Sandpit Pond Farm, Over, Cambridgeshire
Archaeological Excavation Report

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Sandpit Pond Farm, Over, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between late July 2020 and early October 2020 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out archaeological excavations at land north of Sandpit Pond Farm, Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (TL 3778 6975). An area of 0.53ha was excavated in advance of residential development, targeting medieval remains revealed by previous trial trenching. Although archaeological features spanning the late prehistoric to modern periods were present across the area, medieval activity appears to have been concentrated at the northern end of the site, close to the course of Whines Lane.

Despite a background scatter of earlier prehistoric flintwork, the earliest evidence for occupation on the site dates to the Late Bronze Age and consisted of a boundary ditch and several clusters of pits, some of which may have been wells or watering holes. Associated with these was a notable assemble of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware pottery and evidence for bronze working, including fragments of clay mould possibly for casting a bar or ingot.

Medieval occupation of the site seems to have been established in the 11th or 12th century AD. A series of boundary ditches and small enclosures were laid out extending southwards from a lane (subsequently known as Whines Lane), some of which were retained or recut during the high medieval and late medieval periods. These are likely to have been the 'backplots' for properties (tofts) which fronted onto Whines Lane, within which evidence for quarrying, pit digging/rubbish disposal, agricultural and industrial activities, was revealed. Sporadic iron working appears to have been undertaken in the vicinity (albeit at a low-level), represented by smithing hearth waste distributed within the backfills of numerous pits and ditches. The substantial medieval pottery assemblage is one of the largest to have been recovered from Over and can be usefully compared with the assemblage from Fen End, a similar contemporary site recently investigated on the north-eastern edge of the village. Environmental remains, principally animal bone and charred plant material, provide evidence for mixed agricultural regimes typical of the period, with some evidence for the exploitation of local wetland (fenland) resources provided by small numbers of bones from freshwater fish including eel and pike.

During the 15th century activity at the site was in decline and by the later post-medieval period this area appears to have been largely given over to pasture with episodes of periodic flooding indicated by areas of alluvial deposits.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nicholas Gilmour and Rachel Clarke. The fieldwork was directed by Steve Graham and the Site Supervisor was David Browne, who was supported by Alexanne Dawson, James Fish, Phill Hill, Jamie Hurst, Max Jacobs, Gosia Kwiatkowska, Jacob Lewis, Dragos Mitrofan, Rebecca Pridmore, Denis Sami, Ioannis Thanos, Gabrielle Vestris and Anne-Marie Webb. Machine excavation was by LK Construction Ltd. Steve Critchley undertook additional metal detecting of features on the site. Survey and digitising were carried out by Valerio Pinna.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) East was commissioned by Bushmead Homes to undertake an excavation on land north of Sandpit Pond Farm, Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (TL 3778 6975; Fig. 1, Plate 1). Between 29th June and 5th October 2020, a total of 0.53ha was excavated ahead of residential development of the site. The excavation followed an evaluation undertaken in June 2019 which had revealed multi-period archaeological remains, including evidence for medieval settlement type activity (Bull 2019; ECB5826).

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a design brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/2383/17/FL) supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Lewis 2020). The work was designed to preserve by record any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019).

1.1.3 Following the excavation, a programme of post-excavation assessment was carried out and an updated project design was produced, detailing the work required to fully analysis and disseminate the results of the fieldwork (Graham and Clarke 2022). This document provides full reporting of this programme of analysis.

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 Over is a large fenland village in south Cambridgeshire, located approximately 12km north-west of Cambridge.

1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the site has been mapped as mudstone of the West Walton and Ampthill clay formations. This is overlain with glaciofluvial deposits of mid Pleistocene sands and gravel. (British Geological Survey mapping: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/; accessed 20/07/2022).

1.2.3 Much of the northern part of Over parish is fenland, lying at or below 3m OD, with the southern half extending on to the higher ground of the fen-edge. The River Great Ouse is located *c*.2km to the north of the site and the Swavesey Drain, a meandering waterway which follows the parish boundary between Over and Swavesey, flows 3km to the south of the site.

1.2.4 The site is situated on the southern edge of the modern village and on generally level ground at 12m OD. Prior to the excavation, the site was utilised for agriculture (rough pasture). There was no evidence for extensive ground disturbance.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section draws upon data from a search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for an area of 1km around the site. Relevant/selected HER entries are illustrated on Fig. 2 and are listed in **bold** type below.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

1.3.2 Prior to the current investigation, there were relatively few prehistoric remains known within the immediate area of the site. Late Neolithic features containing flint cores and flakes were recorded 900m to the south (**CHER MCB19358**), while a Bronze Age arrowhead was recovered by metal detecting on the site of a Roman villa at Church End in the north of the village (**CHER MCB16669**).

1.3.3 In the wider area, long running investigations carried in advance of gravel extraction in the fenland north of the village, on either side of the River Great Ouse, have revealed extensive prehistoric remains, with monuments and evidence for settlement and land use dating from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age (Evans *et al* 2016). In the context of the remains revealed by the excavations described in this report, it is the Late/later Bronze Age remains revealed by this work that are most relevant here, including the remains of a 'longhouse' of this date at Barleycroft Paddocks, Needingworth (Evans and Knight 2000), 'monumental-scale' post alignments in the adjacent riverside area at Barleycroft Farm (Evans and Knight 2001), and very large assemblages of Late Bronze Age pottery from buried soils sampled along the Godwin and Marlow Ridges, Over (Evans *et al* 2016), all set within a landscape with very extensive remains of slightly earlier, Middle Bronze Age, fields systems. A Late Bronze Age settlement (associated with a substantial pottery assemblage) was also excavated at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton (Evans and Patten 2011).

Iron Age

1.3.4 In the Middle to Late Iron Age, a settlement developed in a location 900m to the south of the site (**CHER MCB19358**), with excavated remains including evidence for metalworking and significant quantities of cattle remains, perhaps associated with processing and redistribution. A Late Iron Age coin has also been found some distance to the north-west of the site (**CHER 03725**).

1.3.5 At Norman Way Industrial Estate, closer to the current site, Iron Age activity was identified in the southern half of the site in the form of two ditches, presumably forming part of a field system (**ECB4283**).

Romano-British

1.3.6 The site is located near the Roman fen-edge to the south-west and the area may have been densely settled during the Roman period (Hall 1996). Roman pottery and tile fragments have been found nearby (**CHER 07724**), possibly associated with a double rectangular enclosure, seen as cropmarks, located to the south-east of the site (**CHER 11133**).

1.3.7 The excavations at the Norman Way industrial estate (**ECB4283**), on the opposite side of Longstanton Road from the current site, recorded relatively dense Roman archaeology, including numerous subcircular pits, a possible tank relating to brewing, several boundary ditches and two watering holes (Moan 2017). Most of the pits were intercutting and often shared the same backfill, suggesting intensive activity over a short period of time, where features were dug and backfilled in quick succession.

These features may have been related to industrial activities undertaken on the edge of the larger settlement complex located to the south-east (**CHER MCB19358**).

1.3.8 A moderate finds assemblage was recovered from the Norman Way excavation, including pottery dating from the mid-1st through to the 4th century AD, quern fragments, two Roman coins, two pins (one bone, the other copper), slag and a small assemblage of animal bone. Environmental remains produced a large quantity of charred chaff and spelt grain, with the charred grain showing evidence of germination – indicative of malting the grain for brewing. It was suggested that malting may have been taking place on site or in the near vicinity, and any waste from this process was being used a fuel source for other industrial activities nearby (Moan 2017).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.9 Until the 2019 evaluation, evidence of post-Roman (Anglo-Saxon) activity in this part of the village was sparse, with most of the surviving medieval remains being located within the historic core of the settlement focused on the church to the north. However, a small assemblage of medieval pottery (**CHER 07724a**) was recovered from fieldwalking to the south-east, while traces of medieval ridge and furrow could be discerned from aerial photography on a broad north to south alignment across the current site. Further evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded as cropmarks close to Swavesey Drain to the south of the site (**MCB21091**), and as earthworks by a lane called The Doles, to the north-west of the site (**CHER 10294**) and to the immediate west, off Mustill Lane (**CHER 10292**). Ditches of possible medieval or later date have been identified during an evaluation at Long Furlong to the north of the site, the presence of which suggested an agricultural use of the area during these periods (**CB15291**).

1.3.10 Further to the north, evaluation and subsequent excavation to the south of Fen End Road revealed evidence of medieval toft development. This included 'back yard' features such as plot boundary ditches, pits, wells and animal burials dating from the early to late medieval periods, *c*. 11th to 15th centuries (**MCB26946**; Sinclair 2021).

1.3.11 The Church of St Mary, situated over 1km to the north-west of the site, is of 13th century origin, with much of the structure dating to the 14th century (CHER 03559). The polyfocal layout of the village is discernible from the several 'Ends' (Church End, Fen End and Over End), where settlement developed at the junctions of various routes, with Over End (where the current site is located) originally being focused around a small green. The village was quite extensive and the population not insignificant, being estimated to have had around 700 inhabitants by 1279, with 378 poll taxpayers recorded in 1377 (Taylor 1998, 69).

1.3.12 Over's medieval economy 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 (Taylor 1998, 69).

Post medieval and modern

1.3.13 By the later post-medieval period, the growing of fruit became an economic mainstay in the village, with numerous orchards being established – including on the land surrounding where the current site is located (www.old-maps.co.uk; Taylor 1998, 69).

1.3.14 Several post-medieval features are recorded in the vicinity of the site, including a cluster of post-medieval pits and ditches identified along the route of the guided busway to the south (**MCB 18476**). There are numerous listed buildings in the village, with two located to the south of the site: Over Windmill (**CHER 03447**) and the Over Microwave Tower (**MCB 16574**).

Previous work

1.3.15 In June 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site, comprising seven trenches which revealed fairly dense settlement-related remains in all but one of the trenches. Residual finds were recovered including struck flints, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery sherds, and a single Roman (samian) sherd. The majority of features comprised post-holes, pits, quarries and ditches that produced pottery (predominantly dated to the 12th to 15th centuries), animal bone, shell and slag. A small number of post-medieval and modern features were also identified. The features were thought to relate to a series of 'undecipherable' earthworks (**CHER 10895**) possibly representing medieval house platforms and associated settlement to the west of the site (MCB 27258; Bull 2019).

1.3.16 Between August and the October 2019, Oxford Archaeology East (OA) carried out an archaeological excavation (**ECB5964**) at Fen End, Over. 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. A small assemblage 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.

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 excavation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area prior to damage by development, and to 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 was carried out in relation to a series of site-specific aims and objectives, first formulated in the Design Brief for Archaeological Investigation issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Gdaneic 2019) and subsequently developed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lewis 2019) and updated following the excavation in the Updated Project Design (Graham 2022). These aims and objects were devised in reference to the relevant regional research framework for the east of England (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/resource-assessments/).

Prehistoric

To identify the presence of prehistoric activity on site though the recovery of in situ *and residual material culture.*

To examine the evidence of land division in relation to prehistoric settlement and occupation activity, including character, extent morphology, diet, economy and environment and place the results within their local and broader landscape context.

To consider the location of the site with reference to the wider later-prehistoric landscapes within the region and with reference to cropmark evidence surrounding the site.

To examine the ceramic traditions of the prehistoric periods and contribute to an understanding of local and regional ceramic developments.

To understand the date, type and extent of Bronze Age metalworking on the site.

Medieval

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.

To examine the evidence of land division in relation to medieval settlement and occupation activity, including character, extent morphology, diet, economy and environment and place the results within their local and broader landscape context.

To consider the location of the site with reference to the wider medieval landscape within the region and with reference to cropmark evidence surrounding the site.

To examine any evidence for trade, both regionally and further afield, making reference to the presence of marine taxa (and items possibly obtained from the docks at Swavesey).

To examine the ceramic traditions of the medieval period and contribute to an understanding of local and regional ceramic developments.

To examine the faunal remains and the contributions the assemblage can make to the understanding of animal husbandry practices for this area.

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

To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.

To understand the date, type and extent of ironworking on the site.

To understand the late medieval decline in land use.

2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

2.4.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*. Fieldwork was also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

2.4.2 All excavated areas were first scanned using a CAT and Genny by a suitably qualified operator to determine the presence of services within the excavated area.

2.4.3 The site covered 0.53ha, with the mechanical excavation carried out in phases due to a lack of spoil storage space and a far greater concentration of archaeology than was originally anticipated. The northern half (*c.*0.2ha) of the site was excavated first, with spoil stored on the south-western portion. Once the northern half was fully excavated and recorded, an area directly adjacent to the northern edge of the excavation was specifically set aside for spoil storage. Subsequently, the south-western quarter of the site (*c.*0.15ha) was machine stripped and then excavated, followed by the south-eastern quadrant (*c.*0.18ha).

2.4.4 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360-type mechanical excavator and a 20-tonne dumper truck. Topsoil and subsoil were removed to the top of the natural soils or to the top of archaeological features, whichever was encountered first. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.4.5 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand or trowel where necessary. Features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents, except those of obviously modern date. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character. No human burials, cremations and other deposits relating to funerary activity were revealed.

2.4.6 Specific methodologies were also employed, in agreement with CHET, to investigate a possible industrial area (potentially the location of a smithy or workshop) exposed within the north-eastern corner of the site, which was notable for having a high concentration of burning and charcoal deposits on the surface. This area, measuring approximately 20m wide, was divided into a series of 1x1m squares. A 2-litre environmental sample was obtained from each square to test for the presence of hammerscale and other indications of industrial activity. Each alternate square was then individually excavated, and the area planned using geo-rectified photogrammetry. Across the site were three areas of large, deep and amorphous features which were initially hand-excavated in steps to a depth no greater than 1.2m. Following this, three sondages were machine-excavated to ascertain the true extent and depth of the features: one within a large cluster of prehistoric pits at the centre of the site and two to investigate two wells or watering holes in the north-eastern quadrant of the site.

2.4.7 Archaeological features and excavated slots were recorded using a Leica GS08 GPS with Smartnet capabilities, which was supplemented by Total Station survey and detailed hand drawn plans of inter-cutting features. Geo-rectified photogrammetry using a pole-cam was also utilised. Complex prehistoric and industrial features were captured photogrammetrically from ground level and from the pole-cam.

2.4.8 A register of all features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept. All features, layers and deposits were recorded on OA East *pro-forma* sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the relative size or significance. The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs including both general site shots and photographs of specific features.

2.4.9 Artefacts were collected by hand and metal detector and were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' were located more accurately by GPS where they had been collected by metal detecting and not associated with a specific context.

2.4.10 A total of 119 bulk samples were taken from a range of features and deposits.

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 App. A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Apps B and C respectively. An overall phased plan of the excavation is provided in Fig. 3, with individual phase plans in Figs 4-9. Selected section drawings are presented in Fig. 10a-e and photographs of the excavations are reproduced as Plates 1-14.

3.1.2 Throughout the text cut numbers appear in **bold** type. Where multiple interventions were excavated in a single feature the feature as a whole is generally referred to by the lowest cut number assigned to it. In some cases, individual features have also been assigned to groups, including enclosures made up of multiple ditches and groups of pits; these groups are also referred to by the lowest cut number attributed to their constituent features.

3.1.3 Where relevant, the results of the trial trenching (Bull 2019) have been integrated into the results of the excavation and are referred to in the text, with contexts numbers assigned during the trenching prefixed with an **'E'.**

Phasing (Fig. 3)

3.1.4 Phasing of the site was based on stratigraphic and spatial analysis of the excavated features and deposits, coupled with dating provided by dateable finds, principally pottery. Three broad periods of activity have been identified: Late Bronze Age (Period 1), medieval (Period 2) and post-medieval to modern (Period 3). An inclusive approach to phasing has been taken, and whilst a substantial proportion of the large number of discrete pits and postholes revealed by the excavation did not produce dateable finds they have invariably been assigned to a period based on their spatial associations and/or similarities in their morphology/fills to better-dated features.

3.1.5 The vast majority of the excavated remains belong to the medieval period, which has been separated into three sub-periods, as set out below. Throughout the medieval period, the site exhibited a basic continuity in terms of the layout and alignment of major plot boundaries; the tripartite separation of the medieval period should be seen as a rationalisation of what was clearly a continuous sequence of activity, and in some cases major plot boundaries appear to have persisted in use across the sub-periods defined here. Further consideration of the sequence and chronology for the site can be found in the discussion section of the report (Section 4)

Period 1: Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800 BC)

Period 2: Medieval (c. AD 1000-1500)

Period 2.1: Early medieval (c. AD 1000-1250)

Period 2.2: High medieval (c. AD 1250-1400)

Period 2.3: Late medieval (c. AD 1400-1500)

Period 3: Post-medieval to modern (c. AD 1500-present)

3.1.6 A very small number of discrete natural features/deposits were also exposed by the excavations.

3.1.7 The features were largely concentrated in the northern part of the excavated area. Located across the site were clusters of large deep pits, several of which have been dated by associated pottery to the Late Bronze Age period (Period 1). During the early to high medieval periods (Periods 2.1 and 2.2) the site was divided into rectangular north-to-south aligned strips by a series of ditches.

3.1.8 Smaller pits and postholes were concentrated to the north, closer to Whine's Lane, and predominantly date to the high medieval period (Period 2.2). In the north-eastern corner of the site, a rectangular enclosure was established that was recut and redefined during the high medieval period, with evidence for a rectangular structure constructed by the late medieval period (Period 2.3). From the post-medieval period onwards (Period 3), activity was limited and linked to the agricultural use of the site.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology of sands and gravels were overlain by a clayey silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil/ploughsoil/hardstanding with an average thickness of 0.30m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features and deposits were readily identified against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Period 1: Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800 BC) *Fig. 4*

Summary

3.3.1 Although 82 worked flints were recovered from the site (see App. B.3), the bulk of these were residual, largely Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The earliest features identified on the site consisted of several pits, a possible watering hole and a boundary ditch associated with quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery. Environmental samples from features in this phase were largely devoid of plant remains (App. C.4.20). Aside from the features themselves a notable find belonging to this period is a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age copper-alloy spiral ring (SF 10) collected from the topsoil (App. B.1; Fig. 14).

Pit groups

Pit Group 353

3.3.2 Situated within the centre of the excavation area was a series of intercutting pits, Pit Group 353 (Fig. 10a, Section 97; Plates 2 and 3). This group consisted of at least seven subcircular intercutting pits (interventions **353, 355, 357, 386, 409, 412, 417**) of varying size, sealed by possible alluvial layers (365, 366, 370) that may have been infilling hollows or shallow pits. Together, these produced most of the Late Bronze Age pottery from the site (201 sherds, 3898g). Animal bone recovered from the pits and associated layers included cattle (including a skull with horn cores attached from pit **409**) and horse.

3.3.3 Pit **386** was the earliest feature in the sequence being truncated by virtually every other pit, this feature was 1.2m deep and contained five fills, none of which contained any finds: an initial grey-brown gravel lens, a light red gravel lens, a light blue grey silt sand, a light grey silt clay and a yellowish grey silt clay. Pit **353** was a subcircular feature with a U-shaped profile. It was 1.65m in diameter with a depth of 0.37m. This pit contained a single fill of greyish brown silt sand containing no finds. Adjacent to this, to the east, was pit **355**. This was 0.4m in diameter and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill of dark grey silty clay containing no finds. Pit **355** was truncated by pit **357**. This pit was steep sided, U-shaped in profile with a diameter of 1.8m and 1.35m in depth. It had a lower fill of dark grey sand silt containing a fragment of struck flint and an upper fill of dark grey silt clay with no finds. Pit **409** (which cut pit **355**) was 0.5m in diameter and 0.67m deep, steep sided with stepped sides. The pit contained a primary fill of grey -brown silt sand (from which 36 sherds of pottery, 677g were recovered along with a fragment of bone) and a secondary fill of grey-brown silt clay, which produced 31 sherds (1533g) of pottery. Pit **412** was 1.55m in diameter and 0.75m deep. This pit was subcircular in plan with steep sides and a U-shaped profile. Its initial fill of brownish grey silt sand was overlain by a dark yellow gravel silt (containing 14 sherds, 138g of Late Bronze Age pottery), above this was a reddish grey silt clay overlain by a final mid grey silty clay. Pit **417** truncated both pits **409** and **412**. This subcircular pit was 1.66m in diameter and 0.55m deep with two fills, an initial dark grey silt clay and a secondary fill of brown, grey silty clay, neither of which produced finds.

3.3.4 To the north of Pit Group 353 was an isolated Late Bronze Age feature, pit **255**. It was subcircular in plan with gently sloping sides and a U-shaped profile. The pit was 2.58m in diameter and 0.32m deep with a single fill of sandy clay containing four sherds (15g) of pottery, two fragments of worked flint and 48 fragments of fired clay.

Pit Group 498

3.3.5 South of Pit Group 353 were three intercutting pits (interventions **498, 810** and **866**: Pit Group 498). Pit **498** (Fig. 10a, Section 197) was subcircular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Its primary fill was a reddish-brown sandy clay which produced 84 sherds (687g) of pottery and two fragments of animal bone (3g). This was overlain by a pale grey silty sand containing five fragments of animal bone (including horse, cattle, and pig) whilst the upper fill was a pale grey silt clay, containing four fragments of annual bone, eight pieces of struck flint and eight sherds of pottery (39g). Pit **810** was subcircular in plan, 0.6m in diameter and 1.8m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained several fills of silty clay, but no finds were recovered from any of the fills from this pit. Pit **866** was subcircular in plan with a diameter of 4.2m and a depth of 0.8m. Its primary fill of pale grey-brown sandy silt produced a wide range of finds: 11 fragments of animal bone, 10 pieces of struck flint, one fragment of burnt stone, a fragment of fired clay and 31 sherds (284g) of pottery. This was overlain by a pale-yellow brown sand, which was sealed by an upper fill of pale brown clay silt containing worked flint (three pieces) and pottery (26 sherds, 60g).

Pit Group 723

3.3.6 Lying between, and partly cut through, Pit Groups 498 and 723 was a cluster of four pits (Pit Group 723: interventions **723**, **725, 824** and **829**). The earliest of these features was pit **723**, which was heavily truncated and visible in section only, with a recordable depth of 0.96m. The only remaining fill was a pale grey-brown clay sand from which 2 fragments of fired clay (14g) and a sherd of pottery (8g) were recovered. Pit **725** was 2m in diameter and 1m deep with a U-shaped profile and very steep sides. This pit contained four fills, the earliest of which was a pale grey silt clay containing five sherds (72g) of pottery. This was overlain by a pale green silt clay containing a fragment of flint. Above this was a dark silty clay from which a single fragment of flint and seven sherds of pottery (35g) were recovered. The upper and final fill was a mid grey silt sand containing no finds. Pit **824** was subcircular in plan with a U-shaped profile and steep sides. Its primary fill was a pale grey silt clay, this was overlain by a dark blue grey silt clay and above this was a lens of orange sand, these fills contained no finds. The upper fill, a pale grey silt clay contained a fragment of bone, a fragment of fired clay (25g) and a sherd of pottery (5g). Pit **824** was cut by pit **829**, this subcircular feature was 1.8m in diameter and 0.70m deep with four clay fills from which eight sherds (51g) of pottery were recovered.

Pit Group 803

3.3.7 To the south was a further cluster of four intercutting pits (pits **803** (=**943** and **1111**), **807, 844, 1107**), Pit Group 803 (Fig. 10a, Section 165). The earliest feature was pit **1107**, which was largely visible only in section but was probably subcircular in plan,

with an excavated depth of 0.9m. The pit had a primary fill (1108) of light grey clay silt, overlain by a mid-blue grey clay silt (1109) containing animal bone (24g) and 15 sherds (158g) of pottery. The feature had an upper fill (1110) of light orange-grey clay silt which produced animal bone (352g) and six sherds of pottery (75g).

3.3.8 Directly south of this feature was pit **807**. This subcircular feature was 2.95m in diameter with a depth of 1m. It contained two fills, an initial fill (808) of light red brown clay sand with animal bone (39g) and an upper fill (809) of mid grey-brown sand silt containing nine sherds (73g) of prehistoric pottery and fired clay (four fragments, 64g). Of particular note were the remains of a clay mould (SF 33) for bronze casting.

3.3.9 Both pits **807** and **1107** were cut into by a large pit **803** (also excavated as **943** and **1111**). This large subcircular feature measured 6.12m in diameter and up to 1.3m deep. Its initial fill (965) was a light-yellow grey sand at the base of the feature containing three sherds (191g) of pottery. Above this were three thin lenses (966, 967, 968) of sand. These were overlain by a mid-yellow brown clay sand (804=969=1112); fill 969 produced fired clay (6g) and pottery (six sherds 87g), whilst fill 1112 also produced fired clay (62g), pottery (three sherds, 53g) and animal bone (27g). Above this was a mid-blue grey clay silt (805=970=1113), this produced fired clay (66g), pottery (12 sherds, 84g) and animal bone (87g). The upper and final fill (806=971=1114) was a dark red brown clay silt. This contained fired clay (21g) and pottery (806 – 36 sherds, 243g).

Pits in Trial Trench 5

3.3.10 Evidence of prehistoric pitting was also uncovered during the evaluation (fully detailed in Bull 2019). Trench 5, located in the north-west corner of the site, exposed a pit (**E.1148**) with a single fill (1149); within this feature was an almost complete later prehistoric carinated pottery jar, whilst adjacent pit **E.1186** contained small sub angular flints and intrusive medieval pottery.

Boundary ditch and possible well

3.3.11 In the south-eastern corner of the excavation area was a boundary ditch (**702**; interventions **702, 955, 1010, 1040**) and an adjacent pit (**701**), possibly a well (Fig. 10a, Section 151). The ditch was on a north-east to south-west alignment and had a U-shaped profile, with a maximum width of 3.2m and a maximum depth of 1.14m. The ditch contained six fills. An initial fill of light grey silt sand (709=957=1012=1041) contained Late Bronze Age pottery (two sherds, 17g) and animal bone (159g). This was overlain by a bright yellow sandy clay (710=1013-1042). Above this was a mid red brown sandy clay (711=958). This was overlain by a dark blue grey clay silt (959=1014=1043). Above this was a light blue grey clay silt (960) with the upper and final fill being a dark red brown silt clay (712, 961, 1044) containing animal bone (550g).

3.3.12 Cutting the ditch on its eastern side was a pit (**701**) possibly a Late Bronze Age well. This subcircular feature was 5.75m in diameter with a depth of up to 0.84m. The pit contained four fills. An initial fill (705) of light grey silt sand containing a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery (14g), this was overlain by a bright yellow sand clay (706),

above this was a red brown silt clay (707) with an upper and final fill (708) of dark red brown silt clay containing animal bone (550g).

3.4 Period 2.1: Early medieval (c. AD 1000-1250) *Fig. 5*

Summary

3.4.1 Although a small quantity of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the site (consisting of 95 sherds of pottery dominated by Thetford, Stamford and St Neots wares, App. B.5), the vast majority of this material was found alongside later, medieval, pottery, and the earliest elements of the Period 2 remains appear to belong to the early medieval period, dating broadly to the 11th to mid-13th century AD. During this period a series of north to south aligned linear boundary ditches were laid out perpendicular to Whines Lane and seem likely to have defined holdings associated with properties fronting on to the road, immediately to the north of the excavation area. In the northern part of the site a rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 152) was partly revealed within one of these larger holdings and may have represented a building compound, although no definite traces of any structures were revealed. Both the plot boundaries and this enclosure would see several phases of modification/re-modelling throughout the medieval period (Periods 2.2 and 2.3, below). A relatively small number of discrete pits and postholes associated with the boundary ditches and enclosure have been attributed to this sub-period, largely based on their association with early medieval ceramics.

3.4.2 A fairly modest assemblage of some 151 sherds (1230g) of post-Roman pottery was recovered from Period 2.1 contexts. This was dominated by early medieval wares (89 sherds (with a large proportion of Developed St Neots ware and Huntingdonshire early medieval ware), but also included a significant proportion of high medieval material (notably Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and Peterborough Shelly ware), suggesting that activity during this phase of the site's use probably extended into the later 12th century and earlier 13th century. Other finds from Period 2.1 contexts include a single iron nail and small quantities of iron slag, fired clay and animal bone.

Plots A, B and C – boundaries and layout

3.4.3 During this period three major linear boundaries formed by Ditches **73**, **581**, **167**/**609**/**622** and **65**/**59** were laid out across the length of the site and served to divide the area into a series of narrow plots/strips (Plots A, B and C; Fig. 5).

3.4.4 Some 10m from the eastern edge of excavation, one of these major north to south aligned plot boundaries was formed by Ditches **167**, **609** and **167**, which collectively extended for 85m across the entire length of the excavation area. This effectively created two rectangular plots on a north to south axis, east of these ditches was Plot C, whilst to the west of these features was Plot A, formed between ditches **167/609** to the east and ditch **73** to the west. Across the southern part of the site, the features making up this boundary had been heavily truncated by later features, but traces survived of a pair of parallel ditches: Ditch **609** (interventions **609**, **649** and **911**) and Ditch **622**. Neither ditch had its full profile preserved, but they measured up to 0.42m

deep (Plate 4). All the excavated interventions were filled by single deposits of brown and grey sandy silts or sandy clays, which produced only a very small quantity of animal bone.

3.4.5 These features could be traced for a distance of 45m from the southern limit of excavation, where their northern termination appeared to have been cut away by a group of pits belonging to Period 2.2 (Pit Group 120, see below). Just to the north, however, the boundary was continued by a second length of ditch, Ditch **167** (interventions **167**, **442, 446**, **514**, **532**, **555** and **1155**). This feature measured between 0.7m and 2.1m wide and was 0.4m to 0.7m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10b, Section 55). In most places it contained single fills, but in two interventions (**167** and **532**) it contained two fills, with all of these deposits consisting of mid grey or brown silty sands or silty clays. A relatively substantial assemblage of 39 sherds (584g) of medieval pottery (and three late Saxon sherds) was recovered from this ditch, alongside a single iron nail and very small quantities of iron slag and animal bone.

3.4.6 Partly exposed against the eastern edge of excavation, within Plot C, was Ditch **581** (interventions **581**, **585** and **598**); this was a broad shallow feature, measuring at least 1.9m wide and up 0.2m deep. It was filled throughout by a single mid yellow silty clay which produced just four sherds (30g) of medieval pottery. At its southern end, the ditch had been cut by a large circular pit or well, which was partly revealed against the eastern edge of excavation. This feature (**700**) measured at least 2.5m in diameter but was only subject to very partial excavation, which revealed a steeply sloping edge on its western side (Fig. 10a, Section 151), with a single (upper) fill of light grey sandy clay which produced no finds.

3.4.7 Some 20m to the west of Ditch **167**, within or forming the western side of Plot A, was Ditch **73** (interventions **E1076**, **73**, **75**, **87**, **743**). This linear feature (Fig. 10b, Section 177) extended north to south for 45m. The ditch had a U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and contained a single fill of sandy silt which produced a single sherd (5g) of medieval pottery. Together with ditches **167** and **911, 609** this probably formed a rectangular backlot extending southwards from Enclosure 152 (see below). The northern terminus of ditch **73** and the southern terminus of ditch **267** (see below) may have formed an entrance into Plot A.

3.4.8 The fourth major north to south aligned boundary, Ditch **59**, was located in the northern part of Plot B. Ditch **59** (interventions **59**, **159**, **197**, **221** and **351**), was laid out 35m to the west of Ditch **167** and extended from the northern edge of excavation for 40m before terminating. At its southern end this feature cut a slightly differently aligned ditch terminus, Ditch **65**, which may represent an earlier iteration of this boundary. Measuring 1.8m wide and 0.34m deep, with a steep sided, U-shaped profile, Ditch **65** was filled by a basal dark brown clay and an upper light yellowish grey silt clay, neither of which contained finds. The later ditch, Ditch **59**, had a somewhat sinuous plan form and in places its edges were obscured by a thin natural layer of clayey sand (198). It was broad and shallow, with a U-shaped profile, measuring up to 4.5m wide in places but only between 0.1m and 0.2m deep (Fig. 10b, Section 21). In all of the excavated interventions it contained a single mid brown sandy or clayey silt.

Finds were scarce, consisting of six sherds of medieval pottery, two small pieces of iron slag and single fragments of animal bone and oyster shell.

3.4.9 Ditch **65** post-dated an earlier subcircular shaped pit **69** located close to its southern terminus. Pit **69** was 0.45m in diameter and 0.76m deep with very steep sides and a flat base; this feature contained a single fill of silt clay containing no finds and was in turn sealed by a layer of silt clay (68) that was cut by ditch **65**.

3.4.10 At its southern terminus Ditch **59** also intercut with two possible pits (Fig. 10b, Section 21). Pit **63** was cut by Ditch **59** and was subcircular in plan, up to 1.4m in diameter with a depth of 0.25m. Its single fill of silt clay contained no finds. Pit **61** was visible in section only but cut through the fill of ditch **59** and was 0.23m in depth with a U-shaped profile and a single fill of silty clay containing no finds.

Plot A - Enclosure 152

3.4.11 Located in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, Enclosure 152 was a rectangular enclosure covering an area of just under 400m^2 within Plot A. The enclosure was bounded on its eastern side by Ditch **167** (see above), from which two further ditches, **152** and **249**, projected to the west. The enclosure's western side was defined by Ditch **229** which ran southwards from the northern limit of the excavation before sharply turning towards the east where it terminated; a gap of 2.25m between the terminals of ditch **229** and **152** formed the southern entrance into the enclosure.

3.4.12 Ditch **152** (interventions **152**, **170**) extended westwards from boundary Ditch **167** for 10.5m before turning sharply towards the north-west where it terminated. This ditch was narrow and shallow, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 10b, Section 45) and contained a single fill of grey-brown clay sand, from which slag (13g) and pottery (three sherds, 15g) were recovered.

3.4.13 Ditch **229** (interventions **229, 522**) extended southwards from the northern limit of the excavation area for 20m before sharply turning towards the east and extending a further 8m before terminating. The ditch had a U-shaped profile with moderately steeply sloping sides (Fig. 10b, Section 59). The ditch contained a single fill of grey-brown clay sand, from which slag (356g), flint (3g) and a fragment of whetstone (SF 7; 32g) were recovered.

3.4.14 The interior of the enclosure was further subdivided by two east to west aligned ditches (**249** and **520**). Ditch **249** (interventions **249**, **306**) extended westwards from boundary ditch **167** for 10m before being seemingly truncated by a later pit (**298;** Period 2.2). The ditch was U-shaped in profile with moderately steeply sloped sides and was up to 1.54m wide and 0.49m deep, with a single fill of grey-brown clay silt (Fig. 10e, Section 90). Directly to the west of this was ditch **520**. This feature extended eastwards from ditch **229** for 2.20m. This ditch had a U-shaped profile and was up to 1.20m wide and 0.06m deep with a single fill of grey-brown clay silt. Neither ditch produced any finds.

3.4.15 Within the enclosure were three discrete pits. Pit **274** was subcircular in plan with a U-shaped profile. The pit was 1m in diameter and 0.25m deep with a single fill of dark brown clay silt containing slag (121g), bone (1g) and pottery (six sherds, 8g). Pit **455**

was subcircular in plan, with a U-shaped profile. This pit was 0.6m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with a single fill of light brown clay silt containing slag (21g) and pottery (one sherd, 5g). Pit **524** was subcircular, with a U-shaped profile, and measured 0.8m in diameter and 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mid brown sand silt containing pottery (19 sherds, 103g).

3.4.16 There was fragmentary evidence of a further 'external' boundary to the south of the enclosure with a small section of surviving ditch (**999**, interventions **999**, **1105**) aligned parallel to the east-west aligned section of ditch **229.** The ditch had gently sloping sides and a rounded base and contained a dark grey-brown sand clay from which pottery (one sherd, 9g) and slag (35g) were recovered.

Plot A - pit groups

Pit Group 279

3.4.17 Immediately to the south of Enclosure 152 was a small group of seven pits (Table 1), five of which had been cut by Ditch **999** (see above). These features were generally subcircular in plan with simple bowl-shaped profiles and measured between 0.36m and 0.15m wide and between 0.05m and 0.3m deep (Fig. 10b, Section 224). All were filled with single fills, generally of mid to dark brown or grey sandy clays. Finds were sparse but included ten sherds of medieval pottery (38g) and a single large fragment of iron slag (1081g).

Cut	Fills	Shape in plan	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Pottery	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10b)
279	280	Subrectangular	0.36	0.3	2 (4g)	Slag-1081g Flint-24g	n/a
553	554	Subcircular	1.15	0.2	4 (18g)	n/a	n/a
1001	1002	Subcircular	0.6	0.05	-	n/a	224
1097	1098	Subcircular	0.99	0.6	2 (6g)	n/a	224
1099	1100	Subcircular	1.17	0.20	-	n/a	n/a
1101	1102	Subcircular	1.18	0.2	-	n/a	224
1103	1104	Subcircular	0.8	0.5	2 (10g)	n/a	224

Table 1. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 279

Pit Group 626

3.4.18 Previously noted and recorded during the evaluation (**E1196**), three intercutting subcircular pits were exposed in the southern part of the excavation area. Pit **626** was 1.5m in diameter and 0.5m deep. It had a steeply sided U-shaped profile and contained a single fill of sandy clay containing a sherd (3g) of pottery, this was cut into by another pit (**630**) which was 0.73m in diameter with a single fill of silty sand. The upper and final pit in the sequence (**628**) was 0.4m in dimeter and 0.8m deep and a single fill of sandy clay containing no finds.

Ditch 403 and associated Pit Group 325

3.4.19 To the south of Ditch **999** and Enclosure 152 were the remains of a curvilinear ditch - Ditch **403** - which extended from Enclosure 152 towards the south-west. Adjacent to

this ditch were a number of possibly associated pits (**325**, **327**, **405**, **562**, **595**). Ditch **403** (interventions **403**, **593**, **600**) extended for 8.35m and was between 0.44 to 0.74m wide with a maximum depth of 0.68m. The feature was U-shaped in profile with a single fill of sand clay which contained two sherds (30g) of pottery. The associated pits (Table 2) were all subcircular in plan between 0.48m, and 1.1m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.36m; all five pits contained a single fill of sand clay.

Cut	Fills	Shape in plan	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Pottery	Other Finds
325	326	Subcircular	1.1	0.36	3 (12g)	-
327	328	Subcircular	0.58	0.2	-	-
405	406	Subcircular	0.88	0.48	-	-
562	563	Subcircular	0.48	0.18	1 (17g)	-
595	596	Subcircular	0.9	0.2	2 (29g)	-

Table 2. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 325

3.4.20 To the west of Enclosure 152 was the heavily truncated remnant of the terminus of a curvilinear ditch (**267**). The ditch extended 4.5m towards the south-east before terminating and was subsequently cut by later ditch **265**. The ditch was 3.2m wide with a depth of 0.2m and contained a single fill of clay sand with no finds.

Plot B - pit groups and other features

Pit Group 27

3.4.21 Situated in the extreme north-west corner of the excavation area was a group of five pits (Pit Group 27; Table 3). These pits (Plate 5) were all subcircular in plan with U-shaped profiles and moderate sloping sides. The diameter of the pits ranged from 1.5m to 1.64m with a maximum depth of 0.31m and they all contained single fills of dark grey brown silty sands. These pits (along with Pit Group 89, see below) would seem to have been cut for the purpose of quarrying the natural sands and gravels within this area.

Cut	Fills	Shape in plan	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Pottery	Other Finds
27	28	Subcircular	1.5	0.3	2 (4g)	-
29	30	Subcircular	2.3	0.2	1 (19g)	-
31	32	Subcircular	1.95	0.05	1 (3g)	-
51	52	Subcircular	1.85	0.31	3 (9g)	-
71	72	Subcircular	1.64	0.08	1 (35g)	Slag-1000g

Table 3. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 27

Pit Group 89

3.4.22 Located directly to the south of Group 27, was another cluster of five pits (Pit Group 89; Table 4)**.** These features were all subcircular in plan with U-shaped profiles, concave bases, and moderately sloping sides (Fig. 10b, Section 36). The diameter of these features ranged from 0.7m to 3.4m with a maximum depth of 0.66m. The pits

contained between one to five fills of clay and silt sands, sometimes with large quantities of small gravel clasts.

Cut	Fills	Shape in plan	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Pottery	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10b)
89	90,91,92,93,116	Subcircular	3.4	0.6	13 (47g)	Flint-1g Bone-1g	36
94	95, 96,97,98	Subcircular	1.55	0.66	-	Flint-20g	36
99	100	Subcircular	0.8	0.08	-	-	36
131	132,133,134	Subcircular	1.2	0.55	3 (19g)	Slag-9g	-
135	136, 137, 138	Subcircular	0.7	0.6	n/a	Fe Slag-1000g	-

Table 4. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 89

Plot C - pits

3.4.23 In the north-eastern corner of the site, two intercutting pits were exposed (pits **83** and **84**). Pit **83** was up to 0.8m long, subcircular in plan, with a depth of 0.6m. The pit was steep sided with two clay sand fills from which two fragments of quern stone were recovered (SFs 27 and 28) and medieval pottery (545g). Cutting this pit was a larger subcircular pit (**84**) which was 1.64m in diameter and 0.8m deep. This pit had a U-shaped profile with steep sides and contained three fills of clay sands and silts which produced 52g of medieval pottery.

Ungrouped pits

3.4.24 Across the site were several pits which were not part of any obvious grouping, structure, or cluster. The more distinctive/significant of these features are described below, whilst the remainder are summarised in Table 5.

3.4.25 Adjacent to ditch **911**, on its western side, was pit **801**. This feature was 4.5m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig.10b, Section 189). The pit contained a single fill of clay silt from which four sherds (28g) of medieval pottery, metalworking waste (618g), a fragment of quern stone, an iron artefact and animal bone (1g) were recovered.

3.4.26 To the south of pit **801** were two intercutting pits. Pit **720** (interventions **720**, **1125**) was irregular in plan with very steep sides and single fill of silt clay. This feature was 2.76m in diameter and 0.20m in depth and contained animal bone (129g).

3.4.27 Pit **720** was cut into on its north-eastern corner by pit **1115**. This steep sided pit was 2m in diameter and 0.9m deep, with four fills of silt and sand clays. The pit produced five sherds (68g) of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery and fragments of fired clay (45g).

Cut	Fills	Shape in plan	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Pottery	Other Finds	Section (Fig. 10b)
236	237	Subcircular	0.85	0.10	5 (9g)	-	-
392	393,394,395,396,397	Subcircular	1.29	1.4	1 (4g)	Bone-15g, Flint -22g	96
764	765	Subrectangular	2	0.07	3 (8g)	-	-
797	798	Subcircular	0.52	0.22	-	Flint-12g, Fired Clay-1g, Bone-15g	-
860	861	Subcircular	1.21	0.3	-	-	-

Table 5. Summary information on ungrouped pits

3.5 Period 2.2: High medieval (c. AD 1250-1400) *Figs 6 and 7*

Summary

3.5.1 This period was characterised by the most intensive use of the site, with activity continuing to be focused on the northern half of the excavation area, close to the frontage of Whines Lane. There was a continuation and extension of the enclosure (Enclosure 152) and its accompanying rectangular plot (Plot A) to the south. Whilst the ditches on the eastern side of Plot A were recut in the same location as their predecessors during this period, the western ditch was re-established 10m further to the west, significantly extending the overall area of the plot. Similarly, the square enclosure (Enclosure 152) at the northern end of the site was extended further to the west, creating a much larger rectangular arrangement, although following the same layout/alignment as before.

3.5.2 Within Plot B, there seems to have been a continuation of the existing quarrying in the north-western corner of the excavation area, with the backfilled quarry pits then being sealed over by a colluvial layer. There was, however, a very significant increase in activity in Plot A, particularly directly to the south and east of Enclosure 152, with a large number of pits around the plot's eastern enclosure ditches; these features were accompanied by the remains of a subcircular structure (**144**) and a large well (**377**). A similar pattern was noted in Plot C, with the establishment of an 'industrial area' in the north-western corner. This was represented by smaller enclosure ditches, a possible working surface of crushed chalk and a cluster of pits, some with evidence of *in situ* burning potentially associated with some form of industrial/craft activity.

3.5.3 The bulk of the finds from the site came from features attributed to this period, predominantly pottery (908 sherds) alongside animal bone (185 fragments). Environmental samples were generally more productive than from earlier phases, with several features having produced abundant cereal grains including free-threshing wheat with lesser quantities of oats, barley and rye alongside legumes and weed seeds.

Remodelling of Enclosure 152 and internal features

3.5.4 The ditches which had defined the extent of Enclosure 152 in the previous period either remained in use, were recut or were replaced; remodelling of the enclosure extended its area to just over to 500 m^2 and made it more rectangular-shaped in plan. The southern entranceway into the enclosure was retained in modified form (a 9.5m gap between the terminals of ditch **152** and **129**).

3.5.5 Ditch **152** was seemingly retained in use during this period with no evidence of alteration from the previous period.

3.5.6 Period 2.1 Ditch **167** was recut by Ditch **139** (interventions **139**, **165**, **533**, **557**), which shared the same north to south alignment and was exposed for a length of 33m before terminating (and subsequently being cut by pit **879**). The width of the ditch varied from 0.45m to 2.10m and its maximum depth was 0.69m (Fig.10b, Section 55). The ditch contained two fills, a primary fill of clay/silt sands (from which pottery (15 sherds, 151g) and bone (26g) were recovered) and a secondary fill of clay silts, containing metalworking waste (213g), animal bone (435g), CBM (208g) and pottery (28 sherds, 313g). Ditch **139** cut through an earlier pit (**538**) which was subcircular in plan, 2.22m long and 0.8m deep, with a single fill of clay sands containing no finds.

3.5.7 On the western side of the enclosure, Period 2.1 Ditch **229** was abandoned/backfilled and a new ditch - Ditch **129** (interventions **129, 157, 189, 215, 251**) - was cut some 8.5m to the west. This feature was aligned north to south before sharply turning towards the east where it terminated, forming a new southern entrance into the enclosure with retained ditch **152**. The ditch varied in width from 0.4m to 1m and it reached a maximum depth of 0.23m (Fig. 10b, Sections 10 and 41), with a single fill of clay sand containing pottery (32 sherds, 298g), metalworking waste (1700g), bone (295g), flint (10g) and shell (12g).

3.5.8 Cutting into the northern terminal of ditch **129** was a short length of narrow ditch (Ditch **10**; interventions **10**, **253**) which extended into the internal area of the enclosure on an east to west alignment. This ditch was steep sided with a concave bases, measuring 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep with a single fill of sandy clay, from which pottery (25 sherds, 172g), metalworking waste (1422g), animal bone (12g) and fragments of hearth lining (10g) were recovered.

3.5.9 Ditch **129** cut through a subcircular pit (**154**) which lay outside of the area of the enclosure. This pit was 1.9 in diameter and 0.45m deep with steeply sloping sides (Fig. 10c, Section 10) and contained three fills of clayey and sandy silts which produced nine sherds of medieval pottery (44g), animal bone (28g) and metalworking debris (99g).

Well 257

3.5.10 In the interior of the enclosure was a well (**257**) and various pits (Pit Group 199; see below*)*. Well **257** was a subcircular feature (Fig. 10c, Section 62; Plate 6), 2.3m in diameter and 1.3m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped profile. Within the well were six fills of clay sands and silts which produced pottery (12 sherds, 78g), and a small fragment of slag (3g).

Pit Group 199

3.5.11 In addition to the well, 12 pits exposed within the area of Enclosure 152 have been assigned to this sub-period (Pit Group 199) and are summarised in Table 6 below. Most of these were small, and under a metre in depth, but two pits, **199** (Plate 7), and **207**, were more substantial features. Finds assemblages included pottery, animal bone and metalworking waste.

Cut	Fills	Shape in plan	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds
199	200,201,202	Subrectangular	1.2	1.2	383g	-	-
203	204	Subrectangular	0.68	0.14	26g	-	1 x Whetstone
205	205	Subcircular	0.3	0.1	-	-	-
207	208	Subcircular	1.3	0.6	1g	2570g	Slag-509g
211	212	Subcircular	0.18	0.2	-	-	-
213	214	Subcircular	0.45	0.19	5g	-	-
269	270, 271	Subrectangular	1	0.6	635g	3	Fired Clay-17g
272	273	Subcircular	0.5	0.05	-	-	-
304	305	Subcircular	0.98	1.06	-	-	-
455	452	Subcircular	0.55	0.14	-	-	-
453	454	Subcircular	0.8	0.5	2g	-	Flint-1g

Table 6. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 199

3.5.12 Situated in the entranceway to the enclosure, between the terminals of ditches **129** and **152**, were three postholes (**335**, **337**, **339**). These small circular features were between 0.6m and 0.72m in diameter and varied between 0.16m to 0.22m in depth. They all contained a single fill of grey-brown sand clay. There was no indication of packing material or a postpipe and finds were restricted to a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery and two sherds of medieval pottery.

Plot A - boundaries and internal features

3.5.13 In a similar manner to that of Enclosure 152, the overall layout of Plot A was modified, with the existing ditches either being recut or new boundary ditches being cut, extending the area of Plot A to match that of Enclosure 152.

3.5.14 Along the southern part of the boundary between Plots A and C, Period 2.1 Ditch **609** was recut twice during this period, by Ditches **611** and **624**, which extended on the same north to south alignment before terminating and forming, with ditch **139**, an entrance into the plot from the east. The earliest of this pair of features was Ditch **624** (interventions **624**, **684**, **909**, **1015**, **1126**; Fig. 10d, Section 129). This ditch had a U-shaped profile with steep sides and a sharp break of slope onto a slightly concave base. It was between 0.76m and 1.15m wide and 0.3m and 0.45m deep and was filled by a single fill of silt clay from which 40g of pottery and 141g of bone were recovered.

3.5.15 Ditch **624** was recut by Ditch **611** (interventions **611**, **736**, **1017**, **1121**, **1128**, **1140**; Fig. 10d, Section 129) which was between 0.9m and 1.52m wide with a maximum depth of 0.48m. The ditch, which was steep sided with a U-shaped profile, contained two

fills: a primary fill of silty sand and a secondary fill of clay silts, from which pottery (16 sherds, 150g), metalworking waste (9g) and animal bone (19g) were recovered.

3.5.16 A short length of north to south aligned ditch (Ditch **123**, interventions **123**, **881**) was exposed to the north of Ditches **611** and **624**, to the west of the southern terminus of Ditch **139**. This ditch was 0.34m wide and 0.8m deep with a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill of grey brown clay silt from which pottery (11 sherds, 157g), metalworking waste (68g), fired clay (7g) and animal bone 0.18m was recovered.

3.5.17 The western boundary of Plot A was redefined by Ditch **127**, which was cut 7.5m further to the west than the boundary established in Period 2.1 (Ditch **73**). This new boundary was aligned north to south and extended for 55m from the southern edge of excavation before terminating. Ditch **127** (interventions **127, 193, 195, 449, 526, 547**) was between 0.8m and 2m wide with a depth which varied between 0.08m and 0.16m. The ditch was U-shaped in profile with gentle sides and a concave base (Fig. 10c, Section 99). It contained a single fill of clay silts from which four sherds of pottery (11g) and fragment of animal bone were recovered.

3.5.18 To the north of Ditch **127** was a short, sinuous length of north-west to south-east aligned ditch (Ditch **217**; interventions **217**, **265**). This ditch was cut on its northern edge by the ditch forming the southern side of Enclosure 152 (Ditch **129**) but was between 1.35m and 1.62m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.25m (Fig. 10c, Section 41). The ditch had a U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and contained a single fill of brown sandy silt which produced pottery (16 sherds, 76g), metalworking waste (21g), animal bone (6g), flint (14g) and shell (1g).

3.5.19 A probable entranceway along the western boundary of Plot A was formed by the 7.5m gap between Ditches **217** and **127**, and within this space a single posthole was revealed (**245**) with a diameter of 0.5m and a depth of 0.51m; this post may have been part of some kind of gate/fencing arrangement.

3.5.20 An L-shaped ditch (Ditch **57**) extended from the northern edge of Ditch **127**, into Plot C. This ditch (interventions **57**, **527, 528**) had a U-shaped profile with gently sloped sides and was between 0.86m and 1.8m wide and 0.17m deep (Fig. 10b, Section 21). The ditch contained a single fill of grey-brown clay silt containing a single sherd of medieval pottery.

Structure 144, Well 377 and Pit Groups 114 and 120

3.5.21 Directly to the south of the entranceway into Enclosure 152 a ring-gully-type feature (Structure **144**; interventions **144**, **457**, **587**, **589**, **591**) was revealed. This penannular ditch (Plate 8) represented the remains of a circular structure with an internal diameter of 4.2m and an entrance to the south 1m wide and may have been some form of agricultural structure such as a small pen for livestock or a hayrick, or perhaps a roofed 'workshop'/'ancillary'-type building. The ditch was between 0.42m and 0.78m wide with a maximum depth of 0.26m (Fig. 10d, Section 134), and had a U-shaped profile with steep sides. It contained two fills, a dark grey-brown basal fill of clay silt and an upper grey-brown sand clay. The secondary fill produced four sherds (71g) of medieval pottery.

3.5.22 To the south-east of the entrance to Structure **144** was a large subcircular pit, probably a well (Well **377**), which was 5.5m wide (Fig. 10c, Section 64). Excavated in two quadrants, this pit was 2.20m deep, extending into the water table, with steeply sloping sides. This feature contained six fills (383, 378, 279, 230, 381, 382) of clay silts from which pottery (six sherds, 57g), metalworking waste (37g), animal bone (17g) and a copper buckle (SF 101) were recovered.

3.5.23 Within the northern half of the plot around Structure **144** and to the north of Well **377** was a cluster of 18 pits of varying sizes (Pit Group 114, Table 7). These seem to have been either contemporaneous with Structure **144** or, in the case of pits **458** and **459**, to predate the structure. Most of these features were shallow, being under 0.50m in depth, and contained only single fills, but some pits were more substantial and had more complex fill sequences. These included pit **398**, which was located north-east of Structure 144. This subcircular feature was 2.6m in diameter and 0.88m deep. It contained four fills of clay silts from which metalworking waste, animal bone and pottery were recovered from its upper fills. Pit **430** was recorded directly to the south of retained ditch **152**. This subcircular feature cut into an earlier pit **428**. Pit **430** was 2.14m in diameter and 0.86m with three fills of clay sand and silts. The third and final fill produced pottery, shell, and flint.

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Shape in plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds
85	86	0.53	0.12	subrectangular	86g	-	-
114	115	1.61	0.34	circular	11g	1g	-
191	192	0.9	0.14	subcircular	-	2g	-
276	277,278	1.4	0.8	subcircular	80g	-	-
321	322	0.68	0.38	subcircular	-	-	-
323	324	1.16	0.44	subcircular	-	202g	Slag-73g
329	330	1.94	0.3	subcircular	20g	19g	Slag-17g
331	332	0.48	0.32	subcircular	95g	50g	Slag-39g
333	334	0.43	0.21	subcircular	-	6g	Slag-453g
398	399,400,401,402	2.6	0.88	subcircular	81g	6g	-
407	408	1.16	0.34	subcircular	-	-	-
428	429	0.82	0.42	amorphous	3g	-	-
430	431,432,433	2.14	0.86	subcircular	15g	-	Shell-6g, Flint-4g
458	454	1	0.22	subcircular	17g	1g	-
459	465	0.2	0.22	subcircular	-	-	-
461	469	1.48	0.09	circular	51g	-	-
935	936	1.20	0.90	subrectangular	123g	287g	Slag-579g
937	938, 1003	1.26	0.38	subcircular	104g	-	Slag-395g
1004	1005	1.1	0.8	Subcircular	-	-	-

Table 7. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 114

Pit Group 120

3.5.24 To the south of Structure 144 and Pit Group 114, there was a fairly dense concentration of pits of varying shapes and depths (Pit Group 120). A broad distinction can be made within this group between a very dense concentration of pits to the east which tended

to be smaller and more subcircular in plan (Pit Group 120 East) and a smaller number of pits on the western side of the plot which tended to be more elongated in plan (Pit Group 120 West).

Pit Group 120 West and Ditch 766

3.5.25 Whilst most of the pits to the south of Pit Group 144 were clustered towards boundary Ditches **611** and **139** on the eastern side of Plot A, a small number of pits were situated in the central part of the plot. The pits in this sub-group were more elongated in plan, invariably aligned north to south. They are summarised in Table 8, below.

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds
120/492	121, 122/493, 494	0.97	0.53	subrectangular	19g	-	Shell-8g
185	186	0.5	0.16	subrectangular		1g	
496	497	1.1	0.2	subrectangular	10g	159g	-
638	639/640	1	0.4	subrectangular	8g	-	-
645	646	0.78	0.21	subrectangular	-	-	-
647/892	648/893	0.86	0.25	subrectangular	43g	-	Fe object
675	676	1.95	0.27	Irregular	-	1g	-

Table 8. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 120 West

3.5.26 As indicated on Fig. 6, there is an alternative interpretation of these features which may explain their distinctive elongated character. Pits **120**, **496**, **645** and **638** all share a broad north to south alignment with a short length of ditch directly to the south (**766**) This ditch was 1.2m wide with a depth of 0.2m and a flat base. Within this ditch was a single fill of clay silt containing a single sherd (2g) of medieval pottery. It is possible that this ditch and the pits, rather than being distinct features, were part of a continuous (or segmented) linear feature which split the lower part of Plot A into an eastern and western half, with the rest of the ditch no longer being extant.

3.5.27 Immediately to the south-east of the western Pit Group was a single circular pit, **729.** This feature measured 2.6m in diameter and 0.98m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its sides were almost vertical, and it contained two fills of clay silt from which only a small quantity of animal bone (30g) was recovered.

3.5.28 Finally, in isolation at the southern end of the plot, was a short length of ditch which may have formed part of another internal arrangement of the central plot, the rest of which had not survived. Ditch **634** (interventions **634, 636**) was 7.8m long with a north to south alignment. This ditch which curt across the earlier pit **764**, was steep sided with a flat base, it was 0.68m wide and 0.2m deep with a single fill of sand clay containing no finds.

Pit Group 120 East

3.5.29 Pit Group 120 East was a group of generally subcircular shaped pits situated on the eastern side of Plot A, adjacent to ditches **139** and **611** (summarised in Table 9). Most of these pits contained a single fill and were under a metre in depth, but a small number were deeper and contained multiple fills and are briefly described here.

Adjacent to Well **377**, pit **163** (Plate 9) was circular, up to 0.4m deep, with two fills of silty clay. Pits **289** and **291** were in front of the eastern entrance of the plot between the terminals of ditches **139** and **611**. Containing two fills of silt and sand clays, pit **289** was subsequently recut as **291**, possibly for storage purposes. Pit **602** was in the south-eastern corner of the plot, containing two fills of sandy silt, this feature produced two fragments of whetstone (SFs 23 and 24). Situated between Well **377** and pits **289** and **291** were two intercutting pits, **666** and **663.** Both pits were over a metre deep. Pit **666** contained a single fill of silt sand containing no finds, this was cut into by pit **663**, within this feature were two fills of silt sand containing no finds.

3.5.30 Pit **850** was situated within the central part of the plot, this steep sided feature had a U-shaped profile and contained five fills, the lower three fills were sand silts, whilst the upper two fills were clays. The pit cut deeply into the water table with a submerged base and may have originally been a well. Once this feature silted up, it was in turn cut into by another smaller pit (**851**) containing four fills of clay silts, the upper fills of which also contained a notable amount of chalk rubble. Pit **1081** was irregular in shape and located south of well **377**. This pit contained three fills of silt clay, the upper fill of which, produced a quantity of metalworking debris (150g).

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10d)
161	162	0.7	0.27	subcircular	-	-		164
163	164, 891	1.04	0.38	circular	9g	12g	Quern-80g,	164
289	290	1	0.95	unknown	233g	-	Fired clay-19g, Shell-6g	-
291	292/293	1	0.8	unknown	128g	32g	Slag, 17g, Shell-1g,	-
564	565				-	-	-	-
602	603, 604	1.46	0.28	subcircular	-	-	Slag-1g, 1 whetstone	-
641	642				-	-	Slag-191g	-
663	664/665	1.28	0.47	circular	-	-	-	-
666	667	1.23	0.54	circular	-	-	-	-
675	676	1.95	0.27	irregular	-	1g	-	-
677	678, 679	1.37	0.28	subcircular	15g	18g	-	-
732=692	733- 735; 693, 694	0.5	-	subcircular	320g	-	-	-
718	719	0.64	0.32	subcircular	-	-	-	-
740	741	1.7	0.34	subcircular	-	-	-	-
755	756	0.7	0.11	circular	-	-	-	-
768	769-773	0.5	0.62	subcircular	31g	-	Fired clay-108g (loom weight?)	-
789	790	1.1	0.15	subcircular	-	-	-	-
791	792	1	0.1	subcircular	-	-	-	-
793	794	0.35	0.33	circular	-	-	-	-
799	800	0.68	0.12	circular	-	4g	-	-
811	812	0.28	0.28	subcircular	-	-	-	-
813	814	0.9	0.24	circular	-	-	-	-
815	816		0.22	circular	-	-	-	-
846	847	0.96	0.12	subcircular	-	-	-	-
850	856-859	2.1	1.3	subcircular	447g	-	-	-

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Max depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10d)
851	852-855	1.3	0.6	circular	35g	-	-	-
862	863	1.1	0.08	subcircular	-	238g	-	-
864	865	1.34	0.34	subcircular	-	-	-	-
872	873	1.5	0.9	subcircular	-	-	-	-
1079	1080	0.59	0.19	irregular	-	-	-	-
1081	1082, 1083, 1084	1.44	0.45	irregular	14g	-	Slag-150g	-
1085	1086	0.4	0.22	irregular	-	-	-	-

Table 9. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 120 East

Plot B - boundaries and internal features

3.5.31 As described above, the eastern boundary of Plot B was redefined in this period by Ditch **127**, to which was appended L-shaped Ditch **57**. Several groups of pits, largely relating to quarrying, were exposed in Plot B.

Pit Group 3

3.5.32 The north-western corner of Plot B was characterised by a series of relatively shallow intercutting pits (Fig. 10c, Section 1; Plate 4) cutting into the sands and gravels. Most probably cut for quarrying, these pits (summarised in the table below) contained backfill deposits of sandy and/or clay silts.

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10c)
3	6,7,8	1.8	0.74	linear	32g	-	-	1
4	9, 22, 23	1.08	0.6	linear	10g	145g	-	1
5	24, 25, 26	1.3	0.44	linear	-	-	-	1
16	17, 18	1.51	0.53	subcircular	-	-	-	-
19	20, 21	0.88	0.41	subcircular	-	14g	-	-
33	34	0.61	0.22	subcircular	-	-	-	-
35	36, 37	1.2	0.54	subcircular	19g	42g	-	-
38	39	0.63	0.14	subcircular	-	-	-	-
40	41	0.95	0.17	subcircular	-	-	-	-
42	43	0.62	0.26	subrectangular	-	-	-	
53	54	1.3	0.24	circular	12g	-	-	

Table 10. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 3

3.5.33 To the south of these were a further cluster of pits which had been excavated during the evaluation (Trench 2: **E1078, E1079, E1110, E1112, E1114, E1116, E1119 E1121, E1123, E1129, E1132, E1139, E1150 E1152, E1156, EE1160, E1162, E:1176, E1200, E1202, E1204, E1212, E1214, E1216, E1218**). In addition to these, pit **53** (1.30m in diameter and 0.24m deep, single fill) and pit **470** (2.2m in diameter, 0.14m deep, single fill) were excavated. As with the Pit Group 3 features, these pits were probably gravel extraction pits. The area of these intercutting pits was sealed by a thin layer of colluvial clay silt (1152).

Pit Group 46

3.5.34 Situated to the east of Pit Group 3 was another cluster of relatively shallow pits most of which contained a single fill of clay silts. The pits are summarised in Table 11, below. Of particular note was pit **46** (Fig. 10c, Section 8), which contained four fills of clay silts which produced a notable quantity of iron slag (705g).

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10c)
12	13, 14, 15	0.8	0.28	subcircular	-	44g	Shell-7g	8
44	45	0.7	0.15	subrectangular	-	-	-	-
46	47, 48, 49, 50	0.37	0.2	subrectangular	287g	106g	Slag-705g	8
223	224	1	0.8	subrectangular	416g	183g	Shell-2g, Fired Clay-66g, Slag-559g	-
225	226	1.3	0.2	unknown	-	-	-	-
227	228	0.5	0.3	subcircular	15g	41g	Flint-47g, Shell-1g	-
238	239,241	0.6	0.2	subrectangular	10g	55g	Slag-131g	-
242	243	0.5	0.12	circular	13g	-	Fired Clay-4g, Shell-5g	-
263	264	1	0.5	curvilinear	-	1136g	Lava Quern-174g, Shell-4g	-

Table 11. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 46

Plot C - boundaries and internal features (Figs 6 and 7)

3.5.35 Plot C, lying directly to the east of Enclosure 152 and Plot A, was bounded on its western side by Ditches **139** and **611**/**624** (described above). The southern limit of this plot, or at least a major division within it, was defined by a recut north-east to south-west aligned, curvilinear, ditched boundary (Ditches **579** and **672**); the area to the north of this boundary was occupied by two distinct groups of features (Pit Group 78 and Pit Group 747), as well as short lengths of ditch potentially representing further subdivisions of this plot.

3.5.36 The earliest of the ditches forming the putative southern boundary of the plot was Ditch **579** (interventions **579, 616**, **1035**; Fig. 10d, Section 143) The ditch had a U-shaped profile and was between 0.88m to 1.96m wide and 0.16 to 0.63m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of sand silt from which two sherds (43g) of medieval pottery (and one tiny sherd of residual Late Anglo-Saxon pottery) was recovered in addition to 14g of metalworking waste and 2g of animal bone.

3.5.37 This feature had been recut by Ditch **583** (interventions **583, 614, 672, 941, 1033**; Fig. 10d, Section 143). This ditch was up to 2.07m wide and between 0.12m to 0.46m in deep. It contained two fills of sand silt from which medieval pottery (145g) and animal bone (4g) were recovered.

3.5.38 Within the excavated area, the part of Plot C to the north of this recut ditched boundary and to the west of Ditch **139** enclosed an area of some 370m^2. This was further subdivided into three smaller areas by two east to west aligned ditches (**545**

and **785**). Ditch **545** (interventions **545** and **571**) was 7m long, 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill of silt sand which produced 65g of medieval pottery and 354g of animal bone. This feature was truncated at its western end by ditch/elongated pit **317**, this feature (Fig. 10d, Section 93) was 4.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.46m deep and contained a single fill of sandy clay from which 218g of medieval pottery were recovered in addition to animal bone (20g).

3.5.39 The eastern end of Ditch **545** was truncated by a short length of curvilinear ditch (**605**); 3.25m in length this feature was 0.77m wide and 0.25m deep, and steeply sided, with a single fill of sandy silt which contained a sherd (12g) of medieval pottery.

3.5.40 Ditch **545** was also cut by a smaller ditch which followed broadly the same alignment (Ditch **566**, interventions **566**, **573**), probably representing a partial recut. This feature was between 0.29m and 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep with a single fill of sandy silt from which 60g of medieval pottery was recovered.

3.5.41 To the south of ditch **545** was another curvilinear ditch (**785**) which extended 9m from the eastern limit of excavation before terminating. This ditch (interventions **785, 787, 919, 923**; Fig. 10d, Section 186) had gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring between0.8m and 1.6m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.32m. Its single fill of sandy clay produced 191g of medieval pottery (and a sherd of residual Roman pottery) alongside 264g of animal bone.

