are present in most samples in the form of cereal grains, legumes, weed seeds and charcoal.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation at Fen End confirmed the results of the trial trenching in terms of revealing two main periods of activity. Although there were residual flints dating from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age, alongside a small quantity of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, the earliest features identified relate to a field system that although undated was probably laid out in the Early Roman period (Phase 1, see below)). The site was presumably abandoned or given over to pasture after this as the next major change, apart from a small group of Late Saxon features (Phase 2), was in the early medieval period (11th-mid 12th century; Phase 3) when a series of plots or tofts was established extending back from the frontage on Fen End road to the north-west. These were subsequently developed further, with a number of sub-divisions and areas of pitting, during the 12th to 13th centuries (Phase 4), with a decrease in activity from the 14th century (Phase 5) (Fig. 11).

4.1.2 The pottery recovered from across the site suggests an element of overlap, notably between Phases 3 and 4, and to some extent into Phase 5 with some mixture of early and high medieval wares, although there was a greater proportion of 11th to 12th century pottery in Phase 3 and late 12th to 13th century pottery in Phase 4. This mixing and reworking of material is not unexpected on a long-lived site such as this, especially given its agricultural use.

4.1.3 As outlined in Section 2.3, a series of site-specific objectives/questions had been set out for the excavation (Hopper 2019), which were reviewed and updated in the post-excavation statement (Sinclair 2020). The character, function, condition and extent of the archaeological remains have been established and analysis has clarified the origins, date, development, phasing and spatial organisation of the site. These are discussed below, along with consideration the wider significance of the results. In keeping with the project's research aims, the following discussion focusses on the prehistoric/Early Roman to late medieval land-use; the post-medieval and later features relate to the more recent agricultural use of the site, as an orchard and latterly a plant nursery (Fig. 11), and as such will not be discussed further.

4.2 Site development and morphology

Pre-medieval land use

4.2.1 Although no features related to earlier prehistoric settlement were identified, the 'background scatter' of residual worked flint points to episodic activity from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age, which alongside the three sherds of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, provides further evidence for the long-term use of the gravel terraces along the fen edge. The flint assemblage includes elements that are comparable to similar examples found in the local landscape and includes a high proportion of distinctive pieces which suggest a significant part of the prehistoric activity can be attributed to the Early Bronze Age (App. B.4). This adds to the evidence found during the evaluation, including a pit containing struck flint, burnt stone, a small sherd of Beaker pottery and some cereal waste.

4.2.2 The earliest use of the site (in Phase 1) was characterised by a regularly laid out field system and associated enclosure/drainage ditches. Which appeared to continue beyond the site to the south-west. Only one sherd of possibly broadly contemporary pottery was recovered from features of this phase (apart from intrusive medieval wares), from ditch **216**, which is dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries but cannot be considered reliable dating evidence.

4.2.3 The interpretation of this earliest phase of activity as Early Roman has relied somewhat on the character and morphology of the features as they bear a resemblance to a system of parallel trenches known as 'lazy beds' or 'planting trenches' that are often found in the eastern central region and fen edge, and related to the height of rural settlement expansion in the Early to Mid-Roman period (Smith *et al*. 2016, 183). More recent research into these features has been undertaken by the Archaeology on Furlough project (Wiseman *et al*. 2020), which shows some parallels between this field system and those in the study. The Fen End examples certainly fit within the parameters of the average width and spacing of the ditches (between 4m and 8m; Wiseman *et al.* 2020, 49), although the ditches at Over do not have the more typical square-cut profile. The function of these field systems remains uncertain, as little associated evidence has been found to indicate their use, which is further exacerbated by the lack of environmental remains in the samples retrieved from these features (App. C.4). However, the consensus is that they had an arable use, probably planting trenches for cultivating specific crops. This level of organisation, as well as their proximity to water and Roman roads, combined with the wide spacing between trenches might suggest some kind of dual crop cultivation was utilised, perhaps in order to feed people over a larger geographical area (Wiseman *et al.* 2020, 49).

4.2.4 In terms of the wider context of the current site, there is extensive cropmark evidence to the north and north-west of the site on the gravel terraces, representing enclosures, a track and ditches possibly related to Iron Age or Roman settlement (CHER 08893). Cropmark evidence is also visible 150m east of the site (MCB21953) and continues northwards towards Willingham (see Section 1.3 and Fig. 2). Evidence of Roman occupation has also been found to the south and along the fen edge (Hall *et al.* 1996, 150) and industrial remains related to large scale Roman crop processing and brewing was found at Norman Way Industrial Estate on the southern edge of the village (Moan 2017).

Late Saxon to medieval site development

4.2.5 The earliest evidence for post-Roman features within the excavation area was a small cluster of Late Saxon pits in the very north of the site, dating from between the 9th and 11th centuries (Phase 2). The pottery from these features is domestic, mostly large storage vessels, with Grimston type and St Neots type ware being the most dominant fabrics (App. B.7). This evidence does not seem to point to any intensive activity in the immediate area, and there have been no archaeological records of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the parish of Over, making this discovery of some significance. Most Saxon settlement of the fens has already been built on (Hall *et al.* 1996, 159), making it likely that the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Over lies beneath the core of the village, around the church to the north-west where the principal manor lay (See Section 1.3).

The pits at the current site are likely to represent peripheral activity, suggesting that there was some domestic settlement nearby at this date, but due to the low level of remains no further interpretation is possible.

4.2.6 The first phase of medieval occupation (Phase 3) relates to a partially-revealed series of property plots and associated features, including a small enclosure, associated with roadside development (tofts) along Fen End road to the north-west. The focus of the activity in this phase appears to have been towards the north-east of the site, within Plots A and B, in the area of Late Saxon pits described above.

4.2.7 The establishment of parallel boundary ditches demarcating the plots appears to have been one of the first developments in this phase, along with some smaller sub-divisions such as ditches, aligned parallel with the road. The pottery from these features is dominated by 11th to 12th century material pointing to an 11th century date (possibly post-Conquest) for the layout of these plots, but the occurrence of some later fabrics indicates prolonged use/infilling of these features. This phase of activity saw the establishment of two wells (**492** and **105**), in addition to groups and isolated examples of smaller pits in the backs of the plots. These also produced evidence of an 11th date for construction, although the use and subsequent infilling of well **492** may have overlapped into Phase 4.

4.2.8 One feature that stands out in this phase is the D-shaped enclosure at the centre of the site (within Plot B), which although undated the ditch was morphologically similar in character to the boundary ditches to the north, so it is suggested to have been broadly contemporary. It was probably some form of animal enclosure, possibly for sheep; the only remains recovered from an associated sample comprised a small number of weed seeds (App. C.4).

4.2.9 The height of activity on the site was during the high medieval period (Phase 4), from the late 12th through to the end of the 13th century. This saw the redefinition of regular plot boundaries representing medieval crofts/tofts associated with properties aligned along Fen End, beyond the excavation area to the north-west. Plot B in particular was sub-divided by gullies marking out smaller plots roughly 8m wide which extended across the site on a north-west to south-east alignment, with areas of pitting evident in most. It is probable that common pastural or arable land lay to the rear of the plots to the south-east, beyond the site limits.

4.2.10 Ceramic evidence indicates that the initial plot ditches may have originated in the late 12th century, but the larger boundary ditches may have been slightly later in the 13th century. It could be that there was a later reconsolidation of the separate plots between the different landholders of homesteaders. These ditches appear to have remained within the landscape for quite some time, as is suggested by later pottery in the upper fills, dating from the 14th and 15th centuries (Phase 5). The concentrations of pits towards the back of these plots had clearly been continually cut and re-cut across this entire phase. The pottery assemblage retrieved from the these spans the 12th through to the 14th centuries, but with a more intense period of use in the 13th century. This upsurge in activity reflects the wider development of the village and population increase at this time, with settlement expanding along the main roads leading to Cambridge and other market towns (see Section 1.3 above).

4.2.11 There was a distinct decline of activity evident in the 14th century at this site, with the finds from Phase 5 representing a small proportion of the assemblage compared to Phase 4, and many sherds are likely to be residual. Some pits did produce pottery contemporary with the 14th-15th century, so it is likely there was still some of occupation in this part of the village at this time. It is possible that settlement became more focused around the main manor and church to the north-west with the more peripheral areas such as Fen End becoming less populated as a result of a change of land use or relocation of the inhabitants. There is also wider evidence for settlement contraction in the 14th century due to the Black Death, famine and deteriorating weather conditions, which could also explain the abandonment of this area (especially if flooding became an issue), although the tax records actually show a growth in the population over this period (Wright and Lewis 1989, 339-343).

Medieval settlement character and economy

4.2.12 The excavation provides insight into the development and character of the Fen End area of medieval Over, as well as its former extent. A series of properties lining Fen End road was revealed, representing typical roadside homesteads of this period, in the form of tofts and crofts (Figs 5, 6 and 11). The site itself appears to be located only on the 'croft' or backyard area of these plots, as there was no evidence for structures: any dwellings and associated buildings would have been located to the north-west closer to the road frontage. It is likely that any remains of these now lie beneath the modern houses, as it is unlikely that the road has changed significantly since it originated in the medieval period (Hall *et al.* 1996, 152). These 'backplots' clearly contained wells for fresh water and were also used to dispose of household waste, notably within multiple pit groups in Plot C and the southern edge of Plot B (Fig. 11). A medium-sized dog was also buried in one of the pits in Plot C and may have been a guard dog or a perhaps a family pet.

4.2.13 There is some evidence which sheds light on the function of these tofts, which would have essentially been related to small scale agricultural activities of individual households or homesteads in this rural setting. Analysis of the environmental and faunal remains suggest both pastoral and arable use of the land, with samples from several features producing a range of crops including bread wheat and barley, alongside other plant remains such as beans and peas: all common elements of a rural medieval diet (App. C.4). The faunal assemblage is also indicative of a typical medieval settlement in this area, although as most remains came from Phase 4, it is difficult to identify any change in husbandry practices over the development of the site. Cattle and pig were the primary animals used for meat, and the sheep / goat most probably being used for secondary processes such as wool or milk, given their older age profiles (App. C.1). The environmental remains also hint at nearby damp meadows as well as animal fodder (hay)/dung which could be related to animals being kept on or near the site. Fish bones suggest that the occupants were exploiting the local environment for their food sources, as many would have been caught locally, although the herring would probably have reached the site in the form salted fish purchased from coastal markets such as King's Lynn, where the shellfish may also have come from (App. C.2 and C.3). One of the site-specific research questions stemming from the evaluation was identifying the presence of donkey bones, however further analysis of the

assemblage shows that unfortunately these bones cannot be categorically classified as being either horse or donkey.

4.2.14 The numerous pits in Phase 4 were probably used for the disposal of waste from domestic activities (food preparation, cooking/baking) associated with the dwellings located closer to the frontage. Pit group **614** in particular produced abundant remains of charred cereal grains and barley which suggest crop processing or burning of thatch nearby (App. C.4). The presence of quern stones (along with chaff) suggests food preparation and crop processing on or near the site (App. B.3; Fig. 11). There was also evidence of flax and a damson stone; the latter no doubt foraged from close by. Evidence of cess in some of the fills, notably in Plot C, indicate the pits were also used for the disposal of latrine waste (Fig. 11).

4.2.15 The evaluation suggested that there could have been an oven or kiln nearby due to character of some of the environmental remains and the fragments of fired clay found in pit groups **614** and **357**. Although no *in-situ* remains were present on the site, the fragments of fired clay (App. B.9) combined with evidence of bread wheat in the samples in addition to Fen sedge (which has been known to be used in bread ovens) could be used to support the theory of bread production nearby. Any ovens presumably lay outside of the site limits, closer to where the main dwellings would have been, with the broken-up superstructures subsequently being disposed of in the back plot pits once they had gone out of use. It is noteworthy that much of this evidence was concentrated in Plot C, where general household waste appears to have been disposed of within a series of intercutting pits (Fig. 11).

4.2.16 The pottery assemblage is typical of rural sites in this period, mostly consisting of jars and bowls. The wares came from known local production sites, which at the height of the settlement's activity in Phase 4 predominantly comprised Huntingdon type wares, but also fenland production sites such as nearby Soham and Ely (App. B.7). There was evidence of some glazed and fine wares but not in huge quantities, however sherds from glazed jugs such as Brill ware from the 13th – 14th century suggests some element of status to the inhabitants in this period.

4.3 Medieval Over and the Fen Edge

4.3.1 Medieval Over lay in the south-western hinterland of the fen basin and the site itself at Fen End is located next to the fen edge (Hall *et al.* 1996, 147) (Fig. 12). In addition to small-scale farming, the inhabitants of the tofts would have exploited the wetland resources, and environmental evidence supports this with the recovery of wetland plant seeds (App. C.4) and locally caught freshwater fish and eels which would have been important to the local fenland economy (see Section 1.3; App. C.2). The presence of amphibian bones (frog) and water birds such as coot may also point to quite damp conditions on the site; not surprising given the proximity to the fens. In the wider landscape, many other villages would have developed and prospered as a result of the resources the fen edge provided. The tofts/plots found at Over are fairly typical of the area, with plots being subdivided for different use or as populations expanded and larger fields on the edges of the settlement being divided into strips or furlongs for ridge and furrow cultivation (Hall *et al.* 1996, 160).

4.3.2 The layout of Over is mostly centred around the church, but the excavation shows that settlements sprang up in other areas, spreading along several routes, as indicated by remains of medieval settlement found recently at Sandpit Pond Farm (Graham, forthcoming) at the southern edge of Over (Fig. 12), suggesting that the village has a complex polyfocal layout and development. Over stood on the junction between several important routes and between major markets at St Ives and Cambridge (Taylor 1998, 69), so settlement is likely to have developed on these routes and close to junctions, such as at Fen End.

4.3.3 There is some possible evidence for trade at Over provided by the pottery and faunal remains recovered. Wares from Peterborough, Suffolk and south Cambridgeshire were found, which were presumably brought to the site via the markets at St Ives and Cambridge (App. B.7). The fish bone and shellfish also provide some evidence for trade with coastal markets in the form of salted herring, oyster, whelk and mussels (App C.2 and C.3).

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The remains uncovered by the OA East excavation at Fen End Over are of local significance. The identification of Late Saxon activity is of note, while the development of the settlement (or at least Fen End) between the 11th and 14th centuries provides a further example of medieval occupation related to roadside tofts close to the fen edge. The pottery assemblage indicates a period of growth for this part of the village during the 13th century in particular, and although it is typical of a medieval rural settlement, there is also a hint of higher status provided by a few fragments of glazed jugs, particularly a very fine Brill example.

5 ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

5.1.1 Proposals for the deposition of the project archive follow the CCC HET's Archaeological Archives Requirements for Post-Excavation Analysis document. The site records, artefacts and digital records produced during the excavation and post-excavation work will be deposited in accordance with the CCC HET guidelines set out in Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire (2017, Version 2). The physical archive consists of ten bulk archive boxes of finds and two paperwork boxes. Transfer of Title will be acquired for the material remains and these will be deposited with the CCC HET approved store. This comprises a maximum of 6 bulk finds / document boxes and 4 small find boxes.

5.1.2 Following the specialist recommendations provided as part of the post-excavation programme, all finds have been retained in the archive apart from the slag, some small stone fragments and the CBM which were recommended for disposal. Digital media will be deposited with ADS – the accredited, publicly accessible, digital repository.

5.1.3 A summary report will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS). This will potentially form part of a fuller article in PCAS outlining the results of the recent excavation at Sandpit Pond Farm, which revealed broadly contemporary evidence for the medieval development of Over.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1	layer	natural	0		0	0	0			light to mid brown and orange mixed	clayey gravels					
2	layer	subsoil	0		3	0	0		0.1-0.25m	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	occ gravel and stone				
3	layer	topsoil	0		0	0	0		0.3-0.6m	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	freq stones - large to medium				
4	cut	pit		5	3	4	0	0.6	0.12				circular	gentle	concave	N/A
5	fill	pit	4		3	4	0		0.12	mid brown	silty sand	small gravel				
6	cut	pit	0	7	5	0	0	0.85	0.12				circular	gentle	concave	
7	fill	pit	6		5	0	0		0.12	mid brown	silty sand	small gravel				
8	cut	pit	0	9	3	4	0	0.54	0.18				circular	steep	concave	
9	fill	pit	0	9	3	4	0		0.18	mid brown	silty sand	small gravel				
10	cut	gully	0	11	3	3	0	0.5	0.18				linear	steep	Not fully ex	e-w
11	fill	gully	10		3	3	0		0.18	mid brown	silty sand	small gravel				
12	cut	pit	0	13	3	4	0.7	0.6	0.15				sub-circular	steep	flat	NW-SE
13	fill	pit	12		3	4	0		0.15	Mid yellowish grey	silty sand	gravel, small angular stones freq				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
14	cut	pit	0	15	3	4	0.6	0.5	0.34				sub-circular	steep	concave	NW-SE
15	fill	pit	0	17	3	4			0.34	mid yellowish grey	silty sand	gravel, small angular stones	sub-circular			
16	cut	pit	0	17	3	4	0.86	0.73	0.19				sub-circular	moderately steep	CONCAVE	nw-se
17	fill	pit	16		3	4	0		0.19	light yellowish grey	silty sand	gravel, small stones freq				
18	cut	ditch	0	19	4	0	0	1.3	0.16				linear	steep	flat	SE-NW
19	fill	ditch	18		4	0	0		0.418	mid yellowish grey	silty sand	gravel				
20	cut	pit	0	21	3	4	0	0.73	0.19				circular	steep	flat	
21	fill	pit	20		3	4	0		0.19	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ small gravel				
22	cut	pit	0	23	3	4	0	0.67	0.25				circular	steep	concave	
23	fill	pit	22		3	4	0		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ small gravel				
24	cut	pit	0	25	3	4	0.64	0.64	0.14				sub-rectangular	steep	flat	
25	fill	pit	24		3	4	0		0.14	mid yellowish grey	silty sand	gravel				
26	cut	ditch	0	27	3	0	0	0.55	0.13				linear	moderate steep	concave	SW-NE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
27	fill	ditch	26		3	0	0	0.55	0.13	mid reddish grey	silty sand	gravel, small stones freq				
28	cut	ditch	0	29	5	0	0	0.68	0.2				linear	steep	concave	E-W
29	fill	ditch	28		5	0	0		0.2	dark greyish brown	silty sand	gravel, occ charcoal				
30	cut	pit	0	31	2	0	0	0.6	0.36				indeterminate	steep	concave	
31	fill	pit	30		2	0	0		0.36	greyish brown	silty sand	gravel				
32	cut	ditch	0	33	4	0	0	1.54	0.49				linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
33	fill	ditch	32		4	0	0		0.49	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	freq m-l sub ang stones and gravel at base				
34	cut	pit	0	35, 36	4	0	0	1.1	0.5				circular	very steep	flat	
35	fill	pit	34		4	0	0	0.3	0.04	mid reddish brown	silty sand	occ gravel				
36	fill	pit	34		4	0	0	1.1	0.5	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	gravel, small stones freq, yellowish natural inclusions				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
37		VOID	0		0	0	0			VOID						
38	cut	pit	0	39, 40	3	0	1.12	0.96	0.28				sub-circular	moderate	irregular	
39	fill	pit	38		3	0	0		0.05	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	freq small gravel				
40	fill	pit	38		3	0	0		0.23	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	mod freq s-m sub-ang stones and occ gravel				
41	cut	pit	0	42, 43	2	0	0.9	0.8	0.37				sub-circular	moderate steep	concave	SW-NE
42	fill	pit	41		2	0	0.9	0.8	0.2	mid reddish brown	silty sand	gravel, small stones				
43	fill	pit	41		2	0	0	0.4	0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ small stones and gravel				
44	cut	pit	0	45	2	0	0.87	0.5	0.15				sub-circular	steep	concave	NW-SE
45	fill	pit	44		2	0	0.87	0.5	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty sand	freq gravel and small stones				
46	cut	ditch	0	47	4	46	0	0.84	0.35				linear	moderate steep	concave	SW-NE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
47	fill	ditch	46		4	46	0	0.84	0.35	mid greyish brown	silty sand	gravel, freq small stones				
48	cut	ditch	0	49	3	48	0	1.65	0.11				linear	shallow sloping	flat	NW-SE
49	fill	ditch	48		3	48	0		0.11	light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq small gravel, occ m-l sub ang stones				
50	cut	posthole	0	51, 52	3	0	0.35	0.43	0.1	sub circular	moderately steep	gentle				
51	fill	post hole	50		3	0	0.35	0.43	0.07	mid brownish orange	silty sand	occ small gravel				
52	fill	post hole	50		3	0	0.35	0.43	0.03	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	occ charcoal and small gravel				
53	cut	pit	0	54	3	4	0.8	0.68	0.28				sub-rectangular	steep	concave	E-W
54	fill	pit	53		3	4	0		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand	small gravel/sand				
55	cut	gully	0	56	3	55	0	0.6	0.14				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
56	fill	gully	55		3	55	0		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand	sand/gravel				
57	cut	gully	0	58	3	55	0	0.5	0.16				linear	gentle	concave	E-W

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
58	fill	gully	57		3	55	0		0.16	mid grey	silty sand	small gravel, sandy clay				
59	cut	gully	0	60	3	55	0	0.4	0.12				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
60	fill	gully	59		3	55	0		0.12	mid grey	silty sand	small gravel/clay				
61	cut	gully	0	62	3	48	0	0.38	0.14				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
62	fill	gully	61		3	48	0		0.14	mid grey	silty sand	small gravel/clay				
63	cut	ditch	0	64	3		0	1.2	0.18				linear	gentle	concave	N-S
64	fill	ditch	63		3		0		0.18	mid brown	silty sand	small gravel				
65	cut	gully	0	66	5		0	0.45	0.11				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
66	fill	gully	65		5		0		0.11	mid grey	silty sand	small gravel compact				
67	cut	pit	0	68, 69, 70	3	0	0.36	0.36	0.2				sub-circular	moderately steep	flat, slightly concave	
68	fill	pit	67		3	0			0.08	mid orangey brown	silty sand	freq gravel				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
69	fill	pit	67		3	0	0		0.12	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	freq charcoal, moderate s-m angular and smooth stones, some heat damaged				
70	fill	pit	67		3	0	0	0.06		light brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate s-m stones				
71	layer	subsoil finds	0		0	0	0									
72	cut	ditch	0	73	3	72	0	0.42	0.47				linear	steep	flat	SE-NW
73	fill	ditch	72		3	72	0		0.47	mid greyish brown	silty sand	gravel, small stones, freq				
74	cut	pit	0	75	3	0	0.4	0.4	0.28				circular	steep	concave	
75	fill	pit	74		3	0	0		0.28	mid brownish grey	silty sand	small stones, freq gravel				
76	cut	ditch	0	77	4	78	0	0.9	0.54				linear	very steep	flat	NW-SE
77	fill	ditch	76		4	78	0		0.54	mid brownish grey	silty sand	small stones, gravel, freq				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
78	cut	ditch	0	79, 80, 81	4	78	0	1.4	0.52				linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
79	fill	ditch	78		4	78	0	0.1		mid brownish yellow	sandy silt	freq gravel and small stones				
80	fill	ditch	78		4	78	0		0.24	mid orangish brown	sandy silt	freq gravel				
81	fill	ditch	78		4	78	0		0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	freq s-m stones				
82	cut	ditch	0	83, 84	4	82	0	0.9	0.51				linear	steep	concave	N-S
83	fill	ditch	82		4	82	0		0.1	mid brown	silty sand	gravel				
84	fill	ditch	82		4	82	0		0.4	mid brown	silty sand	occ small gravel				
85	cut	ditch	0	86	3	85	0	7	0.38				linear	steep	concave	SE-NW
86	fill	ditch	85		3	85	0	0.7	0.38	mid brownish grey	silty sand	small stones, gravel				
87	cut	gully	0	88	5	87	0	0.37	0.08	34						
88	fill	gully	87		5	87	0	0.37	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty sand	small stones, gravel				
89	cut	ditch	0	90, 91	4	89	0	1.76	0.67				linear	gradual	concave	E-W
90	fill	ditch	89		4	89	0	0.64	0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay	small gravel - common				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
91	fill	ditch	89		4	89	0		0.48	dark brown	silty sandy clay	s-m flints				
92	fill	ditch	107		4	107	1		0.26	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	mid s-m stones				
93	cut	ditch	0	94, 95	4	82	0	1.7	0.62				linear	steep	flat	N-S
94	fill	ditch	93		4	82	0		0.22	mid brown	silty sand	small gravel				
95	fill	ditch	93		4	82	0		0.38	mid brown	silty sand	occ small gravel				
96	cut	ditch	0	97, 98	3	0	0	1	0.33				linear	shallow	concave	N-S
97	fill	ditch	96		3	0	0		0.1	mid orangish brown	silty sand	freq gravel, occ charcoal				
98	fill	ditch	96		3	0	0	1	0.23	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	moderate small ang stones, occ large				
99	cut	ditch	100		3	0	0	0.46	0.22				linear	shallow	concave	N-S
100	fill	ditch	99		3	0	0		0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	freq small angular stones				
101	cut	pit	0	102, 103, 104	3	0	0	2.14	0.97				sub-circular	moderately steep	concave	
102	fill	pit	101		3	0	0	2.14	0.26	mid brownish grey with freq orange streaks	sandy clay	moderate small gravel, occ charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
103	fill	pit	101		3	0	0	1.94	0.6	dark blueish brown	sandy silt and charcoal	Freq charcoal and small stones, rare medium stones				
104	fill	pit	101		3	0	0	1.94	0.11	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	freq small stones				
105	cut	pit	0	106	3	0	0	2.56	0.28				sub-circular	very steep	not fully ex	
106	fill	pit	105		3	0	0	2.56	0.28	mid orangish grey	sandy clay	freq gravel, occ charcoal				
107	cut	ditch	0	92	4	107	0	2	0.26				linear	gentle	flat	E-W
108	cut	pit	0	109	4	0	0	1.7	0.3				sub-circular	moderate	flat	
109	fill	pit	108		4	0	0		0.3	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
110	cut	pit	0	111	3	0	0.79	0.72	0.18				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
111	fill	pit	110		3	0	0	0.18	0.5	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	freq small angular stones, rare charcoal, thin layer of gravel				
112	cut	pit	0	113	3	0	0	0.18	0.5				sub-circular	vertical/ undercut	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
113	fill	pit	112		3	0	0	0.18	0.5	mid reddish brown	silty sand	gravel, small stones, mod freq				
114	cut	ditch	0	115	3	85	10.5		34				linear	moderately steep	concave	NW-SE
115	fill	ditch	114		3	85	0	1	0.5	mid greyish brown	silty sand	gravel, small stones				
116	cut	ditch barrow		117, 118	3	116	0	1.7	0.4				linear	moderately steep	flat to slightly concave	SE-NW
117	fill	ditch	116		3	116	0	1.7	0.18	mid brownish brown	sandy clay	occ small stones				
118	fill	ditch	116		3	116			0.22	light greyish brown with some orange flecks	sandy silt	occ small gravel				
119	cut	pit	0	120	4	119	0	0.84	0.46				sub-rectangular	steep	concave	N-S
120	fill	pit	119		4	119	0		0.46	dark grey	silty sand	occ small stones, freq flints, charcoal				
121	cut	pit	0	122	4	119	0	0.46	0.4				sub-circular	steep	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
122	fill	pit	121		4	119	0		0.4	dark grey	silty sand	occ small gravel, freq flints, charcoal				
123	cut	pit	0	124	4	119	0	1.86	0.28				sub-circular	steep	concave	N-S
124	fill	pit	123		4	119	0		0.28	mid grey	silty sand	yellow sand, small gravel occ				
125	cut	pit	0	126	4	119	0	0.7	0.74				sub-rectangular	steep	concave	N-S
126	fill	pit	125		4	119	0		0.4	dark grey	silty sand	occ				
127	cut	pit	0	128	3	0	0	0.4	0.22				sub-circular	steep to gentle	concave	SE-NW
128	fill	pit	127		3	0			0.22	light greyish yellow	sandy silt	gravel occ				
129	cut	pit	0	130	3	0	0.7	0.7	0.28				circular	steep to gentle	concave	
130	fill	pit	129		3	0	0	0	0.28	light yellowish grey	sandy silt	gravel, small stones				
131	cut	gully	0	132	3	0		0.5	0.14				sub-rectangular	gentle	concave	SW-NE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
132	fill	gully	131		3	0	0	0.5	0.14	light yellowish grey	sandy silt	gravel, small stones occ				
133	cut	pit	0	134	3	0	2.7	1.4	0.5				sub-circular	steep	concave	E-W
134	fill	pit	133		3	0	0	1.4	0.5	light greyish yellow	sandy silt	gravel, small stones				
135	cut	ditch	0	136	3	135	0	0.56	0.08				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE
136	fill	ditch	135		3	135	0		0.08	light brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ s stones				
137	cut	ditch	0	138	4	82		1.1	0.43				linear	steep	concave	N-S
138	fill	ditch	137		4	82	0		0.43	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones sub -ang , rare charcoal				
139	cut	ditch	0	140	3	135	0	0.53	0.15				linear	shallow	slightly concave	N-S
140	fill	Ditch	139		3	135	0	0.53	0.15	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	freq s-m sub-ang stones, gravel				
141	cut	ditch	0	142	3	0	0.42	0.56	0.09				linear	shallow	concave	NE-SW
142	fill	ditch	141		3	0	0		0.09	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	freq small stones and gravel				
143	cut	ditch	0	144, 145	3	85	0	1.5	0.58				linear	steep	concave	N-S

