Monkfield Nutrition, High Street, Shingay Cum Wendy

Archaeological Evaluation Report

October 2018

Client: Ruddy Joinery

Issue No: 2
OAE Report No: 2233
NGR: TL 3212 4764

oxfordarchaeology
easteasteast

Client Name:	Bidwells Ruddy Joinery
Client Ref No:	22193
Document Title:	Monkfield Nutrition, High Street, Shingay Cum Wendy
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No:	2233
Grid Reference:	TL 3212 4764
Planning Reference:	S/2224/16/OL
Site Code:	SCWMON18
Invoice Code:	SCWMON18
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores
Accession No:	ECB5485
OASIS No:	oxfordar3-327547

OA Document File Location: Y:\Cambridgeshire\SCWMON18\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location: Y:\Cambridgeshire\SCWMON18\Graphics

Issue No:	2
Date:	15/10/2018
Prepared by:	Kelly Sinclair (Supervisor)
Checked by:	Nick Gilmour (Project Officer)
Edited by:	Lawrence Billington (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Elizabeth Popescu (Post-excavation Manager)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Monkfield Nutrition, High Street, Shingay Cum Wendy

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Kelly Sinclair MA PCIfA

With contributions from Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Alice Lyons MA MCIfA, Denis Sami PhD, Zoë Ui Choileáin MA MSc BABAO and illustrations by David Brown BA

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

Between the 6th and 15th of August 2018, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation at Monkfield Nutrition, High Street, Shingay Cum Wendy, Cambridgeshire (TL 3212 4764). Fifteen trenches were excavated within a proposed development are covering 2ha. Large areas of the site had been affected by modern disturbance associated with the construction of areas of hard standing and the construction of agricultural buildings; despite this fact, archaeological features were recorded in most of the excavated trenches. These features were dominated by ditches relating to a series of enclosures or field boundaries and produced finds ranging in date from the late Roman to medieval periods and including a small but significant assemblage of early to middle Saxon pottery.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Ruddy Joinery for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Gemma Stewart, who monitored the work on behalf of CHET, for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nick Gilmour. The fieldwork was directed by Kelly Sinclair, who was supported by Eben Cooper, Ryan Neal and Andrew Baldwin. Survey and digitizing was carried out by David Brown. Thanks are extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the direction of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by Ruddy Joinery to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Monkfield Nutrition, High Street, Shingay Cum Wendy.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. S/2224/16/OL). A brief was set by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was then produced by OAE detailing the methods by which OAE proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Gilmour and Moan 2018).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site covers an area of 2 ha and is situated on a level plateau at approximately 21 to 22m OD adjacent to the confluence between the west to east flowing River Rhee and a minor south to north running tributary stream, the North Ditch (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the north by the Rhee, to the west by the North Ditch and by residential buildings to the east.

1.2.2 The site lies on heavy clays of the Gault Formation, with overlying alluvial deposits located along the courses of the Rhee and North Ditch (British Geological Survey online map viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html: accessed 19/06/19)

1.2.3 At the time of the evaluation the northern and eastern part of the development area was part of a farmyard, with associated buildings, whilst the southern and south-westerly half of the area was overgrown.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and a summary produced as part of the WSI (Gilmour 2018). Selected HER entries are plotted in Fig. 2.

1.3.2 The site lies within the parish of Shingay cum Wendy, which was created in 1957 by the joining of the two historic parishes of Shingay and Wendy. The site lies wholly within what was the parish of Wendy, on the eastern side of the old boundary between the two parishes, which was defined by the North Ditch.

Prehistoric

1.3.3 Known early prehistoric activity (up to 800BC) is rare within the area, but evidence has been found in the form of findspots, with a flint arrowhead broadly dated from the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (CHER10147) being found 750m north-east of the development area, whilst a Bronze Age socketed axe-head was found in a field during the early 20th century, 1km to the north-west. Later prehistoric activity is also rare,

although five sherds of possibly Early Iron Age pottery were recovered during works near the Old North Road, 1.5km to the north-east.

Roman

1.3.4 A major Roman Road, Ermine Street (CB15034), is located c.1.5km east of the subject site, and the route still forms the Old North Road, running from Royston to Huntingdon. The road was a major arterial route during the Roman period, running from London to York and would have had numerous roadside settlements adjacent to it as well as farmsteads, located within the fertile valleys of the region; a known Roman farmstead lies 500m south of the subject site (CHER MCB20335), identified during geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.