Pit Group 78

3.5.42 In the northern part of Plot C, to the north of ditch **545** was a group of 20 pits (Pit Group 78). These features and their associated finds are summarised in Table 12. Some of these pits were substantial features, up to/over a metre in depth and containing up to three fills of clay sand and silts (Fig. 10c, Section 2). Their backfills contained relatively large quantities of domestic refuse, dominated by pottery (290 sherds) and including a number of quern and whetstone fragments. Anderson's analysis of the pottery suggests that most of these pits could be dated to the 13th/14th century, although a few may have been backfilled slightly earlier (App. B.5).

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10c)
78	77	1.34	0.18	subcircular	48g	-	-	2
79	101, 102, 103	2.03	0.52	subcircular	1617g	6g	whetstone (1 frag)	2
80	104, 105	0.9	0.48	subcircular	259g	-	whetstone (2 frags)	2
81	106, 107, 108	1.2	0.62	subcircular	853g	-	whetstone (1 frag)	2
82	117, 118	2	0.4	subcircular	126g	-	-	2
83	109, 110	1	0.4	subcircular	590g	-	quernstone (2 frags)	2
84	111, 112, 113	1.64	0.8	subcircular	52g	-	-	2
142	146, 147, 148	1.25	0.44	subcircular	32g	-	-	-

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10c)
143	149, 150, 151	1.28	0.64	subrectangular	240g	8g	-	-
319	320	0.84	0.26	subcircular	10g	-	-	-
384	385	2.05	0.5	subcircular	7g	-	-	-
420	421	-	0.6	subcircular	95g	4g	-	-
434	435	1.37	0.48	subcircular	34g	60g	-	-
436	437	2.2	0.18	subcircular	76g	-	-	-
438	439	0.92	0.54	subcircular	56g	-	-	-
440	441	0.8	0.56	subcircular	73g	20g	-	-
444	445	1.5	0.3	subrectangular	220g	41g	quernstone (1 frag)	-
575	576	0.38	0.15	subcircular	17g	-	-	-
577	578	0.35	0.27	subcircular	15g	-	-	-
607	608	0.39	0.09	subcircular	-	-	-	-

Table 12. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 78

Pit Group 747 North

3.5.43 A cluster of eight pits was located between ditches **545** and **785** (Pit Group 747 North, summarised in Table 13). These were smaller in diameter and shallower than the features to the north belonging to Pit Group 78.

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds
156	180,181,182, 183,184	2.1	0.8	subcircular	53g	90g	slag (40g), fired clay (5g), shell (1g)
187	188	0.35	0.35	circular	-	-	-
543	544	0.9	0.08	subrectangular	-	-	-
1025	1026	0.42	0.18	circular	-	-	slag (372g)
1027	1028	0.5	0.3	circular	-	-	-
1029	1030	0.5	0.12	subcircular	-	-	-
1063	1064	0.8	0.44	circular	-	-	-
1065	1066	0.56	0.28	circular	-	-	-

Table 13. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 747 North

Pit Group 747 South

3.5.44 Situated between ditches **785** and ditches **579**/**682**, was a dense cluster of 50 pits, including many intercutting pairs and groups of features (Pit Group 747 South, summarised in Table 14). Virtually all these pits were subcircular in plan and most pits were under 1m deep with a single fill, although there were some exceptions which were notably larger and contained multiple fills (e.g. **654**, **697**, **747**, **894**, **897**, **902**, **925**, **928**, **954**, **976**, **983**, **988**, **996**, **1058**) some of which are described more fully below. The proximity and intercutting of these features would suggest fairly intensive activity over the course of this period, with pits being cut and backfilled with deposits including domestic refuse, and new pits being cut into earlier features. Finds were dominated by pottery, but other notable finds included the only worked bone artefacts recovered

from the site: a bird bone awl (SF 26, Fig. 17) from pit **1074** and a bone lucet (SF 38, Fig. 17; a tool used for braiding fabric/cordage) from pit **1089**.

3.5.45 This area was originally considered a possible *foci* for metalworking or some other industrial/craft-type activity, particularly in the case of pits **1077**, **1093** and **1095** which showed evidence for *in situ* burning/heating and were associated with a rammed chalk 'working surface' (1011; see below). However, whilst some of the pits in this group (e.g. **697**, **879**, **921**) contained metalworking debris, it was not present in sufficient quantities to be able to demonstrate they were directly associated with such activity. Similarly, whilst fired clay was found within some of the pits (**834**, **902**, **928**, **946**, **983**) it was not in large quantities nor was it particularly diagnostic.

3.5.46 Of the more notable individual features, pit **654** was located in the southern part of the enclosed area. This feature was steeply sided, with a U-shaped profile and measured 2.8m across and 0.8m deep; this feature contained two fills of clay sands and silts but no finds. Pit **697** was located close to the edge of excavation, steeply sided with a diameter of 0.95m, this pit contained two fills of sand silt, the upper of which contained quantities of both metalworking debris and ceramic building material. South of this feature, pit **894** was steep sided with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 10d, Section 148); it measured 1.8m in diameter with a depth of 0.9m and contained two fills of sandy clay with the upper fill containing animal bone. This feature was cut into by another pit (**897**) which measured 2m in diameter and 0.65m deep, with two fills of silty and sandy clays containing both pottery and bone. Directly adjacent to these was pit **902**, steep sided with a sharp break of slope, this feature was 1.6m in diameter and 0.56m deep, and its two fills of sand and silt clays produced pottery, bone and fired clay.

3.5.47 Immediately to the south of Ditch **785** were three pits (**747**, **925**, **928**) which together formed in plan a 'keyhole'-shaped arrangement reminiscent of a kiln or oven. Pit **747** was subrectangular in plan and up to 2.33m long, 1.78m wide and 0.73m deep; it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and contained five fills of sandy clays and silts, some notably rich in charcoal, from which pottery, bone, shell, fired clay and burnt stone were recovered. Of particular interest was an awl made on a bird bone (SF 26, Fig. 17). At its western end, this feature intercut, but appeared to be contemporary with, a larger pit (**925**) which was subcircular, again with steep sides and a flat base. This pit (Fig. 10d, Section 206: Plate 10) measured 1.82m in diameter and 1.12m deep, with a single fill of silt clay containing no finds. A smaller pit (**928**) was later being cut into the fills of pit **925.** This feature (Fig. 10d, Section 206) measured 1.06m in diameter and 0.7m deep; it was subrectangular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and contained four fills of charcoal rich clay silts, which produced pottery, bone and fired clay.

3.5.48 As noted above, one cluster of intercutting pits (pits **1077**, **1095**, **1132**) in this group showed evidence of possible *in situ* burning/heating: traces of localised burning (reddening) were noted on their sides and in their lower fills, and all of these features were sealed by a layer (1009) of bright red sandy clay 0.30m thick. Initially considered to represent a possible kiln or smithy area, the area of this layer and underlying pits was divided into 1x1m squares for excavation and the fills of the pits, and the layer was systematically bulk sampled. In the event, the pits were individually not

particularly distinctive, all were less than 0.30m in depth with a maximum of two fills and no finds were recovered from any of these features. Likewise, the overlying heat affected layer only produced 2g of animal bone, and despite the extensive programme of bulk sampling, no significant environmental remains were recovered. Directly to the south of these three pits was a layer (1011) of crushed chalk up to 0.3m thick which covered an oval shaped area some 3.2m across (Plate 11). This would seem to have been some form of floor or surface directly associated with the pits, again though sampling of this surface produced neither finds nor any environmental evidence of note.

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10c-d)
620	621	0.7	0.48	irregular	-	-	-	
654	657, 658	2.83	0.83	circular	-	-	-	
695	696	0.73	0.26	circular	47g	3g	-	
697	698, 699	0.95	0.32	circular	-	-	Slag (506g), Fired Clay (126g)	
745	746	0.33	0.2	circular	-	-	-	
747	748,749,750, 751,752	1.78	0.73	irregular	157g	4g	Bird bone awl (SF 26). Fired clay (668g), Shell (4g),	
759	762, 763	0.08	0.52	subcircular	-	-	-	
834	836	1.45	0.22	subcircular	-	-	Fired Clay (50g)	
848	849	0.32	0.16	subcircular	-	-	-	
879	880	1.2	0.4	subcircular	243g	99g	Slag (129g), Shell (1g)	
894	895, 896	1.8	0.9	circular	-	40g	-	148
897	898, 899	2	0.65	circular	30g	43g	-	
902	903, 904	1.6	0.56	irregular	98g	47g	Fired Clay (184g)	148
913		0.46	0.26	subcircular	-	-	-	
915	916	0.76	0.26	subcircular	-	-	-	
917	915	0.62	0.3	linear	-	-	-	
921	922	0.84	0.32	subcircular	13g	-	Slag (497g)	
925	926	1.82	1.12	subcircular	-	-	-	206
928	929, 930, 931, 932	1.06	0.7	subcircular	187g	113g	Fired Clay (77g)	206
933	934	2.0	0.3	subcircular	-	-	-	
944	945	1.04	0.4	irregular	58g	-	-	149
946	947	1.13	0.53	irregular	209g	11g	Fired Clay (48g)	149
948	949	0.43	0.24	irregular	-	-	-	149
950	951	0.36	0.16	circular	-	-	-	149
952	953	0.44	0.35	irregular	-	-	-	149
954	990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995	1	0.45	subcircular	-	-	-	
963	964	0.5	0.19	irregular	1g	-	-	149
976	977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982	0.3	0.7	subcircular	-	-	-	
983	984, 985	0.7	0.8	subcircular	32g	194g	Fired Clay (1g), Shell (163g)	
986	987		0.35	subcircular	-	-	-	
988	989, 990	2	0.4	subcircular	-	76g	-	
996	997, 998		0.2	subcircular	-	-	-	
1019	1020	0.73	0.3	subcircular	11g	11g	-	

Cut	Fills	Max width/ diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10c-d)
1021	1022	0.3	0.52	circular	-	-	-	
1023	1024	0.97	0.66	subcircular	71g	-	-	
1048	1049, 1050	2.7	0.9	subcircular	86g	42g	Shell (8g)	
1053	1057	0.56	0.33	circular	-	143g	-	
1054	1055	0.62	0.28	subcircular	-	103g	-	
1058	1059, 1060, 1061, 1062	1.1	1.08	circular	-	-	-	
1067	1068	1.08	0.38	circular	-	-	-	235
1069	1070	1.91	0.66	subcircular	-	-	-	235
1073	1074	0.89	0.3	linear	-	-	-	235
1077	1078, 1009	1.4	0.3	subrectangular	-	-	-	238
1087	1088	0.75	0.12	subcircular	24g	-	-	
1089	1090	0.65	0.28	subcircular	12g	-	Bone lucet (SF 38)	
1091	1092	0.9	0.12	subcircular	7g	135g	-	
1093	1094		0.26	subcircular	-	4g	-	
1095	1006, 1096,	0.8	0.32	subrectangular	-	-	-	
1132	1133, 1134	1.5	0.3	subcircular	4g	-	-	

Table 14. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 747 South

3.5.49 In the later part of this period, there may have been a minor rearrangement within this Plot C, with the cutting of two additional curvilinear ditches over some of the pits. Ditch **900** (interventions **900, 1037, 1051**) extended from the eastern edge of excavation **583**, cutting across pits **897, 902, 1048, 1053, 1054**. It measured between 0.79m and 1.85m wide with a maximum depth of 0.35m. It contained a single fill of silt clay from which medieval pottery (289g), animal bone (1g) and shell (1g) were recovered. To the north of this feature, following a broadly parallel alignment, was another length of curvilinear ditch (**757**). There were traces of an earlier ditch (**758**) on the same alignment, which this feature probably recut and replaced. Ditch **757** (interventions **757, 907**) was 0.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a concave base and contained a single fill of clay sand with produced no finds.

3.6 Period 2.3: Late medieval (c. AD 1400-1500) *Fig. 8*

Summary

3.6.1 During the late medieval period, the main plot and enclosure boundaries established in Period 2.2 remained in use (Fig. 8). Activity was most intensive with Enclosure 152, within which a further smaller rectangular structure/enclosure (Enclosure 172) was established, accompanied by a number of relatively substantial pits. Elsewhere, in Plots A and C, late medieval features were restricted to a small number of pits and short lengths of ditch/gully.

3.6.2 The relatively small number of features attributed to this period seems to reflect a significant decline in activity at the site, a trend which is also reflected in the smaller quantities of finds recovered, with the relatively modest assemblage of 318 sherds of pottery recovered from features attributed to this period including a high proportion of earlier, residual, material derived from the earlier phases of medieval activity. The small collection of animal bone includes a similar range of taxa to the assemblages

from Period 2.1 and 2.2, whilst environmental samples produced only small amounts of poorly preserved plant remains.

Plot boundaries

3.6.3 The boundary ditches dividing the three plots and forming Enclosure 152 originally laid out in Period 2.2 (**127, 129, 139, 152, 611**) were all retained on their existing alignments, with Period 2.2 features respecting these established boundaries.

Enclosure 152 and Plot A

3.6.4 The established perimeter (ditches **129** and **152**) and entrances of Enclosure 152 from the previous period were retained as the larger enclosure continued to remain in use during this period (although there generally seems to have been less activity occurring within the enclosure during this time). In addition to these a new smaller rectangular enclosure, probably representing a structure, was created (Enclosure 172; Plate 12). Cut by, and thus predating, the ditch of this enclosure were three intercutting pits. Pit **300** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.62m in diameter and 1.18m deep with a single fill of sand clay. This was cut into a larger subcircular pit (**298**) which measured 1.9m in diameter and 0.6m deep with a single sand clay fill from which pottery (118g), flint (24g), animal bone (85g) and metalworking waste (281g) were recovered. This was in turn cut into by another pit **294,** subcircular, 0.84m in diameter and 0.23m deep with a single archaeologically sterile sand clay fill.

3.6.5 Enclosure 172 itself was formed by Ditches **172** and **531** and by the previously established boundary represented by Ditch **139**. Ditch **172** (interventions **172, 174, 176, 247, 296**/**302**) extended westwards from Ditch **139** for 11.7m and turned sharply turned north, extending for 7m before turning again and extending back towards the east for 7m before terminating. This feature had a U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and was between 0.15m and 0.75m wide and 0.32m and 0.51m deep (Fig.10e, Section 90). It contained a single fill of sandy clay which produced pottery (121g), metalworking waste (216g), animal bone (405g) and CBM (347g). Opposite the terminal of ditch **172** was a short length of ditch, **531**, which extended from boundary **139** westwards for 2m before terminating; this feature was 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a U-shaped profile, it contained a single clay sand fill which contained no finds. The 2.3m gap between the terminals of these two ditches created an entrance into Enclosure 172 from the north, with the enclosure itself having a rectangular shape in plan, covering an area of some 63m^2.

3.6.6 Adjacent to the new enclosure were the remains of a possible floor/surface 240 (=1137, 1138). Consisting of a layer of clay silt and redeposited chalk 0.20m thick, this surface (Plate 13) extended north to south for 16m and was then cut through by pits **233** and **342** (see below). It seems probable that this surface originally extended across the entire internal area of Enclosure 152, as a further smaller strip of the same material (1156) was recorded 9m to the west, within the enclosure limits.

3.6.7 Directly to the north of Enclosure 172 and within the larger area of Enclosure 152 was a cluster of pits (Pit Group 233). This consisted of six pits (**178**, **233**, **308**, **309**, **341**, **342**,

and **349**), two of which (**309** and **342**), judging by their size and depth may have been sunk as wells.

3.6.8 Pit **233** was subcircular, 3m in diameter and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile and gently sloping sides. The pit contained two fills of clay silts producing pottery (26g) and ceramic building material (102g). Directly to the east was pit **308**, this was subcircular in plan and measured 1.4m in diameter and 1.1m in depth, containing three fills of clay sands and silts from which pottery (34g) and animal bone (39g) were recovered. This pit was truncated by a larger pit (**309**); this was subcircular in plan, measuring 3.42m in diameter and 1.3m deep with steeply sloping sides – potentially representing a well. It had an initial fill of light brown clay sand (313) overlain by a darker clay sand (314), above this was a dark yellow brown clay sand (315) before the final disuse fill (316) which was a mixture of sand, silt, and clays. The final fill produced a sherd of residual Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (11g), medieval pottery (6g) and animal bone (69g)

3.6.9 To the south, cutting slightly into the terminal of Ditch **172**, was a small pit (**178**), 0.55m in diameter and 0.18m deep with a single fill of sandy clay containing medieval pottery (14g). This was cut into by another pit (**341**), 1.16m in diameter and 0.44m deep with steep sides and containing a single fill of clay sand which produced pottery (75g) and animal bone (36g). This in turn was cut into by probable well **342** (Fig.10e, Section 103)**.** This feature was 3.89m in diameter, 1.2m deep, concave in profile, and steep sided. Within this pit were five fills, the earliest of which was a light brown clay sand (344), overlain by a dark red clay sand (345). Above this was a clay silt (346), a clay sand (347) and a final fill of dark grey clay silt (348). The combined fills of the well-produced pottery (70g) and animal bone (83g). Cutting into the side of the well was a much smaller pit (**349**) which was subcircular in plan, steeply sided, measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.28m deep with a single fill of clay sand.

3.6.10 To the west of Enclosure 172 was another cluster of intercutting pits (Pit Group 281; Fig. 10e, Section 67; pits **281, 283, 285, 287**). Pit **281** was 0.54m in diameter and 0.50m deep with a single fill of sand clay containing pottery (210g), animal bone (1g), metalworking waste (1081g) and a possible iron hinge (SF 21). This was cut by pit **283** which was 1.65m in diameter and 0.74m deep. Its single fill of sandy clay contained pottery (95g), and metalworking waste (29g). Pit **283** was cut into an earlier, larger, pit (**285**) which measured 1.7m in diameter and 0.74m deep, with a single fill of sandy clay containing pottery (525g), metalworking waste (1692g) and burnt stone (1442g). The latest pit in this sequence (**289**) was 1.16m in diameter and 0.62m deep with a single fill of sandy clay producing pottery (734g), fired clay (81g), animal bone (44g) and metalworking waste (40g).

3.6.11 To the south of Enclosure 152 on the eastern side of Plot A, Period 2.2 Ditch **123** was recut and replaced by a Ditch **125** (interventions **125**, **883**). The ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with a single fill of clay silt producing pottery (642g), animal bone (313g) and two unidentifiable fragments of ironwork (SF 1).

3.6.12 South of the entrance to Enclosure 152 were two isolated subcircular pits which cut through Period 2.2 penannular gully/structure **144**. Pit **460** was 1.9m long, 1.08m wide and 0.59m deep. Steep sided with a U-shaped profile, it contained three fills of clay and silt sands; the upper fill produced pottery (6g) and animal bone (4g). To the south-

east was pit **560**, this steeply sided feature, 0.84m in diameter and 0.26m deep, contained a single fill of sandy clay but was devoid of finds.

Plot B

3.6.13 None of the features in Plot B have been attributed to this period and it is likely that the extraction/quarrying activity which characterised this area earlier in the medieval period had ceased by this time.

Plot C

3.6.14 Whilst clearly not as intensive as during the preceding period, activity was still occurring in the northern half of this plot with the recutting/replacing of the internal/subsidiary ditches and the cutting of new pits.

3.6.15 Furthermore, while most of the short lengths of ditch established during Period 2.2 in Plot C had gone out of use by this period, two of these boundaries do appear to have been recut/re-established. Ditch **534** (interventions **534**, **568**) may have been intended to replace Period 2.2 Ditch **605**. This ditch extended from the eastern limit of the excavation south-westwards for 6.5m before terminating. The ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with a lower fill of clay silt and an upper fill of backfilled clay, neither of which produced any finds.

3.6.16 Ditch **618** (interventions **618**, **632**, **668**, **939**, **1031**) extended from the eastern limit of excavation for 20m towards the south-west before terminating. The ditch was between 0.36m and 1.96m wide and up to 0.33m deep. It contained a single fill of silty sand from which 148g of fired clay was retrieved. The ditch cut and probably served to replace the boundary first established by Period 2.2 Ditch **614**.

3.6.17 North of Ditch **543** was a large subcircular pit, **422**. This feature was 3.7m long, 2.67m wide and 1.42m deep. This steep sided pit, potentially a well, contained five fills of clay and sand silts from which pottery (499g) and animal bone (198g) were recovered.

Pit Group 500

3.6.18 Situated between Ditches 125 and 618 was a cluster of ten pits (**500**, **653**, **655**, **774**, **776**, **838**, **842**, **870**, **1046** and **1146**), which are summarised in Table 15. Pits **500** and **870** were directly adjacent to, and potentially associated with, ditch **125**. These pits also cut into the terminal of ditch **139**, suggesting that this activity came towards the end of this period when the sharp distinctions between the plots was no longer as rigorously maintained as was previously the case.

Context	Fills	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10e)
500	501, 512, 513	0.68	0.5	circular	66g	609g	-	
653	656	1.65	0.24	circular	85g	185g	Burnt Stone (96g)	
655	659, 660, 661	3.63	0.8	subcircular	111g	46g	Flint (22g), Fired Clay (56g), I x Quern Frag	
774	775	0.95	0.1	subcircular	19g	-	-	

Context	Fills	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Pottery	Bone	Other Finds	Section No. (Fig. 10e)
776	777, 778	0.86	0.34	subcircular	-	-	-	
838	839, 840, 841			subcircular	65g	-	-	166
842	843	4.51	0.6	subcircular	78g	27g	-	166
870	871		0.9	subcircular	23g	1525g	-	
1046	1047	1	0.4	subcircular	-	-	-	
1146	1147		1	subcircular	-	-	-	

Table 15. Summary information on features belonging to Pit Group 500

3.7 Period 3: Post-medieval and modern (c. 1500-present) *Fig. 9*

3.7.1 There is no evidence to suggest that the plots remained in use after the 15th century AD and very few remains post-dating the medieval period were recorded on the site. At the southern end of the excavation area, there was some evidence for quarrying, with a series of intercutting pits (**489**), backfilled with rubble, extending over an area of some 11m by 7m within the excavated area. In both the north-east and south-west corners of the excavation area were thin spreads of clay silt (119 and 495), probably partly of alluvial origin.

3.7.2 At the south-western corner of the site were a series of parallel linear features (**472, 504, 508, 529**) and shorter, wider, ditch (**502**), all containing single dark sandy silt fills with no finds (summarised in Table 16). These features most probably represent the remains of activity associated with the use of the land as a dairy in the mid-20th century.

Feature	Interventions	Fill	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
472	472, 474	473/475	11.5	0.66	0.2
502	502	503	7.42	1.4	0.1
504	504, 506	505/507	9.87	0.4	0.1
508	508, 510	509/511	9.4	0.5	0.14
529	529, 530	552/551	19	0.37	0.10

Table 16. Summary information on post-medieval linear features

3.8 Finds and environmental summary

Metalwork (App. B.1)

3.8.1 A small assemblage of metalwork (19 fragments) relating to a total of 18 artefacts was recovered from the excavation, largely from metal-detecting of the topsoil/subsoil and from a small number of archaeological features, including pits and ditches associated with the site's medieval phases of activity (Period 2). The assemblage comprises copper-alloy (CuA), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb) artefacts, most of which (where identifiable)

date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. A single item (a ring) of later prehistoric date and a Roman coin were also found, both from the topsoil/subsoil (assigned to context 99999). The metalwork includes domestic items (vessel and chest mount), jewellery/decorative items (buckle, button and a finger ring) and items related to agriculture and buildings (crotal bell, nail). Nine items were identified to a specific artefact type, while six items remain unidentifiable to type.

Metalworking residues (App. B.2)

3.8.2 A total of 18.72kg (192 pieces) of slag and associated metalworking debris was recovered from the excavation, the vast majority of which consisted of iron smithing slag (186 pieces) recovered from 62 different contexts. A very small proportion of the iron slag shows some possible minor contamination with copper-alloy (Cu-alloy), with evidence for non-ferrous metalworking in the form of a few fragments of clay mould for bronze casting amounting to just 63g. The latter evidence for metalworking is Late Bronze Age in date (relating to the Period 1 features), whilst the iron smithing slag is almost certainly entirely medieval in date (Period 2).

Flint (App. B.3)

3.8.3 A total of 82 flints were recovered from the excavation, of which 78 were worked and four were small fragments of burnt flint. This total was in addition to the three flints (all possibly of natural origin) recovered during the trial trenching (reported in Bull 2019). The assemblage was dominated by unretouched removals flakes (47), dominated by simple flakes, but with a proportion of blade-based material.

Prehistoric pottery (App. B.4)

3.8.4 An assemblage totalling 528 sherds (6853g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 41 contexts relating to 31 cut features. The pottery is of Late Bronze Age (c.1150-800 BC) origin and represents a regionally significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics.

Roman pottery

3.8.5 Three sherds of residual Roman greyware were identified in pit fills 288 (Phase 5 pit **287**), 338 (pit **337**) and ditch fill 786 (ditch **785**). One fragment was an everted rim from a jar, possibly of Horningsea ware.

Post-Roman pottery (App. B.5)

3.8.6 A total of 1585 sherds (17,246g) was collected from 248 contexts. Whilst the bulk of the pottery dates from the medieval period, there is a small quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery comprising of 95 sherds (1595g), the bulk of which derived from the Late Anglo-Saxon period (c.AD 850-1066). Early and high medieval pottery was most frequently found on site. The early medieval pottery consists of 604 sherds, (4942g), whilst the high medieval assemblage includes 821 sherds (9792g) in a wide range of fabrics. Late medieval pottery consists of 62 sherds (962g) representing 35 vessels, whilst the post-medieval group comprised two body sherds of an Ely bichrome vessel

and the modern period (AD 1800 to present) was represented by sherds from three vessels.

Ceramic building material (App. B.6)

3.8.7 A total of 1,144g (nine pieces) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during the excavation. The vast majority of this consisted of worn fragments of Roman roof tile (688g), although a small quantity (347g) of early medieval (probably Saxo-Norman) floor tile or oven brick was also recovered.

Stone (App. B.7)

3.8.8 A total of 6.16kg (48 pieces) of utilised stone was recovered from the site, of which 4.42kg (16 pieces) consisted of worked stone, 1.64kg (31 pieces) of burnt stone and just 0.1kg (one piece) of building stone. The burnt stone is largely composed of burnt and cracked cobbles which for the most part is likely to be prehistoric in origin, although often redeposited within later features. Most of the worked stone was composed of burnt and fragmentary pieces of Anglo-Saxon to early medieval lava quern, some Roman and medieval whetstone, and a single large prehistoric anvil.

Fired clay (App. B.8)

3.8.9 Some 5kg (365 pieces) of fired clay were recovered during excavation. The majority of this was made up of worked clay (3.27kg (84 pieces)), with another 1.4kg (237 pieces) of daub and 0.36kg (44 pieces) of undifferentiated fired clay.

Worked Bone (App. B.9)

3.8.10 Two worked bone objects were recovered from the excavations, both from the fills of pits belonging to Pit Group 747, Period 2.2. A complete bone lucet (SF 38; Fig. 17) – a tool probably used in textile production (for braiding) - was recovered from pit **1089** and an awl made of bird bone (SF 26; Fig. 17) was recovered from pit **747**.

Animal Bone (App. C.1)

3.8.11 The excavations produced 345 animal bones from contexts belonging to five periods spanning the Late Bronze Age to the later medieval period. A high percentage of this (248 fragments) are identifiable to taxon. The greater percentage of material is dated to the high medieval period (Period 2.2). Only a very small amount of animal bone was recovered from Late Bronze Age (Period 1) contexts but include a typical range of domestic animals (cattle, pig, sheep/goat and horse). The more substantial assemblage from the medieval phases of the site's use was dominated by cattle, with other domestic stock including sheep/goat, pig and horse, with dog and domestic fowl also present.

Mollusca (App.C.2)

3.8.12 A total of 356g of shells were collected by hand from ditches, pits, and a gully. The shells recovered are all edible species, mussel *Mytilus edulis*, from the intertidal zone, and oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters.

Fish and other small bone (App.C.3)

3.8.13 A total of 58 fish bones (including eel, pike, roach, trout and herring) was recovered from the dried residues of bulk samples taken from across the site.

Environmental Samples (App.C.4)

3.8.14 A total of 119 bulk environmental samples were taken from features within the excavated area.

3.8.15 Samples taken from the prehistoric (Period 1), early medieval (Period 2.1), late medieval (Period 2.3), and post-medieval phases (Period 3) were found to contain scarce plant remains that were reflective of background scatters of domestic waste and possibly intrusive modern material. Environmental samples from the high medieval period (Period 2.2) were considerably richer in plant remains and were consistent with agricultural trends during this period, alongside possible evidence of fenland exploitation.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As outlined above (Section 2.3), a series of site-specific objectives/questions had been set out for the excavation (Lewis 2020), which were reviewed and updated as part of the post-excavation assessment (Graham and Clarke 2021). In general terms, 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 issues 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 two main periods of activity at the site, during the Late Bronze Age, and the medieval period.

4.1.2 The excavation at Sandpit Pond Farm broadly confirmed the results of the trial trenching in terms of establishing that the main period of activity related to medieval settlement and land-use. Whilst there were residual flints dating from the Mesolithic onwards, the earliest features identified were clusters of pits containing pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800BC). There was then a break in occupation with no evidence of activity during the Iron Age and only three residual sherds of Romano-British pottery recovered across the entire site (despite the presence of a Romano-British site directly adjacent to the site at the Norman Way Industrial estate; Fig. 2, ECB4283).

4.1.3 The presence of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery, found predominantly across the northern half of the site, suggests a possible reoccupation of the site during the 9th or 10th centuries, although these sherds were all found alongside later fabrics. Settlement at the site was certainly re-established during the early medieval period (11th to mid 13th century; Period 2.1) when three plots (tofts; Plots A-C) were established extending back from the frontage of a lane (latterly known as Whines Lane) to the north. Within the central plot (Plot A) there was evidence of a smaller enclosure/compound (Enclosure 152) which over the subsequent centuries was extended and adapted. There was evidence within all three plots of economic and industrial activity, particularly during the later 13th and 14th centuries (Period 2.2), with a decrease in activity probably from the later 14th century (Period 2.3).

4.2 Pre-medieval occupation and activity

Early prehistory

4.2.1 There were no features on the site that could be ascribed to any period prior to the Late Bronze Age. However, whilst difficult to date, a high proportion of the residual flintwork recovered from the site appears to be of earlier prehistoric date (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age), and clearly 'early' residual flint was even recovered from some of the Late Bronze Age contexts. The most probable interpretation of this evidence is of sporadic activity/visits occurring at the site, but with no indication of any sustained/significant occupation.

Late Bronze Age settlement

4.2.2 Features attributed to the Late Bronze Age consisted of a boundary ditch (**702**), three clusters of pits (Pit Groups 353, 723, 803), a possible well (**700**) and a scatter of isolated pits (**255, 844, E1186, E1148**). These features were associated with a total of 528 sherds (6853g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, forming a significant group of post Deverel-Rimbury plainware ceramics which, more specifically, can be characterised as 'mature' plainwares post-dating 1000BC (App. B.4; Brudenell 2011a; 2012). The pottery assemblage possesses all the characteristics of a domestic assemblage. In addition to the pottery a collection of burnt stone (63g), a single cobble anvil stone and fired clay including pieces of probable loomweight and daub were recovered from Late Bronze Age contexts, while a copper alloy spiral ring from the topsoil may belong to this period (SF 10; App. B.1; Fig. 14). Perhaps most significant were three fragments of clay moulds for the casting of copper alloy artefacts from Pit Group 803, the largest of which (SF 33; Fig. 14) may have been used for the casting of a bar or ingot. The environmental samples taken from the Late Bronze Age deposits were mostly devoid of preserved plant remains other than occasional charcoal fragments and cereal grains. The sparse quantities of charred material may suggest that these elements were intrusive and not contemporary with the deposits sampled.

4.2.3 Whilst the features were individually noteworthy and clearly represent evidence of Late Bronze Age settlement at the site, as a group they are fairly unexceptional, being very typical of the kind of features found at the unenclosed settlements characteristic of this period. One of the most striking aspect of the Bronze Age features at the site was the complete absence of structures. This may be indicative of the site being at the periphery of the main settlement focus, or given the generally dense concentration of archaeology within a comparatively small area, the evidence for any actual structures (such as postholes) may have simply been scoured away by the more extensive medieval features. It should also be emphasised that evidence for Bronze Age house structures is often slight, consisting of a scattering of postholes. Those Late Bronze Age features that did survive at Sandpit Pond Farm are comparable to similar features identified at major Late Bronze Age sites elsewhere in the county including Striplands Farm, Longstanton (Evans and Patten 2011), the Hutchinson Site, Addenbrookes (Evans *et al.* 2008) and at land off Newmarket Road, Burwell (Blackbourn 2022) characterised by "unenclosed scatters of pits, postholes, and structural remains" (Brudenell 2022).

4.2.4 The animal bone recovered from the Late Bronze Age pits was dominated by cattle, with smaller quantities of pig and horse. This evidence is in keeping with that provided by the pottery, in that it is indicative of standard small-scale husbandry associated with a farmstead or small community. To date there is no evidence of any other Late Bronze Age activity within the immediate surroundings of Sandpit Pond Farm. However, within the wider landscape, the excavations at Needingworth Quarry to the north-west of the current site produced evidence of settlement on the gravel terraces of the River Great Ouse. This included a large Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage derived from very extensive riverside midden-like deposits on the Godwin and Marlow Ridges (Evans *et al.* 2016). Furthermore, a very unusual, and potentially high status, long house set within a ditched compound was found at Barleycroft Farm (Evans and Knight 2000). Whilst the Late Bronze Age remains at Sandpit Farm are not comparable to

these sites in terms of scale, they do add to the overall picture of Late Bronze Age settlement within the River Great Ouse valley.

Romano-British land use

4.2.5 There was no evidence of any Iron Age activity at the site and, somewhat surprisingly, the evidence for Romano-British activity was very sparse, with only three residual pottery sherds being recovered from across the entire site. Whilst most of the ceramic building material (CBM) was Roman, it was all redeposited in a worn and fragmented condition in clearly identified medieval contexts. This does allow for the presence of tiled (probably) timber buildings, somewhere in the near vicinity. The most probable location for such structures would have been at the Norman Way industrial estate directly opposite the excavation area to the south-west on Longstanton Road. This site (Moan 2017) contained dense Romano-British evidence probably related to the industrial activities undertaken on the edge of the larger settlement complex located to the south-east (**CHER 11133**).

Late Anglo-Saxon occupation?

4.2.6 Over is listed in the Domesday Book as being in the hundred of Papworth, with a recorded population of 35 households in AD 1086, although settlement was probably largely confined to the area around the church, in the centre of the modern village. In addition to a handful of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds, Late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery was found spread across the northern half of the excavation area but was invariably recovered from confirmed medieval contexts. Similarly, fragments (1969g) of poorly preserved Late Anglo-Saxon to Saxo-Norman rotary lava quern stone were also recovered from later contexts. Taken together, the ceramic evidence indicates that more intensive activity may have started on the site in the 11th century (App. B.5).

4.3 Medieval tofts

Site development and sequence: tofts and crofts

4.3.1 The ditches which divided the site into three strips (A, B and C) and the enclosure activity at the north of the site, form a combination of *toft* and *croft* typical of a type found in Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and in other parts of the country. The *toft* would have comprised the peasant dwelling, outbuildings and yard fronting onto a street/lane (in the case of the current excavation, the lane to the north of the excavation area) whilst the *crofts* formed agricultural/horticultural enclosures to the rear of the toft (Astill 1988, 50-1). Crofts were probably used to supply the resident households with root crops, legumes and, perhaps, grain (Dyer 1989, 157–60). This arrangement is considered to form the basic make up of nucleated villages which are thought to have developed from the 9th to 12th centuries (Lewis *et al.* 1996). In other excavated examples (*e.g*. Browning and Higgins 2003) these settlements tend to follow two basic arrangements, either as a gridded cluster or as in the case of the settlement at Sandpit Pond Farm, a regular linear row of rectangular tofts and crofts arranged in an orderly line at right angles to a street/road. The earliest (Period 2.1) north to south aligned ditches laid out at the site (Ditches **73** and **581**) defined the property

boundaries marking out the rectangular plots (*tofts*) running as strips away from the line of the road to the north. These were subsequently recut and replaced in the high medieval period with the ditches within these boundaries forming the internal dividing features, creating internal divisions separating areas where different activities might be performed. It would seem to be a common feature on these site types to find substantial ditches delineating the toft boundaries (Challis 1999, 231). Similar evidence was found at the Fen End, Over excavation to the north (Sinclair 2021).

Early medieval (Period 2.1)

4.3.2 The first phase of medieval occupation (Period 2.1) saw the establishment of a series of property plots (A, B and C) and associated features, including the square enclosure (152), associated with roadside development (tofts) along the east to west trackway/road running along the northern end of the site (see Fig. 11 for an overview of the site's development over the medieval period). The focus of the activity throughout the entire medieval period was at the northern end of the site adjacent to the lane, where Enclosure 152 probably delimited the plot immediately around a dwelling (*i.e.* the toft) of the central plot (Plot A), with the plot to the south and that to the west (Plot B) being directly related to this structure (i.e. forming the wider croft). The plot to the east (Plot C) may have been related to another house/farmstead further to the east.

4.3.3 The early medieval period saw the establishment of the parallel boundary ditches demarcating the plots along with the internal and external ditches setting out the layout for Enclosure 152. The pottery from these features is dominated by 11th to 12th century material indicating an 11th century date for the establishment of the plot. There was clear evidence for quarrying during this period, with a series of intercutting pits at the northern end of Plot B, along with the cutting of a well (**700**) in addition to groups and isolated examples of smaller pits in the backs of the main plots.

4.3.4 Although it seems very likely that Enclosure 152, in the northern part of Plot A, did demarcate the toft associated with these plots, and presumably enclosed a dwelling, the evidence for any associated structural remains is quite sparse, consisting of a handful of postholes. However, it is feasible that any structure may have lain further to the north of the excavation area, directly adjacent to the lane. The front entrance of any such dwelling would have faced out towards the north and the roadside, with a back entrance into Enclosure 152 - the gap between the terminals of ditches **229** and **152** leading southwards into the croft to the south. The distribution of features within Plot A during this period may reflect differences in the types of activities being undertaken in different areas of the croft. The greater concentration of discrete features in the northern parts of the plots perhaps suggest small-scale craft/processing activities and refuse disposal taking place within and adjacent to the roadside toft, with the southern parts of the crofts given over to grazing and/or cultivation.

High medieval (Period 2.2)

4.3.5 The high medieval period (Period 2.2) witnessed the peak of activity on the site – dating broadly from the mid-13th century to the end of the 14th century. Whilst the

broad boundary plots and alignments established in Period 2.1 were maintained, Enclosure 152 and Plot A were expanded towards the west, thus enlarging both the area of the actual toft and the area of the croft immediately to the south (see Fig. 11). That the boundary ditches between Plots A and C to the east remained unchanged may support the interpretation that Plot C belonged to a separate household/property.

4.3.6 Whilst the quarrying activities continued within the northern part of Plot B, there was a dramatic increase in pitting in the northern parts of Plots A and C. As in Period 2.1, there were much larger number of features in the northern parts of the plots, closer to the main dwelling(s).

4.3.7 Parallel to the increase in activity on the ground during this period, the bulk of the pottery recovered during the excavation was from features assigned to this period. This included a mixture of Late Saxon, early medieval and high medieval wares, suggesting a high degree of disturbance and redeposition of earlier middens and features. The variety of fabrics in use increased in this period, with pottery being sourced from across Cambridgeshire and neighbouring counties with an increase in the range of wares available.

Late medieval (Period 2.3)

4.3.8 As is common with many other medieval rural sites in the region, there was a distinct decline in activity evident during the 15th century at this site, with the finds from this period representing a small proportion of the assemblage compared to that of the previous two sub-periods. The existing boundary ditches to the plots from the previous phases remained in use but were no longer maintained or recut, with the layout of the plots remaining static (Fig. 11). No further quarrying was carried out in Plot B and there was a major reduction in the numbers of pits in Plots A and C. There was some evidence of activity occurring in the northern part of the site, with the creation of a smaller rectangular enclosure (172) within the probable toft enclosure (Enclosure 152) and an adjacent possible chalk working/yard surface (240).

4.3.9 This decline in activity is in keeping with many similar medieval settlements during the 15th century onwards, with settlement perhaps becoming more focused around the manor and church in the northern part of the modern village (see Fig. 13 for a schematic map of pre-Enclosure land use and settlement in the parish, after Wright and Lewis 1989, fig. 20). More peripheral areas such as Sandpit Pond Farm would have become less populated as a result of a change in land use or relocation of the inhabitants. There is no direct evidence to explain the reasons for this settlement contraction although obvious and oft-cited factors would include the Black Death and famine and consequent economic contraction/population decline. The lack of later finds suggests that the site was not being manured using nightsoil in the post-medieval period and that perhaps it was under pasture. Orchards are shown on adjacent fields in the late 19th century (Fig. 11).

4.4 Status and economy of the medieval settlement

4.4.1 There is very little from the site to indicate the presence of particularly high status households, although it should be noted that the inhabitants of this fen edge parish,

may have been able to take advantage of locally abundant wetland resources. The fenlands were a surprisingly affluent area - in 1334 the tax assessment per acre was the fourth highest in the kingdom due to a combination of farming, fishing, fowling, rich pasture, and fenland flora (Bevis 1972, 20).

4.4.2 The pottery assemblage from Sandpit Pond Farm is comparable with others from sites located between Cambridge and Huntingdon, despite some minor differences in the proportions of specific wares between individual sites (App. B.5). The Sandpit Pond Farm assemblage has a slightly higher proportion of glazed wares in the high medieval period than that of the other major medieval pottery assemblage from the parish, from the excavations at Fen End (Sinclair 2021; Fig. 2, MCB26946, see also Fig. 13); the presence of Grimston face jugs suggests that decorated table wares were important to the occupants and that the inhabitants of the settlements did have the resources to procure vessels which were more than simply utilitarian in character. Anderson's analysis of the pottery (App. B.5) also suggest that the proportion of glazed wares was higher in the east of the site (Plot C) and decreased towards the west (Plots A and B), reinforcing the interpretation that the site was split between two different households/properties, perhaps with a slight difference in wealth between the two.

4.4.3 The variety of fabrics in use increased in the high medieval period (Period 2.2), with pottery being sourced from across Cambridgeshire and neighbouring counties. Huntingdon-area wares were the most frequent in Plots A and C, where Ely-type wares predominated in Area B along with Lincolnshire and Norfolk wares. Peterborough wares did not occur in Plot B but were relatively common in the other areas. Wares from the west of the county and Northamptonshire were relatively infrequent, with southern and Essex wares more frequent in this period. Although not conclusive, this again suggests a difference in material wealth between the two separate households represented at the site with the occupants of Plots A and C being more likely to source their non-local pots from producers to the north of the site (but not from Peterborough), while those disposing of their waste in the western part of the site were obtaining pottery from Peterborough, Huntingdon and Essex in the main, with limited input from other counties.

4.4.4 Evidence for the economy of the site during the early medieval period is limited, with the environmental samples taken from the deposits of this period all containing small quantities of poorly preserved charred food remains including cereal grains and occasional pulses. As is to be expected, the widest varieties of crops were present during the high medieval period, with free-threshing wheat predominating alongside smaller quantities of barley, rye, and oats. Cereal grains would have been primarily utilised in the production of the medieval staples of bread and pottage. It is possible that the pits in Plot C (**1077**) or the oven-like structure directly above it (**747**) could have been used in the production of bread. There was very little chaff present within the assemblages, possibly suggesting that crops were largely processed off site. Also present were seeds of flax/linseed, the flax possibly being used in the production of linen, and the linseed for consumption and oil production. There was some evidence of hay production with medick/clovers, legumes, grasses, meadow-rye and buttercups all being identified.

4.4.5 Cattle dominated the animal bone assemblage, with sheep, pig and goat also noted (as are smaller numbers of horse, dog and cat; App. C.1). As cattle require large amounts of water, the substantial well (**377**) in the southern croft area of Plot A may have been for their use when they were not being pastured on the fields outside of the plots. The importance of sheep and goat on the site is typical, and fits with the well-attested importance of the wool trade throughout the medieval period. There is however not enough evidence to indicate if the bulk of the sheep were being reared within the individual tofts or away from the site.

4.4.6 The small fish bone assemblage also suggests that the occupants were exploiting the local environment for their food sources, as many would have been caught locally, however, the presence of marine shellfish (representing discarded food waste) at the site from the coastal regions, indicates trade with the wider area (possibly obtained from the docks at Swavesey or the coastal markets of King's Lynn).

4.4.7 As shown in Fig. 12 the distribution of the metalworking (iron smithing) waste was concentrated in the north-eastern quadrant of the site with concentrations either within Enclosure 152 or directly to the south of it within Plot A with another concentration at the northern end of Plot C. Although this material provides clear evidence for iron smithing during the medieval phases of the site's use, it was at a relatively low level and none of it was *in-situ*. The appearance of both unweathered and weathered smithing hearth bases within the pit and ditch fills suggests that several different sources of ironworking occurred over several different periods, as and when required.

4.4.8 There is relatively little evidence for 'craft' type activities of the type often associated with rural farmsteads and settlements. The metalwork assemblage consists of a handful of iron objects (a chest mount, horse buckle and nails; App. B.1), while perhaps the most significant find associated with craft activities is the bone lucet (SF 38; Fig. 17) from pit **1089**, Pit Group 747 (Period 2.2) – a tool probably used in the manufacture of braided textile cordage (see App. B.9).

4.5 The wider medieval landscape

4.5.1 The site at Sandpit Pond Farm would have been at the south-eastern periphery of the main areas of medieval settlement in Over (Fig. 13). In addition to arable cultivation of the open fields of the parish and the - at least small scale - husbandry of livestock, the inhabitants of the site would have exploited the wetland resources surrounding Over, and environmental evidence supports this with the recovery of wetland plant seeds including sedges (*Carex sp*.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*). In addition to the imported seafood, locally caught freshwater fish such as pike, ruffe, burbot and cyprinids including roach were all identified at the site (App. C.3). The tofts/plots found at Sandpit Pond Farm are fairly typical of the area and are broadly comparable to those excavated at Fen End to the north, on the other side of Over (Sinclair 2021); both sites contained plots which were subdivided for different use or as populations expanded, with any larger fields on the edges of the settlement being divided into strips or furlongs for ridge and furrow cultivation (Hall *et al.* 1996, 160).

4.5.2 As is typical, the church and site of the medieval manor in the north-western part of the modern village was probably a major focal point for medieval settlement in the parish (see Fig. 13) but increasingly excavation is revealing additional areas of settlement outside the immediate environs of the village such as the current site at Sandpit Pond Farm or that recently excavated at Fen End (Sinclair 2021), suggesting that the modern village developed through the gradual coalescing of small hamlets (or 'Ends') or isolated farms with the settlement centre around the church.

4.5.3 There is some possible evidence for trade outside the immediate area of Over at the site, in the form of the pottery and some of the environmental remains. The identification of pottery derived from the north-east of Cambridgeshire and beyond to the north, all indicate access to the markets for these products available to the inhabitants of the properties at Sandpit Pond Farm probably via the markets at St Ives and Cambridge. The sea water fish bone and marine shellfish remains recovered at the site also provide evidence for trade with coastal markets.

The site in its wider context

4.5.4 The site at Sandpit Pond Farm shares many similarities with other contemporary sites excavated both within Cambridgeshire and the wider area, often characterised by ditched enclosures or plots containing rectilinear timber buildings with associated pits, wells and areas of quarrying. Many of these sites have come to light as a result of redevelopment within peripheral and occasionally more central parts of villages, revealing the former extent of these medieval settlements prior to their shrinkage/abandonment.

4.5.5 At the 'Walnuts', Oundle Road at Woodston, Peterborough (Thomas and Jones 2011) a similar arrangement of pit scatters dating from the 12th to 13th centuries was found close to the street frontage with plots to the rear, and evidence of changing boundaries, pits and quarrying over the medieval and late medieval periods. Excavations at the Old Great North Road at Water Newton in Cambridgeshire revealed a plot boundary represented by three parallel ditches laid out perpendicular to the Old Great North Road, with associated pits and remains of a possible street frontage structure, dating to the 10th-13th century (Newton *et al.* 2013).

4.5.6 Three rectilinear plots were recorded during excavations at Chesterton, Cambridge (Newman *et al.* 2015), with a series of pits located close to the frontage for gravel extraction and refuse disposal. As with the current site, the plot boundary ditches showed evidence of recutting, and although the width of the central plot remained broadly consistent, its position shifted by up to 5m over the 13th-15th century.

4.5.7 Two excavations off Fishers Lane in Cherry Hinton, Cambridge (Woodhouse *et al.* 2021) recorded a series of ditched property boundaries from the 12th-14th centuries alongside wells, structures and various pits, the latter often intercutting. There was evidence of constant reorganisation of the plots throughout their occupancy, including two chalk surfaces possibly laid as platforms for timber framed-buildings, perhaps comparable to the chalk surfaces noted in Enclosure 152 at the current site.

4.5.8 Features excavated at Rosemary Road, Waterbeach, Cambridge (Graham and Billington 2021) indicated a period of intense activity between *c*.AD 900-1350. This

included the creation, maintenance and reorganisation of ditched boundaries forming small plots and enclosures, indicative of a 'backplot' area close to domestic dwellings (beyond the extent of the excavation), with a decline in activity by the mid-14th century at the latest.

4.5.9 Outside of Cambridgeshire, a possible comparable site was investigated at Cropston Road, Anstey, Leicestershire (Browning and Higgins 2003), where a toft and croft occupied from the 12th–13th century were revealed. Alongside (recut) ditched and banked boundaries and an adjacent hollow way, this settlement included evidence for a rectangular building platform with associated cobbled yard surfaces. Although no definite structures were identified at Sandpit Pond Farm, any such remains may have been insubstantial and/or surface-laid, and not survived recent truncation.

4.6 Significance

4.6.1 The excavations at Sandpit Pond Farm revealed an area of medieval activity which, alongside the Fen End excavation, has provided new information for the development, expansion and contraction of settlement in the parish during this period. Sandpit Pond Farm would seem to correspond to the established pattern of medieval rural settlement with a possible more dispersed settlement in the Saxo-Norman period being replaced by more regulated plots in the early to high medieval periods. All of the medieval remains within the excavation area respected and were influenced by the now disused lane to the north of the site, leading westwards towards the centre of Over and presumably eastwards into the fields.

4.6.2 The excavation also produced significant evidence of Late Bronze Age occupation. Although the site may have lain on the periphery of more intensive prehistoric activity along the River Great Ouse to the north-east, it has revealed rare evidence for Late Bronze Age metalworking and a major assemblage of post Deverel Rimbury plainware pottery.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

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 15 bulk archive boxes of finds and three boxes of paperwork. Transfer of Title has been acquired for the material remains and these will be deposited with the CCC HET approved store.

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 An overview of the results will be prepared for publication in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (PCAS), together with the results of the recent excavation at Fen End (Sinclair 2021), which revealed broadly contemporary evidence for the medieval development of Over.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1	0		0	layer		15	10	0.2	dark grey brown	clay silt				
2	0		0	layer		0		0.1	light grey brown	clay silt				
3	3	3	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.8	0.74			linear	steep	sharp	concave
4	4	3	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.08	0.6			linear	steep	sharp	concave
5	5	3	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.3	0.44			linear	steep	sharp	concave
6	3	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.18	dark blue grey	clay silt				
7	3	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.4	mid grey brown	clay silt				
8	3	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	light grey brown	sand silt				
9	4	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.4	mid grey brown	sand silt				
10	10	10	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.45	0.15			linear	gentle	moderate	flat
11	10	10	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.15	dark brown	sand clay				
12	12	46	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.8	0.28			subcircular	vertical	sharp	concave
13	12	46	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.12	dark grey brown	sand				
14	12	46	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid green brown	clay silt				
15	12	46	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	light yellow brown	clay silt				
16	16	3	2.2	cut	pit	2.63	1.51	0.53			subcircular	gradual	gradual	concave
17	16	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.26	mid brown grey	silt sand				
18	16	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.27	mid brown grey	silt sand				
19	19	3	2.2	cut	pit	2.55	0.88	0.41			subcircular	vertical	sharp	concave
20	19	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.08	mid brown grey	sand silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
21	19	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.33	mid brown grey	sand silt				
22	4	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.24	dark red brown	sand silt				
23	4	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.2	light grey	sand silt				
24	5	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.32	mid grey brown	sand silt				
25	5	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.04	dark yellow brown	silt sand				
26	5	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.13	middle grey brown	clay silt				
27	27	27	2.1	cut	pit	0	1.5	0.2			circular	steep	sharp	concave
28	27	27	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark brown grey	silt sand				
29	29	27	2.1	cut	pit	0	2.3	0.3			circular	steep	gentle	flat
30	29	27	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.3	dark grey brown	silt sand				
31	31	27	2.1	cut	pit	0	1.95	0.19			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
32	31	27	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.19	dark grey brown	silt sand				
33	33	3	2.2	cut	pit	1.27	0.61	0.22			subcircular	gradual	gentle	concave
34	33	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	mid grey brown	silt sand				
35	35	3	2.2	cut	pit	2.23	1.2	0.54			subcircular	undercutting	gradual	concave
36	35	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.23	mid brown grey	sand clay				
37	35	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.47	mid grey brown	silt sand				
38	38	3	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.63	0.14			subcircular	gradual	gentle	concave
39	0	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.14	mid grey brown	silt sand				
40	40	3	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.95	0.17			subcircular	gradual	gentle	concave
41	40	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.17	mid grey brown	silt sand				
42	42	3	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.62	0.26			subrectangular	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
43	42	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.26	mid brown grey	silt sand				
44	44	46	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.7	0.15			subrectangular	gradual	gentle	flat
45	44	46	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.15	dark grey brown	clay silt				
46	46	46	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.37	0.2			subrectangular	vertical	sharp	concave
47	46	46	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silt sand				
48	46	46	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.13	light brown grey	sand				
49	46	46	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.23	mid reddish brown	sand silt				
50	0		0	layer	layer	0		0.2	dark brown	silt sand				
51	51	27	2.1	cut	pit	0		0.31			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
52	51	27	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.31	dark grey brown	silt sand				
53	53	3	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.3	0.24			circular	steep	sharp	concave
54	53	3	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.24	dark grey brown	silt sand				
55	55		2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.26	0.16			circular	moderate	sharp	concave
56	55		2.2	fill	post hole	0		0.16	dark grey brown	silt sand				
57	57	57	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.86	0.17			linear	gentle	sharp	flat
58	57	57	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.17	mid brown grey	silt clay				
59	59	59	2.1	cut	ditch	0	2.9	0.1			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
60	59	59	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay				
61	61		2.1	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.23			subcircular	vertical	sharp	concave
62	61		2.1	fill	post hole	0		0.23	dark brown grey	silt clay				
63	63		2.1	cut	pit	0	1.4	0.25			subcircular	gentle	gradual	concave
64	63		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.25	light grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
65	65	65	2.1	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.34			linear	steep	sharp	concave
66	65	65	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.34	light yellow grey	silt clay				
67	65	65	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.14	dark brown	clay				
68	0		2.1	layer	layer	0		0.17	light reddish brown	silt clay				
69	69		2.1	cut	pit	0	0.45	0.76			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
70	69		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.76	yellow grey	silt clay				
71	71	27	2.1	cut	pit	1.8	1.64	0.08			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
72	71	27	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.08	dark grey brown	silt sand				
73	73	73	2.1	cut	ditch	0	1	0.14			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
74	73	73	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.14	mid brown grey	sand silt				
75	75	73	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.75	0.12			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
76	75	73	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.12	mid brown grey	sand silt				
77	78	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.18	mid grey brown	clay silt				
78	78	78	2.2	cut	pit	0		0.18			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
79	79	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	2.03	0.52			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
80	80	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.9	0.48			subcircular	steep	sharp	gradual
81	81	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.2	0.62			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
82	82	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	2	0.4			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
83	83	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	1	0.4			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
84	84	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.64	0.8			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
85	85	114	2.2	cut	pit	2.45	0.53	0.12			subrectangular	steep	sharp	concave
86	85	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.12	mid brown grey	silt sand				
87	87	73	2.1	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0.13			linear	gradual	gentle	concave
88	87	73	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.13	mid brown grey	silt sand				
89	89	89	2.1	cut	pit	0	3.4	0.6			subrectangular	steep	sharp	concave
90	89	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.6	mid red brown	sand				
91	89	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.5	mid grey	clay sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
92	89	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.4	dark grey brown	clay sand				
93	89	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.14	dark brown	sand clay				
94	94	89	2.1	cut	pit	0	1.55	0.66			subcircular	steep	sharp	flat
95	94	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.7	light red brown	sand				
96	94	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.15	dark brown grey	sand clay				
97	94	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.4	dark red brown	sand clay				
98	94	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid grey brown	sand clay				
99	99	89	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.08			linear	gradual	gentle	flat
100	99	89	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.8	dark brown	sand clay				
101	79	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay				
102	79	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.16	dark yellow brown	clay sand				
103	79	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.16	light yellow brown	sand clay				
104	80	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.32	dark yellow brown	sand clay				
105	80	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.26	light yellow brown	sand clay				
106	81	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark grey brown	clay silt				
107	81	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	mid grey brown	clay silt				
108	81	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.24	light grey brown	clay silt				
109	83	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.32	dark green grey	clay sand				
110	83	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.07	dark brown grey	clay sand				
111	84	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark yellow brown	clay sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
112	84	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.34	dark green grey	clay silt				
113	84	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay				
114	114	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.61	0.34			circular	steep	sharp	concave
115	114	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.34	dark brown	silt clay				
116	89	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.2	red brown	sand				
117	82	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark brown grey	clay silt				
118	82	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.18	very dark grey	clay silt				
119	0		3	layer	natural	0		0.08	dark green grey	clay silt				
120	120	120	2.2	cut	pit	2.21	0.97	0.53			subrectangular	vertical	sharp	concave
121	120	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.53	dark grey	clay silt				
122	120	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.35	very dark grey brown	silt clay				
123	123	123	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.55	0.22			linear	vertical	sharp	flat
124	123	123	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.22	mid brown grey	clay silt				
125	125	125	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.53	0.3			linear	vertical	sharp	concave
126	125	125	2.3	fill	ditch	0		0.3	dark brown grey	clay silt				
127	127	127	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.46	0.15			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
128	0	127	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.15	light red brown	silt sand				
129	129	129	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.44	2			linear	steep	gradual	concave
130	129	129	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.2	light yellow brown	sand clay				
131	131	89	2.1	cut	pit	7.36	1.2	0.55			subcircular	steep	sharp	flat
132	131	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.4	dark brown	sand silt				
133	133	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.3	mid red brown	sand				
134	131	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.1	light brown	silt sand				
135	135	89	2.1	cut	pit	0	0.7	0.6			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
136	135	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.6	mid red brown	sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
137	135	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.3	light grey brown	silt sand				
138	135	89	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid brown	silt sand				
139	139	139	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.45			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
140	139	139	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.21	dark brown grey	clay sand				
141	139	139	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.24	mid brown grey	sand clay				
142	142	78	2.2	cut	pit	1.89	1.256	0.44			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
143	143	78	2.2	cut	pit	0					subrectangular	steep	sharp	concave
144	144	144	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.32	0.22			linear	gradual	sharp	flat
145	144	144	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark brown grey	silt clay				
146	142	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.14	dark yellow brown	clay sand				
147	142	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.34	mid grey brown	clay silt				
148	142	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.08	mid grey-mottled	clay silt				
149	143	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.24	mid brown grey	clay silt				
150	143	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.38	light grey	sand clay				
151	143	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.4	Dark Grey Brow	clay silt				
152	152	152	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.33	0.16			linear	steep	sharp	concave
153	152	152	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.33	0.16	mid brown grey	silt sand				
154	154		2.2	cut	pit	1.29	1.9	0.45			subcircular	gentle	gradual	Irregular/flat?
155	154		2.2	fill	pit	0		0.45	black	loam				
156	156	78	2.2	cut	pit	2.2	2.1	0.8			subcircular	steep	gradual	irregular
157	157	129	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1	0.22			subcircular	gradual/gentle	gradual	flat
158	157	129	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.22	light brown	sand				
159	159	59	2.1	cut	natural	0	6	0.14			linear	gradual	gentle	concave
160	159	59	2.1	fill	natural	0	0.6	0.14	brown	sand silt				
161	161	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.25	0.7	0.27			subcircular	gentle	gradual	concave
162	161	120	2.2	fill	pit	2.5	0.7	0.27	dark brown	silt clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
163	163	120	2.2	cut	pit	1.92	1.04	0.38			circular	gentle	sharp?	n/a
164	163	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.9	1.65	0.38	Light greyish brown, mottled yellow	silt clay				
165	165	139	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0.4			linear	stepped	moderate	concave
166	165	139	2.2	fill	ditch	0	1.2	0.4	mid grey brown	clay silt				
167	167	167	2.1	cut	ditch	0	2.1	0.62			linear	steep	moderate	concave
168	167	167	2.1	fill	ditch	0	1.54	0.4	mid yellowish brown	clay silt				
169	167	167	2.1	fill	ditch	0	2.1	0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay				
170	170	152	2.1	cut	gully	0	0.53	17			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
171	170	152	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.53	0.17	Yellowish grey	sand clay				
172	172	172	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.58	0.23			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
173	172	172	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.58	0.23	yellowish grey	sand clay				
174	174	172	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.51	0.17			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
175	174	172	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.51	0.17	yellowish grey	sand clay				
176	176	172	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.15	0.11			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
177	176	172	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.15	0.11	yellowish grey	sand clay				
178	178	233	2.3	cut	pit	0	0.55	0.18			circular	gentle	gradual	concave
179	178	233	2.3	fill	pit	0	0.55	0.18	dark blueish grey	sand clay				
180	156	78	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.5	0.6	mid orangey brown	silt sand				
181	156	78	2.2	fill	pit	0.9	0.9	0.3	light brown	sand silt				
182	156	78	2.2	fill	pit	1	1.2	0.4	mid brown grey	sand clay				
183	156	78	2.2	fill	pit	1	1.4	0.5	orangey yellow	sand clay				
184	156	78	2.2	fill	pit	2.1	2.2	0.2	Light brownish grey	sand clay				
185	185	114	2.2	cut	pit	2.2	0.5	0.16			subrectangular	vertical	abrupt	flat
186	185	114	2.2	fill	pit	2	0.3	0.16	dark grey	silty grey				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
187	187	78	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.35			circular	steep	sharp	concave
188	187	78	2.2	fill	post hole	0	0.35	0.35	Light orangey brown	silt sand				
189	189	129	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.65	0.23			subcircular	gentle	gentle	flat
190	189	129	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.65	0.22	light brown	sand				
191	191	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.9	0.14			subcircular	gentle	sharp	flat
192	191	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.9	0.14	yellowish brown	silt clay				
193	193	127	2.2	cut	ditch	1	1.2	0.16			curvilinear	gentle	gentle	concave
194	193	127	2.2	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.16	Dark brown	silt sand				
195	195	127	2.2	cut	gully	1.15	0.8	0.1			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
196	195	127	2.2	fill	gully	1.15	0.8	0.1	mid yellowish brown	sand clay				
197	197	59	2.1	cut	ditch	0	4.2	0.2			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
198	0	65	2.1	layer	layer	0		0.2	Dark red brown	clay sand				
199	199	199	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.2	1.2			circular	steep	sharp	concave
200	199	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.42	light brown grey	clay sand				
201	199	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.53	mid brown	silt clay				
202	199	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.5	mid grey brown	clay silt				
203	203	199	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.68	0.14			linear	steep	sharp	flat
204	203	199	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.68	0.14	mid brown grey	clay sand				
205	205	199	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.3	0.1			linear	gentle	imperceptible	imperceptible
206	205	199	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.3	0.1	mid reddish brown	clay sand				
207	207	199	2.2	cut	pit	2.4	1.3	0.6			amorphous	vertical	sharp	flat
208	207	199	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.1	0.28	dark brown grey	clay sand				
209	207	199	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.68	0.12	mid brownish yellow	silt clay				
210	207	199	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.3	0.32	mid brown grey	clay sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
211	211	199	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.18	0.2			circular	steep	moderate	concave
212	211	199	2.2	fill	post hole	0	0.18	0.2	mid brown grey	clay sand				
213	213	199	2.2	cut	post hole	0.52	0.45	0.19			subcircular	steep	moderate	concave
214	213	199	2.2	fill	post hole	0.52	0.45	0.19	mid grey brown	clay sand				
215	215	129	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.2			subcircular	gentle	sharp	flat
216	215	129	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.2	light brown	clay				
217	217	217	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.35	0.25			rectangular	gentle	gradual	flat
218	217	217	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.25	dark brown	silt				
219	154		2.2	fill	pit	0		0.14	dark brown	sand				
220	154		2.2	fill	pit	0		0.08	brown grey?	clay				
221	221	59	2.1	cut	ditch	0.6	0.35	0.85			linear	steep	irregular	concave
222	221	59	2.1	fill	ditch	0.6	0.4	0.25	mid green?	clay				
223	223	46	2.2	cut	pit	1.5	1	0.8			subrectangular	gradual	gradual	concave
224	223	46	2.2	fill	pit	1.5	0.9	0.6	dark brown	silt clay				
225	225	46	2.2	cut	pit	2.2	1.3	0.2			unknown	gradual	sharp	flat
226	225	46	2.2	fill	pit	2.2	1.3	0.2	mid yellow brown	sand clay				
227	227	46	2.2	cut	pit	0.8	0.5	0.3			subcircular	vertical	sharp	flat
228	227	46	2.2	fill	pit	0.8	0.5	0.3	dark brown	silt sand				
229	229	229	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.84	0.4			linear	steep	gradual	concave
230	229	229	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.84	0.4	mid reddish brown	clay sand				
231	197	59	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt				
232	0	233	2.3	layer	layer	0		0.2	dark brown	clay silt				
233	233	233	2.3	cut	pit	0	3	0.4			subcircular	gentle	gradual	concave
234	233	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid red brown	clay silt				
235	233	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.2	Dark Brown	clay silt				
236	236		2.1	cut	pit	0	0.85	0.1			subcircular	vertical	frequent?	flat
237	236		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.1	mid brown	n/a				
238	238	46	2.2	cut	ditch	0.9	0.6	0.2			linear	moderate	distinct?	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
239	238	46	2.2	fill	ditch	0.9	0.6	0.2	yellowish brown	clay				
240	0		2.3	layer	layer	0		0.2	dark red brown	clay silt				
241	238	46	2.2	fill	ditch	0.3	0.5	0.06	dark grey black	clay				
242	242	46	2.2	cut	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.12			circular	steep	sharp	flat
243	242	46	2.2	fill	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.12	mid grey brown	clay				
244	0		0			0								
245	245		2.2	cut	post hole	0.5	0.51	0.2			subcircular	vertical	sharp	indurated
246	246		2.2	fill	post hole	0		0.2	light brown/yellow	clay				
247	247	172	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.86	0.51			linear	steep	gradual	concave
248	247	172	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.86	0.31	grey	sand clay				
249	249	249	2.1	cut	ditch	0	1.54	0.26			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
250	249	249	2.1	fill	ditch	0	1.54	0.26	grey brown	sand clay				
251	251	129	2.2	cut	gully	1.2	0.4	0.18			linear	gentle	gentle	flat
252	251	129	2.2	fill	ditch	1.2	0.4	0.18	brown	sand clay				
253	253	10	2.2	cut	ditch	1	0.3	0.2			linear	gentle	steep	concave
254	253	10	2.2	fill	ditch	1	0.3	0.2	dark brown	sand clay				
255	255		1	cut	pit	3.86	2.58	0.32			amorphous	gentle	gradual	irregular
256	255		1	fill	pit	3.86	2.58	0.32	mid yellowish brown	sand clay				
257	257	199	2.2	cut	pit	0	2.3	1.3			circular	steep	sharp	concave
258	257	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.42	mid brown red	clay sand				
259	257	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.68	mid grey brown	clay silt				
260	257	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.32	dark red brown	sand clay				
261	257	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.28	dark grey brown	silt clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
262	257	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.28	Dark yellow brown	clay sand				
263	263	46	2.2	cut	pit	1.4	1	0.5			curvilinear	gradual	distinct?	flat
264	263	46	2.2	fill	pit	1.3	1	0.5	dark brown	silty sandy clay				
265	265	217	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.62	0.14			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
266	265	217	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.2	mid brown	sand				
267	267		2.1	cut	ditch	0	3.2	0.2			subcircular	gentle	gentle	flat
268	267		2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.2	light brownie orange	sand				
269	269	199	2.2	cut	pit	1.45	1	0.6			subrectangular	vertical	sharp	flat
270	269	199	2.2	fill	pit	0.3	0.7	0.3	dark brownish grey	sand clay				
271	269	199	2.2	fill	pit	1.45	1	0.4	mid brown	clay sand				
272	272	199	2.2	cut	pit	0.35	0.5	0.05			subcircular	irregular	irregular	concave
273	272	199	2.2	fill	pit	0.35	0.5	0.05	dark grey	sand clay				
274	274		2.1	cut	pit	1	0.5	0.25			amorphous	gentle	gradual	flat
275	274		2.1	fill	pit	1	0.45	0.25	dark mid brown	sand clay				
276	276	114	2.2	cut	pit	1.28	1.4	0.8			subcircular	gentle	gradual	irregular
277	276	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.1	mid brown/orange	sand				
278	276	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.4	dark blue grey	sand				
279	279	279	2.1	cut	pit	0.36	0.36	0.3			square	gentle	sharp	flat
280	279	279	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.3	light brown/yellow	sand				
281	281	281	2.3	cut	pit	0.72	0.54	0.5			amorphous	vertical	sharp	flat
282	281	281	2.3	fill	pit	0.72	0.54	0.5	mid grey brown	sand clay				
283	283	281	2.3	cut	pit	1.4	1.65	0.74			subcircular	very steep	sharp	concave
284	283	281	2.3	fill	pit	1.4	1.65	0.74	mixed light whitish yellow and mid greyish brown	clay				
285	285	281	2.3	cut	pit	0	1.7	0.74			subcircular	imperceptible	moderate	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
286	285	281	2.3	fill	pit	0	1.7	0.74	dark grey brown	sand clay				
287	287	281	2.3	cut	pit	2.02	1.16	0.62			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
288	287	281	2.3	fill	pit	2.02	1.16	0.62	mid grey brown	sand clay				
289	289	120	2.2	cut	pit	2.8	1	0.95			unknown	steep	unknown	unknown
290	289	120	2.2	fill	pit	2	0.9	0.8	mid brown grey	silt clay				
291	291	120	2.2	cut	pit	2.8	1	0.8			unknown	moderate	gentle	concve
292	291	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.8	1	0.6	light brownish grey	sand clay				
293	291	120	2.2	fill	pit	2.8	1	0.2	light grey	silt clay				
294	294	199	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.84	0.23			subcircular	steep	sharp	flat
295	294	199	2.2	fill	post hole	0	0.84	0.23	grey brown	sand clay				
296	296	172	2.3	cut	gully	0	0.82	0.4			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
297	296	172	2.3	fill	gully	0	0.82	0.4	dark grey brown	sand clay				
298	298	199	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.9	0.6			subcircular	steep	gradual	n/a
299	298	199	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.9	0.6	dark grey brown	sand clay				
300	300	172	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.62	1.18			linear	steep	gradual	concave
301	300	172	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.62	1.18	grey yellowish brown	sand clay				
302	302	172	2.3	cut	gully	0	0.74	0.32			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
303	302	172	2.3	fill	gully	0	0.74	0.32	dark grey brown	sand clay				
304	304	199	2.2	cut	pit/ditch	0	0.98	1.06				steep	gradual	concave
305	304	199	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.98	1.06	grey brown	silt clay				
306	306	249	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.49			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
307	306	249	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.42	grey broqn	silt clay				
308	308	233	2.3	cut	pit	0	1.4	1.1			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
309	309	233	2.3	cut	pit	0	3.42	1.3			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
310	309	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.12	light red brown	clay sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
311	308	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.7	dark brown grey	clay silt				
312	308	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.18	Dark brown	clay silt				
313	309	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.24	light brown grey	clay sand				
314	309	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.3	dark red brown	clay sand				
315	309	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark yellow brown	clay sand				
316	309	233	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.7	mottled brown yellow	loam				
317	317		2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.46			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
318	317		2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.46	yellowish grey	sand clay				
319	319	78	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.84	0.26			subcircular	steep	sharp	flat
320	319	78	2.2	fill	post hole	0	0.84	0.26	brown grey	sand clay	``			
321	321	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.68	0.38			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
322	321	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.68	0.38	mid grey brown	sand clay				
323	323	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.16	0.44			subcircular	steep	sharp	flat
324	0	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.16	0.44	dark brown grey	sand clay				
325	325		2.1	cut	pit	0	1.1	0.36			subcircular	moderate	moderate	concave
326	325		2.1	fill	pit	0	1.1	0.36	mid brown grey	sand clay				
327	327		2.1	cut	pit	0	0.58	0.2			square	gentle	gradual	concave
328	327		2.1	fill	pit	0	0.58	0.2	MID REDDISH BROWN	sand clay				
329	329	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.94	0.3			subcircular	moderate	moderate	irregular
330	329	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.94	0.3	mid brown grey	sand clay				
331	331	114	2.2	cut	kiln	0	0.48	0.32			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
332	331	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.48	0.32	MID REDDISH BROWN	loam				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
333	333	114	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.43	0.21			subcircular	steep	moderate	concave
334	333	114	2.2	fill	post hole	0	0.43	0.21	LIGHT REDDISH BROWN	silt clay				
335	335		2.2	cut	pit	0	0.6	0.16			indeterminate	gentle	gradual	concave
336	335		2.2	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.16	mid brown grey	sand clay				
337	337		2.2	cut	pit	0	0.72	0.22			subcircular	moderate	moderate	concave
338	337		2.2	fill	pit	0	0.72	0.22	mid brown grey	sand clay				
339	339		2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.62	0.16			linear	steep	sharp	flat
340	339		2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.62	0.16	mid grey brown	sand clay				
341	341		2.1	cut	pit	2.11	1.16	0.44			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
342	342	233	2.3	cut	pit	3.69	3.89	1.2			circular	steep	sharp	concave
343	341	233	2.3	fill	pit				LIGHT GREY	clay sand				
344	342	233	2.3	fill	pit	0			light brown	clay sand				
345	342	233	2.3	fill	pit	0			DARK RED BROWN	clay sand				
346	342	233	2.3	fill	pit	0			LIGHT GREY BROWN	clay silt				
347	342	233	2.3	fill	pit	0			DARK GREY BROWN	clay sand				
348	342	233	2.3	fill	natural	0		0.48	dark grey	clay silt				
349	349	233	2.3	cut	pit	0	0.6	0.28			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
350	349	233	2.3	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.28	MID GREY BROWN	clay sand				
351	351	59	2.1	cut	ditch	0	2.7	0.08			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
352	351	59	2.1	fill	ditch	0	2.7	0.08	MID GREY BROWN	sand silt				
353	353	353	1	cut	pit	0	1.65	0.37			circular	steep	sharp	concave
354	353	353	1	fill	pit	0	1.65	0.37	dark grey brown	silt sand				
355	355	353	1	cut	pit	0	0.4	0.3			circular	vertical	sharp	n/a
356	355	353	1	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.3	dark grey	silt clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
357	357	353	1	cut	pit	0	1.8	1.35				steep	sharp	
358	357	353	1	fill	pit	0	1.5	0.013	dark grey	sand silt				
359	357	353	1	fill	pit	0	1.8	0.27	dark grey	silt clay				
360	357	353	1	fill	pit	0			grey	clay				
361	0	353	1	layer	layer	0	2.3	0.12	red grey	silt clay				
362	0	353	1	layer	layer	1	2.6	0.19	red	silt clay				
363	0	353	1	layer	layer	1	5.2	0.24	red	silt clay				
364	0	353	1	fill	layer	1	4.2	0.11	red	clay				
365	0	353	1	fill	layer	1	4.6	0.22	red	silt clay				
366	0	353	1	layer	layer	1	3	0.25	light grey brown	silt clay				
367	367	353	1	cut	natural	1	403	0.55			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
368	367	353	1	fill	natural	1	2.6	0.22	brown grey	silt clay				
369	367	353	1	fill	natural	1	1.9	0.2	DARK BROWN	silt clay				
370	367	353	1	fill	natural	1	3.4	0.34	DARK BROWN	silt clay				
377	377	120	2.2	cut	natural	0		2.2			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
378	377	120	2.2	fill	natural	0			dark grey	silt clay				
379	377	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.34	DARK GREEN GREY	silt clay				
380	377	120	2.2	fill	natural	0		0.52	MID GREY	clay silt				
381	377	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.4	DARK BROWN	clay silt				
382	377	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	DARK BROWN GREY	clay silt				
383	377	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.6	dark green grey	silt clay				
384	384	78	2.2	cut	natural	0	2.05	0.5			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
385	384	78	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.54	DARK GREY BROWN	silt clay				
386	386	353	1	cut	hollow	0								
387	386	353	1	fill	hollow	0								
388	386	353	1	fill	hollow	0								
389	386	353	1	fill	hollow	0								
390	386	353	1	fill	hollow	0								
391	386	353	1	fill	hollow	0								
392	392		2.1	cut	pit	1043	1.29	1.4			circular	steep	sharp	concave
393	392		2.1	fill	pit	0.9		0.03	black					