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
144	fill	ditch	143		3	85	0		0.18	light brownish grey	silty sand	small gravel, freq flints				
145	fill	ditch	143		3	85	0		0.4	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ small gravel				
146	cut	gully	0	147	5	87	0	0.5	0.23				linear	steep	concave	SE-NW
147	fill	gully	146		5	87	0	0.5	0.23	mid greyish brown	silty sand	gravel, freq small stones				
148	cut	spread	0	149	3	0	0	1.08	0.14				indeterminate	flat, gradual slope	flat	
149	fill	spread	148		3	0	0	1.08	0.14	mid orange brown	sandy clay	freq small angular stones and flint				
150	cut	Pit	0	151	3	0	1.4	0.9	0.39				sub-circular	steep to gentle	concave	NW-SE
151	fill	pit	150		3	0	0	0.9	0.39	light greyish brown	sandy silt	small medium stones, occ				
152	cut	pit	0	153	3	0	0	0.7	0.27				circular	steep	concave	n/a
153	fill	pit	152		3	0	0		0.27	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ small gravel				
154	cut	pit	0	155	3	0	0	0.88	0.3				circular	steep	concave	N/A
155	fill	pit	154		3	0	0		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ small gravel				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
156	cut	ditch	0	157	3	0	0	0.57	0.1				linear	shallow	flay, slightly concave	SE-NW
157	fill	ditch	156		3	0	0		0.1	mid orangey brown	sandy clay	freq gravel and small angular stones				
158	cut	ditch	0	159	4	78	0	0.64	0.28				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
159	fill	ditch	158		4	78	0		0.22	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	freq sub-ang s-m stones				
160	cut	Ditch	0	161	4	82	0	0.74	0.44				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
161	fill	ditch	160		4	82	0		0.36	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	freq sub-ang s-m stones				
162	layer	subsoil?	0		0	0	0		0.3	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	freq s-m stones				
163	cut	ditch	0	164	4	82	0		0.4				linear	moderately steep	concave	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
164	fill	ditch	163		4	82	0	2.8	0.4	mid brownish grey with orange streaks	sandy clay	freq small stones and gravel, occ large stones and flints,. Charcoal flecks				
165	cut	natural	0	166	0	0	0	1	0.41				amorphous	steep	irregular	NW-SE
166	fill	natural	166		0	0	0	1	0.41	mid brownish grey with orange streaks	sandy clay	occ small stone				
167	fill	deposit	0		0	0	0			mid brownish grey	silty sand	small gravel				
168	fill	natural	0		0	0	0			mid brownish grey	silty sand	small gravel				
169	fill	ring ditch	170		3	116	0			light brownish grey	silty sand	o9cca small gravel				
170	cut	ring	0	169	3	116	0						curvilinear	not ex	not ex	not ex
171	fill	Ditch	170		3	0	0		0.22	light brownish grey	silty sand	occ small gravel				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
172	layer	deposit	0		0	0	0		0.18	dark grey	silty sand	rubble - stones, freq concrete				
173	layer	surface (external)	0		0	0	0		0.18	light grey	concrete	gravel, small stones				
174	cut	ditch	0	175	4	82	0.52	0.33	0.19				linear	sloping	not clear	NE-SW v SHAPED
175	fill	ditch	174		4	82	0	0.33	0.19	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	moderate small stones, occ charcoal				
176	cut	post hole	0	177	4	0	0.51	0.48	0.13				sub-circular	shallow	concave	NE-SW
177	fill	post hole	176		4	0	0.51	0.48	0.13	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	moderate small stones				
178	cut	pit	0	179, 180	2	0	1.15	0.86	0.38				sub-circular	steep	concave	
179	fill	pit	178		2	0	0		0.22	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	moderate sub-ang stones - Small to med				
180	fill	pit	178		2	0	0		0.16	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	freq s-m sub-ang stones, and gravel				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
181	cut	pit	0	182	2	0	1.36	0.94	0.24				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
182	fill	pit	181		2	0	0	1.32	0.24	mid grey	sandy silt	freq small stones and gravel				
183	cut	pit	0	184	2	0	0.6	0.46	0.16				circular	moderate	concave	
184	fill	pit	183		2	0	0		0.16	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	freq s-m sub-ang stones				
185	cut	ditch	0	186	3	0	0	0.76	0.28				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
186	fill	ditch	185		3	0	0		0.28	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	freq s-m sub-ang stones				
187	cut	ditch	0	188	4	46	0	0.18	0.38				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
188	fill	ditch	187		4	46	0		0.38	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	freq s-m sub-ang stones and rounded gravel				
189	cut	ditch	0	190	3	72	0	0.36	0.06				linear	NFE	NFE	NE-SW
190	fill	ditch	189		3	72	0		0.06	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt	freq s-m stones				
191		void	0		0	0	0					VOID				
192		void	0		0	0	0					VOID				
193	cut	Ditch	0	194, 195	4	46	0	0.24	0.26				linear	moderate	NFE	NE-SW

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
194	fill	ditch	193		4	46	0		0.14	dark grey	sandy silt	moderate s-m stones and gravel				
195	fill	ditch	193		4	46	0		0.1	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	mod s-m sones				
196	cut	ditch	0	197	3	135	0		0.06				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE
197	fill	ditch	196		3	135	0		0.06	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	mod s-m stones				
198	cut	fill	0	199	4	0	0.94	0.9	0.17				sub-circular	moderat e	concave	
199	fill	pit	198		4	0	0	0.17		light orangish brown	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
200	cut	pit	0	201	4	0	0.7	1.02	0.45				sub-circular	steep	flat	
201	fill	pit	200		4	0	0		0.45	mid grey	sandy silt	freq s-m sub-ang stones				
202	cut	pit	0	203, 204	2	0	0.82	0.75	0.26				circular	steep	concave	
203	fill	pit	202		2	0	0		0.09	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	freq s-m sub ang stones, occ charcoal				
204	fill	pit	202		2	0	0		0.17	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod s-m stones				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
205	cut	posthole	0	206	3	0	0.45	0.43	0.09				circular	mod to NW, steep to SE	concave	
206	fill	post hole	205		3	0	0		0.09	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
207	cut	pit	0	208, 209	6	207	0	1.3	1.08				sub-rectangular	steep	flat - truncated by rooting	
208	fill	pit	207		6	207	0		0.5	mid brownish grey	silty sand	small gravel, freq flints				
209	fill	pit	207		6	207	0		0.56	light brownish grey	silty sand	small gravel and freq flints				
210	cut	pit	0	211, 212	6	207	0	1.7	0.7				indeterminate	steep/stepped	flat/ not fully ex	
211	fill	pit	210		6	207	0		0.28	mid brownish grey	silty sand	small gravel/fr flint				
212	fill	pit	210		6	207	0		0.42	light brownish grey	silty sand	small gravel/freq flint				
213	cut	ditch	0	214, 215	3	85	0	1.54	0.58				indeterminate	steep	flat	NW-SE
214	fill	ditch	213		3	85	0		0.58	light yellowish brown	silty sand	abundant flint gravel				
215	fill	ditch	213		3	85	0		0.4	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ gravel flint				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
216	cut	ditch	0	217	1	216	0	0.82	0.23				linear	moderate	concave	N-S
217	fill	ditch	216		1	216	0	0.82	0.23	mid greyish brown MID GREYISH BROWN	clayey silt	very rare gravel				
218	cut	ditch		219	4	218	0	0.2	0.1				linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
219	fill	ditch	218		4	218	0		0.1	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
220	cut	gully	0	221	3	0	0	0.26	0.047				linear	shallow	concave	N-S
221	fill	gully	220		3	0	0		0.04	mid grey clayey silt	occ s-m stones	firm				
222	cut	post hole	0	223	3	0	0.32	0.28	0.11				circular	vertical	flat	
223	fill	post hole	222		3	0			0.11	mid brownish grey	vertical	sharp				
224	cut	post hole		225	3	0	0	0.31	0.03				circular	shallow	concave	
225	fill	post hole	224		3	0	0		0.03	mid brown grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
226	cut	ditch		227, 228	3	116	0	1.1	0.38				curvilinear	steep	flat	NE-SW
227	fill	ditch	226		3	116	0	1.1	0.38	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	few gravel flint				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
228	fill	ditch	226		3	116	0		0.3	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occ gravel flint,.v rare charcoal				
229	cut	ditch	0	230	1	229	0	0.62	0.12				linear	steep	concave	NNE -SSW
230	fill	ditch	229		1	229	0		0.12	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	freq gravel and flint				
231	cut	ditch		232	1	229	0	0.43	0.18				linear	steep	concave	NNE-SSW
232	fill	ditch	231		1	229	0	0.43	0.18	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	freq gravel flint				
233	cut	pond	0	234, 235	6	0	11.2	1.8	1.4				complex	moderat e	unknown	N/A
234	fill	pond	233		6	0	0		1.4	mid blueish grey	silty clay	rare small stones				
235	fill	pond	233		6	0	0		1	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	small sub ang stones				
236	cut	ditch	0	237	1	216	0	0.38	0.1				indeterminat e	shallow	concave	NW-SE
237	fill	ditch	236		1	216	0	0.38	0.1	greyish brown with orange streaks	sandy clay	occ small charcoal flecks and small stones				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
238	cut	pit	0	241	6	207	0	1.8	1				square	moderate to steep	concave	
239	cut	pit	0	242	6	207	0	1.2	0.8				sub-circular	steep	concave	
240	cut	pit	0	243	6	207	0.8	1.2	0.9				sub-circular	steep	unclear	
241	fill	pit	238		6	207	0		1	light brownish grey	silty sand	freq small sub ang stones and chalk flecks				
242	fill	pit	239		6	207	0		0.8	mid brownish grey	silty sand	small gravel, flints, chalk flecks				
243	fill	pit	240		6	207	0		0.9	light brownish grey	silty sand	freq small sub-ang stones				
244	cut	pit	0	245	4	0	2.16	1.38	0.22				sub-circular	shallow	concave	SE-NW
245	fill	pit	244		4	0			0.22	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	moderate freq small ang stones and flint, occ charcoal				
246	cut	pit	0	247	3	0	0	1.2	0.1				sub-circular	steep	concave	E-W

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
247	fill	pit	246		3	0	0		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel flint				
248	cut	pit		249	3	0	0	0.54	0.05				sub-circular	gradual	irregular	E-W
249	fill	pit	248		3	0	0	0.54	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel flint				
250	cut	ditch	0	251	4	89	0	1.44	0.4				linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
251	fill	ditch	250		4	89	0		0.4	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	occ gravel flint and silty patches				
252	cut	ditch	0	253	1	252	0	0.7	0.22				linear	steep	flat	NNW-SE
253	fill	ditch	252		1	252	0		0.22	light yellowish brown	silty sand	occ flint gravel				
254	cut	ditch	0	255	1	252	0	0.66	0.22				linear	steep	flat	NNW-SSE
255	fill	ditch	254		1	252		0.66	0.22	light yellowish brown	silty sand	Occ flint gravel				
256	cut	pit	0	257	5	0	1.62	2	0.2				sub-circular	shallow	concave	NE-SW
257	fill	pit	256		5	0	1.62	2	0.2	dark brownish grey with orange streaks	sandy silt	mod freq small gravel and sub ang flint				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
258	cut	post hole	0	259	5	0	0	0.24	0.42				sub-circular	almost vertical	concave	
259	fill	post hole	258		5	0	0	0.24	0.42	mid greenish grey	sandy clay	occ gravel				
260	cut	pit	0	261, 262	5	0	1.8	1.58	0.33				amorphous	steep at N, gentle/irregular at S	concave	
261	fill	pit	260		5	0	0		0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	rare chalk and shell flecks				
262	fill	pit	260		5	0	1.6	1.38	0.21	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ small sub-ang stones, chalk flecks				
263	cut	gully	0	264	4	263	0	0.41	0.08				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
264	fill	gully	263		4	263	0	0.41	0.08	mid brownish grey	clay silt	rare chalk flecks				
265	cut	stakehole	0	266	4	267	0.28	0.25	0.26				sub-circular	tapering	V shaped	
266	fill	post hole	265		4	267	0		0.26	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal, occ gravel and flint				
267	cut	post hole	0	268	4	267	0	0.26	0.06				sub-circular	steep	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
268	fill	post hole	267		4	267	0		0.06	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal, occ gravel flint				
269	cut	post hole	0	270	4	267	0	0.22	0.14				sub-circular	steep	concave	
270	fill	post hole	269		4	267	0		0.14	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel flint				
271	cut	post hole		272	4	267	0	0.23	0.14				sub-circular	vertical	flat	
272	fill	post hole	271		4	267	0		0.14	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal, occ gravel flint				
273	cut	post hole	0	274	4	267	0.4	0.36	0.38				sub-circular	steep	V shaped	
274	fill	post hole	273		4	267	0		0.38	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal,oca gravel and flint, occ small pieces of fired clay				
275	cut	post hole		276	4	267	0	0.27	0.16				sub-circular	steep	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
276	fill	post hole	275		4	267	0		0.16	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel flint, rare charcoal				
277	cut	pit	277	278, 281	4	267	0	1.34	0.2				sub-circular	steep	firm	
278	fill	pit	277		4	267	0		0.2	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ flint grave				
279	cut	pit	0	280	4	267	0	0.3	0.1				sub-circular	steep	concave	
280	fill	pit	279		4	267	0		0.1	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ gravel flint, rare charcoal				
281	fill	pit	277		4	267	0		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel flint, rare charcoal				
282	fill	pit	279		4	267	0		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel flint, rare charcoal				
283	cut	pit	0	284	4	283	1.7	0.22	0.22				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
284	fill	pit	283		4	283	0		0.22	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
285	cut	pit		286	4	283	1.55	0.4	0.24				square	moderate	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
286	fill	pit	285		4	283	0		0.24	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
287	cut	pit	0	288	4	283	1.7	1.18	0.28				sub-circular	moderat e	concave	
288	fill	pit	287		4	283	0		0.28	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
289	cut	gully	0	290	1	289	0	0.51	0.06				linear	gentle	concave	N-S
290	fill	gully	0		1	289	0	0.51	0.06	light brownish grey	sandy silt	rare chalk flecks				
291	cut	ditch	0	292	3	0	0	0.58	0.24				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
292	fill	ditch	293		3	0	0	1.12	0.5	light greyish brown	silty sand	gravel, freq flint				
293	cut	ditch	0	294	3	116	0	1.12	0.5				linear	steep	concave	E-W
294	fill	ditch	293		3	116	0		0.5	light greyish brown	silty sand	gravel, freq flint				
295	fill	ditch	293		3	116	0		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand	small gravel				
296	cut	pit	0	297	4	296	0	2.61	0.4				sub-circular	moderat e	sloping/a lmost flat	
297	fill	pit	296		4	296	0		0.42	dark brownish grey with orange flecks	sandy clay	occ small stones and charcoal flecks				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
298	cut	pit	0	299, 300, 301	4	296	0	0.34	0.24				sub-circular	steep	concave	
299	fill	pit	298		4	296	0	0.22	0.04	mid brownish grey with orange streaks	sandy clay	rare small gravel, charcoal flecks				
300	fill	pit	298		4	296	0		0.2	dark bluish grey	sandy clay	v freq charcoal				
301	fill	pit	298		4	296	0		0.2	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	moderate charcoal flecks, occ small stones and CBM frags				
302	cut	pit	0	303, 304, 305	4	296	0	0.84	0.39				sub-circular	moderately steep	flat and sloping	
303	fill	pit	302		4	296	0	0.54	0.2	mid brownish grey with orange streaks	sandy clay	occa gravel and CBM frags, freq charcoal				
304	fill	pit	302		4	296	0	0.66	0.02	dark bluish grey	sandy clay	freq charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
305	fill	pit	302		4	296	0	0.91	0.26	mis brownish grey	sandy clay	occ small gravel, charcoal flecks, CBM frags				
306	cut	post hole	0	307			0	0.48	0.33				indeterminate	vertical	irregular	
307	fill	post hole	306				0		0.33	mid grey	sandy clay	rare small gravel				
308	cut	pit	0	309, 310, 311	4	296	0	1.22	0.41				sub-circular	moderately steep	concave	
309	fill	Pit	308		4	296	0		0.13	dark bluish grey	sandy clay	occ small gravel, charcoal flecks, CBM frags				
310	fill	pit	308		4	296	0		0.12	mid greyish brown with orange streaks	sandy clay	occ small gravel and CBM frags				
311	fill	pit	308		4	296	0		0.16	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	occ small stones and CBM frags				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
312	cut	pit	0	313, 314	4	296	0	2.58	0.34				sub-circular	moderately steep	concave	
313	fill	pit	312		4	296	0	1.14	0.2	dark bluish grey	sandy clay	occ small stones, charcoal, CBM frags				
314	fill	pit	312		4	296	0		0.14	mid greyish brown with some orange streaks	sandy clay	moderate gravel, small stones, occ charcoal				
315	cut	ditch		316	4	107	0	0.88	0.15				linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
316	fill	ditch	315		4	107	0	0.88	0.15	dark brown grey	silty clay	freq small stones				
317	cut	ditch		318	3	107	0	1.16	0.24				linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
318	fill	ditch	317		3	107	0		0.24	dark brown grey	silty clay	freq small stones				
319	cut	ditch	0	320	4	89	0	1.67	0.64				linear	steep	concave	
320	fill	ditch	319		4	89	0		0.64	dark brown grey	silty clay	freq small stones				
321	cut	pit		322	1	0	0.31	0.6	0.15				circular	sloping	concave	
322	fill	pit	321		1	0	0		0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	few small stones				
323	cut	ditch	0	324	1	0	0	0.58	0.13				linear	sloping	concave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
324	fill	ditch	323		1		0		0.13	mid grey brown	silty clay	freq small stones				
325	cut	ditch		326	1	252	0	0.12	0.06				linear	moderate	n/a	n/a
326	fill	ditch	0		1	252	0		0.06	light yellowish grey	clayey silt	occ small stones				
327	cut	pit	0	328, 329	4	327	0	0.34	0.24				sub-circular	steep	concave	
328	fill	pit	327		4	327	0		0.18	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ small stones and charcoal				
329	fill	pit	327		4	327	0		0.06	mid orange	silty sand					
330	cut	pit	0	331, 332, 337	4	327	0	2.38	0.7				sub-circular	steep	concave	
331	fill	pit	330		4	327	0		0.2	mottled reddish brown	sandy silt	occ small stones and charcoal				
332	fill	pit	330		4	327	0		0.38	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	mod small stones, gravel sand and charcoal				
333	cut	pit	0	334	4	327	0	0.88	0.13				sub-circular	moderate	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
334	fill	pit	333		4	327	0		0.13	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
335	cut	pit	0	336	4	327	0	0.88	0.24				sub-circular	moderate	concave/ flattish	
336	fill	pit	335		4	327	0	0.88	0.24	mid bluish grey	clay	occ s-m stones and gravel				
337	layer	pit			4	327	0	3.56	0.36	light yellowish grey	clay	occ small stones				
338	cut	pit	0	339	4	327	0	1.14	0.13				sub-circular	shallow	flat	
339	fill	pit	338		4	327	0		0.13	dark grey	silty clay	occ s stones				
340	cut	pit	0	341	4	327	0	0.93	0.21				sub-circular	moderate	flat	
341	fill	pit	340		4	327	0		0.21	dark bluish grey	clay	occ s-m stones				
342	cut	pit	0	343	4	327	0	1.34	0.18				sub-circular	moderate	flat	
343	fill	pit	342		4	327	0		0.18	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ small stones				
344	layer		0		3	0	0									
345	cut	pit	0	346	3	0	0	0.3	0.42				sub-rectangular	steep	flat	
346	fill	pit	345		3	0	0		0.42	light grey	silty sand	frequent gravel				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
347	cut	ditch	0	348	3	116	0	1.14	0.4				curvilinear	stepped/ steep	concave	E-W
348	fill	ditch	347		3	116	0		0.4	mid grey	silty sand	occ gravel				
349	cut	pit	0	350	3		0	0.63	0.34				sub-rectangular	steep	flat	
350	fill	pit	345		3		0		0.34	light grey	silty sand	freq gravel				
351	cut	ditch	0	352, 353	3	351	0	0.54	0.18				linear	moderat ely steep	concave	E-W
352	fill	ditch	351		3	351	0	0.21	0.06	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ sub-ang stones				
353	fill	ditch	351		3	351	0	0.54	0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ small gravel, patchy charcoal deposit at base				
354	cut	post hole	0	355	3	0	0	0.54	0.18				sub-circular	steep	concave	
355	fill	post hole	354		3	0	0	0.54	0.18	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	freq small stones, occ charcoal				
356	cut	pit	0	677, 678, 679, 639, 618, 680,	4	356	2.4	1.56	1.4				sub-rectangular	steep	NFE	N-S

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
				681, 682, 683												
357	cut	ditch	0	358	4	357	0	1	0.3				linear	gentle	concave	SW-NE
358	fill	ditch	357		4	357	0	1	0.3	mid brown grey	silty clay	few medium stones				
359	cut	ditch	0	360	3	0	0	0.74	0.19				linear	moderate	concave	SW-NE
360	fill	ditch	359		3	0	0		0.19	light reddish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
361	cut	ditch		362	3	116	0	0.94	0.26				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW
362	fill	ditch	361		3	116	0		0.26	light reddish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
363	cut	pit	0	364	4	0	2.71	1.34	0.24				sub-circular	moderately steep	flat	
364	fill	pit	363		4	0	2.71	1.34	0.24	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occ s-m sub-angular stones and charcoal				
365	cut	pit		366	4	0	0	0.3	0.09				sub-circular	shallow	flat	
366	fill	pit	365		4	0	0		0.09	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	occ small stones				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
367	cut	ditch	0	368	4	263	0	0.45	0.08				linear	shallow	sloping	NW-SE
368	fill	ditch	367		4	263	0		0.08	light yellowish brown	silty clay	occ small gravel				
369	cut	ditch	0	370	1	369	0	0.6	0.23				linear	gentle	concave	N-S
370	fill	ditch	369		1	369	0		0.23	light-mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones				
371	cut	ditch	0	372	1	0	0	0.55	0.25				linear	sloping	concave	SW-NE
372	fill	ditch	371		1	0	0		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty clay	few small stones				
373	cut	ditch	0	374	1	373	0	0.71	0.08				linear	shallow	flat	N-S
374	fill	ditch	373		1	373	0	0.71	0.08	light yellowish brown	sandy clay	freq small stones				
375	cut	ditch	0	376	1	375	0	0.2	0.12				linear	shallow	concave	
376	fill	ditch	375		1	375	0		0.12	light orangish grey	sandy silt	mod s stones				
377	cut	dich		378	1	375	0	0.61	0.17				linear	moderate	concave	N-S
378	fill	ditch	377		1	375	0	0.61	0.17	light reddish grey	sandy silt	occ s-m stones				
379	cut	ditch	0	380	4	379	0	0.35	0.1				linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
380	fill	ditch	381		4	379	0		0.1	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	mod s-m sub-ang stones, rare charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
381	cut	ditch		382	1	375	0	0.55	0.16				linear	moderate	concave	N-S
382	fill	ditch	381		1	375	0		0.16	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones	linear	moderate	concave	N-S
383	cut	pit	0	384	4	0	0.39	0.9	0.17				sub-circular	gentle	concave	
384	fill	pit	383		4	0	0		0.17	mid brown grey	silty clay	few small stones				
385	cut	pit	0	386	4	0	0.43	1.18	0.26				sub-circular	gentle	concave	
386	fill	pit	385		4	0	0		0.26	mid dark brown grey	silty clay	few small stones				
387	cut	gully	0	388	4	0	0	0.35	0.11				linear	gentle	concave	SE-NW
388	fill	gully	387		4	0	0		0.11	mid dark grey brown	silty clay					
389	cut	ditch	0	390	1	373	0	0.7	0.1				linear	shallow	sloping	N-S
390	fill	ditch	389		1	373	0		0.1	pale yellowish brown	sandy clay	freq s-m stones and flint				
391	cut	ditch	0	392	4	0	0	0.52	0.04				linear	shallow	flat	NW-SE
392	fill	ditch	391		4	0	0		0.04	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	freq s-m stones				
393	cut	ditch		394	4	379	0	0.4	0.17				linear	steep	flattish	NW-SE
394	fill	ditch	393		4	379	0		0.17	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	mod s-m stones				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
395	cut	ditch	0	396, 397	4	0	0	0.94	0.3				linear	steep	flat	N-S
396	fill	ditch	395		4	0	0		0.3	light brownish yellow	sandy clay	occ small stones				
397	fill	ditch	395		4	0	0		0.3	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occ small stones, flints, shells				
398	cut	pit	0	399	4	0	0	1.3	0.25				sub-circular	gentle	concave	
399	fill	pit	398		4	0	0		0.25	dark brown grey	silty clay	few small stones				
400	cut	ditch	0	401	1	400	0	0.44	0.07				linear	shallow	concave	E-W
401	fill	ditch	400		1	400	0		0.07	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ small stones				
402	cut	ditch	0	403	1	402	0	0.28	0.05				linear	shallow	concave	NE-SW
403	fill	ditch	402		1	402	0	0.28	0.05	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
404	cut	ditch	0	405	1	400	0	0.38	0.09				linear	shallow	concave	E-W
405	fill	ditch	404		1	400	0		0.09	light yellowish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
406	cut	ditch	0	407	3	116	0	0.34	0.16				linear	moderate	n/a	NE-SW
407	fill	ditch	406		3	116	0		0.16	mid reddish grey	sandy silt	occ s-m stones				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
408	cut	ditch	0	409	4	357	0	1.55	0.46				linear	moderately steep	sloping	NW-SE
409	fill	ditch	408		4	357	0	1.55	0.46	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	freq gravel, m-l angular stones, rounded stones, occ charcoal				
410	cut	ditch	0	411	1	410	0	0.72	0.13				linear	gentle	concave	N-S
411	fill	ditch	410		1	410	0		0.13	light brownish grey	sandy clay	occ small gravel				
412	cut	fill	0	413	3	0	0	0.59	0.38				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
413	fill	ditch	412		3	0	0		0.38	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	occ s-m stones				
414	cut	ditch	0	415	3	0	0	0.82	0.32				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE
415	fill	ditch	414		3	0	0		0.32	mid reddish grey	sandy silt	occ s-m stones and rare charcoal				
416	cut	ditch	0	417, 418	4		0	0.5	0.18				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
417	fill	ditch	416		4		0		0.09	dark grey	clayey silt	v freq shells and mod charcoal, occ s stones				
418	fill	ditch	416		4		0		0.07	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones and clay				
419	cut	pit	0	420	4	0	0	0.24	0.24				sub-circular	moderate		
420	fill	pit	419		4	0	0		0.24	mid grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
421	cut	pit		422	4	0	0	0.86	0.38				sub-circular	steep	concave	
422	fill	pit	421		4	0	0		0.38	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones and charcoal				
423	cut	pit	0	424	4	0	0	0.78	0.42				sub-circular	vertical almost	flat	
424	fill	pit	423		4	0	0	0.78	0.42	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ charcoal, mod s stones				
425	fill	pit	425		4	0	0.6	0.7	0.14	mid sandy brown	sandy silt	frags of CBM on top, otherwise infrequent small inclusions				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
426	cut	pit	0	425	4	0		0.7	0.14				circular	moderate	flat	
427	fill	pit	428		4	0	0.75	1.1	0.15	mid sandy brown	sandy silt	infreq inclusions				
428	cut	pit	0	427	4	0	0		0.15				circular	moderate	concave	
429	fill	pit	430		4	0	0.2	0.2	0.14	light sandy brown	sandy silt	no inclusions				
430	cut	pit	0	429	4	0	0		0.14				amorphous	steep to south, mod at north	flat	
431	cut	pit	0	432, 433	4	0	1.35	0.92	0.36				sub-circular	steep	flat	NE-SW
432	fill	pit	431		4	0	0	0.8	0.23	light brownish grey	gravely clay	freq small sub-pounded gravels, rare charcoal				
433	fill	pit	431		4	0	0	0.92	0.23	light brownish grey	silty clay	rare small sub-rounded gravels, rare charcoal				
434	cut	ditch	0	435	3	351	0	0.92	0.27				linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
435	fill	ditch	435		3	351	0		0.27	mid grey brown	silty clay	few medium stones				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
436	cut	gully	0	437	3	0	0	0.32	0.21				linear	sloping	concave	NE-SW
437	fill	gully	436		3	0	0		0.21	mid-dark brown grey	silty clay	few small stones				
438	cut	pit	0	439, 440	5	0	0	1.4	0.49				sub-circular	steep	flat	NE-SW
439	fill	pit	438		5	0	0	1.4	0.26	mid yellowish orange with grey streaks	sandy clay	moderately frequent s-m stones, occ large				
440	fill	pit	438		5	0	0	1.4	0.32	dark greyish brown with yellow streaks	sandy clay	occ charcoal and small stones				
441	fill	ditch	442		3	442	0	0.65	0.18	mid dark grey brown	silty clay	gravel inclusions throughout				
442	cut	ditch	0	441	3	442	0		0.18				linear	gentle	flat - gently concave	N-S
443	cut	gully	0	444	4	218	0	0.48	0.16				linear	gentle	concave	NE-SW
444	fill	gully	443		4	218	0		0.16	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ small gravel, occ charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
445	layer	clay deposit	0		4	445	3.3	1.9	0.42	mid yellowish grey	sandy clay	small gravel fragmented flints, small stones				
446	cut	pit	0	447	4	445	0	1.12	0.46				sub-rectangular	steep	uneven	
447	fill	pit	446		4	445	0	1.12	0.46	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ small gravel, small stones, occ charcoal				
448	cut	pit	0	449	4	445	1.3	0.66	0.13				sub-rectangular	gentle	concave	n/a
449	fill	pit	448		4	445	0		0.13	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ small gravel				
450	cut	gully	0	451	3	442	0	0.4	0.22				linear	steep	concave	SW
451	fill	gully	450		3	442	0		0.22	dark brown grey	silty clay	freq small stones				
452	cut	pit	0	453	3	0	1.24	0.42	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	flat	unclear

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
453	fill	pit	452		3	0	0		0.18	dark greenish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal, occ small sub-rounded gravels				
454	cut	pit		455, 456, 457	5	0	1.93	1.16	0.37				sub-rectangular	gentle	flat	NE-SW
455	fill	pit	454		5	0	0		0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ small sub-rounded stones				
456	fill	pit	454		5	0	0	0.66	0.03	dark grey	silty clay	occ charcoal				
457	fill	pit	454		5	0	0	1.09	0.36	dark greenish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal, occ small sub-rounded gravels				
458	fill	pit	454		5	0	0		0.13	mid brownish grey	silty clay	oca charcoal, occ small sub-rounded gravels				
459	cut	gully	0	460	4	263	0	0.6	0.1				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
460	fill	gully	459		4	263	0		0.1	mid grey	silty sand	occ small stones				
461	cut	gully	0	462	3	0	0	0.6	0.17				linear	gentle	concave	N-S