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
394	392		2.1	fill	pit	0	0.5	0.31	dark grey	silt clay				
395	392		2.1	fill	pit	0	0.87	0.22	YELLOW GREY	silt clay				
396	302	172	2.3	fill	gully	0	1.17	0.58	brown grey	silt clay				
397	392		2.1	fill	pit	0	1.45	0.51	DARK BROWN	silt clay				
398	398	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	2.6	0.88			subcircular	steep	moderate	concave
399	398	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.88	0.08	LIGHT GREY	clay silt				
400	398	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.9	0.06	very dark grey	silt clay				
401	398	114	2.2	fill	natural	0	1.36	0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay				
402	398	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	2.22	0.56	mid brown grey	silt clay				
403	403	403	2.1	cut	ditch	0		0.68			linear	moderate	N/A	N/A
404	403	403	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.68	mid brown red	silt				
405	405		2.1	cut	pit	0	0.88	0.48			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
406	405		2.1	fill	pit	0	0.88	0.48	mid brown grey	silt clay				
407	407	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	1016	0.34			subcircular	steep	sharp	flat
408	407	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.16	0.34	dark brown grey	silt clay				
409	409	353	1	cut	pit	1.3	0.5	0.67			subcircular	stepped	sharp	concave
410	409	353	1	fill	pit	0	0.84	0.34	grey brown	silt sand				
411	409	353	1	fill	pit	0	1.24	0.27	dark grey brown	silt clay				
412	412	353	1	cut	natural	0	1.55	0.75			subcircular	vertical	sharp	flat
413	412	353	1	fill	natural	0	1.36	0.21	brown grey	silt sand				
414	412	353	1	fill	natural	0	1.38	0.12	red yellow	silt				
415	412	353	1	fill	natural	0	1.3	0.19	red grey	silt clay				
416	412	353	1	fill	natural	0	0.9	0.17	grey	silt clay				
417	417	353	1	cut	pit	0	1.66	0.55			subcircular	steep	sharp	n/a
418	417	353	1	fill	pit	0	0.92	0.15	dark red grey	silt clay				
419	417	353	1	fill	pit	0	1.66	0.4	brown grey	silt clay				
420	420	78	2.2	cut	natural	1.74		0.6			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
421	420	78	2.2	fill	pit	1.74		0.6	dark grey	silt clay				
422	422		2.3	cut	natural	3.58	2.84	1.42			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
423	422		2.3	fill	pit	0			DARK BLUE GREY	sand silt				
424	422		2.3	fill	pit	0			LIGHT GREY	silt clay				
425	422		2.3	fill	pit	0			MID GREY	sand clay				
426	422		2.3	fill	natural	0			dark grey	clay silt				
427	423		2.3	fill	natural	0		0.62	MID GREY BROWN	clay silt				
428	428	114	2.2	cut	natural	0	0.82	0.42			amorphous	steep	sharp	irregular
429	428	114	2.2	fill	natural	0	0.82	0.42	mid yellow grey	silt clay				
430	430	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	2.14	0.86			subcircular	steep	moderate	concave
431	430	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.2	0.1	light grey	silt clay				
432	430	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.3	0.12	mid brown red	silt sand				
433	430	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	2.14	0.86	mid brown grey	silt clay				
434	434	78	2.2	cut	pit	2.07	1.37	0.48			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
435	434	78	2.2	fill	pit	2.07	1.37	0.48	MID GREY BROWN	silt clay				
436	436	78	2.2	cut	pit	2.8	2.2	0.18			subcircular	n/a	n/a	flat
437	436	78	2.2	fill	pit	2.8	2.2	0.18	LIGHT GREY BROWN	clay silt				
438	438	78	2.2	cut	pit	0.45	0.92	0.54			subcircular	moderate	unknown	flat
439	438	78	2.2	fill	pit	0.45	0.92	0.24	mid brown	sand silt				
440	440	78	2.2	cut	pit	0.5	0.8	0.56			subcircular	gentle	unknown	flat
441	440	78	2.2	fill	pit	0.5	0.8	0.56	DARK BROWN	sand silt				
442	442	167	2.1	cut	ditch	1.3	1.2	0.45			linear	gentle	gentle	concave
443	442	167	2.1	fill	ditch	1.3	1.2	0.45	mid red brown	sand silt				
444	444	78	2.2	cut	ditch	0.85	1.5	0.3			linear	convex	sharp	flat
445	444	78	2.2	fill	ditch	0.85	1.5	0.3	DARK BROWN	silt sand				
446	446	139	2.2	cut	ditch	2.1	0.45	0.3			linear	moderate	sharp	unknown
447	446	139	2.2	fill	ditch	2.2	0.45	0.7	light brown	sand silt				
448	0		0	layer	layer	0		0.1	LIGHT GREY BROWN	sand clay				
449	449	127	2.2	cut	ditch	1	1.5	0.09			linear	gentle	gradual	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
450	449	127	2.2	fill	ditch	1	1.5	0.09	DARK BROWN	silt clay				
451	451	199	2.2	cut	pit	0.42	0.55	0.14			subcircular	gradual	sharp	concave
452	451	199	2.2	fill	pit	0.4	0.55	0.15	light brown	sand silt				
453	453	199	2.2	cut	pit	0.9	0.8	0.5			circular	steep	sharp	flat
454	453	199	2.2	fill	pit	0.9	0.8	0.5	mid brown	sand silt				
455	455		2.1	cut	pit	0.45	0.6	0.12			subcircular	gradual	gentle	flat
456	455		2.1	fill	pit	0.45	0.6	0.12	light mid brown	sand silt				
457	457	144	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.78	0.5			curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
458	458	114	2.2	cut	pit	2.22	1	0.22			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
459	459	114	2.2	cut	pit	0.96	0.2	0.22			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
460	460		2.3	cut	pit	1.9	1.08	0.59			square	steep	sharp	concave
461	461	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.48	0.09			circular	gradual	gradual	concave
462	457	144	2.2	fill	ditch	0			dark grey brown	clay silt				
463	457	144	2.2	fill	ditch	0			light red brown	silt sand				
464	458	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark grey brown	clay silt				
465	459	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark grey brown	silt clay				
466	460		2.3	fill	pit	0			light red brown	silt sand				
467	460		2.3	fill	pit	0			dark grey brown	silt clay				
468	460		2.3	fill	pit	0		0.2	light grey brown	silt sand				
469	461	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay				
470	470		2.2	cut	pit	1	2.2	0.14			linear	gentle	imperceptible	
471	470		2.2	fill	pit	1	2.2	0.14	dark red brown	silt sand				
472	472	472	3	cut	ditch	1.15	0.66	0.2			linear	moderate	sharp	flat
473	472	472	3	fill	ditch	1015	0.66	0.2	dark brown black	silt sand				
474	474	472	3	cut	ditch	1	0.54	0.1			linear	gradual	imperceptible	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
475	474	472	3	fill	ditch	1	0.54	0.1	dark brown black	silt sand				
476	489		3	fill	natural	0.8	1.1	0.31	black	silt clay				
477	477		0	cut	pit	0	1.4	0.65			circular	steep	sharp	concave
478	477		0	fill	pit	0	1.4	0.65	yellow grey	silt clay				
479	477		0	fill	pit	0	1	0.46	blue grey	silt clay				
480	480		0	cut	pit	0	1.6	0.63			circular	steep	sharp	concave
481	480		0	fill	pit	0	1.6	0.63	yellow grey	silt clay				
482	480		0	fill	pit	0	1	0.57	blue grey	silt clay				
483	483		0	cut	pit	0	0.78	0.55			circular	steep	sharp	concave
484	483		0		pit	0	0.78	0.55	light yellow grey	silt clay				
485	483		0	fill	pit	0	0.53	0.32	blue grey	silt clay				
489	489		3	cut	natural	11.33	6.4	0.28			circular	steep	sharp	concave
490	489		3	fill	natural	0	0.45	0.28	blue grey	silt clay				
491	0		0	fill	subsoil	0.9	1.7	0.37						
492	492	120	2.2	cut	natural	0	0.9	0.54			subrectangular	steep	sharp	concave
493	492	120	2.2	fill	natural	0			dark grey brown	clay silt				
494	492	120	2.2	fill	natural	0			mid grey brown	clay silt				
495	0		3	alluvium	layer	15	10	1.1	light yellow brown	sand silt				
496	496	120	2.2	cut	pit	1.86	1.1	0.2			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
497	496	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.86	1.1	0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt				
498	498	498	1	cut	pit	1	4.1	1.08			subcircular	gradual	gentle	concave
499	498	498	1	fill	pit	1	3.7	0.4	dark red grey	sand clay				
500	500	500	2.3	cut	pit	1	0.68	0.5			circular	steep	sharp	unknown
501	500	500	2.3	fill	pit	0.5	0.3	0.1						
502	502	502	3	cut	natural	7.42	1.4	0.1			rectangular	steep	gradual	concave
503	502	502	3	fill	pit	7.42	1.4	0.1	dark blue grey	sand clay				
504	504	504	3	cut	gully	9.87	0.4	0.1			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
505	504	504	3	fill	gully	9.87	0.4	0.1	dark blue grey	sand silt				
506	506	504	3	cut	gully	9.87	0.4	0.1			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
507	506	504	3	fill	gully	9.87	0.4	0.1	dark blue grey	sand silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
508	508	508	3	cut	gully	9.4	0.5	0.14			linear	gentle	gradual	flat
509	508	508	3	fill	gully	9.4	0.5	0.14	dark blue grey	sand silt				
510	510	508	3	cut	gully	9.4	0.5	0.22			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
511	510	508	3	fill	gully	9.4	0.5	0.22	dark blue grey	sand silt				
512	500	500	2.3	fill	pit	1	0.5	0.18	brown grey	silt clay				
513	500	500	2.3	fill	pit	1	0.46	0.31	dark brown					
514	514	167	2.1	cut	ditch	1	0.98	0.51			linear	steep	sharp	flat
515	514	167	2.1	fill	ditch	1	0.98	0.51	grey brown	silt clay				
516	516		0	cut	natural	0.2	0.75	0.16			subcircular	steep	sharp	n/a
517	516		0	fill	natural	0.2	0.75	0.16	dark grey brown	silt clay				
518	498	498	1	fill	pit	1	1.9	0.72	light grey	silt sand				
519	498	498	1	fill	pit	1	4.2	0.4	light grey	silt clay				
520	520		2.1	cut	ditch	1	1.2	0.06			linear	gradual	gentle	concave
521	520		2.1	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.06	light brown	sand clay				
522	522	229	2.1	cut	ditch	1.5	0.4	0.06			linear	concave	gentle	concave
523	522	229	2.1	fill	ditch	1.5	0.4	0.05	light brown	sand clay				
524	524		2.1	cut	pit	0.7	0.8	0.18			circular	moderate	sharp	flat
525	524		2.1	fill	pit	0.7	0.4	0.18	mid brown	sand silt				
526	526	127	2.2	cut	ditch	0	2	0.1			linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
527	527	57	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.1			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
528	528	57	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.1			linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
529	529	529	3	cut	gully	0	0.37	0.1			linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
530	530	529	3	cut	gully	0	0.5	0.06			linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave
531	531	172	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.65	0.2			linear	steep	sharp	concave
532	532	167	2.1	cut	ditch	0	2	0.56			linear	steep	sharp	concave
533	533	139	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	concave
534	534	534	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.6	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	concave
535	534	534	2.3	fill	ditch	0		0.05	dark grey brown	sand silt				
536	534	534	2.3	fill	ditch	0		0.25	dark grey	sand				
537	531	172	2.3	fill	ditch	0		0.2	dark red brown	clay sand				
538	538	199	2.2	cut	pit	2.22		0.8			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
539	538	199	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.8	light red brown	clay sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
540	533	139	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.3	dark red brown	clay silt				
541	532	167	2.1	fill	ditch	0			mid grey brown	sand silt				
542	532	167	2.1	fill	ditch	0			light grey brown	clay silt				
543	543	78	2.2	cut	pit	1.4	0.9	0.08			subrectangular	gradual	gentle	irregular
544	543	78	2.2	fill	pit	0.8	0.9	0.08	light brown	clay sand				
545	545		2.2	cut	ditch	1	0.9	0.18			curvilinear	moderate	gentle	concave
546	545		2.2	fill	ditch	1	0.9	0.18	mid grey brown	sand clay				
547	547	127	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.08			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
548	527	57	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt				
549	528	57	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.1	light red brown	silt clay				
550	0	127	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt				
551	530	529	3	fill	gully	0		0.06	mid grey brown	clay silt				
552	529	529	3	fill	gully	0		0.1	mid red brown	sand silt				
553	553	279	2.1	cut	pit	1.15	1.02	0.2			linear	irregular	sharp	irregular
554	553	279	2.1	fill	ditch	1.15	0.92	0.2	light grey brown	silt sand				
555	555	167	2.1	cut	ditch	1	0.66	0.43			linear	steep	unknown	unknown
556	555	167	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.66	0.43	mid brown grey	silt sand				
557	557	139	2.2	cut	ditch	1	2.1	0.69			linear	moderate	sharp	concave
558	0	139	2.2	fill	ditch	0	1.14	0.22	mid grey brown	sand silt				
559	0	139	2.2	fill	ditch	0	2.1	0.47	dark grey brown	silt sand				
560	560		2.3	cut	pit	0	84	26			subcircular	steep	gradual	flat
561	560		2.3	fill	pit	0	84	26	grey brown	sand clay				
562	562		2.1	cut	pit	0	0.48	0.18			subcircular	moderate	gradual	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
563	562		2.1	fill	pit	0	0.48	0.18	grey brown	sand clay				
564	0	120	2.2	cut	pit	0								
565	0	120	2.2	fill	pit	0								
566	566		2.2	cut	ditch	0.8	0.29	0.26			linear	gradual	gradual	concave
567	566		2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.29	0.26	mid grey brown	sand silt				
568	568	534	2.3	cut	ditch	0.6	0.18	0.14			linear	gradual	gradual	concave
569	568	534	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.18	0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt				
570	568	534	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.08	0.06	light blue grey	clay				
571	571	545	2.2	cut	ditch	1	0.32	0.08			linear	gradual	gradual	concave
572	571	545	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.32	0.08	mid brown grey	silt sand				
573	573	566	2.2	cut	ditch	1	0.9	0.24			linear	steep	sharp	flat
574	573	566	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.24	mid grey brown	sand silt				
575	575	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.38	0.15			subcircular	gradual	gradual	concave
576	575	78	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.68	0.15	mid brown grey	sand silt				
577	577	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.35	0.27			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
578	577	78	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.35	0.27	mid brown grey	sand silt				
579	579	579	2.2	cut	ditch	1.04	0.9	0.16			linear	steep	gentle	concave
580	579	579	2.2	fill	ditch	1.04	0.9	0.16	grey brown	sand silt				
581	581	581	2.1	cut	ditch	1.9	1.9	0.15			linear	gradual	gentle	flat
582	581	581	2.1	fill	ditch	1.9	1.9	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay				
583	583	583	2.2	cut	ditch	1.17	0.68	0.12			amorphous	gentle	gentle	flat
584	583	583	2.2	fill	ditch	1.17	0.68	0.12	grey brown	sand silt				
585	585	581	2.1	cut	ditch	1	1	0.2			linear	moderate		concave
586	585	581	2.1	fill	ditch	1	1	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay				
587	587	144	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.42	0.23			subcircular	moderate	gradual	concave
588	587	144	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.42	0.23	dark grey brown	sand clay				
589	589	144	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.53	0.18			subcircular	steep		concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
590	589	144	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.53	0.18	dark grey brown	sand clay				
591	591	144	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.54	0.26			subcircular	moderate		concave
592	591	144	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.54	0.2	dark grey brown	sand clay				
593	593	403	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.44	0.22			linear	moderate		concave
594	593	403	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.44	0.22	light grey brown	sand clay				
595	595		2.1	cut	pit	0	0.44	0.45			subcircular	steep		concave
596	595		2.1	fill	pit	0	0.44	0.45	dark grey	sand clay				
597	0	393	1	layer	layer	0		0.2	dark grey	sand clay				
598	598	581	2.1	cut	ditch	1	2	0.1			linear	gradual	gentle	flat
599	598	581	2.1	fill	ditch	1	2	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay				
600	600	403	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.74	0.26			linear	moderate	gradual	concave
601	600	403	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.74	0.26	light grey brown	sand clay				
602	602	120	2.2	cut	pit	1.2	1.46	0.28			subcircular	gradual		concave
603	602	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.2	1.4	0.1	mid red brown	silt sand				
604	602	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.2	1.3	0.2	mid grey brown	sand silt				
605	605	605	2.2	cut	ditch	0.55	0.77	0.25			linear	steep	gradual	flat
606	605	605	2.2	fill	ditch	0.5	0.77	0.25	dark brown grey	sand silt				
607	607	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.39	0.09			subcircular	gentle	imperceptible	concave
608	607	78	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.39	0.09	mid grey brown	sand silt				
609	609	609	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.42			linear	steep	sharp	concave
610	609	609	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.42	mid grey brown	sand silt				
611	611	611	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.48			linear	steep	sharp	concave
612	611	611	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.48	mid brown grey	sand silt				
613	0		0	layer	natural	1.2	0.8	0.2	mid red brown	silt sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
614	614	583	2.2	cut	ditch	1.03	2.07	0.28			linear	gradual	gradual	flat
615	614	583	2.2	fill	ditch	1.02	2.07	0.28	light red brown	sand silt				
616	616	579	2.2	cut	ditch	1	0.88	0.22			linear	steep	gradual	concave
617	616	579	2.2	fill	ditch	1	0.88	0.22	light red brown	sand silt				
618	618	618	2.3	cut	ditch	0.95	0.36	0.19			curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat
619	618	618	2.3	fill	ditch	0.95	0.38	0.19	brown red	silt sand				
620	620	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.49	0.7	0.48			amorphous	steep	sharp	concave
621	620	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.49	0.7	0.48	dark red brown	sand silt				
622	622	622	2.1	cut	ditch	1	0.7	0.12			linear	gradual	sharp	flat
623	622	622	2.1	fill	ditch	1	0.7	0.12	mid yellow brown	sand clay				
624	624	624	2.2	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.3			linear	moderate		concave
625	0	624	2.2	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.3	dark brown	silt clay				
626	626		2.1	cut	pit	0	1.5	0.5			subcircular	vertical	sharp	flat
627	626		2.1	fill	pit	0	1.5	0.5	mid brown grey	sand clay				
628	628		2.1	cut	post hole	0	0.4	0.8			subcircular	moderate	gradual	concave
629	628		2.1	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.8	mid brown grey	sand clay				
630	630		2.1	cut	pit	0								
631	631		2.1	fill	pit	0			mid grey	silt sand				
632	632	618	2.3	cut	ditch	1.17	0.42	0.11			curvilinear	gradual	gradual	concave
633	632	618	2.3	fill	ditch	1.17	0.42	0.11	brown red	silt sand				
634	634	634	2.2	cut	ditch	2.8	0.68	0.2			linear	steep	moderate	flat
635	0	634	2.2	fill	ditch	2.8	0.68	0.2	mid brown grey	sand clay				
636	636	634	2.2	cut	ditch	2.8	0.68	0.2			linear	steep	moderate	flat
637	636	634	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.68	0.2	mid brown grey	sand clay				
638	638	120	2.2	cut	pit	1.4	1	0.4			circular	moderate	sharp	concave
639	638	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.4	1	0.4	light grey	silt sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
640	638	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.4	0.3	0.19	light yellow red	silt				
641	0	120	2.2	cut	pit	0								
642	0	120	2.2	fill	pit	0								
643	643		0	cut	natural	5	0.6	0.1			linear	irregular	irregular	irregular
644	643		0	fill	natural	5	0.6	0.1	mid brown grey	sand clay				
645	645	120	2.2	cut	ditch	2	0.78	0.21			linear	gentle	moderate	concave
646	645	120	2.2	fill	ditch	2	0.78	0.21	light grey brown	silt sand				
647	647	120	2.2	cut	pit	2	0.86	0.25			linear	gentle	moderate	concave
648	647	120	2.2	fill	pit	2	0.86	0.25	dark grey brown	silt sand				
649	649	609	2.1	cut	ditch	1	1.34	0.56			linear	steep	moderate	concave
650	649	609	2.1	fill	ditch	0	0.58	0.28	dark grey brown	sand silt				
651	1140	611	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.5	0.06	mid orange brown	silt sand				
652	1140	611	2.2	fill	ditch	0	1.34	0.26	light grey brown	silt clay				
653	653	500	2.3	cut	pit	0	1.65	0.24			circular	steep	sharp	concave
654	654	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	2.83	0.83			circular	steep	N/A	concave
655	655	500	2.3	cut	pit	4.48	3.63	0.8			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
656	653	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.24	dark grey brown	clay silt				
657	654	747	2.2	fill	natural	0			mid grey brown	clay sand				
658	654	747	2.2	fill	pit	0			mid grey red	clay silt				
659	655	500	2.3	fill	pit	0			mid grey	clay silt				
660	655	500	2.3	fill	pit	0			dark grey brown	clay silt				
661	655	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.4	dark brown	clay silt				
662	0		0	layer	layer	0			dark red brown	clay				
663	663	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.28	0.47			circular	moderate	moderate	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
664	663	120	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.12	0.14	light red brown	silt sand				
665	663	120	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.3	0.4	mid orange brown	silt sand				
666	666	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.23	0.54			circular	moderate	moderate	concave
667	666	120	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.23	0.54	light red brown	silt sand				
668	668	618	2.3	cut	ditch	1.06	0.59	0.2			curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave
669	668	618	2.3	fill	ditch	1.6	0.59	0.2	brown red	sand silt				
670	670		2.2	cut	ditch	1.06	0.55	0.27			linear	steep	gradual	concave
671	670		2.2	fill	ditch	1.06	0.55	0.27	dark red brown	sand silt				
672	672	583	2.2	cut	ditch	1.02	1.13	0.46			linear	gradual	sharp	concave
673	672	583	2.2	fill	ditch	1.02	1.13	0.19	light red brown	sand silt				
674	672	583	2.2	fill	ditch	1.02	0.68	0.46	dark red brown	sand silt				
675	675	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.38	1.95	0.27			amorphous	vertical	sharp	flat
676	675	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.38	1.95	0.27	dark	sand silt				
677	677	120	2.2	cut	pit	1.06	1.37	0.28			amorphous	vertical	sharp	flat
678	677	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.06	1.37	0.18	dark red brown	sand silt				
679	677	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.06	1.37	0.28	light grey yellow	clay sand				
681	1069	747	2.2	fill	pit	0								
682	1069	747	2.2	fill	pit	0								
683	1069	747	2.2	fill	pit	0								
684	684	624	2.2	cut	ditch	1	0.92	0.34			linear	steep	moderate	concave
685	684	624	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.92	0.34	dark brown grey	silt clay				
686	0		0	cut	natural	0								
687	0		0	fill	natural	0								
688	0		0	cut	natural	0								
689	0		0	fill	natural	0								
690	0		0	fill	natural	0								
691	0		0	fill	natural	0								

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
692	692		2.2	cut	pit	0	2.4	0.69			circular	steep	sharp	concave
693	692		2.2	fill	pit	0		0.49	dark grey brown	clay silt				
694	692		2.2	fill	pit	0		0.37	light grey brown	clay silt				
695	695	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.36	0.73	0.26			circular	steep	gradual	concave
696	695	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.36	0.73	0.26	dark grey brown	sand silt				
697	697	747	2.2	cut	natural	0.46	0.95	0.32			circular	steep	gradual	concave
698	697	747	2.2	fill	natural	0.05	0.15	0.34	dark grey brown	sand silt				
699	697	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.46	0.95	0.32	red brown	sand silt				
700	700		2.1	cut	pit	0	2.35				circular	steep	sharp	concave
701	701	701	1	cut	pit	5.75	3.11	0.84			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
702	702	702	1	cut	ditch	0	3.12	1.14			linear	steep	sharp	concave
703	700		2.1	fill	pit	0			light grey brown	sand clay				
704	702		2.1	layer	ditch	0			dark red	clay silt				
705	701	701	1	fill	pit	0		0.12	light grey brown	sand clay				
706	701	701	1	fill	pit	0		0.54	mid grey	silt clay				
707	701	701	1	fill	pit	0			light grey brown	sand clay				
708	701	701	1	fill	pit	0			light grey brown	silt clay				
709	702	702	1	fill	ditch	0		0.12	light grey	silt sand				
710	702	702	1	fill	ditch	0			light yellow brown	sand clay				
711	702	702	1	fill	ditch	0			mid red brown	sand clay				
712	702	702	1	fill	ditch	0			dark red brown	silt clay				
713	0		0			0								
714	0		0			0								
715	0		0			0								
716	0		0			0								

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
717	0		0			0								
718	718	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.5	0.64	0.32			subcircular	moderate		
719	718	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.5	0.64	0.32	dark brown grey	silt clay				
720	720		2.1	cut	pit	1.1	2.76	0.2			amorphous	steep	sharp	flat
721	720		2.1	fill	pit	1.1	2.76	0.2	light brown red	silt clay				
723	723	723	1	cut	pit	0					subcircular		unknown	unknown
724	723	723	1	fill	pit	2	0.7	1	light grey brown	clay sand				
725	725	723	1	cut	pit	2	1.6	1			subcircular	steep	stepped	
726	725	723	1	fill	pit	1.5	0.8	0.4	light blue grey	silt clay				
727	725	723	1	fill	pit	1	1.5	0.2	light grey brown	silt clay				
728	725	723	1	fill	pit	1.6	1.6	0.3	dark red grey	silt clay				
729	729	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	2.6	0.98			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
730	729	120	2.2	DEPOSIT	pit	0	1.6	0.3	light grey	clay silt				
731	729	120	2.2	fill	pit	0			mid grey brown	clay silt				
732	732		0	cut	pit	0	2.8	0.5			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
733	732		0	fill	pit	0		0.08	mid grey brown	sand clay				
734	732		0	fill	pit	0		0.3	light grey brown	CLAYE SAND				
735	732		0	fill	pit	0		0.22	light grey	clay sand				
736	736	611	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.04	0.4			linear	steep	sharp	concave
737	736	611	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.4	light red brown	clay sand				
738	725	723	1	fill	pit	1.1		0.5	light grey	sand				
739	725	723	1	fill	pit	0.9		0.2	mid grey	silt sand				
740	740	120	2.2	cut	pit	1	1.7	0.34			subcircular	steep	moderate	concave
741	740	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.34	dark brown grey	silt clay				
742	740	120	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.02	mid orange brown	sand silt				
743	743	73	2.1	cut	ditch	0	1.5	0.22			linear	moderate	gentle	flat

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
744	743	73	2.1	fill	ditch	0	1.5	0.22	mid orange brown	clay silt				
745	745	747	2.2	cut	post hole	0.15	0.33	0.2			circular	steep	gradual	concave
746	745	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.15	0.33	0.2	light brown yellow	sand silt				
747	747	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.68	1.78	0.73			amorphous		sharp	concave
748	747	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.68	0.9	0.73	light brown yellow	sand clay				
749	747	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.68	1.24	0.67	dark grey brown	sand silt				
750	747	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.68	1.73	0.63	light brown yellow	sand clay				
751	747	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.25	1.48	0.32	dark grey brown	sand silt				
752	747	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.25	1.22	0.22	grey brown	sand silt				
753	753	747	2.2	cut	pit	0		0.22				steep	sharp	concave
754	753	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22						
755	755	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.79	0.7	0.11			circular	moderate	moderate	stepped
756	755	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.11	mid brown grey	clay silt				
757	757	757	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.4			linear	steep	sharp	concave
758	758	758	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.32			linear	steep	sharp	concave
759	759	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.08	0.52			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
760	757	757	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.4	mid grey brown	clay sand				
761	758	758	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.32	mid grey brown	clay sand				
762	759	747	2.2	fill	pit	0			dark grey brown	clay silt				
763	759	747	2.2	fill	pit	0			mid grey brown	clay silt				
764	764		2.1	cut	pit	1	2	0.7			subcircular	steep	gentle	flat
765	764		2.1	fill	pit	1	2	0.7	mid red brown	sand silt				
766	766		2.2	cut	ditch	1	1.3	0.2			linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
767	766		2.2	fill	ditch	1	1.3	0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt				
768	768	120	2.2	cut	pit	1.43	0.5	0.62			subcircular	steep	moderate	concave
769	768	120	2.2	fill	pit	1.43	0.5	0.62	dark brown grey	silt clay				
770	768		2.2	fill	pit	0	0.45	0.48	mid brown grey	sand silt				
771	768	120	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.496	0.62	light yellow grey	sand silt				
772	768		2.2	fill	pit	0	0.56	0.61	mid brown grey	sand silt				
773	768		2.2	fill	pit	0.76	0.3	0.35	mid grey brown	loam				
774	774	500	2.3	cut	pit	0.9	0.95	0.1			subcircular	irregular	gradual	irregular
775	774	500	2.3	fill	pit		10	0.1	dark grey brown	clay silt				
776	776	500	2.3	cut	pit	0.67	0.86	0.34			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
777	776	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.1	dark blue grey	clay silt				
778	776	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.26	mid grey brown	clay silt				
779	377	120	2.2	fill	well	0			MID GREY	silt sand				
780	377	120	2.2	fill	well	0			dark grey	silt clay				
781	377	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	light brown grey	silt clay				
782	377	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.26	mid grey	clay silt				
783	377	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.5	mid yellow brown	sand clay				
784	377	120	2.2	fill	natural	0		0.54	dark grey brown	clay silt				
785	785	785	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.6	0.28			curvilinear	gentle	moderate	flat
786	785	785	2.2	fill	ditch	0	1.6	0.28	mid grey brown	clay silt				
787	787	785	2.2	cut	ditch	1	1.6	0.3			curvilinear	gentle	gentle	flay
788	787	785	2.2	fill	ditch	1	1.6	0.3	mid grey brown	sand silt				
789	789	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.1	0.15			subcircular	gentle	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
790	789	120	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.1	0.15	mid grey brown	sand silt				
791	791	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	1	0.1			subcircular	gentle	imperceptible	flat
792	791	120	2.2	fill	pit	0	1	0.1	mid grey brown	sand silt				
793	793	120	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.33			circular	vertical	sharp	flat
794	793	120	2.2	fill	post hole	0	0.35	0.33	dark grey brown	clay silt				
795	795		2.1	cut	pit	0.3	0.35	0.3			circular	gentle	gentle	flat
796	795		2.1	fill	pit	0.3	0.35	0.3	dark brown grey	silt clay				
797	797		2.1	cut	pit	0.7	0.52	0.22			circular	vertical	sharp	flat
798	797		2.1	fill	pit	0.7	0.52	0.22	dark brown grey	silt clay				
799	799	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.7	0.68	0.12			circular	moderate	gentle	concave
800	799	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.7	0.68	0.12	mid orange grey	clay silt				
801	801		2.1	cut	pit	0	1.6	0.28			subcircular	gentle	gradual	uneven
802	801		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt				
803	803	803	1	cut	pit	0	3.81	1			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
804	803	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.28	bright yellow brown	clay sand				
805	803	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.6	mid blue grey	clay silt				
806	803	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.4	dark red brown	clay silt				
807	807	803	1	cut	pit	0	2.95	1			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
808	807	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.48	light brown red	clay sand				
809	807	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.6	mid grey brown	sand silt				
810	810	498	1	cut	pit	0	0.6	1.8			subcircular	n/a	n/a	n/a
811	811	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.64	0.28	0.28			subcircular	moderate	moderate	concave
812	811	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.26	dark brown grey	silt clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
813	813	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.8	0.9	0.24			circular	moderate	moderate	concave
814	813	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.24	mid brown grey	clay silt				
815	815	120	2.2	cut	pit	0		0.22			circular	moderate	moderate	concave
816	815	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	mid brown grey	silt clay				
817	810	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.6	dark grey	clay				
818	810	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.3	mid orange yellow	silt				
819	810	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.5	mid grey	sand silt				
820	810	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.3	light grey brown	sand silt				
821	810	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.4	mid grey	silt clay				
822	810	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.5	pale orange brown	silt clay				
823	810	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.3	mid yellow brown	silt sand				
824	824	723	1	cut	pit	2.16	2	0.9			subcircular	steep	sharp	flat
825	824	723	1	fill	pit	0		0.3	light grey brown	silt clay				
826	824	723	1	fill	pit	0		0.3	dark blue grey	silt clay				
827	824	723	1	fill	pit	0		0.65	mid red brown	sand				
828	824	723	1	fill	pit	0		0.2	light grey brown	silt clay				
829	829	723	1	cut	pit	1	1.8	0.7			subcircular	moderate	gradual	concave
830	829	723	1	fill	pit	0		0.3	mid brown yellow	clay				
831	829	723	1	fill	pit	0	1.45	0.7	light brown grey	sand clay				
832	829	723	1	fill	pit	0		0.5	dark grey brown	silt clay				
833	829	723	1	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark red brown	sand clay				
834	834	747	2.2	cut	pit	1.09	1.45	0.22			subcircular	moderate	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
835	834	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	mid grey brown	clay silt				
836	834	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	mid brown grey	clay silt				
837	0	747	2.2	layer	layer	0		1	light grey brown	clay sand				
838	838	500	2.3	cut	pit	0					subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
839	838	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.04	mid grey brown	silt sand				
840	838	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.28	light red brown	loam				
841	838	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.44	mid grey brown	clay silt				
842	842	500	2.3	cut	pit	0	4.51	0.6			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
843	842	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.6	mid grey brown	clay silt				
844	844	803	1	cut	pit	1.46	0.96	0.6			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
845	844	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.6	dark grey brown	sand silt				
846	846	120	2.2	cut	pit	1.16	0.96	0.12			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
847	846	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.12	mid grey brown	clay silt				
848	848	747	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.32	0.16			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
849	848	747	2.2	fill	posthole	0			dark grey brown	clay silt				
850	850	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	2.1	1.3			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
851	851	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.3	0.6			circular	steep	sharp	concave
852	851	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.16	mid grey brown	clay silt				
853	851	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.18	dark red brown	sand clay				
854	851	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt				
855	851	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark grey brown	clay silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
856	850	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.24	light grey brown	clay silt				
857	850	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	light grey brown	sand silt				
858	850	120	2.2	fill	pit	0			dark grey brown	clay silt				
859	850	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.04	mid grey brown	clay sand				
860	860		2.1	cut	post hole	0	1.21	0.3			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
861	860		2.1	fill	post hole	0		0.3	dark grey brown	clay silt				
862	862	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.1	0.08			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
863	862	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.08	light red brown	clay silt				
864	864	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.34	0.34			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
865	864	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.34	light red brown	clay silt				
866	866	498	1	cut	pit	2.9	4.2	0.8			subcircular	gradual	gentle	concave
867	866	498	1	fill	well	0		0.8	light grey brown	sand silt				
868	866	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.36	light yellow brown	sand				
869	866	498	1	fill	pit	0		0.2	light brown	sand silt				
870	870	500	2.3	cut	pit	0		0.9			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
871	870	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.9	dark grey brown	clay silt				
872	872	120	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.5	0.9			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
873	872	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.9	light yellow brown	sand silt				
874	872	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.8	mid grey brown	clay silt				
875	0		0	layer	layer	0	0.9	0.1	light orange brown	sand				
876	0		0	layer	layer	0	0.8	0.2	mottled grey brown	sand silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
877	0		0	layer	layer	0		0.4	light orange brown	sand silt				
878	0		0	layer	layer	0	0.7	0.4	light yellow brown	sand silt				
879	879	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.2	0.4			subcircular	steep	sharp	
880	879	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.4	mid grey brown	clay silt				
881	881	123	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.34			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
882	881	123	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.34	dark grey brown	claty silt				
883	883	125	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.6	0.3			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
884	883	125	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.3	dark grey brown	clay silt				
890	864	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark red brown	sand silt				
891	163	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark red	fired clay				
892	892	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.4	0.3	0.3			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
893	892	120	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	dark grey	sand clay				
894	894	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.99	1.8	0.9			circular	steep	sharp	concave
895	894	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.9	yellow grey	sand clay				
896	894	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.72	yellow brown	sand clay				
897	897	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.99	2	0.65			circular	steep	sharp	concave
898	897	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.65	grey brown	silt clay				
899	897	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.58	light red brown	sand clay				
900	900	900	2.2	cut	ditch	0.99	1.16	0.35			linear	steep	sharp	concave
901	900	900	2.2	fill	ditch	0.99	1.16	0.35	grey brown	silt clay				
902	902	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.99	1.6	0.56			amorphous	steep	sharp	concave
903	902	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.56	light red brown	sand clay				
904	902	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.4	grey brown	silt clay				
905	905	758	2.2	cut	ditch	0.92	0.59	0.33			curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave
906	905	758	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.33	light red brown	sand clay				
907	907	757	2.2	cut	ditch	0.92	0.69	0.27			curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
908	907	757	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.27	light red brown	sand clay				
909	909	624	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.76	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	concave
910	909	624	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.3	light yellow brown	sand clay				
911	911	609	2.1	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.24			linear	steep	gradual	concave
912	911	609	2.1	fill	ditch	0		0.24	light yellow brown	sand clay				
913	913	747	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.46	0.26			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
914	913	747	2.2	fill	post hole	0		0.2	light grey brown	sand clay				
915	915	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.76	0.26			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
916	915	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.74	0.26	light grey brown	sand clay				
917	917	747	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.62	0.3			linear	steep	gradual	concave
918	917	747	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.3	light grey brown	sand clay				
919	919	785	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.91	0.3			linear	steep	gradual	flat
920	919	785	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.3	dark grey	sand clay				
921	921	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.84	0.32			subcircular	steep	gradual	concave
922	921	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.32	dark grey	sand clay				
923	923	785	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.32			subcircular	steep	gradual	flat
924	923	785	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.32	light yellow brown	sand clay				
925	925	747	2.2	cut	pit	2.21	1.82	1.12			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
926	925	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		1.12	dark red brown	silt clay				
927	925	747	2.2	fill	pit	0			mid red brown	sand clay				
928	928	747	2.2	cut	pit	2.07	1.06	0.7			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
929	928	747	2.2	fill	pit			0.7	dark grey brown	clay silt				
930	928	747	2.2	fill	pit	0			mid grey brown	clay silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
931	928	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	dark grey brown	clay silt				
932	928	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.26	mid grey brown	clay silt				
933	933		2.1	cut	pit	0	2	0.4			subcircular	gentle	gentle	concave
934	933		2.1	fill	pit	0	2	0.4	mid brown	clay silt				
935	935	114	2.2	cut	pit	0					linear	steep	gentle	concave
936	935	114	2.2	fill	pit	0			dark grey brown	clay silt				
937	937	114	2.2	cut	pit	0					subcircular	steep, regular	gentle	generally flat, slope at east
938	937	114	2.2	fill	pit	0			light greyish yellow	sand silt				
939	939	618	2.3	cut	ditch	0	0.5	0.3			linear	gentle slope at SE, moderate slope at NW	gentle	concave
940	939	618	2.3	fill	ditch	0	0.5	0.3	mid orangey brown	clay silt				
941	941	583	2.2	cut	ditch	0	0.5	0.2			linear	moderate	gentle	concave
942	941	583	2.2	fill	ditch	0	0.5	0.2	mid orangey brown	clay silt				
943	943	803	1	cut	pit	0	2.4	1.3			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
944	944	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.24	1.04	0.4			amorphous	steep	sharp	concave
945	944	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.24	1.04	0.4	dark grey brown	silt clay				
946	946	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.29	1.13	0.53			amorphous	undercut	sharp	concave
947	946	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.29	1.13	0.53	dark grey brown	silt clay				
948	948	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.09	0.43	0.24			amorphous	steep	gradual	concave
949	948	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.09	0.43	0.24	light orangey brown	sand clay				
950	950	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.3	0.36	0.16			circular		gradual	concave
951	950	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.3	0.36	0.16	light orangey brown	sand clay				
952	952	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.54	0.44	0.35			amorphous	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
953	952	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.54	0.44	0.35	light orangey brown	sand clay				
954	954	747	2.2	cut	pit	4	1	0.45			subcircular	gradual, concave	gentle	fairly flat, slightly concave
955	955	702	1	cut	ditch	0	3.2	1.2			linear	steep	sharp	concave
956	956	701	1	cut	pit	5.91	2.39	0.5			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
957	955	702	1	fill	ditch	0		0.04	dark grey	clay silt				
958	955	702	1	fill	ditch	0		0.2	dark red brown	sand clay				
959	955	702	1	fill	ditch	0		0.06	dark blue grey	clay silt				
960	955	702	1	fill	ditch	0		0.24	light blue grey	clay silt				
961	955	702	1	fill	ditch	0		0.6	dark red brown	clay silt				
962	956	701	1	fill	pit	0		0.58	dark grey brown	clay silt				
963	963	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.88	0.5	0.19			amorphous	steep	gradual	concave
964	963	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.88	0.5	0.19	greyish brown	silt clay				
965	943	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.2	light yellow grey	sand				
966	943	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.08	light blue grey	sand				
967	943	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.08	mid yellow brown	sand				
968	943	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.06	mid brown grey	silt sand				
969	943	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.26	mid yellow brown	clay sand				
970	943	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.26	mid grey brown	clay sand				
971	943	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.42	mid yellow brown	clay sand				
973	0	747	2.2	layer	layer	2.2	1	0.05	pale blue grey	silt				
974	0	747	2.2	Nat	layer	1.8	1	0.22	orange yellow	sandy gravel				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
975	0	747	2.2	layer	layer	2	1	0.35	mixed pale yellow, whites and grey	silty sands				
976	976	747	2.2	cut	pit	2.3	0.3	0.7			subcircular	steep convex	sharp	fairly flat, slightly concave
977	976	747	2.2	fill	pit	1.6	0.3	0.25	pale brown grey	silt clay				
978	976	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.6		0.15	pale orangey brown	sand silt				
979	976	747	2.2	fill	pit	1.1		0.1	light brown	sand clay				
980	976	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.8		0.1	pale orangey brown	sand				
981	976	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.2	pale orangey brown	gravelly sand				
982	976	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.2	0.25	mid orangey brown	sand clay				
983	983	747	2.2	cut	pit	1.5	0.7	0.8			subcircular	steep convex	sharp	concave
984	983	747	2.2	fill	pit	1.5	0.7	0.5	mid grey brown	sand clay				
985	983	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.35	0.4	mid orangey brown	silt sand				
986	986	747	2.2	cut	pit	1.2		0.35			unknown	gradual concave	sharp	concave
987	986	747	2.2	fill	pit	1.2		0.35	mid grey brown	silt sand				
988	988	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	2	0.4			unknown	gradual concave	gentle	fairly flat, rounded concave
989	988	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.1	mixed yellow creams, pale browns and pale greys	silt				
990	988	747	2.2	fill	pit	1.6		0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay				
991	954	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.4	0.1	light brown	silt clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
992	954	747	2.2	fill	pit	1	2.6	0.4	dark brown	sand clay				
993	954	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.5	0.1	mid orange brown	sand				
994	954	747	2.2	fill	pit	1.8		0.3	mid brownish grey	silt clay				
995	954	747	2.2	fill	pit	3	1	0.45	pale grey brown	silt clay				
996	996	747	2.2	cut	pit	1.5		0.2			subcircular	gentle, concave	gentle	flat
997	996	747	2.2	fill	pit	1		0.16	pale brown, cream	silt sand				
998	996	747	2.2	fill	pit	1.1		0.16	light brown	silt sand				
999	999	999	2.1	cut	ditch	0	1.45	0.13			curvilinear	gradual	gentle	concave
1000	999	999	2.1	fill	ditch	0	1.45	0.13	dark grey brown	sand clay				
1001	1001	279	2.1	cut	pit	0	0.6	0.05			curvilinear	gentle	gentle	flat
1002	1001	279	2.1	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.05	dark grey brown	sand clay				
1003	937	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.9	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1004	1004	114	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.1	0.8			subcircular	only east side visible - gentle irregular slope	imperceptible	flat
1005	1004	114	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.1	0.8	medium grey	sand silt				
1006	1095	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.1	bright red brown	clay				
1007	0	114	2.2	Layer	layer	0	1	0.1	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1008	1004	114	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.3	mid grey brown	clay silt				
1009	1077	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.28	bright red brown	sand clay				
1010	1010	702	1	cut	ditch	1	1.1	0.75			curvilinear	steep concave	sharp	unknown
1011	0	747	2.2	layer	layer	0		0.3	pale yellow brown	clay silt				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1012	1010	702	1	fill	ditch	1	1.05	0.75	pale brownish grey	silt clay				
1013	1010	702	1	fill	ditch	1	0.9	0.25	dark brownish yellow	sand clay				
1014	1010	702	1	fill	ditch	1	1.6	0.1	light brown	silt clay				
1015	1015	624	2.2	cut	ditch	1	1.1	0.39			linear	steep	sharp	v
1016	1015	624	2.2	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.23	dark grey	silt sand				
1017	1017	611	2.2	cut	ditch	1	1.2	0.23			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1018	1017	611	2.2	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.23	light grey	silt sand				
1019	1019	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.73	0.3			subcircular	moderate	gradual	concave
1020	1019	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.73	0.3	dark grey	sand clay				
1021	1021	747	2.2	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.52			circular	steep	gradual	concave
1022	1021	747	2.2	fill	post hole	0	0.2	0.52	dark grey	sand clay				
1023	1023	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.97	0.66			subcircular	steep	gradual	concave
1024	1023	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.97	0.66	dark grey	sand clay				
1025	1025	78	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.42	0.18			circular	steep	gradual	concave
1026	1025	78	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.42	0.18	dark grey	sand clay				
1027	1027	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.5	0.3			circular	steep	gradual	concave
1028	1027	747	2.2	fill	pit		0.5	0.3	dark grey	sand clay				
1029	1029	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.5	0.12			subcircular	steep	gradual	flat
1030	1029	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.5	0.12	dark gey	sand clay				
1031	1031	618	2.3	cut	ditch	0.5	1.9	0.33			curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave
1032	1031	618	2.3	fill	ditch	0.5	1.96	0.33	brownish yellow	clay sand				
1033	1033	583	2.2	cut	ditch	0.86	1.96	0.36			linear	steep	gradual	concave
1034	1033	583	2.2	fill	ditch	0.86	1.96	0.36	light greyish brown	silt clay				
1035	1035	579	2.2	cut	ditch	0.86	1.96	0.63			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1036	1035	579	2.2	fill	ditch	0.86	1.96	0.83	greyish brown	silt clay				
1037	1037	900	2.2	cut	ditch	0.21	0.79	0.14			linear	gentle	gradual	concave
1038	1037	900	2.2	fill	ditch	0.21	0.79	0.14	light greyish brown	silt clay				
1040	1040	702	1	cut	ditch	1	2	0.86			curvilinear	moderate	sharp	unknown
1041	1040	702	1	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.86	pale grey	silt clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1042	1040	702	1	fill	ditch	1	0.65	0.66	mid orangey brown	silt clay				
1043	1040	702	1	fill	ditch	1	1.5	0.58	pale grey brown	silt clay				
1044	1040	702	1	fill	ditch	1	1	0.46	dark yellow brown	silt clay				
1045	1040	702	1	fill	ditch	1	1.9	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay				
1046	1046	500	3	cut	pit	0	1	0.4			subcircular	gradual	sharp	uneven
1047	1046	500	3	fill	pit	0	1	0.4	dark grey	sand clay				
1048	1048	500	2.3	cut	pit	0	2.7	0.9			subcircular	stepped	sharp	concave
1049	1048	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.18	mid yellowish grey	sand clay				
1050	1048	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		0.9	dark grey	sand clay				
1051	1051	900	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.85	0.28			linear	gradual	sharp	concave
1052	1051	900	2.2	fill	ditch	0	1.85	0.28	mid grey	sand clay				
1053	1053	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.56	0.56	0.33			circular	steep	sharp	flat
1054	1054	747	2.2	cut	pit	0.8	0.62	0.28			subcircular	gradual	sharp	concave
1055	1054	747	2.2	fill	pit	0.8	0.62	0.28	mid grey brown	sand clay				
1056	0		0	layer	layer	0		0.1	dark grey brown	silt sand				
1057	1053	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.33	mid bluish grey	sand clay				
1058	1058	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.1	1.08			circular	steep	gradual	concave
1059	1058	747	2.2	fill	well	0	0.38	0.5	yellowish brown	sand silt				
1060	1058	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.64	0.66	yellowish grey	clay				
1061	1058	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.28	yellowish brown	sandy gravel				
1062	1058	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.1	0.36	yellowish grey	sand clay				
1063	1063	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.8	0.44			circular	steep	gradual	concave
1064	1063	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.44	grey	sand clay				
1065	1065	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.56	0.28			circular	sloped	gradual	concave
1066	1065	747	2.2	fill	pit	0								
1067	1067	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.08	0.38			circular	steep	sharp	concave

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1068	1067	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	1.08	0.38	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1069	1069	747	2.2	cut	pit	1.28	1.91	0.66			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
1070	1069	747	2.2	fill	pit	1.28	0.91	0.66	mid grey brown	clay silt				
1071	1069	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark yellow brown	clay sand				
1072	1069	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.08	light grey brown	clay silt				
1073	1073	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.89	0.3			linear	steep	sharp	concave
1074	1073	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.89	0.3	mid grey brown	sand silt				
1075	1073	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.05	dark yellow brown	clay sand				
1076	1073	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.16	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1077	1077	747	2.2	cut	pit	1.6	1.4	0.3			subrectangular	steep	sharp	concave
1078	1077	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.1	dark grey brown	sand silt				
1079	1079	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.43	0.59	0.19			amorphous	gradual	gentle	concave
1080	1079	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.45	0.59	0.19	yellowish grey	sand silt				
1081	1081	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.62	1.44	0.45			amorphous	steep	sharp	concave
1082	1081	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.27	0.55	0.45	greyish brown	silt clay				
1083	1081	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.56	1.38	0.39	yellowish grey	sand clay				
1084	1081	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.62	1.44	0.26	greyish brown	silt clay				
1085	1085	120	2.2	cut	pit	0.4	0.4	0.22			amorphous	steep	sharp	concave
1086	1085	120	2.2	fill	pit	0.4	0.4	0.22	greyish brown	silt clay				
1087	1087	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.75	0.12			subcircular	gentle slope	imperceptible	uneven
1088	1087	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.75	0.12	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1089	1089	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.65	0.28			subcircular	w= vertical, e= steep	sharp	flat but sloping e-w
1090	1089	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.65	0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1091	1091	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	0.9	0.12			subcircular	steep, regular	sharp	generally flat, steeped at N

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1092	1091	747	2.2	fill	pit	0	0.9	0.12	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1093	1093	747	2.2	cut	pit	1.2		0.26			subcircular	n/a	n/a	concave
1094	0	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.26	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1095	1095	747	2.2	cut	pit	1.3	0.8	0.32			subrectangular	steep	sharp	concave
1096	1095	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt				
1097	1097	279	2.1	cut	pit	0					subcircular	steep	sharp	flat
1098	1097	279	2.1	fill	pit	0			dark reddish grey	sand clay				
1099	1099	279	2.1	cut	pit	0					subcircular	gradual	gradual	flat
1100	1099	279	2.1	fill	pit	0			dark grey	sand clay				
1101	1101	279	2.1	cut	pit	0					subcircular	gradual	sharp	concave
1102	1101	279	2.1	fill	pit	0			mid reddish grey	sand clay				
1103	1103	279	2.1	cut	pit	0		0.5			subcircular	steep	n/a	concave
1104	1103	279	2.1	fill	pit	0		0.3	light brown	clay sand				
1105	1105	999	2.1	cut	ditch	0		0.22			linear	steep	sharp	concave
1106	1106	999	2.1	fill	ditch	0			dark grey	clay silt				
1107	1107	803	1	cut	pit	0		0.9			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
1108	1107	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.52	light grey	clay silt				
1109	1107	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid blue grey	clay silt				
1110	1107	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.4	light orange grey	clay silt				
1111	1111	803	1	cut	pit	0		0.6			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
1112	1111	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.24	mid brown	silt clay				
1113	1111	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.3	Mid Grey Brown	silt clay				
1114	1111	803	1	fill	pit	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silt clay				
1115	1115		2.1	cut	pit	0	2	0.9			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
1116	1115		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.14	dark yellow brown	clay sand				
1117	1115		2.1	fill	pit	0			light yellow grey	clay				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1118	1115		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.24	light yellow grey	silt clay				
1119	1115		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.28	light yellow grey	clay				
1120	1115		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt				
1121	1121	611	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.5	0.32			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
1122	1121	611	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.32	mid grey brown	clay silt				
1123	1123		2.1	cut	pit	0		0.56	light yellow grey	silt clay				
1124	1123		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.56	light grey	clay silt				
1125	1125		2.1	cut	pit	0		0.34			subcircular	n/a	n/a	concave
1126	1126	624	2.2	cut	ditch	1	1.15	0.45			linear	steep	sharp	concave
1127	1126	624	2.2	fill	ditch	1	1.15	0.45	reddish grey	silt clay				
1128	1128	611	2.2	cut	ditch	1	1.12	0.44			linear	steep	sharp	concave
1129	1128	611	2.2	fill	ditch	1	1.12	0.44	yellowish brown	silt clay				
1130	1125		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.2	dark green Grey	clay silt				
1131	1125		2.1	fill	pit	0		0.1	Dark Grey Green	clay silt				
1132	1132	747	2.2	cut	pit	0	1.5	0.3			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
1133	0	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.2	light green grey	clay silt				
1134	1132	747	2.2	fill	pit	0		0.22	dark green grey	clay silt				
1135	0		3	layer	buried soil	0		0.1	light grey brown	clay silt				
1136	0		0	layer	layer	0			Dark Red brown	clay sand				
1137	0		2.3	layer	surface	0			light red brown	clay sand				
1138	0		2.3	layer	surface	0		0.2	dark red brown	clay sand				

Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base
1139	547	127	2.2	fill	ditch	0		0.08	light grey brown	clay sand				
1140	1140	611	2.2	cut	ditch	0	1.52	0.2			linear	steep	sharp	concave
1142	1142		0	cut	pit	0.75	0.5				subrectangular			concave
1143	1142		0	fill	pit	0.74	0.5		mid brown grey	clay silt				
1144	1144		0	cut	pit	0	0.69	0.4			subcircular			concave
1145	1144		0	fill	pit	0	0.69	0.4	grey	sand clay				
1146	1146	500	2.3	cut	pit	0		1			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
1147	1146	500	2.3	layer	buried soil	0		1.4	dark blue grey	silt clay				
1148	1146	500	2.3	fill	pit	0		1	mid red brown	clay silt				
1149	0		2.2	layer	natural	0								
1150	0		2.2	layer	natural	0								
1151	0		2.2	layer	natural	0								
1152	0		2.2	layer	natural	0								
1153	0		0	layer	natural	0								
1154	1155	167	2.1	fill	ditch	0								
1155	1155	167	2.1	cut	ditch	0		0.7			linear	steep	n/a	concave
1156	0		2.3	layer	layer	0								
1157	1157		0	cut	pit	0	1.2	0.42			subcircular	steep	sharp	concave
1158	1157		0	fill	pit	0		0.42						

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 The assemblage consists of 19 fragments of metalwork, relating to a total of 18 artefacts, which were recovered largely from metal-detecting of the topsoil/subsoil and from a small number of archaeological features, including pits and ditches associated with the site's medieval phases of activity (Period 2). The assemblage comprises copper-alloy (Cua), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb) artefacts (Table 18) of which (where identifiable) most date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. A single item (a ring) of later prehistoric date and a Roman coin were also found, both from the topsoil/subsoil (assigned context 99999).

B.1.2 The metalwork includes domestic items (vessel and chest mount), jewellery/decorative items (buckle, button and a finger ring) and items related to agriculture and buildings (crotal bell, nail).

B.1.3 Nine items were identified to a specific artefact type, while six items remain unidentifiable to type.

Metal	No. Artefact	% of No. artefacts
Cua	9	50%
Fe	3	16.67%
Pb	6	33.33%
Total	18	100.00%

Table 18. Quantity of metal artefacts by material

B.1.4 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.1.5 A total of 14 of the artefacts (77.78%) were recovered through metal-detecting from topsoil, while only four were recovered from archaeological features.

B.1.6 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.1.7 The catalogues of medieval finds from London published by Egan (1998) and Egan and Pritchard (1991) are used 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.1.8 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 (Tables 19 and 20), iron artefacts (Table 21) and lead items (Table 22).

B.1.9 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.

The assemblage

Copper-alloy

B.1.10 A total of nine copper-alloy artefacts were recovered during the project. Despite being incomplete and oxidised it was possible to identify one later prehistoric coiled ring, a Roman coin and seven medieval to post-medieval/modern items.

B.1.11 Four main groups of artefacts were identified, namely objects related to personal adornment, monetary/economic exchange, agriculture/animals and domestic/household objects.

Artefact	No. Artefact
buckle	2
button	1
coin	1
crotal bell	1
jetton	1
mount	1
ring	1
vessel	1

Table 19. Typology of copper-alloy items

B.1.12 Objects of personal adornment (in the form of buckles, a mount, a button and a finger ring) represent the bulk of the copper-alloy group. Buckles are represented by an oval frame decorated with four knops (SF58) and a small fragment of a possible trapezoidal frame (SF381). Oval framed buckles were popular items in the medieval period with a chronology spanning from *c.* 1150 to *c.* 1400 (Egan 1998, 72-73, no. 292).

B.1.13 Chronologically compatible with buckle SF58 is a stamped sixfoil mount (SF50). This is a well-known type (Egan 1998, 192, no. 1028) which was widely distributed in the country in the medieval and late medieval periods.

B.1.14 Button SF32 is a stamped modern and undecorated artefact possibly dating to the 18th or 19th centuries.

B.1.15 A single Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age spiral ring was recovered from topsoil 99999. This artefact, although decontextualised, is chronologically consistent with the later prehistoric features excavated on site (Period 1).

B.1.16 A radiate coin of Claudius II Gothicus, AD 268-70 (SF53) and a very poorly preserved French jetton (possibly of Tournai) are the only elements indicating some possible

economic exchange, although being unstratified (from topsoil/subsoil) they may not necessarily have been related to the site activity.

B.1.17 Medieval domestic activity is represented by the fragment of a footed metal vessel from a well-documented typology (Egan 1998, 164-166, no. 462).

B.1.18 Crotal (or rumble) bells are multifunctional items but were generally used on animals and horse drawn vehicles from the medieval to post-medieval periods. The example from Over (SF61) is incomplete and poorly preserved.

SF	Context	Feature	Period	Artefact	No. fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)
10	99999	Topsoil/ subsoil	-	ring	1	1	complete	A copper-alloy spiral ring formed by three coils of a circular in cross-section wire with tapering and rounded terminals	0	0	2.1	19.5	0
32	99999	subsoil	-	button	1	1	incomplete	An undecorated, flat and circular head of a button with missing loop. The button was originally gilded	0	0	1.1	13	0
50	99999	subsoil	-	mount	1	1	incomplete	A stamped sexfoil mount with petals arranged around a central boss. A tiny circular hole is on one petal	0	0	3	16	0.44
53	99999	subsoil	-	coin	1	1	complete	A radiate of Claudius II Gothicus, AD 268-70. OB: [MP CLAVDIVS AVG], radiate, cuirassed bust right. REV: AEQVITAS AVG, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Cunetio hoard 2276, Normanby hoard 1054	0	0	1.9	11.2	2.5
58	99999	subsoil	-	buckle	1	1	incomplete	An oval frame decorated with four knops and missing the central bar	17	22	4.2	0	3
59	99999	subsoil	-	vessel	1	1	incomplete	A cast foot from a metal vessel. This foot is trapezoidal in section, angled at the basal end	38.7	29.8	8.8	0	61
60	99999	subsoil	-	jetton	1	1	incomplete	A heavy corroded and incomplete French jetton possibly of Tournai. The obverse is nearly illegible. Ion the obverse is a triple stranded cross fleuretty within a tressure of arches	0	0	0.4	29.1	2.3

SF	Context	Feature	Period	Artefact	No. fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)
61	99999	subsoil	-	crotal bell	1	1	incomplete	An incomplete globular crotal bell with rectangular suspension	36	27	0	0	21.2
101	381	Pit **377**; Group 120	2.2	buckle	1	1	incomplete	A possible part of a trapezoidal buckle frame. The item is very thin and it could have been use as a dress fastener rather than belt buckle	20	28	1.5	0	0

Table 20. Catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

Iron

B.1.19 Ironwork was recovered from Period 2.1 ditch **442** (Ditch 167), Period 2.3 pit **281** and Period 2.1 ditch **125** (Boundary ditch 125)**.** Items relating to domestic activity (chest mount), horse equipment (buckle) and buildings (nail) were identified, all dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

SF	Context	Cut	Period	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragments	No. Artefacts	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
1	126	**125**	2.1	ditch	Fe	buckle	1	1	incomplete	A large D-shaped frame broken at one short side	40	65	8
21	282	**281**	2.3	pit	Fe	chest mount	1	1	incomplete	A very encrusted large strip of metal with an expanded terminal. The remains of a nail are encrusted in the mount	83	24	3.5
30	443	**442**	2.1	ditch	Fe	nail	2	1	incomplete	A tapering stem with sub-square cross-section	0	0	0

Table 21. Catalogue of iron artefacts

Lead

B.1.20 There are six lead items, none of which come from archaeological features. They are parts of unidentified strips that are difficult to date, but presumably relate to the medieval or post-medieval activity in the area.

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Material	Artefact	No. fragments	No. Artefacts	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
51	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A short rod with subcircular cross-section	22	0	0
52	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A shapeless strip	16	20	0.4

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Material	Artefact	No. fragments	No. Artefacts	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
54	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A shapeless strip	20	19	0.3
55	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A shapeless strip	21	12	0.4
56	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A narrow and folded strip	24	11.8	4.5
57	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A shapeless folded strip	28	24	9

Table 22. Catalogue of lead artefacts

Discussion

B.1.21 This small assemblage is poorly preserved with few diagnostic artefacts and provides limited information on the character or date of activity on the site. The earliest items are a later prehistoric coiled ring and a Roman coin, although both are unstratified, whilst the remaining metal artefacts are of medieval or post-medieval date and relate to the concentration of activity on the site during these periods.

B.1.22 Despite the presence of a substantial medieval pottery assemblage (see App. B.5) and other finds, the metalwork assemblage includes very few household or other domestic objects. Furthermore, considering the presence on site of archaeological features possibly representing fences or timber structures, the near complete absence of hand forged nails is striking as these are generally very common artefacts on medieval sites. This could perhaps be explained by a systematic recovery and recycling of nails and other structural fittings from abandoned or dismantled structures, for use as scrap metal to be reforged.

B.2 Metalworking residues

By Simon Timberlake, with Norman Moles

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 18.72kg (192 pieces) of slag and associated metalworking debris was examined, the vast majority of which consists of iron smithing slag (186 pieces) recovered from 62 different contexts. A very small proportion of the iron slag shows some possible minor contamination with copper-alloy (Cu-alloy), with evidence for non-ferrous metalworking in the form of a few fragments of clay mould for bronze casting amounting to just 63g. The latter evidence for metalworking is Late Bronze Age in date (relating to the Period 1 features), whilst the iron smithing slag is almost certainly entirely medieval in date (Period 2). A graph showing the different categories of metalworking waste identified, and their percentage incidence, is shown in Fig. B.2.1.

B.2.2 All of the fired and vitrified clay associated with metalworking activities has been included here, rather than within the fired and worked clay report. There may thus be a limited number of references here to the fired clay fabrics identified within the latter,

although most of the examples associated with iron smithing are simply referred to as FC (fired clay), VC (vitrified clay) or VHL (vitrified hearth lining), the full catalogue/ inventory of slag and metalworking waste is detailed within Table 23.

Methodology

B.2.3 The slag was examined using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A strong magnet was used to indicate degrees of magnetisation (i.e. the presence of free iron or wustite).

B.2.4 Following macroscopic analysis of the assemblage, five pieces (75g) of fired clay, consisting of two pieces of vitrified clay slag (from fill 254 of Period 2.2 Ditch 10, intervention **253**) and three pieces of possible clay metalworking mould (from Period 1 pits **803**, **807**, **943**, Pit Group 803) were submitted to Norman Moles at the University of Brighton for the purposes of pXRF analysis. The purpose of the analysis was to test the possibility, suggested by microscopic inspection, that the vitrified clay slag represented copper-working slag or copper contaminated slag, and to characterise the metals associated with the clay moulds.

B.2.5 The analyses were carried out using an Olympus Innov-X 6500 Delta Professional PXRF operated in Geochem mode, with 60 second count times on beam 1 for trace elements and 30 seconds on beam 2 for lighter/major elements. The PXRF provided useful data for a minimum of 16 elements. The output had initially been calibrated to factory settings; with the output values subsequently adjusted to standards appropriate to the compositions i.e. silica-rich sediments. This adjustment affected the elements Al, Si, P, Ca, Fe, Ni and Cu. The oxides originally recorded (as wt%) include SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P_2O_5, CaO, K_2O, TiO_2, MnO, Fe_2O_3 whilst the elements looked at (all of them in ppm) include S, Cr, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Co, Rb, Sr, Zr, Ba and Pb. Unfortunately Sn (tin) was not looked at during these analyses, so the presence/absence or concentration of this metal contamination cannot be commented upon here.

B.2.6 An edited version of these results, presented and discussed below (Table 24), was used to analyse the interior and exterior surfaces of the possible mould pieces as a means of comparison to try and determine the likely alloy composition(s) of the metal objects cast through the traces of contamination imparted onto the clay, using copper, lead and zinc as proxies. The same goes for the two associated pieces of vitrified slag from context 254. The edited results show only contain those trace heavy elements and bulk oxides (the latter linked to clay composition) deemed most significant to the analysis and interpretation. This includes those oxides most likely associated with the clay fabrics themselves (Si, Al, P, Ca and K) and those which may (in sufficient amounts) indicate ironworking (i.e. Fe and Mn).

The assemblage

Iron smithing slag

B.2.7 Some 18636g (186 pieces) of iron smithing slag were examined, excluding a single fragment (12g) of hearth lining from context **254** (fill of Period 2.2 Ditch 10, intervention **253**), originally identified as possible vitrified 'copper slag' or 'copper-

contaminated iron slag, but subsequently demonstrated by pXRF analysis to be associated with iron smithing (discussed below). The largest amounts of iron smithing slag were found in contexts 286 (Phase 2.3 pit **285**; 1715g), 126 (Phase 2.3 ditch **125**; 1442 g), 11 (Phase 2.2 ditch **10**; 1411g), 130 (Phase 2.2 ditch **129**; 1148 g), 48 and 49 (Phase 2.2 pit **46**; 1108g), 282 (Phase 2.3 pit **281**; 1090g) and 72 (Phase 2.2 pit **71**; 1000g). The evidence instead is of a large quantity of iron smithing waste being distributed over a wide area, and deposited within a variety of different features, amongst them rubbish pits, quarry pits and enclosure ditches.

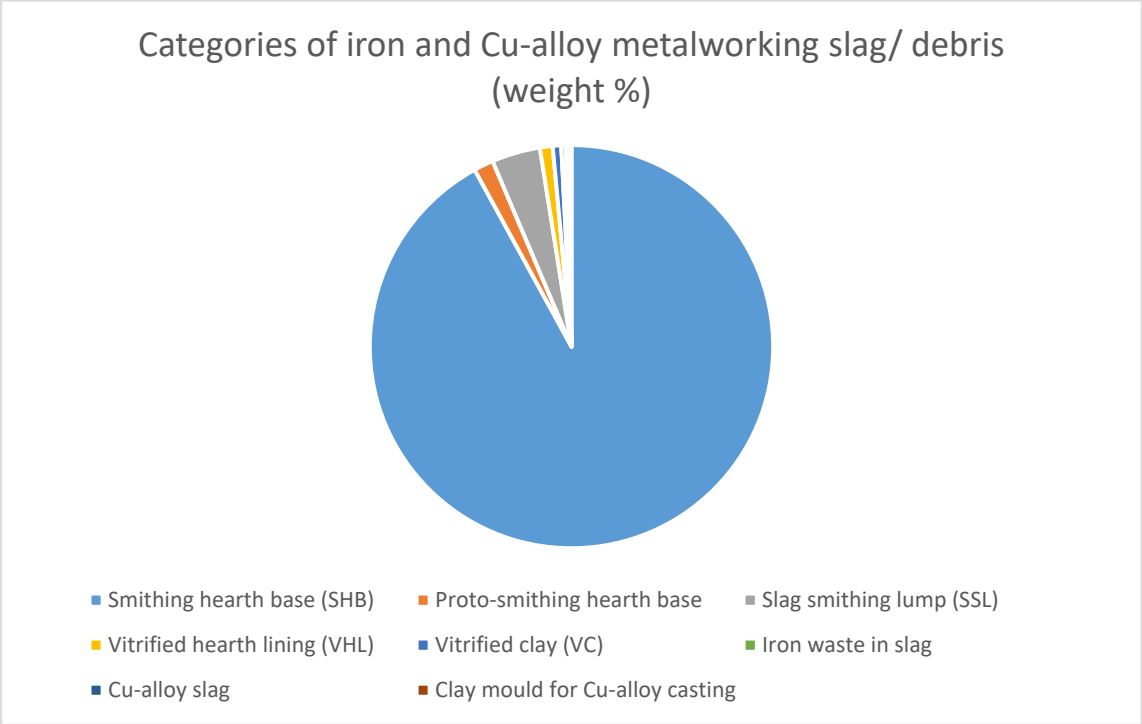


Fig. B.2.1. Categories of slag and metalworking waste identified amongst the 'slag' recovered from the Sandpit Pond Farm excavations.

B.2.8 The iron smithing slag was investigated in order to better understand its composition and the processes involved. The categories of slag identified were as follows: 1762g of smithing hearth base (SHB) (*i.e.* the melted disc-like slag cakes formed within the bottom of a smithing hearth (MNI=72)), 302g of proto-SHB (incipient slag cakes removed from the tip of a tuyere (MNI=9)), 745g of slag smithing lump (SSL) (amorphous loose lumps of slag detached during smithing and deposited within the body of the fuel (MNI=11)), 68g of iron waste (iron scrap and fragments of iron metal detached during smithing and partly melted (MNI = 3)), 195g of vitrified hearth lining (VHL) (the melted clay lining of the smithing hearth bowl – usually cut in the ground (MNI=11)) and 129g of vitrified clay (VC) (i.e. melted droplets of clay as a light glassy slag (MNI=8)). See Fig. B.2.1

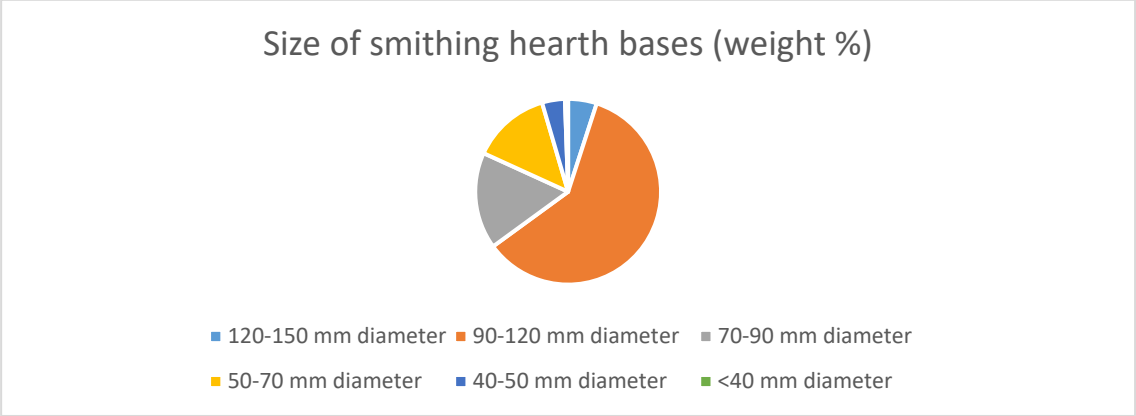


Fig. B.2.2: Size range (diameters) of SHBs and proto-SHBs recovered from excavation contexts. The weight of the larger ones masks slightly the real abundance of the smaller ones. The commonest size being 50-70mm (MNI=21), the next being the largest ones 90-120mm (MNI=21) followed by 70-90mm (MNI=18).

B.2.9 The size range of these typically plano-convex SHBs and proto-SHBs (some of these were perfectly hemispherical in shape whilst others are quite irregular or even bi-convex – the latter often due to the accretion of one SHB with another) was quite varied. These ranged from 120-150mm in diameter (1 example of 852g), 120-90mm (21 examples (10233g)), 90-70mm (18 examples (2869g)), 70-50mm (23 examples (2331g)), 50-40mm (12 examples (678g)) to <40mm (4 examples (95g)) – the latter all being proto-SHBs (Fig. B2.2). The commonest size for these was in fact around 60-80mm diameter; and such examples characterise the assemblage.

B.2.10 There were a few other characteristic features. Many of the smaller and thinner disc-like dense crystalline SHBs appear to have been hit by a hammer and broken, perhaps in order to assess their iron content. This is a practice often witnessed in Roman iron smithing, but is not necessarily specific to it. The fuel used within all the smithing debris examined was charcoal, some of which was evidently oak, as suggested by the structure of the skeletal voids seen within some of the broken hearth bottoms. The presence of tuyere hinges or breaks upon the edges of some of these SHBs indicate the points where these were snapped off from the cemented ends of the tuyeres using iron tongs. Clearing any obstruction from the tip of the air blast was an essential activity in blacksmithing. The wedge-shaped imprint of a pair of iron tongs can be seen within the largest SHB recovered from context 282 (pit **281**, Period 2.3).

B.2.11 The composition of the SHB and smithing lumps is largely melted hammerscale formed during the process of forging, although based upon the degree of magnetisation present, much of this was already (or subsequently) oxidised. The fired clay and inclusions of gravel suggest the digging of smithing hearths directly into the ground, with charcoal used as the fuel for smithing.

Non ferrous (copper alloy) metalworking

B.2.12 The evidence for purely non-ferrous metalworking from this site is small, relating to three pieces of clay casting mould (all from Period 1 Pit Group 803: fill 806 (**803**), 809 (**807**) and 969 (**943**) = 63g). Two fragments of vitrified clay from context 254 (fill of Period 2.2 Ditch 10, intervention **253**), were originally thought to represent copper-

working slag or copper contaminated slag, but pXRF analysis (Table 24) showed very little enrichment in either copper or lead. In fact, the highest copper value (29 ppm Cu) shown upon one of the vitrified surfaces is barely significant and doesn't exceed the average sialic crustal background of around 50 ppm. More to the point, the amount of Fe_2O_3 included within the internal vitrification suggests a fayalitic glass typical of adhering iron slag (at 21-23%). The iron-poor earthy fired-clay exterior probably confirms these as being pieces of vitrified hearth lining associated with secondary iron smithing.

B.2.13 Of the three pieces of clay casting mould from Period 1 Pit Group 803, little can be said of the two smaller pieces (from 806 and 969) which were probably intended for the casting of a small cylindrical piece (see below). More interesting though is a larger broken mould (SF 33; Fig.14) recovered from context 809 in pit **807**. This is part of a well-made keyed-in bivalve mould (with probable dimensions: 70-80mm x 25mm x 10mm). The xPRF analysis (Table 24) shows a strong similarity in the clay fabric composition between all three pieces, with a range of 66-70% SiO_2, 12-19% Al_2O_3, 3-5% K_2O, 1-4% CaO, 0.2-0.6% P_2O_5,1-1.5% TiO_2 and just 5-9% Fe_2O_3. The similarities in composition to other locally-made prehistoric clay mould fabrics is striking here – for instance with rather similar mould pieces from the recently excavated Late Bronze Age site at Newmarket Road, Burwell (Timberlake in Blackbourn 2022). At Burwell we also see the use of fine-grained high (0-80%) silica silts with similar levels of alumina (6-19%).

B.2.14 All of the mould pieces from Sandpit Farm show elevated levels of copper, lead and to a lesser extent zinc, most likely as contamination upon the interior and exterior surfaces. The differences in copper and lead values between internal and external surfaces is much less striking in the cylindrical mould pieces from 806 and 969 than in the larger 'ingot' bivalve mould fragment from 809, where we see an almost five-fold increase in copper contamination upon on the interior face (between 1348-1959 ppm or nearly 0.2% Cu). The latter would have been the surface in contact with the molten and cooling metal. The lead values reveal a rather similar ratio (but with less than 0.1% Pb). This confirms that this mould (and probably also the other two mould pieces) were used for casting a lead-rich copper alloy – most likely a low-moderate zinc but high leaded bronze.

B.2.15 Given the small number of mould pieces recovered and the limited analyses carried out, it would be difficult to compare the Sandpit Farm, Over pXRF data directly with those from Newmarket Road, Burwell – yet there are similarities. The moulds from Burwell were much more heavily contaminated in both copper and lead (some with up to 2-3% Cu and 1-2% Pb), yet the ratio between these two metals was the same, as was the much lower levels of zinc. This may reflect differences in composition, but equally could be to do with the lower amount of exposure, weathering and subsequent leaching of some of the metal content from the surface(s) of the moulds. There seems little doubt that leaching can be responsible for the selective removal of metals from broken and exposed clay mould pieces – particular in the case of zinc, tin and to a lesser extent copper. This may well be the explanation for the lower metal content on the surfaces of the mould fragments from 806 and 969 compared to that on the mould from 809 from Sandpit Farm.

B.2.16 The overall similarity in metal composition (contamination) within the mould pieces from Burwell and Sandpit Farm suggests that we are most likely looking at a similar Late Bronze Age date for both, and tentatively therefore a similar Ewart Park period of small-scale metalwork production (Timberlake in Blackbourn 2022) even though the evidence from the present site is minor by comparison). Indeed Dungworth (1997) comments upon the very distinct change in lead-bronze alloy composition between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (at which point the lead content in bronze typically drops to less than 1%).

B.2.17 In addition to this, there are other stylistic similarities to consider. We can for instance see an important similarity in the type of interlock ridge-groove closure witnessed on the larger bivalve mould piece from 809 from Sandpit Farm and those upon the moulds from Burwell, as indeed there are similarities in the type of mould fragments. For instance, the suggested mould pieces for the cylindrical shanks (from 806 and 969) resemble to some extent a putative bridle bit? mould fragment from Burwell, just as the better-preserved mould piece (809) shows certain similarities (albeit slight) with moulds for a square-end bronze plate and a square plate cover from Burwell. It is not possible to identify the actual objects from Sandpit Farm in either case, yet we know the casting from the mould from 809 would have probably been thicker and more rectangular. What we probably can say though, is that there is very little resemblance here to Early Iron Age mould types, as for instance illustrated in Spratling's description of the Gussage All Saints metalworking debris (in Wainwright 1979) – the bivalve interlock clay moulds by contrast being a very typical technology of the later Bronze Age (Webley *et al.* 2020).

Conclusion

B.2.18 Although there is clear evidence for iron smithing during the medieval phases of the site's use, it is at a relatively low level and none of it is *in-situ*. The appearance of both fresh (unweathered) and weathered (oxidised) smithing hearth bases within pit and ditch fills suggests that several different sources of ironworking may be represented alongside several different phases (or periods) of working. the three mould pieces from (806), (969) and (809) are all fragments of Late Bronze Age bivalve moulds used for the casting of small objects made of leaded bronze. The likely period of this is the Ewart Park stage of the Late Bronze Age (c. 1000-800 cal BC; Needham *et al* 1997). The actual pieces could not be identified, but there may be parallels with the major Late Bronze Age metalworking assemblage from Newmarket Road, Burwell (Blackbourn 2022).

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Period	SF no. <Env>	Count	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	xPRF	Comments
11	10	ditch	10	2.2		16	1411	120x90x60 + 60x45x35 + 60x65x25(re-fit) + 60x45x15(re-fit) + 45x45x25 + 60x40x20 + 45x45x10 + 40 + 30 + 25	0-2	120-50	x6 SHB (856g + 144g +138g + 62g + 69g + 59g) VHL/SSL (41g) + VHL (10)+SSL(19		plano-convex to bi-convex to irreg shape large>small SHBs + SHB + SSL with VHL attached + SSL with charcoal incl.
18	16	pit	3	2.2		1	123	70x60x45	1	60	SHB		plano-convex – convex SHB with much charcoal inclus.
24	5	pit	3	2.2	14	1	2	22x12x9	1 to 2		VC		with some Cu-alloy contamination.
48	46	pit	46	2.2		7	404	85x60x40 + 60x55x25 + 60x50x20 + 50x45x23 + 45x35x25 + 40x30x20 + 30x25x15	0-1	85?	SHB (x2) + proto-SHB (x2) + SSL (x4)		v irregular shaped small SHBs (155g + 85g), proto-SHBs (56g + 48g) + SSL (59g).
49	46	pit	46	2.2		5	704	110x80x45 + 60x65x30 + 55x40x30 + 70x35x30 + 45x35x15	0-1	120	SHB (x2) + SSL + VC + VHL		1 large round-bottomed SHB with attached VHL(432g) + 1 smaller irreg SHB (143g) + VHL/VC (48g) + SSL/VHL (60g) + VHL (21g). Possibly some contamination in VC with Cu-alloy?
72	71	pit	27	2.1		2	1000	110x90x70 +110x70x50	0-1	110-90	x2 SHB (687g + 314g)		a bi-convex SHB + irregular SHB (poss associated).
124	123	ditch	123	2.2		6	68	55x40x25 (re-fit)	2 to 3	60?	x1 SHB		small plano-convex SHB.
126	125	ditch	125	2.3		10	1442	120x130x55 + 115x100x60 + frags 15-25	1 to 4	100 + 120	SHB (x2) SSL + VHL		2 complete plano-convex SHBs (819g + 580g) * with tuyere hinges SSL(450g) + VHL(22g).

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Period	SF no. <Env>	Count	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	xPRF	Comments
130	129	ditch	129	2.2		12	1148	95x110x35 + 70x100x30 + 90x65x30 (re-fit) + 70x60x25 (re-fit) + 55x45x30	0-2	110 - 70	SHB		5 diff irreg-shaped plano-convex slag cakes with some large charcoal inclusions in paces: weights of these 480g + 245g + 185g + 120g + 88g.
134	131	pit	89	2.1		1	9	25x20x20	0		VHL/VC		broken lump.
140	139	ditch	139	2.2		2	445	110x90x35 + 70x60x35	1-2 + 3	100 + 70	x2 SHB (319g + 125)		plano-convex + Irreg.
153	152	ditch	152	2.1		1	13	30x20x20	0		VC		glassy VC lump (poss Cu-alloy slag?).
155	154	pit	0	2.2		2	99	65x45x22 + 45x10x10	1 + 3		SHB(90) + Fe waste(9)		v irreg shaped small SHB with charcoal incl.
160	159	natural	59	2.1		1	176	70x60x30	1	80	SHB		fragment of dense plano-convex SHB
166	165	ditch	139	2.2		1	6	25x15x10	2		SHB?		small fragment from edge of SHB.
168	167	ditch	167	2.1		1	145	75x55x40	0	70	SHB		plano-convex irregular.
173	172	ditch	172	2.3		2	217	70x60x20 + 65x50x25	1 + 2	70 + 50	2 SHBs (80g + 136g)		small plano-convex round bottom + irreg SHB.
184	156	pit	78	2.2		2	41	50x35x20 (re-fit)	1 to 2	70?	x1 SHB		small plano-convex.
208	207	pit	199	2.2		1	514	90x90x40	0	100	SHB		plano-convex SHB with tuyere hinge. Weathered.
210	207	pit	199	2.2		3	154	90x60x30 (re-fit)	0-2	90	SHB		half of a well-formed plano-convex SHB +stony incl on top.
216	215	ditch	129	2.2		2	559	120x110x50 (re-fit)	1 to 2	110	SHB		irreg plano-convex SHB with tuyere hinge + charc incl.
218	217	pit	217	2.2		5	21	25x12x10 + 20x15x15 +10-15	1 to 2		SHB (x1)		small fragments from a broken-up SHB.
222	221	ditch	59	2.1		1	4	17x15x10	1		SSL		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Period	SF no. <Env>	Count	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	xPRF	Comments
224	223	pit	46	2.2		3	551	110x95x50 + 50x40x35	0	110	x2 SHB (493g + 68g)		plano-convex with tuyere hinge.
224	223	pit	46	2.2	20	3	9	17x10x12 + 20x12x12 + 18x12x10	0 + 1		SHB(4g) + VC(5g)		small broken-off edge of SHB + droplets of VC/slag.
230	229	ditch	229	2.1		7	360	60x55x25(re-fit) + 76x65x45 + 65x35x30 + 60x30x35 + 55x50x20	0+1-2	70	SHB (x2: 145g + 75g (partial)) + VC(39g) + SSL(58g) + VHL(35g)		collapsed pieces of plano-convex + irreg SHB (with charcoal) + various frags vitrified clay + slag.
232	0	0	233	2.3		3	331	85x60x35 + 60x65x25 + 60x60x25	0-2	80-50	SHB (174g + 86g+ 70g)		irregular – plano-convex small SHBs.
241	238	ditch	46	2.2		3	135	90x45x35 (re-fit)	1	90	x1 SHB		dense plano-convex SHB with many charcoal inclusions.
252	251	ditch	129	2.2		2	93	55x50x20 + 55x50x25	0 + 1	40 + 50	x2 proto-SHBs (46g+ 47g)		
254	253	ditch	10	2.2		2	12	35x20x11 (re-fit)	0		Cu-alloy slag	Yes	Cu-alloy vitrified slag – perhaps from the base of a crucible?
259	257	pit	199	2.2		1	106	60x55x35	1 to 2	60	SHB		irreg shape with stony material accreted to it (weathered).
259	257	pit	199	2.2		1	21	30x20x22	2		unidentif SL		uncertain whether SHB or bloomery.
261	257	pit	199	2.2	<23>	1	3	20x17x8	2		VHL		VHL with slag accretion.
275	274	pit	0	2.1		3	121	45x40x40 +35x25x15 +30-x20x15	0 + 3	70?	x1 SHB (104g) SSL (17g)		broken frags of plano-convex SHB.
280	279	pit	279	2.1		1	81	40x45x40	1 to 2		SHB		broken fragment of plano-convex.

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Period	SF no. <Env>	Count	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	xPRF	Comments
282	281	pit	281	2.3		5	1090	130x100x50 + 110x70x55 + 70x50x40 + 50x45x25 +	0-4	135-50	SHB(x3 : 699g + 259g + 98g) + proto-SHB (30g) + SSL		large plano-convex SHB with impression of blacksmith's tongs (to remove) + irregular separated SHBS (with tuyere blast impress) + proto-SHB/ SSL.
284	283	pit	281	2.3		1	28	30x30x25	4	70?	SHB		broken quarter of plano-convex SHB.
286	285	pit	281	2.3		7	1711	150x120x50 + 100x85x45 + 100x90x50 + 80x75x30 + 65x45x40	0-2	140 + 100 + 80 + 60	SHBs (x5)		irregular plano-convex SHBS (852g + 273g + 303g + 149g + 113g) – with large charcoal inclus, sandy bottom + flint gravel on top.
286	285	pit	281	2.3		1	4	20x17x9	1		SHB		small frag broken-off edge.
288	287	pit	281	2.3		3	41	40x20x25 (re-fit)	2	70?	x1 SHB		small frags from the edge of a dense plano-convex SHB.
293	291	pit	120	2.2		2	17	30x30x15 + 30x15x7	1 + 0		SHB (13g) + VHL(4g)		small frag broken-off edge of irreg SHB.
299	298	pit	199	2.2		2	282	90x60x30 + 45x40x40	1 + 2	80 + 100	x2 SHBs (187g + 96g)		smaller one is part of a hammered and fractured dense crystalline SHB – other is also broken.
324	0	pit	114	2.2		3	73	55x30x25 + 45x40x9 + 40x30x10	0 +1		x2 proto-SHB (28g + 16g) + VHL (26g)		
330	329	pit	114	2.2		1	17	35x25x17	3	50?	SHB		broken fragment of small thin flat SHB.
332	331	pit	114	2.2		2	39	40x30x20+ 40x15x20	3 + 1	40	proto-SHB (20g) + frag SHB (19g)		
382	377	pit	120	2.2		1	35	50x30x30	1 to 2		SHB		fragment of SHB.
400	398	pit	114	2.2		1	419	110x90x45	0-1	110	SHB		plano-convex SHB.

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Period	SF no. <Env>	Count	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	xPRF	Comments
402	398	pit	114	2.2		4	34	25x30x7 + 35x30x20 (re-fit)	0 + 1		proto-SHB (11g) + VC/BF(22g)		
456	455	pit	0	2.1		1	12	30x25x9	0	60-70?	VHL		thin basal hearth lining frag.
559	0	ditch	139	2.2		4	208	65x40x30 + 44x30x20 + 60x45x35	0+ 1	50 + 60 + 60	x3 SHBs		3 small SHBs (1 plano-convex + 2 irregular (one with much VC).
603	602	pit	120	2.2		5	13	45x25x12 (re-fit) +10-20	0-2	70-80?	VHL		frags of small piece of hearth lining.
617	616	ditch	579	2.2		1	14	40x20x15	2		waste Fe		small lenticular lump of highly oxidised waste iron within slag concretion.
642	0	pit	120	2.2		1	191	75x50x40	1 to 2	80	SHB		part of a detached plano-convex small SHB (weathered).
699	697	pit	747	2.2		1	505	85x80x55	1 to 4	95	SHB		plano-convex with slightly round base.
780	377	well	120	2.2	80	1	2	22x11x9	2		VC		
802	801	pit	0	2.1		3	619	100x80x55 (re-fit)	0-1	110	SHB		sub plano-convex – convex SHB with attached flint grit on base.
806	803	pit	803	1		1	4	20x16x8 (wall thickness)	0		Cu-alloy clay mould	Yes	fragment of a round thin-walled clay mould for a flat-round sub-cylindrical object of c. 7-8mm wide (pin/brooch?). Oxidised exterior – reduced interior.
809	807	pit	803	1	33	1	52	65x55x20 (external measurement)	0		Cu-alloy ingot mould	Yes	Broken half of a bivalve bar-shaped mould (probable dimension 70-80mm x 25mm x 10mm deep) NB two keying slots at end and upon one side confirm that this is one half, as does the raised rim to lock into the 2nd piece. Made of a sandy Fabric J.

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Period	SF no. <Env>	Count	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	xPRF	Comments
858	850	pit	120	2.2		3	204	90x60x25+ 30 (part of same piece)	0-2	90	x1 SHB		dense plano-convex (flattened) Phase 4 pit 850
858	850	pit	120	2.2		2	21	35x25x12 + 35x28x7	0		SSL (8g) + VHL(13g)		
880	879	pit	747	2.2		2	128	70x60x20 (re-fit)	2	70	x1 SHB		irregular flat shape.
922	921	pit	747	2.2		1	500	110x85x45	1 to 2	105	SHB		plano-convex SHB.
936	935	pit	114	2.2	35	3	579	80x70x20 + 100x80x50 + 40x35x20	2 to 3	100 + 80	SHB (x2) + Fe (waste)		irregular concavo-convex SHBs (350g + 181g) + Fe waste (45g).
969	943	pit	803	1		1	7	25x22x10	0		Cu-alloy clay mould?	Yes	uncertain – could be part a mould – though broken and oxidised (unused). Fabric A.
995	954	pit	747	2.2		1	382	90x90x40	1 to 2	90	SHB		sl irreg plano-convex SHB (weathered).
1000	999	ditch	999	2.1		1	35	35x30x20	0		SHB		frag of broken plano-convex.
1003	937	pit	114	2.2	36	4	395	65x70x30 (re-fit) + 60x50x45 + 60x50x40 +25	1-2 + 1 + 0	60 + 70 + 60	x3 SHBs (157g + 104g + 126g) + VC(2g)		bi-convex irreg to plano-convex small SHB.
1026	1025	pit	78	2.2		3	376	110x70x35 (re-fit)	2 to 3	100	SHB		plano-concave convex SHB with rim and some charcoal
1084	1081	pit	120	2.2	37	1	150	80x50x45	0	80	SHB		irregular plano-convex with crushed flint incl.
1129	1128	ditch	611	2.2		1	9	30x20x15	1		SSL		

Table 23: Catalogue of metalworking slag

VHL = vitrified hearth lining; SHB = smithing hearth base; SSL = slag smithing lump; VC = vitrified clay (not necessarily slag) Mag 0-4 = degrees of magnetisation (0 = none; 4 = v.strong)

		wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
Specimen	Where analysed	SiO2	Al2O3	P2O5	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	Fe2O3	Total oxides		S	Cr	Ni	Cu	Zn	Rb	Sr	Zr	Ba	Pb	Comments
254.1 larger piece	vitrified surface	46.83	6.96	9.26	8.38	10.98	0.64	0.08	21.19	104.31		875	<90	35	**<24**	<15	215	350	375	507	**<21**	rich in iron, phosphorus and calcium
254.2 smaller piece	vitrified surface	48.20	6.80	8.11	6.83	10.02	0.50	0.11	23.19	103.74		660	194	84	**29**	<15	161	320	303	529	**69**	rich in iron, phosphorus and calcium
254.1 larger piece	red earthy fired exterior	69.69	15.04	1.74	3.71	2.72	0.76	0.07	6.61	100.34		<170	<90	32	**<24**	78	122	160	439	471	**49**	NB clay with different composition to clay moulds
806 cylindrical clay mould ?	darker interior surface	66.04	18.68	0.63	2.71	1.55	1.20	0.02	8.70	99.53		925	95	<18	**364**	188	67	104	576	573	**450**	slightly enriched in lead and sulphur
806	reddish exterior surface	67.53	18.17	0.37	3.66	1.11	1.07	0.02	7.75	99.68		206	<90	34	**686**	250	100	100	518	359	**148**	slightly enriched in copper and zinc
969 cylindrical clay mould?	concave interior surface	68.04	14.77	0.39	4.71	1.37	1.05	0.04	8.92	99.29		780	<90	31	**470**	122	128	111	548	527	**832**	enriched in lead
969	convex exterior surface	67.06	16.51	0.56	5.01	1.42	0.88	0.04	8.13	99.62		428	<90	<18	**287**	95	124	98	508	531	**124**	similar composition to other clay moulds
809 larger 'ingot' shaped mould	dark brown interior surface	68.94	11.90	0.21	5.20	4.67	1.55	0.00	5.32	97.79		1626	<90	<18	**1959**	204	161	164	826	606	**885**	enriched in copper and lead
809	interior edge	70.14	14.48	0.28	3.78	1.74	0.99	0.04	7.65	99.11		681	<90	<18	**1348**	91	103	104	464	481	**906**	enriched in copper and lead
809	reddish exterior surface	67.08	18.20	0.43	2.80	0.99	1.13	0.05	8.81	99.48		283	99	<18	**350**	165	80	110	587	568	**321**	similar material to 806 claymould
											total >100% is because Fe likely to occur as FeO or metallic Fe instead of Fe2O3											
											Cobalt & arsenic below detection limit in all analyses											

Table 24: Edited pXRF analyses for the clay mould fragments and vitrified slag

The colour coding is as follows: green (low), yellow (low but significant), orange (moderately significant), red (high value). Data and comments by Norman Moles (Univ. Brighton)

B.3 Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of 82 flints were recovered from the excavation, of which 78 were worked and four were small fragments of burnt flint. This total does not include three flints (all possibly of natural origin) recovered during the trial trenching (reported in Bull 2019). The assemblage was recorded according to simple typo-technological classifications following standard conventions for the recording of British post-glacial lithic assemblages (e.g. Healy 1988). No detailed technological or metric analyses have been undertaken. A basic catalogue of the flint is provided in Table 25.

B.3.2 In addition to the finds recovered during the current excavation, the archaeological evaluation recovered a total of 3 flakes (26g) of struck flint in an unpatinated condition (Bull 2019).

Raw materials and condition

B.3.3 The condition of the flint is generally poor, with many worn and edge-damaged pieces. The character of surviving cortical surfaces suggests that most of the raw material was sourced from fluvial gravels, although the flint was often fine grained and of good quality.

Quantification and distribution

B.3.4 The flint was thinly distributed, with the 82 pieces deriving from 43 individual contexts, most of which produced only one or two flints. Over 40% of the worked flint (36 pieces) was recovered from Period 1 (Late Bronze Age) contexts, and although a substantial proportion of this material is thought to be made up of residual, earlier prehistoric, material (see below) they included all of the somewhat more substantial individual assemblages of flint, notably from pit **498** (eight pieces) and pit/well **866** (13 pieces). The remainder of the assemblage derived form later, medieval and post-medieval contexts and very clearly represents residual prehistoric material caught up in later deposits.

Characterisation

B.3.5 The assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals flakes (47), dominated by simple flakes, but with a proportion of blade-based material. Three small cores were recovered, all bearing some narrow flake/blade scars suggestive of a potentially Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Strongly diagnostic retouched forms are lacking but 13 retouched/modified pieces were identified, dominated by simple edge retouched/utilised pieces and simple scraper forms. Whilst difficult to date, a high proportion of the material appears to be earlier prehistoric (i.e. Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age), and it is notable that clearly 'early' material was recovered from some of the Period 1 contexts. This said, a proportion of the flintwork from the Period 1 features, especially the less diagnostic simple flakes and pieces of irregular waste,

probably reflects small-scale, ad hoc, working of flint during the Late Bronze Age occupation of the site.

Discussion

B.3.6 This small assemblage of flint is of limited significance, with very few closely datable forms and with over half of the assemblage deriving from medieval or later contexts. The small collections of flint from Late Bronze Age contexts do suggest that there was some limited use of flint during this period, but the difficulties in distinguishing this material from the less diagnostic elements of the residual (earlier prehistoric) flintwork that also occur in these contexts makes it very difficult to characterise this in detail. Nevertheless, the small quantities of material from Period 1 contexts suggest theta any use of flint during the Lat Bronze Age at the site was very limited, an observation that accords well with evidence for elsewhere in this part of the Lower Ouse valley, where there are very rarely any significant/substantial flint assemblages associated with Late Bronze Age settlement remains, such as those investigated in the Over/Needingworth quarries (Evans *et al* 2016) or at Striplands Farm, Longstanton (Evans *et al* 2011).

Cntxt	Cut	Type	Group	Period	Flakes, blades and blade-like flakes	Modified or retouched pieces	Burnt (worked and unworked)	Cores and related pieces	Irregular and waste	Total
58	57	ditch	57	2.2					1	1
68	0	colluvium	0	2.1	1					1
93	89	pit	89	2.1	1					1
97	94	pit	89	2.1		1				1
122	120	pit	120	2.2	2					2
164	163	pit	120	2.2	1		1			2
216	215	ditch	129	2.2	3					3
230	229	ditch	229	2.1	1					1
240		layer	0	2.3		1				1
256	255	pit	0	1	2					2
259	257	pit	199	2.2	4					4
264	263	pit	46	2.2		1		1		2
266	265	ditch	217	2.2		1				1
282	281	pit	281	2.3		1				1
290	289	pit	120	2.2	1					1
292	291	pit	120	2.2	1					1
293	291	pit	120	2.2	1	1				2
299	298	pit	199	2.2	2					2
348	342	pit/well	233	2.3			1			1
358	357	pit	353	1		1				1
360	357	pit	353	1					1	1
362	0	layer	353	1			1			1
364	0	layer	353	1	1					1
368	367	pit	353	1	1					1
368	367	pit	353	1	4					4
370	367	pit	353	1		1				1
397	392	pit	0	2.1	4	1				5
433	430	pit	114	2.2	1					1
454	453	pit	199	2.2					1	1
491	0	subsoil	0	0		1			1	2
519	498	pit	498	1	5	1			2	8
586	585	ditch	581	2.1				1		1
661	655	pit	500	2.3	1					1
727	725	pit	723	1	1					1
728	725	pit	723	1		1				1
731	729	pit	120	2.2	1		1			2
786	785	ditch	785	2.2	1					1
798	797	pit	0	2.1		1				1
833	829	pit	723	1				1		1
867	866	pit	498	1	5			1	4	10
869	866	pit	498	1					3	3
924	923	ditch	785	2.2	1			1		2
929	928	pit	747	2.2	1					1

Table 25: Catalogue of flint

B.4 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.4.1 An assemblage totalling 538 sherds (7602g) of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 14g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 42 contexts relating to 32 features/labelled interventions (Table 26). The material primarily derives from pits, with small quantities from layers, a well, a hollow, natural features and ditches. The pottery is of Late Bronze Age (c.1150-800 BC) origin and forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Cambridgeshire.

B.4.2 Seven sherds (235g) of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the evaluation undertaken by Archaeological Solution in 2019 (Thompson 2019). The assemblage derived from two pits in Trench 5. The fabrics look very similar to the excavation assemblage so they could be contemporary. The Evaluation pottery is not considered for this report.

B.4.3 The pottery is in a moderate to poor condition and includes four large feature assemblages each with over 500g of pottery (pits 355, 357, 409 and 498). The assemblage also contains an average number of rims sherds, bases, partial and complete vessel profiles sufficiently intact to ascribe to form and the fabrics are typically associated with Late Bronze Age ceramic traditions in the region. This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Cut	Context	Feature	Group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Phase
255	256	pit	-	4	15	LBA	1
355	356	pit	353	36	1259	LBA	1
357	358	pit	353	32	291	LBA	1
357	359	pit	353	35	535	LBA	1
367	368	natural	353	1	7	LBA	1
386	391	hollow	353	1	9	LBA	1
409	410	pit	353	36	677	LBA	1
409	411	pit	353	31	1533	LBA	1
412	414	natural	353	14	138	LBA	1
498	499	pit	498	84	687	LBA	1
498	519	pit	498	8	39	LBA	1
500	512	pit	500	18	113	LBA	2,3
701	707	pit	701	2	11	LBA	1
702	709	ditch	702	1	14	LBA	1
723	724	pit	723	1	8	LBA	1
725	726	pit	723	5	72	LBA	1
725	728	pit	723	7	35	LBA	1
729	731	pit	120	1	6	LBA	2,2
764	765	pit	-	1	18	LBA	2,1
803	806	pit	803	13	70	LBA	1
807	809	pit	803	6	70	LBA	1
810	821	pit	498	3	49	LBA	1
824	828	pit	723	1	5	LBA	1
829	833	pit	723	8	51	LBA	1
844	845	pit	803	3	18	LBA	1
866	867	well	498	31	284	LBA	1
866	869	well	498	26	60	LBA	1
943	965	pit	803	3	190	LBA	1
943	969	pit	803	6	86	LBA	1
943	971	pit	803	16	136	LBA	1
1010	1012	ditch	702	1	3	LBA	1
1107	1109	pit	803	15	157	LBA	1
1107	1110	pit	803	3	73	LBA	1
1111	1112	pit	803	3	52	LBA	1
1111	1113	pit	803	12	83	LBA	1
1111	1114	pit	803	4	21	LBA	1
-	361	layer	353	7	54	LBA	1
-	362	layer	353	13	302	LBA	1
-	363	layer	353	16	125	LBA	1
-	364	layer	353	7	88	LBA	1
-	365	layer	353	6	30	LBA	1
-	366	layer	353	17	128	LBA	1
Total	-	-	-	*538*	*7602*	-	-

Table 26. Late Bronze Age pottery quantification by context

Methodology

B.4.4 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 of surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.4.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Late Bronze Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980).

B.4.6 All pottery has been subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter have been classified as 'small' (383 sherds; 71%); sherds measuring 4-8cm are classified as 'medium' (138 sherds; 26%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter 'large' (17 sherds; 3%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Fabrics Series

Flint fabrics

F1: Moderate to common very fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size)

F2: Common to very common fine to very coarse flint (mainly 1-7mm in size)

F3: Sparse to moderate fine to very coarse flint (mainly 1-7mm in size)

F4: Rare to sparse fine to medium flint (mainly 1-2mm in size)

Grog fabrics

DG1: Fine to medium dissolved grog, may contain moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

Sand fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain rare coarse angular flint (2-4 mm in size) and moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

Sand with grog fabrics

QG1: Fine to medium grog in a sandy clay matrix

Sand with shell fabrics

QS1: Rare to sparse fine shell in a sandy clay matrix

Shell fabrics

S1: Common fine to coarse shell (mainly 1-5mm in size)

The assemblage

B.4.7 The pottery derives from 32 features associated with 20 pits, six layers, one well, two ditches, one hollow and two natural features. With the exception of 20 sherds (137g) from later contexts (Phases 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3), all the pottery derives from Phase 1 features.

Assemblage composition

B.4.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Late Bronze Age in the region (Table 27). These include flint tempered, sandy wares, shell and grog tempered fabrics. The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint fabrics (87% by count; fabric F1-F4); the grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varying along a spectrum of coarse to fine, and common to rare depending on the size of the vessel and quality of ware. This is typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012). By weight, sherds with just flint (fabrics F1-4) account for 86% of the assemblage. Shelly ware (fabric S1) account for 9% and sherds with just sand (fabric Q1) account for 2% of the assemblage by weight, with the remaining 3% shared between minor fabrics groups with inclusions of shell (QS1; 2%) or grog (QG1 and DG1; 1%).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	53/625	8.2	4/48	7.7	5	3
F2	Flint	144/2966	39	18/514	17.3	6	2
F3	Flint	263/2869	37.7	14/157	5.5	18	2
F4	Flint	10/62	0.8	-	-	1	0
DG1	Flint & grog	7/41	0.5	-	-	1	0
Q1	Sand	29/186	2.4	-	-	1	0
QG1	Sand & grog	8/40	0.5	-	-	1	0
QS1	Sand & shell	17/113	1.4	-	-	1	0
S1	Shell	7/700	9.2	-	-	1	0
TOTAL	-	*538/7602*	*99.7*	*36/719*	*9.5*	*35*	*7*

Table 27. Quantification of BA pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (12 different rims, 14 different bases, eight partial and one complete vessel profiles)

B.4.9 Based on the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified, the assemblage is estimated to include a minimum of 35 different vessels: 12 different rims, 14 different bases, eight partial and one complete vessel profiles. Of these, eight are sufficiently intact to assign to vessel class and form (Figure A4 , Tables 28-29; 5% of the assemblage by sherd count or 9% by weight). These include a range of coarseware and fineware jars and bowls typical of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) Plainware tradition (Barrett 1980; Brudenell 2011a; 2012). The complete profile includes a bowl with well-defined shoulder and gently hollowed neck (Form L).

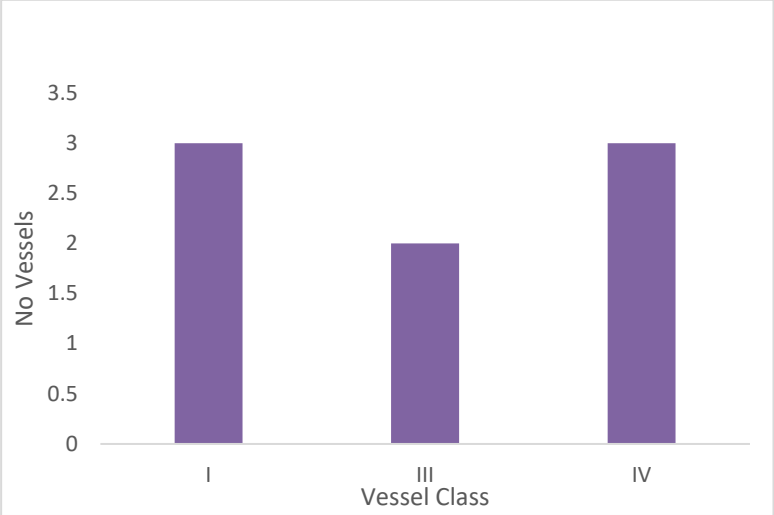


Fig. B.4.1: Late Bronze Age vessel classes (after Barrett 1980). I = coarseware jars; III = coarseware bowls; IV = burnished fineware bowls

Form	Brief description	MNV	MNV burnished	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
E	Jar, bipartite, marked or angular shoulder	1	-	2/31	22
F	Jar, high rounded shoulder	1	-	1/15	30
H	Jar, marked or angular shoulder, hollowed or concave neck	1	-	4/124	24
J	Bowl, open, broadly hemispherical	1	-	5/72	26
K	Bowl, round-bodied	3	3	4/48	18
L	Bowl, shouldered, hollowed or concave neck	1	-	12/348	14
TOTAL	-	*8*	*3*	*29/724*	*14-30*

Table 28. Quantification of BA vessel forms. The descriptions are a simplified version of those detailed in Brudenell M. doctoral thesis (Brudenell 2012, Chapter 4)

Fabric/From	E	F	H	J	K	L	TOTAL
F1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
F3	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
TOTAL	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*8*

Table 29. Quantification of BA vessel forms by fabric

B.4.10 The Class I coarseware jars (three vessels) comprise round shouldered vessels with short upright necks (Form F; one vessel), bipartite jars (Form E, one vessel) and a jar with a marked shouldered and hollowed neck (Form H; one vessel). The forms are all common to PDR assemblages and display rim dimeters of 22-30cm. These therefore represent a range of medium and large-sized pots.

B.4.11 Both coarseware and fineware bowls are present in the assemblage. The Class III coarsewares include one hemispherical bowl (Form J) and one shouldered bowl with a hollowed neck (Form L). The Class IV fineware bowls are distinguished by their smoothed and burnished surfaces. The partial profiles of three fineware bowls are represented, all three round-bodied bowls (Form K). Only one rim diameter measured 18cm.

B.4.12 In total, 36 sherds in the assemblage are burnished/carefully smoothed (719g), representing 6.7% by sherd count or 9.4% by weight. These frequencies are relatively high for PDR Plainware groups, but still within the 'normal' range (Brudenell 2012). The frequency of decoration is also characteristically low, with only seven sherds being decorated (740g). Fingertip, fingernail, tool impressions and incised lines are recorded, with applications confined to the shoulder and body of coarseware sherds/vessels (a maximum of one vessel).

Contextual analysis

B.4.13 The vast majority of features yielded small assemblages weighing less than 100g (Table 5). The medium sized pottery deposits derive largely from pits. Phase 1 is mainly represented by Pit Groups 353 (252 sherds, 5176g), 498 (152, 1119g) and 803 (84 sherds, 956g). These constitute the key groups and contain 30 of the 35 different vessels represented in the assemblage.

Deposit size	Wt. range (g)	No. of features	% of features
Small	0-100g	18	56
Medium	101-250g	7	22
	251-500g	3	9
Large	501-1000g	2	6
	1001g+	2	6
TOTAL	-	*32*	*99*

Table 30. Quantification by BA pottery deposits size

B.4.14 Four pits (355, 357, 409 and 498) yielded over 500g of pottery and may be classed as large assemblages (Table 30) and 'key groups'. Combined, these pits include 262 sherds weighing 5021g. This represents 48% (by sherd count) of the overall Late Bronze Age assemblage (66% by weight). The pits also contain 16 of the 35 different vessels represented in the overall assemblage (based on different rim and base counts) and five of the eight form assigned vessels described above.

Discussion

B.4.15 The pottery dates to the Late Bronze Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the 2nd and 1st millennium BC. The pottery belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, c. 1150-800 BC. On typological grounds, the ceramics could be classed as 'mature' Plainwares post-dating 1000 BC (Brudenell 2011a; 2012). These mature Plainware groups are typified by a wide assortment of jars and bowls, divisible into a number of different categories according of the morphology and the rim and neck (Brudenell 2011a, 15).

B.4.16 The composition of the assemblage appears typical of that deriving from contemporary settlement-related contexts in Eastern England, particularly those associated with small farmstead-scale occupations (Brudenell 2012). Although the site is disturbed by later activity, the size of the assemblage (number of vessels), the vessel class-profile, vessel size ranges and the frequencies of attributes such as burnishing and decoration is likely to represent the residues of day-to-day cooking and consumption practices organised at a household/farmstead-scale.

B.4.17 The material from Over can be paralleled by published groups in Cambridgeshire an in the Fens from sites including Godwin Ridge, Over (Burwell 2016), Addenbrooke's Hutchison Site (Brudenell 2008), Stonea (Needham 1996) and Striplands Farm (Brudenell 2011b).

B.5 Post-Roman pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.5.1 Anglo-Saxon and later pottery totalling 1585 sherds (17,246g) was collected from 248 contexts during the excavation. Table 31 shows the quantification by pot period; a summary catalogue by context is included as Table 38.

B.5.2 In addition to the totals recovered from the current exaction, the archaeological evaluation recovered 202 sherds weighing 2.425 kg from features and 8 sherds from made ground and 1 unstratified. The majority of the evaluation assemblage was medieval, although five Early Iron Age flint tempered sherds, including an almost complete profile of a carinated jar and a residual Iron Age sherd were recovered. Also a unstratified Bronze Age flint tempered sherd and a fragment of residual Samian bowl were identified Post-medieval to modern sherds were recovered from Ditches and Made Ground (Bull 2019).

Period	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early/Middle Saxon	6th-8th c.	1	84		1
Middle Saxon	8th-9th c.	1	11		1
Late Saxon	L.9th-11th c.	93	1500	0.19	63
Early medieval	11th-12th c.	604	4942	4.17	434
Medieval	12th-14th c.	821	9732	6.87	586
Late medieval	L.14th-M.16th c.	60	951	0.16	35
Post-medieval	16th-18th c.	2	11		1
Modern	L.18th c. onwards	2	11	0.04	2
Uncertain	-	1	4		1
Totals		**1585**	**17246**	**11.43**	**1124**

Table 31. PR Pottery quantification by period

Methodology

B.5.3 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. Middle Saxon to late medieval fabric codes were assigned based on the Cambridgeshire fabric series (Spoerry 2016), and the present author's post-Roman fabric series for Norfolk and Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Anglo-Saxon pottery

B.5.4 Table 32 shows the quantities of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered.

B.5.5 A small quantity of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was found, comprising an unstratified large handmade body sherd with granite and grass tempering (99999), and a body fragment of a gritty Ipswich ware vessel from ditch fill 266 (ditch **265**, Period 2.2).

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon organic and granite	ESOM	6th-8th c.	1	84		1
Ipswich ware	IPS	8th-9th c.	1	11		1
Thetford type wares	THET	840-1150	2	7		2
Grimston Thetford type ware	GTHET	11th-M.12th c.	1	9		1
Huntingdon Thetford-type wares	HTHET	840-1150	58	1280	0.09	31
St Neots type ware	NEOT	875-1100	19	122	0.10	19
Stamford ware	STAM	875-1200	13	82		10
Totals			*95*	*1595*	*0.19*	*65*

Table 32. Early to Late Anglo-Saxon pottery

B.5.6 Late Saxon pottery was more plentiful but the quantity is still relatively small in comparison with later wares. Huntingdon Thetford-type ware was the most frequent type and included several thick-walled large storage vessels, a jar rim, a bowl rim and a rim/handle from a spouted pitcher. St Neots-type ware was also common, and all identifiable vessels were bowls (seven examples). No rims were present in the other fabrics, but there was a fragment of a Stamford ware strap handle. All but one of the Stamford sherds were glazed, the unglazed fragment being part of a base, so an early medieval date for most of these sherds is possible.

Medieval

B.5.7 Early and high medieval pottery was the most frequent find and is summarised in Tables 33 and 34.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early Medieval wares	EMW	1000-1200	139	471	0.05	84
Early medieval ware shell-dusted	EMWSD	1050-1100	1	7		1
Essex Early Medieval Sandy Shelly ware	ESEMSSH	1000-1300	1	1		1
Early Medieval Shelly ware	EMSHW	1050-1200	10	100	0.25	7
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware: low iron content	EMEMS (LI)	1050-1200	2	10		2
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	1050-1200	255	1836	1.65	198
Early Med Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	1050-1225	14	107		11
South-west Cambridgeshire Sandy ware	SCAMSW	1050-1250	5	63		3
South Cambs Grog-Tempered Sandy ware	SCAGS	1100-1200	6	40		5
Developed St Neots type ware	DNEOT	1050-1250	157	2032	1.84	112
Peterborough Area Early Medieval Shell- and Ironstone-tempered ware	PAEMSF	1075-1225	6	69		4
Developed St Neots type ware, with quartz sand inclusions	DNEOT (Q)	1075-1250	1	6		1
Grimston-type coarseware	GRCW	1100-1300	2	149	0.19	2
Oolitic Sandy ware	OLSW	1100-1400	5	51	0.19	3
Total early medieval			*604*	*4942*	*4.17*	*434*

Table 33. Early medieval pottery in approximate date order

B.5.8 Early medieval wares were dominated by Huntingdon types (note that HUNEMW and HUNFSW can be very difficult to distinguish on the basis of body sherds alone). Norfolk/Suffolk fine/medium sandy thin-walled types and Developed St Neots-type ware were also frequent finds. Other minor wares included a few Essex and South Cambridgeshire wares, and fragments from Peterborough and the oolitic limestone belt. Of the identifiable vessels, there were 33 jars, 17 bowls, one bowl/dish and one jug (DNEOT, Fig. 16.1). All bowls were St Neots products.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Coarsewares						
Peterborough Shelly ware	PSHW	1100-1350	136	1580	1.25	92
Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares (Blackborough End type)	UGBB	1150-1300	5	25		3
SE Fenland Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	1150-1450	62	673	0.62	52
Medieval Sandy ware	MSW	1150-1500	45	378	0.31	28
Shelly wares	SHW	1150-1500	6	62		6
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	1150-1400	2	39	0.16	2
Hedingham coarseware	HEDIC	1150-1350	9	55		9
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	1150-1350	88	1206	0.81	75
Lyveden A type ware	LYVA	1150-1400	12	197	0.06	11
Bourne-type medieval wares	BOUA	1150-1450	1	6		1
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	1175-1300	177	2377	2.60	134
Early Everton type ware	ELEVER	1300-1400	1	23		1
Med Essex-type micaceous grey wares	MEMS	1200-1400	130	1210	0.58	87
West Cambridgeshire Sandy ware	WCAMSW	1275-1400	2	31	0.11	2
Glazed wares						
Developed Stamford ware	DEST	1150-1300	3	6		1
Hedingham fineware	HEDI	1150-1350	16	210		9
Medieval Ely ware (glazed)	MELG	1150-1350	28	598	0.37	18
Bourne-type medieval wares	BOUB	1150-1450	20	183		10
Grimston ware	GRIM	1180-1400	43	406		25
Grimston-type glazed ware	GRIMT	1200-1400	4	21		3
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	5	140		5
Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware	LYST	1225-1400	15	150		8
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRIL	1200-1500	4	130		1
Mill Green fineware	MGF	1250-1400	7	26		3
Total high medieval			*821*	*9732*	*6.87*	*586*

Table 34. High medieval pottery in approximate date order

B.5.9 A very wide range of high medieval fabrics was present, with Huntingdon Fen Sandy, Essex-type Micaceous wares and Peterborough shelly wares dominating the coarseware group. Medieval Ely and SEFEN wares were also frequent finds. It is likely that some of the 'MEMS' group was from west and south-west Suffolk as very similar wares are found there, but so far no kiln sites have been discovered in either northern Essex or southern Suffolk – as a result, all sherds of this type have been recorded under one fabric code, but there is a degree of variability in the size and quantity of sand and ferrous oxide inclusions, even though the fine micaceous matrix of the clay appears to be the same. Several vessels with Suffolk type rims were present.

B.5.10 Glazed wares from Cambridgeshire, Essex, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, south Lincolnshire and west Norfolk were also fairly common, with the largest groups being Grimston ware and Ely ware.

B.5.11 Identifiable forms in this group comprised 50 jars (e.g. Fig. 16.1–4 and 6–7), 11 dishes (e.g. Fig. 16.8), 18 bowls (e.g. Fig. 16.9–11), one bowl/dish, a spouted pitcher, 17 jugs (e.g. Fig. 16.5, 12–14) and up to four Grimston face jugs. The MEMS jars, which have the most closely dateable rims, included both 12th/13th and 13th/14th-century types.

B.5.12 Illustrated vessels (Fig 16, all Period 2.2, unless otherwise stated)

1. HUNEMW jar, simple everted rim. Pit fill 149, Group 78.
2. MCWM jar, upright beaded rim, combed wavy line decoration. Ditch fill 126, Group 125, Period 2.3.
3. EMSHW jar, short everted rim. Pit fill 109, Group 78.
4. DNEOT 'top hat' jar, lid-seated thickened everted rim. Pit fill 101, Group 78.
5. DNEOT jug rim/handle, everted beaded rim, deeply stabbed wide strap handle. Pit fill 947, Group 747.
6. HUNFSW jar, everted beaded rim, interlaced combed wavy line decoration. Pit fill 290, Group 120.
7. HUNFSW base, very poorly made, coil -built. Pit fill 202, Group 199.
8. HUNFSW dish, upright plain slightly inturned rim. Pit fill 109, Group 78.
9. PSHW bowl, beaded rim. Pit fill 101, Group 78.
10. PSHW bowl, flat-topped everted rim. Ditch fill 318.
11. PSHW bowl, cavetto rim. Pit fill 271, Group 199.
12. MEL green-glazed globular jug, upright flat-topped rim, 7-petal impressed 'flower'. Ditch fill 901.
13. UPG olive green-glazed sherd with white slip, incised radiating lines. Similar to GRIM but contains sparse leached calcareous inclusions, possibly a MEL variant. Pit fill 37, Group 3.
14. LYST green-glazed sherds, incised wavy lines and cordon. Ditch fill 11, Group 10, and pit fill 48, Group 46.

Late and post-medieval

B.5.13 Table 35 shows the quantities of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Huntingdon Late Med Calcareous ware	HUNCAL	1300-1450	25	478	0.05	17
Late Medieval Ely ware	LMEL	1350-1500	15	329	0.04	8
Late Medieval Reduced ware	LMR	1350-1500	8	51	0.07	5
Late Grimston ware	GRIL	1350-1550	1	5		1
Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares	LEAR	1400-1500	5	24		3
Transitional Colne ware	CONC	1450-1550	6	64		1
Broad Street Ely Bichrome ware	(BEL)BICR	1550-1600+	2	11		1
Totals			*62*	*962*	*0.16*	*36*

Table 35. Late medieval and post-medieval pottery in approximate date order

B.5.14 Only 35 late medieval vessels were represented. The largest group was Boar stall again from the Huntingdon area, followed by late medieval Ely ware, and there were five LMR vessels, with a few Norfolk and East Anglian sherds and some Colne ware. All five identifiable vessels were bowls.

B.5.15 The post-medieval group comprised two body sherds of an Ely bichrome vessel.

Modern

B.5.16 One tiny intrusive sherd of 19th-century pearlware was found in ditch fill 704 (ditch **702**, Period 2.1). Gully fill 511 (gully **510**, Period 3) contained a bowl rim in yellow ware.

Unidentified

B.5.17 One small intrusive sherd from Period 1 pit fill 708 (pit **701**) was in a gault clay fabric similar to some local roof tiles, and is likely to be a utilitarian ware of post-medieval or recent date.

Pottery distribution

B.5.18 Most of the pottery came from pits and ditches, with the largest quantities being recovered from pit fills 288 (113 sherds) and 286 (84 sherds). Early and high medieval pottery frequently occurred together in the same contexts. Table 36 shows the pottery distribution by pot period and site phase.

Pot period/Site phase	1	2.1	2.2	2.3	3	Unstrat
Early/Middle Saxon			1			1
Late Saxon		10	58	24		1
Early medieval		89	378	136		1
Medieval	1	50	602	167		1
Late medieval		1	18	41		
Post-medieval			2			
Modern		1			1	
Unidentified	1					
Totals	*2*	*151*	*1059*	*368*	*1*	*4*

Table 36. PR Pottery by pot period and site phase

B.5.19 Phase 1 (Late Bronze Age) contained one medieval and one unidentified sherds, but these were both small and could be intrusive. The early and high medieval phases (2.1–2.2) probably overlapped to some extent, but there is more early medieval in Period 2.1 and more high medieval pottery in Period 2.2, as would be expected. By the late medieval phase (Period 2.3) the early medieval wares and some of the high medieval wares would be residual. Only one sherd of modern pottery was recovered from features of Period 3, but as there was very little post-medieval and modern pottery from the site, this is not surprising – a few were intrusive in earlier features.

Period 1: Late Bronze Age

B.5.20 Pit **701** contained a fragment of possible gault clay, either fired clay or an intrusive fragment of post-medieval date. Well **866** contained a small intrusive sherd of HUNFSW.

Period 2.1: Early medieval (c.1000–1250)

B.5.21 Features of this period contained 151 sherds in total. The largest group (42 sherds) was recovered from Ditch 167.

B.5.22 Sections of the largest boundary ditch, Ditch 59, produced only six sherds, of which one small fragment of MEL came from the southern terminal and the remainder were from sections across the northern part of the feature, comprising small body sherds of HUNEMW, MSW, MEL and LMEL, some of which were intrusive in this period. To the south-east, ditch 73 produced a single base fragment of HUNEMW. Ditch 167, to the east, contained 42 sherds in five excavated sections, and again most were from the northern part of the feature. Two sherds (HTHET, NEOT) were probably residual, with the majority of sherds being early and high medieval. Identifiable vessels included a DNEOT bowl, a MEL bowl, a SEFEN jar and a GRIM ?face jug, suggesting that the feature was not completely infilled before the 13th century. Four sherds were spread along the length of Ditch 581, three of which were Huntingdon products (HUNEMW, HUNFSW) and one was a MEMS bowl rim of 13th-century type. Ditch 403 contained two sherds, both DNEOT rims, representing one bowl and one jar. Ditch 999 contained only four sherds (HUNEMW, EMW, DNEOT, HUNFSW), and adjacent Pit Group 279 produced ten small sherds in the same range of fabrics, plus PSHW and MEMS.