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
462	fill	gully	461		3	0	0		0.17	dark grey	silty sand	small stones/occ charcoal/ fragmented shells				
463	cut	ditch	0	464	4	0	0	0.39	0.05				linear	shallow	flat	NE-SW
464	fill	ditch	463		4	0	0		0.05	mid grey brown	silty clay	moderately freq gravel				
465	fill	tree throw	466		0	0	0.6	1.1	0.18				amorphous	sharp	irregular	E-W
466	cut	tree throw	0	465	0	0	0		0.18	dark brownish grey	silty clay					
467	fill	pit	468		4	0	0		0.08	dark brownish grey	silty clay	no inclusions				
468	cut	pit	0	467	4	0	1	0.66	0.08				circular	gentle	flat	
469	fill	pit	470		5	0	0		0.12	dark brownish grey	silty clay	irregular inclusions				
470	cut	pit		469	5	0	0.65	0.8	0.12				irregular	moderat e	concave	
471	cut	pit	0	472	4	0	0.65	1.38	0.52				sub-circular	steep	concave	
472	fill	Pit	471		4	0	0	1.38	0.52	dark brown grey	silty clay	freq small stones				
473	cut	ditch		474	1	229	1.48	0.83	0.13				indeterminat e	shallow	concave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
474	fill	ditch	473		1	229			0.13	mid orangish brown	silty clay	occ gravel				
475	cut	pit	0	476	6	0	1	0.94	0.17				square	vertical	flat	
476	fill	layer	475		6	0	0		0.17	mid -dark brown grey	silty clay	freq small stones				
477	cut	pit	0	478	4	0	0.33	0.24	0.08				sub-circular	moderately steep	concave	N-S
478	fill	pit	477		4	0	0		0.08	mid brownish grey with dark bluish grey streaks	sandy clay	rare small gravel				
479	layer	buried soil	0		4	0	0	3.07	0.16	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal, occ sub-rounded gravels				
480	cut	gully	0	481	4	0	0	0.64	0.16				linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
481	fill	gully	480		4		0		0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ small sub-rounded gravels				
482	cut	ditch	0	483	1	216	0	0.85	0.25				linear	gentle	concave	N-S
483	fill	ditch	482	483	1	216	0	0.85	0.25	dark brown grey	silty clay	freq medium stones				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
484	cut	pit	0	485	3	0	0.76	0.4	0.18				sub-circular	moderately steep	irregular	N-S
485	fill	pit	484		3	0	0.76	0.4	0.18	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occ gravel and small angular stones				
486	cut	pit	0	487	4	526	0.28	0.6	0.09				circular	gentle	rounded	
487	fill	pit	486		4	526	0.28	0.6	0.09	mid brown grey	silty clay					
488	cut	pit	0	489	4	526	0.18	0.33	0.12				circular	gentle	concave	
489	fill	pit	488		4	526	0		0.12	mid brown grey	silty clay					
490	cut	ditch	0	491	1	402	0	0.29	0.07				linear	shallow	sloping/concave	N-S
491	fill	ditch	490		1	402	0	0.29	0.07	mid yellowish brown with some orange streaks	sandy clay	rare small gravel				
492	cut	pit	0	497, 496	3	492	1.87	1.02	0.39				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
493	cut	pit	0	498	3	492	1.4	0.3	0.36				sub-circular	steep	flat	
494	cut	pit	0	499, 500, 501	3	492	1.53	0.8	0.44				circular	steep	concave	
495	cut	pit	0	506-514	3	492	2.02	2.3	1.95				circular	vertical	NFE	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
496	fill	pit	492		3	492	0		0.26	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
497	fill	pit	492		3	492	0		0.12	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
498	fill	pit	493		3	492	0		0.36	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
499	fill	pit	494		3	492	0		0.3	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	freq s-m stones and gravel				
500	fill	pit	494		3	492	0		0.12	light orangey grey	sandy silt	gravel and clay				
501	fill	pit	494		3	492	0		0.1	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	freq s-m stones				
502		void	0		0	0	0									
503		void	0		0	0	0									
504		void	0		0	0	0									
505		void	0		0	0	0									
506	fill	pit	495		3	492	0		0.1	light greyish orange	silty sand	occ s stones				
507	fill	pit	495		3	492	0		0.32	mid orange brown	sandy silt	freq s-m stones				
508	fill	pit	495		3	492	0		0.21	dark brown grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones, charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
509	fill	pit	495		4	492	0		0.28	mottled mix brown clay	sandy silt	freq s-m stones and gravel				
510	fill	pit	495		4	492	0		0.28	mid brown grey	silty sand	freq s-m stones and gravel				
511	fill	pit	495		4	492	0		0.18	mid grey brown	sandy silt	freq s-m stones				
512	fill	pit	495		4	492	0		0.21	mid brown grey	sandy silt	freq s-m stones and gravel				
513	fill	pit	495		4	492	0		0.38	mottled grey brown	sandy silt	freq s-m stones, gravel				
514	fill	pit	495		5	492	0		0.14	mottled brow grey	sandy silt	v freq s-m stones and gravel				
515	fill	pit	516		3	4	0.68	0.35	0.28	mid grey	silty clay	irregular inclusions				
516	cut	pit	0	515	3	4	0		0.28				circular	moderate	concave	
517	fill	Pit	516		3	4	0		0.22	light greyish yellow	silty clay	gravel				
518	fill	pit	519		3	4	0.66	0.44	0.26	dark greyish brown	clay silt	infreq inclusions				
519	cut	pit	0	518	3	4	0.66	0.44	0.26				circular	moderate	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
520	fill	ditch	521		4	357	0.6		0.26	dark greyish brown	clay silt	unfreq small stones				
521	cut	ditch	0	520	4	357	0.6		0.26				linear	moderate	flat	N-S
522	cut	ditch	0	523	4	357	0	2.18	0.59				linear	concave	concave	e-w
523	fill	ditch	522		4	357	0		0.59	light brown grey	clay silt	occ sub rounded stones				
524	cut	ditch	0	525	1	524	0	0.65	0.15				linear	gentle	concave	S-N
525	fill	ditch	524		1	524	0	0.65	0.15	light grey brown	silty clay					
526	cut	pit		527	4	526	0	0.68	0.26				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
527	fill	pit	526		4	526	0		0.26	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	freq s-m stones				
528	cut	post hole	0	529	4	356	0	0.26	0.1				sub-rectangular	steep	flat	N-S
529	fill	post hole	528		4	356	0		0.1	mid grey	silty sand	yellow clay				
530	cut	post hole	0	531	4	356	0	0.3	0.1				sub-rectangular	steep	flat	N-S
531	fill	post hole	530		4	356	0		0.11	mid grey	silty clay	yellow clay				
532	cut	ditch	0	533	1	410	0	0.51	0.1				linear	gentle	rounded	N-S
533	fill	ditch	532		1	410	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	few small stones				
534	cut	natural	0	535	0	0	1.42	0.84	0.018				irregular	gradual	irregular	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
535	fill	natural	534		0	0	1.42	0.84	0.18	mid orangish brown	sandy clay	occ gravel				
536	cut	pit	0	537, 538	3	0	0.54	0.66	0.37				sub-circular	steep	concave	NW-SE
537	fill	pit	536		3	0	0		0.15	mid brownish yellow	sandy clay	occ gravel and s-m charcoal frags				
538	fill	post hole	536		3	0	0		0.22	mottled greyish brown and dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occ gravel and mod freq charcoal				
539	fill	ditch	540		4	0	0.8	0.88	0.12	mid brown	sandy silt	freq s-m stones				
540	cut	ditch	0	539	4	0	0.8	0.88	0.12				linear	shallow	concave	
541	cut	pit	0	542	4	327	2	0.9	0.16				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
542	fill	pit	541		4	327			0.16	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones, rare charcoal				
543	cut	pit	0	544	4	327	0.9	1.86	0.24				sub-circular	shallow	concave	U shaped
544	fill	pit	543		4	327	0.9	1.86	0.24	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
545	cut	pit	0	546	4	545	0	0.98	0.16				sub-circular	shallow	sloping	SW-NE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
546	fill	pit	545		4	545	0		0.16	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	occ small gravel				
547	cut	pit	0	548	4	545	0	0.92	0.3				sub-circular	moderately steep	concave	NW-SE
548	fill	pit	547		4	545	0	0.92	0.3	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	mod freq s-m stones				
549	cut	pit	0	550	4	545	0	0.78	0.18				sub-circular	shallow	sloping	NW-SE
550	fill	pit	549		4	545	0	0.78	0.18	mid orangish brown	sandy clay	occ small stones				
551	cut	pit	0	552	4	327	0.78	0.89	0.09				circular	shallow	concave	
552	fill	pit	551		4	327			0.09	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occ s-m stones				
553	cut	ditch	0	554	3	553	0	0.29	0.08				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE
554	fill	ditch	553		3	553	0	0.29	0.08	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	rare small stones				
555	cut	ditch	0	556	3	553	0	0.3	0.1				linear	shallow	unclear	NW-SE
556	fill	ditch	555		3	553	0	0.3	0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	oca angular gravel				
557	cut	post hole	0	558	3	0	0.34	0.31	0.25				sub-circular	steep	concave	NW-SE
558	fill	post hole	557		3	0	0.34	0.31	0.25	mid blueish brownish grey	sandy silt	moderately freq small angular gravel				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
559	cut	pit	0	560, 566	4	526	0	0.54	0.46				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
560	fill	pit	559		4	526	0		0.29	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occ s-m stones and charcoal				
561	cut	pit	0	562, 563, 568	4	526	0	0.9	0.52				circular	steep	concave	
562	fill	pit	561		4	526	0		0.12	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	mod burnt clay and charcoal flecks				
563	fill	pit	561		4	526	0		0.26	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	mid s-m stones				
564	cut	Pit		565	4	526	0	1.1	0.32				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
565	fill	pit	564		4	526	0		0.32	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
566	fill	pit	559		4	526	0		0.2	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s stones and mod charcoal				
567	fill	pit	526		4	526	0	0.26	0.06	dark grey	clayey silt	v freq shells				
568	fill	pit	561		4	526	0		0.17	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s stones and mod charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
569	cut	ditch		570	1	373	0		0.12				linear	shallow	concave	N-S
570	fill	ditch	569		1	373	0		0.12	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occ s stones				
571	cut	ditch	0	572	1	400	0		0.15				linear	shallow	concave	E-W
572	fill	Ditch	571		1	400	0		0.15	light brown grey	sandy silt	occ s stones				
573	cut	Ditch	0	574	1	400	0	0.53	0.16				linear	moderat e	concave	
574	fill	ditch	573		1	400	0	0.53	0.16	light brown grey	sandy silt	occ s stones				
575	cut	post hole	0	576	1	0	0.28	0.33	0.08				sub-circular	shallow	concave	NW-SE
576	fill	posthole	575		1	0	0		0.08	mid reddish brown with dark greyish brown streaks	sandy clay	occ small gravel				
577	cut	ditch	0	578	1	410	0	0.52	0.13				linear	shallow	concave	E-W
578	fill	ditch	577		1	410	0	0.52	0.13	light brown grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
579	cut	post hole	0	580	3		0.57	0.46	0.29				sub-circular	steep	concave	NW-SE

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
580	fill	post hole	579		3	0	0.57	0.46	0.29	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	freq small sub-ang gravel, occ charcoal flecks				
581	cut	ditch	0	582	1	216	0	0.51	0.13				linear	moderate	concave	N-S
582	fill	ditch	581		1	216	0		0.13	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	mod s-m stones and gravel				
583	cut	pit	0	584	5	0	0.47	1.36	0.16				sub-circular	shallow	concave	SW-NE
584	fill	pit	583		5	0	0		0.16	mid greyish brown with some orange patches	sandy clay	occ charcoal, mod freq small gravel				
585	cut	pit	0	586	5	0	0.88	0.74	0.14				sub-circular	shallow	concave	SW-NE
586	fill	pit	585		5	0	0.88	0.74	0.14	mid greyish brown with orange flecks	sandy clay	mod freq gravel and small stones				
587	cut	pit		588	4	267	0.5	0.58	0.08				sub-circular	shallow	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
588	fill	pit	587		4	267	0		0.08	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
589	cut	pit		590	4	267	0	0.51	0.19				circular	steep	concave	
590	fill	pit	589		4	267	0	0.51	0.19	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s stones, charcoal, flecks of burnt clay				
591	cut	pit	0	592	3	0	1.08	1.18	0.28				sub-circular	moderately steep	concave	SE-NW
592	fill	pit	591		3	0			0.28	pale greenish grey	sandy clay	freq small ang gravel				
593	cut	pit	0	594	4		0.69	0.59	0.12				sub-circular	shallow	concave	N-S
594	fill	pit	593		4	0	0.69	0.58	0.12	dark brownish grey with orange streaks towards base	silty clay	occ charcoal and small gravel				
595	cut	pit	0	596	4	0	0.43	0.52	0.05				sub-circular	very shallow	irregular/ flat	N-S
596	fill	pit	595		4	0	0		0.05	mid orangish brown	silty clay	occ gravel and charcoal				
597	cut	pit		676	4	356	1.34	0.84	0.4				rectangular	vertical	flat	E-W

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
598	cut	pit	0	673, 674, 675	4	356	1.48	1	0.66				rectangular	steep	flat	SW-NE
599	cut	pit	0	672	4	356	1.2	1	0.6				sub-rectangular	steep	concave	E-W
600	cut	ditch		601	1	400	1	0.42	0.19				linear	moderately steep	concave	NW-SE
601	fill	ditch	600		1	400	0		0.19	mid orangish brown	sandy clay	occ gravel, charcoal and small stones				
602	cut	post hole	0	603, 604	4	0	0.24	0.26	0.22				sub-circular	steep	concave	N-S
603	fill	post hole	602		4	0	0		0.14	mid orangish yellow	sandy clay	occ gravel and charcoal				
604	fill	post hole	602		4	0	0		0.13	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	occ charcoal and small gravel				
605	cut	post hole	0	606, 607	4	0	0.23	0.2	0.15				sub-circular	steep	concave	N-S
606	fill	post hole	605		4	0	0.23	0.2	0.08	mid orangish yellow	sandy clay	occ charcoal				
607	fill	post hole	605		4	0	0.23	0.2	0.07	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	occ charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
608	cut	pit	608	609	6	0	2	1.5	0.5				sub-circular	steep	unknown	
609	fill	pit	608		6	0	0		0.5	dark grey	clayey silt	v freq charcoal				
610	cut	ditch	0	611	1	524	0	0.53	0.14				linear	shallow	concave	
611	fill	ditch	610		1	524	0		0.14	mid greyish brown with orange streaks	sandy clay	occ gravel and charcoal				
612	cut	post hole	0	613	4	0	0.18	0.21	0.24				sub-circular	steep	concave	NW-SE
613	fill	post hole	612		4	0	0.18	0.21	0.24	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ small stone and gravel				
614	cut	pit	0	619, 620	4	614	0	0.7	0.3				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
615	cut	pit	0	621, 622, 623, 624, 625	4	614	1.7	1.4	0.92				circular	steep	flat	
616	cut	pit	0	626, 627, 628	4	614	0		0.84				circular	steep	concave	
617	cut	Pit	0	629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636	4	614	0	1.54	0.94				circular	steep	flat	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
618	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.1	reddish brown	silty sand	burnt clay				
619	fill	pit	614		4	614	0		0.1	mid grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones				
620	fill	pit	614		4	614	0		0.21	dark greenish grey	silty clay	occ s-m stones				
621	fill	pit	615		4	614	0		0.28	dark greenish grey	clayey silt	occ charcoal and occ s-m stones				
622	fill	pit	615		4	614			0.16	dark grey	clayey silt	freq charcoal and s stones				
623	fill	pit	615		4	614	0		0.06	dark grey	clayey silt	v freq charcoal				
624	fill	pit	615		4	614	0		0.18	mottled dark yellowish grey	silty clay	occ s-m stones				
625	fill	pit	615		4	614	0		0.17	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones, occ charcoal				
626	fill	pit	616		4	614	0		0.09	dark grey	clayey silt	freq small stones				
627	fill	pit	616		4	614	0		0.06	light yellow	silty sand	orca s stones				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
628	fill	pit	616		4	614	0		0.36	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s stones, occ charcoal				
629	fill	pit	617		4	614	0		0.16	mid grey brown	silty clay	occ s-m stones and occ charcoal				
630	fill	pit	617		4	614	0		0.18	dark greenish grey	silty clay	occ small stones/chalk, mod charcoal				
631	fill	pit	617		4	614	0		0.04	dark grey	silt	v freq charcoal				
632	fill	pit	617		4	614	0		0.3	mottled brown grey	silty clay	mod small stones, occ charcoal				
633	fill	pit	617		4	614	0		0.12	v dark grey	silt	v freq charcoal				
634	fill	pit	617		4	614	0		0.26	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones and occ charcoal				
635	fill	pit	617		4	614	0		0.12	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s stones and charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
636	fill	Pit	617		4	614	0		0.41	dark reddish brown	silty clay	freq burnt clay and charcoal, s stones				
637	fill	pit	615		4	614	0		0.18	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	clayey silt				
638	fill	pit	0		4	614	0			dark grey	clayey silt	freq charcoal and small stones				
639	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.16	mid brown grey	sandy clay	occ s stones				
640	cut	ditch	0	641	1	373	0	0.78	0.16				linear	shallow	concave	N-S
641	fill	ditch	640		1	373	0	0.78	0.16	mid orangish brown	sandy clay	oca gravel and charcoal flecks				
642	cut	pit	0	643	4	614	0	0.48	0.32				circular	moderat e	concave	
643	fill	pit	642		4	614	0		0.3	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones and gravel				
644	cut	pit	0	645	4	614	0	0.9	0.4				sub-circular	moderat e	concave	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
645	fill	Pit	644		4	614	0		0.4	dark grey	clayey silt	freq s stones, occ m stone				
646	cut	pit	0	647, 648	4	614	0	0.9	0.47				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
647	fill	pit	646		4	614	0		0.29	mid bluish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones and rare gravel				
648	fill	pit	646		4	614	0		0.19	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s-m stones and charcoal				
649	cut	pit		650	4	614	0	0.51	0.1				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
650	fill	pit	649		4	614	0		0.1	Mid brownish grey	silty clay	mod s-m stones and clay nodules				
651	cut	pit	0	652	4	614	0	0.38	0.11				circular	moderate	concave	
652	fill	pit	651		4	614	0	0.38	0.11	mid yellowish grey	clayey silt	rare s stones				
653	cut	gully	0	654	3	0	0	0.2	0.1				linear	shallow	concave	N-S
654	fill	gully	653		3	0	0	0.2	0.1	mid grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
655	cut	pit	0	656	4	614	1.3	1.2	0.6				sub-circular	shallow	flat	

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
656	fill	pit	655		4	614	0		0.6	light grey	silty clay	freq stones and clay nodules				
657	cut	pit	0	658	4	614	0	0.45	0.13				circular	gentle	concave	
658	fill	pit	657		4	614	0		0.13	mid greenish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
659	cut	pit	0	660	4	614	0	0.51	0.39				circular	steep	concave	
660	fill	pit	659		4	614	0		0.39	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones, occ charcoal				
661	cut	pit	0	662, 663	5	614	0	1.02	0.42				circular	steep	concave	
662	fill	pit	661		5	614	0		0.3	mottled yellowish dark grey	clayey silt	occ burnt clay and charcoal, occ clay nodules				
663	fill	pit	661		5	614	0		0.17	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ charcoal, occ s stones				
664	cut	pit	0	665, 670, 666	4	614	1.1	1.08	0.42				sub-circular	steep	Not fully excavated	
665	fill	pit	664		4	614	0		0.19	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occ s stones and mod charcoal				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
666	fill	pit	664		4	614	0		0.15	dark grey	clayey silt	mod stones and occ charcoal				
667	cut	pit	0	668, 669	4	614	1	1	0.4				circular	steep	concave	
668	fill	pit	667		4	614	0			dark yellowish/blue grey	clayey silt	freq charcoal and s stones, rare burnt clay				
669	fill	pit	667		4	614	0			dark grey	clayey silt	freq charcoal				
670	fill	pit	664		4	614	0		0.1	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	freq charcoal, occ burnt clay and clay nodules				
671	fill	pit	0		4	614	0			dark grey	clayey silt	freq charcoal				
672	fill	pit	599		4	356	0		0.6	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occ s stones, occ charcoal				
673	fill	pit	598		4	356	0		0.2	mid grey	silty sand	occ small stones				
674	fill	pit	598		4	356	0		0.24	light greyish yellow	sandy clay	small gravel				

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
675	fill	pit	598		4	356	0		0.4	mid grey	silty sand	clay				
676	fill	pit	597		4	356	0		0.4	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ clay lenses				
677	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.16	mid grey	silty sand	charcoal, occ s stones				
678	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.14	mid yellow	sandy clay	n/a				
679	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ s stones				
680	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.11	dark grey	silty sand	occ s stones				
681	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.03	mid grey	silty sand	clay and s stones				
682	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.05	light yellow	sandy silt	v freq gravel and s stones				
683	fill	pit	356		4	356	0		0.08	dark grey	clayey silt	occ s stones				
Evaluation (prefix EV) see Morgan-Shelbourne 2019																
105	fill	ditch	141		4	357										
122	fill	ditch	124		3	135										
147	fill	pit	148		2	0										
152	fill	pit	154		3	0										
161	fill	pit	166		4	614										
167	fill	pit	171		4	614										
168	fill	pit	171		4	614										

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut No	Filled by	Phase	Group	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine comp.	Coarse comp.	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
170	fill	pit	171		4	614										
176	fill	ditch	177		4	89										
184	fill	ditch	185		4	89										
192	fill	ditch	194		4	89										
198	fill	pit	199		4	0										

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The assemblage consists of 16 fragments of metalwork relating to a total of 11 artefacts recovered from the topsoil and archaeological features including pits and ditches dated to the medieval to modern periods. The assemblage comprises copper alloy (CuA), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb) artefacts (Table 4).

B.1.2 The bulk of the assemblage dates to the medieval and late medieval periods, while three items are of indeterminate date.

B.1.3 The metalwork includes items related to dress (buckle and ring), domestic and housing (fitting, staple, vessel reparation) and structures (nail).

B.1.4 Seven items could not be unidentified to type.

Metal	No. Artefact
CuA	2
Fe	7
Pb	2
Total	11

Table 4: quantity of artefacts by metal

B.1.5 The assemblage overall is in poor condition; most of the artefacts are fragmented and incomplete. The finds have heavy encrustation and are oxidised due to the adverse conditions of the soil.

B.1.6 A total of eight artefacts were recovered from archaeological features in Phases 4-6, with the remaining artefacts recovered from topsoil (Table 5).

Phase	No. artefact
topsoil	3
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	3
5	4
6	1
Total	11

Table 5: quantification of metalwork by site phase

Methodology

B.1.7 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.8 The catalogues of medieval finds from London published by Egan (2010) and Egan and Pritchard (2002) are used here as the main reference in the discussion and description of artefacts, while the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database was consulted for finds not reported in these publications.

B.1.9 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 four tables: copper alloy artefacts (Table 6), iron artefacts (Table 7) and lead items (Table 8).

B.1.10 Finds both from excavation and samples were quantified using an Access database. A single 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. The catalogue is organised by context number.

B.1.11 The metalwork and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

The Assemblage

Copper Alloy

B.1.12 A total of two copper-alloy artefacts were recovered during the project. They can be functionally identified as dress accessories. Ring SF2 is an item with circular cross-section likely to be part of a garment. It shows heavy wear on one side suggesting the ring was in contact with fabric or possibly leather. Similar rings had a wide use in medieval belt fittings.

B.1.13 Buckle plate SF3 is too poorly preserved to be precisely identified, its size and nature suggest it is a medieval item generally associated with male dressing accessories.

SF	Context	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)
2	71	0	topsoil	CuA	Ring	1	complete	A cast ring with circular cross-section. Heavy wear on one side suggests contact with fabric or leather	0	0		19.21.8	1.9
3	71	0	toposil	CuA	Buckle plate	1	incomplete	A rectangular folded strip of metal fastened by a central small rivet	16	14	2.5	0	0

Table 6: catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

Iron

B.1.14 The bulk of the ironwork assemblage is formed by fragments of nails (three). Other multifunctional items relating to wooden structures comprising a fitting and a staple were also identified, while two artefacts remain unidentified as a result of their poor preservation.

B.1.15 The nails cannot be precisely identified as only the stems/shanks survived. They have an overall similar thickness spanning from a maximum of 8mm to a minimum of 5.9mm, denoting items used in substantial architectural wooden structures.

B.1.16 Both staple SF10 and the L-shaped fitting SF11 were probably used in construction of timber structures in association with nails.

SF	Context	Cut	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
6	262		5	pit	Fe	nail	2	1	incomplete	A long L shaped tapering stem with square cross-section and missing head	90	0	8
5	257	256	5	pit	Fe	unidentified	4	1	incomplete	A bent undecorated strip of metal poorly preserved possibly from a chest mount	146	21	2.5
7	650		4	pit	Fe	nail	1	1	incomplete	A tapering stem with square cross-section	44	0	5.9
8	609		6	pit	Fe	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	An unidentified item made from a metal rod with rectangular cross-section parting at one end into two prongs, one is broken and the second is curved	46	57	11
9	257	256	5	pit	Fe	nail	1	1	incomplete	A shaft with square cross-section	64	0	6.8
10	676		4	pit	Fe	staple	1	1	incomplete	A U shaped staple with tapering terminals	58	29	12.5
11	539		4	ditch	Fe	fitting	1	1	complete	A L shaped fitting with rectangular cross-section and tapering terminal	62	43	7.6

Table 7: catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

Lead

B.1.17 There are only two lead items among the metalwork: a vessel reparation SF1 and an unidentified very thin strip or sheeting SF4. Both items are difficult artefacts to date and their chronology can only be assumed from the stratigraphical context or associated pottery.

SF	Context	Phase	Cut	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)
1	71	0		topsoil	Pb	Vessel reparation	1	complete	A sub-oval possible vessel reparation	21	19	7.2	0	16.4
4	257	5	256	pit	Pb	unidentified	1	incomplete	A very thin undecorated strip of metal	22	23	0.3	0	0

Table 8: catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

Discussion

B.1.18 This small assemblage offers very little opportunity to elaborate on the character or date of activity on the site. Metalwork is concentrated in contexts from Phases 4 to 6 denoting a possible higher level of activity during the medieval to post-medieval periods. The lack of household items points to a rural character.

B.2 Slag

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of three pieces (7g) of iron slag was recovered from the excavation, which was in addition to further five small pieces (111g) recovered from the PCA evaluation (context EV105 from ditch feature **EV141** in Trench 3) in 2019. All of the latter pieces were identified as coming from a smithing hearth base (SHB) (see Gaimster in Morgan-Shelbourne 2019, 39). These did not accompany the current finds, so could not be re-examined on this occasion. Two ferrous pieces (total weight 65g) labelled as 'slag' from context 209 in modern pit **207** were examined, but both of these proved to be iron-oxide cemented concretions formed within soil and gravel, perhaps beneath a corroding iron artefact or ironworking waste.

Methodology

B.2.2 All of the slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A magnet was used to help confirm the presence of free iron or wustite (FeO). A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite.

Description

B.2.3 Three small pieces of iron smithing slag were identified, all of these from context 257 in Phase 5 pit **256**. The larger of the pieces appears to be a fragment of sandy vitrified hearth lining (VHL), perhaps associated with a smithing hearth. Accreted to this piece (just 5g + 30mm in diameter) were traces of a bubbly fuel slag, rather than a true iron slag. It was not magnetic.

B.2.4 However, the other two tiny slag pieces (combined weight 2g + <10mm diameter each) were both iron-rich and magnetic. These came either from a broken-up SHB or from some as yet unidentified slag smithing lump (SSL).

B.2.5 The above three slag fragments would all have been associated with secondary iron smithing, and perhaps therefore a small smithy Nevertheless, the small amount of material recovered does not really suggest the presence of a smithy near-by.

Retention and Disposal

B.2.6 This small assemblage has been recorded, is of little research value and can be deselected prior to archiving.

B.3 Non-Building Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 710g (x three pieces) of worked stone and stone were recovered from the excavation, of which the smallest piece (from context 464 in Phase 4 ditch **463**) appears to be a modern contaminant. The two other pieces, however, were larger fragments of early medieval lava quern stone.

B.3.2 A single piece of burnt stone recovered during the PCA trench evaluation of May 2019 and included within this box does not appear to have been mentioned within the earlier report (Morgan-Shelbourne 2019) on this site, so has been re-examined here (see below). However, the smaller amount of lava quern (4g (x four crumbs)) recovered in 2019 was examined at the time, and was adequately discussed, so will not be reported on again here. The latter pieces were burnt, weathered and quite undiagnostic.

Methodology

B.3.3 All of the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. Projected quern diameters were estimated using a chart. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite within the rock.

Description of burnt stone

B.3.4 A single previously un-reported small fragment of burnt stone (weight 25g; 45x40x8mm) was recovered in 2019 from the fill Ev108 of a prehistoric pit Ev110 within Trench 4 of the PCA evaluation. It was found accompanying struck flint, a small sherd of Beaker pottery and some cereal waste. The fragment had come from the heat-exfoliated rim of a strongly burnt cracked cobble of finely crystalline dolerite, no doubt one gathered from the local erratic bedload of the gravels, and thus glacial in origin. Finds of individually burnt cobbles/ cobblestone fragments are quite typical of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pit fills.

Description and discussion of worked stones

B.3.5 The two well-preserved but small fragments of probable Late Saxon-early medieval lava quernstone types (Table 9) are probably the best indication yet that such fragments are most likely contemporary with the early medieval dated finds (chiefly pottery) accompanying most of the non-prehistoric features on this site.

B.3.6 Such ‘collared querns’ are commonly thought of as being Anglo-Saxon lava querns on account of their common association (see the example from Dorestad, Netherlands (after Parkhouse 1997) reproduced here in Figure App. B.3.1). However, it is important to remember that both the use and import of these types persisted beyond the end of the 9th century (Late Saxon period), as suggested by the date of the Graveney boat

cargo (Fenwick 1978). Nevertheless, their use up to a century later than this may help to explain some of the extreme levels of wear and breakage encountered here (see for example the upper stone from context 672, fill of Phase 4 pit **599**). The continuing use/ re-use of these 'Saxon types' of quern might also reflect the drop in supply and changes in source/ import of quern around this time (i.e. during the 10th century (Parkhouse ibid.)). This was prior to the 13th century introduction of the mortar and pestle for the grinding of foodstuffs (Biddle & Smith 1990 Fig.266) and the change to the use of the manorial mill for the grinding of grain (Watts 2002, 40-41).

B.3.7 The other implication here is that the presence of this quern reflects a still earlier context to the medieval settlement at Fen End. Alongside these is the rarer survival here of early Stamford and St Neots Ware (late 9th century pottery sherds). This quern may therefore be linked to an earlier medieval phase, or else to a late discard of retained but still usable stones.

B.3.8 The trade of lava quern blanks was from the production site(s) at Mayen (and later Niedermendig) on the Rhine (near modern Cologne) via the port of Utrecht, and across the North Sea to York, Ipswich, London and Southampton. Here the lava discs were made up into quernstones within workshops and distributed across England (from the 8th-10th centuries AD) (Parkhouse ibid. and Pohl 2010, fig.3).