B.5.23 Enclosure 152 ditches contained only three sherds of pottery, all from section **170**, close to the entrance. These were two fragments of one HUNEMW vessel and a hammerhead jar rim of HUNFSW (cf. Spoerry 2016, no. HM27). Within the enclosure, pit **455** contained a small sherd of DNEOT, and pit **274** contained small fragments of EMW, HUNEMW and DNEOT. Pit **524** contained 19 sherds, of which 14 belonged to a single EMW vessel; the remainder were high medieval (BOUB, MSW, SEFEN) of which two sherds of SEFEN were part of the rim of a ?jug.

B.5.24 Pit Groups 27 and 89 were associated with metalworking debris. Both groups contained only small quantities of pottery from individual features, together totalling 22 sherds. These included small NEOT and THET sherds which were residual. Early medieval pottery included a range of shelly wares and some sandy wares of both local and Essex origin, and identifiable vessels comprised a DNEOT jar in pit **29** and a DNEOT ?bowl in pit **131**. The latest sherds comprised a glazed ware sherd of possible Fenland origin and a MEL coarseware body fragment, neither of which were from the latest pits in the sequence, suggesting that activity continued into the 13th century.

B.5.25 Pit Group 353 contained six sherds of pottery in three of the pits, all body and base fragments of EMW, HUNEMW and DNEOT.

B.5.26 Eight other scattered pits contained small quantities of Late Saxon to high medieval pottery. Pit **392** contained a single small sherd of HTHET, likely residual, as was a small sherd of NEOT in post-hole **860**. Pit **236** also contained a fragment of HTHET (a jar rim), with small sherds of HUNEMW and HUNFSW. Pit **626** contained one small fragment of HUNEMW. Large pit **764** contained two small sherds of EMW and a fragment of MEMS. Small pit **795** contained a sherd of SCAMSW (unusual at this site) and two fragments of DNEOT including a carinated bowl body sherd. Four sherds of a HUNEMW vessel were found in pit **801**, and nearby pit **1115** contained a fragment of HTHET, a dish rim of HUNFSW and three sherds of PSHW.

Period 2.2: High Medieval (c.1250–1400)

B.5.27 Over 1000 sherds were recovered from this phase, the majority of which were early or high medieval.

B.5.28 Western boundary ditch 127, like its predecessor, contained very few sherds, comprising one EMW and one EMEMS (LI) which were residual in this phase, and two sherds of MEMS. Adjoining Ditch 57 contained a single sherd of LYST. The northern part of the eastern boundary, Ditch 139, contained 43 sherds of which 14 were part of a DNEOT bowl with an upright plain rim, and one was from another DNEOT bowl with a beaded rim. Several Late Saxon and early medieval sherds were probably residual in this ditch, but the majority were high medieval and the ditch was still open in the 14th or early 15th century as it contained some HUNCAL. The southern part of the boundary, Ditches 611 and 624, produced 20 sherds between them, showing a denser concentration to the northern half of the site, as seen in the previous phase. This group included the rim of a residual HTHET bowl, a SEFEN bowl rim (beaded) and a flat-topped everted jar rim of WCAMSW (cf. Spoerry 2016, no. HM92).

B.5.29 Enclosure Ditches 10, 129 and 217 contained 25, 35 and 16 sherds respectively. A relatively high proportion of the group was residual – mainly early medieval, but some Late Saxon and even one sherd of Ipswich ware – but most sherds were high medieval coarsewares from Huntingdon, Peterborough, Lyveden and Essex, with some Grimston glazed ware. Identifiable vessels included a DNEOT jar with everted beaded rim, a MEL jar with a flat-topped beaded rim, HUNEMW and HUNFSW jars with everted beaded rims (the latter comparable with Spoerry 2016, no. HM21), a PSHW jar with beaded rim, a MEMS jar with an everted beaded rim, and the thumbed base of a Grimston jug. Two pits in the entrance, **335** and **337**, contained a jar rim of HUNEMW and a tiny body sherd of HUNFSW respectively.

B.5.30 Eight pits within Pit Group 199 produced a total of 90 sherds, of which the largest group (39 sherds) was from pit **269**. Again, there was a high proportion of presumed residual early medieval pottery, mostly HUNEMW but including a NEOT bowl rim. Most of the pits contained high medieval pottery, but there were few diagnostic sherds – two HUNFSW jar rims (one comparable with Spoerry 2016, HM21) and body sherds of a jug with incised horizontal lines (cf. HM44?), and a PSHW bowl rim. Several sherds of a GRIM jug were recovered from pit **257**. Late medieval pottery was recovered from pits **207** and **298** – mainly HUNCAL but also a sherd of LEAR.

B.5.31 Ring-ditch 144 contained residual sherds of THET, HTHET and DNET, the latter a jar rim, and there was one sherd of MEMS. Associated Pit Group 114 produced 76 sherds spread across 12 pits and a layer. The largest groups were from pits **935** and **937**, which contained 11 and 13 sherds respectively. Again, there was a relatively high proportion of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery (29 sherds), which included fragments of carinated NEOT bowls, an HTHET spouted pitcher, a DNEOT jar and a HUNEMW jar. The medieval group included a range of local and Essex wares and identifiable vessels comprised two HUNFSW jars, a PSHW ?bowl, an MSW jug and a MEMS jug, both with collared rims of 14th-century date from pits **398** and **430**, and a MEMS jar. Two sherds of HUNCAL suggested that pit **937** was still open in the 14th century.

B.5.32 There were 94 sherds from 13 features in Pit Group 120. Eighty-five of these came from pit **850**. The composition of this group was very similar to that of Pit Group 114, with 28 residual sherds and one late medieval HUNCAL sherd present, but the majority were high medieval. Rims of a NEOT bowl, two HUNEMW jars and a DNEOT jar were identifiable in the residual group. The high medieval group included three HUNFSW

jars, three PSHW jars, two HUNFSW jugs (one represented by a body sherd with combed wavy line decoration) and a MEMS jar with an applied thumbed strip. Base fragments of a HEDI jug were also found. Ditch/Gully 123 in this area contained 11 sherds, of which six were residual including a DNEOT jar rim, and the rest were local and Essex high medieval wares, including a PSHW jar rim. A gully, **766**, in this area contained a small sherd of GRIM.

B.5.33 Twenty-one pits in Pit Group 78 contained 290 sherds in total. This dense group of pits to the east of the site may have belonged to a separate property. Pits to the north of the plot again contained the most pottery, with pit **81** having the largest group (60 sherds). The 'residual' group in this area comprised 138 sherds, which included a similar range of wares to the other groups, but with the addition of PAEMSF which was only found in this part of the site and occurred in three separate pits. Identifiable Late Saxon and early medieval forms included two NEOT bowls, four DNEOT jars and six bowls/dishes, an EMSHW jar and three HUNEMW jars, and there was a SCAGS handle. The high medieval wares comprised mainly HUNFSW (including rims of five jars and two dishes), MEL (including a jar, four dishes, two bowls and a jug), MEMS (including two Suffolk-type jar rims), PSHW (including five jars and two bowls) and SEFEN (including two dishes and two bowls), although a few other wares were present in small quantities (LYVA, SHW, MSW, MGF, HEDIC). Two late medieval sherds were found, a HUNCAL base in pit **82** and an LMR body fragment in pit **143**. Most of these pits could be dated to the 13th/14th century, although a few may have been backfilled slightly earlier.

B.5.34 A similar range of fabrics was recovered from Pit Group 747 to the south of the same plot, which produced a total of 135 sherds from 21 pits and a layer. In this group 49 sherds were potentially residual, including rims of a DNEOT jar, a jug and a bowl, and three HUNEMW jars. This group included sherds from two SCAMSW vessels, which were rare elsewhere on the site. The high medieval group was dominated by HUNFSW (including two dishes and a jug), PSHW (including two jars), MEMS (including a bowl) and SEFEN (including a bowl and a jar), with very little MEL present, and a few sherds of SHW, LYST, BOUB, GRIM, HEDI and HEDIC. Three late medieval sherds (HUNCAL, LMEL) were found in pit **879**, which cut Ditch 139.

B.5.35 Curvilinear ditches **545**, **566**, **579**, **583**, **605**, **757**, **758**, **785** and **900** in this area contained 74 sherds in total, the majority from the two southernmost (**583** and **900**). Sherds of HUNEMW, EMW, EMWSD, DNEOT (including a bowl), MEL (including two bowl rims), HUNFSW and PSHW came from ditch **545**, and ditch **566** contained five residual sherds, a HUNFSW jar rim, fragments of PSHW and SEFEN, and two intrusive fragments of an Ely bichrome vessel. Ditch **583** contained a high proportion of early medieval sherds, some high medieval wares, and a bowl rim of late medieval HUNCAL. Ditch 579 contained a small residual NEOT fragment and four high medieval sherds, including a glazed MEL fragment. Small sherds of DNEOT, SEFEN and PSHW were the only finds from ditch **605**, and **757** contained a fragment of SCAGS. Two sherds of a HUNFSW vessel came from ditch **758**. Ten sherds from ditch **785** included five residual fragments, one of which was a GRCW bowl, and there were high medieval sherds of PSHW and HUNFSW. Twenty-two sherds were found in ditch **900**, of which only five were Late Saxon or early medieval, and several glazed wares were present (GRIM,

MGF, LYST), as well as local coarsewares including a HUNFSW jar rim. Short ditch **317** added 14 sherds to this broad 'group', of which eight were residual (NEOT, HUNEMW) and the rest high medieval (PSHW, HUNFSW, MEMS).

B.5.36 Pit Group 3, to the north-west of the site, contained only seven sherds which were found in four pits. One HUNFSW jar rim was present, and there were two other sherds in the same fabric. Other sherds comprised body and base fragments of STAM, MEL, UPG and LYVA.

B.5.37 Pit Group **46**, to the west and north of Enclosure Ditch 129, produced 87 sherds from six features. Forty sherds were from pit **223**, and there were 28 from pit **46**. The early medieval group comprised 33 sherds including rims of a DNEOT bowl and jar and a HUNEMW jar, and this group was unusual in having two OLSW vessels, including a jar rim. The high medieval group was also different from many others across the site – along with the usual range of local coarsewares, it included sherds of UGBB and BOUB, and there was a high proportion of GRIM and other glazed wares (MEL, MGF). A Grimston face jug was identified and there was a handle from another jug. One MEL jar rim was found. To the south of Pit Group 46, an isolated pit beside Ditch 129, pit **154**, contained mainly early medieval wares (EMW, HUNEMW) and two sherds of a MSW rim of uncertain form. Possible quarry pit **470** contained a sherd of HUNFSW.

B.5.38 Pit **692** (=**732**) contained a small sherd of EMW, a GRCW bowl rim, a GRIM face jug sherd, four fragments of a BRIL jug and a one large piece of a HEDI spouted pitcher. This is quite an unusual combination for the site.

Period 2.3: Late medieval (c.1400–1500)

B.5.39 Of the 368 sherds recovered from features assigned to this period, the majority could be considered residual. Only 41 sherds were contemporary with the date range of this period. Table 37 shows the distribution of fabrics in the main features/groups of the period.

Period	Fabric	125	172	233	281	422	460	500	*Totals*
LSax	HTHET	16		3	1			1	*21*
	NEOT				1				*1*
	STAM			1	1				*2*
EMed	EMW			1	72	3		1	*77*
	HUNEMW	1		4	27	1		6	*39*
	EMEMS				2				*2*
	OLSW				1				*1*
	DNEOT		1		3	2		10	*16*
	DNEOT (Q)				1				*1*
Med	UGBB				2				*2*
	HEDI				3				*3*
	HUNFSW	3	2	1	13	6	1	5	*31*
	MEL			1	14	8		2	*25*
	SEFEN	1	1		3	1		2	*8*
	LYVA	1				3		4	*8*
	BOUA							1	*1*
	PSHW	2		1	2	3		2	*10*
	MSW				13				*13*
	MCWM	1	1						*2*
	MEMS			4	8	2		4	*18*

Period	Fabric	125	172	233	281	422	460	500	*Totals*
	BOUB				3			7	*10*
	MELG				11	1			*12*
	GRIM			1	13	1			*15*
	GRIMT				3			1	*4*
	MGF					2			*2*
	UPG			1		1			*2*
	ELEVER					1			*1*
LMed	GRIL							1	*1*
	HUNCAL		1	1	8	1			*11*
	LMR				7				*7*
	CONC							6	*6*
	LMEL		2		8	1		1	*12*
	LEAR				4				*4*
	Totals	*25*	*8*	*19*	*224*	*37*	*1*	*54*	*368*

Table 37. Features and groups containing PR pottery

B.5.40 Ditch 125 and pit **460** contained only residual sherds, with those from Ditch 125 including several sherds of an HTHET large storage vessel with applied thumbed strips, and a HUNFSW jar rim. Enclosure Ditch 172 contained a HUNFSW jar rim, and there was an LMEL bowl rim of Spoerry's type D (Spoerry 2008). Pit Group 233 included another HUNFSW jar rim and a PSHW bowl rim with thumbed decoration (cf. Spoerry 2016, HM175). By far the largest group from this period was recovered from Pit Group 281, and cross-links were noted between several of these inter-cutting pits. The residual group included a NEOT bowl, an EMW jar, two HUNEMW jars, a GRIMT jug, a GRIM face jug, a HUNFSW jar, a MEMS jar and an MSW jar, and there were two late medieval bowls (LMR, LMEL). A MEL jar and a PSHW bowl were recovered from pit **422**, and this pit also contained a type D bowl with a stabbed rim in LMEL. Identifiable forms in Pit Group 500 included an HTHET large storage vessel, a DNEOT bowl, two HUNEMW jars, a BOUB jug handle, two HUNFSW jars (one cf. Spoerry 2016, HM22), a MEL jug, a MEMS bowl, and a SEFEN bowl.

Period 3: Post-medieval to modern (c.1500 – present)

B.5.41 A fragment of a yellow ware bowl rim was the only pottery find from this period. It was recovered from gully **508**.

Discussion

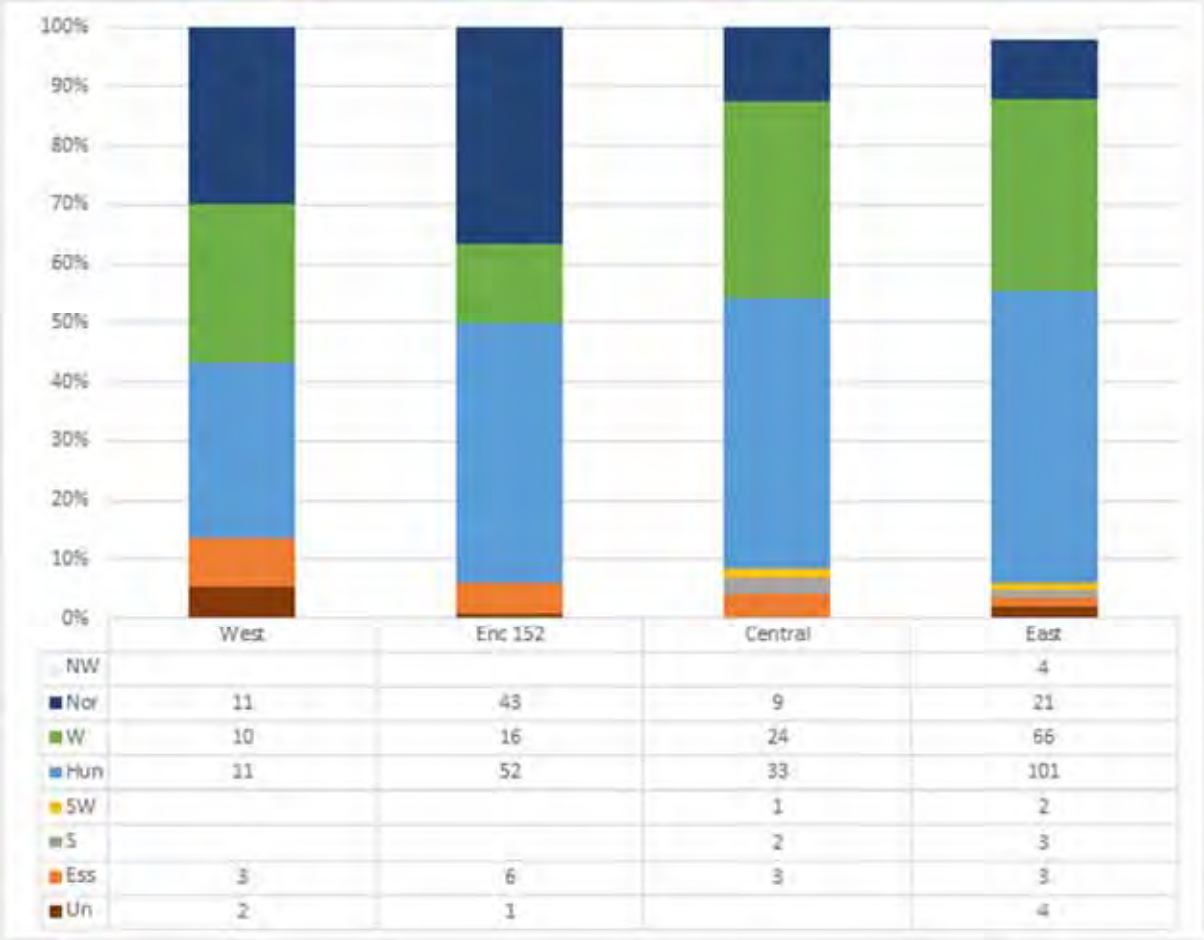
B.5.42 This is one of the largest groups of medieval pottery from Over to date, and it is important in adding to our knowledge of medieval wares in this part of Cambridgeshire. A further 202 Late Saxon to post-medieval sherds were recovered during the evaluation (Thompson 2019), although this assemblage appears to have included very little of early medieval date with the majority of sherds being high medieval – particularly SEFEN, MEL, 'MSG' (medieval sandy greywares) and GRIM.

B.5.43 Pottery recovered from features assigned to the earliest medieval phase included wares which were in use between the Late Saxon and high medieval periods, with a broad date range covering the mid/late 9th to 14th centuries. However, much of the Late Saxon pottery appeared to be residual, or perhaps contemporary with some of the early medieval wares, suggesting that more intensive activity may have started on

the site in the 11th century. The sherds in this period were thinly scattered, and few pits contained more than ten sherds. This may simply indicate that pottery was not being used close to the areas in which pits were dug, and that there was little scattering of midden material – certainly excavation of the two largest boundary ditches appears to indicate the greatest activity involving the discard of pottery was taking place to the northern end of the excavated area, perhaps relating to houses fronting Whines Lane. Based on the fabrics recovered, some of these features were still being infilled during the 13th century, and overlapped with Period 2.2.

B.5.44 It is clear from the site plan alone that activity increased significantly on the site in the high medieval period, and most of the pottery in this assemblage was recovered from features assigned to Period 2.2. Like the Period 2.1 groups, there was significant mixing of Late Saxon, early medieval and high medieval wares, suggesting a high degree of disturbance and redeposition of earlier middens and features. The variety of fabrics in use increased in this period, with pottery being sourced from across Cambridgeshire and neighbouring counties.

B.5.45 Although the overall make-up of the assemblage across the site – in terms of fabrics present – varied little, a few differences were noted between the wares recovered from the putative plots delineated by the main ditches. The early medieval wares present in both Period 2.1 and 2.2 features suggest some differences between the plot areas, as shown in Fig. B.5.1 This suggests that Norfolk-type early medieval ware was discarded more frequently in the western part of the site and within Enclosure 152 than in the southern part of the central plot and the plot to the east, both of which had a higher proportion of 'western' (mainly St Neots-type) and Huntingdon area wares. Essex wares were rare in this period, and wares from SW and S Cambridgeshire only occurred in two plots, with Peterborough wares only found in the eastern 'plot'.

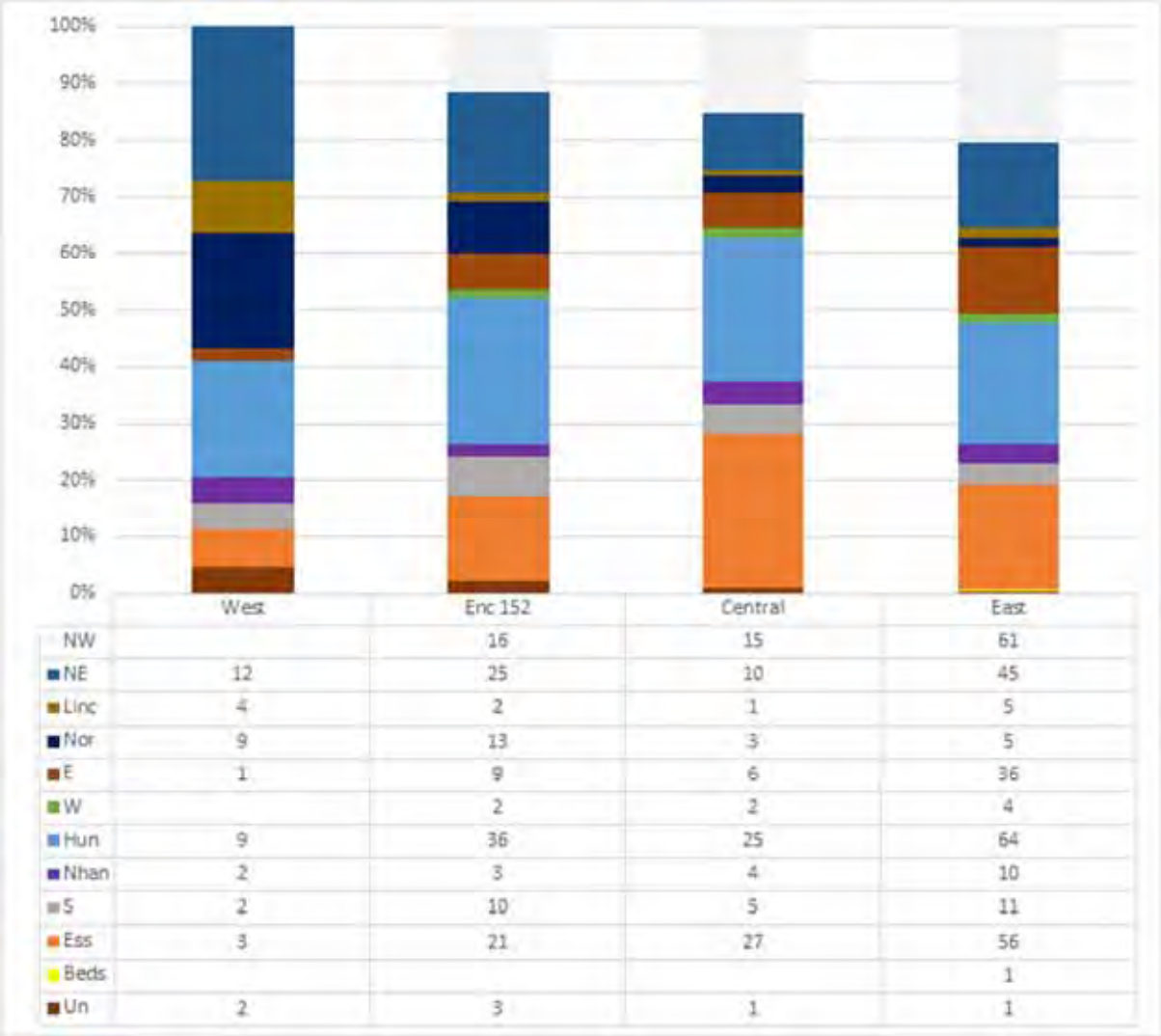


	West	Enc 152	Central	East
NW				4
Nor	11	43	9	21
W	10	16	24	66
Hun	11	52	33	101
SW			1	2
S			2	3
Ess	3	6	3	3
Un	2	1		4

Fig.B.5.1: Proportions of early medieval pottery in the main 'plots' by region (MNV).

Key: NW – NW Cambs (mainly Peterborough area); Nor – Norfolk; W – West Cambs (mainly St Neots); Hun – Huntingdon area; SW – SW Cambs; S – S Cambs; Ess – Essex (and Suffolk?); Un – unlocated, probably local.

B.5.46 In the high medieval period, there was an increase in the range of wares available, as shown in Fig. B.5.2, Huntingdon area wares were the most frequent in all plots except the west, where Ely-type wares (NE) predominated. Lincolnshire and Norfolk wares were also more common in this area, with little Essex pottery present. Peterborough wares did not occur in the western plot, but were relatively common in the other three areas. Ely-type wares were less common than in the western plot, but these groups contained more SEFEN (E). Wares from the west of the county and Northamptonshire were relatively infrequent, with southern and Essex wares more frequent in this period. Although not conclusive, this appears to suggest that the occupants of the western plot were more likely to source their non-local pots from producers to the north of the site (but not from Peterborough), while those disposing of their waste in the other three plots were obtaining pottery from Peterborough, Huntingdon and Essex in the main, with limited input from other counties.



	West	Enc 152	Central	East
NW		16	15	61
NE	12	25	10	45
Linc	4	2	1	5
Nor	9	13	3	5
E	1	9	6	36
W		2	2	4
Hun	9	36	25	64
Nhan	2	3	4	10
S	2	10	5	11
Ess	3	21	27	56
Beds				1
Un	2	3	1	1

Fig. B.5.2: Proportions of high medieval pottery in the main 'plots' by region (MNV).

Key: NW – NW Cambs (mainly Peterborough area); NE – NE Cambs (mainly Ely); Linc – Lincolnshire (Bourne); Nor – Norfolk; E – East Cambs; W – West Cambs (mainly St Neots); Nhan - Northamptonshire; S – S Cambs; Ess – Essex (and Suffolk?); Beds – Bedfordshire; Un – unlocated, probably local.

B.5.47 The closest excavated medieval assemblage of any size is from Fen End, Over (Anderson 2020), and had a similar composition to that of Sandpit Pond Farm. The early medieval group was dominated by HUNEMW and DNEOT, with smaller groups of Norfolk-type EMW and Essex wares, supplemented by a few sherds from south Cambridgeshire and the oolitic limestone belt. In the high medieval group, SEFEN was the most common fabric, closely followed by HUNFSW, with MEL being the third most common coarseware and Essex wares also relatively frequent. Glazed wares were relatively infrequent, with Ely and East Anglian types the most frequent, but with some Lincolnshire and Buckinghamshire wares also represented.

B.5.48 Large assemblages from Swavesey and Longstanton have also been studied (Anderson 2019; 2015; Spoerry 2016, tables 5.5 and 6.5). At Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey, HUNEMW and DNEOT/EMSHW were again the most common types in the early medieval period, with Essex and Norfolk providing much of the small remainder, and this site also had slightly higher proportions of southern Cambridgeshire wares and a

single sherd from the Peterborough area. The high medieval group, however, was dominated by Colne and Ely wares, with HUNFSW only the third most frequent. Essex wares were also relatively frequent, while pottery from other parts of the county and beyond were not common. Glazed wares were typically Ely and Grimston wares, and this site had some glazed wares from further afield (London, Scarborough) as well as the typical regional wares. Longstanton early medieval wares were dominated by Huntingdon, St Neots-type and southern/Essex wares, the latter occurring more frequently than in Over or Swavesey. The Longstanton high medieval group included a similar range of wares to those from Swavesey and Over, but Ely wares and sandy greywares were the most frequent types, supplemented by some Essex wares and fewer Huntingdon types.

B.5.49 Overall, the Over assemblage is comparable with others from sites located between Cambridge and Huntingdon, although showing some minor differences in proportions. Unlike Swavesey, there were no Colne products in the Over assemblage until the late medieval period, which is perhaps strange given that this was the closest known medieval kiln site, although located on the other side of the Great Ouse. Both Swavesey and Over appear to have sourced much of their pottery from the Huntingdon area throughout the period, and St Neots in the early phase, while Longstanton perhaps looked more to the south via Cambridge, although Essex wares were still a significant component at Over as well. At 14.2% (MNV), the Sandpit Pond Farm group had a higher proportion of glazed wares in the high medieval period than that from Fen End (4.9%), and it may be significant that several Grimston face jugs were present, suggesting that decorated table wares were important to the occupants. Interestingly, the proportion of glazed wares was higher in the west of the site (40.9%) and decreased towards the east (20% in Enclosure 152, 10.1% in the south-central area, 8% in the east), and this was the area which had the highest proportions of wares derived from the north-east of Cambridgeshire and beyond to the north. Perhaps the metalworking evidenced in this part of the site offered the occupants relative affluence in comparison with their neighbours, and this was reflected in their use of pottery for more than just cooking and storage. Nevertheless, there was a high proportion of dishes and bowls in the medieval group, and this may indicate that dairying and/or bread-making were taking place, both relatively common activities on rural sites of the period.

B.5.50 The significant reduction in quantities of pottery being deposited on the site in the late medieval period suggests that the site was no longer occupied by the 15th century. The few late medieval wares which were present suggest a continuing reliance on the potters of the Huntingdon and Ely areas in particular, with a few wares sourced from further afield. The lack of later finds suggests that the site was not being manured using nightsoil in the post-medieval period and that perhaps it was under pasture.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
2	0	subsoil	0		HTHET	840-1150	1	24	1
2	0	subsoil	0		HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
7	3	pit	2.2	3	STAM	875-1200	1	9	1
7	3	pit	2.2	3	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	15	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
7	3	pit	2.2	3	MEL	1150-1350	1	8	1
9	4	pit	2.2	3	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	10	2
11	10	ditch	2.2	10	HTHET	840-1150	1	11	1
11	10	ditch	2.2	10	STAM	875-1200	4	21	1
11	10	ditch	2.2	10	DNEOT	1050-1250	6	18	1
11	10	ditch	2.2	10	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	27	3
11	10	ditch	2.2	10	LYST	1225-1400	3	33	1
11	10	ditch	2.2	10	LYVA	1150-1400	1	2	1
11	10	ditch	2.2	10	MEL	1150-1350	1	3	1
11	10	ditch	2.2	10	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	20	1
30	29	pit	2.1	27	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	19	1
32	31	pit	2.1	27	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
37	35	pit	2.2	3	UPG	1200-1500	1	19	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	NEOT	875-1100	2	12	2
48	46	pit	2.2	46	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	38	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	23	2
48	46	pit	2.2	46	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	8	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	EMSHW	1050-1200	1	8	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	8	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	HUNEMW	1050-1200	4	11	4
48	46	pit	2.2	46	HUNFSW	1175-1300	4	14	4
48	46	pit	2.2	46	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	10	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	LYST	1225-1400	1	15	
48	46	pit	2.2	46	MSW	1150-1500	2	9	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	MSW	1150-1500	1	31	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	10	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	SHW	1150-1500	1	7	1
48	46	pit	2.2	46	SHW	1150-1500	1	37	1
49	46	pit	2.2	46	MEMS	1200-1400	4	46	1
52	51	pit	2.1	27	STAM	875-1200	1	4	1
52	51	pit	2.1	27	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	2	1
52	51	pit	2.1	27	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
54	53	pit	2.2	3	LYVA	1150-1400	1	12	1
58	57	ditch	2.2	57	LYST	1225-1400	1	3	1
60	59	ditch	2.1	59	MEL	1150-1350	1	2	1
72	71	pit	2.1	27	UPG	1200-1500	1	35	1
74	73	ditch	2.1	73	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	5	1
77	78	pit	2.2	78	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	6	1
77	78	pit	2.2	78	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	6	1
77	78	pit	2.2	78	PAEMSF	1075-1225	1	6	1
77	78	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	7	1
77	78	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	23	1
91	89	pit	2.1	89	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	4	1
92	89	pit	2.1	89	EMSHW	1050-1200	3	25	1
92	89	pit	2.1	89	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
92	89	pit	2.1	89	MEL	1150-1350	1	2	1
93	89	pit	2.1	89	ESEMSSH	1000-1300	1	1	1
93	89	pit	2.1	89	HUNFSW	1175-1300	3	4	1
97	94	pit	2.1	89	EMEMS	1050-1225	2	7	1
97	94	pit	2.1	89	EMSHW	1050-1200	1	1	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HTHET	840-1150	1	18	
101	79	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	10	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	10	367	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	24	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	13	2
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	34	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	31	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	19	3
101	79	pit	2.2	78	PAEMSF	1075-1225	2	13	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	PAEMSF	1075-1225	2	13	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HEDIC	1150-1350	1	6	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	25	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	4	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	54	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	9	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	13	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	2	27	2
101	79	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	7	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	7	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	4	28	3
101	79	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	42	1
101	79	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	7	1
103	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	8	1
103	79	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	26	1
103	79	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	4	1
103	79	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	3	16	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	NEOT	875-1100	1	17	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	33	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	3	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	31	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	26	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	15	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	9	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	44	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	2	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	18	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	4	19	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	MSW	1150-1500	1	4	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	2	12	2
104	80	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	4	40	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	4	1
104	80	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	18	1
106	81	pit	2.2	78	HTHET	840-1150	2	20	1
106	81	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	5	2
106	81	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	30	1
106	81	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	4	28	4
106	81	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	2	15	1
106	81	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	10	1
106	81	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	2	56	1
106	81	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	5	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
106	81	pit	2.2	78	MSW	1150-1500	1	4	1
106	81	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	4	17	4
106	81	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	3	30	3
106	81	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	26	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	HTHET	840-1150	3	83	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	HTHET	840-1150	1	5	
108	81	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	40	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	12	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	16	2
108	81	pit	2.2	78	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	5	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	4	37	4
108	81	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	9	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	6	55	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	5	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	LYVA	1150-1400	1	58	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	5	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	20	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	19	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	8	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	4	45	3
108	81	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	11	
108	81	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	22	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	25	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	13	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	1	1
108	81	pit	2.2	78	SHW	1150-1500	1	4	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	3	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	13	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	EMSHW	1050-1200	2	47	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	14	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	58	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	7	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	15	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	13	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	4	16	4
109	83	pit	2.2	78	PAEMSF	1075-1225	1	37	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	15	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	48	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	8	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	8	2
109	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	102	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	26	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	3	23	3
109	83	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	7	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	4	1
109	83	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	2	45	2
109	83	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	10	2
110	83	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	19	3
111	84	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	11	2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
111	84	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	19	3
111	84	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	22	1
115	114	pit	2.2	114	GTHET	11th-M.12th c.	1	9	1
115	114	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	1	2	1
117	82	pit	2.2	78	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	16	1
117	82	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	9	2
117	82	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	3	17	2
117	82	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	4	1
117	82	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	31	1
118	82	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	5	2
118	82	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	5	1
118	82	pit	2.2	78	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	35	1
122	120	pit	2.2	120	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	3	1
122	120	pit	2.2	120	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	1	1
122	120	pit	2.2	120	HEDIC	1150-1350	1	10	1
122	120	pit	2.2	120	MEL	1150-1350	2	9	2
124	123	ditch	2.2	123	HTHET	840-1150	1	65	
124	123	ditch	2.2	123	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	5	1
124	123	ditch	2.2	123	HEDIC	1150-1350	2	19	2
124	123	ditch	2.2	123	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	4	1
124	123	ditch	2.2	123	PSHW	1100-1350	2	64	1
126	125	ditch	2.3	125	HTHET	840-1150	16	486	1
126	125	ditch	2.3	125	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	9	2
126	125	ditch	2.3	125	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	13	1
126	125	ditch	2.3	125	LYVA	1150-1400	1	17	1
126	125	ditch	2.3	125	MCWM	1150-1400	1	23	1
126	125	ditch	2.3	125	PSHW	1100-1350	1	5	1
126	125	ditch	2.3	125	PSHW	1100-1350	1	76	1
130	129	ditch	2.2	129	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	2	1
130	129	ditch	2.2	129	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	2	1
130	129	ditch	2.2	129	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	7	1
130	129	ditch	2.2	129	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	3	1
130	129	ditch	2.2	129	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	10	1
130	129	ditch	2.2	129	MEMS	1200-1400	5	53	1
130	129	ditch	2.2	129	PSHW	1100-1350	16	111	1
134	131	pit	2.1	89	NEOT	875-1100	1	2	1
134	131	pit	2.1	89	THET	840-1150	1	3	1
134	131	pit	2.1	89	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	14	1
140	139	ditch	2.2	139	HTHET	840-1150	1	20	1
140	139	ditch	2.2	139	DNEOT	1050-1250	14	131	1
141	139	ditch	2.2	139	HTHET	840-1150	3	26	1
141	139	ditch	2.2	139	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	54	1
141	139	ditch	2.2	139	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	34	1
141	139	ditch	2.2	139	HEDI	1150-1350	1	5	1
141	139	ditch	2.2	139	LYVA	1150-1400	1	31	1
141	139	ditch	2.2	139	PSHW	1100-1350	1	8	1
141	139	ditch	2.2	139	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	8	1
145	144	pit	2.2	144	HTHET	840-1150	1	31	1
145	144	pit	2.2	144	THET	840-1150	1	4	1
145	144	pit	2.2	144	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	22	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
147	142	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
147	142	pit	2.2	78	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	2	1
147	142	pit	2.2	78	MGF	1250-1400	2	5	1
147	142	pit	2.2	78	MSW	1150-1500	2	8	2
147	142	pit	2.2	78	MSW	1150-1500	3	13	1
149	143	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	30	1
149	143	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	7	2
149	143	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	15	1
149	143	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	16	
149	143	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	2	14	2
149	143	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	7	1
149	143	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	56	1
149	143	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	28	1
151	143	pit	2.2	78	NEOT	875-1100	1	9	1
151	143	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	16	1
151	143	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	13	
151	143	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	13	1
151	143	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	7	1
151	143	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	6	1
151	143	pit	2.2	78	LMR	1350-1500	1	3	1
155	154	pit	2.2		EMW	11th-12th c.	1	12	1
155	154	pit	2.2		HUNEMW	1050-1200	6	15	4
155	154	pit	2.2		MSW	1150-1500	2	17	1
158	157	ditch	2.2	129	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	9	1
158	157	ditch	2.2	129	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	37	1
158	157	ditch	2.2	129	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	26	1
158	157	ditch	2.2	129	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	6	1
164	163	pit	2.2	120	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	4	1
164	163	pit	2.2	120	PSHW	1100-1350	1	3	1
164	163	pit	2.2	120	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	2	1
166	165	ditch	2.2	139	HUNCAL	1300-1450	2	27	1
168	167	ditch	2.1	167	STAM	875-1200	1	3	1
168	167	ditch	2.1	167	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	6	2
168	167	ditch	2.1	167	MEL	1150-1350	1	23	1
168	167	ditch	2.1	167	MSW	1150-1500	1	6	1
168	167	ditch	2.1	167	PSHW	1100-1350	1	27	1
169	167	ditch	2.1	167	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	33	1
169	167	ditch	2.1	167	MEL	1150-1350	1	37	1
169	167	ditch	2.1	167	MSW	1150-1500	1	8	1
169	167	ditch	2.1	167	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	20	1
171	170	ditch	2.1	152	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	10	1
171	170	ditch	2.1	152	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	5	1
175	174	ditch	2.3	172	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
175	174	ditch	2.3	172	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	3	1
175	174	ditch	2.3	172	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	18	1
177	176	ditch	2.3	172	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
177	176	ditch	2.3	172	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	11	1
179	178	pit	2.3	233	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
179	178	pit	2.3	233	UPG	1200-1500	1	7	1
184	156	pit	2.2	78	NEOT	875-1100	1	1	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
184	156	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
184	156	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	2	1
184	156	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	15	2
184	156	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	28	1
184	156	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	3	1
190	189	ditch	2.2	129	EMEMS (LI)	1050-1200	1	8	1
194	193	ditch	2.2	127	EMEMS (LI)	1050-1200	1	2	1
194	193	ditch	2.2	127	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	3	1
194	193	ditch	2.2	127	MEMS	1200-1400	2	6	2
200	199	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	12	2
200	199	pit	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	1	6	1
201	199	pit	2.2	199	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	3	1
201	199	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	8	1
201	199	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	10	1
201	199	pit	2.2	199	MEMS	1200-1400	1	13	1
202	199	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	16	2
202	199	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	8	316	1
204	203	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	9	1
204	203	pit	2.2	199	MEMS	1200-1400	1	16	1
208	207	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	5	1
210	207	pit	2.2	199	MEL	1150-1350	1	47	1
210	207	pit	2.2	199	UPG	1200-1500	1	44	1
210	207	pit	2.2	199	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	4	1
210	207	pit	2.2	199	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	7	1
210	207	pit	2.2	199	LEAR	1400-1500	1	11	1
214	213	post hole	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	1	1
214	213	post hole	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	1	4	1
216	215	ditch	2.2	129	MEMS	1200-1400	1	11	1
217	217	pit	2.2	217	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	5	1
217	217	pit	2.2	217	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	8	1
217	217	pit	2.2	217	PSHW	1100-1350	1	3	1
222	221	ditch	2.1	59	MSW	1150-1500	1	2	1
222	221	ditch	2.1	59	LMEL	1350-1500	1	5	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	11	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	5	2
224	223	pit	2.2	46	EMW	11th-12th c.	9	29	8
224	223	pit	2.2	46	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	9	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	OLSW	1100-1400	2	20	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	OLSW	1100-1400	2	15	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	BOUB	1150-1450	2	23	2
224	223	pit	2.2	46	BOUB	1150-1450	1	17	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	BOUB	1150-1450	1	1	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	3	34	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	3	12	3
224	223	pit	2.2	46	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	5	15	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	10	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	38	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	MEL	1150-1350	1	18	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	MEL	1150-1350	2	9	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
224	223	pit	2.2	46	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	2	138	1
224	223	pit	2.2	46	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	12	1
228	227	pit	2.2	46	MEL	1150-1350	3	15	1
231	197	ditch	2.1	59	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	1	1
231	197	ditch	2.1	59	MEL	1150-1350	2	10	2
235	233	pit	2.3	233	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	13	1
235	233	pit	2.3	233	MEL	1150-1350	1	6	1
235	233	pit	2.3	233	MEMS	1200-1400	1	7	1
237	236	pit	2.1		HTHET	840-1150	1	3	1
237	236	pit	2.1		HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	2	2
237	236	pit	2.1		HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	4	1
241	238	ditch	2.2	46	MGF	1250-1400	2	10	1
243	242	post hole	2.2	46	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	2	1
243	242	post hole	2.2	46	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	6	1
243	242	post hole	2.2	46	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	5	1
248	247	ditch	2.3	172	MCWM	1150-1400	1	16	1
248	247	ditch	2.3	172	LMEL	1350-1500	2	62	1
252	251	ditch	2.2	129	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	2	12	1
252	251	ditch	2.2	129	PSHW	1100-1350	1	4	1
254	253	ditch	2.2	10	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	2	1
254	253	ditch	2.2	10	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	27	1
254	253	ditch	2.2	10	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	5	1
254	253	ditch	2.2	10	MEMS	1200-1400	1	3	1
259	257	pit	2.2	199	NEOT	875-1100	1	7	1
259	257	pit	2.2	199	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	1	1
259	257	pit	2.2	199	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	2	1
259	257	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	1	1
259	257	pit	2.2	199	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	4	42	1
259	257	pit	2.2	199	MSW	1150-1500	1	3	1
259	257	pit	2.2	199	MSW	1150-1500	1	9	1
259	257	pit	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	1	2	1
260	257	pit	2.2	199	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	11	
264	263	pit	2.2	46	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	9	1
264	263	pit	2.2	46	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	13	1
264	263	pit	2.2	46	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	2	1
264	263	pit	2.2	46	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	76	1
264	263	pit	2.2	46	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	6	1
264	263	pit	2.2	46	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	5	1
264	263	pit	2.2	46	MEL	1150-1350	2	25	2
264	263	pit	2.2	46	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	4	1
264	263	pit	2.2	46	UGBB	1150-1300	2	11	1
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	IPS	720-850	1	11	1
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	HTHET	840-1150	1	5	1
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	1	1
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	4	2
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	HEDIC	1150-1350	1	6	1
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	MEMS	1200-1400	1	1	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	MEMS	1200-1400	4	21	1
266	265	ditch	2.2	217	MEMS	1200-1400	1	5	1
270	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	5	1
270	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	11	2
270	269	pit	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	1	15	1
270	269	pit	2.2	199	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	33	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	NEOT	875-1100	1	6	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	NEOT	875-1100	1	5	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	10	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	7	2
271	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	16	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	61	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	12	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	9	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	3	103	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	33	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	15	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	1	7	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	3	17	3
271	269	pit	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	6	75	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	1	88	1
271	269	pit	2.2	199	SEFEN	1150-1450	5	93	
275	274	pit	2.1		DNEOT	1050-1250	1	1	
275	274	pit	2.1		EMW	11th-12th c.	2	2	1
275	274	pit	2.1		HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	4	3
278	276	pit	2.2	114	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	20	2
278	276	pit	2.2	114	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	2	1
278	276	pit	2.2	114	SCAGS	12th c.	2	13	1
278	276	pit	2.2	114	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	1	1
278	276	pit	2.2	114	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	6	1
278	276	pit	2.2	114	MSW	1150-1500	2	15	1
278	276	pit	2.2	114	PSHW	1100-1350	1	23	1
280	279	pit	2.1	279	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	3	1
280	279	pit	2.1	279	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	1	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	10	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	2	3	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	GRIMT	1200-1400	2	11	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	18	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	MEL	1150-1350	2	26	2
282	281	pit	2.3	281	MEL	1150-1350	1	14	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	MEMS	1200-1400	1	6	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	MEMS	1200-1400	1	16	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	MSW	1150-1500	1	27	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	15	1
282	281	pit	2.3	281	LMEL	1350-1500	3	64	1
284	283	pit	2.3	281	NEOT	875-1100	1	6	1
284	283	pit	2.3	281	DNEOT (Q)	1075-1250	1	6	1
284	283	pit	2.3	281	EMW	11th-12th c.	2	17	2
284	283	pit	2.3	281	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	4	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
284	283	pit	2.3	281	MEL	1150-1350	2	20	2
284	283	pit	2.3	281	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	5	1
284	283	pit	2.3	281	MSW	1150-1500	1	7	1
284	283	pit	2.3	281	LMR	1350-1500	1	30	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	8	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	4	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	3	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	EMW	11th-12th c.	5	13	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	EMW	11th-12th c.	20	50	16
286	285	pit	2.3	281	HUNEMW	1050-1200	6	17	6
286	285	pit	2.3	281	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	22	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	OLSW	1100-1400	1	16	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	BOUB	1150-1450	1	9	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	58	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	2	13	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	2	15	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	GRIMT	1200-1400	1	4	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	HEDI	1150-1350	1	4	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	HUNFSW	1175-1300	3	8	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MEL	1150-1350	4	35	4
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MEL	1150-1350	1	17	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	3	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	3	27	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	3	14	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	21	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MEMS	1200-1400	1	6	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MEMS	1200-1400	3	34	
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MSW	1150-1500	3	20	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	MSW	1150-1500	1	23	
286	285	pit	2.3	281	PSHW	1100-1350	1	10	
286	285	pit	2.3	281	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	1	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	9	
286	285	pit	2.3	281	LEAR	1400-1500	1	3	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	LEAR	1400-1500	3	10	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	LMEL	1350-1500	2	26	1
286	285	pit	2.3	281	LMR	1350-1500	4	13	2
286	285	pit	2.3	281	LMR	1350-1500	1	3	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HTHET	840-1150	1	11	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	STAM	875-1200	1	11	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	10	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	EMW	11th-12th c.	24	59	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	EMW	11th-12th c.	20	40	17
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	8	3
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	8	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	14	
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNEMW	1050-1200	10	64	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	BOUB	1150-1450	2	27	
288	287	pit	2.3	281	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	3	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	3	22	

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
288	287	pit	2.3	281	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	9	
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HEDI	1150-1350	1	5	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HEDI	1150-1350	1	9	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	5	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	3	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	11	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	9	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNFSW	1175-1300	4	24	4
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MEL	1150-1350	2	7	2
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MEL	1150-1350	1	10	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MEL	1150-1350	1	9	
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	15	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	6	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MEMS	1200-1400	1	30	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MEMS	1200-1400	1	21	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MSW	1150-1500	5	69	
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MSW	1150-1500	1	3	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	MSW	1150-1500	1	3	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	PSHW	1100-1350	1	6	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	8	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	UGBB	1150-1300	2	9	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	23	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNCAL	1300-1450	3	20	
288	287	pit	2.3	281	HUNCAL	1300-1450	2	27	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	LMEL	1350-1500	1	17	1
288	287	pit	2.3	281	LMEL	1350-1500	2	82	
288	287	pit	2.3	281	LMR	1350-1500	1	2	
290	289	pit	2.2	120	NEOT	875-1100	1	16	1
290	289	pit	2.2	120	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
290	289	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	40	1
290	289	pit	2.2	120	LYST	1225-1400	2	37	1
290	289	pit	2.2	120	MEL	1150-1350	1	44	1
290	289	pit	2.2	120	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	58	1
290	289	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	1	9	1
290	289	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	1	18	
290	289	pit	2.2	120	MSW	1150-1500	1	3	
290	289	pit	2.2	120	SHW	1150-1500	1	2	1
292	291	pit	2.2	120	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	1	1
292	291	pit	2.2	120	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
292	291	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	7	38	
292	291	pit	2.2	120	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	18	1
293	291	pit	2.2	120	HUNEMW	1050-1200	4	6	4
293	291	pit	2.2	120	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	4	1
293	291	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	1	4	
293	291	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	6	40	1
293	291	pit	2.2	120	PSHW	1100-1350	1	11	1
293	291	pit	2.2	120	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	3	1
299	298	pit	2.2	199	STAM	875-1200	1	12	1
299	298	pit	2.2	199	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	8	1
299	298	pit	2.2	199	LYST	1225-1400	3	13	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
299	298	pit	2.2	199	MEL	1150-1350	1	7	1
299	298	pit	2.2	199	MEL	1150-1350	1	22	1
299	298	pit	2.2	199	PSHW	1100-1350	1	9	1
299	298	pit	2.2	199	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	31	1
299	298	pit	2.2	199	HUNCAL	1300-1450	2	16	1
312	308	pit	2.3	233	PSHW	1100-1350	1	16	1
312	308	pit	2.3	233	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	18	1
316	309	pit	2.3	233	STAM	875-1200	1	11	1
316	309	pit	2.3	233	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
318	317	ditch	2.2		NEOT	875-1100	1	10	1
318	317	ditch	2.2		NEOT	875-1100	1	3	1
318	317	ditch	2.2		HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	10	1
318	317	ditch	2.2		HUNEMW	1050-1200	4	15	1
318	317	ditch	2.2		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	21	1
318	317	ditch	2.2		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	50	1
318	317	ditch	2.2		MEMS	1200-1400	2	16	2
318	317	ditch	2.2		PSHW	1100-1350	2	106	1
320	319	post hole	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	10	1
324	0	pit	2.2	114	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	9	1
324	0	pit	2.2	114	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	4	1
324	0	pit	2.2	114	HEDIC	1150-1350	1	3	1
324	0	pit	2.2	114	MEL	1150-1350	2	13	1
324	0	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	4	57	1
326	325	pit	2.1	353	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	8	1
326	325	pit	2.1	353	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	4	2
330	329	pit	2.2	114	NEOT	875-1100	1	7	1
330	329	pit	2.2	114	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	4	1
330	329	pit	2.2	114	MSW	1150-1500	1	9	
332	331	pit	2.2	114	NEOT	875-1100	1	10	1
332	331	pit	2.2	114	EMEMS	1050-1225	3	41	1
332	331	pit	2.2	114	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	19	1
332	331	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	2	7	1
332	331	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	2	18	1
336	335	pit	2.2		HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	10	1
338	337	pit	2.2		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	1	1
343	342	pit	2.3	233	HTHET	840-1150	1	10	1
343	342	pit	2.3	233	HTHET	840-1150	1	65	1
346	342	pit	2.3	233	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
347	342	pit	2.3	233	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	6	1
347	342	pit	2.3	233	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
347	342	pit	2.3	233	MEMS	1200-1400	1	18	1
348	342	natural	2.3	233	HTHET	840-1150	1	8	1
348	342	natural	2.3	233	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	11	1
348	342	natural	2.3	233	MEMS	1200-1400	2	15	1
380	377	natural	2.2	120	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	10	
381	377	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	1	18	1
382	377	pit	2.2	120	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	2	1
382	377	pit	2.2	120	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	7	1
382	377	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	5	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
382	377	pit	2.2	120	MEL	1150-1350	2	25	1
385	384	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	9	1
385	384	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
385	384	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	11	1
397	392	pit	2.1		HTHET	840-1150	1	3	1
401	398	natural	2.2	114	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	8	1
401	398	natural	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	1	16	1
402	398	pit	2.2	114	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
402	398	pit	2.2	114	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	37	1
402	398	pit	2.2	114	MSW	1150-1500	3	16	1
421	420	pit	2.2	78	HTHET	840-1150	1	10	1
421	420	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	10	2
421	420	pit	2.2	78	EMW	11th-12th c.	3	19	3
421	420	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	4	1
421	420	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	24	1
421	420	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	2	18	2
423	422	pit	2.3		DNEOT	1050-1250	1	14	1
423	422	pit	2.3		DNEOT	1050-1250	1	34	1
423	422	pit	2.3		EMW	11th-12th c.	1	2	1
423	422	pit	2.3		GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	14	1
423	422	pit	2.3		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	13	1
423	422	pit	2.3		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
423	422	pit	2.3		LYVA	1150-1400	2	9	2
425	422	pit	2.3		EMW	11th-12th c.	1	3	1
425	422	pit	2.3		LYVA	1150-1400	1	20	1
425	422	pit	2.3		MEL	1150-1350	3	42	3
425	422	pit	2.3		MEMS	1200-1400	1	15	1
425	422	pit	2.3		UPG	1200-1500	1	35	1
426	422	natural	2.3		EMW	11th-12th c.	1	7	1
426	422	natural	2.3		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	5	1
426	422	natural	2.3		MEL	1150-1350	1	52	1
426	422	natural	2.3		MEL	1150-1350	1	18	1
426	422	natural	2.3		MEMS	1200-1400	1	3	1
426	422	natural	2.3		MGF	1250-1400	2	10	1
426	422	natural	2.3		SEFEN	1150-1450	1	5	1
426	422	natural	2.3		LMEL	1350-1500	1	37	1
427	422	natural	2.3		HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	1	1
427	422	natural	2.3		ELEVER	1300-1400	1	23	1
427	422	natural	2.3		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	4	1
427	422	natural	2.3		HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	33	
427	422	natural	2.3		MEL	1150-1350	1	20	1
427	422	natural	2.3		MEL	1150-1350	2	10	1
427	422	natural	2.3		MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	5	1
427	422	natural	2.3		PSHW	1100-1350	3	10	1
427	422	natural	2.3		HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	48	1
429	428	natural	2.2	114	HEDIC	1150-1350	1	3	1
433	430	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	1	7	1
433	430	pit	2.2	114	PSHW	1100-1350	1	8	1
435	434	pit	2.2	78	SCAGS	12th c.	1	15	1
435	434	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	11	2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
435	434	pit	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	8	1
437	436	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	22	2
437	436	pit	2.2	78	SCAGS	12th c.	1	4	1
437	436	pit	2.2	78	MEL	1150-1350	1	32	1
437	436	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	5	1
437	436	pit	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	13	1
439	438	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	26	3
439	438	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	7	1
439	438	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	2	23	2
441	440	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	15	1
441	440	pit	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	12	1
441	440	pit	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	44	1
441	440	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	2	2	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	HTHET	840-1150	1	32	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	NEOT	875-1100	1	1	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	DNEOT	1050-1250	3	4	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	2	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	EMW	11th-12th c.	2	3	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	3	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	MEL	1150-1350	1	11	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	MEL	1150-1350	2	2	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	3	54	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	PSHW	1100-1350	3	10	1
443	442	ditch	2.1	167	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	7	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	8	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	20	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	40	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	12	2
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	EMSHW	1050-1200	1	7	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	39	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	13	
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	3	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	18	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	MEMS	1200-1400	1	15	1
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	2	12	2
445	444	ditch	2.2	78	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	26	1
447	446	ditch	2.2	139	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	5	1
447	446	ditch	2.2	139	HUNEMW	1050-1200	5	25	1
447	446	ditch	2.2	139	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
447	446	ditch	2.2	139	MEL	1150-1350	1	5	1
454	453	pit	2.2	199	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	2	1
456	455	pit	2.1		DNEOT	1050-1250	1	5	1
463	457	ditch	2.2	144	MEMS	1200-1400	1	14	1
464	458	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	1	17	1
468	460	pit	2.3		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	6	1
469	461	pit	2.2	114	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	5	1
469	461	pit	2.2	114	MEL	1150-1350	1	46	1
471	470	pit	2.2		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	8	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
491	0	SUBSOIL	0		MEL	1150-1350	1	10	1
496	496	pit	2.2	120	HTHET	840-1150	4	8	1
496	496	pit	2.2	120	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	2	1
511	510	gully	3	508	YELW	L.18th-20th c.	1	10	1
512	500	pit	2.3	500	HTHET	840-1150	1	34	1
512	500	pit	2.3	500	MEMS	1200-1400	1	7	1
512	500	pit	2.3	500	PSHW	1100-1350	1	4	1
512	500	pit	2.3	500	LMEL	1350-1500	1	21	1
515	514	ditch	2.1	167	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	19	1
515	514	ditch	2.1	167	MEMS	1200-1400	1	13	
525	524	pit	2.1		EMW	11th-12th c.	14	53	1
525	524	pit	2.1		BOUB	1150-1450	2	29	1
525	524	pit	2.1		MSW	1150-1500	1	12	1
525	524	pit	2.1		SEFEN	1150-1450	2	4	1
540	533	ditch	2.2	139	EMSHW	1050-1200	1	9	1
540	533	ditch	2.2	139	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	14	1
542	532	ditch	2.1	167	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	27	1
542	532	ditch	2.1	167	DNEOT	1050-1250	5	231	1
542	532	ditch	2.1	167	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	11	1
542	532	ditch	2.1	167	PSHW	1100-1350	1	21	1
546	545	ditch	2.2		EMW	11th-12th c.	1	3	1
546	545	ditch	2.2		HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	2	1
546	545	ditch	2.2		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
546	545	ditch	2.2		MEL	1150-1350	1	12	1
546	545	ditch	2.2		MEL	1150-1350	1	20	1
546	545	ditch	2.2		PSHW	1100-1350	3	9	1
554	553	ditch	2.1	279	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	1	1
554	553	ditch	2.1	279	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	7	1
554	553	ditch	2.1	279	PSHW	1100-1350	2	10	1
556	555	ditch	2.1	167	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
559	0	ditch	2.2	139	STAM	875-1200	1	6	1
559	0	ditch	2.2	139	MEMS	1200-1400	1	15	1
559	0	ditch	2.2	139	MEMS	1200-1400	1	24	1
559	0	ditch	2.2	139	MSW	1150-1500	1	10	1
563	562	pit	2.1	353	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	17	1
567	566	ditch	2.2		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	21	1
572	571	ditch	2.2	545	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	23	1
572	571	ditch	2.2	545	EMWSD	1050-1100	1	7	1
572	571	ditch	2.2	545	PSHW	1100-1350	1	9	1
573	573	ditch	2.2	566	HTHET	840-1150	1	5	1
573	573	ditch	2.2	566	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	5	1
573	573	ditch	2.2	566	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	4	1
573	573	ditch	2.2	566	PSHW	1100-1350	2	7	1
573	573	ditch	2.2	566	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	10	1
573	573	ditch	2.2	566	(BEL) BICR	1550-1600+	2	11	1
574	573	ditch	2.2	566	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	7	1
574	573	ditch	2.2	566	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	5	1
574	573	ditch	2.2	566	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	24	1
574	573	ditch	2.2	566	PSHW	1100-1350	1	3	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
576	575	pit	2.2	78	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	3	1
576	575	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	14	1
578	577	pit	2.2	78	PSHW	1100-1350	1	15	1
582	581	ditch	2.1	581	MEMS	1200-1400	1	17	1
586	585	ditch	2.1	581	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
586	585	ditch	2.1	581	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	1	1
596	595	pit	2.1	353	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	3	1
596	595	pit	2.1	353	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	26	1
599	598	ditch	2.1	581	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	9	1
601	600	ditch	2.1	403	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
601	600	ditch	2.1	403	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	26	1
606	605	ditch	2.2	605	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	3	1
606	605	ditch	2.2	605	PSHW	1100-1350	1	3	1
606	605	ditch	2.2	605	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	6	1
615	614	ditch	2.2	583	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	5	1
615	614	ditch	2.2	583	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	9	2
615	614	ditch	2.2	583	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	12	1
615	614	ditch	2.2	583	BOUB	1150-1450	3	12	1
615	614	ditch	2.2	583	MEMS	1200-1400	1	3	1
615	614	ditch	2.2	583	PSHW	1100-1350	1	3	1
615	614	ditch	2.2	583	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	70	1
625	0	ditch	2.2	624	WCAMSW	1275-1400	1	25	1
627	626	pit	2.1		HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
639	638	pit	2.2	120	PSHW	1100-1350	1	8	1
642	0	pit	2.2	120	MEL	1150-1350	1	8	1
648	647	pit	2.2	120	HEDI	1150-1350	3	43	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	EMW	11th-12th c.	2	5	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	15	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	9	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	SCAMSW	1050-1250	1	8	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	LYST	1225-1400	1	17	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	MEMS	1200-1400	1	14	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	10	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	UGBB	1150-1300	1	5	1
652	1140	ditch	2.2	611	WCAMSW	1275-1400	1	6	1
656	653	pit	2.3	500	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	20	1
656	653	pit	2.3	500	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	15	1
656	653	pit	2.3	500	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	4	1
656	653	pit	2.3	500	LYVA	1150-1400	1	24	1
656	653	pit	2.3	500	PSHW	1100-1350	1	5	1
656	653	pit	2.3	500	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	12	1
656	653	pit	2.3	500	GRIL	14th-15th c.	1	5	1
661	655	pit	2.3	500	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	13	1
661	655	pit	2.3	500	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	36	1
661	655	pit	2.3	500	BOUB	1150-1450	1	10	1
661	655	pit	2.3	500	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	5	1
661	655	pit	2.3	500	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	34	1
661	655	pit	2.3	500	CONC	1450-1550	1	12	1
673	672	ditch	2.2	583	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	6	1
673	672	ditch	2.2	583	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	1	1

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673	672	ditch	2.2	583	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	6	1
673	672	ditch	2.2	583	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
673	672	ditch	2.2	583	MEL	1150-1350	1	8	1
673	672	ditch	2.2	583	MEMS	1200-1400	1	4	1
678	677	pit	2.2	120	MSW	1150-1500	1	5	1
678	677	pit	2.2	120	PSHW	1100-1350	1	10	1
682	1069	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	22	1
683	1069	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	15	1
683	1069	pit	2.2	747	HEDI	1150-1350	1	2	1
683	1069	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	7	1
685	684	ditch	2.2	624	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	1	1
693	692	pit	2.2		EMW	11th-12th c.	1	4	1
693	692	pit	2.2		GRCW	1100-1300	1	80	1
693	692	pit	2.2		BRIL	1200-1500	1	9	
693	692	pit	2.2		GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	13	1
694	692	pit	2.2		BRIL	1200-1500	3	121	1
694	692	pit	2.2		HEDI	1150-1350	1	94	1
696	695	pit	2.2	747	HTHET	840-1150	1	3	1
696	695	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	13	1
696	695	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	16	
696	695	pit	2.2	747	MEL	1150-1350	2	9	2
696	695	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	1	7	1
704	702	ditch	2.1		MEMS	1200-1400	1	7	1
704	702	ditch	2.1		PEARL	19th c.	1	1	1
708	701	pit	1	701	UNID		1	4	1
749	747	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	7	2
749	747	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	8	2
749	747	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	7	1
749	747	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	10	1
750	747	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	115	1
751	747	pit	2.2	747	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	1	1
751	747	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	4	1
751	747	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	5	1
760	757	ditch	2.2	757	SCAGS	12th c.	1	3	1
761	758	ditch	2.2	758	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	30	1
764	764	pit	2.1		EMW	11th-12th c.	2	4	1
764	764	pit	2.1		MEMS	1200-1400	1	4	1
767	766	ditch	2.2		GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	2	1
769	768	pit	2.2	120	LYST	1225-1400	1	10	1
769	768	pit	2.2	120	PSHW	1100-1350	2	21	1
775	774	pit	2.3	500	DNEOT	1050-1250	4	5	1
775	774	pit	2.3	500	LYVA	1150-1400	1	14	1
786	785	ditch	2.2	785	PSHW	1100-1350	1	10	1
796	795	pit	2.1		DNEOT	1050-1250	1	1	1
796	795	pit	2.1		DNEOT	1050-1250	1	10	1
796	795	pit	2.1		SCAMSW	1050-1250	1	6	
802	801	pit	2.1		HUNEMW	1050-1200	4	28	1
837	0	layer	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	2	22	1
841	838	pit	2.3	500	BOUA	1150-1450	1	6	1
841	838	pit	2.3	500	BOUB	1150-1450	1	6	1

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841	838	pit	2.3	500	LYVA	1150-1400	2	10	1
841	838	pit	2.3	500	MEL	1150-1350	1	5	1
841	838	pit	2.3	500	CONC	1450-1550	3	38	
843	842	pit	2.3	500	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	4	1
843	842	pit	2.3	500	BOUB	1150-1450	5	46	
843	842	pit	2.3	500	MEMS	1200-1400	1	4	1
843	842	pit	2.3	500	MEMS	1200-1400	1	10	
843	842	pit	2.3	500	CONC	1450-1550	2	14	
855	851	pit	2.2	120	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	6	1
855	851	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	1	29	1
857	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	4	
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HTHET	840-1150	1	9	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HTHET	840-1150	1	30	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HTHET	840-1150	1	23	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	13	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	9	2
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	12	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	5	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	4	24	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	24	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	67	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	31	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	25	2
858	850	pit	2.2	120	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	23	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	1	5	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	MEMS	1200-1400	2	9	2
858	850	pit	2.2	120	PSHW	1100-1350	2	131	1
858	850	pit	2.2	120	PSHW	1100-1350	1	3	1
861	860	post hole	2.1		NEOT	875-1100	1	1	1
867	866	well	1	498	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	2	1
871	870	pit	2.3	500	GRIMT	1200-1400	1	6	1
871	870	pit	2.3	500	MEL	1150-1350	1	16	1
871	870	pit	2.3	500	MEMS	1200-1400	1	1	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	16	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	EMW	11th-12th c.	4	24	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	6	2
880	879	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	66	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	SCAMSW	1050-1250	1	23	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	HEDI	1150-1350	6	35	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	3	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	4	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	16	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	19	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	SHW	1150-1500	1	5	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	HUNCAL	1300-1450	1	15	1
880	879	pit	2.2	747	LMEL	1350-1500	2	15	1
882	881	ditch	2.2	123	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	20	1
882	881	ditch	2.2	123	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	30	3
884	883	ditch	2.3	125	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	2	1

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884	883	ditch	2.3	125	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	20	1
899	897	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	6	2
899	897	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	10	2
899	897	pit	2.2	747	LYST	1225-1400	1	10	1
899	897	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	2	4	2
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	HTHET	840-1150	1	5	1
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	3	1
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	18	1
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	24	1
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	2	1
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	8	2
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	7	1
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	LYST	1225-1400	1	8	
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	3	125	1
901	900	ditch	2.2	900	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	10	1
903	902	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	8	1
903	902	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	6	2
903	902	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	4	1
903	902	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	5	41	2
903	902	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	39	1
922	921	pit	2.2	747	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	13	1
924	923	ditch	2.2	785	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	8	1
924	923	ditch	2.2	785	GRCW	1100-1300	1	69	1
924	923	ditch	2.2	785	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	24	1
924	923	ditch	2.2	785	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	33	1
924	923	ditch	2.2	785	PSHW	1100-1350	2	47	2
927	925	pit	2.2	747	SCAMSW	1050-1250	2	26	1
929	928	pit	2.2	747	HTHET	840-1150	1	16	1
929	928	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	16	1
929	928	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	4	1
929	928	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	2	18	2
929	928	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	1	29	1
931	928	pit	2.2	747	HTHET	840-1150	1	93	1
932	928	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
932	928	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	7	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	9	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	4	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	21	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	SCAGS	12th c.	1	5	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	
936	935	pit	2.2	114	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	15	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	1	22	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	2	18	1
936	935	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	1	18	1
938	937	pit	2.2	114	HTHET	840-1150	2	72	1
938	937	pit	2.2	114	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	12	1
938	937	pit	2.2	114	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	15	1
938	937	pit	2.2	114	MEMS	1200-1400	1	5	
945	944	pit	2.2	747	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	5	1

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945	944	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	13	1
945	944	pit	2.2	747	HEDIC	1150-1350	1	2	1
945	944	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	2	1
945	944	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	1	12	1
945	944	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	1	14	1
945	944	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	2	10	2
947	946	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	11	2
947	946	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	89	1
947	946	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	4	1
947	946	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	18	3
947	946	pit	2.2	747	BOUB	1150-1450	1	3	1
947	946	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	11	1
947	946	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	6	1
947	946	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	3	15	1
947	946	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	1	10	1
947	946	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	2	22	
947	946	pit	2.2	747	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	20	2
964	963	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	1	
984	983	pit	2.2	747	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	4	1
984	983	pit	2.2	747	MEMS	1200-1400	1	9	1
984	983	pit	2.2	747	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	19	1
994	954	pit	2.2	747	HEDI	1150-1350	1	13	1
994	954	pit	2.2	747	MSW	1150-1500	1	16	1
994	954	pit	2.2	747	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	2	1
995	954	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	6	1
995	954	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	2	1
995	954	pit	2.2	747	MEL	1150-1350	1	92	1
995	954	pit	2.2	747	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	3	1
1000	999	ditch	2.1	999	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	8	1
1003	937	pit	2.2	114	HTHET	840-1150	1	8	1
1003	937	pit	2.2	114	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	5	1
1003	937	pit	2.2	114	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
1003	937	pit	2.2	114	MSW	1150-1500	1	15	1
1003	937	pit	2.2	114	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	5	1
1003	937	pit	2.2	114	HUNCAL	1300-1450	2	69	1
1007	0	layer	2.2	114	STAM	875-1200	1	1	1
1007	0	layer	2.2	114	DEST	1150-1300	3	6	1
1018	1017	ditch	2.2	611	HUNEMW	1050-1200	3	22	1
1018	1017	ditch	2.2	611	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	37	1
1020	1019	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	11	2
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	STAM	875-1200	1	4	1
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	7	1
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	2	1
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	HEDIC	1150-1350	1	6	1
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	2	16	1
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	MSW	1150-1500	1	6	1
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	2	11	2
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	9	1
1024	1023	pit	2.2	747	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	10	1
1026	1025	pit	2.2	78	NEOT	875-1100	1	8	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Period	Group	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV
1026	1025	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	3	1
1026	1025	pit	2.2	78	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	11	1
1034	1033	ditch	2.2	583	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
1034	1033	ditch	2.2	583	LYST	1225-1400	1	4	1
1036	1035	ditch	2.2	579	NEOT	875-1100	1	1	1
1036	1035	ditch	2.2	579	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	2	38	1
1036	1035	ditch	2.2	579	MEMS	1200-1400	1	2	1
1036	1035	ditch	2.2	579	MSW	1150-1500	1	3	1
1049	1048	pit	2.3	500	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	4	1
1049	1048	pit	2.3	500	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	7	1
1050	1048	pit	2.3	500	DNEOT	1050-1250	4	37	1
1050	1048	pit	2.3	500	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	3	1
1050	1048	pit	2.3	500	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	8	1
1050	1048	pit	2.3	500	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	16	1
1050	1048	pit	2.3	500	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	11	1
1052	1051	ditch	2.2	900	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	3	1
1052	1051	ditch	2.2	900	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	18	1
1052	1051	ditch	2.2	900	HUNFSW	1175-1300	3	14	2
1052	1051	ditch	2.2	900	MELG	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	33	1
1052	1051	ditch	2.2	900	MEMS	1200-1400	1	15	1
1052	1051	ditch	2.2	900	MGF	1250-1400	1	1	
1055	1054	pit	2.2	747	HUNEMW	1050-1200	1	5	1
1055	1054	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	3	
1083	1081	pit	2.2	120	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	3	1
1084	1081	pit	2.2	120	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	11	1
1088	1087	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	3	24	1
1090	1089	pit	2.2	747	EMSHW	1050-1200	1	3	1
1090	1089	pit	2.2	747	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	9	1
1092	1091	pit	2.2	747	SHW	1150-1500	1	7	1
1098	1097	pit	2.1	279	HUNEMW	1050-1200	2	6	2
1104	1103	pit	2.1	279	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
1104	1103	pit	2.1	279	MEMS	1200-1400	1	3	1
1106	1106	ditch	2.1	999	DNEOT	1050-1250	1	4	1
1106	1106	ditch	2.1	999	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	8	1
1106	1106	ditch	2.1	999	HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	7	1
1118	1115	pit	2.1		PSHW	1100-1350	2	20	1
1120	1115	pit	2.1		HTHET	840-1150	1	10	1
1120	1115	pit	2.1		HUNFSW	1175-1300	1	24	1
1120	1115	pit	2.1		PSHW	1100-1350	1	14	1
1127	1126	ditch	2.2	624	HTHET	840-1150	1	28	1
1127	1126	ditch	2.2	624	EMEMS	1050-1225	1	11	1
1129	1128	ditch	2.2	611	MSW	1150-1500	1	2	1
1134	1132	pit	2.2	747	PSHW	1100-1350	1	4	1
99999					ESOM	600-800	1	84	1

Table 38. Summary catalogue of post-Roman pottery

B.6 Ceramic building material

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 1,144g (nine pieces) of ceramic building material (CBM) (tile) was examined from this site. The vast majority of this consists of worn fragments of Roman roof tile (688g), although a small amount (347g) of early medieval (probably Saxo-Norman) floor tile or oven brick was also recovered (Fig. B.6.1; Table 39).

B.6.2 In addition to the totals recovered during the current excavation, a further total of 10 fragments (3985g) of Victorian to modern CBM in a moderately fragmented condition was recovered during the evaluation (Bull 2019).

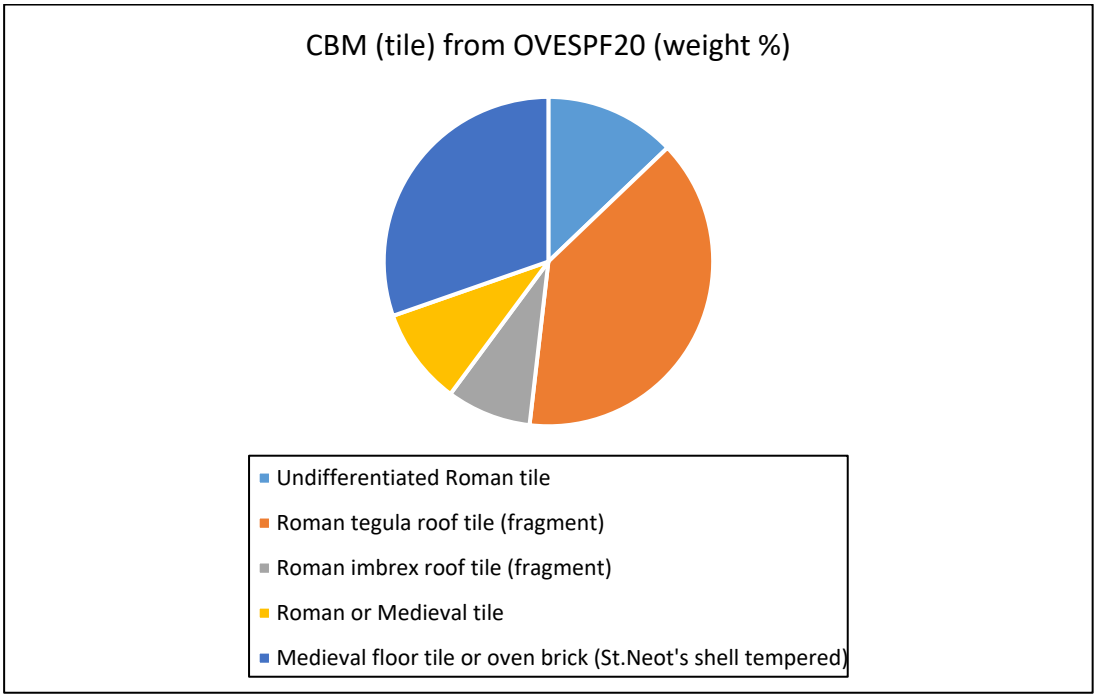

Fig. B.6.1: Roman and medieval tile. NB The Roman tile is fragmentary and re-deposited.

Methodology

B.6.3 The CBM tile was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Results

B.6.4 The 1,144g of tile was recovered from nine different contexts, all of them medieval (Period 2). However, the majority of this tile is Roman in date, thus evidently re-deposited in a fairly fragmented and worn condition. At least 688g of this could be confirmed as Roman terracotta roof tile, made up of pieces of tegula (446g) and a smaller amount of imbrex (95g). The largest piece by weight (210g) came from context

141 (fill of Phase 2.2 ditch **139**), with other smaller amounts (179g) coming from context 903 (Phase 2.2 pit **902**) *etc*.

B.6.5 A small amount of flat roof tile (109g) which may be either Roman or medieval was recovered from context 235 (Phase 2.3 pit **233**). This is composed of a quite different fabric (Fabric Y) from that of the Roman roof tile (Fabric X). The latter composition appears to be a typical one produced by Roman tile kilns in this area (or at least it is typically represented amongst roof tile assemblages within the Cambridgeshire area).

B.6.6 Just a single piece of early medieval tile could be confirmed from this assemblage. This is a piece of shell-tempered floor tile or oven brick (perhaps an oven floor tile) which appears to have been strongly burnt upon its upper exposed surface. The texture of this tile fabric strongly resembles the shell-tempered St Neot's Ware pottery fabric, and for this reason it seems likely that it is of Late Saxon (or Saxo-Norman) date (possibly c. 11th century AD). It was recovered from the fill 248 of a late medieval (Phase 2.3) ditch **247**. It is known that this tradition produced tiles as well as pottery, although no exact parallel for this could be found.

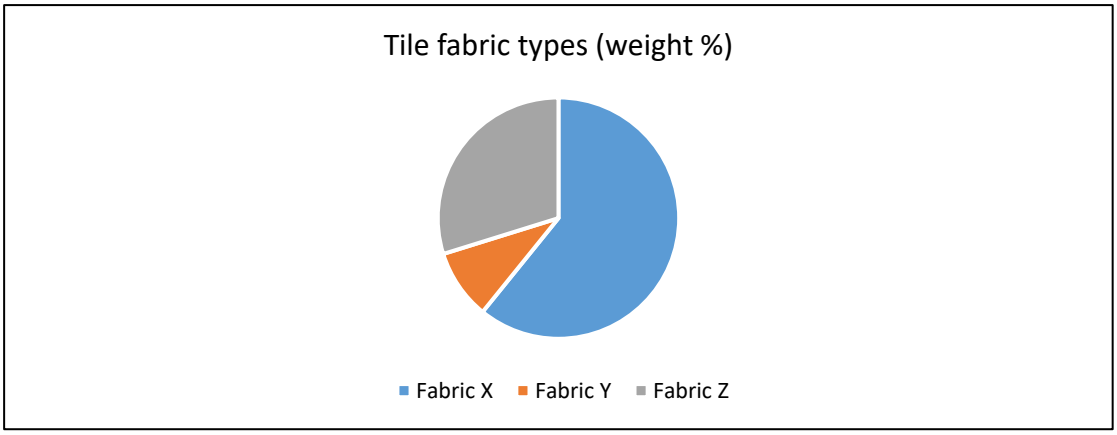

Fig. B.6.2: Tile fabric compositions recorded within the CBM assemblage from Sandpit Pond Farm excavation.

Discussion

B.6.7 The recovery of Roman clay roof tile, albeit in a worn and fragmented condition, provides a useful indication of the presence of Roman activity, and in particular of settlement with some tiled (probably) timber buildings, somewhere in the near vicinity. Unfortunately, the degree of abrasion present upon these does not really indicate a settlement local to this site. This evidence is, however, consistent with the evidence for significant Romano-British activity in the local area (see Section 1.3).

B.6.8 Also of interest is the evidence for early medieval (perhaps Late Saxon) archaeology in the form of a (residual) characteristic shell-tempered floor tile. It seems possible that this was used (or re-used) upon the floor of an oven, perhaps one used for baking bread.

Context	Cut	Type	Period	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
141	**139**	Ditch	2.2	1	130x60x21	210	X	Roman *tegula* tile	fragment of the base of a large roof tile – waterworn + weathered + re-deposited
134	**131**	Pit	2.1	1	45x40x23	25	X?	Roman tile	broken fragment of re-deposited tile
235	**233**	Pit	2.3	1	80x75x15	109	Y	Roman/Med	poss not Roman - a flat tile?
248	**247**	Ditch	2.3	1	120x100x30	347	Z	Medieval floor tile or oven brick	shell-tempered grey tile with reddened surface and scratches on underside for adhesion of mortar (not present). Saxo-Norman?
288	**287**	Pit	2.3	1	85x60x15	82	X	Roman tile	fragment of unidentifiable Roman tile – waterworn + weathered + re-deposited
421	**420**	Pit	2.2	1	55x50x16	60	X	Roman tile	fragment of a Roman roof tile waterworn + redeposit
661	**655**	Pit	2.3	1	65x40x19	57	X	Roman *tegula* tile?	small fragment from the base-end of roof tile. Waterworn + redeposited
903	**902**	Pit	2.2	1	85x65x22	179	X	Roman *tegula* tile	fragment of the base of a tegula tile – waterworn + weathered + re-deposited
924	**923**	Ditch	2.2	1	70x65x15	95	X	Roman *imbrex* tile	fragment of the top of a curved (thick) imbrex roof tile

Table 39: Catalogue of CBM (tile)

Descriptions of the tile fabrics:
Fabric X = earthenware tile with pinkish oxidised exterior and pale grey reduced interior. Fabricated from a silty micaceous clay with few inclusions
Fabric Y =light pink earthenware tile with lamellar squeezed texture and inclusions of a paler and slightly darker clay
Fabric Z = a mid-dark grey crushed shell, grit and grog-tempered tile with smooth, oxidised faces (i.e. similar to Saxo-Norman St.Neots shell-tempered ware)

B.7 Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 6.16kg (48 pieces) of utilised stone were examined from this site, of which 4.42kg (16 pieces) consist of worked stone, 1.64kg (31 pieces) of burnt stone and just 0.1kg (one piece) of building stone. The differentiated burnt stone is largely composed of burnt and cracked cobbles which for the most part are likely to be prehistoric in origin, although re-deposited within later features. Most of the worked stone is composed of burnt and fragmentary pieces of Anglo-Saxon to early medieval lava quern, some Roman and medieval whetstone, and a single large prehistoric anvil. The detailed record / inventory of this stone has been provided within Tables 40-42.

Methodology

B.7.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. Quern sizes were calculated using a chart.

Worked stone

B.7.3 Some 4,423g of worked stone was identified and recorded from this site. This comprises 1969g of poorly preserved Saxon-early medieval (Saxo-Norman) rotary lava quern (MNI=10), 399g of primary whetstone (MNI=5) (of Roman and medieval date), and a single poorly-used prehistoric cobble anvil stone (2,055g) (Fig. B.7.1).

B.7.4 The largest amount of this stone (by weight) was recovered from context 603 (Period 2.2 pit **602**; 2055g), with other significant amounts coming from contexts 109 (Period 2.2 pit **83**; 682g), 99999 (unstratified; 430g), 264 (Period 2.2 pit **263**; 174g), 802 (Period 2.1 pit **801**; 170g) and 210 (Period 2.2 pit **207**; 141g).

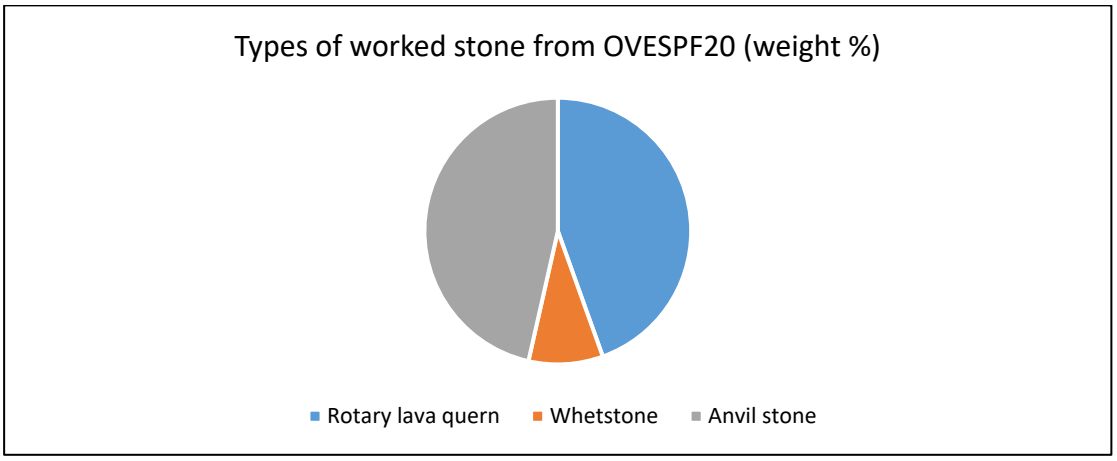

Fig.B.7.1: Categories of worked stone by weight. The above chart represents the total functionality of this resource.

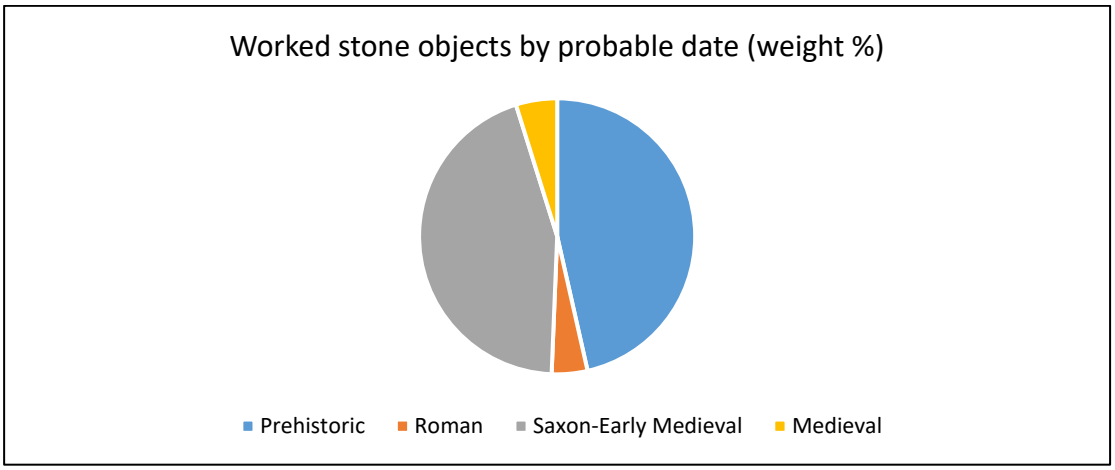

Fig.B.7.2: Probable manufacture/use date of the worked stone

Lava quern

B.7.5 Being quite poorly preserved and composed of worn, thin, and subsequently burnt fragments, very little in the way of diagnostic features suitable for characterising and dating this lava quern were recognisable. What can be said, is that all of it is very characteristic of the vesicular basaltic quern imported into Britain from the area of Mayen/Niedermendig and the port of Andernach on the Rhine (Germany) – reflecting a period of extraction and use ranging from the end of the 1st century AD through to the early medieval period (*c*.1100-1200 AD). Nevertheless, the size and type of these particular quern (fragments) does indicate an earlier Saxon date (Watts 2002, 39; Parkhouse 1997); the form of these pieces suggesting the presence of thin flat collar-less rimmed lower stones of up to 520mm in diameter. Fragments from a minimum of 10 different quern stones were identified; these were made up mostly of lower stones (total weight 1583g) with a much smaller amount of upper stone (386g). The latter were recognisable on account of the particular type of peck-pattern dressing present on the upper surface (Pohl 2010, 148) (Fig.B.7.3).

B.7.6 One of these upper stone fragments recovered from context 208 had the traces of an incision towards the rim, suggestive of a hole for a bent metal spike used to affix a wooden handle (Watts 2002, 39, fig. 14).

B.7.7 The single largest amount of quern (682g) was recovered from the fill (108) of a Phase 4 medieval pit **83**, whilst other large pieces came from the fill of Phase 4 pit **263** (174g), and Phase 3 pit **801** (170g), with another large piece (430g) recovered as a surface find (99999). It seems possible, if not likely, that all of this quern was re-deposited.

B.7.8 Anglo-Saxon lava quern from Mayen/ Niedermendig was being traded across the North Sea (i.e. from Utrecht to York, Ipswich, London and Southampton) from the 8th century AD onwards (Pohl 2010, 150, fig. 3), chiefly as quern blanks, the stones then being finished off and matched inside workshops within the Anglo-Saxon port towns.

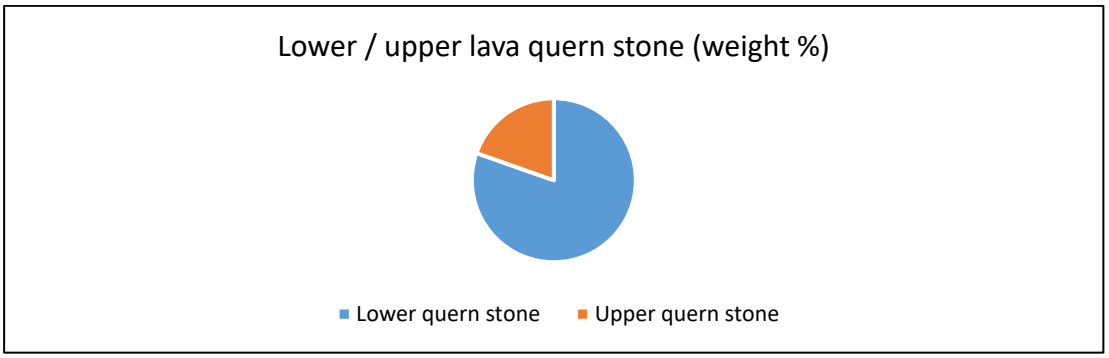

Fig.B.7.3: Proportion of identified lower and upper quern stones made of Mayen/ Niedermendig lava

Whetstone

B.7.9 Some seven fragments weighing in total 399g and representing a minimum of five different whetstones were identified from this site. All of this whetstone consisted of primary whetstone which had been imported onto site. Both the geological identification and form of these whetstones readily identified them as being partly Roman (Romano-British) in origin (185g (MNI=2)) and partly medieval (214g (MNI=3)). The former consists of a tabular whetstone made of Pennant Sandstone worked upon two flat faces and two edges (153g) recovered from the fill (106) of Period 2.2 pit **81** and the end of a well-used small bar-shaped whetstone (65mm long weighing just 32g) made from a calcareous Weald Clay Formation siltstone which was recovered from fill 230 in Period 2.1 ditch **229**. All of the medieval whetstone is made of rod-shaped quartz schist pieces which had been imported from Telemark in Norway. These whetstones came from medieval Period 2.2 pits **79** and **80** and **203**. All are well-used with longitudinal knife-sharpening grooves along the edges. It is feasible that the latter three whetstones could be contemporary with these features, although the Roman whetstones will have been re-deposited, albeit potentially also re-used within these later contexts.

B.7.10 The bar-type whetstone is characteristic of small knife use within the Romano-British period (Allen 2014, 39-54). The source of these particular stones appears to be a Lower Cretaceous Wealden Clay Formation sandstone outcrop somewhere in NW Sussex/ SW Surrey. This type of whetstone appears to have had a very wide distribution in Southern England during the Roman period, particularly in the 1st-2nd century AD (as assessed by J.R. Allen (*ibid*., 97) at the Roman town of Silchester). Findspots for these range from Ilchester and Dorchester in the south-west, Tackley and Wroxeter in the Welsh Borders, Lincoln and York in the north, to Suffolk/ Cambridgeshire and Essex in East Anglia, with a high concentration around London; the latter being their most likely distribution point for these (Allen *ibid*., 57 & 97; fig. 13.3).

B.7.11 The tabular slate-like micaceous (biotite-rich) Pennant Sandstone most likely comes from the Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures of south Wales, the Forest of Dean or from north Somerset. Allen (2014, 27-31) records the use of such irregular pieces of Pennant Sandstone as whetstone at the Roman settlement of Silchester during the 2nd-4th century AD.

B.7.12 'Light-grey quartz schist' whetstone appears to be of a type common in England during the early medieval period, with most of it coming from Eidsborg in Upper Telemark, Norway where there was an already well-established whetstone quarrying industry. These whetstones were regularly traded across the North Sea from the port of Skien to trading ports such as Ipswich on the east coast of England from the 9th-11th centuries (Viking period) onwards (Hansen 2009). During the 13th century the standard dimension of these exported blanks was 50mm x 30mm x 300mm, which compares well with some of the dimensions listed below. It would appear that many of these Norwegian 'rag' whetstones were imported as undressed mullions, that were then finished-off within workshops in the English port towns. It seems most likely therefore that the current examples were split longitudinally from these larger pieces, hence the 'half-size' x-sections. This was a common practice.

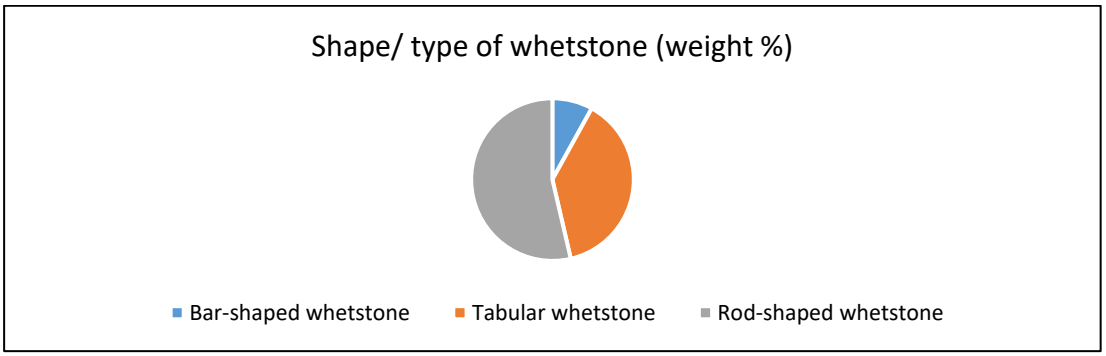

Fig. B.7.4: Differently shaped types of whetstone identified amongst the worked stone

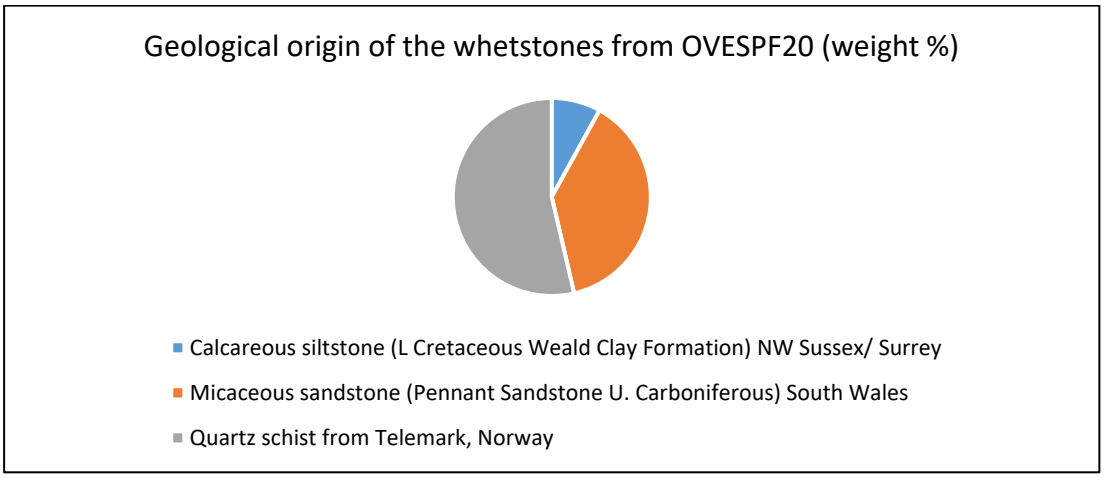

Fig. B.7.5: Geological and geographical origins of the imported whetstone found at Sandpit Pond Farm.

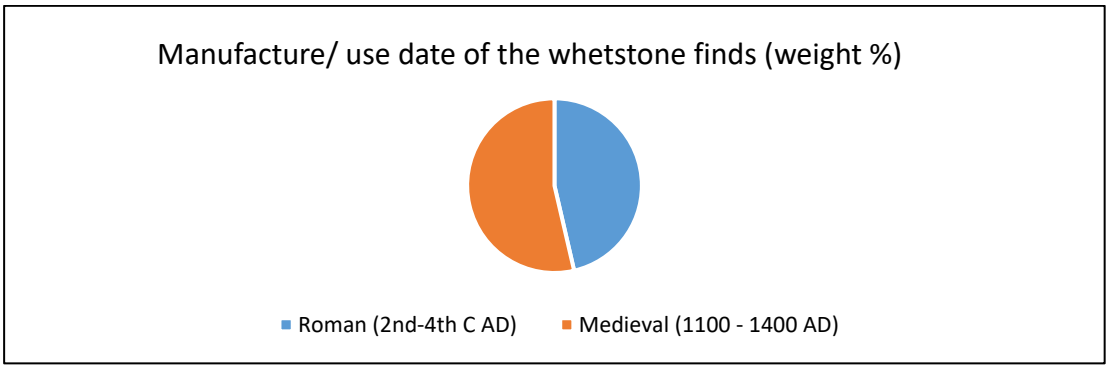

Fig. B.7.6: Whetstones by probable date of manufacture/use

Anvil stone

B.7.13 A single large flat cobble weighing 2055g recovered from the fill of Period 2.2 pit **602** (context 603) appears to have been used briefly and opportunistically as an anvil stone for the crushing of light materials, perhaps nuts or other foodstuffs. Almost certainly its use is prehistoric in origin, but these sorts of implements are readily re-deposited, and are usually found as residual items within later features. It was probably fashioned from a locally sourced glacial erratic/ waterworn cobble.

Context	Cut	SF no	Period	Nos	Wt (g)	Dimens. (mm)	Identity	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
103	**79**	2	2.2	1	67	100x20x12	whetstone	quartz schist	Telemark Norway	EM	a well used thin rod – shaped whetstone used on 2 faces and edges + blade-like end .
104	**80**	30	2.2	3	32	55x17x15 (re-fit)	whetstone	quartz schist	Telemark Norway	EM	small frag well-used rod shaped whetstone with a single longitudinal knife blade polishing groove. Burnt.
106	**81**	29	2.2	1	153	75x45x16	whetstone	Pennant Sandstone (U Carboniferous)	S Wales/ Somerset	R (2nd-4th C AD) ?	a tabular whetstone type worked on 2 sides + 2 long edges. Described in Allen 2014. Well-used/ polish with knife marks. Burnt.
109 (1)	**83**	27	2.2	1	278	115x60x30	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	v similar to [99999] – part of a burnt lower stone.
109 (2)	**83**	28	2.2	1	404	120x50x35-40	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	may be assoc with 109](1) – part of a lower stone (rim of c 490-500mm diam.) Worn + polished grind surface.
164	**163**		2.2	1	81	62x50x12-15	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	v thin worn (lower stone?) rim piece c. 520mm diam
204	**203**	5	2.2	1	115	115x27x20	whetstone	quartz schist	Telemark Norway	EM	a well-used and rounded/polished rod-shaped whetstone imported as a blank. Worked on 4 sides with 1 longitude knife blade polishing groove.
210	**207**		2.2	1	141	80x60x22	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	fragment of poss upper stone NB peck pattern dressing.
208	**207**		2.2	1	67	70x30x22	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	a small fragment from the rim of an upper stone with an incision -suggestive of proximity to handle hole.
230	**229**	7	2.1	1	32	65x22x9	whetstone	Weald Clay Formation (Early L Cretac.)	NW Surrey/ Sussex	R (1st-4th C AD)	a well-used broken end of a portable bar-shape whetstone worked on 2 faces and 3 edges – with bevelled wear.
264	**263**	11	2.2	1	174	70x75x25	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	v worn rim fragment (lower stone?) c.520mm diam.
445	**444**		2.2	1	67	35x35x35-32	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	small frag undiagnostic – with well worn/ polished grind surface (upper stone?)
603	**602**	24	2.2	1	2055	200x140x55	anvil stone?	micac quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	prehistoric	if anvil – then v slight use only, perhaps for foodstuffs in middle.
661	**655**		2.3	1	111	85x60x15	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	extremely worn and thin frag of upper(?) stone of c.520mm diam. NB peck point dressing to top.
802	**801**		2.1	1	170	90x65x21	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	weathered broken undiagnostic frag – poss from lower stone.
858	**850**		2.2	1	46	45x45x14	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin))	undiagnos piece (poss lower stone?) Burnt.
99999	-	39	-	1	430	120x120x15-25	lava quern	basalt	Mayen	AS-EM (origin)	This appears to be the rim edge of a lower stone (c.520mm diam). Burnt

Table 40: Catalogue of worked stone

(R = Roman; EM = Early medieval; AS = Anglo-Saxon)

Burnt stone

B.7.14 Amongst the burnt stone from this site is a category of burnt and sometimes water-quenched and cracked cobble evidently collected intentionally from the local gravels or boulder clay and used domestically, most probably for the purposes of cooking. Such stone is found at almost all archaeological sites, and in South Cambridgeshire this is typically a product of Bronze Age – Iron Age domestic activity and settlement – but more usually here of the Early-Late Iron Age. The burnt stone recorded here (Table 41) is all of this type and excludes therefore all of the burnt and broken-up Roman lava quern. Most of this 'prehistoric' burnt stone would appear residual – this being a commonly re-deposited find within later features. At Sandpit Pond farm just 63g of the stone was recovered here from prehistoric (Period 1) contexts, the rest being residual within medieval features.

B.7.15 Given its use for burning (and perhaps also for boiling) there is a bias here towards the harder sandstone rocks (>70%) and some of the naturally rarer dense crystalline igneous rocks such as dolerite and tuff (c.10%). Collectively these make up more than 85% of the stones examined, with the rest composed mostly of limestone and flint. Limestone is a rock which usually calcines on heating then reacts with water, whilst hot flint often reacts explosively on firing and sometimes on quenching The proportional geological make-up of this utilised burnt stone is shown in Fig. B.7.7.

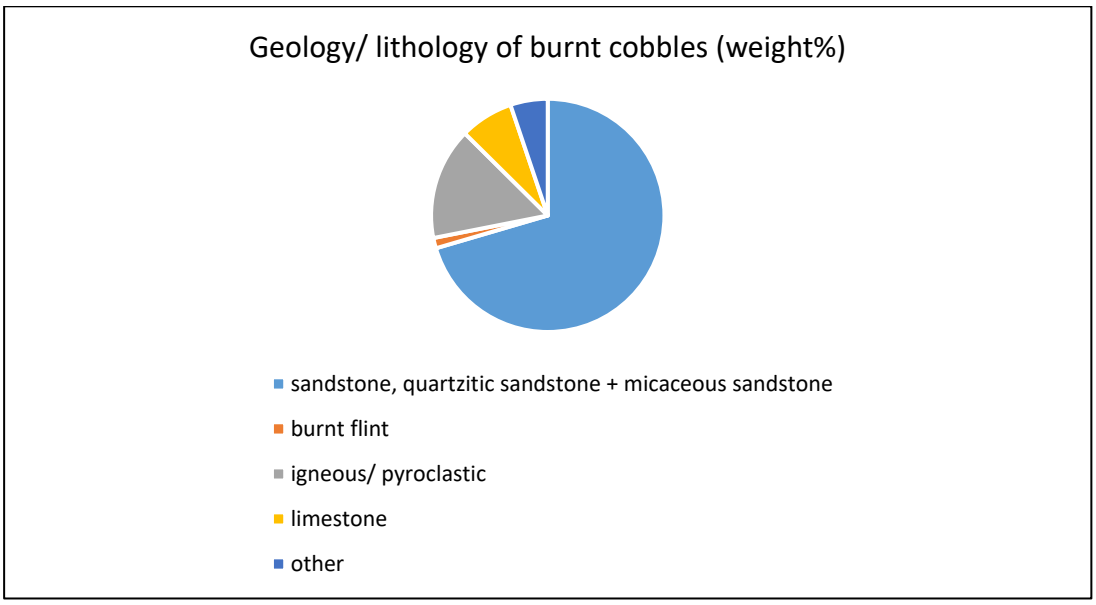

Fig. B.7.7: Geology/ lithology of the burnt stone cobbles.

Context	Cut	Period	nos pieces	shape cobble	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
122	**120**	2.2	9	sub-round	40x35x25	56	limestone	erratic?	mod-high	
124	**123**	2.2	1	sub-round	25x22x20	15	coarse sandstone	erratic	high	
208	**207**	2.2	1		47x40x16	38	dolerite	glacial erratic	high	
264	**263**	2.2	3	sub-angular	35x30x10 (re-fit)	14	limestone	erratic?	mod-high	calcined -water quenched – cracked.
299	**298**	2.2	1	sub-angular	60x45x20	100	micac quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	mod-high	prehistoric?
361	-	1	1	round	30x30x20	18	chalk	erratic?	mod	calcined -water quenched – cracked.
491	-	- (subsoil)	2	sub-round	35x22x20	14	limestone	erratic?	mod	found within sub-soil
497	**496**	2.2	1	sub-angular	45x35x22	55	dolerite	erratic	high	
499	**498**	1	2	sub-angular	40x35x20	28	dolerite	erratic	high	
749	**747**	2.2	2	round + sub-round	110x100x60	1015	sandstone sarsen-type(670) + micac sstn(344)	glacial erratic	light + moderate	prehistoric?
806	**803**	1	2	sub-angular	55x15x10 (re-fit)	18	slate	glacial erratic	light-mod	found within Ph 1 pit
858 (1)	**850**	2.2	2	sub-round	20x17x16 + 20x20x10	13	dolerite	erratic	high	NB from same cobble as [497] +[498]?
867	**866**	1	1	sub-angular	50x30x11	17	limestone	erratic?	mod-high	calcined -water quenched – cracked. Found in LBA well
932 (1)	**928**	2.2	1	sub-round	52x45x24	65	ironstone/carbonate concretion		high	calcined – cracked.
1110	**1107**	1	2	round + angular	35x30x25 + 70x55x40	175	agglomeratic tuff with biotite(153) + burnt flint(23)	glacial erratic	moderate	prehistoric?

Table 41: Catalogue of burnt stone

Building stone

B.7.16 It was possible to confirm the identification of just 97g (one fragment) of building stone from amongst all the stone recovered. It came from Period 2.3 pit **653** and consisted of a single piece of a small lozenge-shaped Roman roof tile made of Collyweston Slate (Lincolnshire Limestone); the probable source of this slate being a quarried outcrop near the village Collyweston, Northants. The trace of a nail hole for hanging the slate was identified at the broken tip of this burnt and weathered piece. Whilst Collyweston Slate continued to be used into the medieval period, both the projected size and shape of this piece suggests that it is Roman. These broken slates are commonly found burnt.

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Form	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
656	1	97	80x75x10	roof slate	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston Northants.	Roman	a burnt and weathered fragment – with one original edge and trace of nail hole at top. Period 2.3 pit 653

Table 42:Identified building stone

Discussion

B.7.17 The lava quern is in poor condition (and too fragmentary) to establish for certain whether it is of Anglo-Saxon rather than Roman in date.

B.7.18 All of the whetstone examined from here is quite characteristic of its source and its period of use/ extraction. It is interesting though that all of this small amount of whetstone appears to be primary, and all of it (both the Roman and medieval forms of it) imported. Indeed it is quite rare not to find discarded quern re-used as whetstone. This is a little unusual, and perhaps reflects the complete absence from here of any residual pieces of Millstone Grit or Old Red Sandstone (*i.e.* Romano-British) quern. The latter were quite commonly picked up and re-used during the Early Saxon period, particularly where such dwellings (such as SFBs etc) were sited on or else within the vicinity of former Roman settlements. Pieces of lava quern were sometimes used as whetstone for the sharpening of iron knives, but usually only where broken-up Roman lava quern was encountered in abundance. This is yet another reason to think that this small assemblage is made up of Anglo-Saxon rather than Roman lava quern. As already suggested, the Roman whetstone identified from here could have been used twice – *i.e*. first during the Roman then later during the Anglo-Saxon/early medieval occupation of the site.

B.7.19 The single fragment of worn residual Roman roof slate provides very little information and no further work is recommended. The absence of any associated finds, degree of wear, weathering and fragmentation of this suggests the possibility of long-distance dispersal. Nevertheless, it does suggest the former existence of a tiled Romano-British building somewhere within the vicinity of the site.

B.8 Fired clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 Some 5kg (365 pieces) of fired clay were recorded from this site. The majority of this is made up of worked clay (3.27kg (84 pieces)), with another 1.4kg (237 pieces) of daub and 0.36kg (44 pieces) of undifferentiated fired clay (Fig. B.9.1). A full catalogue of the fired clay is provided in Table 43.

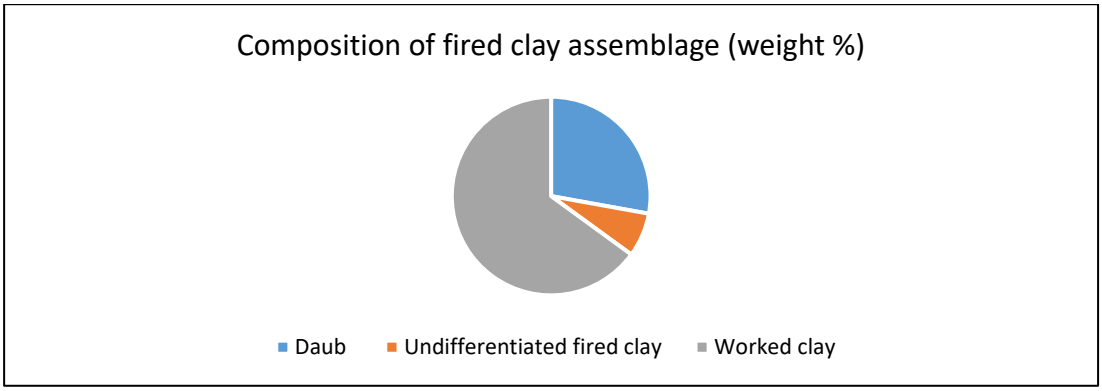

Fig. B.8.1: Composition of fired clay recovered

Methodology

B.8.2 The worked clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Worked clay

B.8.3 The 3,275g of fragmented worked clay was analysed for its identifiable features, common fabric types and possible functions. What could be ascertained from this moderately large assemblage recovered from 12 different contexts (many of which are attributed to Period 1) is that most of this is made up of a just a few fabric types (see Table 43 for fabric descriptions: Fabric A (81%), Fabric B (1%), Fabric D (13%), Fabric F (3.4%) and Fabric G (2%)).

B.8.4 On account of the very poor condition and fragmentary nature of these objects it was difficult to be certain of their function, although provisionally 1,874g (57%) of this has been interpreted as being parts of loomweight, 1055g (32%) as a being a (single) unperforated blocky weight or kiln/oven stand, and 67g (2%) of it as part of a 'briquetage-type' support.

B.8.5 Perhaps the best (i.e., the most diagnostic) example of a broken loomweight piece came from context 867 (the primary silting of Period 1 well **866**). This fragment weighs 416g and is cuboid to slightly pyramidal in shape with a central (either vertical or horizontal) 16-17mm diameter warp thread perforation. In some respects this resembles the blocky-type pyramidal Late Bronze Age loomweights found at

Runnymede Bridge, Egham (Needham and Longley 1980), or perhaps the pyramidal form of weight found at Pode Hole Quarry on the Cambridgeshire fen edge (Poole in Daniel 2009, 74). Both of the latter examples had central horizontal perforations (in contrast to the vertical perforations present within most MBA cylindrical loomweights). Unfortunately, with the present example the survival was just too poor to be certain of either, yet the approximate shape of these pieces does seem to suggest that they are much more likely to be Late Bronze Age rather than earlier or later types, which would be in keeping with the date of their context.

B.8.6 Little more can be said of the single 'briquetage-type' object. The fabric composition of this resembles briquetage, as does the rounded (but broken-off) 'pronged' terminations of this support, yet insufficient of this survives to classify it as such. There is a danger here in ascribing this to briquetage and salt production when there are no other inland Fen salt-producing sites nearby. Some 32-48km further north and it would be a quite different story. What can be said is that 'briquetage-type' kiln or hearth furniture does turn up sometimes at inland Bronze Age sites, and this is not perhaps surprising, either on account of using the same type of furniture within different sorts of ovens, kilns or boiling hearths, or perhaps for the precise purpose(s) of re-processing and re-crystallizing damp or tainted salt. Good examples of similar sorts of Bronze Age briquetage pedestal supports are illustrated and described from the aforementioned site of Pode Hole Quarry (Morris in Daniel 2009, 80-81, fig. 4.5).

B.8.7 The large unperforated cuboid clay weight or oven/kiln stand recovered as a surface find (SF 13) also remains something of an enigma. Weighing over a kilogramme (yet still incomplete) this is a well-moulded object with flat sides and top and with chamfered and rounded vertical edges. The red silty fabric type (Fabric A) provides a good indication that this is also of prehistoric (perhaps Late Bronze Age) date, and that this comes from the same tradition as the loomweights. A stand rather than a weight seems likely, yet it would still have been possible to tie this weight to the warp threads of the loom, rather than to thread it. No clear parallels with this have been found. These sorts of issues as to whether a fired and worked clay object was used as a loomweight or as oven furniture are discussed at length by Poole (1995), within Cunliffe's Danebury Hillfort volumes.

Fired clay (undifferentiated)

B.8.8 In total just 362g (44 pieces) of undifferentiated fired clay was recorded from this site. This category was defined as consisting of amorphous pieces which might represent broken-up and weathered worked clay (objects), but which at the same time possessed no moulded or shaped (i.e. worked) surfaces. Meanwhile, these were obviously not fragments of structural daub, based just on their fabric appearance and composition. Much of this material is in fact composed of the red silty Fabric A which dominates the worked clay and loomweight assemblage. In fact the largest single amount of this (142g) was recovered from a layer (361) associated with a group of Period 1 pits. Indeed, much of this fabric and fired clay type was associated with Period 1 features (pits, storage pits and wells), thus it may well all be Late Bronze Age in date.

Daub and structural daub (oven lining etc.)

B.8.9 A total of 1,404g (237 pieces) of daub identified most probably as being oven or kiln lining rather than house-structural material (i.e. wattle and daub) was recovered from 10 different contexts. Most of this structural daub came from contexts 751 and 752 (fills in a Phase 4 quarry pit; 678g), (681 unphased deposit; 304g) and 699 (unphased pit **697**; 128g).

B.8.10 The clearest examples of oven or kiln wall were recovered from contexts 751 and 752, fills of Period 2.2 pit **747**. The oven wall in this case was *c*.40mm thick, and was evidently more strongly burnt upon the interior surface, the fabric in this case being more porous, crumb-like and marl-rich (Fabric E). In all probability, this came from part of a bread oven, although it is impossible to be certain of this. Equally it is undatable, given that much of this structural daub is the sort of thing that is then burnt and dumped as rubbish. It is quite conceivable, however, that this sort of oven material is medieval. The exception to this were two pieces of daub (Fabrics A and C) recovered from Period 1 pit **355** (356) and pit/well **807** (809).

B.8.11 The occurrence of several pieces of coarser (structural) daub attached to a daub plaster skim or finish is interesting in respect of this having been found at Romano-British (and possibly also medieval) settlements where wattle and daub or wooden structures are believed to have existed (one example of this being Roman Northstowe). Pieces of this were recovered from Period 2.2 pits **1069** (fill 681, 304g – Fabric I) and **697** (35g – Fabric H) and Period 2.3 ditch **1031** (83g – Fabric H). Both of the latter may have been external finishes of a dwelling wall or an oven – perhaps prepared for painting (or else formerly painted) with a whitewash.

Discussion

B.8.12 This small assemblage is of limited significance but does provide some evidence for the use of worked/fired clay during both the Late Bronze Age and medieval phases of the site's use. Although it has proved difficult to reconstruct the exact form of the clay weights from Period 1 contexts, such finds are a common – if not ubiquitous - feature of domestic-type/settlement sites of this period (Late Bronze Age), although their precise function as, for example, loomweights, 'thatch weights' or 'oven bricks', remains the subject of some debate/uncertainty (see Poole 1995).

B.8.13 The more diagnostic material from medieval contexts suggests the presence of oven-type features on or very close to the site, and probable daub - perhaps deriving from domestic buildings associated with the excavated medieval remains.

Context	Cut	Type	Period	No.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
124	**123**	Ditch	2.2	3	15-20	11	A	fired clay	
184	**156**	Pit	2.2	1	22	6	A	fired clay	waterworn lump
224	**223**	Pit	2.2	4	80x35x30	67	G	briquetage?	associated but not closely-fitted pieces comprised of a lightweight 'briquetage-type' fabric – possibly part of a 'pronged' support.
243	**242**	Posthole	2.2	1	22	12	A	fired clay	waterworn lump.
256	**255**	Pit	1	48	80x70x40 + 95x60x55 + 65x45x65 + 75x40x40 + 65x50x35 + 40x45x40+50-15	1293	A	loomweight?	poss a prehistoric loomweight – all associated but no re-fitting pieces. Type blocky equilateral rounded corners/edges(?). Part of a large vertical perforation (c.20mm diam) in relief
271	**269**	Pit	2.2	1	45x25x16	21	A	fired clay	waterworn lump
286	**285**	Pit	2.3	1	25	8	A	fired clay	waterworn lump
288 (2)	**287**	Pit	2.3	1	20	4	A	fired clay	waterworn re-deposited
290	**289**	Pit	2.2	1		19	A?	fired clay	flat ext surface of fired clay object
356	**355**	Pit	1	1	40x30x20	19	A	daub	waterworn – daub?
361 (1)	-	Layer	1	5	70x65x30 (re-fit)	104	B	fired clay	assoc with Ph 1 storage pit?
361 (2)	-	Layer	1	5	35-10	38	A	fired clay	undiagnostic waterworn
362	-	Layer	1	1	65x40x35	57	A	loomweight?	undiagnostic fragment – but possibly from a triangular-rectangular object
364	-	Layer	1	1	25	5	A	fired clay	waterworn lump
366	-	Layer	1	1	25	8	A	fired clay	waterworn lump
370 (1)	**367**	Layer	1	2	15-25	8	A	fired clay	might be burnt clay daub or from disaggregated loomwt
370 (2)	**367**	Layer	1	1	22	6	A	fired clay	-ditto-
669	**668**	Ditch	2.3	11	30x25x15 +10-20	35	H	daub wall plaster	associated broken-up waterworn lumps – RB?
681	**1069**	Pit	2.2	56	45x40x23 + 40x35x10 + 40x30x30 +10-40	304	I	daub wall plaster	very broken-up though not waterworn pieces – several with 'plaster' smooth surfaces – burnt + unburnt
683	**1069**	Pit	2.2	12	35x25x10	31	C+D	structural daub	one with flat wall surface

Context	Cut	Type	Period	No.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
699	**697**	Pit	2.2	41	25x20x15 + 30x30x20 + 30x20x15	128	E	structural daub?	undiagnostic - possibly oven wall daub? – strongly burnt
724	**723**	Pit	1	2	35x25x10	14	A	fired clay	waterworn lumps
751	**747**	Pit	2.2	9	35x25x15 +35x25x10+10-30	33	E	structural daub?	possibly daub clay wall of an oven (small pieces)
752	**747**	Pit	2.2	80	115x70x50 + 60x45x20 + 55x35x25 + 12-40	645	E	structural daub	possibly the clay wall of an oven (c. 40mm thick)
769	**768**	Pit	2.2	1	90x65x30	108	A	worked fired clay	waterworn fragment of remains of a moulded clay object (redeposited)
798	**797**	Pit	2.1	3	<10	6	A	fired clay	small waterworn pieces
806	**803**	Pit	1	2	10-20	6	A	fired clay	waterworn pieces
809 (1)	**807**	Pit	1	2	45x35x30 + 30x27x30	46	F	loomweight	poor diagnostic waterworn frags (of same object) – one with trace of 12mm diagonal warp perforation
809 (2)	**807**	Pit	1	2	60x32x20 (re-fit)	25	C	daub	surface of structural daub or briquetage with much organic temper
828	**824**	Pit	1	1	35x25x25	25	A	worked fired clay	undiagnostic waterworn fragment – possibly from a loomweight?
836	**834**	Pit	2.2	11	35x25x15 +10-30	51	E?	daub	
845	**844**	Pit	1	7	35x30x30 (re-fit) + 20x25x25 +15-20	42	A	worked fired clay	undiagnostic moulded waterworn pieces (broken-up)
867	**866**	Pit/well	1	1	85x75x50	416	D	loomweight?	part of a cuboid – slightly pyramidal shaped weight with a central perforation (vertical or horiz c.16-17mm) c.f. LBA types. Orig perhaps 800-1000g?
903 (2)	**902**	Pit	2.2	1	25	4	A	fired clay	waterworn re-deposited
984	**983**	Pit	2.2	1	15	4	A	fired clay	tiny undiagnostic waterworn fragment
932 (2)	**928**	Pit	2.2	2	35x25x20 + 20x15x10	15	A	fired clay	undiagnostic waterworn frags re-deposited
947	**946**	Pit	2.2	12	35x25x10 + 30x25x10 + 30x17x12	50	H	daub	undiagnostic daub
965	**943**	Pit	1	4	12-25	10	A	fired clay	

Context	Cut	Type	Period	No.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
1032 (1)	**1031**	Ditch	2.3	2	55x55x30 + 40x35x16	83	H	wall plaster surface	a finished wall surface prep – perhaps for whitewash – possibly Romano-British - waterworn + re-deposited
1032 (2)	**1031**	Ditch	2.3	2	50x35x10 + 30x25x20	30	F	fired clay	waterworn lumps
1120	**1115**	Pit	2.1	10	50x30x30 + 20	38	B	worked fired clay	undiagnostic worked fired clay – waterworn pieces
1112	**1111**	Pit	1	1	55x40x30	62	A	loomweight?	fragment of a possible round-edged small blocky weight with trace of a finger-made warp thread groove?
1113	**1111**	Pit	1	7	60x50x25 (re-fit)	66	F	worked fired clay	undiagnostic and waterworn moulded clay
1114	**1111**	Pit	1	1	35x30x20	17	A	fired clay	waterworn lump
1118	**1115**	Pit	2.1	2	15+ 20	6	A	fired clay	waterworn lumps
99999 SF13	-	-	-	1	105x90x100	1055	A	cuboid unperforated weight/ stand	well-moulded un-perforated cuboid clay weight or stand with vertical bevelled edges – uncertain date (Iron Age -Roman-Med?)

Table 43: Catalogue of fired and worked clay

Fabric descriptions:
Fabric A = soft buff-red sandy silt with some mica and fine + moderate fine-coarse angular flint grit/stone and small grog plus organic (small voids) with occasional swirled texture
Fabric B = similar but harder and darker (more burnt) with inclusions mostly of pale grey grog and smaller amounts of flint
Fabric C = similar buff-red sandy silt with mica fabric, but with few lithic inclusions, and instead much finely-chopped organic (grass etc) burnt-out
Fabric D = a more sandy gritty fabric with flint, fired red grog and mica
Fabric E = heterogenous porous crumb-like texture of pink silty clay with inclusions of marl, reddish grog, minor flint gravel and organic
Fabric F = mottled silty pale pink fabric with frequent small inclusions of flint and chalk grit
Fabric G = yellow-brown porous silty clay fabric with organic inclusions only
Fabric H = a soft pale pink gritty silty-sandy fabric similar to Fabric F but with a thin applied pale grey-green clay plaster finish
Fabric I = coarsely-made chalky-white to pink porous and crumbly daub with flakes of flint/ shell inclusion
Fabric J = well made quartz-rich sandy silty fabric for copper alloy mould <33> 809

B.9 Worked bone

By Ian Riddler

Introduction

B.9.1 Two worked bone objects were recovered from the excavations, both from the fills of pits belonging to Pit Group 747, Period 2.2.

Lucet

B.9.2 A complete bone lucet (SF 38, Fig. 17; context 1090, pit **1089**, Pit Group 747, Period 2.2) has been cut from the upper end of a cattle metatarsus. The proximal articulation has been removed and the bone is hollow throughout. The upper part of the midshaft has been lightly trimmed and terminates in two prongs, cut from the posterior side of the bone. The anterior side of the object is decorated with two bands of triple incised lines, whilst the remainder of the object has been left blank. The object is highly polished throughout and shows some wear within the inner hollow.

B.9.3 The object can be identified as a bone lucet (Riddler *et al* forthcoming). Two basic forms of lucet can be identified within the English corpus. The most common (type A) was produced from the midshaft of cattle metapodia and it is the larger form, usually of D-shaped section with a flat reverse. This lucet belongs, however, to type B, for which sheep or goat metapodia formed the raw material, with the metacarpus and metatarsus used in equal measure. There is also one example from West Cotton cut from the midshaft of a tibia (Chapman 2010, 356). The basic form is the same across the two types, with a flat base and a hollowed bone tapering normally to two prongs at the apex. In section the objects of this type are either D-shaped or square, depending on the choice of bone.

B.9.4 The earliest example of a type B lucet comes from a late 10th or early 11th century context at Winchester, and lucets from Portchester and Southampton have also been placed in the late Saxon period (Biddle 1990, 1137 no. 4403; Cunliffe 1975, fig 140.68). The remaining examples come from medieval contexts of the 12th and 13th centuries, with this example representing one of the latest, alongside one of the lucets from West Cotton, extending in date into the 14th century. It is likely that the object type was in use in England from the 11th century to the 13th century and those from later contexts may be residual. Continental examples were gathered together by van Klaveren, with an emphasis on Holland in particular (van Klaveren 1995). They consist almost entirely of lucets of type A, although there is one example of a type B lucet from Petegem in Belgium. He defined this 'English' type as his type D (Callebaut 1981, fig 11.33; van Klaveren 1995, 209 and no. 30).

B.9.5 The function of lucets has been debated for some time. Behrens felt that they were weaving implements and this interpretation was endorsed by the discovery of a lucet from Lund with a Runic inscription *tinbl bein*, which can be translated as 'bone for twisting', suggesting that threads inserted through the hollow part of the bone and secured on the prongs at the apex could be interlaced together to form braids (Behrens 1931; Blomqvist and Mårtensson 1963, 57 and fig 41). Van Klaveren was unhappy

about this functional interpretation on the basis of a perceived lack of wear through the central hollow on those examples known to him. He accepted, however, that they were probably used as textile implements (van Klaveren 1995, 209-10). Wear is certainly apparent in this area with the Over example and can be seen also on other lucets of the English series, including two new discoveries from Dover (Keith Parfitt, *pers comm*). The wear is not the same as high polish and is more subtle and harder to identify, but there is no doubt that it is present within the central hollow on some lucets. Chapman cautiously suggested that the two examples from West Cotton might have been rudimentary chess pieces (Chapman 2005, 5; 2010, 356) but the sequence of lucets begins much earlier than the advent of chess in northern Europe. It is generally accepted that they are textile implements and it seems likely that they were used to produce braids, although more work clearly needs to be done on wear traces within the overall corpus.

SF 38; Fig. 17

Complete bone lucet, cut from the proximal end of a sheep or goat metatarsus with the articulation removed and the upper midshaft lightly trimmed. Tapers to two sharp prongs on the posterior side of the bone. Decorated on the anterior face by two sets of three lateral lines; highly polished throughout.

Length: 53mm Width: 21.5mm

Context 1090, pit 1089, Pit Group 747, Period 2.2

Awl

B.9.6 The bone of a bird (SF 26, Fig 17; context 752, pit **747**, Pit Group 747, Period 2.2) is highly polished along its shaft, but not across the proximal articulation. It has been sliced diagonally across the midshaft. The bone has been identified as a tibiotarsus, probably from a chicken (Lena Strid, pers comm, Jan. 2023). There is a clear resemblance with the series of long bone implements, usually but not invariably made from geese radii, which have been reviewed recently by Lena Strid (2022). These are lightly modified objects with the lower part usually sliced diagonally close to the distal end and occasionally higher up the midshaft, as is the case here. It is possible that this example has been recut at some point, shortening its length. There are traces of faint wear across the diagonal slice, indicating that the object had been utilised after it had been cut or recut across the midshaft. Other examples tend to be longer than this implement but are similarly characterised by a high polish on the midshaft. They come from contexts dating between the 13th and the 15th century. Various imaginative functional interpretations have been provided for them, but Strid concluded that it is most likely that they are bone awls.

SF 26; Fig. 17

Complete bone awl, cut from a bird bone, sliced diagonally across the midshaft with a rough incision, and highly polished across the entire shaft. Polish extends over the diagonal cut.

Length: 71.5mm Width: 14.5mm

Context 752, pit **747**, Pit Group 747, Period 2.2

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 The excavations produced 345 animal bones from five separate periods spanning the Late Bronze Age to the later medieval periods (a further 94 pieces recovered during the trial trenching are reported elsewhere, Bull 2019). A high proportion of the bones (248 fragments) are identifiable to taxon. Taxa identified included equid, cattle, dog, cat, pig and sheep/goat. In total 80 fragments of fish and amphibian bone were recorded, which are the subject of a sperate report (Nicholson, App. C.3). The greater percentage of material is dated to the high medieval period (Period 2.2).

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. All discussion is based on bone identifiable to species only.

C.1.3 Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered.

C.1.4 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and Cohen and Serjeanston (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.1.5 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).

C.1.6 Age estimations were based on epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1972) and tooth wear analysis (Grant 1982, Payne 1973, Higham 1967).

C.1.7 Biometric measurements were made with reference to Von den Dreich (1976). Withers height estimations were based on Keiswalter in Von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974) and Foch (1966).

C.1.8 Estimation of biological sex based on cattle metapodials was based on McKormick (2007).

C.1.9 The distinction of horse as opposed to donkey or mule has been determined with reference to Johnstone (2004).

Assemblage

C.1.10 The condition of individual bone fragments ranged from 0, where no observable change is noted, to 4, where all of the cortical bone has been seriously affected by erosion (McKinley 2004, 16, fig 6). However, the majority of the assemblage is recorded as McKinley grade 1-2, where some change to the cortical bone is present but the entire surface has not yet been masked by erosion.

C.1.11 Features from five periods contained 345 recordable fragments of bone. A summary of the total number of recordable fragments by period is displayed in Table 44.

Phase	Description	Frag Count	Percentage of total No of fragments
Unphased/phase 0		2	0.58
Period 1	Late Bronze Age (c. 1150 -800BC)	67	19.42
Period 2.1	Early medieval (c. AD1000 – 1250)	29	8.41
Period 2.2	High medieval (c. AD1250 – 1400)	214	62.03
Period 2.3	Late medieval (c. AD1400 – 1500)	32	9.28
Period 3	Post-medieval/modern	1	0.29
Totals		**345**	**100**

Table 44. Number of recordable fragments by phase

C.1.12 Eight taxa were identified during analysis: cat, cattle, chicken, dog, frog, equid, pig and sheep/goat. The number of identifiable specimens (NISP) for each phase and minimum number of individuals are displayed in Tables 45 and 46.

	Period 1		Period 2.1		Period 2.2		Period 2.3		Period 3	
Taxon	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP %**
Bird			1	7.14	5	5.15				
Cat (*Felis catus*)	1	3.57			2	2.06				
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	5	17.86	10	71.43	36	38.14	15	50		
Chicken (*Gallus gallus*)							1	3.33		
Dog (Canis familiaris)	5	17.86			1					
Horse (*Equus Sp.*)	7	25	1	7.14	27	27.83	8	26.66		
Pig (*Sus sp.*)	3	10.71			11	11.34	1	3.33		
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	7	25	2	14.28	15	15.46	5	16.66	1	100
Totals	**28**	**100**	**14**	**100**	**97**	**100**	**30**	**100**	**1**	**100**

Table 45. Number of identifiable specimens present for Periods 1-3

	Period 1		Period 2.1		Period 2.2		Period 2.3		Period 3	
Taxon	**MNI**	**%**	**MNI**	**%**	**MNI**	**%**	**MNI**	**%**	**MNI**	**%**
Bird			1	20	1	11.11	0			
Cat (*Felis catus*)	1	20			1	11.11	0			
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	1	20	2	40	1	11.11	1	20		
Chicken (*Gallus gallus*)							1	20		
Dog (Canis familiaris)										
Horse (*Equus Sp.*)	1	20	1	20	3	33.33	1	20		
Pig (*Sus sp.*)	1	20			1	11.11	1	20		
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	1	20	1	20	2	22.22	1	20	1	100
Totals	**5**	**100**	**5**	**100**	**9**	**100**	**5**	**100**	**1**	**100**

Table 46. Minimum number of individuals present for Periods 1-3

C.1.13 The greatest fraction of this assemblage (53.8%) came from high medieval contexts (Period 2.2). This includes the majority of the equid bone, which was found in pits and ditches. All elements are represented with 46.6% of the recordable bone being made up of cranial and foot elements.

C.1.14 All animals present are domestic with no evidence of hunting.

C.1.15 Biometric measurements were possible on 21 fragments (Table 47), 12 of which were identified as horse. Withers height estimates were made for four equid and two cattle metapodials.

C.1.16 Ageing data was recorded for 92 fragments; tooth wear was recorded for six fragments (Table 49) and epiphyseal fusion is observable in 67 fragments (Table 50). Neonatal pig bone is present in pit **156**. Only six other fragments of bone were found to be unfused suggesting that animals were not being raised on site.

C.1.17 Butchery marks were only observed on two large mammal fragments from ditch **238** and pit **460**. Both fragments have shallow cut marks typical of defleshing the bone.

C.1.18 Nineteen fragments of bone were burnt, indicative of domestic activity at the site.

Discussion

C.1.19 The scarcity of bone identifiable to species from Period 1 contexts (28 fragments) suggests a sparse level of occupation within the late Bronze Age. The small number of fragments mean very few assumptions can be made as regards this phase. There was a reliance on both cattle and sheep. The main domestic mammals, cattle, sheep, equid, pig, dog and cat are all represented, although the latter almost certainly represents an intrusive piece.

C.1.20 The bulk of this assemblage primarily represents small scale 'backyard' livestock husbandry during the medieval period. Traits on the metacarpus and ph1 equid bones are more consistent with that of horse than donkey (Johnstone, 2004). Biometric measurements of the equid bone give withers heights between 12-14 hands which is consistent with what one would expect from a pack horse or pony used for general locomotion and transportation of goods. A singular exception is that of a metacarpus from context 650 which yields a withers height estimate of 15 hands and is more likely to represent a plough horse. All equids represented were over 3.5 years old (Silver 1970).

C.1.21 Aging data suggests that both cattle and sheep/goat specimens belong primarily to adult animals which were used for secondary products such as milk, cheese or wool and then slaughtered for meat. Pig specimens were younger and were slaughtered at the optimum age for maximum yield of meat. The distribution of elements and the lack of butchery marks other than that most often caused by defleshing suggests that animals were not being slaughtered on site and this is primarily domestic waste.

C.1.22 The only bird species identified was domestic fowl most likely kept for eggs and slaughtered when laying had ceased.