Context	Cut	Phase	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	U/ L stn	estim orig diam (mm)	quern type	grind surface	geology	source	Comment
464	463	4	150x70x30-33	492	U	520	Sax-Med lava quern	moderate wear (2)	basalt lava	Mayen	well preserved + part sooted (burnt). Rim edge faced and top of quern peck dressed. Slight overstep in wear of edge which is polished
672	599	4	105x8x12-20	210	U	c.500	Late Saxon-EM collared quern	extreme wear (3)	basalt lava	Mayen	small fragment of interior of stone with shallow collar preserved around an 80mm diam grain feed eye and coarse dressed top, Worn thin (min 12mm thick) stone

U/L stone **U** = upper stone; **L** = lower stone
Grind surface **1** = little or no wear; **2** = minor wear (patchy); **3** = smooth; **4** = polish around rim; 5 = concentric wear striations

Table 9: Catalogue of lava quern

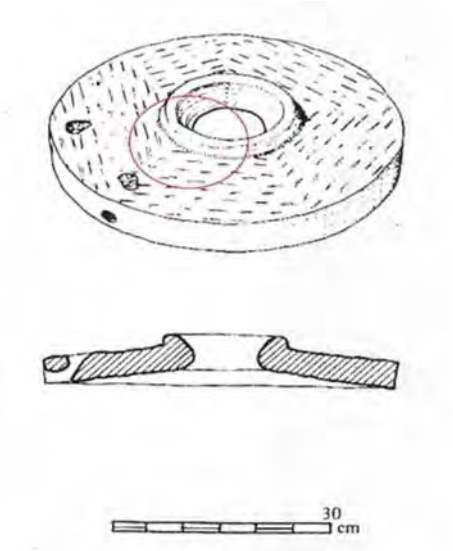

Fig. B.3.1: Anglo-Saxon quern (upper stone) from Dorestad, Netherlands (after Watts 2002). NB the red circle indicates approximately the part of the quernstone recovered from context 692

Retention and Disposal

B.3.9 The two large pieces of quern (see above) should be retained within the archive, whilst the other small fragments (including that perhaps from the PCA eval) may be disposed of.

B.4 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and quantification

B.4.1 The excavations produced a small assemblage of 43 struck flints, alongside two fragments (53g) of unworked bunt flint. The assemblage has been catalogued according to a basic morphological/typological classification scheme following standard terminology and definitions used in the recording of post glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g. Healy 1988, Bamford 1985, Butler 2005). A summary quantification of the assemblage is provided in Table 10, with a full catalogue by context in Table 11. Not included in the totals in these tables, are nine worked flints recovered during trail trenching of the site in 2019. Fully reported on elsewhere (Egberts in Morgan-Shelbourne 2019, 27-29), these consisted of four chips, three flakes, a blade-like flake and a barbed and tanged arrowhead.

Type	Count
Chip	2
Irregular waste	1
Primary flake	3
Secondary flake	13
Tertiary flake	8
Secondary blade like-flake	1
Tertiary blade-like	4

Secondary bladelet	1
Tertiary bladelet	3
Tranchet axe/adze flake	1
Flake knife	1
End scraper	1
Thumbnail scraper	1
Piercer	1
Edge trimmed flake	1
Misc. retouched	1
Total worked	**43**
Burnt flint count	2
Burnt flint weight (g)	53.2

Table 10: Summary quantification of the flint assemblage

B.4.2 Aside from six pieces collected as surface finds or from the subsoil, the flint derived exclusively from the fills of cut features. It was thinly distributed, with the 37 worked flints from the features deriving from 24 individual contexts/deposits, none of which produced in excess of four flints. The vast majority, if not all, of this flintwork is likely to represent residual material caught up in the fills of later features, and this is demonstrably the case where they occur in features attributed to Phases 2-4 and in linear features belonging to Phase 1. One possible exception to this may be a small group of four flakes from pit **22** – these simple hard hammer struck removals (probably of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date) are in relatively fresh condition and may be broadly contemporary with the feature from which they derive.

Raw materials and condition

B.4.3 The entire assemblage is made up of flint, generally fine grained and of good quality. Surviving cortical surfaces indicate that most pieces derive from relatively small gravel cobbles of the kind which could probably be collected from the local gravel terraces. There is no indication of the use of flint derived from deposits more closely associated with the parent chalk, which often occurs in some quantities in Neolithic assemblages in the Lower Ouse valley (Billington 2016a).

B.4.4 The condition of the assemblage reflects its recovery from later features, and little of the assemblage can be described as fresh, and with some pieces displaying moderate to severe edge damage. Recortication ('patination') occurs on only three pieces, one of which is certainly of Mesolithic date (see below).

Technology, typology and dating

B.4.5 The assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals but includes a relatively high proportion of retouched tools (6/43: 14%). A Mesolithic presence at the site is represented by a flake struck to sharpen/rejuvenate the cutting edge of a transversally sharpened 'tranchet' axe or adze, collected as a surface find. This distinctive piece is made up of two recently broken, conjoining, fragments and has a light blue recortication. Comparable pieces, as well as several of the kind of transversally sharpened core tools from which they derive, were recovered from the very extensive Mesolithic flint scatters sampled on the Godwin/Marlow Ridge in the northern part of Hanson's Needingworth Quarry, some 3km to the north of Fen End (Billington 2016a,

cf. fig. 3.29, no. 5). A single blade-like flake and a large core trimming flake, also collected as surface finds, are also strongly suspected to be of Mesolithic date on the basis of their recorticated condition.

B.4.6 A small quantity of blade-based material among the unretouched component of the assemblage (four blades and five blade-like flakes) may also include material of Mesolithic date, but most of these pieces are non-prismatic pieces more typical of Early Neolithic assemblages in the area, such as those from North Fen, Sutton Gault (Billington 2016b). No pieces showing the distinctive Levallois-like technologies associated with Middle and Late Neolithic assemblages in the area were identified, but this might simply be a function of the small size of the assemblage.

B.4.7 The majority of the unretouched material comprise simple hard-hammer struck flakes, generally relatively small, with unprepared, plain or cortical, striking platforms and dorsal scar patterns indicating the use of simple single/multiple platform cores. This material is not strongly diagnostic, but most is likely to be of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

B.4.8 A relatively broad range of retouched tools were recovered, including two scrapers, a flake knife, a piercer and several edge trimmed and miscellaneously retouched/unclassifiable pieces. Some of these are not strongly chronologically diagnostic, but are generally in keeping with a broad later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Of the more closely datable/distinctive pieces, one is likely to be of Neolithic date: a fine end scraper made on a well struck near tertiary blank, with very regular convex retouch at its distal end, collected as a surface find. The other two more closely datable pieces are both likely to be Beaker/Early Bronze Age date. A thumbnail scraper from ditch **416** is of a kind best known from Beaker associated contexts, including locally at Over/Needingworth (Billington 2016a, fig. 257, no. 13-15). A flake knife, from pit **516**, made on an elongated blade-like blank with scalar retouch along both edges on its dorsal face is not of 'classic' plano-convex form, but is of kind found widely in Beaker and Early Bronze Age contexts, both domestic and funerary (e.g. Healy 1996, fig. 49, L54–L56; and, locally, Bishop 2009, fig. 5; Billington 2016a, fig. 5.43, no. 5-7). To this short inventory of retouched tools should be added the barbed and tanged arrowhead recovered during the evaluation, noted above. Previous reporting of his piece (Egbert in Morgan-Shelbourne 2019) noted that its crude form was comparable to examples recently recovered from Middle Bronze Age contexts in the region (Bishop in prep) and suggested it might have been of comparably late date, as opposed to the Beaker/Early Bronze Age date range more normally attributed to these artefacts.

Discussion

B.4.9 Although very small, the flint assemblage includes a relatively high proportion of distinctive/datable pieces and provides good evidence for episodic prehistoric activity at the site from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age - reflecting the long term use of the gravel terraces of the Lower Ouse. Although clearly multi-period, the technological traits of the material, and the character of the retouched tools, suggest a large proportion of the assemblage can be attributed to Beaker/Early Bronze Age activity, dating to the late 3d and earlier 2nd millennium BC.

Context	Cut	Context type	Phase	Group	Sample	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade like-flake	Tertiary blade-like	Secondary bladelet	Tertiary bladelet	Tranchet axe/adze flake	Flake knife	End scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Edge trimmed flake	Misc. retouched	Total worked	Burnt flint count	Burnt flint weight (g.)
2	1	subsoil	3	0										1								1		
23	22	pit	0	0										1								1		
71	0	surface find	0	0					1		1						1					3		
71	0	surface find	0	0						1					1							2		
73	72	ditch	0	3					2													2		
84	82	ditch	0	82						1												1		
88	87	gully	5	87					1													1		
88	87	gully	5	87				1														1		
106	105	pit	3	0					2	2												4		
115	114	ditch	3	85				1		2										1		4		
188	187	ditch	4	46					1													1		
209	207	pit	0	207		1																1		
212	210	pit	6	207					1													1	1	11
215	213	ditch	0	85									1	1								2		
219	218	ditch	4	218					1	1												2		
221	220	gully	0	0																	1	1		
228	226	ditch	3	116															1			1		
230	229	ditch	1	229	19							2										2		
282	279	pit	4	267					1													1		
407	406	ditch	3	116				1				1										2		
417	416	ditch	0	0								1						1				2		
432	431	pit	0	0					2													2		
440	438	pit	5	0		1																1		

515	516	pit	0	0			1									1						2		
618	356	pit	0	356	52				1													1		
663	661	pit	4	614						1												1		
673	598	pit	0	356																			1	42
	Totals					2	1	3	13	8	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	2	53

Table 11. Catalogue of flint

B.5 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of glass weighing 1.383kg, a total of 19 shards, representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 10, all but one recovered from a single context. The assemblage is entirely vessel glass, the majority of which are bottles.

Methodology

B.5.2 The glass was scanned and catalogued, weighed and recorded, as individual vessels where possible. The glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was often found (see Anderson elsewhere in this report). All dates given for the periods are those assigned by the excavator. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue, for the various glass forms is taken from Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850) (Van den Bossche 2001), A guide to Artifacts of Colonial America (Noel Hums 1969) and The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (Jones and Sullivan et al 1989).

Assemblage

B.5.3 All of the glass was from this Phase 6: post-medieval to modern (16th century to present). A single clear near-colourless glass jar dating to the early 20th century, that would have originally contained potted meat or paste, was recovered from pond **233**. The jar may have been deliberately thrown into the pond after a picnic or lunch, joining a range of modern ceramic building material fragments and pottery also recovered from the context (see Anderson App B.7 and Timberlake App B.8).

B.5.4 The remainder of the glass was recovered from pit **608**, which produced five complete vessels, two near-complete vessels and two fragments of vessel. Three vessels are commonly found in early 19th century assemblages, an easily recognisable Bovril jar, the 2oz version and two Camp Coffee bottles of differing sizes. The embossing on most of the bottles identifies not only their contents but often the manufacturer of the product. This is true of a further three vessels. Two of the small bottles originally contained lemonade powder or crystals, one from Chivers in Histon, The Cambridge Lemonade. The second is the more unusual Eiffel Tower Lemonade, although unfortunately it was not French but made by Foster Clark Ltd, from no further afield than Maidstone in Kent. The most common manufacture present in the assemblage is J. Wadsworth, with three examples of either bottle or seal bearing the name or initials of the mineral water producer.

B.5.5 The most intriguing find was a small cosmetic or pharmaceutical jar complete with a badly damaged aluminium lid that, though corroded, is firmly attached to the external screw thread of the jar. It may have contained cold cream or some other substance, however, the lid is too damaged to reveal its crest or initials and all that can be made

out clearly is an &. This intriguing vessel and the other glass were recovered alongside early 20th century pottery.

Discussion

B.5.6 Overall the assemblage appears to be early 20th century, with the glass from pit **608** representing a wide range of vessel types, including food vessels, bottles, a possible cosmetic jar and a pharmaceutical product represented by a Veno's lightning cough cure bottle. The material from this pit was recovered alongside early 20th century ceramics, including a small hand painted bone china vessel with its original hinged copper alloy lid, and a refined white earthenware vessel identified by Sue Anderson as a Hemsley's automatic disinfector, dating from 1906-1926+ (see Anderson App. B.7). This dating fits well with the overall dating of the glass assemblage and it would appear that the pit represents a low level of early 20th century rubbish deposition.

Context number	Cut No	Glass Type	Form	Shard Count	Minimum Number of Vessels	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
235	233	Vessel	Jar	1	1	0.075	Complete near-colourless glass potted meat, fish or other paste jar, with no producer or contents mark, so may have had a paper label. The lid was very probably tin and held on with a clip. Slightly tapering, but otherwise a cylindrical jar, with a thick tooled-type finish to the lip, the upper surface of which is grooved and there are raised vertical lines below the rim. The resting point of the base is rounded and the basal profile flat with a slightly concave indentation. Mould lines are indistinct. Condition of the glass is good with only slight clouding. 58mm tall, external diameter 47mm, bore 35mm, basal diameter 36mm	Early 20th century
609	608	Vessel	Jar	1	1	0.078	Complete small colourless glass cosmetic jar, rounded square in shape, swelling towards the midpoint then tapering towards the square base with rounded corners. The aluminium cap is still attached to the external screw thread on a neck 17mm long. The lid would originally have been slightly domed and is knurled along the edge to facilitate opening. Two mould lines can be seen on the body. The lid is in poor condition, having suffered severe corrosion and the embossed motif at the centre of the top is too damaged to be clearly discerned. An & is the only part of the embossing still legible. The base of the bottle is flat with a shallow, slightly convex, round indentation, within which is embossed the letter W inside a rectangle with flat chamfers. The condition of the glass is good with only slight iridescence. Height 66mm, external diameter approximately 39mm, base 37 x 37mm	Early 20th century
609	608	Vessel	Utility bottle & wired ceramic stopper	1	1	0.119	A partial, slightly aqua tinted cylindrical glass bottle with a complete tooled applied blob finish above a short neck and sloped shoulders. The mould seams on the finish are at 90 degrees to the mould lines on the body. The bottle's finish is pierced as the glass bottle has a flip-top or swing-top closure wired through the finish, attaching a ceramic stopper and allowing the bottle to be repeatedly opened and closed while maintaining pressure within the bottle. The round, slightly domed-topped ceramic stopper (25mm diameter weighing 0.019kg) survives complete, the narrowest part has indentation to take a rubber washer. Part of the iron bail wire survives, rusted into the holes that run through the stopper. The stopper is transfer-printed (in red) with the legend J. WADS[WO]RTH St [IV]ES the central motif of the initials of the company is indistinct, only the J crossing part of the W can be made out. The bottle very probably contained mineral water. J Wadsworth in 1869 he started a company at number 1 Bridge Street 'John Wadsworth Mineral Water Manufacturer (https://www.wadsworthwines.co.uk/history/). The original 19th century mineral water bottles were Codd-type bottles, although this bottle is somewhat later. The flip top or swing type closure has a tapered ceramic stopper with a rubber washer fitted around the recess on the stopper, which seals the bottle when the stopper is forced in. The glass is in good condition and only slightly cloudy. Partial embossed lettering survives below the shoulder on the body of the vessel, the only letter clearly visible of which is an A, however, it is possible to interpret two other letters either side of the A as W and D, suggesting this bottle is also a [J.] WAD[SWORTH] mineral water bottle. Rim external diameter 30mm, bore 19mm, tapering to 16mm	Early 20th century
609	608	Vessel	Utility bottle and rubber screw-threaded stopper	1	1	0.063	Complete rim and finish with partial tapered neck from a dark olive green bottle, in very good condition. This has an applied two-part finish, with a flat lip and flattened side and an internally threaded bore (external diameter 31mm, bore 22mm tapering to 18mm. The original ?rubber threaded stopper survives, although it has lost the sealing washer, which has perished, the stopper is also embossed TRADE MARK (above and below the intertwined stylised initials JSHW on the upper surface). Another example of the J. Wadsworth brand. The rubber screw top (0.020kg) is knurled around the edge for ease of turning, 37mm in height to its domed top, the screw thread is 23mm deep and the top diameter 30mm. Henry Barrett invented this particular type of screw stopper in 1872, and they were subsequently used for well over 100 years until the 1970s. Henry actually patented the design in the early 1880s, and he was also the person who designed the internal screw thread for the interior of the bottle neck.	Early 20th century

Context number	Cut No	Glass Type	Form	Shard Count	Minimum Number of Vessels	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
							The stoppers themselves are made from hard, non-elastic, India rubber, also known as vulcanite (http://www.tidelineart.com/tideline-art-blog/my-story-of-vintage-vulcanite-screw-bottle-stoppers).	
609	608	Vessel	Utility bottle-food	1	1	0.104	Complete dark amber glass 2oz Bovril jar. Standing 79mm high, the Bovril jar is instantaneously recognisable to lovers of the meaty goodness the vessel once contained. The front and back faces are rounded ovals and would have held a paper label detailing the contents, while the rounded shoulders-body below the relatively long neck are moulded with the words 2oz BOVRIL LIMITED. The neck and patent lip have been made in a separate mould, as shown by the seam, which appears in a different position to that on the body of the jar. Rim external diameter 35mm, bore 24mm. The resting point of the base is flat with a round concave indentation, embossed 5 H.	Early 20th century
609	608	Vessel	Utility bottle-food	1	1	0.405	Complete, clear, slightly blue-green tinted, square, slightly tapering bottle, machine moulded with body, neck and two-part finish-lip all formed at the same time (mould seams are visible). The bottle is 213mm tall, rim diameter externally 26mm, bore 18mm. The bottle has a slightly tapered neck and rounded shoulders, is square with flat chamfered corners and embossed on three sides reading from right to left PATTERSON'S ESS "CAMP" COFFEE & CHICORY GLASGOW. The fourth side has a small “9” near the base (possibly the number of the mould). The base is slightly indented with wrinkles in the glass left by the metal mould. A paper label would have been applied to the un-embossed face and the bottle sealed by a glass plug stopper with a cork surround. Camp Coffee was created in 1885 by Campbell Paterson (1851-1927) of R. Paterson & Son in Glasgow (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Coffee).	Early 20th century
609	608	Vessel	Utility bottle-food	1	1	0.213	Complete, clear, near-colourless glass, square slightly tapering bottle, machine moulded with body, neck formed in a mould and then the two-part finish-lip formed separately in mould (mould seams are visible up to the finish). The bottle is 166mm tall, rim diameter externally 25mm, bore 16mm. The bottle has a slightly tapered neck and rounded shoulders is square with flat chamfered corners and embossed on three sides reading from right to left PATTERSON'S ESS "CAMP" COFFEE & CHICORY GLASGOW. The fourth side has a small “6” near the base (possibly the number of the mould). The base is slightly indented with wrinkles in the glass left by the metal mould. A paper label would have been applied to the un-embossed face and the bottle sealed by a glass plug stopper with a cork surround. Camp Coffee was created in 1885 by Campbell Paterson (1851-1927) of R. Paterson & Son in Glasgow (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Coffee).	Early 20th century
609	608	Vessel	Utility bottle-Food	1	1	0.137	Complete, clear near-colourless cough syrup bottle, rectangular with flat chamfered corners, and rounded shoulders below a short cylindrical neck and patent rim with the mould seam running through the body neck and rim. The basal edge is chamfered and the base flat with a circular mould mark and the embossed letter L with a smaller I. Three sides of the bottle are unadorned, the fourth is embossed VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE and just above the base is the number 3. William Reynard Varney was bone in Scotland but in 1884 travelled to America, where in 1887 he discovered a recipe for cough mixture. In Pittsburgh he patented Veno's Cough Cure on 24 August 1894. He returned to Britain in the summer of 1897 and founded the Veno Drug Company in Manchester in 1898 (the factory was illustrated on the bottles). It sold "Veno's Lightning Cough Cure" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Veno). The bottle is 133mm high, rectangular 52 x 28mm, rim diameter 24mm externally, bore 14mm	Early 20th century
609	608	Vessel	Utility bottle-food	1	1	0.089	Near-complete near-colourless clear glass bottle, rectangular in shape with flat chamfered corners, 97mm tall (45 x 32mm). With a patented applied short neck, slightly sloped shoulders with mould seam running up through the body. The bottle has broken at the base and one corner and neck are missing. The basal edge is rounded, the base flat with a shallow circular mould mark embossed UGB which stands for United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd (*c.*1913-1959) https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/United_Glass_Bottle_Manufacturers. The front and rear faces of the	Early 20th century

Context number	Cut No	Glass Type	Form	Shard Count	Minimum Number of Vessels	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
							bottle are embossed, on one side the legend THE CAMBRIDGE LEMONADE, on the reverse CHIVERS & SONS HISTON CAMBRIDGE. The bottle contained lemonade crystals and the powder was added to water to make lemonade	
609	608	Vessel	Utility bottle-food	10	1	0.100	Fragmented, but near-complete aqua glass bottle, square but slightly tapering, mould made with applied patent-type lip, short neck, rounded shoulders, and flat chamfered corners. Chamfered basal edge, flat base with a central circular indentation, embossed with either the number 6 or the letter G. Two of the bottle's faces are embossed, unfortunately the neck and shoulders of the bottle have become detached and there is damage to one embossed panel, the glass having shattered at this point post-excavation. The most complete side reads FOSTER CLARK LTD EIF[F]EL TOWER LEM[O]NADE 107mm tall, 37 x 37mm, rim external diameter 28mm, bore 20mm	Early 20th century
Totals:				**19**	**10**	**1.383**		

Table 12: Glass Catalogue

B.6 Prehistoric Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

B.6.1 The excavation yielded three sherds (159g) of prehistoric pottery. The pottery was recovered from two contexts: a ditch and a pit (Table 13).

B.6.2 The pottery probably dates from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. It does not include any feature sherds to allow close dating. However, the fabrics are typically associated with the Post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition in the region.

B.6.3 The pottery is in poor condition.

Cut	Context	Phase	No sherds	Wt (g)	Feature Type	Spot Date
105	106	3	1	135	Pit	LBA/EIA
105	106	3	1	20	Pit	LBA/EIA
114	115	3	1	4	Ditch	LBA/EIA
Total			3	159		

Table 13: Quantification of the prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.6.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.)

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

B.6.5 Two different fabrics were identified in the assemblage. They are listed below. The majority of the pottery, by both weight and sherd count, is in fabric G1 (Table 14). However, with the likely total number of vessels represented at just four, the sherd count and weight exaggerate the proportion of the assemblage in fabric G1.

F1: moderate coarse flint in a slightly sandy clay matrix.

FG1: rare coarse flint and rare medium grog in a slightly sandy clay matrix.

Fabric	Spot Date	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
F1	LBA/EIA	2	24	15.1	1
FG1	LBA/EIA	1	135	84.9	1
Total		**3**	**159**	**100**	**2**

Table 14. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric (MNV = minimum number of vessels).

Discussion

B.6.6 The small assemblage of prehistoric pottery recovered from this site is in fabrics typical of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition in this region. These ceramics were in use from approximately 1,100 cal BC to *c*.400 cal BC. However, the lack of any feature sherds prevents close dating of the assemblage. All the sherds are likely to be residual and are abraded. They show that activity was occurring in this area during the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

B.7 Post-Roman Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.7.1 Six hundred and fifty-nine sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 8949g were collected from 122 contexts in the evaluation and excavation. Four sherds of Roman pottery and a few fragments of prehistoric were also recovered, but these are included in the evaluation and assessment reports (Sudds 2019; Morgan-Shelbourne 2019; Fletcher 2020; and see App. 6) and are not repeated here. Table 15 shows the quantification by pottery period. A summary catalogue is included in Table 23.

Pot period	No	Wt/g	Ave. sherd wt	eve	MNV
Late Saxon	66	1073	16.3	0.31	54
Early medieval	210	2051	9.8	1.29	183
Medieval	353	4969	14.1	3.99	267
Late medieval	22	312	14.2	0.19	18
Post-medieval	1	3	3.0		1
Modern	5	527	105.4	0.32	5
Uncertain	2	14	7.0		2
Totals	659	8949	13.6	6.10	530

Table 15: Pottery quantification by fabric.

B.7.2 In general, the assemblage is in good condition with only moderate to slight abrasion. The overall average sherd weight of 13.6g is relatively high.

Methodology

B.7.3 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Methods follow MPRG recommendations

(MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). Fabrics were identified based on Spoerry (2016) with additional codes for post-medieval fabrics not included in the medieval type series. The data were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by Period

Late Saxon

B.7.4 Table 15 shows the range of wares of this period from the site.

Description	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Thetford type wares	THET	840-1150	7	385		6
Huntingdon Thetford-type ware	HTHET	840-1150	11	311	0.22	9
St Neots type ware	NEOT	875-1100	16	97	0.09	16
Stamford ware	STAM	875-1200	13	78		12
Grimston Thetford type ware	GTHET	1000-1150	19	202		11

Table 16: Late Saxon pottery quantities.

B.7.5 Based on minimum number of vessels, St Neots-type wares were the most frequent Late Saxon fabric in this assemblage, although Stamford wares and Grimston Thetford-type wares were almost as frequent. However, some of the Stamford wares in this group may be of early medieval date; most were glazed. Grimston Thetford-type ware was only slightly more common than the Huntingdon variant, and the least common was non-specific Thetford-type ware which included several non-standard types and perhaps one sherd from Thetford itself.

B.7.6 Only four rims were present in this group. In HTHET there was a tapered everted jar rim and a large bead rim and handle from a large storage vessel. In NEOT, there was an angular wedge-shaped jar rim and an upright plain bowl rim. Thick-walled sherds of large storage vessels representing up to three GTHET and THET vessels were also recovered and two of these (plus one other sherd) had applied thumbed strips.

Early medieval

B.7.7 Table 17 shows the quantities of early medieval pottery recovered.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Early Medieval wares	EMW	1000-1200	24	100		22
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	1050-1200	93	831	0.37	88
Developed St Neots type ware	DNEOT	1050-1250	64	921	0.81	45
Developed St Neots type ware (quartz)	DNEOT (Q)	1075-1250	1	2		1
Early Medieval Shelly ware	EMSHW	1050-1200	10	85	0.07	10
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	1050-1225	11	84		10
(South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware	SCASS	1050-1225	2	13	0.04	2
Oolitic Sandy ware	OLSW	1100-1400	2	5		2
South Cambridgeshire Grog-Tempered Sandy ware	SCAGS	12th c.	3	10		3

Table 17: Early medieval pottery quantities.

B.7.8 Three main types of early medieval pottery were present in the assemblage. The most frequent was Huntingdon early medieval ware, but Developed St Neots-type ware and Norfolk-type early medieval ware were also frequent. Small groups of other early

medieval wares from southern Cambridgeshire and Essex also reached the site. Several sherds recorded as EMSHW may also be St Neots-type wares but in most cases could not be identified as the shell was partially or fully leached out.

B.7.9 Identifiable forms in the HUNEMW group comprised four jars. A dish was present in SCASS fabric (cf. Spoerry 2016, EM65) and a jar in EMW. However, most of the identifiable vessels of this period were in DNEOT: there were six jars and seven bowls, at least two of which were carinated. Part of a strap handle (or possibly a simple rim) was present in EMSHW, and there was a bead-rimmed jar and a bowl with an inturned rim. The only decoration noted in this group was thumbing on one of the HUNEMW rims.

High medieval

B.7.10 Table 18 shows the high medieval pottery recovered from the site. In this period, the largest groups of pottery were from the Soham area (SEFEN), Huntingdon area, Ely and Essex. Shelly wares were relatively frequent, and some of these were from Peterborough and Lyveden while the rest remain unsourced. Smaller quantities came from Norfolk, south Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire and possibly Suffolk (some of the 'MEMS' sherds are similar to Bury medieval coarsewares and SW Suffolk sandy micaceous wares). Only thirteen vessels were glazed wares (4.9% of the total MNV for this period).

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Peterborough Shelly ware	PSHW	1100-1350	31	1015	0.63	18
Unglazed Blackborough End-type ware	UGBB	1150-1300	3	28		3
Medieval Ely coarseware	MEL	1150-1350	62	911	0.56	46
Medieval Sandy ware	MSW	1150-1500	11	45	0.09	11
SE Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	1150-1450	80	1120	0.81	63
Hedingham Coarseware	HEDIC	1150-1350	6	53		6
Lyveden A type ware	LYVA	1150-1400	8	56	0.10	7
Shelly wares	SHW	1150-1500	21	219	0.33	18
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	1175-1300	71	994	1.18	50
Med Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares	MEMS	1200-1400	40	355	0.14	30
Early Everton type ware	ELEVER	1300-1400	3	9		2
Medieval Ely glazed ware	MELG	1150-1350	5	22		3
Bourne type Medieval wares	BOUB	1150-1450	1	3		1
Developed Stamford ware	DEST	1150-1300	1	5		1
Grimston ware	GRIM	1175-1400	1	6		1
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRIL	1200-1500	4	24	0.15	2
East Anglian Redwares	EAR	1200-1400	2	10		2
Unprovenanced glazed wares	UPG	1200-1500	3	94		3

Table 18: High medieval pottery quantities.

B.7.11 Twenty-one coarseware jars were identified (9 HUNFSW, 1 LYVA, 1 MEL, 3 MEMS, 1 MSW, 4 SEFEN, 2 SHW), there were twelve bowls (4 HUNFSW, 3 MEL, 1 MSW, 2 PSHW, 2 SEFEN), one MEL bowl/dish, and eight jugs (3 HUNFSW, 3 MEL, 1 SEFEN, 1 SHW). In addition, one Brill jug was identified based on the rim, although it is likely that most of the glazed sherds would have been parts of jugs. Several rim forms can be directly paralleled in the Cambridgeshire corpus for HUNFSW (Spoerry 2016, HM8, HM12, HM17, HM33), LYVA (ibid., HM138), PSHW (ibid., HM187), and SEFEN (ibid., HM121).

B.7.12 Decoration was rare on the coarsewares. Two HUNFSW body sherds had incised horizontal lines, a decorative technique commonly found on jugs of this fabric. One MEL handle was stabbed vertically along the centre and thumbed either side, and one SEFEN base was thumbed. One Ely ware sherd had fine combing under the green glaze. One Brill and one Grimston vessel had applied brown strips, and a Developed Stamford ware sherd had incised horizontal and curvilinear lines under the copper glaze.

Late medieval

B.7.13 Table 19 shows the quantities of late medieval pottery in the assemblage.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	HUNCAL	1300-1450	9	161		7
Late Medieval Ely ware	LMEL	1350-1500	3	31	0.10	3
Late Medieval Reduced ware	LMR	1350-1500	1	15	0.05	1
Late Colchester-type ware	COLS (L)	1400-1550+	1	10		1
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	1400-1600	1	11		1
Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares	LEAR	1400-1500	3	43		1
Bourne D ware	BOND	1430-1650	1	5		1
Late Medieval Oxidised Sandy wares	OSW	1450-1550	1	2		1
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480-1700	1	18		1
Non-local late medieval wares	NLLM	1500-1600	1	16	0.04	1

Table 19: Late medieval pottery quantities.

B.7.14 Huntingdon and Ely wares dominated the late medieval group, with only one vessel of each of the other fabrics represented.

B.7.15 The LMEL group included a jug with a flat-topped beaded rim, there was an LMR bowl with an everted square-beaded rim, and a bowl with an everted flanged rim is probably not local, although it may be a late Grimston coarseware or possibly LMR.

B.7.16 Three sherds from a vessel with a possible pedestal base, recovered during the evaluation, have been recorded as LEAR as they are in a fine sandy red fabric. The 'bowl' of the vessel was reduced internally with a dark red exterior, and was slightly sooted inside. It is possible that it was part of a chafing dish, although these would normally be glazed. Another possibility is that it was a Thetford-type ware (non-standard fabric) lamp, although the 'cup' part of such a baluster lamp would not normally be so large. Domed lids were made in Colchester, although this would be an uncommon form, even there.