C.1.23 The picture this assemblage paints is similar to that seen in the tofts at nearby Fen End (Foster 2021). A thriving small rural economy is supplemented by exploiting the natural fenland resources in the form of fishing (Nicholson, App. C.2).

Context	Taxon	Element	GL	Bp	Bd	CH	SD	GLP	EWH
9	Equus	Scapula						91	
235	Equus	Ph2	42	53	46				
126	Sus	Mc3	63						
182	Sus	Canine				84			
282	Bird	Coracoid	48						
208	Equus	3rd molar				25			
208	Equus	ph1	80	50	43				
208	Equus	metacarpus	208	47	46		29		133.3 /13 hands
208	Equus	Metatarsus	270	53	48		36		143.9 / 14.16 hands
208	Equus	metacarpus	200	43					128.2 / 12.62 hands
208	Equus	ph1	73	48	42				
208	Equus	ph2	38	46	44				
224	Equus	Scapula						78	
445	Felis	Humerus	81						
445	Felis	Radius	75						
559	Bos taurus	Metatarsus	238	43					127.3/ 12.5 hands
650	Equus	metacarpus	250	44	47		27		160.3 / 15.77 hands
546	Equus	metacarpus	257	53	42		27		136.9 / 13.48 hands
931	Bos taurus	Metatarsus		36	42		19		
1000	Canis	Tibia			20				
1020	Sheep/goat	Scapula						29	

Table 47. Biometric measurements

Abbreviation	Description
GL	Greatest length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
CH	Cusp height
SD	Smallest breadth of diaphysis
GLP	Greatest length of glenoid process
EWH	Estimated Wither's Height (in cm)

Table 48. Key to biometric measurement abbreviations

Context	Period	Taxon	Element	dP4	P4	M1	M2	M3	MWS	Age
184	2.2	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	___	___	__	__	g	21	40 -50 mnths
208	2.3	Horse	Mandible	___	___	__	__	E		3.5 yrs
423	1	Cattle	Mandible	___	g	__	__	___	21	40 -50mths
721	1	Pig	Mandible	___	___	__	c	___	14	>12 mths
884	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	___	___	__	__	g	17	Adult
1092	2.2	Cattle	Mandible	___	___	__	__	e	19	>30 mths

Table 49. Age based on tooth wear analysis

Context	Period	Taxon	Element	ProximalFus	DistalFus	Side	Age
21	1	Horse	lateral Metapodial	Fused	Absent	Left	> Birth
47	2.2	horse	Metatarsus	Fused	Absent	Left	> Birth
101	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Fused	Absent	Right	> 10 mths
115	2.2	bird	Humerus	Fused	Absent	Unsided	
126	2.2	Horse	Radius	Fused	Fused	Right	>3.5 yrs
126	2.2	Pig	Metacarpus III	Fused	Unfused shaft	Right	> Birth
158	2.2	Pig	Fibula	Fused	Absent	Unsided	3.5 yrs
166	2.2	Pig	Humerus	Absent	Fused	Right	12 mths
168	2.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Absent	Left	> Birth
184	2.2	Pig	Humerus	Fused	Fused	Left	> 3.5 yrs
184	2.2	Pig	Ulna	Fused	Fused	Left	> 3.5 yrs
208	2.2	Horse	Metatarsus	Fused	Fused	Left	>20 mths
208	2.2	Horse	PH1	Fused	Fused	Unsided	>15 mths
208	2.2	Horse	Radius	Fused	Absent	Left	>18 mths
208	2.2	Horse	Metacarpus	Fused	Fused	Right	>18 mths
208	2.3	Horse	Radius	Fused	Fused	Right	>3.5 yrs
208	2.2	Horse	PH1	Fused	Fused	Unsided	>15 mths
208	2.2	Horse	PH2	Fused	Fused	Unsided	> 12 mths
208	2.2	horse	PH1	Fused	Fused	Unsided	>15 mths
208	2.2	Horse	Metacarpus	Fused	Fused	Left	>18 mths
208	2.2	Horse	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Left	>24 mths
210	2.2	Cattle	Radius	Absent	Fused	Unsided	3.5 yrs
216	2.1	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Right	2.5 yrs
235	2.2	Horse	PH2	Fused	Fused	Unsided	>12 mths
299	1	Dog	Humerus	Fused	Fused	Left	> 15 mths
299	1	Dog	Ulna	Fused	Absent	Left	>10 mths
324	1	Horse	Humerus	Absent	Fused	Left	>18 mths
330	2.3	horse	Humerus	Fused	Absent	Unsided	> 3.5 yrs
343	2.2	Cattle	PH2	Fused	Fused	Unsided	> 12 mths
348	2.2	Horse	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Left	> 24 mths
366	2.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Absent	Unsided	> 2.5 yrs
443	1	horse	Radius	Fused		Left	> 18 mths
445	2.2	cat	Humerus	Fused	Fused	Left	Adult
445	2.2	cat	Radius	Fused	Fused	Right	Adult
445	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Femur	Absent	Fusing	Left	3 - 3.5 yrs
476	2.1	Horse	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Unsided	>24 mths
518	2.2	Horse	Ulna	Fused		Left	3.5 yrs
519	1	Cattle	Radius	Fused	Absent	Unsided	>18 mths
519	2.1	Cattle	Humerus	Absent	Fused	Right	>18 mths
559	2.3	Horse	Metatarsus	Fused	Fused	Right	> 20 mths
559	2.3	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Fused	Left	> 3 yrs
559	1	Horse	Humerus	Absent	Fused	Right	>18 mths
650	2.2	Horse	Metatarsus	Fused	Fused	Left	> 20 mths
652	2.2	Dog	Metacarpus	Fused	Fused	Unsided	> 8 mths
656	2.2	Cattle	Femur	Unfused shaft	Absent	Right	> 4 yrs
712	2.2	Horse	Humerus	Absent	Fused	Right	> 18 mths
856	2.3	Cattle	Femur	Unfused shaft	Absent	Left	< 3.5 yrs
856	2.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Fused	Right	> 3 yrs
859	2.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Fused	Unsided	> 3 yrs
859	2.2	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Unsided	> 2.5 yrs
863	1	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Unsided	> 2.5 yrs
867	2.2	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Absent	Unsided	> 3 yrs

Context	Period	Taxon	Element	ProximalFus	DistalFus	Side	Age
867	2.2	Cattle	Humerus	Absent	Fused	Left	> 18 mths
880	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	Fused	Absent	Unsided	> 28 mths
895	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Right	> 2 yrs
899	2.2	Horse	Radius	Absent	Fused	Unsided	3.5 yrs
931	2.3	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Fused	Right	> 3 yrs
936	2.3	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Right	> 2.5 yrs
986	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	Left	> Birth
990	2.1	Cattle	Metacarpus	Fused	Absent	Right	> Birth
995	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Fused	Absent	Right	> 10 mths
1000	1	Dog	Femur	Fused	Absent	Right	> 1.5 yrs
1000	1	Dog	Tibia	Fused	Fused	Right	>1.5 yrs
1000	1	Dog	Femur	Absent	Fused	Left	> 1.5 yrs
1110	2.1	Cattle	Tibia	Absent	Fused	Right	> 2.5 yrs
1016	2.3	Cattle	Radius	Fusing	Absent	Right	12 - 18 mths
1110	2.1	Cattle	Metatarsus	Fused	Absent	Unsided	> Birth

Table 50. Level of epiphyseal fusion

C.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 0.356kg of shells were collected by hand from ditches, pits, and a gully. The shells recovered are all edible species, mussel *Mytilus edulis*, from the intertidal zone, and oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is mostly well preserved but has suffered some post-depositional damage.

C.2.2 In addition to the totals recovered during the current excavation, a further total of 517g of shell, consisting of 38 elements, was recovered from this site during the evaluation (Bull 2019).

Methodology

C.2.3 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 shells are catalogued at the end of this report.

C.2.4 Only a single oyster shell showed convincing evidence of damage, in the form of a 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole or mark on the outer edge of the left or right valve that was likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or ‘shucking’, of the raw oyster, prior to its consumption. This damage has been recorded in the catalogue.

The assemblage

C.2.5 Details of the assemblage are provided in Table 51. In total 18 features produced shell. The assemblage was dominated by mussel shells (167 fragments, 281g) with a much smaller quantity of oyster shell (four fragments, 75g) The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from pits and ditches belonging to Phase 2.2, with very small quantities coming from Period 2.1 and Period 2.3 contexts.

C.2.6 The shell assemblage is one of complete and incomplete shells in reasonable condition. Within the small oyster assemblage, only a single shell shows evidence of 'shucking', prior to its consumption, suggesting the oysters, like the mussels, were probably cooked.

C.2.7 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Phase 4 pit **983**, consisting entirely of mussel shell. The mussel shells represent more than one meal, although the number of individual mussels recovered was not recorded per se, however, a total of 43 right valves suggests the size of the assemblage. The predominance of mussel over oyster is also observable in the assemblage from Fen End, Over (Fletcher 2021).

C.2.8 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that marine shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. 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.

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Period	Species	Common Name	No of shells or frags	No. left valve	No. right valve	Total Weight (kg)
14	12	pit	46	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	5	2	3	0.009
393	392	pit	0	2.1	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	1	1	0	0.065
266	265	ditch	217	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	1	0	0.001
122	120	pit	120	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	16	5	0	0.006
155	154	pit	0	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	1	0	0.002
184	156	pit	78	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	0	1	0.001
216	215	ditch	129	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	0	1	0.001
224	223	pit	46	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	18	8	10	0.034
228	227	pit	46	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	2	1	0	0.002
243	242	post hole	46	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	4	1	2	0.005
252	251	ditch	129	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	1	0	0.001
264	263	pit	46	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	5	1	2	0.004
290	289	pit	120	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	4	4	0	0.006
292	291	pit	120	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	0	1	0.001
433	430	pit	114	2.2	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	1	0	1	0.006
786	785	ditch	785	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	1	0	0.001
858	850	pit	120	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	0	1	0.003
880	879	pit	747	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	0	1	0.001
882	881	ditch	123	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	1	0	0.002
984	983	pit	747	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	82	36	43	0.163
994	954	pit	747	2.2	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	1	0	1	0.001
995	954	pit	747	2.2	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	1	0	1	0.003
995	954	pit	747	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	13	7	6	0.025
1052	1051	ditch	900	2.2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	0	1	0.001
222	221	ditch	59	2.1	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	1	1	0	0.004
1050	1048	pit	500	2.3	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	6	2	1	0.008

Table 51. Catalogue of mollusca shell

C.3 Fish and other small bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 58 fish bones were recovered from the dried residues of bulk samples taken from across the site (Table 52). Other bones and teeth, from micromammals, birds and herpetofauna were also present but do not form the main focus of this report.

C.3.2 The fish remains were identified to skeletal element and species where possible but otherwise to genus or family level with the aid of the author's skeletal reference collection. Herpetofauna, small mammals, other mammals and birds were identified where possible, but species identifications should be considered preliminary. In addition to the use of comparative material, micromammal bones were identified with reference to Lawrence and Brown (1967) and herpetofauna with reference to Bailon 1999.

C.3.3 Bone preservation is typically good but there are several examples of crushed, corroded and probably masticated bones which suggests that at least some of the bones derive from the meals of humans or other animal.

C.3.4 Identifications, together with an assessment of condition and any notable characteristics, will be available as a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in the site archive.

Description

C.3.5 All the recovered fish and other small bones came from medieval, or high medieval (Phase 2.1 and 2.2) pit fills or other disuse/backfill deposits. The fish remains came exclusively from sieved samples and are exclusively from small and tiny fish. Herring is the only seafish, while eel are catadromous, migrating to the sea to spawn and 3-spined stickleback inhabits both inland and coastal waters. Pike, ruffe, burbot and cyprinids including roach, live exclusively in freshwater. One tiny corroded vertebra is probably trout, but it is also possible that the bones is from juvenile salmon (parr).

C.3.6 Burbot, identified in a backfill of pit **747**, was formerly found in the rivers of eastern England, including the Great Ouse but became extinct in the UK by the 1970s (Worthington et al 2010). It is the only freshwater codfish.

C.3.7 Of the other bones, a minimum of two toads (*Bufo* sp.) was identified in sample 74 (pit disuse fill 749) based on identifications on the ilium, scapula, humerus and parasphenoid. A fragment of frog (*Rana* sp.) maxilla was recovered from sample 108, pit fill 947 another disuse fill deposit in pit **747**. A toad (*Bufo* cf *bufo*) tibiotarsus came from ditch backfill deposit 590. A probable field mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) upper incisor came from sample 76, disuse fill 751 in pit **747** as did a small frog coracoid, which appears most similar to that of the moor or agile frog (cf *Rana arvalis/dalmatina*) which no longer live in the UK although remains of both species have been found in Saxon deposits in Lincolnshire and from several sites in East Anglia

(Gleed Owen 1998; 486; 2000). A frog (*Rana* cf *temporaria*) tibiotarsus from sample 77 (disuse fill 752 is pit 747) had clearly been broken and subsequently healed in life.

C.3.8 The occasional burnt specimen indicates that at least the bones from context 155 (fill of pit **154**) and 683 (fill of pit **1069**) were likely to have been food refuse, but the range of micromammal, frog/toad and bird bones in several other samples may indicate a non-human predator. In particular, the small bones from context 696, a discard deposit in rubbish pit **695** (Pit Group 747) included wing bones (two distal left humeri and an ulna) of small passeriform birds (of very similar size and appearance to those of wagtails (Motacillidae) or possibly dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*) both of which are river-dwelling birds. Bones and teeth from small mammals including house mouse (*Mus musculus domesticus*) and field vole (*Microtus agrestis*) are also present. The sample also included bones of eel, small pike and clupeid as well as a small frog urostyle. Several of the bones were broken with sharp edges, reminiscent of the remains found in raptor pellets or otter spraint and several bones were corroded, again suggestive of having been consumed. The vole tooth and a bird synsacrum fragment were, however, charred suggesting a possible domestic origin for at least some of the waste.

Context	Sample No.	Cut	Feature type	Group	Phase	Species	Common name	Count	Description
155	6	154	Pit	-	2.2	*Anguilla anguilla*	Eel	9	8 vertebrae, 1 vomer
155	6	154	Pit	-	2.2	*Clupea harengus*	Herring	2	2 caudal vertebrae
155	6	154	Pit	-	2.2	*Esox lucius*	Pike	2	1 precaudal vertebra and 1 calcined caudal vertebra, both from tiny fish
270	26	269	Pit	199	2.2	*Anguilla anguilla*	Eel	1	1 vertebra
270	26	269	Pit	199	2.2	*Esox lucius*	Pike	1	1 dentary fragment, small fish
394	41	392	Pit/well	-	2.1	*Anguilla anguilla*	Eel	3	1 frontal, 1 ceratohyal, 1 vertebra, small fish
394	41	392	Pit/well	-	2.1	*Cyprinidae*	Cyprinid	2	2 caudal vertebrae
683	63	1069	Pit	747	2.2	*Anguilla anguilla*	Eel	11	11 vertebrae
683	63	1069	Pit	747	2.2	Cyprinidae	Cyprinid	1	1 charred opercular fragment, small fish
683	63	1069	Pit	747	2.2	Unidentified	Unidentified	2	1 caudal vertebra, possibly Clupeidae; 1 fin ray
696	64	695	Pit	747	2.2	*Anguilla anguilla*	Eel	1	1 vertebra
696	64	695	Pit	747	2.2	Clupeidae	Clupeid	1	1 proatlas, corroded
696	64	695	Pit	747	2.2	*Esox lucius*	Pike	1	1 supracleithrum, small fish
696	64	695	Pit	747	2.2	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	1 fin ray
749	74	747	Pit	747	2.2	*Gymnocephalus cernuus*	Ruffe	1	1 preopercular
750	75	747	Pit	747	2.2	*Clupea harengus*	Herring	1	1 maxilla
750	75	747	Pit	747	2.2	Cyprinidae	Cyprinid	3	3 caudal vertebrae, small and tiny fish
750	75	747	Pit	747	2.2	*Esox lucius*	Pike	3	3 vertebrae, tiny fish
750	75	747	Pit	747	2.2	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	1 vertebra, masticated. Percoid?
751	76	747	Pit	747	2.2	*Anguilla anguilla*	Eel	2	2 vertebrae
751	76	747	Pit	747	2.2	*Salmo trutta*?	Trout	2	1 tiny vertebra, corroded

Context	Sample No.	Cut	Feature type	Group	Phase	Species	Common name	Count	Description
751	76	747	Pit	747	2.2	*Lota lota*	Burbot	1	1 caudal vertebra, fish 10-15cm
751	76	747	Pit	747	2.2	Lotidae	Burbot/rockling	1	1 caudal vertebra, fish 10-15cm, probably burbot
751	76	747	Pit	747	2.2	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	1 caudal vertebra
752	77	747	Pit	747	2.2	*Anguilla anguilla*	Eel	1	1 caudal vertebra
802	86	801	Pit	-	2.1	*Gasteosteus aculeatus*	3-spined stickleback	1	1 dorsal spine
802	86	801	Pit	-	2.1	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	1 preopercular?
1094	125	1093	Pit	747	2.2	cf *Rutilus rutilus*	Roach	1	1 pharyngeal bone, incomplete, fish c. 10-12cm

Table 52. Fish bone identifications

C.4 Environmental samples

By Martha Craven and Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 119 bulk environmental samples were taken from features within the excavated area at Sandpit Farm, Over, Cambridgeshire. This was in accordance with the sampling strategy for this site which aimed to maximise the recovery of ecofacts and artefacts from all feature types, phases and areas. The longevity of the excavation allowed selected samples to be assessed and feedback to be given with the result that the sampling strategy could be reviewed and adapted, and additional material could be obtained if required. Sixty-one samples were selected for assessment by the site director based on context, feature types and provisional phasing. Following a preliminary examination, an additional six bulk samples were processed and assessed.

C.4.2 Samples taken from the prehistoric (Period 1), early medieval (Period 2.1), late medieval (Period 2.3), and post-medieval phases (Period 3) were found to contain scarce plant remains that were reflective of background scatters of domestic waste and possibly intrusive modern material. Environmental samples from the high medieval period (Period 2.2) were considerably richer in plant remains and were consistent with agricultural trends during this period, alongside possible evidence of fenland exploitation. Nine samples from the high medieval period were selected for further study. These samples were selected based upon two criteria: the density and diversity of plant remains recovered from the samples and their potential to provide further information regarding the site.

Methodology

C.4.3 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved ecofactual and artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The dried residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. Residues that retained charred plant remains too plentiful to be picked out were re-flotated.

C.4.4 The dried flots were subsequently scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and Oxford Archaeology East's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006). 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.

Quantification

C.4.5 For the purpose of the initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains were scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.4.6 Items that could not be easily quantified such as snail shells were scored for abundance:

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

C.4.7 The data from the initial assessment is recorded in Table 53.

C.4.8 Where possible, of the samples selected for further analysis, the entire flot has been fully examined and each cereal grain, chaff element and seed has been identified and counted. This data is recorded in Table 54.

C.4.9 In the case of 'further analysis' samples with particularly rich plant assemblages a different method of quantification has been utilised. A fraction of the assemblage is examined for the abundant element and this element within the sub-sample is quantified. This data is then multiplied up, based on the number of fractions, and the estimate marked as 'e'.

C.4.10 Quantification of cereal grains can be problematic due to the tendency of the material to break into small pieces. Fragmented cereal grains have been counted if over half of the grain has survived.

C.4.11 Items that were not quantified have been scored for abundance according to the following criteria:

 # = rare, ## = moderate, ###= frequent, ####= abundant

C.4.12 Key to tables:

f=fragment

Results

Preservation

C.4.13 The assessment of these samples revealed that many of the excavated features had been used for the disposal of culinary, latrine and probable-stable waste. Preservation of plant remains was good with carbonised, mineralised and waterlogged remains present. Each of these methods of preservation is differential; carbonisation only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. Any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt. Mineralisation occurs when the organic component of a seed or fruit is replaced by minerals. This process only occurs under certain conditions, most commonly when mixed with wet waste that is rich in calcium and phosphates (Green 1982). Only certain types of plant remains commonly become mineralised. Waterlogging occurs when a deposit has remained wet as a result of being below the water table. A waterlogged environment is anoxic in that oxygen is excluded which inhibits the decay-causing bacterial leading to the preservation of organic remains such as plants, insects and wood that would not be preserved in dry

contexts. Each of these methods of preservation therefore have the potential to provide information on different types of organic remains and this was an influencing factor when selecting samples for analysis. Waterlogged plant remains are of particular value for providing information on the surrounding environment of a site whereas carbonised plant remains relate to agriculture and domestic, culinary activities. Mineralised remains usually indicate cess and can provide evidence of other foods consumed. It is important to recognise that each of these three pathways to preservation are selective to particular organic remains and can thus only provide a limited insight into the importance of plants with regard to diet, industry, cultivation and fuel. Interpretation of preserved assemblages can be subjective and requires extrapolation and a pragmatic view of the daily activities and, most crucially, the discard of the waste produced.

C.4.14 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly through carbonisation (charring) which only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. It is important to note that any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt and lighter material (such as straw) will not usually survive this process (Boardman and Jones 1990, 1). The overall preservation of the charred plant remains is poor with surface abrasion and fragmentation common throughout suggesting that the remains had weathered in midden heaps prior to burial.

C.4.15 Preservation by waterlogging has occurred in some of the deposits but the remains are mostly restricted to wood fragments indicating that the deposits have dewatered to the extent that more fragile items have not been preserved. A third method of preservation, mineralisation, has occurred in some deposits indicating cess inclusion.

C.4.16 Seeds that are untransformed are quite frequent and include plants such as brambles (*Rubus* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). These seeds typically have a tough outer coating which makes them resistant to decay. It is uncertain whether these seeds are contemporary to the sampled features or are modern intrusions.

C.4.17 The residues from the samples produced small quantities of finds such as pottery and animal bone. Metalworking debris, including flake and spheroidal hammerscale, was recovered from ten samples with no obvious distribution pattern.

C.4.18 There is observable bias towards Period 2.2, high medieval pits, which were the predominant features encountered during excavation.

C.4.19 The results are discussed by phase:

Period 1: Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800BC)

C.4.20 Environmental samples taken from Period 1 deposits are mostly devoid of preserved plant remains other than occasional charcoal fragments and cereal grains. The sparse quantities of charred material may suggest that they are intrusive and not contemporary with the deposits sampled.

Period 2.1: Early medieval (c.AD 1000-1250)

C.4.21 Samples taken from Period 2.1 deposits all contain small quantities of poorly-preserved charred food remains including cereal grains and occasional pulses.

Period 2.2: High medieval (c. AD 1250-1400)

C.4.22 The majority of samples were taken from deposits within Period 2.2 features. Cereal grains are abundant in these samples with free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) predominant and lesser quantities of oats (*Avena sp*.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Chaff remains are sparse and mainly represent poorly preserved wheat rachis nodes (cereal stem) and straw fragments. Legumes are frequent, and include possible peas (*Pisum sativum*), beans (*Vicia faba*) and vetches (*Vicia sp.*). There is a notable representation of nitrogen-fixing taxa such as clovers (*Trifolium* spp.) and medick (*Medicago sp.*). Weed seeds within this sample include taxa that are most likely to have been growing amongst and harvested along crops such as stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), brassicas (which include turnips, cabbage, mustard and/or wild-types) (*Brassica* spp.), grasses, dock (*Rumex* sp.), clovers/medicks, buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.). Many of the samples have a light-grey, crumbly, 'cessy' matrix and occasional insects and seeds are preserved through mineralisation.

*Pit **154***

C.4.23 Sample 6, fill 155, taken from the upper layer of pit **154** contains abundant carbonised plant remains. The sample contains frequent free-threshing wheat grains. Smaller quantities of barley, rye and possible oats are also present. Chaff fragments are sparse and consist of culm nodes, barley rachis and free-threshing wheat rachis. Occasional detached embryos were noted and are likely to be the result of damp conditions causing accidental grain germination. A moderate quantity of legumes are present within the assemblage including possible broad beans, peas and possible black medick (*Medicago* cf. *lupulina*). Wetland/ damp ground taxa were recovered from the deposits including sedges (*Carex sp*.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*). Ruderal and segetal weeds were also noted including burdock (*Arctium sp.*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), stinking chamomile and clover/medicks. Artefactual material within deposit 155 include the remains of burnt fish and mammal bones suggesting that this pit was used for refuse disposal. Amorphous charred objects were also found within this sample which may have been burnt foodstuffs or dung.

Pit Group 114

C.4.24 A group of 18 pits located in the centre of the northern half of the site. Four samples from this Pit Group were selected for further analysis. These pits are in close proximity to structure **144** and are thought to either be contemporary to or in some cases predate said structure. Several of the pits contain metalworking waste (including hammerscale) and it is thought to possibly be an area of metalworking activity.

Pit **114**

C.4.25 One sample was taken from pit **114**: Sample 1, fill 115. This sample contains frequent poorly preserved cereal grain fragments which could in part be due to the material

having been repeatedly disturbed and mixed prior to deposition; perhaps in a midden heap. Small amounts of barley and free-threshing wheat were also recovered alongside occasional legumes. Arable and ruderal weed seeds within pit **114** include stinking chamomile and knotweeds (*Polygonum sp.*). A small wetland/damp ground component was also present in the form of occasional seeds of rushes.

Pit **398**

C.4.26 Pit **398** was significantly richer in archaeobotanical remains when compared with pit **114**. Sample 40, fill 400, primarily contains very frequent cereal grains; approximately 170 grains per litre. The cereals are mostly of free-threshing wheat and poorly preserved cereal grains alongside rye, barley and possible oats. A number of the wheat grains were compact and rounded in their shape and as such could possibly be identified as club wheat (*Triticum* cf. *compactum*). Several grains also have the shrunken and swollen appearance of having been infected by the ear cockle nematode (*Anguina tritici*). A number of detached cereal embryo sprouts were also present. Other possible cultivated remains include occasional flax/linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) seeds and possible broad-beans (*Vicia faba* cf. *subspecies faba*). The weed seeds present are a mixture of wetland and arable/ruderal weed seeds including rushes, eyebrights/ bartsia (*Euphrasia/Odontites* sp.) cornflower and common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). Within the samples are a number of larger seed cases include a corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) seed-head and seed cases of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Fragments of possible charred fruit skin and frequent silicates (the ashy remains of cereal chaff) were also noted.

Pit **1069**

C.4.27 Sample 73 (fill 682) and 63 (fill 1071) were both taken from pit **1069** and are similar in composition. This pit contains a moderate quantity of cereal grains, primarily free-threshing wheat and poorly preserved grains, and a moderate quantity of legumes, including possible broad-beans. Chaff is present in a small amount and silicates and charred stems were noted in sample 73. A mineralised component was noted in Sample 63 in the form of egg cases and calcitic nodules. Calcitic nodules are a common indicator of mineralisation although their formation is not well understood. There have been suggestions that these nodules may be related to worm cysts, fungi (Carruthers 1996) or a chemical process in which a void in the soil has been replaced by calcium carbonate (French C 2018, pers. comm., December 2022)

C.4.28 Arable and ruderal plant taxa within pit **1069** include stinking chamomile, goosefoots (*Chenopodium sp*.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). Seeds of wetland species present include rushes and sedges. Burnt fish bones and mammal bone fragments recovered from fill 1071, alongside the mineral component, suggest that this pit was utilised for the disposal of domestic waste.

Pit Group 747

C.4.29 Pit Group 747 was comprised of a group of pits and postholes situated in the north-eastern corner of the site. Four samples were selected for further analysis from pits within this group.

Pit **747**

C.4.30 Three samples were taken from deposits within pit **747** (Samples 74, 76 and 77). The deposits appear to be relatively similar in composition each producing moderate quantities of cereals; primarily free-threshing wheat and poorly preserved grains alongside smaller amounts of barley, possible oats and rye. Within Sample 76, fill 751, a wheat seed nematode gall was identified. Chaff is rare within the samples. Other possible cultivated remains within pit **747** are that of flax/linseed seeds and small to moderate amounts of legumes. The legumes include probable beans and peas. Wetland taxa within the samples include rushes and sedges. Segetal/ruderal species present include black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and narrow fruited corn-salad (*Valerianella dentata*). Vegetation typical of a hedgerow/woodland environment were also noted in the form of carbonised seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) fragments and untransformed brambles (*Rubus sp.*). Of note is Sample 74, fill 749, which contains frequent medicks/clovers and small quantities of other meadow indictors including grasses (Poaceae), meadow-rue (*Thalictrum sp*.), and buttercups.

Pit **695**

C.4.31 Sample 64, fill 696 of pit **695**, was selected for further analysis due to it containing abundant legumes. The legumes mostly range in size from <2mm and 2-4mm and includes possible peas and beans. A number of the legumes appear to be quite square in appearance and could be tentatively identified as common vetch (*Vicia sativa* cf. *ssp. segetalis*). A possible lentil (cf. *Lens culinaris*) was also tentatively identified on the basis of its flattened, circular morphology. Deposit 696 also contains frequent free-threshing wheat grain, poorly preserved cereal grains and cereal grain fragments. Possible oats, barley and rye grains form a smaller component of the assemblage. A few of the barley and wheat grains appear to have germinated suggesting the grain had been exposed to moisture prior to burning and chaff is rare. A number of fragments of charred amorphous objects were noted within the sample which may be dung or burnt foodstuffs. Wetland/ damp ground taxa within the sample include occasional sedges, marsh-marigold and rushes. Seeds of arable and wasteland taxa include nettles (*Urtica sp.*), fumitories, clovers/medicks, stinking chamomile and docks.

Period 2.3: Late medieval (c.AD 1400-1500)

C.4.32 The six samples from Period 2.3 deposits produced occasional charred plant remains that are very poorly preserved and may have originated from earlier deposits that have been disturbed by later pit digging.

Period 3: Post-medieval-modern (c.AD 1500-present)

C.4.33 The single Period 3 sample, from ditch **502**, contains frequent goosefoot seeds which may possibly be modern contaminants.

Context No.	Sample No.	Cut No.	Phasing	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume (ml)	MWD	Pottery
24	14	5	2.2	Ditch	12	5	#	0	#	0	++	<1	#	0
115	1	114	2.2	Pit	`18	20	###	0	#	#	+++	<1	0	0
122	2	120	2.2	Pit	16	15	#	0	#	##	++	<1	0	0
124	3	123	2.2	Ditch	16	20	##	0	0	#	++	10	0	0
126	4	125	2.3	Ditch	16	5	##	0	0	#	++	1	0	0
140	5	139	2.2	Ditch	8	40	###	0	0	##	+	5	0	0
155	6	154	2.2	Pit	23	90	####	##	#	###	++	5	#	#
162	59	161	2.2	Pit	16	20	#	0	#	#	++	1	0	#
164	11	163	2.2	Pit	18	10	##	0	0	#	++	1	0	0
171	58	170	2.1	Beamslot	16	1	#	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0
208	17	207	2.2	Pit	20	20	###	#	##	##	++	10	0	0
220	8	154	2.2	Pit	8	5	#	0	##	#	++	1	0	0
224	20	223	2.2	Ditch	16	5	#	0	0	0	++	<1	#	#
241	21	241	2.2	Other Fill	16	5	#	0	0	0	++	0	0	0
248	56	247	2.3	Ditch	18	30	##	0	#	#	++	2	0	0
250	57	249	2.1	Ditch	16	10	#	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0
261	23	257	2.2	Pit	14	5	##	0	0	#	++	<1	#	0
270	26	269	2.2	Pit	16	5	#	0	0	#	++	0	0	0
275	29	274	2.1	Pit	16	40	#	0	##	#	+++	5	#	0
356	31	355	1	Pit	1	20	0	0	0	0	++	3	0	0
360	33	357	1	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0
379	37	377	2.2	Well	16	1	#	0	#	0	++	0	0	#
387	36	386	1	Palaeochannel	1	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0
400	40	398	2.2	Pit	16	60	####	#	#	##	+	2	0	0
410	43	409	1	Pit	16	35	#	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	#
411	44	409	1	Unknown	2	2	0	0	0	#	0	<1	0	0
414	173	412	1	Unknown	4	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
426	47	422	2.3	Pit	18	50	##	0	#	0	++	5	0	#
454	48	453	2.2	Pit	20	30	##	0	#	##	+++	5	0	0
503	51	502	3	Ditch	6	10	0	0	0	###	+	<1	0	0
535	53	534	2.3	Ditch	10	5	#	0	0	#	++	<1	0	0
590	128	589	2.2	Ring Ditch	14	10	##	0	#	#	++	<1	0	0
681	62	680	2.2	Pit	16	15	#	0	0	#	++	5	0	
682	73	713	2.2	Pit	8	25	###	#	##	##	+++	10	0	0
683	63	713	2.2	Pit	28	75	###	#	##	###	++	30	0	0
696	64	695	2.2	Pit	36	200	####	#	####	###	++	<1	0	0
707	67	701	1	Pit	16	1	0	0	0		++	<1	0	0
710	88	702	1	Pit	12	5	0	0	0	0	++	1	0	0
726	70	725	1	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
730	71	729	2.2	Pit	12	5	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0

Context No.	Sample No.	Cut No.	Phasing	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume (ml)	MWD	Pottery
749	74	747	2.2	Pit	30	50	###	##	#	###	++	25	#	#
750	75	747	2.2	Pit	19	30	##	0	#	##	+++	2	0	0
751	76	747	2.2	Pit	20	100	###	#	###	##	+	40	0	0
752	77	747	2.2	Pit	20	70	###	#	###	##	+++	20	0	0
769	79	768	2.2	Pit	20	20	##	0	#	##	+++	5	0	0
777	81	776	2.3	Pit	14	5	##	0	#	0	++	2	0	0
780	80	377	2.2	Well	12	<1	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
802	86	801	2.1	Pit	16	5	##	0	#	#	++	2	0	0
820	90	810	1	Well	16	<1	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
843	92	842	2.3	Pit	16	5	0	0	#	0	+++	0	#	0
863	95	862	2.2	Pit	16	15	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0
936	109	935	2.2	Ditch	16	5	##	0	#	#	++	0	0	#
947	108	946	2.2	Pit	16	5	##	#	0	#	+	0	0	#
965	103	943	1	Water-hole	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
1003	111	937	2.2	Pit	16	5	#	0	#	#	0	<1	##	#
1006	150	1095	2.2	Secondary Fill	4	1	#	0	0	#	+	0	0	0
1009	152	1077	2.2	Hearth	4	1	##	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
1009	155	1077	2.2	Hearth	4	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
1009	162	1077	2.2	Hearth	8	5	#	0	0	0	++	0	0	0
1011	119	1011	2.2	Floor Surface	16	1	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
1011	157	1011	2.2	Floor Surface	8	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1011	160	1011	2.2	Floor Surface	8	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
1011	164	1011	2.2	Floor Surface	2	5	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0
1094	125	1093	2.2	Pit	16	5	##	0	#	#	++	<1	0	0
1120	172	1120	2.1	Remnant Topsoil	16	25	##	0	0	##	+++	2	0	0
1134	156	1132	2.2	Secondary Fill	8	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
1134	170	1132	2.2	Hearth	4	1	#	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0

Table 53. Environmental samples selected for initial assessment

Sample			1	6	40	63	64	73	74	76	77
Context			115	155	400	1071	696	682	749	751	752
Feature			114	154	398	1069	695	1069	747	747	747
Feature type			Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Sample volume (L)			18	23	16	28	36	8	30	20	20
Flot volume (ml)			20	90	60	75	200	25	50	100	70
Phase			2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Multiplier			N/A	4	5	4	4	NA	4	3	N/A
Latin name (after Arbodat)	**English name**	***Plant Part***									
Cereal caryopses											
Avena sativa/fatua	Wild/Cultivated Oat	seed/fruit		1	1		1			1	1
Hordeum distichon/vulgare	Hulled Barley	seed/fruit	2	11	49	3	9	4	39	2	2
Triticum aestivum s.l./*durum/turgidum*	Free-threshing Wheat	seed/fruit	11	496 e	770 e	59	159e	123	92	34	23
Secale cereale	Rye	seed/fruit		5	18		3		2		2
Cerealia indet.	Indeterminate Cereal	seed/fruit	21	664 e	530 e	60	201e	145	100	88	38
Cerealia indet.	Indeterminate Cereal	fragments	###	###	###	###	###	##	##	##	
Cereal chaff											
Avena sativa	Wild oat	rachis node/segment									
Hordeum distichon/vulgare	Hulled barley	rachis node/segment		2	1	1		1		1	1
Triticum aestivum s.l./*durum/turgidum*	Free-threshing wheat	rachis node/segment		8	2	6	2	2	1	1	1
Triticum turgidum s.str.	Rivet wheat	rachis node/segment									
Secale cereale	Rye	rachis node/segment						1			
Cerealia indet.	Indeterminate cereal	culm nodes		13	3	4	11	3	9	2	
Cerealia indet.	Indeterminate cereal	detached embryos		1	16			4			
Cerealia indet.	Indeterminate Cereal	culm fragments									
Avena sativa/fatua	Wild/cultivated oat	awn fragments									
Cerealia indet.	Indeterminate cereal	silicified awn fragments			###			#			
Cereals-other											
Triticum aestivum s.l./*durum/turgidum*	Free-threshing wheat	galls			8		4	1		1	
Other possible cultivatars											
Fabaceae >4mm	Pea family	seed/fruit	1f	2f	1	32f/4	31f/11e	13f/1	3f	8/33f	7f

Sample			1	6	40	63	64	73	74	76	77
Fabaceae 2-4mm	Pea family	seed/fruit	4f	28f /48	4f/4	27f/10	103f/210e	24f/10	2f/7	25/58f	1/10f
Fabaceae <2mm	Pea family	seed/fruit	1	2	4	4	232e	4	3	10/2f	1/3f
Linum usitatissimum	Flax	seed/fruit			1	1			3	2	3
Weed seeds/fruits											
Agrostemma githago	Corncockle	seed/fruit			5					3	1
Agrostemma githago	Corncockle	capsule			1						
Anthemis cotula	Stinking chamomile	seed/fruit	4	3	10	10	12	2	34	74e	16
Asteraceae	Daisy family	seed/fruit		1							2
Arctium spec.	Burdocks	seed/fruit		1							
Atriplex spec.	Orache	seed/fruit								1	
Avena/Bromus	Oat/bromes	seed/fruit							1		9
Brassicaceae	Cabbage family	seed/fruit		2			3	1			
Caltha palustris	Marsh marigold	seed/fruit		1			1	2			1
Carex spec.	Sedges	seed/fruit		27		2	1	2	1	1	
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family	bud						1f			
Centaurea spec.	Knapweeds	seed/fruit		2	1		1		2	1	
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower	seed/fruit			1						
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed	seed/fruit			1						
Cerastium sp.	Mouse-ear chickweed	seed/fruit							2		
Chenopodium sp	Goosefoots	seed/fruit		10	6	3	4	5	43	7	4
Conium maculatum	Hemlock	seed/fruit		3		1					
Corylus	Hazel	seed/fruit fragments							1f	1f	
Eleocharis	Spike-rush	seed/fruit		4	1	1				3	1
Euphrasia/Odontites	Eyebrights/bartsia	seed/fruit			1	1		1	1		
Fumaria sp.	Fumitory	seed/fruit					1				
Fallopia convolvulus	Black bindweed	seed/fruit							1		
Galium aparine	Cleavers	seed/fruit				1	1				
Galeopsis sp.	Hemp nettle	seed/fruit									
Juncus sp.	Rushes	seed/fruit	1	2	1	2	7		12		2/2w
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	seed/fruit									2
Linum catharticum	Fairy flax	seed/fruit				1					
Lithospermum arvensis	Corn gromwell	seed/fruit			2						
Medicago/Trifolium	Medick/Clover	seed/fruit	2	21	9	45	19	13	568e	172e	51
Matricaria perforata	Scentless Mayweed	seed/fruit		1	1	3			3	1	
Papaver sp.	Poppy	seed/fruit		1							
Poaceae	Poaceae (large indet.)	seed/fruit	3	2	11	6	12	3	5s	4f/7	2
Poaceae	Poaceae (medium indet.)	seed/fruit	3	12	2	2	15			12	10
Poaceae	Poaceae (small indet.)	seed/fruit	2	4	3	2	5	17	20	2	9
Polygonum sp.	Knotweeds	seed/fruit	1	19		5	2	1	12		

Sample			1	6	40	63	64	73	74	76	77
Polygonum aviculare agg.	Knotgrass	seed/fruit		1		1			1		
Ranunculus spec.	Buttercups	seed/fruit				1	1		1	1	
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish	capsule			11						
Reseda	mignonette	seed/fruit				1					
Rubus sp.	Brambles	seed/fruit			1				2		
Rumex spec.	Docks	seed/fruit	3	12	4	11	13	4	14	4	4
Sambucus nigra	Elder	seed/fruit	1				1			4	
Senecio	Ragworts	seed/fruit									
Stellaria sp.	Chickweed	seed/fruit			1	1			4		
Sanguisorba	Burnet	seed/fruit		1					1		
Thalictrum spec.	Meadow rue	seed/fruit		1		1			2		
Tripleurospermum	Mayweeds	seed/fruit		1	1	3			3	1	
Urtica spec.	Nettles	seed/fruit					1				
Valerianella dentata	Narrow-fruited cornsalad	seed/fruit				1	1			1	
cf. Viola spec.	Violet	seed/fruit				1	1				
Indeterminata	Indeterminate	seed/fruit				3				1	1
Other remains											
Indeterminata	Indeterminate	Charcoal (ml)	<1	5	2	30	<1	10	25	40	20
Indeterminata	Indeterminate	Cladocera ephippia			1						
Indeterminata	Indeterminate	Mineralised insect egg cases				3					
Indeterminata	Indeterminate	Charred amorphous objects		5	2	6	9	1	1	2	2
Indeterminata	Indeterminate	Ostracods			2				1		

Table 54. Environmental samples selected for further analysis

Discussion

C.4.34 This site has produced a rich assemblage of plant material dating to the high medieval period. The remains are consistent with this period (McKerracher 2019, Van der Veen, Hill and Livarda 2013) with free-threshing wheat predominating alongside smaller quantities of barley, rye and oats. Cereal grains within the medieval period were primarily utilised in the production of bread, ale and pottage. Wheat was usually selected to produce the highest quality bread whilst barley was favoured in malt production (Stone 2009, 13). Contemporary deposits at the nearby fenland edge site of Reach Road, Burwell, contain similar assemblages in which free-threshing wheat predominates alongside smaller quantities of rye, oat and barley (Fosberry, unpublished).

C.4.35 Many of the deposits contain assemblages with more than one cereal type which could suggest the growing of several crops together. During this period, crops were sometimes grown together as an insurance method in case a crop should fail. Rye was often grown on poorer soils due to its extensive root system which makes rye very resilient. Crop combinations included wheat and rye known as 'maslin' and oats and barley known as ‘dredge’ (Stone 2009, 13). It is also possible that the deposits

containing multiple cereal types could be due to mixing of material prior to deposition or the accumulation of several depositional episodes.

C.4.36 Several of the deposits contain grains which appear to have been infected by an ear-cockle nematode. Infected wheat grains become shrunken and swollen often to the point that the ventral groove disappears. Infestation of crops by this nematode are common in damp and cool environments and are known to cause stunted plant growth and significant crop yield loss (Campbell and Robinson 2010, 475). The infected ears would need to be removed and destroyed promptly to avoid the infection spreading. There is some suggestion that the spread of these nematodes can be caused by the use of animal manure from livestock that have eaten infected fodder (Campbell and Robinson 2010, 499). A number of medieval sites in Britain have produced evidence of grains infected with the nematode gall such as West Cotton, Raunds (Campbell and Robinson, 2010) and Manor Farm, Colne (Fosberry 2010).

C.4.37 There is very little chaff present within the assemblages. The lack of chaff is not in itself unusual. Crops were often processed in barns with dedicated threshing floors and the chaff utilised for such things as fodder, building material, bedding and fuel.

C.4.38 Peas and beans were another common foodstuff cultivated during the medieval period. Records from the Abbot of Ramsey's demesne at Over note that in 1279 both peas and beans were cultivated and sold (Wright & Lewis 1989). Peas and beans were often a key ingredient in pottage and could also be ground up to make a poor-quality bread (Stone 2009, 13). Legumes served as a key source of protein; particularly for the poorer sections of society. Legumes are also useful as a method of soil enrichment although it is debated whether this was understood at this time (Mate 1985, 20). Treatises written in the high medieval period mention the use of manure and marl for soil improvement but do not mention the use of legumes (Mate 1985, 20). Vetches were frequently grown as a fodder crop during this period. It should be noted that legumes are likely to be underrepresented in the archaeological record as they are less commonly exposed to fire than cereal grains. Samples taken from the 2005 excavation at the nearby site of West Fen Road, Ely, demonstrated an increase in the quantity of legumes throughout the site's medieval phase; 12th century contexts were especially legume rich (Ballantyne 2005).

C.4.39 Seeds of flax/linseed were noted in a number of the samples. Flax could have been utilised for both its fibres, in the production of linen, and as linseed for consumption and oil production. It is unfortunately not possible to discern in what manner the inhabitants of this site used flax based on the evidence preserved.

C.4.40 The contents of Sample 74, fill 749, may include evidence of hay production. Possible indicators include abundant medick/clovers and smaller quantities of legumes, grasses, meadow-rue and buttercups. The contents of several Romano-British pits at Claydon Pike were thought to contain the remnants of hay and were similarly composed (Robinson 2007, p.52). It should be noted that hay can be notoriously difficult to identify in the archaeological record especially when plant material has been mixed prior to internment and many of the more fragile grass seeds, found within hay, do not survive in the archaeological record. Hay production was likely another important aspect of the fens – the "Anti-Projector" published in the 1640s mentions

that one of the many benefits of the Cambridgeshire fenlands included that the: “fens are a great relief not only to our neighbours the uplanders but to remote countries, which otherwise some years thousands of cattle would want food…” (Bevis 1972, p.21).

C.4.41 The weed seed taxa have most likely originated from plants that were accidentally harvested alongside the crops. Reaping in the medieval period usually involved cereals being cut at ground level with sickles (Jones, 1988). Stinking chamomile was a common weed seed within the high medieval samples and suggests that at least one of the crops was grown on heavy clay soils; stinking chamomile favours this particular habitat (Kay 1971).

C.4.42 It is interesting to note that there are very few nuts and fruits represented, even within the cess deposits where they are more likely to be preserved.

C.4.43 Wetland taxa is a common aspect of the high medieval assemblages from Over. The inhabitants of Over, situated on the fenland edge, are likely to have taken advantage of the abundant resources that the fenlands had to offer. The fenlands were a surprisingly affluent area- in 1334 the tax assessment per acre was the fourth highest in the kingdom thanks to a combination of farming, fishing, fowling, rich pasture, and fenland flora (Bevis 1972, 20). Reeds, rushes, sedge had a variety of uses in this period including as building material, flooring and as fuel. The gathering of the fenland resources became highly regulated in the medieval period- the priory of Ely brought three men before the judge in 1356 for stealing rushes and sedge to the value of £20 from Sutton Fen (Darby 2011, 34). It is possible that the extent of the exploitation of fenland flora may be underrepresented in the archaeological record as this material is less likely to be exposed to fire and experimental charring has demonstrated that waterlogged seeds become very fragile when burnt (Ballantyne 2004, 192).

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-511498
Project Name	Land North of sandpit Pond Farm, Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire

Start of Fieldwork	29/06/2020	End of Fieldwork	05/10/2020
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	OVESPF20	Planning App. Number	S/2383/17/FL
HER Number	ECB6160	Related Numbers	np

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Development Type	Rural Residential

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
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
External Surface	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Worked Stone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Animal Bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Over
HER office	Cambridge
Size of Study Area	0.51ha
National Grid Ref	TL 3778 6975

Address (including Postcode)

Land North of Sandpit Pond Farm, Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Tim Lewis
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour
Project Supervisor	Steve Graham

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB56160
Digital Archive	ADS	OVESPF20/ECB6160
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB6160

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

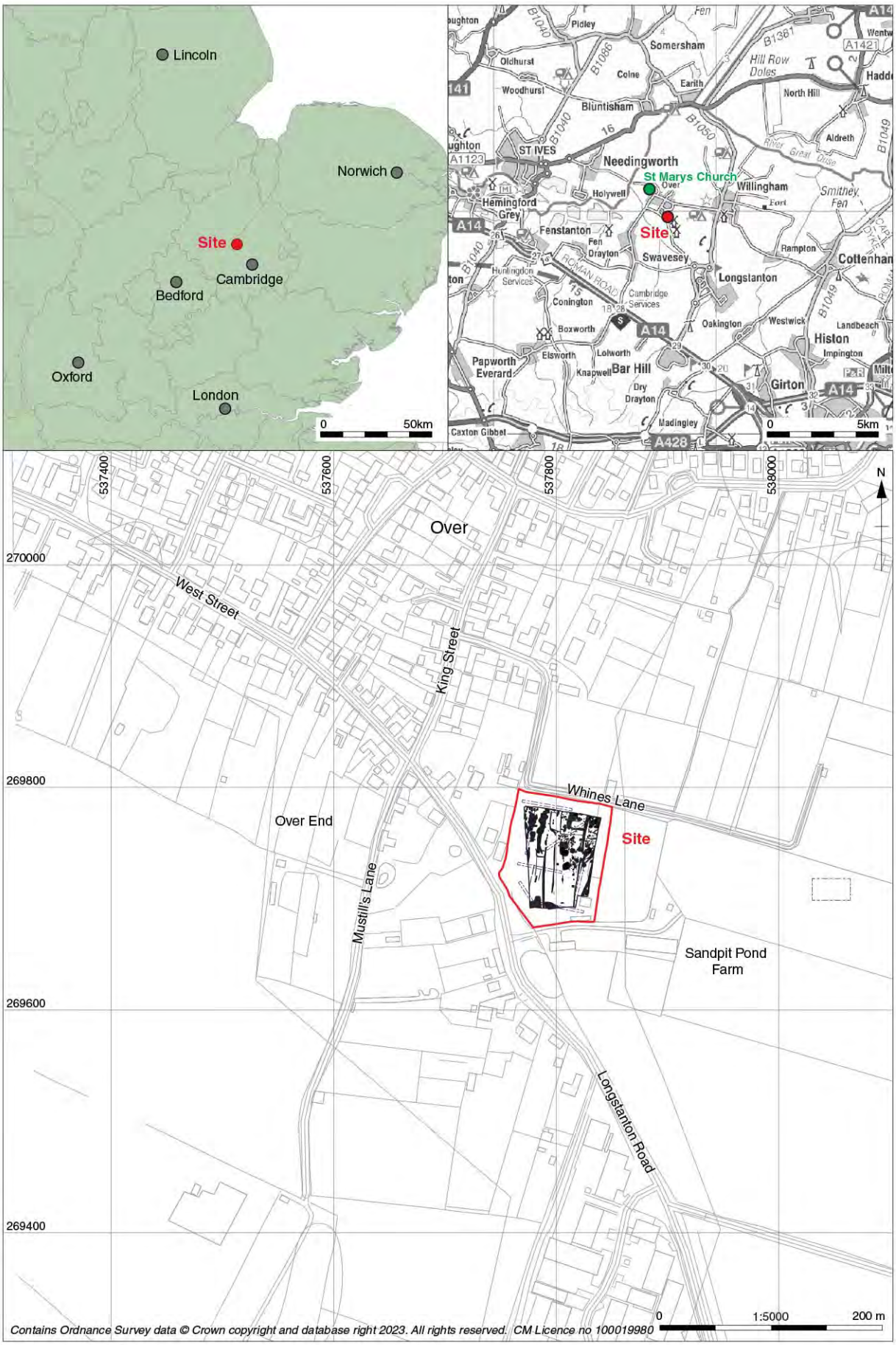


Figure 1: Site location

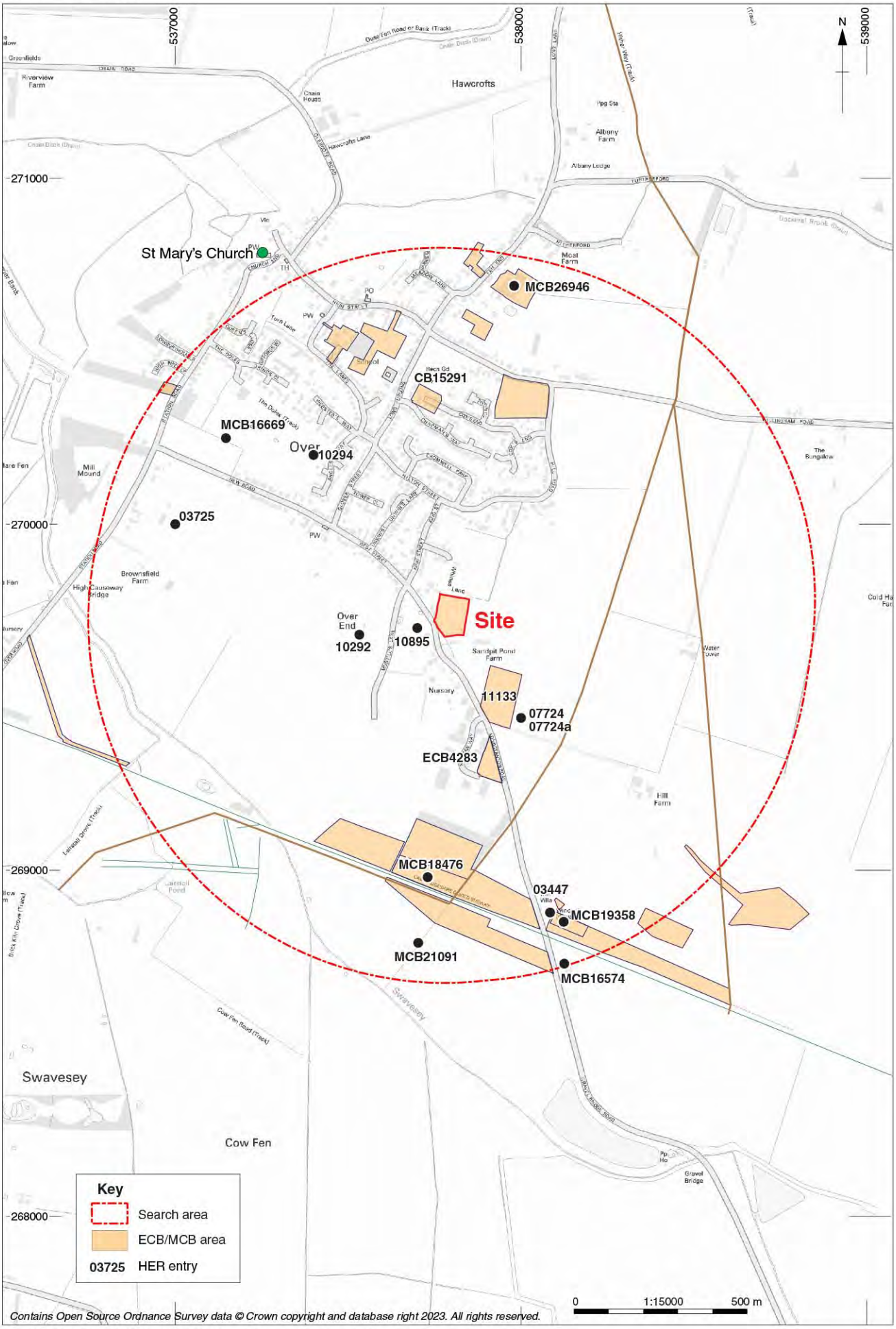


Fig 2: Site in relation to HER entries mentioned in the text

537800

269800

269700

N

Whine's Lane

Tr. 1

Tr. 2

Tr. 3

Tr. 4

Tr. 5

Tr. 6

Tr. 7

Key

- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation Trench
- Break of slope
- Period 1: Archaeological feature
  Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800BC)
- Period 2.1: Archaeological feature
  Early Medieval (c. AD 1150-1250)
- Period 2.2: Archaeological feature
  High Medieval (AD 1250 to 1400)
- Period 2.3: Archaeological feature
  Late Medieval (c.AD 1400 to 1500)
- Period 3: Archaeological feature
  Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 to present)
- Archaeological feature
  Unphased
- Archaeological deposit
- Natural

0 1:400 20 m

Figure 3: Phased all features plan with evaluation trenches

537800

N

255

386

367

S.97

409

417

412

353

355

357

365

Pit group 353

Pit group 723

725

723

829

824

810

498

S.197

866

269750

1107

943

1111

Pit group 803

803

844

S.165

807

E1186

E1148

1040

1010

955

956

702

S.151

Well 700

701

269700

Key

- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation Trench
- S.1 Section
- E100 Evaluation cut number
- 100 Cut number
- *100* Deposit number
- 101 Group number
- Period 1: Archaeological feature Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800BC)
- Period 1: Archaeological deposit Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-800BC)

0 1:250 10 m

Figure 4: Period 1: Late Bronze Age (c.1150-800 BC)

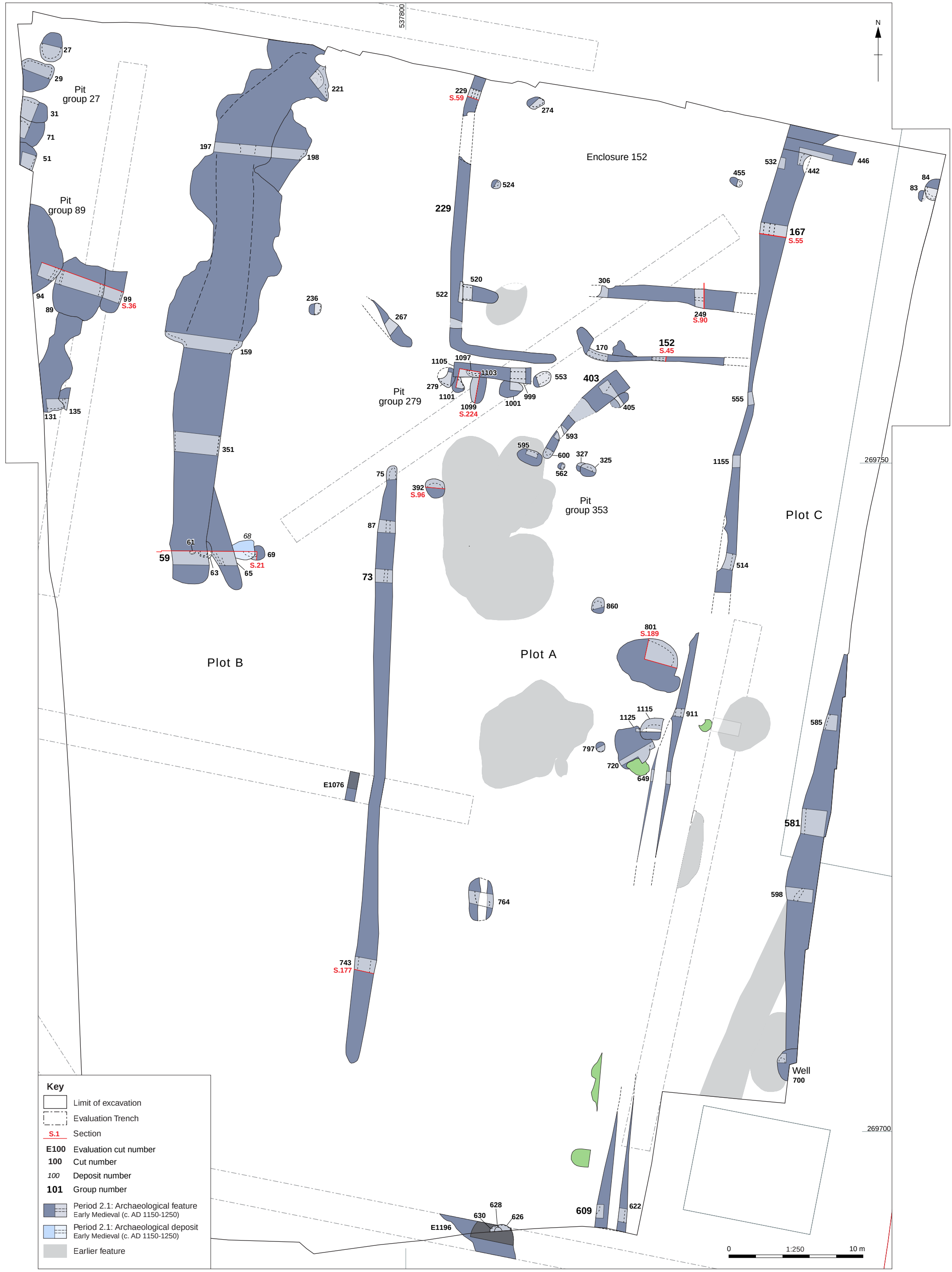


Figure 5: Period 2.1: Early medieval (c. AD 1000-1250)

Figure 6: Period 2.2: High medieval (c. AD 1250-1400)

Figure 7: Period 2.2: High medieval, detailed plan of Plot C

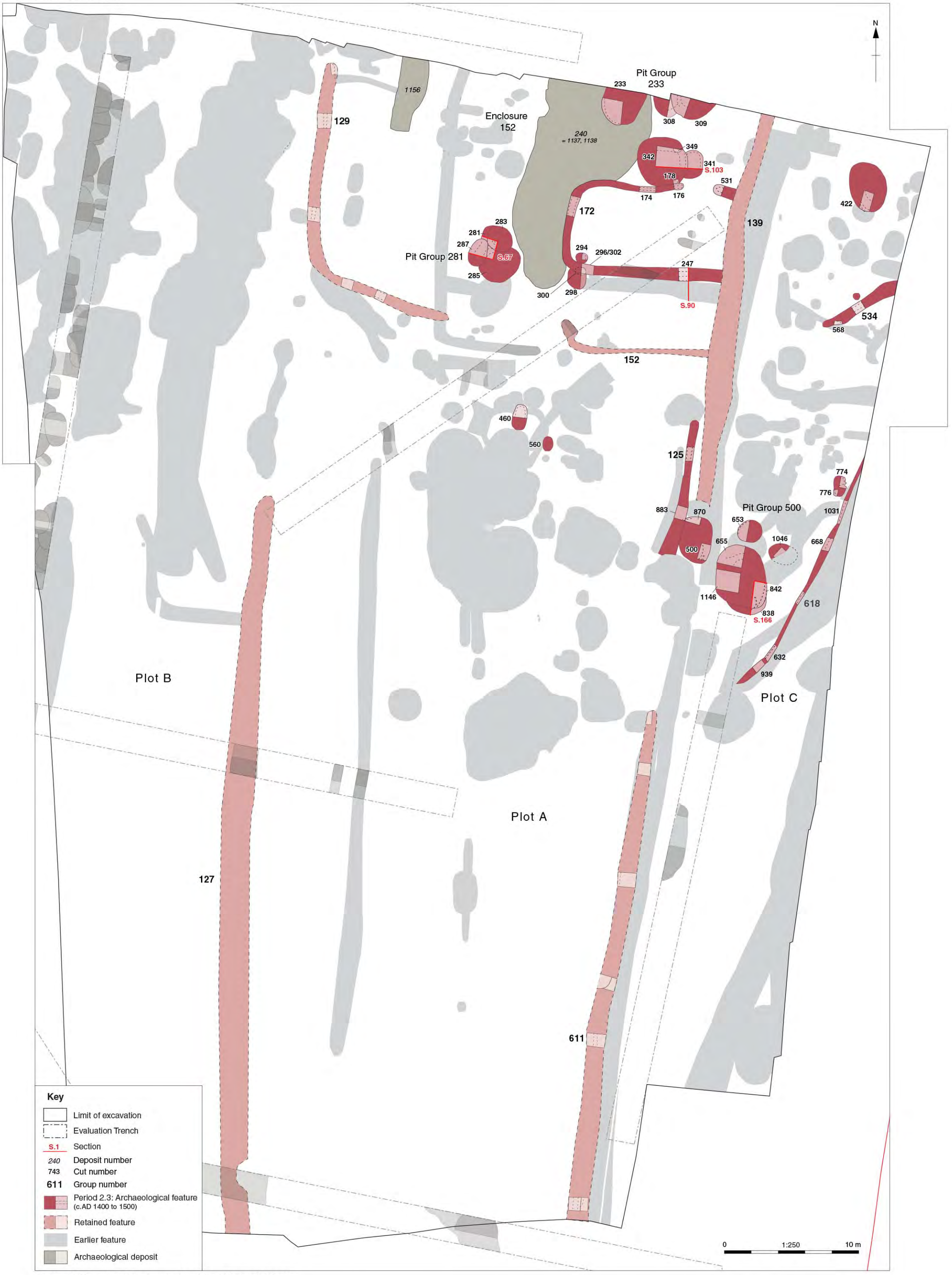


Figure 8: Period 2.3: Late medieval (c. AD 1400-1500)

537800

269800

N

Whine's Lane

119

529

508

506

510

530

472

502

504

474

495

489

269700

Key

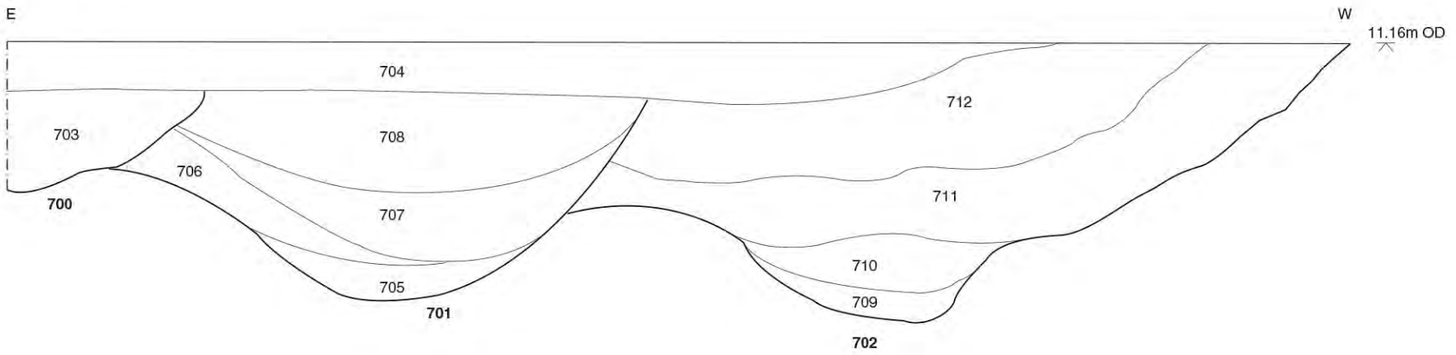
- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation Trench
- *495* Deposit number
- 743 Cut number
- **472** Group number
- Period 3: Archaeological feature (c.AD1500 to present)
- Earlier feature
- Archaeological deposit

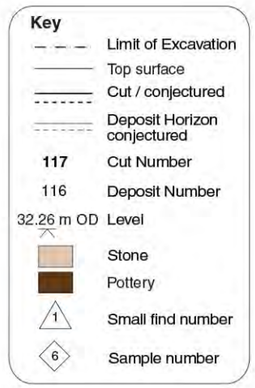
0 1:400 20 m

Figure 9: Period 3: Post-medieval to modern (c. AD 1500 - present)