Post-medieval and modern

B.7.17 Table 20 shows the quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery from the site.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Post-Medieval redwares	PMR	1550-1800	1	3		1
Pearlware	PEARL TR	1780-1900	1	182	0.32	1
Bone China	BCHIN	1800+	1	28		1
Refined Factory-made Whitewares	RFWE	1800+	1	204		1
Late post-med unglazed redwares	LPME	1800+	1	68		1
English stoneware	ESW	1800-1950	1	45		1

Table 20: Post-medieval and modern pottery quantities.

B.7.18 Only one post-medieval sherd was recovered, a redware with clear glaze on both surfaces and combing externally.

B.7.19 The modern group was recovered from two contexts. Phase 6 pond **233** fill 235 contained a blue-glazed white stoneware lid and a base fragment of a plantpot. Pit fill 609 contained a transfer-printed pearlware plate with a maker's mark (sailing ship, 'trade mark', BRUGGE, ADDERLEYS LTD, mark used 1906-26), a rectangular object with a circular hole in the top and a convex end, printed 'HEMSLEY'S AUTOMATIC DISINFECTOR', and a bone china lid with copper alloy fittings and hand-painted floral decoration, probably from a pill/trinket box.

Unidentified

B.7.20 One small, sandy handmade sherd (3g) was possibly Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon and was residual in Phase 3 gully fill 462 (**461**). A ?base fragment from Phase 4 ditch **32** fill 33 contained abundant fine sand, moderate shell and fine calcareous material and may be of Roman or Late Saxon to medieval date.

Pottery by Site Phase

B.7.21 The majority of pottery was recovered from pit fills, with some large groups also recovered from ditches, and smaller groups from gullies, postholes and a clay deposit. Table 21 shows the distribution of pottery by site phase.

Pot period	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Ph 4	Ph 5	Ph 6	Unph.
LSax	3	6	7	42	4	2	2
EMed	2		21	172	12	5	3
Med	4		13	288	20	7	16
LMed			1	12	8	1	
PMed					1		
Modern						3	2
Un			1	1			
Totals	9	6	42	515	45	18	23

Table 21: Pottery by phase.

Phase 1: Late prehistoric/Roman

B.7.22 A few sherds of Late Saxon to medieval pottery (NEOT, GTHET, EMW, PSHW, SHW, MEMS) were found in the fills of ditches **373**, **400** and **410**, where they were presumably intrusive.

Phase 2: Late Anglo-Saxon

B.7.23 Six sherds, all of Late Saxon date were recovered from four pits (**30**, **44**, **178** and evaluation **148**). The fragments were body sherds of NEOT, THET, GTHET and HTHET.

Phase 3: Early medieval (11th to mid-12th century)

B.7.24 Forty-two sherds were spread across twelve pits, three gullies, two ditches and a post-hole. Although the majority of pottery was contemporary with the phase, there was a high proportion of medieval pottery and one late medieval sherd was also recovered.

The most frequently occurring fabrics, based on sherd count, were HUNEMW (eight sherds), EMW (six sherds) and GTHET (four sherds). The fragments included an HTHET jar rim from pit **492**, a SCASS dish rim from pit **12**, a MEMS bowl rim from gully **480**, and a HUNFSW bowl rim from pit **559**.

Phase 4: Medieval (late 12th to 13th century)

B.7.25 The majority of pottery in the assemblage came from 75 contexts assigned to this phase. Up to 214 sherds were probably residual and at least twelve were intrusive. The largest quantities of fabrics in this phase, based on sherd count, were HUNEMW (76 sherds), HUNFSW (68 sherds), SEFEN (63 sherds), DNEOT (58 sherds) and MEL (52 sherds). MEMS and PSHW were also relatively frequent, with other fabrics contributing fewer than ten sherds each. The largest single groups of sherds were from evaluation pits **EV166** (34 sherds) and **EV171** (44 sherds), three contexts in pit **617** (41 sherds) and five contexts in pit **356** (52 sherds). As this phase contained most of the assemblage, the range of forms of medieval date is little different to that described above ('High medieval' section).

Phase 5 – Medieval (14th to 15th century)

B.7.26 Nine pits, two ditches and two gullies in this phase produced 45 sherds in total. The largest group was only nine sherds, recovered from pit **438**. The majority of pottery in this period was probably residual, although a few of the fabrics present (OLSW, LYVA, MEL, MEMS, MSW, SEFEN) have broad date ranges which would fit into this phase, and some were certainly contemporary (ELEVER, HUNCAL, GRIL, LMEL). One post-medieval redware was intrusive. Of the potentially contemporary fabrics, only one MEL bowl, a MEL jar and a LMEL jug were identifiable.

Phase 6 – Post-medieval/modern

B.7.27 All pottery from two of the three pits assigned to this phase (**207**, **210**) was residual, apart from a Raeren stoneware base fragment in 210, which probably indicates a 16th-century date for this feature. Three modern sherds were recovered from pit 608.

Unphased

B.7.28 Three contexts were unphased at the time of writing, a pit fill (638 in pit group **614,** broadly equivalent to 637) which contained 20 sherds of mainly high medieval date (now phased to Phase 4), a modern pond fill (235 in 233; now phased to Phase 6) and a ditch fill (417; Phase 4 ditch **416**) from which there was a single sherd of NEOT.

Discussion

B.7.29 The majority of pottery in this assemblage came from known or suggested production centres within 25km of the site. The largest groups in all but the latest period were Huntingdon-type wares, with pottery made in the vicinity of St Neots common in the Late Saxon and early medieval periods, but with a shift towards the producers located within the fens (Ely, Soham?) in the later phases. Smaller quantities of sherds came from beyond this 25km radius, with a small but significant quantity of shelly ware from the Peterborough area (much of the 'SHW' may well be from the same kilns), and in

the second half of the medieval period a relatively high proportion of sandy and micaceous greywares which were probably brought to the site from south or east of Cambridge, but perhaps via the market there. Certainly some of the micaceous wares recorded as 'MEMS' are identical to fabrics found in Bury St Edmunds and SW Suffolk, although it is not yet clear whether these were imports from Essex or made in the county (documentary evidence is recorded for a potter in Chevington and another in Bury St Edmunds in the medieval period; A. Breen, pers. comm.). Glazed wares came from Stamford in the early phases, and from Ely, Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire and East Anglia in the high medieval period, but they were never a common product on the site.

B.7.30 Identifiable vessels of Late Saxon date were few, but the majority were large storage vessels of Grimston type, with only two jars and a bowl making up the remainder. In the early medieval group there were thirteen jars and nine bowls/dishes. Jars still dominated in the high medieval group with 20 present, and there were 12 bowls, a dish and nine jugs. The proportion of bowls to jars therefore appears to have changed little from the early to the high medieval period, and was relatively high. This is typical of rural sites in the region, with bowls possibly being used for dairying and breadmaking in particular. Jugs were not introduced until the high medieval period, but there is no evidence for their predecessors – spouted pitchers – in this assemblage. The glazed jugs, particularly the very fine Brill example, may indicate a degree of status as these were the main ceramic 'table wares' of the period, but the overall proportion of medieval glazed wares was in keeping with many other rural assemblages.

B.7.31 Based on the pottery assemblage, activity at the site appears to have declined in the 14th century, with few sherds dated beyond the 14th century. One imported ware of late medieval date occurs, but otherwise the small late medieval assemblage follows the pattern of ceramic sourcing seen in the earlier phases. It was widely distributed across the site and probably represents manuring activity in this period.

B.7.32 Only one sherd was of post-medieval date, and there were three 20th-century sherds. None of these represent intensive activity on the site and can add little to the interpretation of the features in which they were found.

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
EVALUATION (EV)										
105	141	4	HUNEMW			2	13		1050-1200	
105	141	4	MEMS			2	21		1200-1400	13
105	141	4	HUNFSW	JR	EVBD	2	32		1175-1300	
122	124	3	GTHET			1	9		11th-M.12th c.	11-M.12
147	148	2	NEOT			1	2	poor condition	875-1100	L.9-11+
152	154	3	GTHET			3	7		11th-M.12th c.	11-M.12
161	166	4	STAM			1	1		875-1200	
161	166	4	EMSHW			1	2	thin-walled sandy shelly, buff	1050-1200	
161	166	4	NEOT			1	2		875-1100	
161	166	4	DEST			1	5	check, poss FREN	1150-1300	
161	166	4	SEFEN			3	6	thin-walled - EMed version?	1150-1450	
161	166	4	SEFEN			1	9		1150-1450	
161	166	4	DNEOT			1	12		1050-1250	
161	166	4	EMSHW	JR	BD	1	14	prob DNEOT	1050-1200	L.12-13
161	166	4	EMSHW			2	17	prob DNEOT	1050-1200	
161	166	4	EMW			2	20	fsm	11th-12th c.	
161	166	4	HUNFSW			3	22		1175-1300	
161	166	4	HUNEMW			3	24		1050-1200	
161	166	4	SHW	JR	THEV	1	29		1150-1500	
161	166	4	MEL	BL	BD	1	40		1150-1350	
161	166	4	MEL			6	47		1150-1350	
161	166	4	HUNEMW			6	126	some burnt	1050-1200	
167	171	4	DNEOT			1	7		1050-1250	
167	171	4	HUNEMW			1	7		1050-1200	
167	171	4	MEL			3	29		1150-1350	M.12-M.14
167	171	4	SEFEN	JR	EVFTBD	1	56		1150-1450	
167	171	4	SEFEN			5	63		1150-1450	
168	171	4	SHW			1	1		1150-1500	
168	171	4	UPG			1	5	fabric more like SEFEN than MEL?	1200-1500	
168	171	4	SHW			1	6	shell mostly leached	1150-1500	
168	171	4	HUNFSW			1	6		1175-1300	13
168	171	4	HUNEMW			2	7		1050-1200	
168	171	4	MEL			8	53		1150-1350	
168	171	4	SEFEN			7	59		1150-1450	
168	171	4	MEL	BL	INT	5	225		1150-1350	
170	171	4	MEL			6	53		1150-1350	
170	171	4	MEL	BL	INT	1	114	rim diameter smaller - suggests oval vessel	1150-1350	M12-M14
176	177	4	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.	
176	177	4	OSW			1	2		1450-1550	
176	177	4	PSHW			1	3		1100-1350	
176	177	4	MSW	JR	THEV	1	3		1150-1500	15?
176	177	4	STAM			1	3		875-1200	
176	177	4	HUNFSW			2	16		1175-1300	
176	177	4	MEL			1	17		1150-1350	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
176	177	4	HUNFSW	JR	EVFTBD	2	17		1175-1300	
176	177	4	LEAR			3	43	slightly reduced int & dark red ext - could be a large lamp or poss chafing dish?	1400-1500	
184	185	4	RBGW			1	2		50-410	13-14
184	185	4	DNEOT	BL		1	4		1050-1250	
184	185	4	HTHET			1	7		840-1150	
184	185	4	STAM			3	9		875-1200	
184	185	4	DNEOT			1	17		1050-1250	
184	185	4	MEMS			2	17	1 sim to BMCW	1200-1400	
184	185	4	HUNEMW			3	43		1050-1200	
192	194	4	MEL			1	3		1150-1350	M12-M14
198	198	4	MEL			1	2		1150-1350	M12-M14
EXCAVATION										
7	6	5	PMR			1	3		1550-1800	M16-18
13	12	3	SEFEN			1	2		1150-1450	M11-13
13	12	3	SCASS	DS	FTBD	1	8		1050-1225	
15	14	3	NEOT			1	8		875-1100	13-14
15	14	3	MEMS			2	10		1200-1400	
15	14	3	HUNEMW			4	71		1050-1200	
19	18	4	HTHET			1	4		840-1150	14?
19	18	4	LMR	BL	EVSQ	1	15	could be Suffolk type based on rim	1350-1500	
23	22	3	HUNEMW			1	6		1050-1200	M11-12
29	28	5	EMEMS			1	3	reduced	1050-1225	M14-15
29	28	5	SEFEN			1	3		1150-1450	
29	28	5	EMSHW			1	5	oyster shell	1050-1200	
29	28	5	MEL			1	7		1150-1350	
29	28	5	LMEL			1	13		1350-1500	
29	28	5	MEL	BL	BD	1	17		1150-1350	
31	30	2	GTHET			1	13		11th-M.12th c.	11-M12
33	32	4	HUNEMW			1	7		1050-1200	M12+
33	32	4	UNID			1	11	oxid abundant fs, moderate shell/fine calc		
33	32	4	HUNEMW	JR	EVHOOK	1	13		1050-1200	
33	32	4	SEFEN			2	26		1150-1450	
36	34	4	EMEMS			1	4		1050-1225	L.12-13
36	34	4	HUNEMW			2	10		1050-1200	
36	34	4	HUNFSW	JG	FTEV	4	62		1175-1300	
45	44	2	THET			2	21	black, not THET fabric, more local type (or TORK??)	840-1150	M9-11
56	55	3	HUNEMW			1	2	grey, not THET fabric, could be MSW	1050-1200	M11-12
58	57	3	EAR			1	6	thin black ext, thick red margin, grey int, fs, sparse v fine calc	1200-1400	
66	65	5	HUNCAL			1	5		1300-1450	14-M15
66	65	5	MEMS	JR		1	13	neck; as SWSSM	1200-1400	
73	72	3	PSHW			1	5	wheel-made? Same type/vessel as 188	1100-1350	M12-13

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
73	72	3	THET			1	9	not THET fabric, more local type	840-1150	
73	72	3	SEFEN			1	12		1150-1450	
73	72	3	EMEMS			1	18	grey with thin oxid surface, thick	1050-1225	
77	76	4	HUNEMW			1	1		1050-1200	M12-13
77	76	4	SEFEN	JR	EV	1	13		1150-1450	
91	89	4	NLLM	BL	EVFLAN	1	16	black-grey fs (clear & occ brown), poss Late GRCW or LMR	15th-16th c.	15-16?
108	108	4	PSHW			1	1		1100-1350	12-M.14
109	108	4	HUNEMW			1	2		1050-1200	13-14
109	108	4	MEMS			1	4		1200-1400	
109	108	4	EMW			1	4	HM, oxid ext, contains coarse grey grog	11th-12th c.	
109	108	4	EMEMS			2	12	oxid, but sim to BMCW	1050-1225	
120	119	4	NEOT			1	2		875-1100	13
120	119	4	MEMS			1	3	poss BMCW	1200-1400	
120	119	4	HUNEMW			1	4		1050-1200	
120	119	4	PSHW			1	6		1100-1350	
122	121	4	HUNFSW			1	4		1175-1300	13
122	121	4	GTHET			1	7		11th-M.12th c.	
122	121	4	SEFEN			1	9	somewhat reduced several sooted. not all the same fabric	1150-1450	
122	121	4	MEMS			1	10	poss spot GG ext, may be HEDIC (not HEDI)	1200-1400	
122	121	4	DNEOT	JR	6	1	14	a fairly large vessel	1050-1250	
124	123	4	EMW			1	2	fsm oxid but looks like Norfolk type, not Essex	11th-12th c.	L12-13
124	123	4	HUNFSW			1	3		1175-1300	
124	123	4	SCASS			1	5		1050-1225	
124	123	4	HUNEMW			2	5		1050-1200	
147	146	5	LMEL			1	5		1350-1500	M14-15
159	158	4	MELG			3	9	possibly leached	1200-1350	13-M14
180	178	2	HTHET			2	88	thick	840-1150	M9-11
188	187	4	PSHW			2	23	wheel-coiled, PSHW? Same type/vessel in 73	1100-1350	M12-15
209	207	6	GTHET			1	1		11th-M.12th c.	13-14
209	207	6	HUNEMW			2	6		1050-1200	
209	207	6	MEMS			2	7	as SWSSM	1200-1400	
209	207	6	DNEOT			2	10		1050-1250	
209	207	6	MEL			2	15		1150-1350	
212	210	6	LYVA			1	3		1150-1400	L15-16
212	210	6	EMEMS			1	3	fairly coarse	1050-1225	
212	210	6	MEL			1	4		1150-1350	
212	210	6	MEL	JG	SQBD	1	7		1150-1350	
212	210	6	HTHET			1	8		840-1150	
212	210	6	RAER			1	18		L.15th-16th c.	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
217	216	1	ROM			1	3	Oxidized pale fabric, soft, slightly sandy with some coarse inclusions	Roman	2-4+
235	233	6	ESW	LD	FLAN	1	45	domed, buff fabric, not circular	L.18th-20th c.	19-20
235	233	6	LPME	PP		1	68	base flat with hole in the middle	19th-20th c.	
245	244	4	DNEOT (Q)			1	2		1075-1250	M12-M13
245	244	4	MEMS			2	4	may be THETI	1200-1400	
245	244	4	PSHW			1	6	oyster	1100-1350	
249	248	3	EMW			1	4	fairly thick	11th-12th c.	11-12
251	250	4	STAM			1	1		875-1200	L9-12
257	256	5	HUNEMW			1	1		1050-1200	14?
257	256	5	MEMS			1	3		1200-1400	
257	256	5	ELEVER			3	9		1300-1400	
257	256	5	GRIL			1	11	orange int, fabric non-standard GRIM, sim to BOUA/B	14th-15th c.	
262	260	5	OLSW			1	2		1100-1400	14?
262	260	5	LYVA			1	6	pale orange, oyster-type & limestone, some sand, may have 1 punctate fossil?	1150-1400	
262	260	5	HUNEMW			1	9		1050-1200	
262	260	5	HUNCAL			2	15		1300-1450	
262	260	5	HUNFSW	BL	T	1	21	silty, moderate fs (clear/grey/brown), sparse fine shell, grey with buff margins	1175-1300	
264	263	4	NEOT			1	3		875-1100	L9-11
280	279	4	LYVA			1	3	shelly with occ limestone (but shellier than my fabric samples)	1150-1400	M12-14
282	279	4	HUNEMW			1	1	sim to small sherd in (56)	1050-1200	M11-12
284	283	4	MEL			1	2		1150-1350	13-M14
284	283	4	MEL	JG	THEV	1	5		1150-1350	
284	283	4	HUNFSW	JR?	EVINT	1	6		1175-1300	
284	283	4	BRIL	JG	EVBD	1	10	fabric not entirely convincing, could be SWW, check form	1200-1500	
284	283	4	MELG			1	10		1200-1350	
286	285	4	HUNEMW			1	1		1050-1200	13-14
286	285	4	PSHW			1	3	oyster	1100-1350	
286	285	4	HUNFSW			1	4	poss HUNEMW but appears wheelmade	1175-1300	
286	285	4	SEFEN			1	5		1150-1450	
286	285	4	GRIM			1	6		L.12th-14th c.	
286	285	4	BRIL	JUG		3	14		1200-1500	
286	285	4	HUNFSW			1	14	sim fabric to rim in 262	1175-1300	
286	285	4	HUNFSW	BL	EVSQ	1	23		1175-1300	
288	287	4	HUNEMW			1	3	externally sooted	1050-1200	L12-13
288	287	4	EMEMS			1	4	oxid, thin-walled, hard, sim to BMCW	1050-1225	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
288	287	4	HUNFSW	JR	EVBD	1	6		1175-1300	
288	287	4	EMSHW	BL	INT	1	9	moderate shell, moderate ironstone, sand	1050-1200	
288	287	4	MEL			1	10		1150-1350	
297	296	4	EMW			1	3	coarse brown & white grits, 1 frag shell, poss Essex type but not micaceous	11th-12th c.	
297	296	4	EAR			1	4	fsm	1200-1400	13-14
297	296	4	DNEOT			1	5		1050-1250	
297	296	4	HUNEMW			1	10		1050-1200	
297	296	4	SEFEN			2	17		1150-1450	
303	302	4	LYVA			1	3	pale orange, oyster-type & limestone, some sand	1150-1400	
303	302	4	MSW			1	6	v fine, sim occurs in Norfolk & Suffolk, may be Rom	1150-1500	M12-13
303	302	4	HUNEMW			2	15	1 wheel-finished	1050-1200	
303	302	4	PSHW	BL	BD	1	18		1100-1350	
303	302	4	THET	LSV		1	171	from a large hand built vessel	840-1150	
332	330	4	HUNEMW			1	5		1050-1200	M12-M14
332	330	4	HEDIC			1	9		1150-1350	
343	342	4	EMW			2	3		11th-12th c.	
343	342	4	LYVA			1	3	pale orange, oyster-type & limestone, some sand	1150-1400	M12-13
343	342	4	EMSHW			1	5	neck, poss DNEOT	1050-1200	
355	354	3	EMW			2	3		11th-12th c.	11-12
364	363	4	PSHW			1	1		1100-1350	
364	363	4	HEDIC			1	2		1150-1350	
364	363	4	MELG			1	3			
364	363	4	EMSHW			1	3	poss DNEOT	1150-1500	
364	363	4	SCAGS			1	4		12th c.	
364	363	4	EMW	JR	SEV	1	4	rim edge damaged	11th-12th c.	L12-13
364	363	4	MSW			1	5	odd, greyware with brown ext, some Fe in silty fabric, poss Rom?	1150-1500	
364	363	4	DNEOT	BL?	BD	1	5	ext edge mostly lost	1050-1250	
364	363	4	HUNFSW			2	6		1175-1300	
364	363	4	HUNFSW	JG?		2	14		1175-1300	
366	365	4	HUNFSW	JR	UPBD	2	12	v small bead, slightly flaring	1175-1300	L12-13
380	381	4	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.	
380	381	4	MSW			1	2	fs, incl some red sub-angular ms, rare shell	1150-1500	M12-14
392	391	4	MSW			1	2	cf MSSCWG	1150-1500	
392	391	4	HEDIC			1	2		1150-1350	14-M15
392	391	4	HUNCAL			1	9	leached	1300-1450	
394	393	4	MEL			2	5	early?	1150-1350	M12-M13
394	393	4	HUNEMW			2	5	neck	1050-1200	
397	395	4	THET			1	3	poss from Thetford	840-1150	13-14
397	395	4	PSHW			1	6	oyster type	1100-1350	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
397	395	4	MEL			1	9		1150-1350	
397	395	4	SHW			1	14		1150-1500	
397	395	4	HUNEMW			3	15		1050-1200	
397	395	4	STAM			1	17		875-1200	
397	395	4	EMSHW			1	22	oyster type, could be MAX or SHW rim?	1050-1200	
397	395	4	GTHET			1	40		11th-M.12th c.	
397	395	4	HUNFSW			6	63		1175-1300	
397	395	4	MEMS			9	98		1200-1400	
401	400	1	EMW			2	3	fs, moderate Fe, rare calc	11th-12th c.	11-12
409	408	4	HUNCAL			3	62		1300-1450	14-M15
415	414	3	GTHET			2	11	joining sherds	11th-M.12th c.	11-M12
417	416	4	NEOT			1	3		875-1100	L9-11
422	421	4	STAM			1	4	burnt	875-1200	L9-12
424	423	4	EMEMS			1	12		1050-1225	M11-E13
424	423	4	HTHET			1	18	neck	840-1150	
432	431	4	MSW			1	1		1150-1500	
432	431	4	MEL			1	2		1150-1350	14-M15
432	431	4	HUNCAL			1	21		1300-1450	
440	438	5	NEOT			1	2		875-1100	
440	438	5	SCAGS			1	2		12th c.	
440	438	5	ESEMSH			1	3	shelly with mica & fine cp, orange	1000-1300	
440	438	5	HTHET			1	4	poss HUNEMW	840-1150	
440	438	5	MSW			1	4	orange margins, grey surfaces, dk grey int	1150-1500	M14-15
440	438	5	EMSHW			1	8		1050-1200	
440	438	5	HUNFSW	BL	BD	1	10		1175-1300	
440	438	5	LMEL	JG	FTBD	1	13		1350-1500	
440	438	5	MEL	JR	6	1	13	poss SXNO	1150-1350	
445		4	HUNEMW			1	5		1050-1200	M11-12
445		4	EMW			1	10		11th-12th c.	
447	446	4	STAM			1	10		875-1200	M11-M13
447	446	4	DNEOT	BL	INT	1	16		1050-1250	
453	452	3	UGBB			1	4	fabric looks like GRIM, with occ mica, no calc	1150-1300	M12-13
456	454	5	SEFEN			1	28	slightly externally sooted	1150-1450	M12-14
460	459	4	DNEOT			1	1		1050-1250	M11-M13
462	461	3	UNHM			1	3	fs, rare unburnt flint	preh/ESax	
462	461	3	DNEOT	JR		1	7	red-brown, could be Olney Hyde	1050-1250	M11-M13
469	470	5	HUNEMW			2	7		1050-1200	
469	470	5	DNEOT			1	10		1050-1250	14-M15
469	470	5	HUNCAL			1	49		1300-1450	
472	471	4	EMW			1	3	buff	11th-12th c.	
472	471	4	NEOT			1	4		875-1100	
472	471	4	LYVA			1	7		1150-1400	M11-13
472	471	4	DNEOT			2	8		1050-1250	
472	471	4	DNEOT	BL		1	9		1050-1250	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
472	471	4	DNEOT	BL	INT	1	9		1050-1250	
472	471	4	PSHW			4	81	coil-built, reduced	1100-1350	
481	480	4	MSW	BL	INT?	1	9	odd form; fs (many brown), rare calc, red core, black surfaces, WM	1150-1500	M12+
497	492	3	HUNEMW			1	3		1050-1200	13-14
497	492	3	OLSW			1	3	ms/cs, thin-walled, occ calc (poss oolites)	1100-1400	
497	492	3	EMEMS			1	4		1050-1225	
497	492	3	MEMS			1	4	poss BMCW	1200-1400	
497	492	3	SEFEN			1	6	finer type	1150-1450	
497	492	3	DNEOT			1	8		1050-1250	
497	492	3	HTHET	JR	7	1	14		840-1150	
501	494	3	COLS (L)			1	10		1400-1550+	15-16
508	495	3	EMW			1	3		11th-12th c.	11-12
513	495	4	MEMS			1	3	as SWSSM	1200-1400	15-17
513	495	4	BOND			1	5		1430-1650	
514	495	4	EMW			1	4		11th-12th c.	M12+
514	495	4	SEFEN			1	42		1150-1450	
520	521	4	PSHW			1	3	abundant v fine calc in fsmcp matrix	1100-1350	M11-13
520	521	4	HUNEMW			1	21		1050-1200	
523	522	4	SEFEN			1	4		1150-1450	14?
523	522	4	MEMS	JR	EVSQ	1	9	v hard greyware, may be BMCW late	1200-1400	
527	526	4	PSHW			1	2		1100-1350	M12-13
527	526	4	BOUB			1	3		1150-1450	
527	526	4	RBSH			1	3		Roman	
527	526	4	SCAGS			1	4		12th c.	
531	530	4	UGBB			1	19	could be HUNEMW	1150-1300	M12-13
560	559	4	HUNFSW	BL	BD	1	15		1175-1300	L12-13
567	526	4	EMEMS			1	3	coarse	1050-1225	M11-E13
567	526	4	NEOT	JR	5	1	20	pale buff, could be RBSH?	875-1100	
578	577	1	PSHW			1	5		1100-1350	13-14
578	577	1	MEMS			1	12	as SWSSM (or RBGW?)	1200-1400	
584	583	5	MSW			1	4	fairly coarse sandy, sim to MSSCWG	1150-1500	M12-15
584	583	5	SEFEN			1	4		1150-1450	
609	608	6	BCHIN	LD	PL	1	28	original copper alloy fittings	19th-20th c.	1906-26+
609	608	6	PEARL TR	PL	EV	1	182	trademark TP ship, BRUGGE / ADDERLEYS LTD	19th-E.20th c.	
609	608	6	RFWE	?		1	204	Rectangularwith circular hole TP HEMSLEY'S AUTOMATIC DISINFECTOR Patent No.10466	19th-20th c.	
613	612	4	UPG			1	3	sim to GRIM but fabric not standard	1200-1500	13-15
618	356	4	HUNEMW			1	5		1050-1200	M12-M13
618	356	4	DNEOT			2	7		1050-1250	
618	356	4	HUNEMW	JR	THEV	1	10		1050-1200	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
618	356	4	THET			1	10		840-1150	
618	356	4	HEDIC			1	12		1150-1350	
620	614	4	EMW			2	2		11th-12th c.	
620	614	4	MEMS			1	4	as SWSSM	1200-1400	
620	614	4	HUNEMW			1	5		1050-1200	
620	614	4	MEL			1	7		1150-1350	L12-M14
620	614	4	SEFEN			3	9		1150-1450	
620	614	4	DNEOT			2	12		1050-1250	
620	614	4	HUNFSW			2	23		1175-1300	
621	615	4	HUNEMW			1	4		1050-1200	
621	615	4	HUNFSW			1	9		1175-1300	
621	615	4	MEL			1	9		1150-1350	L12-13
621	615	4	PSHW			1	16		1100-1350	
621	615	4	SEFEN			2	26		1150-1450	
624	615	4	HUNEMW			1	10		1050-1200	13-14
624	615	4	SEFEN	BL	FT	2	49		1150-1450	
628	616	4	SEFEN			3	15		1150-1450	
628	616	4	MEL			2	17		1150-1350	
628	616	4	SEFEN			1	17	pink	1150-1450	
628	616	4	SHW			3	33	shelly, some sand, most calc leached	1150-1500	M12-13
628	616	4	SEFEN			1	34	grey	1150-1450	
628	616	4	SEFEN	BL	INTBD	3	126	3 sherds all different colours (red, buff, grey), 2 joining	1150-1450	
628	616	4	SEFEN			2	145	poss same as bowl rim	1150-1450	
632	617	4	HUNEMW			1	5		1050-1200	
632	617	4	MEMS	JR	FTBD	1	11	as SWSSM	1200-1400	
632	617	4	MEMS			1	13	poss Suffolk type	1200-1400	13
632	617	4	SEFEN			5	52		1150-1450	
632	617	4	HUNFSW			1	56		1175-1300	
634	617	4	LYVA			1	7		1150-1400	
634	617	4	MEL			1	11		1150-1350	
634	617	4	SEFEN	JR	EVBD	1	12		1150-1450	
634	617	4	DNEOT			2	12		1050-1250	13
634	617	4	SEFEN			3	14		1150-1450	
634	617	4	HEDIC			1	15		1150-1350	
634	617	4	MEMS	JR	FTBD	2	32	as SWSSM	1200-1400	
634	617	4	HUNFSW			8	212		1175-1300	
636	617	4	DNEOT	JR	5/6	1	3		1050-1250	
636	617	4	HUNEMW			1	6		1050-1200	
636	617	4	DNEOT	JR	CAV?	1	6		1050-1250	
636	617	4	HUNFSW			1	7		1175-1300	L12-13
636	617	4	SEFEN			3	16		1150-1450	
636	617	4	HTHET			1	17		840-1150	
636	617	4	GTHET	LSV		5	61		11th-M.12th c.	
637	615	4	SAM			1	2		Roman	
637	615	4	DNEOT			1	3		1050-1250	L12-13
637	615	4	MEL			1	3		1150-1350	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
637	615	4	MEMS			1	3	as SWSSM	1200-1400	
637	615	4	NEOT			1	4		875-1100	
637	615	4	UGBB			1	5		1150-1300	
637	615	4	STAM			1	6		875-1200	
637	615	4	HUNFSW	JR	EVBD	1	10		1175-1300	
637	615	4	NEOT	BL	UPPL	1	13		875-1100	
637	615	4	MEMS			1	16	or BMCW	1200-1400	
637	615	4	LYVA	JR	EVBD	1	24		1150-1400	
637	615	4	HUNFSW			2	28		1175-1300	
637	615	4	SEFEN			4	37		1150-1450	
637	615	4	HUNEMW			4	43		1050-1200	
638		4	HUNEMW			2	7		1050-1200	
638		4	SEFEN	JR	EVSQ	1	13		1150-1450	
638		4	MEL			1	15		1150-1350	
638		4	SHW			2	19	shelly-sandy, hard, WM, shell partly leached	1150-1500	
638		4	DNEOT			1	21		1050-1250	13-14
638		4	NEOT			1	23		875-1100	
638		4	MEL	DS	INT?	1	34		1150-1350	
638		4	MEL	JG		1	34		1150-1350	
638		4	UPG			1	86	fabric sim to SEFEN but sparse shell	1200-1500	
638		4	SEFEN			8	114		1150-1450	
639	356	4	DNEOT	JR	FTEV	1	8		1050-1250	
639	356	4	GTHET			1	11		11th-M.12th c.	L12-13
639	356	4	HUNFSW			3	22		1175-1300	
640	640	1	NEOT			1	4		875-1100	
640	640	1	SHW			2	4		1150-1500	M12
640	640	1	GTHET			2	41		11th-M.12th c.	
645	644	4	SEFEN	JG	FTBD	1	32	lip	1150-1450	M12-M14
645	644	4	MEL			3	56		1150-1350	
647	646	4	HUNFSW	JR	EVBD	1	7		1175-1300	
647	646	4	HUNEMW			1	7		1050-1200	
647	646	4	HUNFSW			2	11		1175-1300	
647	646	4	MEL			1	12		1150-1350	
647	646	4	DNEOT			1	22		1050-1250	L12-13
647	646	4	SEFEN			1	23		1150-1450	
647	646	4	DNEOT	JR	5	1	28	top hat type	1050-1250	
647	646	4	HTHET	AG?	BD	2	151		840-1150	
648	646	4	STAM			1	9		875-1200	
648	646	4	HUNEMW			2	14		1050-1200	M12-13
648	646	4	MEL			1	28		1150-1350	
650	649	4	STAM			1	3		875-1200	
650	649	4	MEL			1	6		1150-1350	
650	649	4	MEMS			1	13		1200-1400	L12-14
650	649	4	HUNFSW	JR	EV	1	18		1175-1300	
650	649	4	HUNEMW			4	64		1050-1200	
656	655	4	HUNFSW	JG	UPFTEV	1	6		1175-1300	L12-13

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
656	655	4	DNEOT			1	10		1050-1250	
656	655	4	HEDIC			1	13		1150-1350	
656	655	4	HUNFSW	JR	EV	1	28		1175-1300	
662	661	5	HUNEMW			1	8	coarser sand	1050-1200	
662	661	5	MEMS			1	10		1200-1400	13-14
662	661	5	SEFEN			1	10		1150-1450	
666	664	4	HUNEMW			1	2		1050-1200	L12-13
666	664	4	HUNFSW			1	4		1175-1300	
671		4	THET	LSV		1	171		840-1150	M9-11
672	599	4	NEOT			1	2		875-1100	
672	599	4	SEFEN			1	4		1150-1450	
672	599	4	EMW			1	6		11th-12th c.	
672	599	4	MSW			2	9		1150-1500	
672	599	4	SHW			2	10	shelly sandy, 1 poss Essex	1150-1500	L12-14
672	599	4	HUNFSW			1	19		1175-1300	
672	599	4	SHW			1	19	shelly sandy, hard, shell partly leached	1150-1500	
672	599	4	DNEOT			3	20		1050-1250	
672	599	4	HUNEMW			3	25		1050-1200	
673	598	4	GTHET			1	1		11th-M.12th c.	
673	598	4	NEOT			1	2		875-1100	
673	598	4	SHW			1	8		1150-1500	
673	598	4	MEMS			1	8		1200-1400	13-14
673	598	4	HUNEMW			2	14		1050-1200	
673	598	4	STAM			1	15		875-1200	
673	598	4	SHW	JG	BD	1	30		1150-1500	
673	598	4	DNEOT			5	47		1050-1250	
675	598	4	SHW			1	11	thick, shell mostly leached	1150-1500	
675	598	4	HUNFSW			2	12		1175-1300	L12-13
675	598	4	PSHW			1	29		1100-1350	
676	597	4	HUNFSW			1	9		1175-1300	
676	597	4	EMW			1	14	micaceous Norfolk type	11th-12th c.	L12-13
676	597	4	DNEOT			12	176		1050-1250	
676	597	4	DNEOT	JR	EVBD	10	380		1050-1250	
677	356	4	NEOT			1	3		875-1100	
677	356	4	SEFEN			1	4		1150-1450	
677	356	4	DNEOT	BL	UPPL?	1	10		1050-1250	
677	356	4	DNEOT	BL	INT	1	14		1050-1250	
677	356	4	HUNEMW	JR	UPBD	1	19		1050-1200	M12-13
677	356	4	EMEMS			1	21		1050-1225	
677	356	4	HUNEMW			5	28		1050-1200	
677	356	4	PSHW	BL	BD	1	51	thick hard deposit int; sandy with common calc/shell	1100-1350	
680	356	4	SHW			3	25		1150-1500	
680	356	4	MEMS			2	27		1200-1400	
680	356	4	HUNEMW			4	27		1050-1200	13
680	356	4	HUNFSW			2	36		1175-1300	
680	356	4	HUNEMW	JR	UPBD	1	65	wheel-finished	1050-1200	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range	Spotdate
680	356	4	HUNFSW	JR	UPBD	1	102		1175-1300	
680	356	4	PSHW	BL	BD	9	753	thick hard deposit int & ext; sandy with common calc/shell	1100-1350	
683	356	4	SEFEN			1	4	HM	1150-1450	L12-13
683	356	4	EMW			1	8		11th-12th c.	
683	356	4	SHW			1	10	shelly-sandy, WM	1150-1500	
683	356	4	HUNEMW			2	15		1050-1200	

Table 22: Pottery summary

Key: Forms: AG – large handled jar; BL – bowl; DS - dish; JG – jug; JR – jar; LD – lid; PL – plate; PP – plantpot.
Rims: 1-7 – Thetford ware types (Anderson 2004); BD – bead; CAV – cavetto; EV – everted; EVBD – everted beaded; EVFL – everted, flanged end; EVFTBD – everted flat-topped beaded; EVHOOK – everted, hooked tip; EVINT – everted with inturned tip; EVSQ – everted square beaded; FLAN – flanged; FT – flat-topped upright; FTBD – flat-topped bead; FTEV – flat-topped everted; INT – inturned; INTBD – inturned beaded; SEV – simple everted; SQBD – square bead; T – T-shaped; THEV – thickened everted; UPBD – upright beaded; UPFTEV – upright with flat-topped everted tip; UPPL – upright plain.

B.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of five pieces (3.23 kg) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from this site, all of it consisting of brick which is post-medieval in date. Several pieces were found in the backfill of Phase 6 pond 233, although other fragments were intrusive in earlier contexts and presumably relate to the recent use of the site.

Methodology

B.8.2 The CBM 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. Brick sizes were recorded in inches where relevant, as an indication to date and type.

Catalogue and description of CBM

B.8.3 All of the brick recovered appears to date from the 17th-20th century, the majority of this (2.564kg) being really quite modern (19th-20th century). Local brick types include the intact but unstamped 'yellow gault' example sometimes referred to as a 'Cambridge white' which may have been made and fired within one of the Cambridge brickyards (or at Burwell) during the 19th-early 20th century, and possibly also the sandy red examples (intrusive in Phase 4 pit fill 244) which may have been made somewhere in the Fens. It is not possible to closely identify such bricks to a source, but similar ones have been noted. The most recent brick is a 20th century LBC brick fragment from Whittlesey or Bedford.

B.8.4 The presence of this range of brick attests to the residual remains of 'modern' buildings in this area, or alternatively the use of brick rubble to metal/surface fenland farm tracks and field entrances.

B.8.5 The absence here of any (redeposited) Roman CBM is significant.

Retention and Disposal

B.8.6 All of this material may be disposed of.

Context	Cut/ Phase	No.	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Date	Notes
234	Phase 6 pond **233**	2	95x75x55 (thick) + 90x80x55	389 + 279	dark red sandy, flint grit + BF	BF	hand-made brick	Post-med (17th-18th)?	non-refitting -but may be parts of same brick
235 (1)	Phase 6 pond **233**	1	110x65x30	227	pink (ext)/ buff (int) with rare calc fl grit +grog		machine-made brick	19th-20thC	'modern' brick
235 (2)	Phase 6 pond **233**	1	150x55x30	251	puff/yellow (ext)/ pink (int) with milled clay		machine-made brick	20thC	modern brick with machine-pressed frog – possibly 'LBC Bricks' Bedford/ Whittlesey?
236 (3)	Phase 1 ditch	1	225x105x62	2086	yellow brick with VT (straw) + rare flint + shell		machine-made brick?	19th-20thC	'modern' gault brick var. 'Cambridge white' ? – no frog or stamp. With mortar attached

Table 23: Categories of CBM

B.9 Fired Clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.9.1 Thirty-two pieces (494g) of fired clay were examined from this site, deriving from pits and ditches dated to the medieval and late medieval phases (Phases 3-5). Most of this appears to have been daub, composed of either wattle and daub (structural daub) or fragments of oven/kiln material. A slightly smaller amount of daub (304g) was recorded from the PCA evaluation of 2019, and this was looked at again briefly, although all of it appears to have been described in adequate detail within the report (Hayward in in Morgan-Shelbourne 2019).

Method

B.9.2 The form, size, weight and type of material was recorded alongside a characterisation of the fabric from which it was made. Indications of weathering and burning were noted alongside any traces of wear/ moulding. Hand-specimen identification of the fabric/ inclusions was undertaken using a x10 illuminated hand lens and a dropper bottle of dilute acid (HCl) to record the presence/ absence of calcium carbonate.

Results

B.9.3 The fired clay was recovered from 12 different contexts (Table 24), most of it coming from contexts 588 (Phase 4 pit **587**: 200g; two pieces), 662 (Phase 5 pit **661**: 142g, 12 pieces), 103 (Phase 3 pit **101**: 74g; three pieces) and 663 (Phase 5 pit **661**: 55g five pieces). Five different clay fabrics were identified amongst this.

B.9.4 The only confirmed structural daub piece(s) were the 55mm+ thick wall section from Phase 4 pit fill 558 (**587**) which had been made of a marly sand-rich daub which included the impression of some horizontal wattle weave upon its inside face. This lump appears to have been re-burnt within a fire, such that some of the clay inclusions within it seem partly vitrified. It may originally have come from an upstanding house or partition wall which had caught fire, or alternatively had been torn down and burnt.

B.9.5 Most of the remaining daub is fired and strongly oxidised, and it would appear therefore that this has been repeatedly burnt within an oxidising environment, such as a hearth, oven, crop-drying kiln or a ceramic-firing kiln. The most likely scenario in this case is a bread oven or a crop drying kiln (*i.e*. a corn drier). There is no evidence within any of the pieces of high temperature vitrification. None of the pieces were particularly diagnostic, although there were a range of hand-skimmed surface fragments, some of which were also sooted, and which could represent part(s) of the exteriors of these oven/hearths. Similarly, the presence of a convex round-moulded piece may be from an oven opening. The existence of at least three similar, but different fabrics suggests clay coming from a number of different structures.

B.9.6 The similarity between this daub and the type(s) identified from early medieval (12th-13th century AD) contexts recorded during the evaluation of this site suggests that all

or most of the fired clay examined is medieval in date. The daub recovered from context EV168 of the evaluation resembles the daub fabric B from the excavation.

B.9.7 Thus 368g of the daub assemblage may come from the disaggregated walls/floors of bread ovens/ hearths/ crop driers and another 200g probably comes from a wattle and daub wall associated with a building or small dwelling.

Context	Cut/ Phase	No.	Dimension (mm)	Wt (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
103	Phase 3 pit **101**	3	65x45x30 + 20	74	A	unburnt flint + red Fe-rich grog	oven daub?	part of exterior surface - weathered
380	Phase 4 ditch **381**	1	20	3	B			small weathered frag
588	Phase 4 pit **587**	2	100x60x55 (thick) + 50x45x25	200	(E) marly white/pale grey sandy clay with pale grog, VT and flint	flint	wattle and daub wall material	x1 impression of woven hazel sail upon inside (c.12mm). Strongly fired + semi-vitrif clay inclus (re-burnt
618 (SF 52)	Phase 4 pit **356**	2	40x30x20 + 35x30x17	38	(A) sandy pink red with burnt flint grit + grog	small round pebble (impression)	oven daub?	strongly fired + oxidised
620	Phase 4 pit **614**	1	25x17x17	7	B		oven daub waste	all-round sooted lump
624	Phase 4 pit **615**	1	25	3	(D) pink-veined pale grey grog-filled		?	tiny weathered piece – could be brick or fired clay?
636	Phase 4 pit **617**	2	30x27x17+12	12	B			
648	Phase 4 pit **646**	1	32x32x25	19	B			
662 (1)	Phase 5 pit **661**	2	50x30x32 + 40x25x15	58	(B) pink sandy silty with rare chalk, flint gr, oxid grit + VT	impressions straw	oven-type daub	strongly fired
662 (2)	Phase 5 pit **661**	4	30-35	18	(C) grey-green-pink fine sand, shell, pale + red grog/grit + VT	rare impression straw	wall surface or moulded external skim	sooted
662 (3)	Phase 5 pit **661**	6	45x33x10 + 40x30x27 + 10-40	66	C		wall surface or moulded external skim	one piece with smooth moulded sl convex surface
663	Phase 5 pit **661**	5	50x45x7 + 50x40x6 + 40x32x6 + 45x30x5 + 25x20x3	55	C	pale grey grog + red flint grit	wall surface with hand skim (finger smooth)	sooted exterior
666	Phase 4 pit **665**	1	32x30x8	10	C			not sooted - weathered
673	Phase 4 pit **598**	1	20	5	C			Small, weathered fragment

Table 24: Catalogue of fired clay for Fen End, Over (OVEFEN19)

Retention and Disposal

B.9.8 The material is from stratified medieval contexts and should be retained with the archive.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 This report details the analysis of the small animal bone assemblage recovered by hand-collection and from environmental samples from the evaluation (prefix EV; see Reilly in Morgan-Shelbourne 2019) and excavation. The number of recordable fragments that could be assigned to a phase is 216. The animal bone derives from five phases of occupation, which date to the Late Anglo-Saxon (Phase 2), medieval (11th to mid 12th century (Phase 3); late 12th to 13th century (Phase 4)), late medieval (14th century to 15th century (Phase 5)) and post-medieval to modern (Phase 6) periods. The vast majority of faunal material is from Phase 4. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), equids (*Equus* sp.), dog (*Canis familiaris*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), frog (*Rana temporia*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), shrew (*Soricidae* sp.), small rodent and two species of birds: domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and coot (*Fulica* sp.).

C.1.2 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) were calculated for all species present. For the main domestic mammals, only the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

C.1.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification purposes. Attempts at distinguishing equids were made using Hanot and Bochaton (2018).

C.1.4 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.1.5 For all identified bones taphonomic processes were recorded where present.

C.1.6 Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers and large bones were measured using an osteometric board. Withers' heights of cattle were calculated using Fock (1966) and Harcourt (1974) for dog.

Results of Analysis

C.1.7 The faunal assemblage is generally in a fair condition with mild to moderate levels of fragmentation. Material was retrieved from a variety of features including pits, ditches, postholes and wells.

C.1.8 Measurements were carried out where possible (Table 25).

C.1.9 The composition of the faunal material is predominantly composed of cranial elements (including mandibles, maxillae, loose teeth and horn cores) and extremities (including phalanges, metapodia, carpals and tarsals), making up 67.6% of the overall NISP. However, it should be noted that a single dog skeleton from Phase 4 pit **526** made up 40.3% of the recordable fragments from the assemblage. Therefore, the presence of cranial elements and extremities is likely to be 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.

	Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 6		Total	Total%
Species	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**
Sheep/Goat			7	31.8	14	8.4			2	40.0	**23**	10.6
Cattle			7	31.8	14	8.4			2	40.0	**23**	10.6
Equid	1	100.0	3	13.6	9	5.4	1	4.8			**14**	6.5
Pig			1	4.5	4	2.4			1	20.0	**6**	2.8
Dog			1	4.5	86	51.5					**87**	40.3
Frog			3	13.6	23	13.8					**26**	12.0
Rabbit							9	42.9			**9**	4.2
Water Vole					3	1.8					**3**	1.4
Field Vole					9	5.4					**9**	4.2
Shrew					1	0.6					**1**	0.5
Small Rodent					3	1.8					**3**	1.4
Bird					1	0.6	11	52.4			**12**	5.6
TOTAL	**1**	**100.0**	**22**	**100.0**	**167**	**100.0**	**21**	**100.0**	**5**	**100.0**	**216**	**100.0**

Table 25: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP) from the assemblage by phase.

C.1.10 While the dog skeleton comprises the highest percentage of bone in the assemblage, frog remains from environmental samples make up the second highest frequency. Cattle and sheep/goat remains both consist of 10.6% of the NISP.

C.1.11 The dog skeleton from pit **526** was mostly complete and based on estimated wither's heights for the long bones the dog would have been between 38.9-40.9 cm tall. This would be a medium dog, a beagle-sized breed of dog. The dog contained all fused long bones and fully erupted dentition suggesting the animal was an adult.

C.1.12 Amphibian remains in several features, primarily from Phase 4, were retrieved from environmental samples. Amphibians were all classified as frogs. Environmental conditions of the site would be consistent with the presence of amphibian remains.

C.1.13 Cattle and sheep/goat were retrieved in equal amounts. Cattle remains aged to 40-50 months of age at death according to tooth wear data and all long bone epiphyses

fused. Sheep/goat aged to 26-28 months, adult and old according to dental wear. This data suggests that sheep/goat were more likely to have been kept for secondary products as opposed to meat, due to the presence of adult and old animals.

C.1.14 Equid remains appear to predominantly belong to horses, however several fragments could not be classified as either horse or donkey based on identifying characteristics. Two fragments that may belong to donkey were unphased. The equids retrieved were relatively young, between 2-4 years of age at death.

C.1.15 Pigs are present in small numbers and solely represented by cranial fragments and teeth. There was one mandible wear stage of 21-23 months of age at death. This would be consistent with the age of slaughter of pigs as they wouldn't be kept beyond three years of age and would be slaughtered at an optimum weight.

C.1.16 Small mammals including rabbit, shrew, field vole and water vole were retrieved in small numbers from environmental samples. Rabbits are burrowing animals and therefore may be intrusive to the contexts they are found in.

C.1.17 Birds remains are mainly from Phase 5, remains were identified as belonging to coot and to domestic fowl.

C.1.18 Taphonomic processes were rarely noted in the assemblage, there is one case of carnivore gnawing on an equid tibia from Phase 4 pit **614**.

Discussion

C.1.19 As the majority of the faunal material dates to Phase 4, the potential for interpreting changes in husbandry practices between phases is limited.

C.1.20 In a regional context, the assemblage from Over is fairly typical of a predominantly medieval rural settlement assemblage in this part of Cambridgeshire. The limited amounts of ageing data does not allow for direct comparisons with regional assemblages with regards to economy.

C.1.21 At Over, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle and sheep/goat remains being the most well represented of the food species. The size of the assemblage unfortunately does not allow for reliable interpretations to be made regarding farming practices, however the limited data would suggest cattle and pigs were slaughtered primarily for meat and sheep/goat kept for secondary products such as milk and wool. There was no evidence of very young animals, therefore it is unclear whether animals were raised on site or close by.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.1.22 As the animal remains from this assemblage are datable to consecutive phases, it would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in Cambridgeshire when viewed in conjunction with other faunal assemblages.

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Higham MWS	NOTES
638	(pit group **614**)	4	Cattle	Mandible	20	40 mnts
677	Pit **356**	4	Cattle	Mandible	21	40-50 mnts
210	Pit **210**	6	Pig	Mandible	20	21-23 mnts
348	Ditch **347**	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
348	Ditch **347**	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	18	Old
513	Pit **495**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	15	26-28 mnts
513	Pit **495**	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	17	Adult
212	Pit **210**	6	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	17	Adult

Table 26: Table of Measurements (mm).

Abbreviation	Description
GL	Greatest length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
BT	Greatest breadth of trochlea
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
GLm	Greatest length of medial half (in astragalus)
SD	Smallest breadth of diaphysis
GLP	Greatest length of glenoid process
EWH	Estimated Wither's Height (in cm)

Table 27: Abbreviations for table of measurements.

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
15	14	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
15	14	3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
17	16	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
60	59	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
90	89	4	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core
90	89	4	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core
EV105	EV141	3	Horse	Axis
138	137	4	Small Rodent	Loose Mandibular Tooth
EV144	EV146	3	Dog	MPU
151	150	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
EV161	EV166	4	Cattle	Femur
EV161	EV166	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
EV161	EV166	4	Frog	Tibia
EV176	EV177	4	Dog	Metatarsal
EV176	EV177	4	Horse	Cranium
EV176	EV177	4	Cattle	Cranium
EV176	EV177	4	Horse	Mandible
EV176	EV177	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
EV176	EV177	4	Sheep/Goat	Axis
EV176	EV177	4	Horse	Mandible
EV184	EV185	2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
EV188	EV189	4	Cattle	Humerus
EV188	EV189	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
212	210	6	Sheep/Goat	Femur
212	210	6	Cattle	Phalanx 1
212	210	6	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
212	210	6	Cattle	Calcaneus
212	210	6	Pig	Mandible
219	218	4	Pig	Cranium
219	218	4	Pig	Cranium
219	218	4	Dog	Cranium
223	222	3	Frog	Radius
228	226	3	Cattle	Radius
251	250	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
251	250	4	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
251	250	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
251	250	4	Field Vole	Humerus
257	256	5	Coot	Femur
257	256	5	Coot	Ulna
257	256	5	Coot	Phalanx 1
257	256	5	Coot	Femur
257	256	5	Coot	Tibia
257	256	5	Coot	Humerus
257	256	5	Coot	Femur
257	256	5	Coot	Tibia
257	256	5	Coot	Ulna
257	256	5	Coot	Humerus
257	256	5	Horse	Humerus
257	256	5	Coot	Scapula
305	302	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
313	312	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
320	319	4	Frog	Humerus
343	342	3	Frog	Pelvis
348	347	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
348	347	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
348	347	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
348	347	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
348	347	3	Pig	Mandible
352	351	3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
394	393	4	Cattle	Mandible
394	393	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
397	395	4	Frog	Vertebra
397	395	4	Domestic Fowl	Metatarsal 1
397	395	4	Frog	Scapula
397	395	4	Frog	Pelvis

397	395	4	Frog	Humerus
409	408	4	Field Vole	Ulna
417	416	4	Small Rodent	Loose Mandibular Tooth
422	421	4	Horse	Ulna
424	423	4	Field Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth
440	438	5	Rabbit	Phalanx 3
440	438	5	Rabbit	Scapula
440	438	5	Rabbit	Humerus
440	438	5	Rabbit	Radius
440	438	5	Rabbit	Metapodial
440	438	5	Rabbit	Phalanx 2
440	438	5	Rabbit	Phalanx 1
440	438	5	Rabbit	Phalanx 1
440	438	5	Rabbit	Phalanx 1
451	450	3	Horse	Femur
451	450	3	Horse	Pelvis
462	461	3	Frog	Femur
472	471	4	Frog	Femur
472	471	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
508	495	3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
508	495	3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
509	495	4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
509	495	4	Sheep/Goat	Femur
509	495	4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
513	495	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
513	495	4	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core
513	495	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
513	495	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Metacarpal 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Calcaneus
527	526	4	Dog	Scapula
527	526	4	Dog	Pelvis
527	526	4	Dog	Scapula
527	526	4	Dog	Pelvis
527	526	4	Dog	Mandible
527	526	4	Dog	Mandible
527	526	4	Dog	Femur
527	526	4	Dog	Metacarpal 4
527	526	4	Dog	Calcaneus
527	526	4	Dog	Metacarpal 5
527	526	4	Dog	Astragalus
527	526	4	Dog	Astragalus
527	526	4	Dog	Axis
527	526	4	Dog	Atlas
527	526	4	Dog	Ulna
527	526	4	Dog	Ulna
527	526	4	Dog	Radius
527	526	4	Dog	Radius
527	526	4	Dog	Femur
527	526	4	Dog	Metatarsal 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Metatarsal 5

527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Metatarsal 3
527	526	4	Dog	Metacarpal 3
527	526	4	Dog	Metatarsal 5
527	526	4	Dog	Metatarsal 3
527	526	4	Dog	Metatarsal 2
527	526	4	Dog	Metatarsal 1
527	526	4	Dog	Metacarpal 3
527	526	4	Dog	Metacarpal 5
527	526	4	Dog	Metacarpal 1
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 1
527	526	4	Dog	Metatarsal 4
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Humerus
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Tibia
527	526	4	Dog	Tibia
527	526	4	Dog	Cranium
527	526	4	Dog	Cranium
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 2
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Humerus
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
527	526	4	Dog	Phalanx 3
546	545	4	Pig	Cranium
560	559	3	Cattle	Cranium
618	356	4	Water Vole	Humerus
618	356	4	Water Vole	Vertebra
618	356	4	Water Vole	Mandible
628	616	4	Cattle	Mandible
628	616	4	Field Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth
632	617	4	Dog	Mandible
636	617	4	Frog	Tibia
636	617	4	Frog	Tibia
636	617	4	Small Rodent	Ulna
638		4	Horse	Tibia
638		4	Cattle	Mandible
638		4	Horse	Ulna
638		4	Horse	Mandible
643	642	4	Field Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth
643	642	4	Frog	Pelvis
643	642	4	Field Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth
643	642	4	Frog	Tibia
645	644	4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
663	661	4	Horse	Pelvis

663	661	4	Horse	Pelvis
663	661	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
669		4	Field Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth
669	667	4	Frog	Radius
669	667	4	Frog	Vertebra
669	667	4	Frog	Radius
672	599	4	Field Vole	Humerus
672	599	4	Frog	Humerus
672	599	4	Frog	Femur
673	598	4	Frog	Tibia
673	598	4	Frog	Humerus
673	598	4	Frog	Vertebra
675	598	4	Frog	Femur
675	598	4	Frog	Tibia
675	598	4	Frog	Tibia
677	356	4	Cattle	Mandible
677	356	4	Field Vole	Loose Mandibular Tooth
677	356	4	Shrew	Mandible
680	356	4	Frog	Pelvis

Table 28: List of identifiable bone fragments in the assemblage.

C.2 Fish Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

C.2.1 The assemblage comprises 189 potentially identifiable fragments, all of which came from the sorted residues of sieved environmental samples. Of these, nine fragments came from the earlier evaluation stage of work (Morgan-Shelbourne 2019). While the faunal assemblage derives from five phases of occupation (see App. C.1), the fish remains mostly come from Phase 4.

Methodology

C.2.2 The bones were identified to taxon and skeletal element with the aid of the author's skeletal reference collection. Few bones were suitable for measurement, but where measurements were taken, using digital calipers to 0.1mm, these were of eel (Anguilla anguilla) cleithra (chord length) following Libois *et al*. 1987. While it is acknowledged that cleithrum measurements may not be the best eel elements to use for biometric analysis (Thieren et al. 2012) the bone is relatively large and the measurement points are clear. Any inaccuracy is likely to be within 10% of the reconstructed total fish length in 84% of cases (data from Thieren *et al*. 2012). Full records will be available with the site archive.

The Assemblage

C.2.3 The majority of fish bones are from small and sometimes tiny fish, most are in fair or good condition. Clupeid (all or mostly herring, *Clupea harengus*) is the only identified seafish. Bones from the catadromous eel are common but in this case the eels were probably caught in the freshwater fens. A single tentative identification of a small salmonid may be from brown trout (*Salmo trutta trutta*) or juvenile salmon (*Salmo salar*) or sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). Apart from eel, the most common fish in the assemblage are cyprinids (*Cyprinidae*) including roach (*Rutilus rutilus*), rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) and tench (*Tinca tinca*). Small gadid bones are all

consistent with Lotidae and include young burbot (*Lota lota*). Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) is present in several samples, and there is a possible example of bullhead (*Cottus gobio*) from context 672, Phase 4 pit **599**.

C.2.4 Several fish bones were burnt and this includes a pike vertebra from evaluation context (EV(161) [166], Sample 1000 from the same deposit comprised a pike dentary, supracleithrum and palatine, as well as eel vertebrae, an eel vomer and probably cyprinid branchiostegal ray. Sea bream, salmonid and clupeid identified by Desrosiers (in Morgan-Shelbourne 2019) were not present in the available material.

C.2.5 Eels range in size from 271mm to 406mm based on the measurable cleithra and regression formula of Thieren *et al*. 2012, with most of the remains from fish at the smaller end of this range. Eels were extremely important to the fenland economy in medieval times (Darby 1940), and those represented here, as at other sites in the region, were probably caught in riverine traps.

C.2.6 Of the other fish, visual comparison with reference fish of known size indicates that some perch and cyprinids including roach and tench were around 200mm long, while most were under 150mm. The largest pike was around 300-350mm long but some bones were from smaller fish. The burbot were in the size range 150-200mm long. Burbot, which is now extinct in the UK, is the only freshwater codfish. It used to be common the lowland reaches of rivers and fens of east Yorkshire and Cambridgeshire but became extinct by the middle of the 20th century, in fact the last known burbot was captured in the Great Ouse near Cambridge (Phillips and Rix 1985, 118). Burbot can grow up to 1m long, but mature specimens are more commonly around 510mm (Wheeler 1978, 160), so the fish from Over are young examples.

C.2.7 Many of the fish bones came from pit fills from an area of intercutting pits, particularly pit groups **356** and **614**. Some of these must have contained some table and/or latrine waste, as evidenced by a few chewed fish bones in fills from pit group **356**.

C.2.8 With the exception of herring, which is likely to have been purchased as salted fish, probably from the East Anglian port at King's Lynn or Great Yarmouth, the fish are all likely to have been caught locally, in the Great Ouse or its tributaries. It suggests that the villagers procured fish for consumption largely from small-scale, perhaps household level, fishing in the nearby rivers and streams. This is typical of medieval rural sites in the fens. Excavations of Late Saxon and medieval pits at Thetford Redcastle Furze produced a similar suite of fish remans (Nicholson 1995).