Period 1

Section 151





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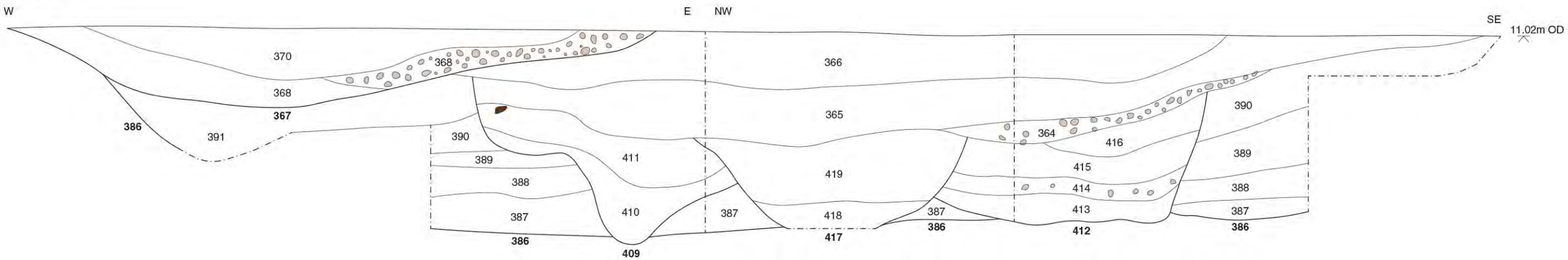

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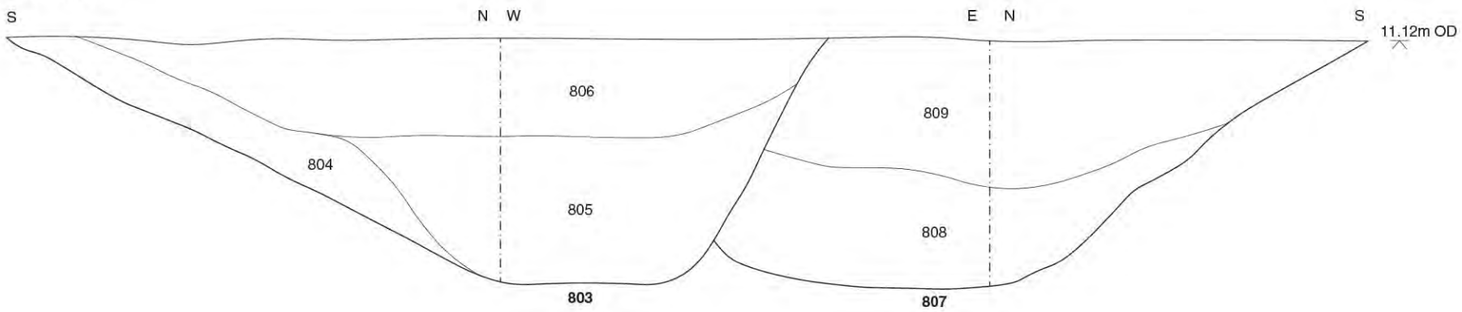

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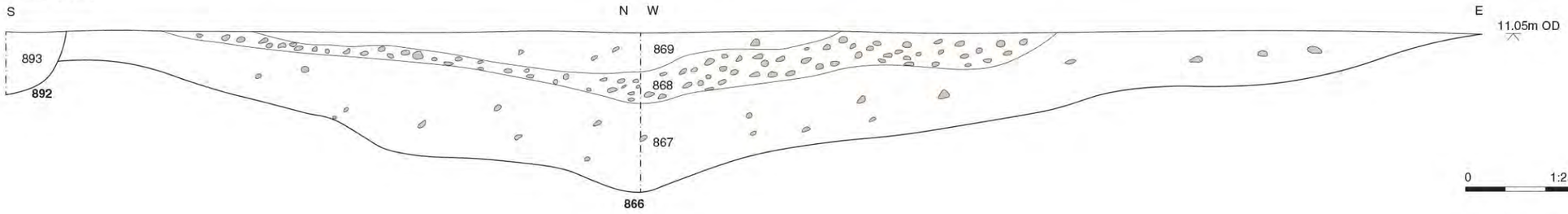
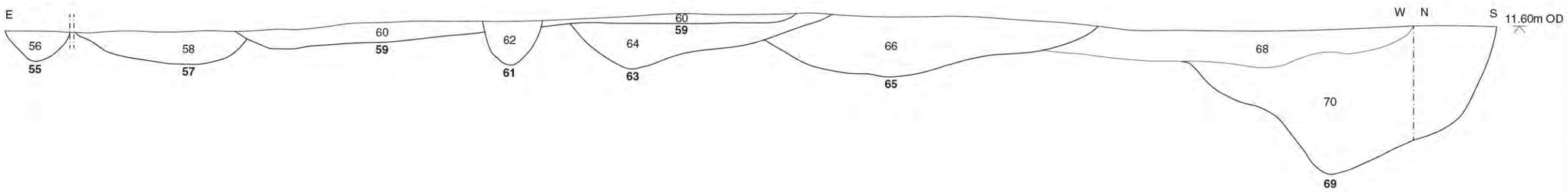
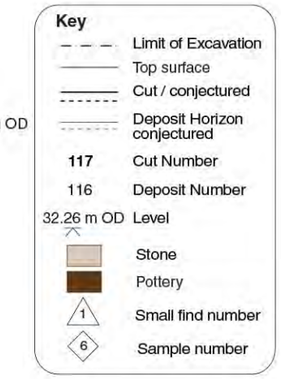


Figure 10a: Selected sections (Period 1)

Period 2.1

Section 21





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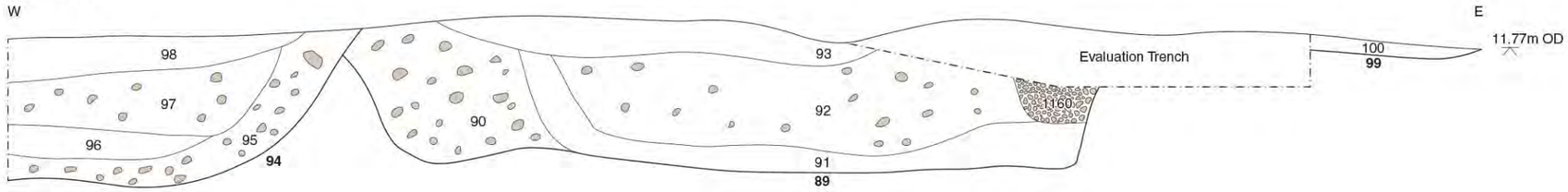

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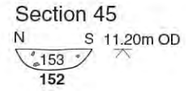

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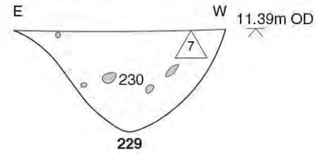

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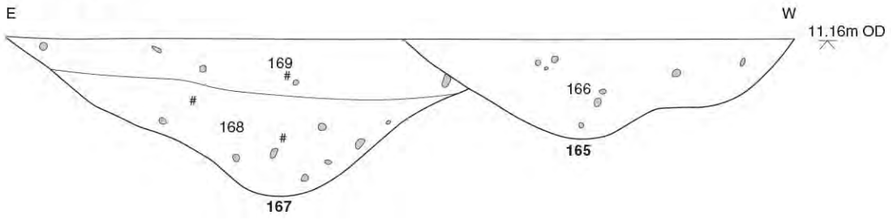

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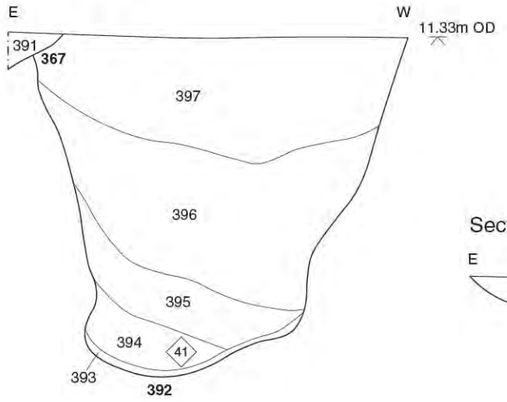

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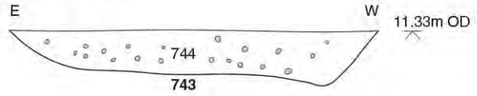

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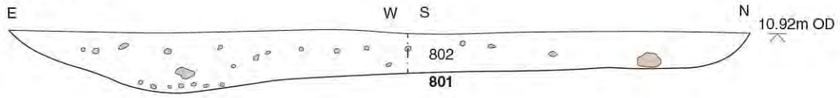

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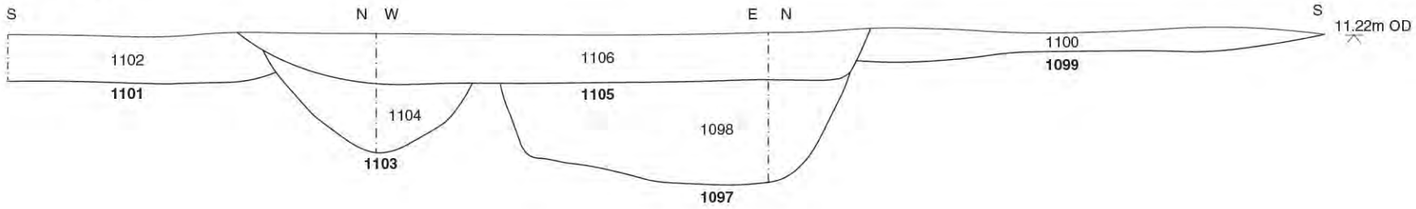
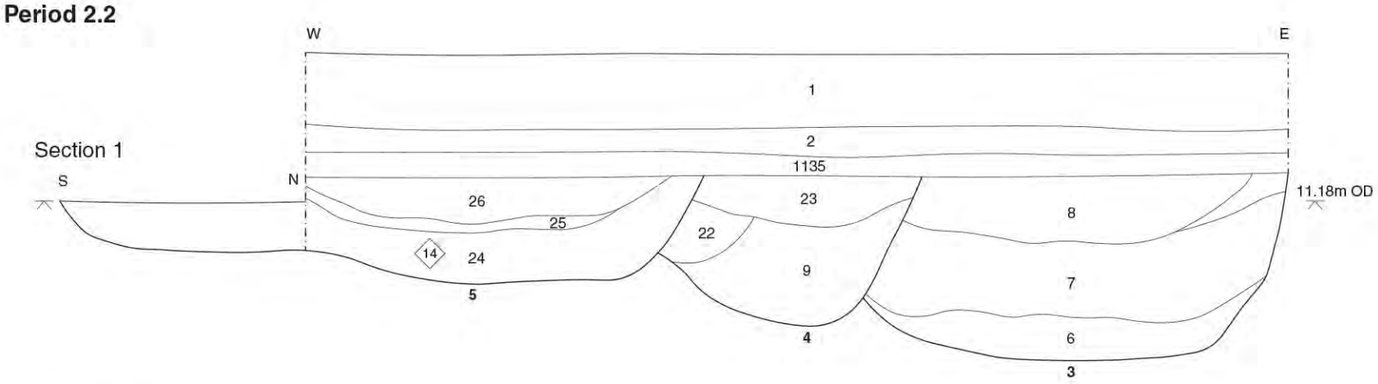


0 1:25 1 m

Figure 10b: Selected sections (Period 2.1)

Period 2.2

Section 1



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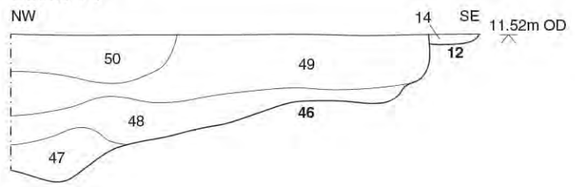

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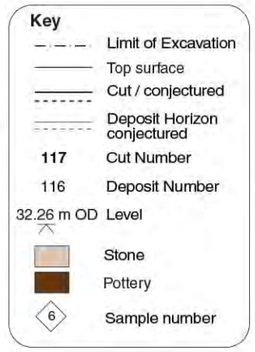

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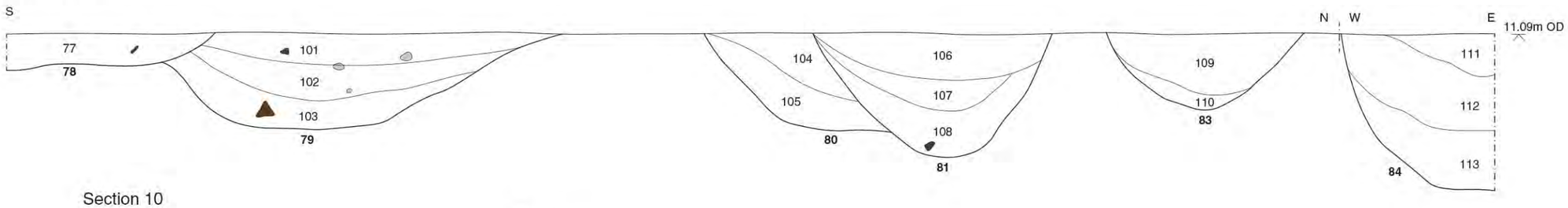

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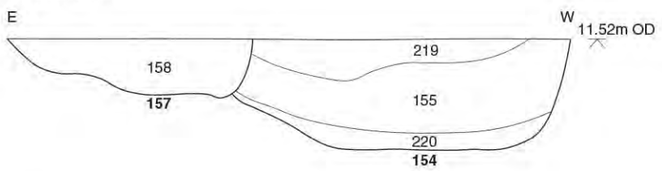

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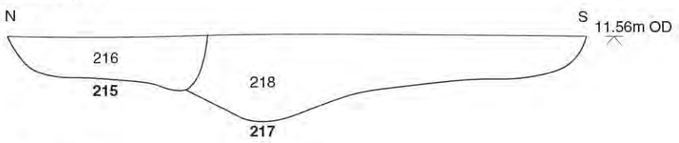

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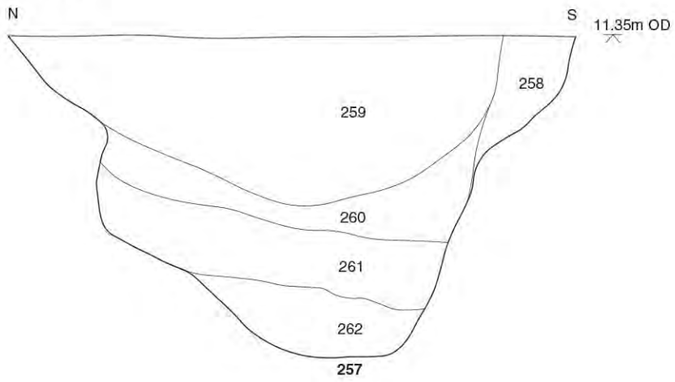

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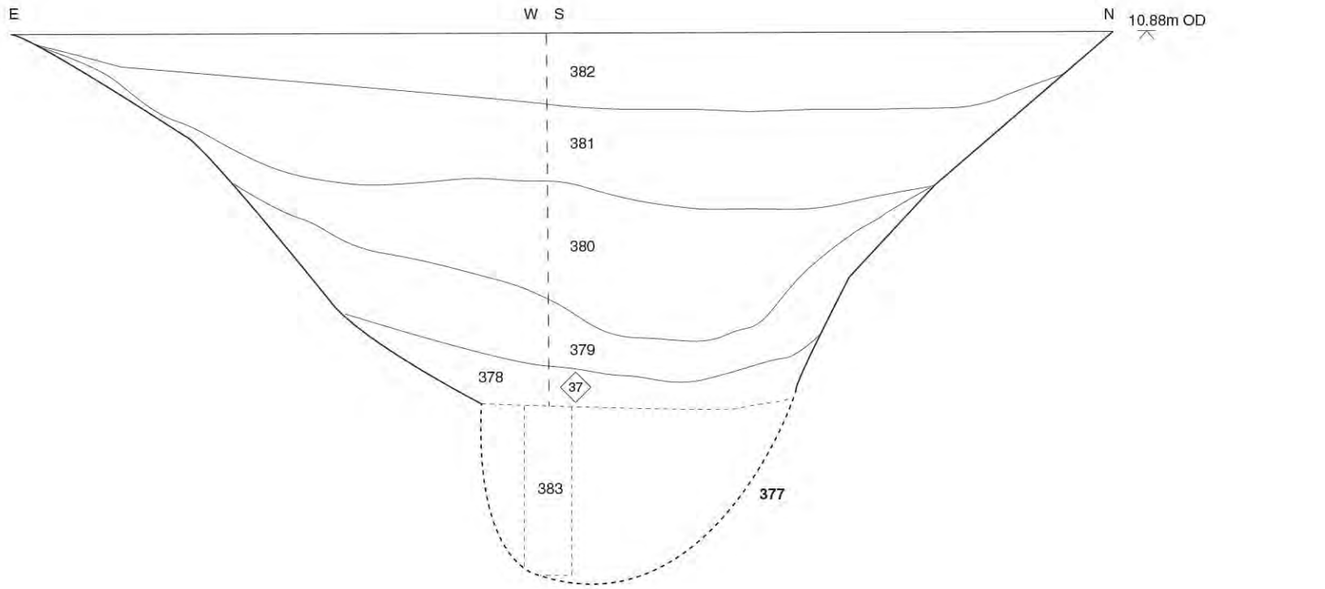
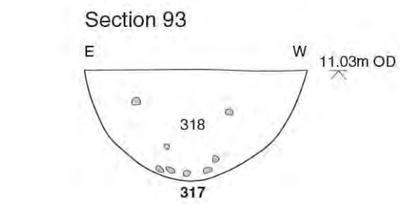
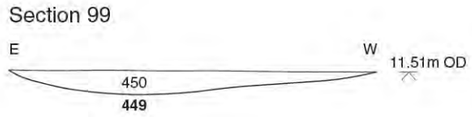
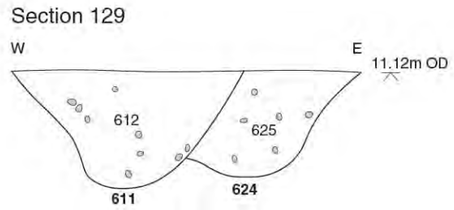


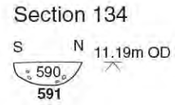
Figure 10c: Selected sections (Period 2.2)

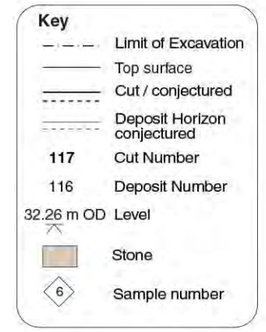
Period 2.2

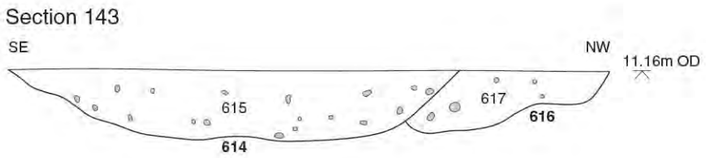


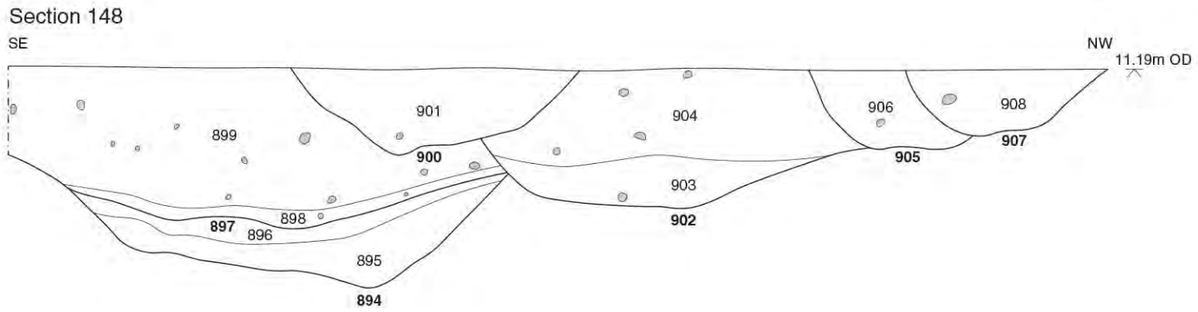


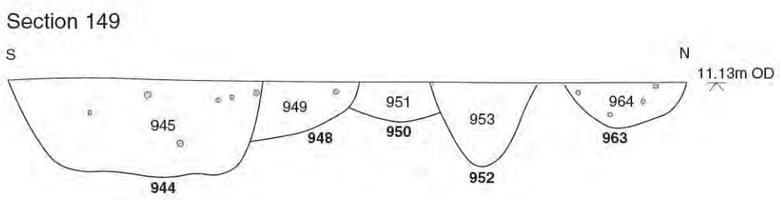


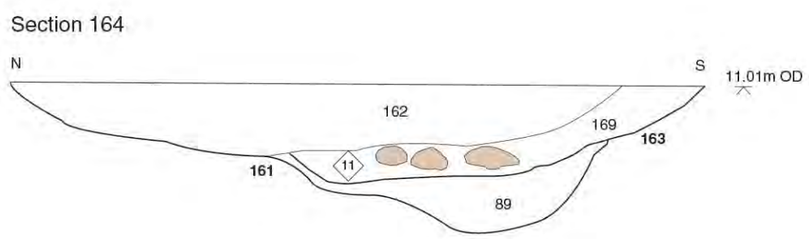


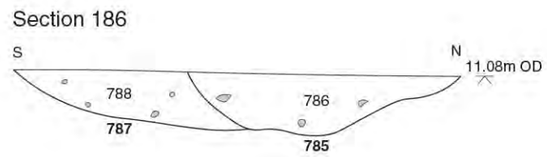


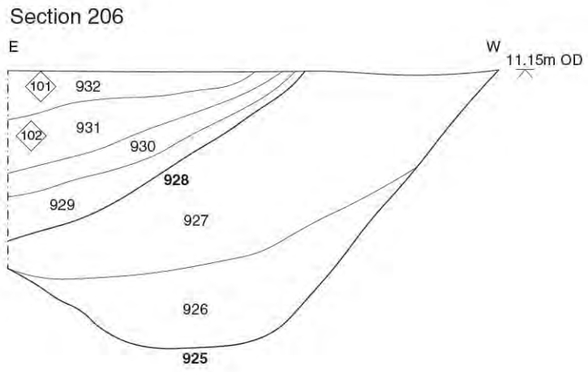


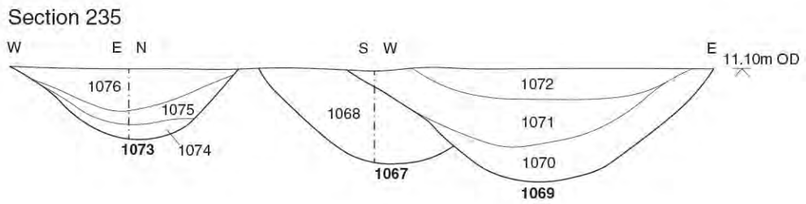


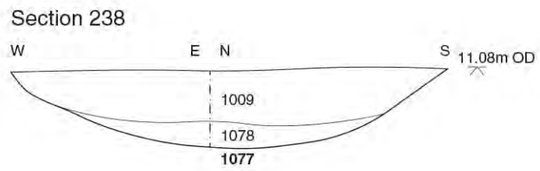










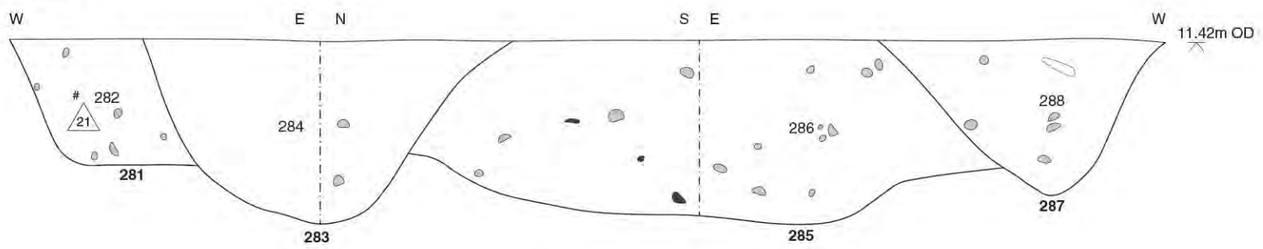


0 1:25 1 m

Figure 10d: Selected sections (Period 2.2)

Period 2.3

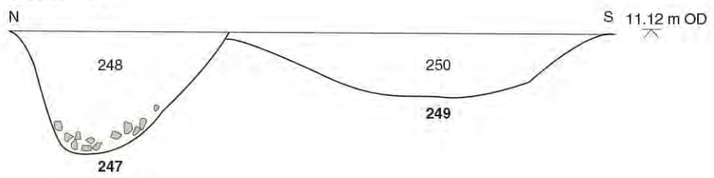
Section 67



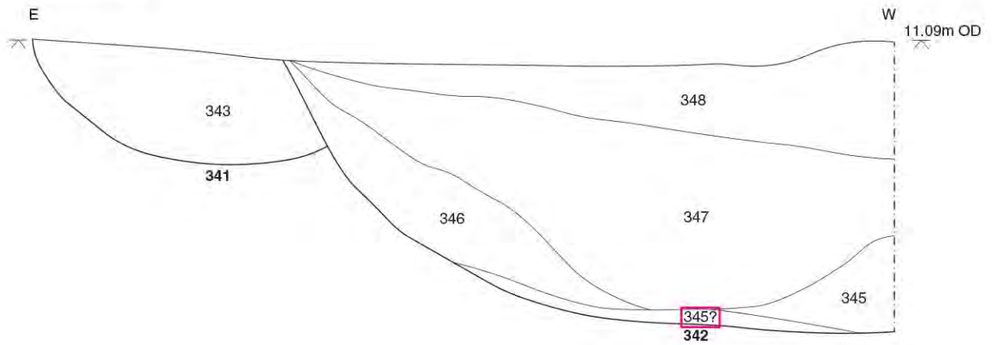
Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut / conjectured
- Deposit Horizon conjectured
- 117 Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- 32.26 m OD Level
- Stone
- Pottery
- Bone
- 1 Small find number

Section 90



Section 103



Section 166

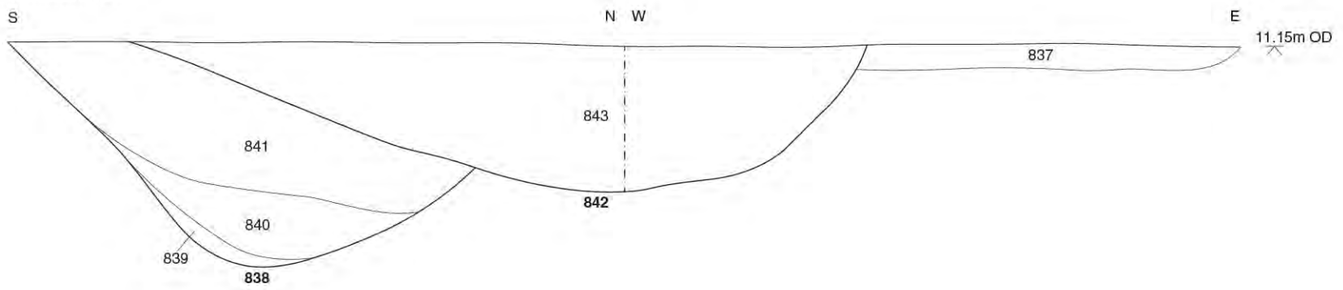


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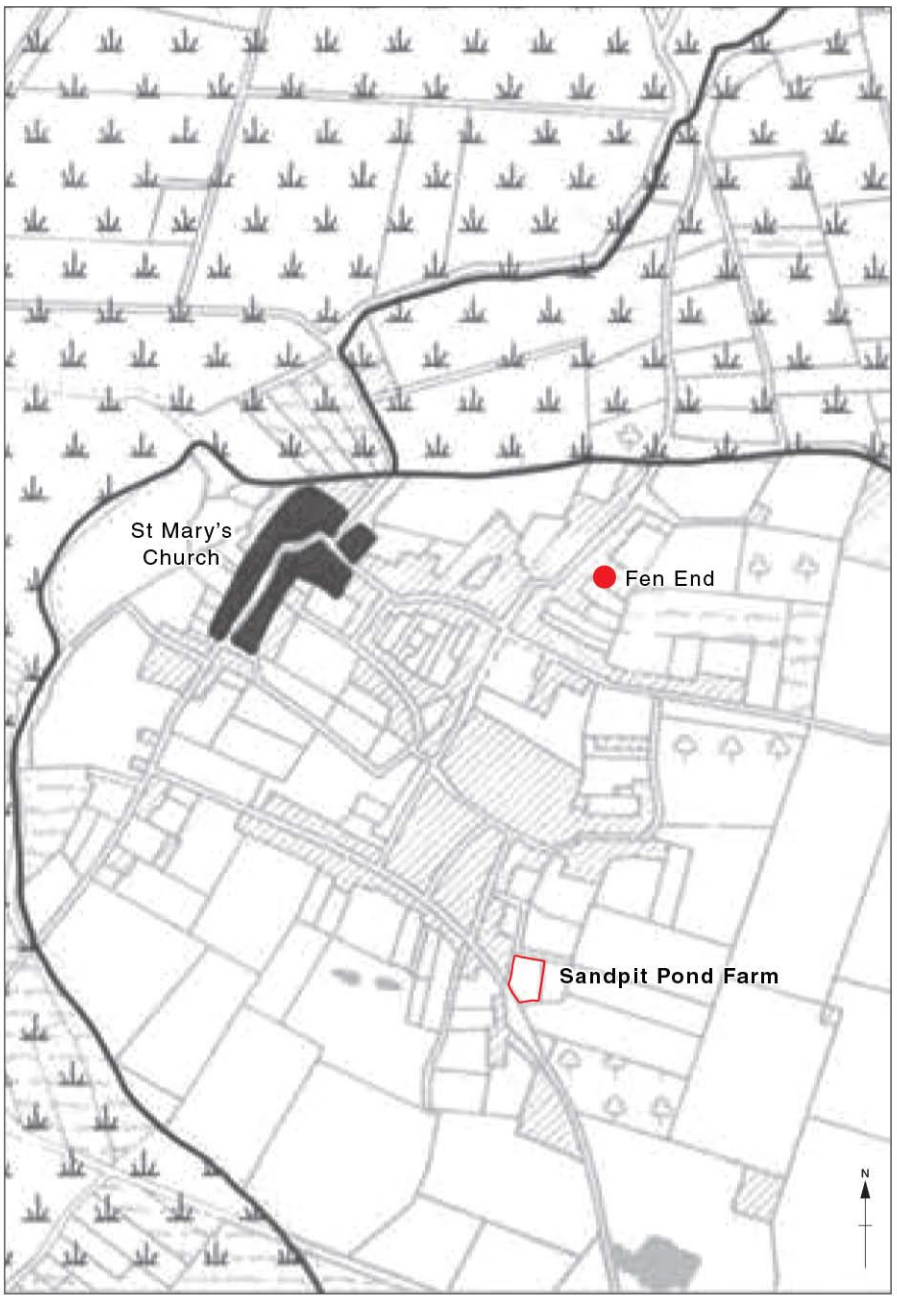
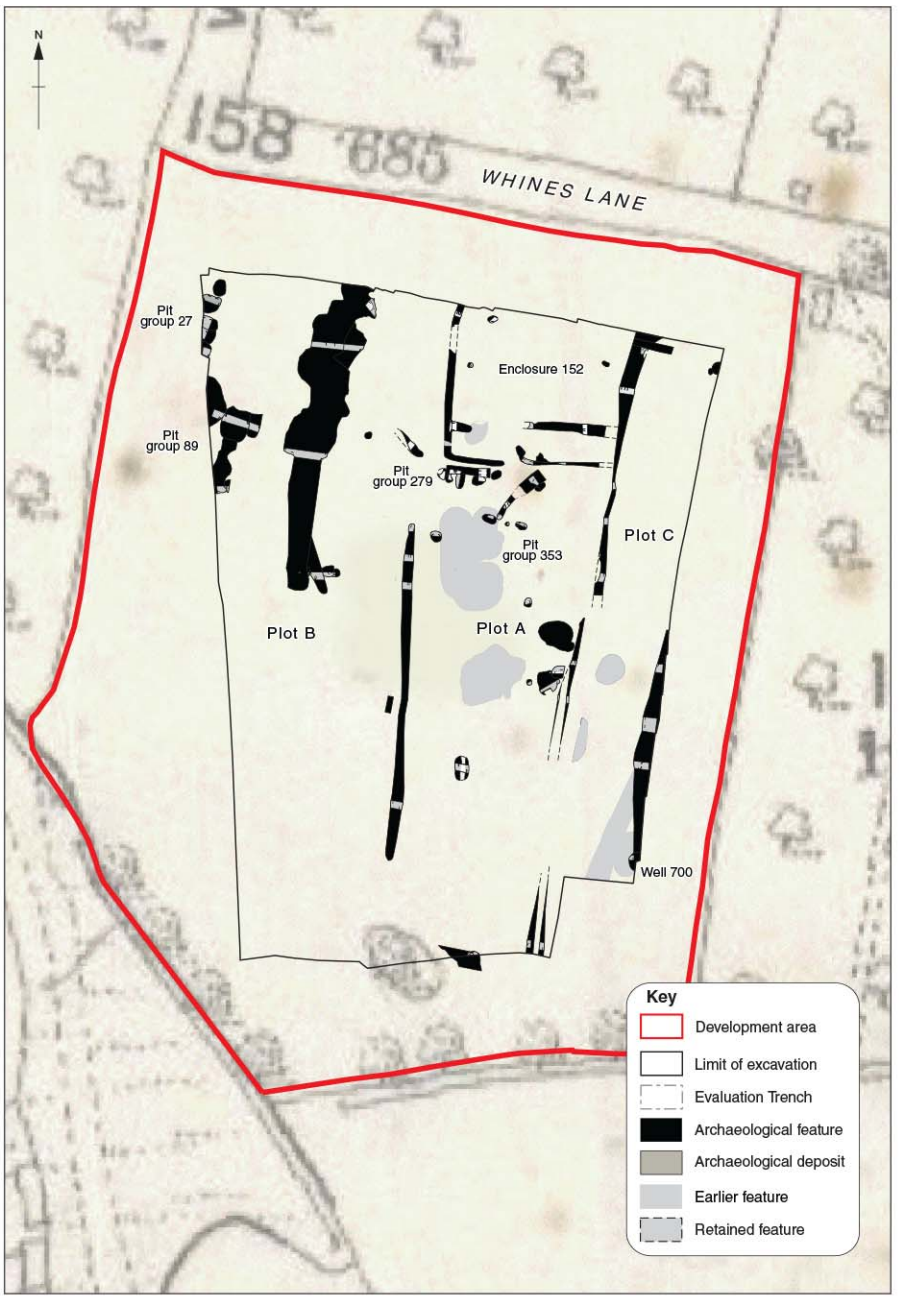
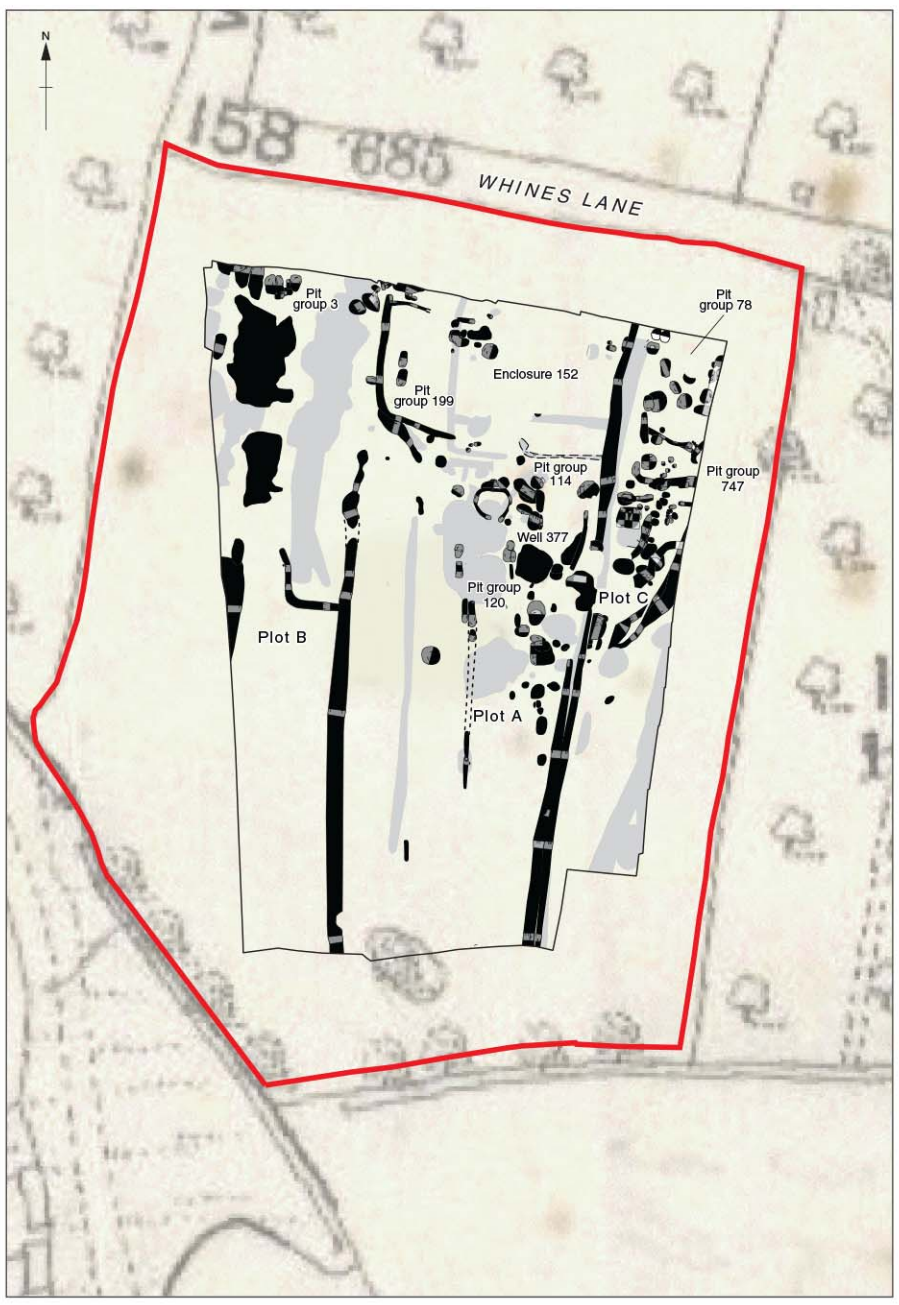
Figure 10e: Selected sections (Period 2.3)



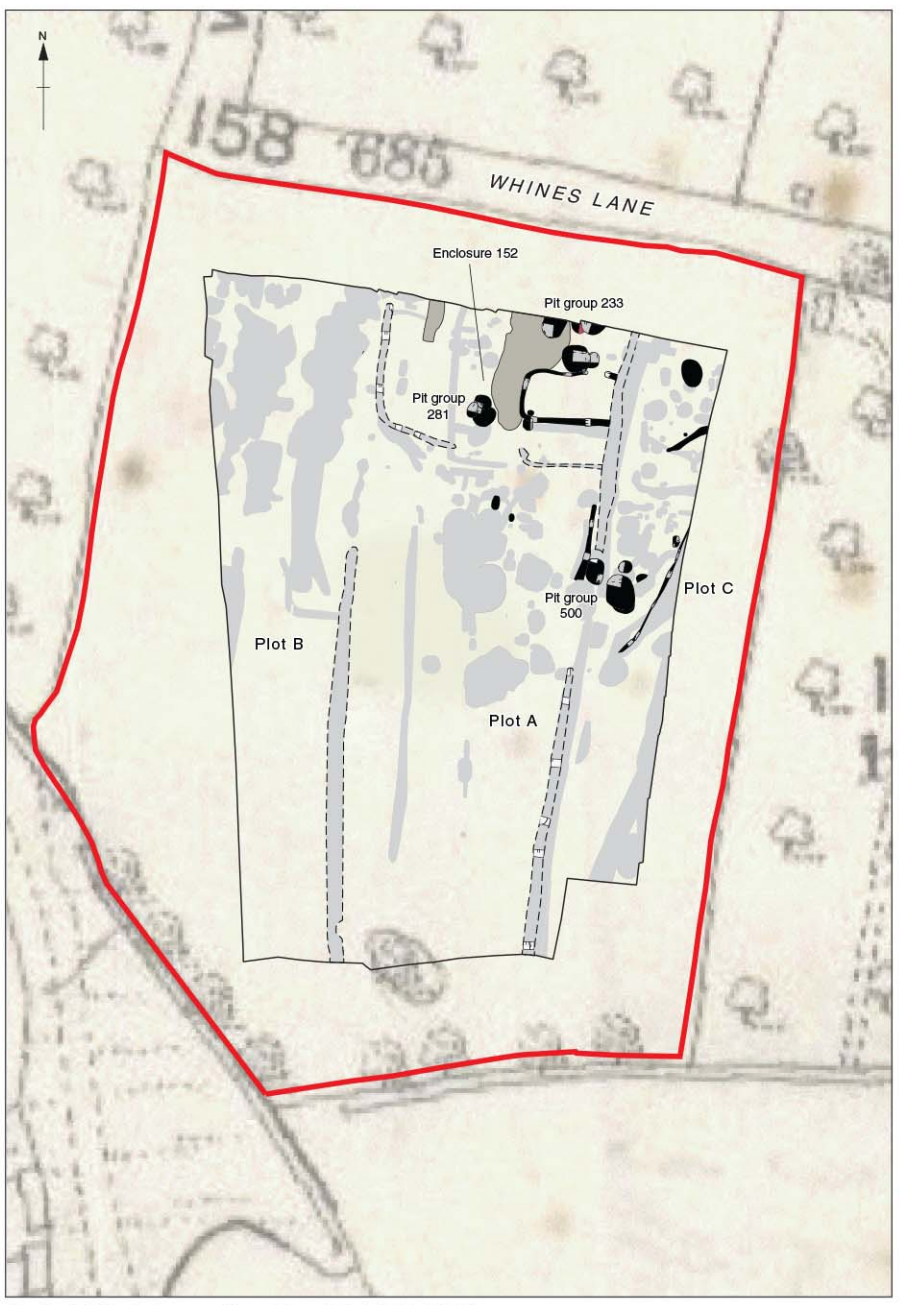
The site in relation to the wider village



Period 2.1: Early medieval (c. AD 1000-1250)



Period 2.2: High medieval (c. AD 1250-1400)



Period 2.3: Late medieval (c. AD 1400-1500)

0 1:1000 50 m

Figure 11: Overview of medieval site development overlain on first edition Ordnance Survey mapping with site location in relation to the village and medieval fen edge (after Hall 1996, fig. 85)

Figure 12: Distribution of metalworking waste

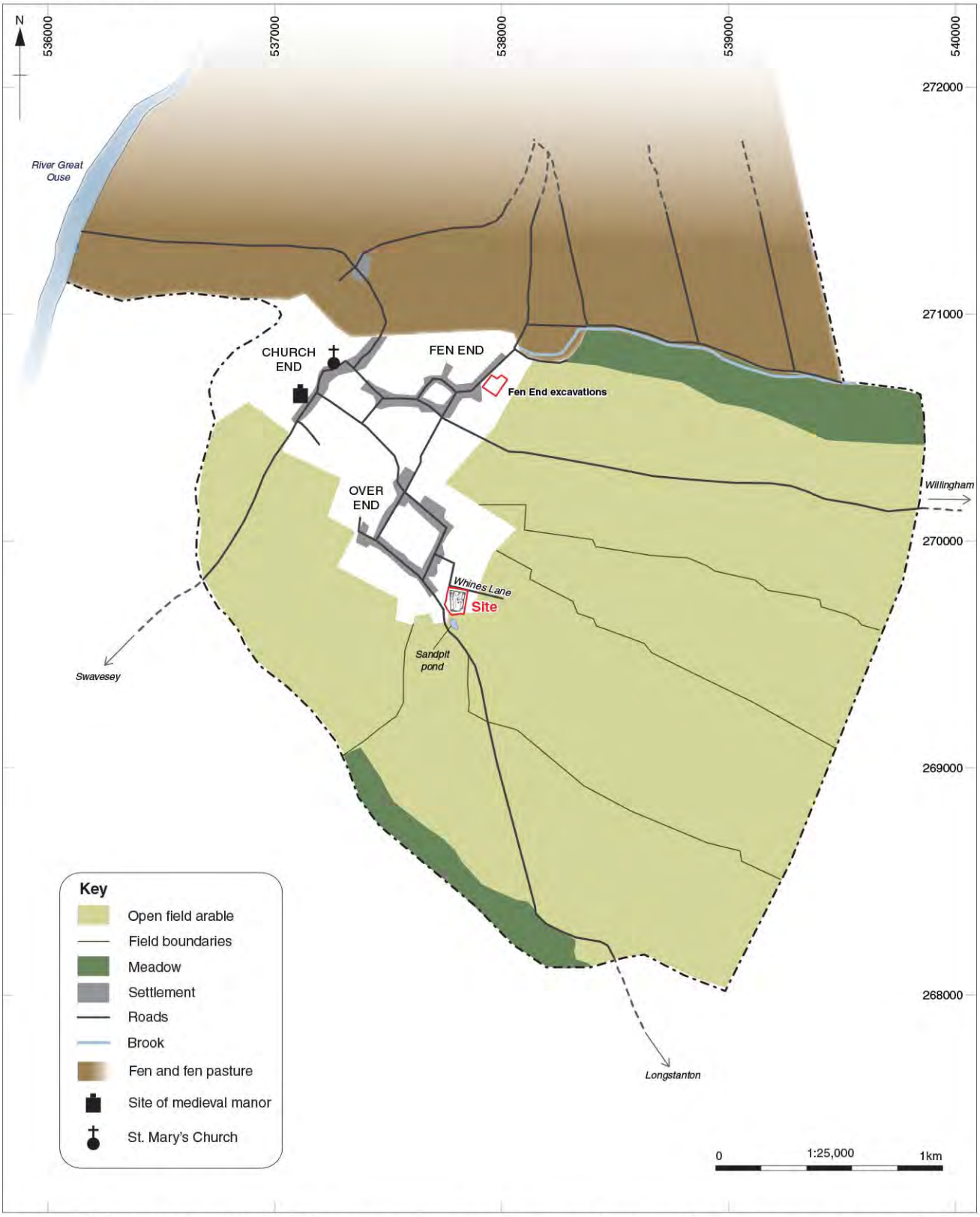


Figure 13: Site location in relation to settlement and land use in Over prior to parliamentary enclosure in the early 19th century (after Wright and Lewis 1989, fig. 20)

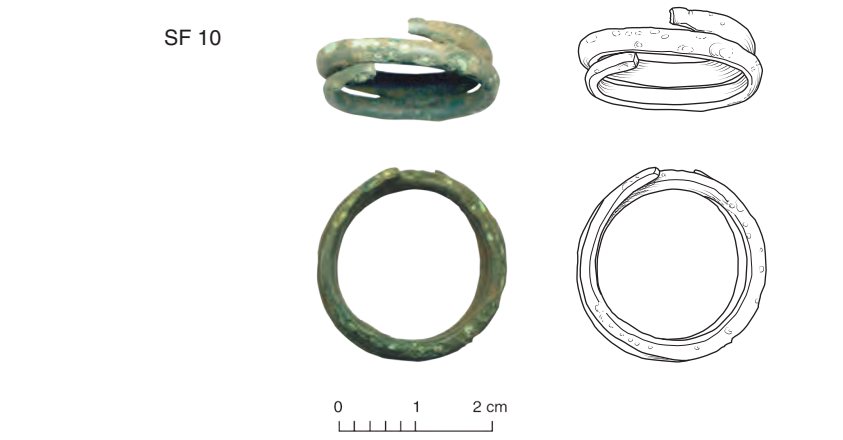


Figure 14: Copper alloy ring (SF 10) and clay mould fragment (SF 33)

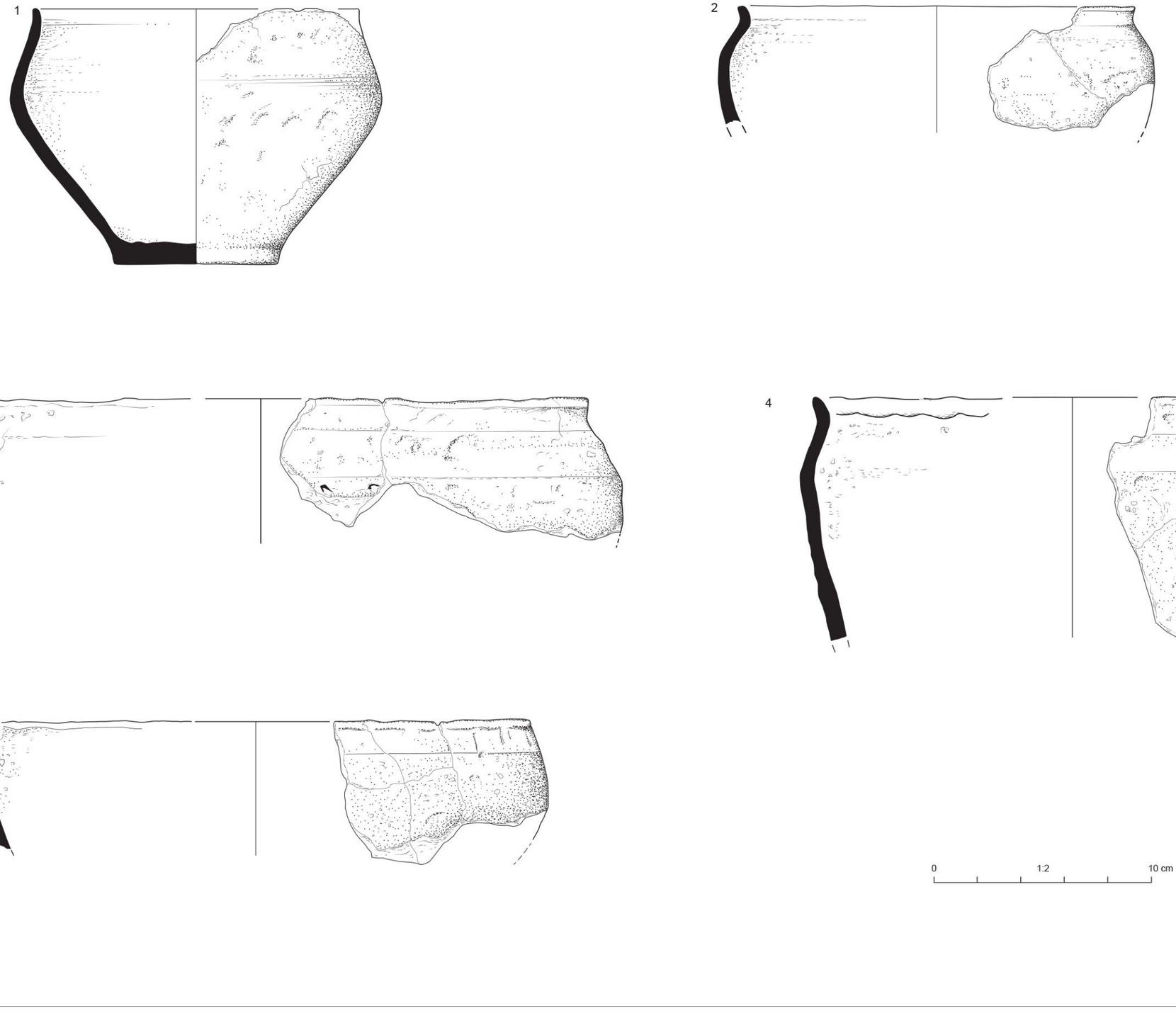


Figure 15: Prehistoric pottery

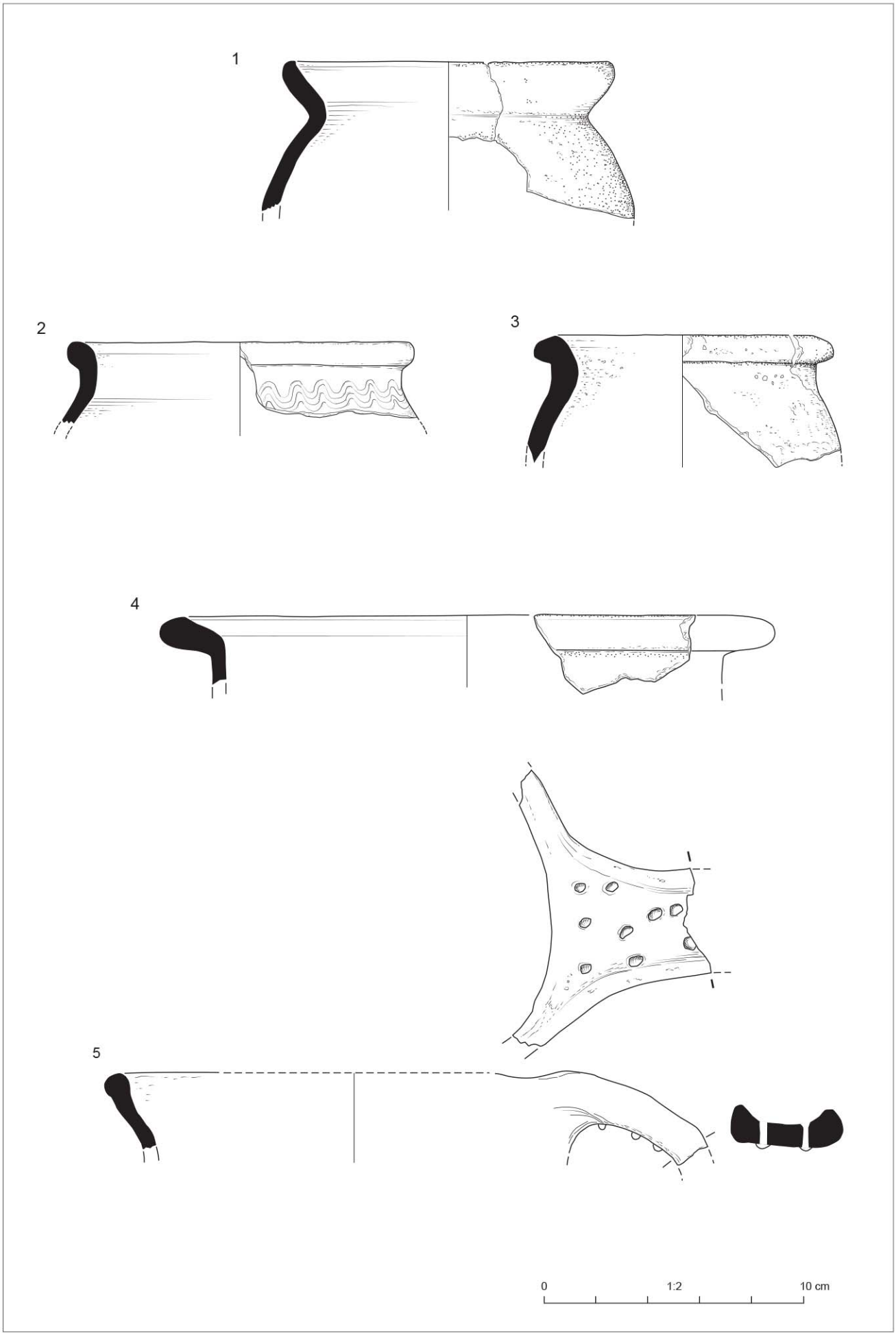


Figure 16a: Medieval pottery (nos 1-5)

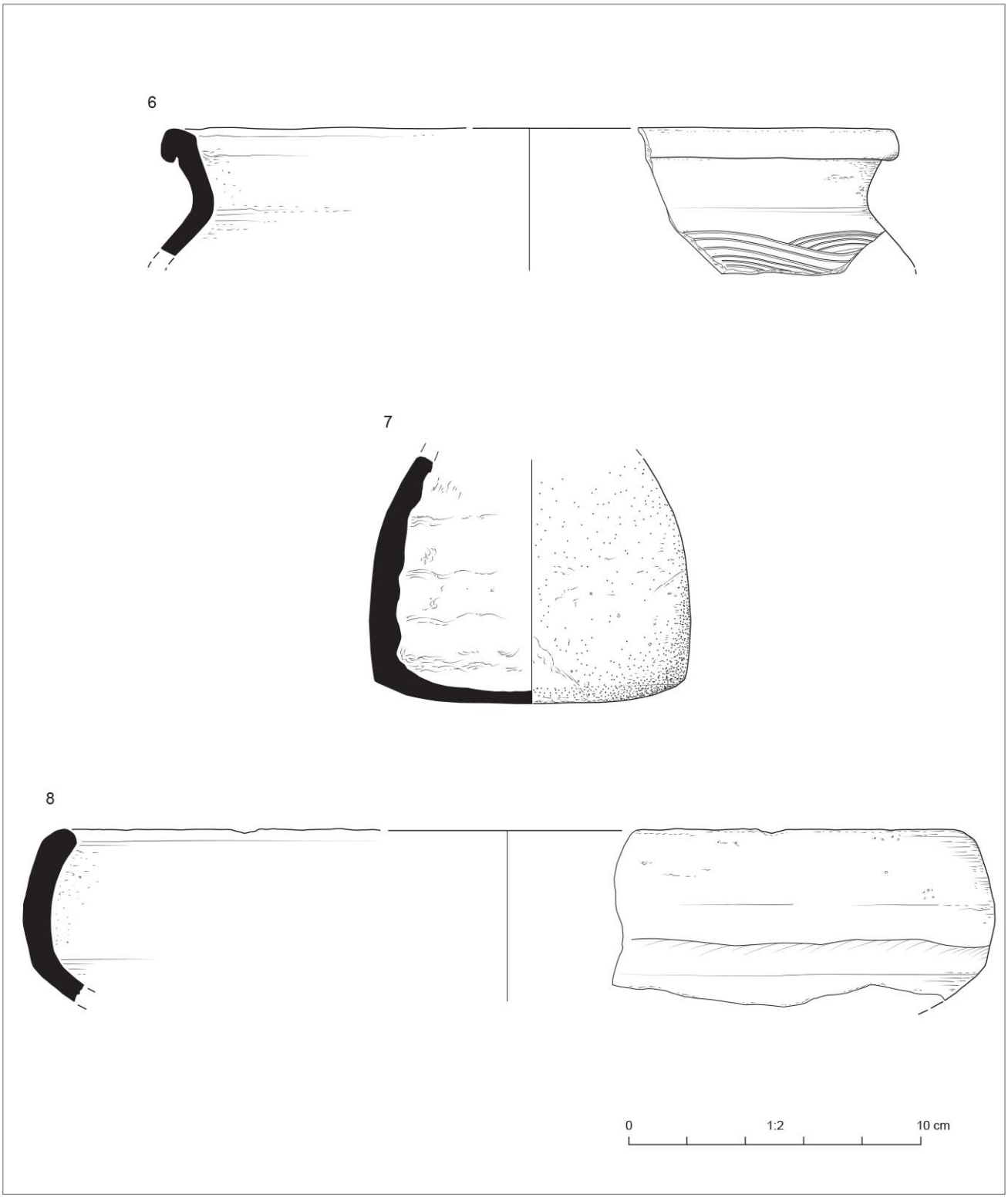
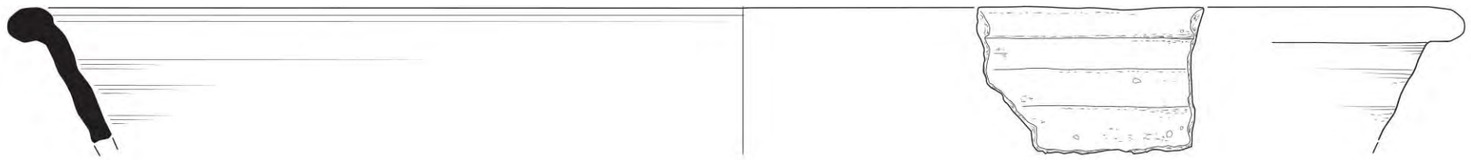
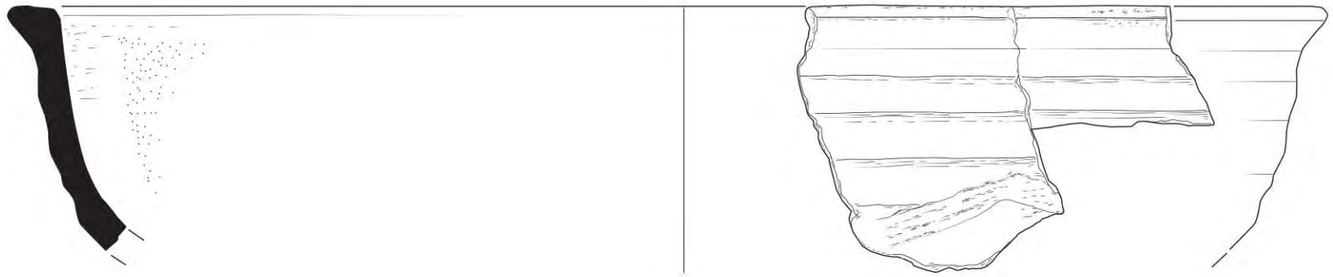


Figure 16b: Medieval pottery (nos 6-8)

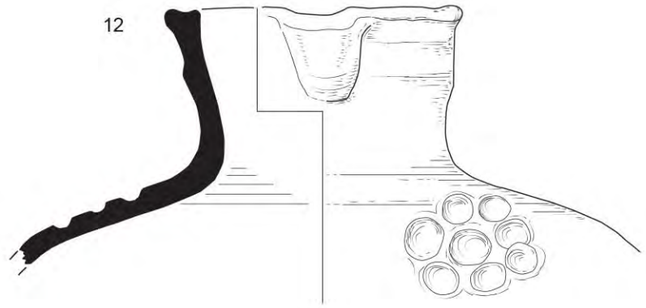
9



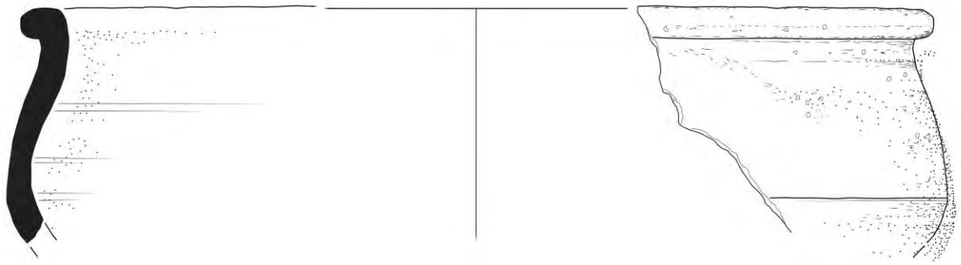
10



12

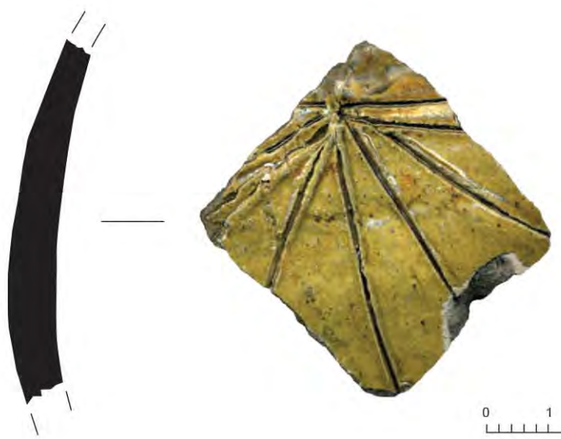


11



0 1:2 10 cm

13



0 1 2 cm

14

0 1 2 cm

Figure 16c: Medieval pottery

Figure 17: Worked bone artefacts

Plate 1: View of the excavation area from the north-east

Plate 2: Late Bronze Age (Period 1) pit groups (Pit Group **353** etc.) at the centre of Plot A, from the west

Plate 3: Excavating the Bronze Age pits

Plate 4: Early medieval (Period 2.1) enclosure ditches between Plots A and C (**609** and **622**), recut by high medieval (Period 2.2) ditches (**611** and **624**). Viewed from the south

Plate 5: View of the early to high medieval (Period 2.1 to 2.2) quarry pits in Plot B from the north-west

Plate 6: High medieval (Period 2.2) well/pit **257**, from the south

Plate 7: High medieval (Period 2.2) pit **199** in Enclosure 152, Plot A, from the south

Plate 8: Ditch terminal (**589**) of high medieval (Period 2.2) circular structure **144** in Plot A, from the south-east

Plate 9: High medieval (Period 2.2) pit **163** from the east

Plate 10: High medieval (Period 2.2) features **747** and **925** in Plot C, from the north

Plate 11: Intercutting high medieval (Period 2.2) pits **1077, 1095** and **1132** and chalk surface 1011, from the south

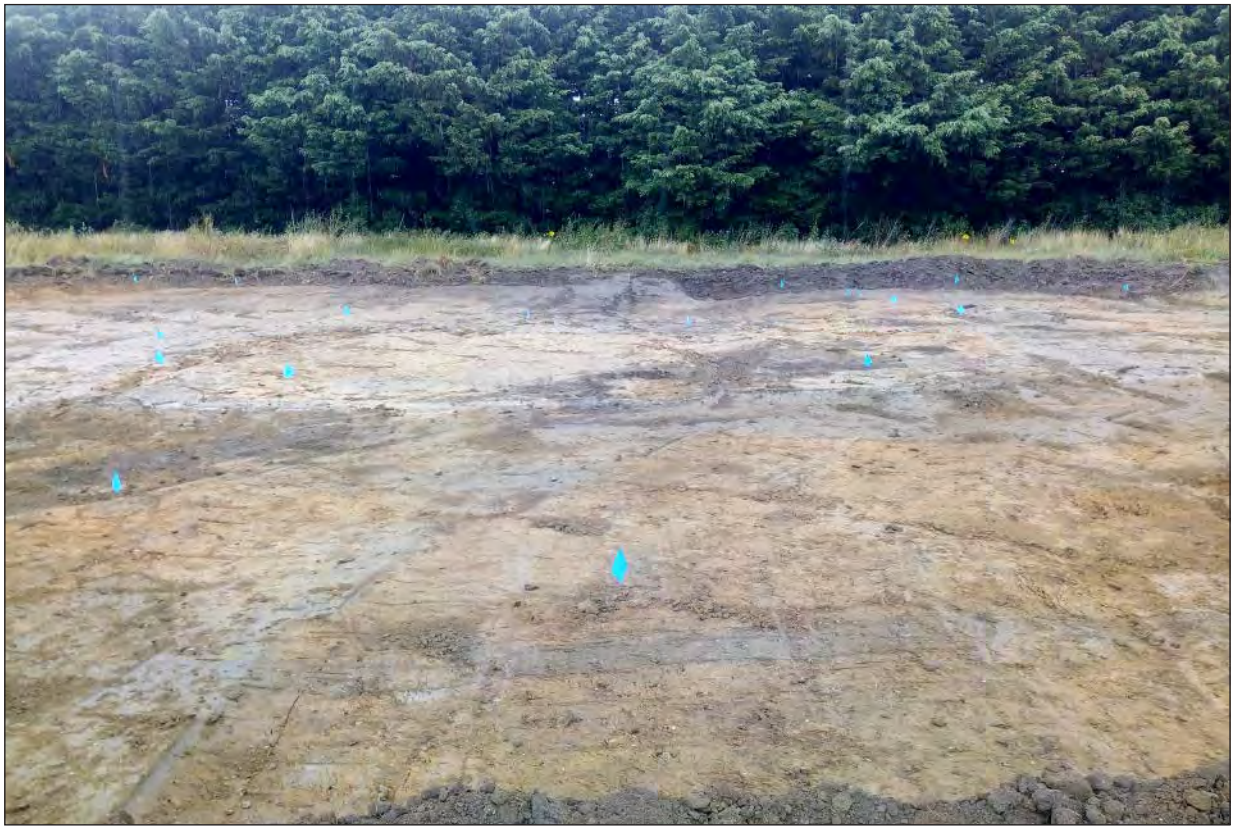


Plate 12: Pre-excavation shot of late medieval (Period 2.3) rectangular enclosure 172, within enclosure 152, Plot A, from the south

Plate 13: Section through late medieval (Period 2.3) chalk surface 240 within enclosure 152, Plot A, from the south

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