Species	Common name	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total
Anguilla anguilla	Eel	4	81	21	106
Clupeidae	Herring fam.		6		6
cf Salmonidae	Salmon fam.			1	1
Esox lucius	Pike		20	1	21
Cyprinidae	Carp fam.		5	5	10
cf Cyprinidae			1		1
Rutilus rutilus	Roach		4		4
cf Rutilus rutilus			1		1
Scardinius erythrophthalmus	Rudd		1		1
Scardinius erythrophthalmus/ Leuciscus leuciscus/ Squalius cephalus	Rudd/chub/dace		1		1
Tinca tinca	Tench		1	2	3
Lotidae	Rocklings	1	2		3
Lota lota	Burbot		1		1
Perca fluviatilis	Perch		6		6

cf Perca fluviatilis			1		1
cf Cottus gobio	Bullhead		1		1
unidentified			22		22
Grand Total		5	154	30	189

Table 29: Number of identified fish fragments

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 0.016kg of shells were collected by hand from ditches, pits, and a gully. A further 0.624kg of shells was recovered from samples. The shells recovered are all edible species, mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) and *Littorina littorea*, the Common periwinkle or winkle, all from the intertidal zone; cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) from subtidal and intertidal zone and oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is mostly well preserved but has suffered extensive post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features. The small fragments (≤ 9mm) of mussel Mytilus edulis from sample <40> were roughly counted and weighed and included in the totals, however, these were not retained after quantification.

Assemblage

Phase 4: medieval (late 12th-13th century)

C.3.3 Ditch **416** sample <32> contained seven mussel shells or fragments of shells (0.004kg). Pit **431** contained two fragments of oyster shells (0.006kg). Gully **461** sample <46> contained a single mussel shell (0.003kg). All of the shell has suffered varying degrees of post-depositional damage. Ditch **250** produced an incomplete small right oyster valve, damaged and in poor condition.

C.3.4 Pit **526** sample <40> produced the largest quantity of shell (0.610kg), the bulk of which is fragmentary mussel shell. Only three complete valves were recovered, however, also present were a small number of cockles, common periwinkles, and a single whelk. Pit **616** sample <43> produced a single complete mussel shell, in reasonable condition. Pit **617** sample <44> produced a single partial mussel shell, also in reasonable condition. Pit **667** sample <47> contained three incomplete mussel shells, all of which are in poor condition.

Phase 5: late medieval (14th-15th century)

C.3.5 Pit **661** produced a partial large right mussel valve in reasonable condition, having lost some of its surfaces.

Discussion

C.3.6 The shell assemblage is one of damaged shells in reasonable condition. Within the small oyster assemblage, no shell shows evidence of 'shucking', prior to its consumption, suggesting the oysters were probably cooked. The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Phase 4, pit **526** sample <40>, consisting of mussel shell, alongside common periwinkles and cockles, which may have been an accidental collection harvested with the mussels, as all are present in the intertidal zone. The mussel shells represent more than one meal, although the number of individual mussels recovered was not recorded *per. se*., however, a total of 96 left valves suggests the size of the assemblage and it should be remembered that this was only a sample of the material present. It appears that at least one family in late 12th-13th century Over may have preferred mussels over oysters and that there was at least some access to foods produced outside of the Over hinterland, clearly indicating transportation of marine food sources to the site.

C.3.7 The shells represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Mollusca Catalogue

Phase	Context & sample	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. shells or fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/ Comment	Total Weight (kg)
3	462 <46>	**461**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	1	1	0	A single complete medium left valve	0.003
4	417 <32>	**416**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	7	4	3	Three incomplete small right valves. Four incomplete small left valves. All shells are externally damaged	0.004
	432	**431**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	0	2	Two fragments of right valves, size uncertain	0.006
	251	**250**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	0	1	One incomplete small right valve with modern damage that resembles a shucking mark	0.008
	628 <43>	**616**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	1	1	0	A single complete medium left valve	0.002
	636 <44>	**617**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	1	1	0	A partial medium left valve	0.001
	669 <47>	**667**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	3	2	1	A single incomplete medium right valve with external damage. Two incomplete medium right valves, both externally damaged	0.004
	567 <40>	**526**	*Buccinum undatum*	Whelk	Intertidal zone	1	0	0	Small whelk, with slight damage to shell apex	0.003
			Cerastoderma edule	Cockle	Subtidal and intertidal zone	20	2	2	Two small complete left valves, two small-medium complete right valves and two juvenile complete shells that are too small to be handed, alongside broken fragments of small-medium shells	0.012

Phase	Context & sample	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. shells or fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/ Comment	Total Weight (kg)
			Littorina littorea	Common periwinkle or winkle	Intertidal zone	18	0	0	14 mostly complete winkle shells, three small shells and one incomplete small shell. Two shells have slight damage to lip, which could be the result of consumption	0.023
			Mytilus edulis	Mussel	Intertidal zone	11	0	11	One small complete right valve and 10 partial right valves	0.022
						92	0	92	Fragments of right valve of varying sizes from small to medium, most are missing their ventral edge, but all retain umbo	0.093
						13	13	0	Two complete medium left valves, one near-complete left valve and 10 partial left valves	0.036
						83	83	0	Fragments of left valve of varying sizes from small to medium, most are missing their ventral edge, but all retain umbo	0.086
						109	0	0	Fragments of shell (> 9mm)	0.052
						700	0	0	Small fragments of shell (≤ 9mm). Not retained	0.283
5	662	**661**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	1	0	1	Partial large right valve	0.002
Total						**1064**	**107**	**113**		**0.640**

Table 30: Mollusca by phase, context and cut.

C.4 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 53 environmental samples were taken from representative feature types and deposits across the site, as well as contexts which displayed potential for environmental analysis. Assessment of samples taken during the evaluation of the site revealed the preservation of charred cereals and pulses consistent with a medieval date for the features sampled (Hunter-Dowse 2019, 47-50). The purpose of this assessment and analysis is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.4.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual

evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

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 are presented in Tables 31-35.

C.4.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

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

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

Key to tables: f=fragment, u=untransformed

Results

C.4.7 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by carbonisation (charring) although several samples contain untransformed seeds of woody taxa such as bramble and elderberry which may be contemporary: their preservation due to their tough outer seed coat. Charred plant remains are present in most of the samples in the form of cereal grains, legumes, weed seeds and charcoal.

C.4.8 All four of the main cereal types are present; free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), is most frequent with lesser quantities of barley (*Hordeum sp*.) and oats (*Avena* sp.) and rare occurrences of rye (*Secale cereale*). The wheat grains have the morphology of free-threshing bread wheat which is verified by the presence of chaff fragments in a few samples. This wheat variety is most commonly cultivated from the Saxon period onwards and there is no evidence of any hulled wheat varieties that were cultivated prior to this. Legumes include beans (*Vicia faba*), peas (*Pisum sativum*) and vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) all of which were common cultivars for food as well as for soil enrichment and possibly for fodder.

C.4.9 Weed seeds are mainly of plants that were likely to have been growing amongst the crops and were contaminants of the harvest and there is also evidence of the

exploitation of wetland resources such as rushes and sedges that would have been utilised for flooring and thatching materials as well as fuel. Occasional mineralised remains of insects and seeds are indicative of the disposal of cess which would be expected in the back yards of medieval dwellings. Fish bones and the remains of shellfish are further indicators of culinary waste that would have been disposed of in pits in backyard plots (see App. C.2 and C.3).

C.4.10 The results are presented chronologically:

Phase 1: Late Prehistoric/Roman

C.4.11 Samples taken from Phase 1 ditch fills were largely unproductive with just a single indeterminate cereal grain recovered from ditch **377**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal (ml)
19	230	229	ditch	18	30	0	0	<1
27	378	377	ditch	20	5	#	0	<1

Table 31: Phase 1 samples

Phase 2: Late Anglo-Saxon (9th-11th century)

C.4.12 The most productive sample taken from Phase 2 features is from pit **202** which produced occasional cereal grains and a moderate amount of seeds of stinging chamomile (Anthemis cotula). Phase 2 pit **44** produced occasional wheat and barley grains and seeds of stinking mayweed.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal (ml)
16	203	202	pit	5	4	#	0	##	<1
4	45	44	pit	16	50	#	#	#	<1

Table 32: Phase 2 samples

Phase 3: Early medieval (11th - mid 12th century)

C.4.13 Charred plant remains are present in many of the samples from Phase 3 features, mostly from pit clusters close to the western limits of the site. Charred cereal grains include wheat and barley with occasional grains of oats and rye.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland	charcoal (ml)
1	25	24	pit	15	5	#	0	0	#	0	<1
5	69	67	pit	14	30	##	0	#	0	0	2
6	73	72	ditch	14	45	0	0	0	#		0
8	103	101	pit	20	35	#	0	0	0	0	35
9	106	105	pit	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	113	116	pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	117	116	ditch	20	30	0	0	0	#	0	<1
12	130	129	pit	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	<1
14	151	150	pit	18	15	0	0	0	0	0	1
17	215	213	ditch	16	40	#	0	0	0	0	<1

18	228	226	ditch	17	5	#	0	#	#	0	<1
23	223	222	post hole	3	1	#	0	0	0	0	0
36	412	411	pit	14	15	#	0	#	##	0	1
37	508	495	pit	16	30	#	#	0	#/#U	0	<1
38	518	519	pit	8	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	515	516	pit	20	1	0	0	#	#	0	<1

Table 33: Phase 3 samples

Phase 4: Medieval (late 12th-13th century)

C.4.14 Phase 4 samples produced the most abundant charred assemblages with many of the samples containing frequent cereal grains, although preservation of the grains is frequently poor suggesting degradation prior to deposition (such as the burial of midden material). Free-threshing wheat predominates with barley occurring as the second most common cereal and oats/rye present as occasional specimens. The remains of wheat chaff in pit **616** identifies the species as bread wheat (*T. aestivum*) and may be evidence of on-site processing, although it could also represent the burning of thatch which frequently includes cereal ears (Letts 1999) or represent the use of dung for fuel. The sample from pit **616** also produced abundant peas and beans and a damson/bullace stone (*Prunus domestica*) and a single flax/linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*). Frequent seeds of brassicas (*Brassica/Sinapis* spp.) may represent the use of mustard seeds for flavourings but this diverse family also includes cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips as well as a number of wild species such as charlock. The tiny round seeds can rarely be identified to species, particularly when burnt.

C.4.15 The weed seed assemblage includes frequent crop weeds such as corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), stinking chamomile, cornflower, orache (*Atriplex* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodiaceae*), docks (*Rumex* spp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), throw-wax (*Bupluerum rotundifolium*), knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), bromes (*Bromus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvenisis*). Rushes and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) are suggestive of damp soils, possibly field margins and there are occasional indicators of wetland plant resources such as Great Fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and common reed (*Phragmites australis*). The frequency of crop weeds is most likely indicative of cereal processing in which contaminants are removed from the grain, but again, it is possible that there are other routeways from such seeds to enter the assemblage. There are charred concretions that have obvious cereal stem inclusions which may be indicative of the burning of dung of herbivores that have been fed on cereal fodder. Additionally, there is evidence of cess in the form of calcitic nodules and mineralised arthropod remains. Frequent fish bones, fish scales and eggshell are also indicative that that this feature has been used to dispose of noisome waste.

C.4.16 The other notable sample is from pit **342** which contains cereal grains, pulses and a weed seed assemblage that includes crop weeds such as cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), stinking mayweed and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) as well as several grass species (*Poaceae*) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.) possibly representing hay from damp grassland.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland plants	charcoal (ml)
3	36	34	ditch	16	1	#	0	0	#	#	<1
7	84	82	ditch	17	50	#f	0	0	0	0	20
15	124	123	pit	16	40	##	0	#	#	#	2
13	138	137	ditch	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	<1
20	245	244	pit	20	20	##	#	#	#	0	4
22	286	285	pit	19	60	#	0	#	#	#	10
26	320	319	ditch	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	332	330	pit	16	20	##	0	#	#	0	2
24	343	342	pit	18	10	##	0	#	##	##	1
51	680	356	pit	15	50	##	0	#	#	0	<1
52	618	356	pit	13	10	#	0	#	#	#	<1
53	677	356	pit	14	10	###	0	##	##	#	<1
28	394	393	ditch	18	15	#	0	0	0	0	<1
29	397	395	ditch	17	30	##	0	0	#	0	2
30	409	408	ditch	20	30	#	0	0	0	0	0
32	417	416	ditch	18	10	#	0	##	###	##	5
31	424	423	pit	15	15	##	0	##	#	0	10
33	425	426	pit	10	10	#	0	#	#	0	1
34	427	428	pit	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	<1
48	672	555	pit	15	15	#	#	#	#	#	<1
40	567	559	pit	15	10	##	0	#	#	0	<1
42	590	589	pit	4	10	##	#	0	0	0	<1
49	675	598	pit	18	20	##	0	#	#	#	<1
50	673	598	pit	14	5	##	0	##	##	##	<1
43	628	616	pit	9	150	####	###	##	####	##	50
45	643	642	pit	9	5	##	0	##	##	#	<1
47	669	667	pit	16	5	###	0	#	##	##	<1
44	636	615, 616, 617	Pit	18	20	###	#	##	##	#	1

Table 34: Phase 4 samples

Phase 5: Late medieval (14th-15th century)

C.4.17 Four samples from Phase 5 deposits all contain similar cereal and weed assemblages to the Phase 4 samples and it is possible that there was some mixing of material from both phases through repeated pit cutting. The most productive Phase 5 sample was taken from pit **661** which contains mixed cereals; predominantly wheat with smaller amounts of barley and oats along with a moderate seed assemblage that includes stinking mayweed.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland plants	Charcoal (ml)
2	29	28	ditch	2	#	0	0	#	0	1
21	257	256	pit	5	#	0	0	##	#	5
35	440	438	pit	5	##	#	#	#	0	2
46	662	661	pit	5	###	0	#	##	0	3

Table 35: Phase 5 samples

Discussion

C.4.18 The environmental samples from this site can be considered fairly typical of a medieval rural settlement with representation of the range of crops that were produced around rural settlements at this time. This may be largely due to the type of preservation of the plant remains as cereals, legumes and certain weed seeds are more likely to be preserved through carbonisation than other food types such as the more exotic foodstuff like raisins, figs and spices that are most often recovered when they are preserved through mineralisation in cess pits. There is partial mineralisation is many of the deeper features, aided through the phosphatic-rich fish remains, but the soil conditions may not have been conducive to preservation of plant remains by this means.

C.4.19 Medieval settlement sites with carbonised preservation of cereals (and their associated weed seeds) and pulses are common due to the practice of cooking over open fires and the requirement to bury any midden material that did not get used as fertiliser for field. Such assemblages provide information on agricultural practices and the consumption of staple foods (van der Veen *et al*. 2013, 160). The cereal assemblage is dominated by wheat which would have been cultivated primarily for its flour for making bread although not necessarily intended for the labourers as both grain and flour were tithed. Barley and oats are often considered as fodder crops but are likely to have also been consumed by the site inhabitants in pottage along with peas and beans. Barley was also used for brewing and, although there is no archaeological evidence that this was occurring on this site, it is still likely due to the predilection for ale, 'small beer' *etc*.

C.4.20 The cereal chaff is more diagnostic for identifying cereal varieties and is an indicator of cereal processing activities as mentioned previously as well as having many uses for fodder, thatch, bedding etc. Cereal chaff is less likely than grain to survive burning and is almost certainly under-represented (Boardman and Jones 1990, 6).

C.4.21 The weed seeds are an indicator of the diversity of species that medieval farmers had to contend with as contaminants of their crops. Most of the weeds present within the Over assemblages are reliable arable indicators such as cornflower, black-bindweed and corn spurrey (Behre 1981, 241). Cornflower and corn spurrey are both plants that are more likely to grow on acidic soils which suggests they were imported to the site with crops, most likely barley and rye, that were grown further afield. Crop weeds that favour the heavy clay soils around the site are black nightshade and stinking mayweed (Rösch, M. 1998, 119) which were most likely to have been weeds of the wheat crop.

C.4.22 It is worth noting that the weeds of plants that are indicative of pasture/hay such as buttercups, ribwort plantain and grasses are rare. The recovery of wetland reeds is not surprising considering the locality of the site. Such fenland resources were exploited in the medieval period for their use for thatching (Letts, *ibid* 13) as well as basketry and flooring material. The dried material would also have been used as fuel and Great fen sedge in particular was favoured for use in bread ovens (Rowell 1986, 143). It is also likely that peat was burnt as fuel although recognition of this from archaeobotanical remains is difficult as waterlogged seeds within peat are unlikely to preserve through burning (Ballantyne 2004, 192).

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-415660
Project Name	Fen End, Over

Start of Fieldwork	16/08/2019	End of Fieldwork	09/10/2019
Previous Work	yes	Future Work	unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	OVEFEN19	Planning App. No.	S/2577/17/FL
HER Number	ECB5964	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Housing development
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Open-area excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Field Observation	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Full Excavation	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Test-pit Survey
☐ Full Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Watching Brief
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Salvage Excavation	

Monument	Period
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Post hole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal remains	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Flint	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Over
HER office	Cambridgeshire HER
Size of Study Area	0.52 ha
National Grid Ref	TL 3797 7069

Address (including Postcode)

Fen End
Over
Cambridgeshire

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Kerry Hopper (CCCHET)
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour

Project Supervisor	Kelly Sinclair

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB6964
Digital Archive	OA East	ECB5964
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB5964

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

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

Further Comments

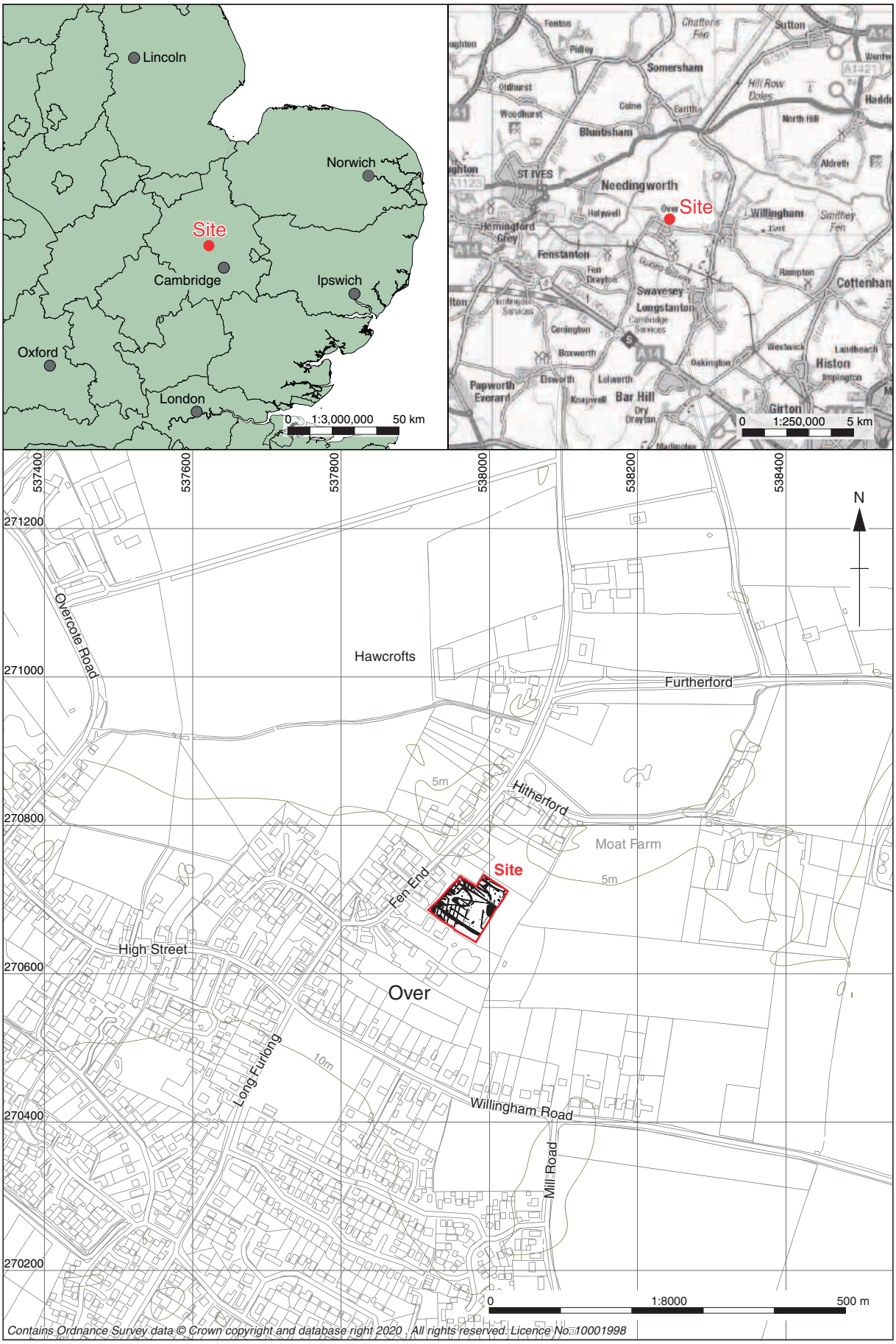


Figure 1: Site location map

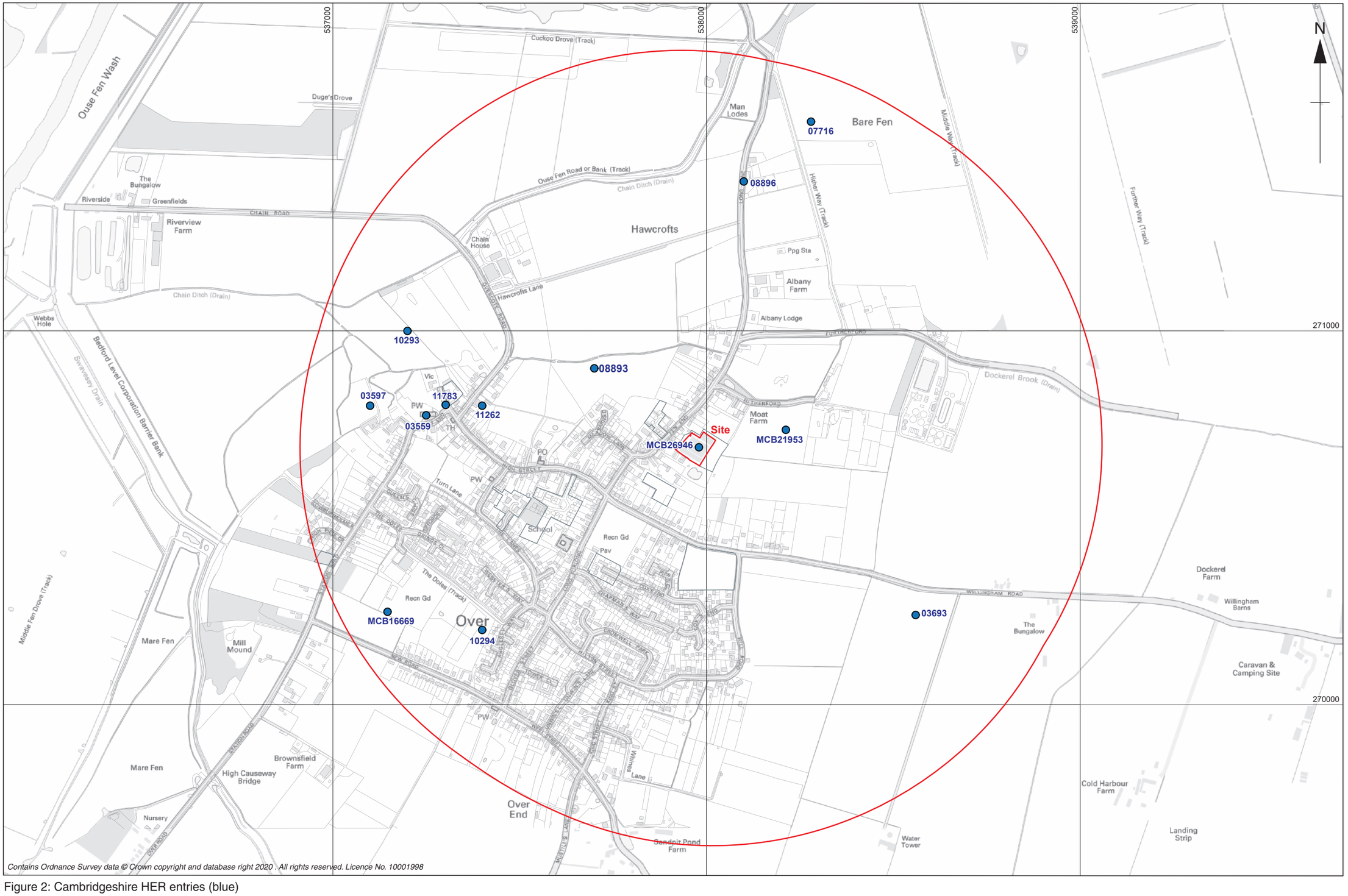


Figure 2: Cambridgeshire HER entries (blue)

Figure 3: All features plan

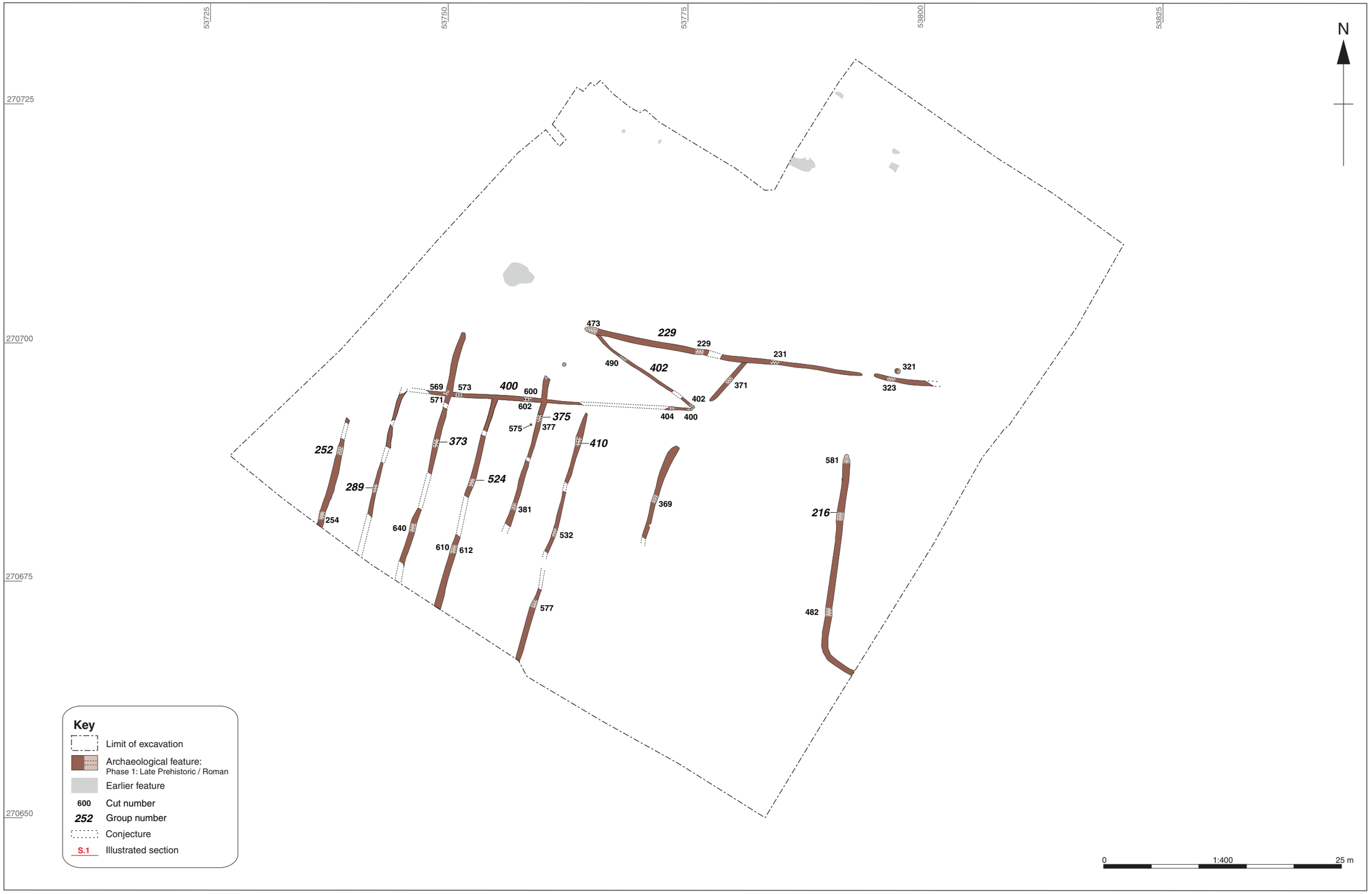


Figure 4: Phase 1 – Late Prehistoric/Roman

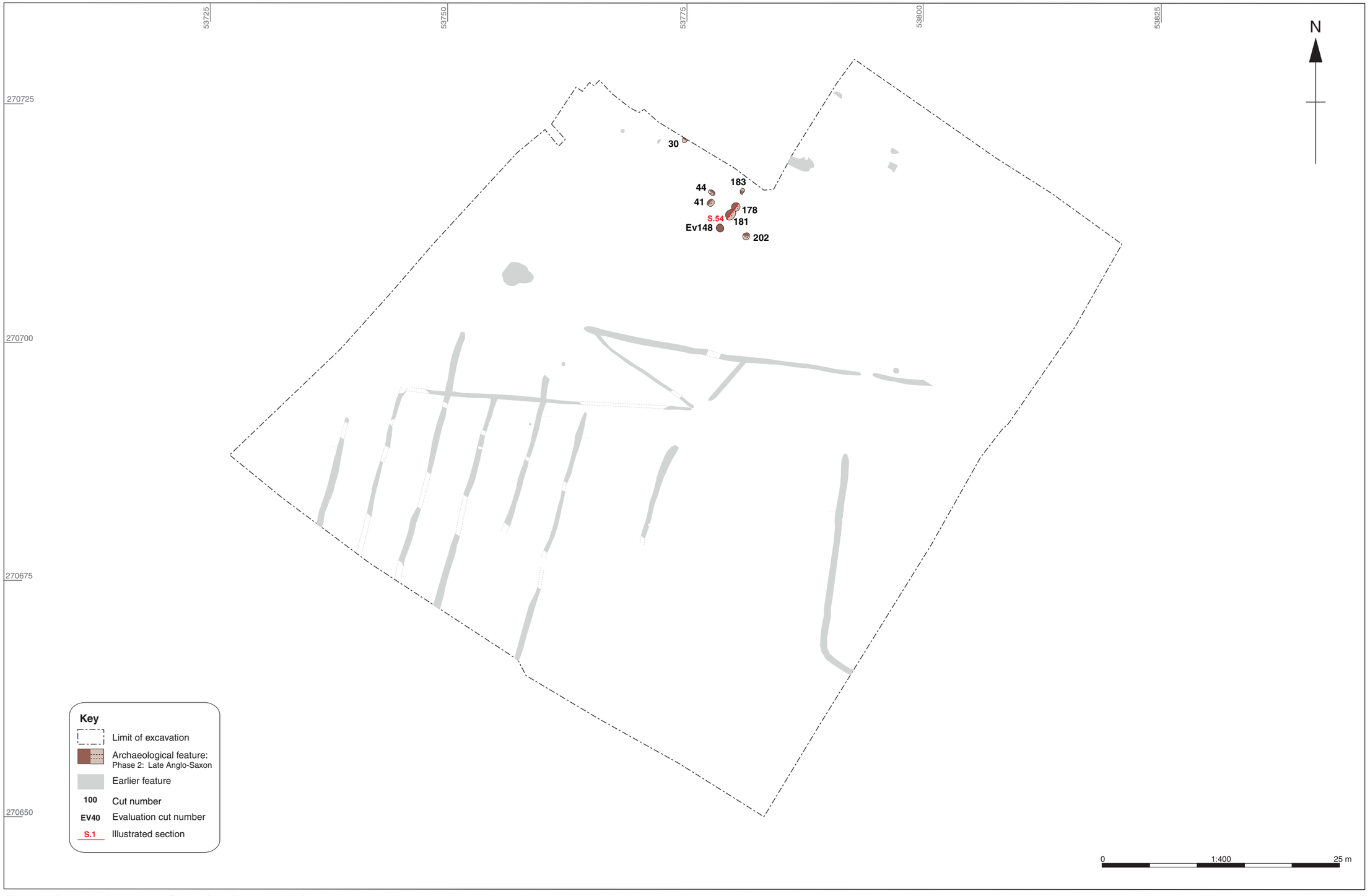


Figure 5: Phase 2: Late Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 850 – 1066)

Figure 6: Phase 3: early medieval (11th to mid 12th century)

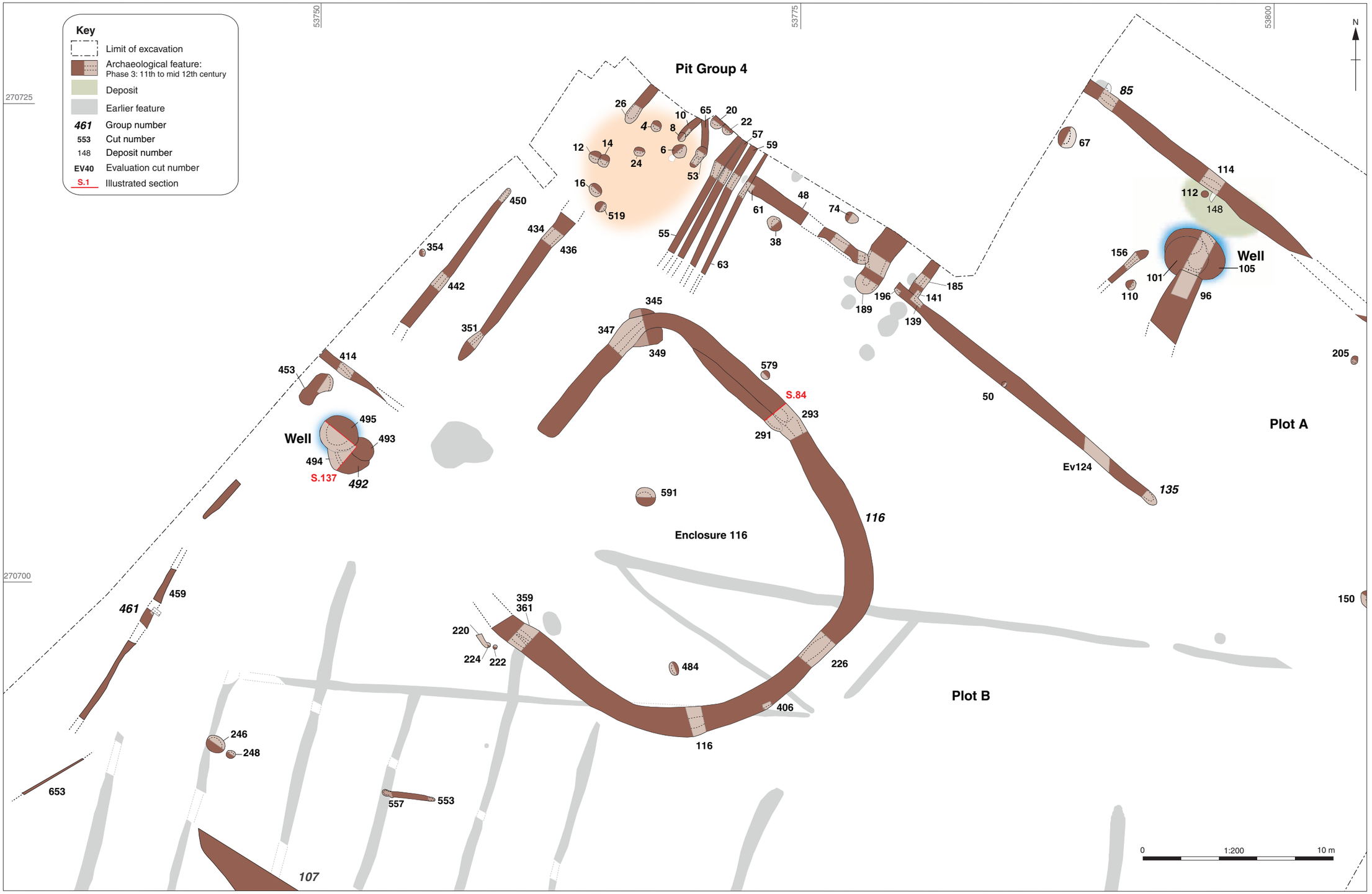


Figure 6a: Phase 3: detail plan

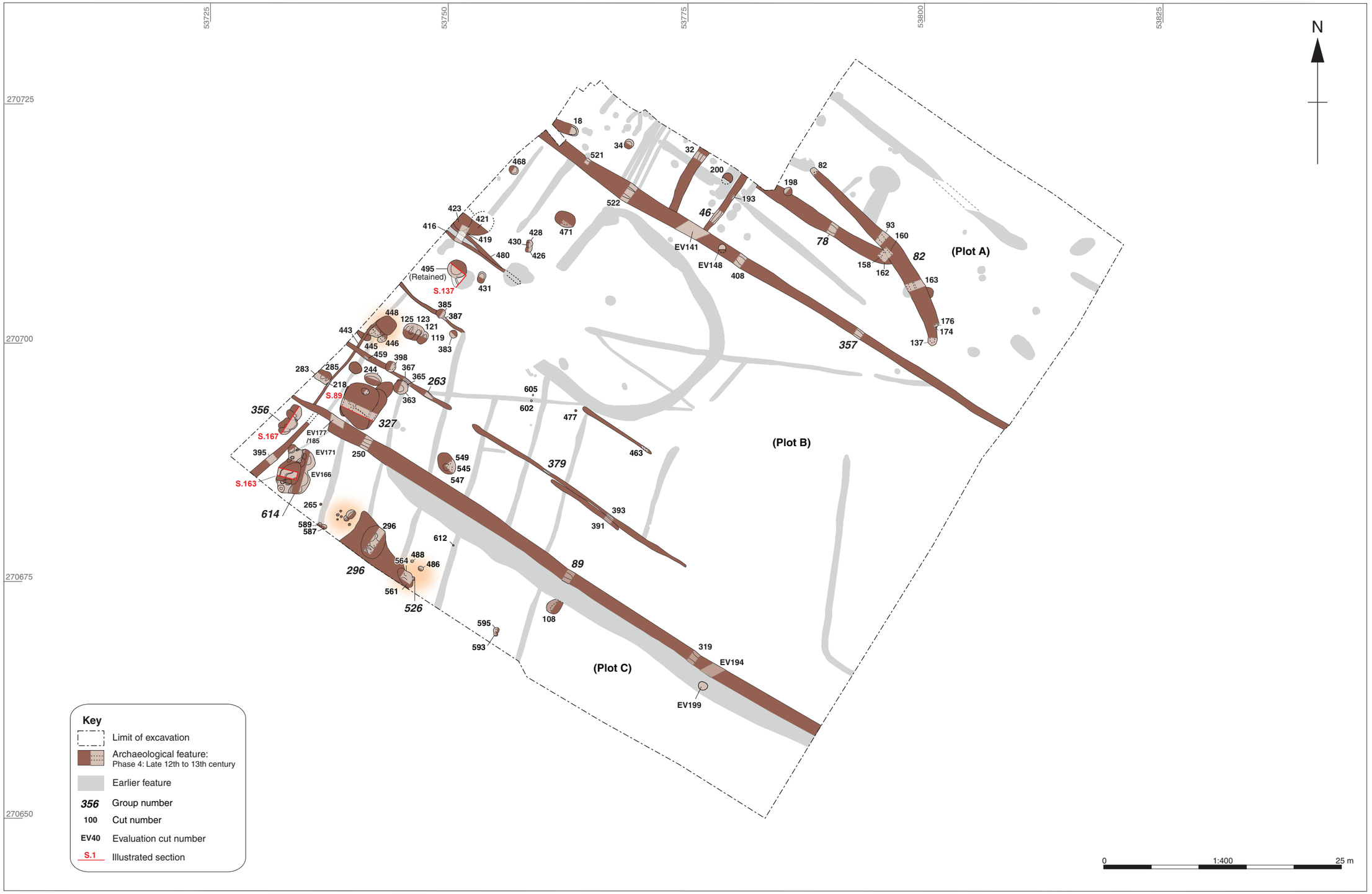


Figure 7: Phase 4: medieval (late 12th to 13th century)

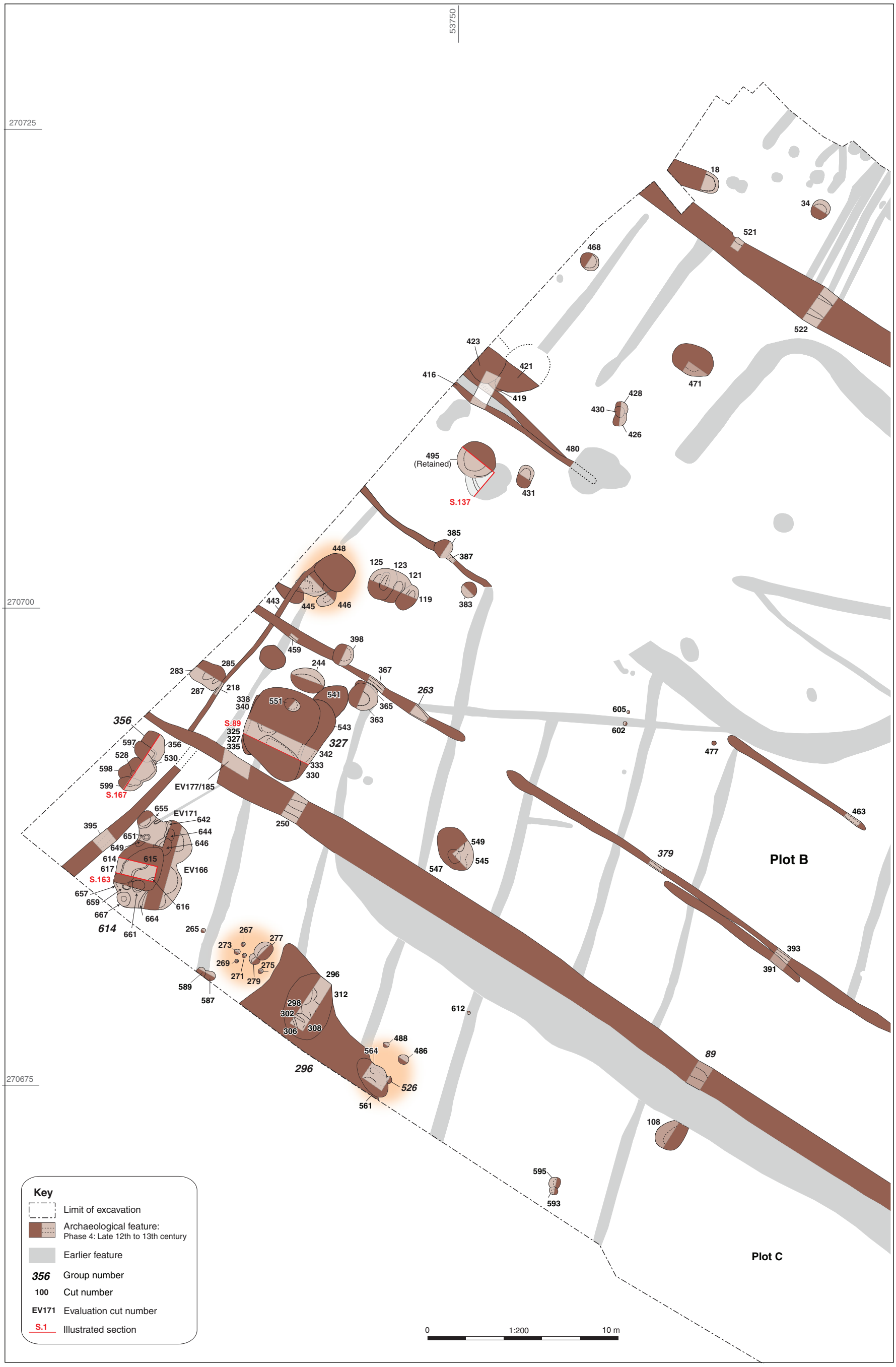
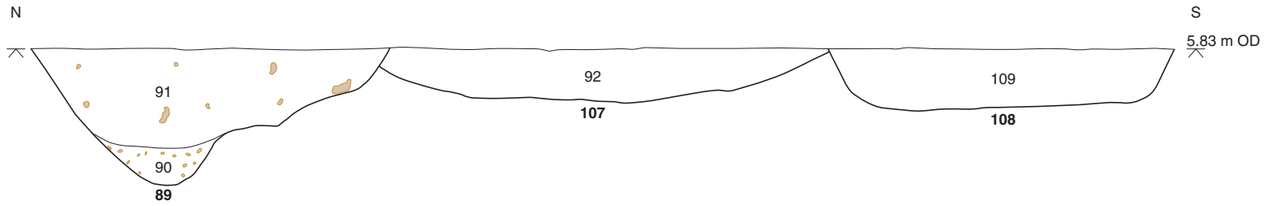


Figure 7a: Phase 4: detail plan

Figure 8: Phase 5: medieval (14th to 15th century)

Figure 9: Phase 6: post-medieval to modern (16th century to present)

Section 29



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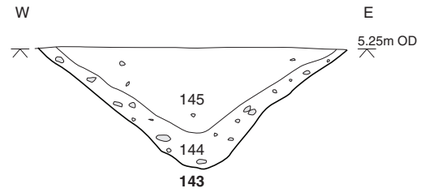

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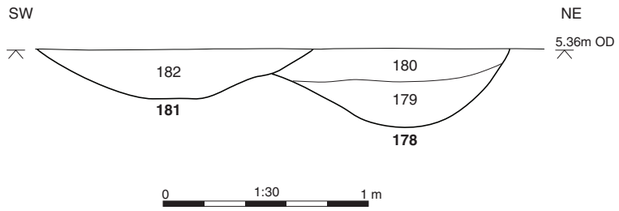

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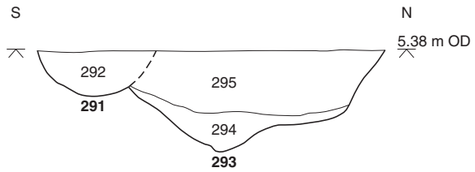

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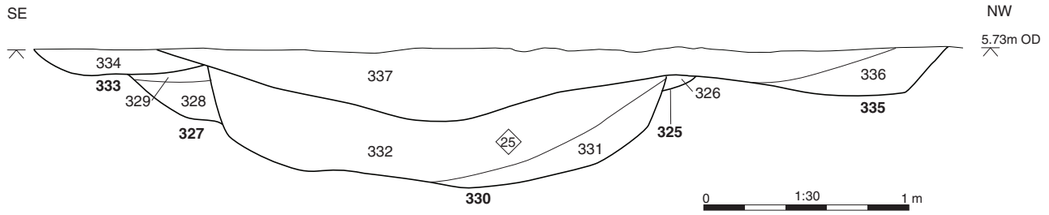

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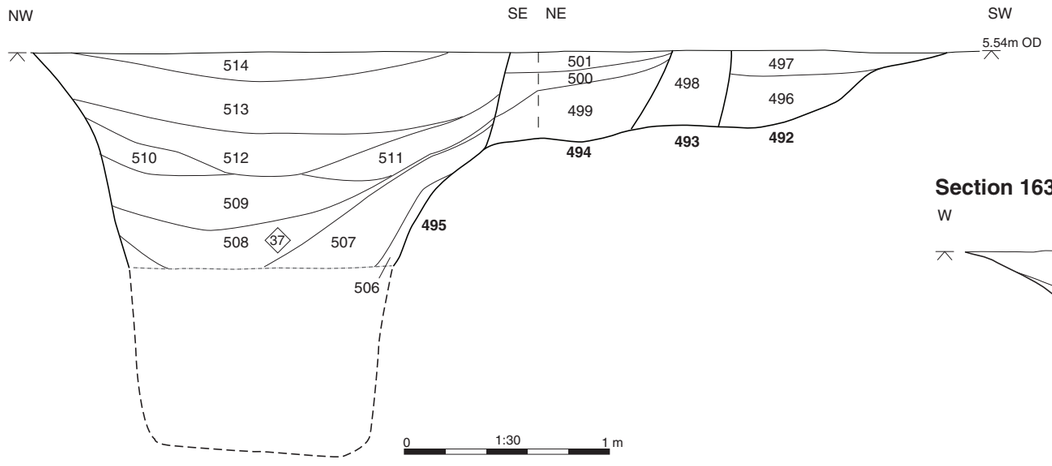

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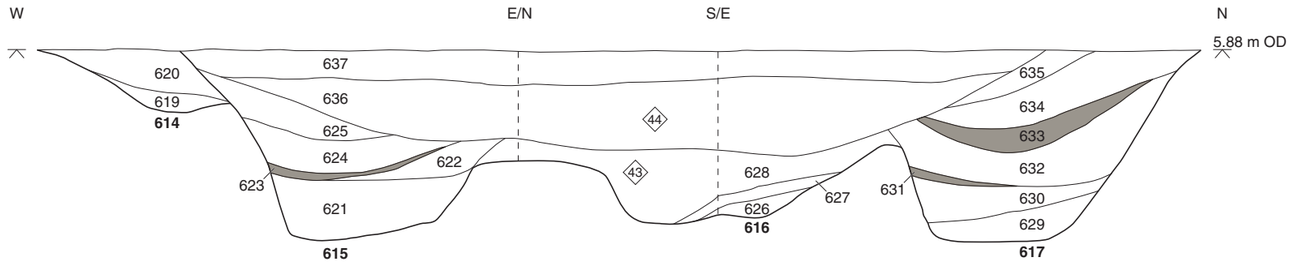

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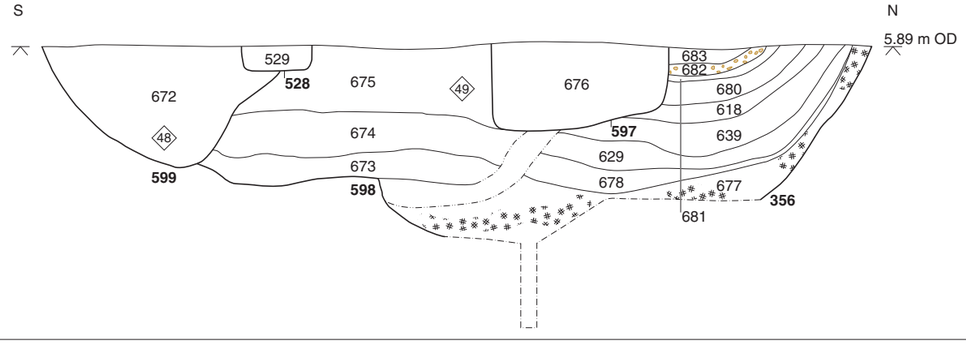


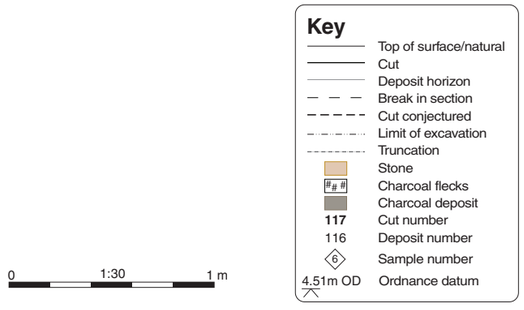
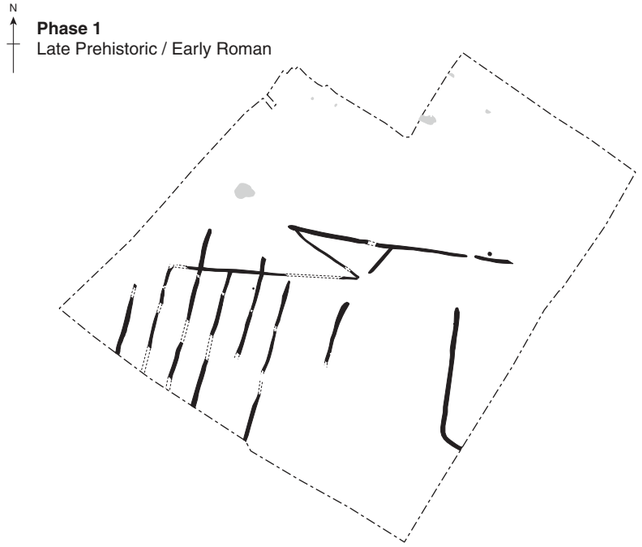
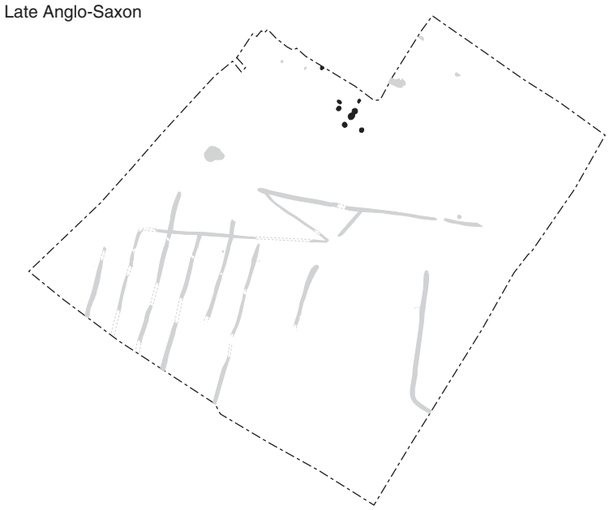
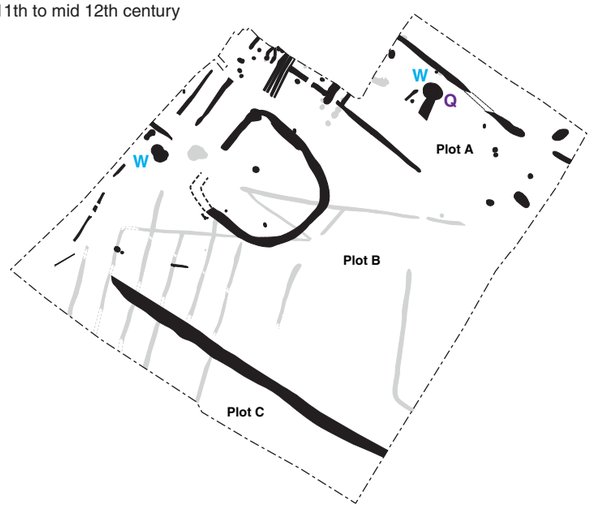
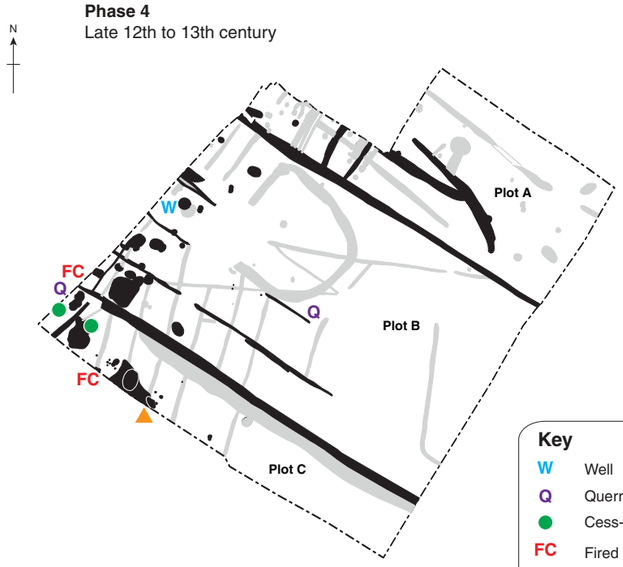


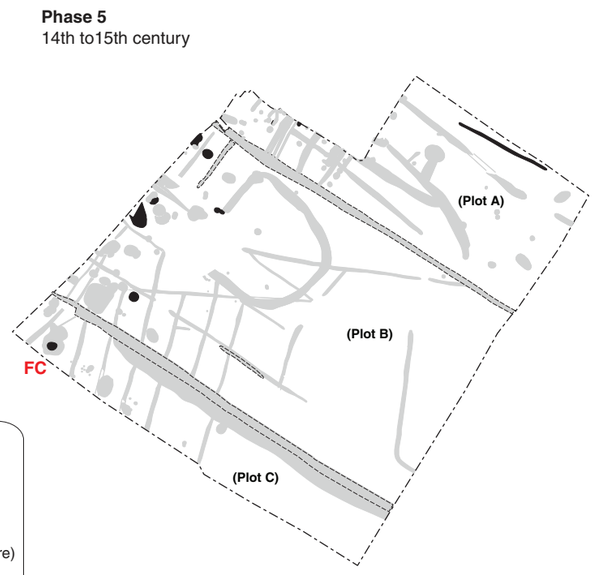
Figure 10: Selected sections

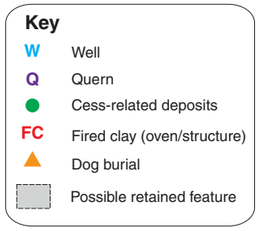












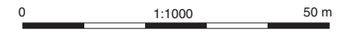


Figure 11: Overview of site development

Figure 12: The site in relation to the medieval fen edge (based on Hall 1996, fig. 85)

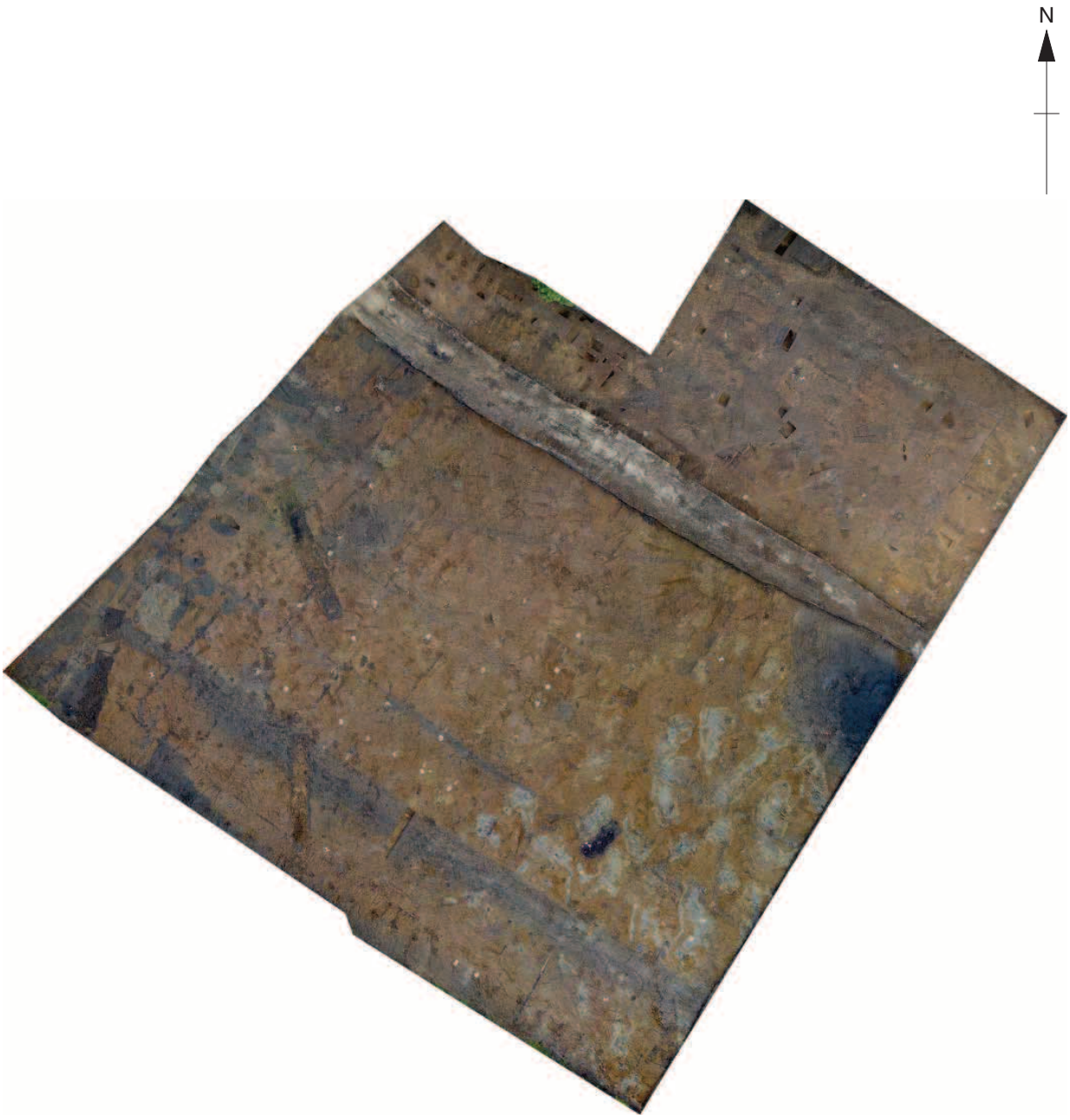


Plate 1: Photogrammetric image of site

Plate 2: View of the site from the north-east

Plate 3: Phase 3 ditch **143**, from the south-east

Plate 4: Phase 3 pit **495**, from the south-east

Plate 5: Phase 4 ditch **89**, from the east

Plate 6: Phase 4 pit group **356**, from the north east

Plate 7: Phase 4 pit group **614**, from the north

Plate 8: Phase 4 pit group **296**, from the south-east

Plate 9: Phase 4 pit **526**, containing dog skeleton, from the north-west

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