1.3.5 A Roman villa is located 900m north-east of the subject site, which was excavated during the 1970s and found to consist of at least five buildings, with large quantities of pottery, animal bone and coins being recovered. Roman finds have also been found close to the site, with pottery recovered during work carried out in the area for a proposed golf course (CHER 01365A), and Roman pottery, coins and other small finds were also found nearby, located adjacent to the river, c.200m north of the subject site.

Medieval

1.3.6 Medieval sites and findspots dominate the known archaeological record of the area. One of the medieval HER entries lies within the boundary of the development area and relates to a set of earthworks relating to a moated, potentially manorial, site. The earthworks are described in the HER and are depicted on recent editions of the 1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey maps as an L-shaped ditch in the northern part of the site (the extent of which is plotted in simplified form on Fig. 2). Since their recording in the last century these earthworks have been levelled by the construction of buildings and areas of hardstanding and no upstanding traces of the moated site could be recognised during the fieldwork described here.

1.3.7 The manor of Wendy was held by the Engaynes during the 13th century, before being gifted to the Knights Hospitallers, who already held the manor of Shingay where they had established a preceptory, said to have been the fourth wealthiest in the country, the earthworks of which survive less than 1km to the west of the site on the southern side of the Rhee (CHER 01276).

1.3.8 Three further well-preserved moated sites are located within 1km of the development area. To the west, within Rouses Wood (CHER 01219), immediately north of the River Rhee, are surviving earthworks of a moat with associated ridge and furrow. No evidence of structural remains survived within the moated area, whilst a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from within the earthwork's vicinity. Another other moated site (CHER 01223) is located 480m to the north-east of the site at Lordship Spinney, on the southern side of the Rhee. A survey of the site was undertaken during the mid-20th century which showed the ditches surviving from 2m to 3m wide and up to 1.2m deep and may have had an associated fishpond. The third probable moated site lies around 200m to the south-east of the site and includes a number of possible house platforms (CHER 01222).

1.3.9 The church of Wendy, now demolished, lay within 140m of the eastern boundary of the site (the farm that currently occupies the site is known as Church Farm) and the earthwork remains of a deserted medieval village are known immediately across the River Rhee (CHER 09518). Further earthworks of house platforms and ditches may represent another area of deserted medieval settlement in the historic parish of Shingay, some 300m to the west of the site.

1.3.10 Other heritage assets within the village include a number of Grade II listed buildings, most dating to the mid-19th century, although a pair of cottages survive from the 17th century (DCB5437) at Vine Farm, 460m south-east of the subject site.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

I. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
II. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
III. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
IV. To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 15 trenches, 1.8m wide and varying between 10m and 34m long were excavated. With a total length of 290m of trenching, this approximated to a 3% sample of the proposed development area. The layout of the trenches within the proposed development area was heavily constrained by the presence of extant buildings (see Fig. 1) and during the evaluation the original planned layout of trenching was further modified due to site obstructions, services, and modern disturbance.

2.2.2 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.3 Trial trenches was excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket width of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches.

2.2.4 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Where possible, topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. However, due to a consolidation layer of hard-core and rubble across parts of the site, topsoil and subsoil were not kept separate in some trenches as such deposits were either not present or indistinguishable. Trenches were not backfilled without the approval of the County Archaeologist.

2.2.5 Some archaeological levels were at depth, therefore safe excavation procedures were followed to ensure that trenches were safe to enter. This included stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions.

2.2.6 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil were taken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level. Metal detecting was carried out in the areas of all trenches prior to and during their excavation. In some places, this was hindered by the considerable

disturbance the site had seen, with many trenches being excavated through areas of hardstanding or deposits of hard core, and no archaeological finds were recovered.

2.2.7 All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded.

2.2.8 Investigation slots through all linear features were a least 1m in width. Discrete features were half-sectioned. Deep features (over 1.2m deep) were evaluated with hand auger to assess their depth and character.

2.2.9 Surveying was carried out with a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.10 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) were taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a brief description of all trenches and their associated archaeological remains. This is followed by a summary of finds and environmental data recovered from the site. Appendix A provides tabulated data on each individual trench and a separate, detailed, context inventory. Reports and catalogues on the finds and environmental evidence recovered are provided in Appendices B and C respectively.

3.1.2 An overall plan showing all of the excavated trenches and features is provided as Fig. 3, and Figs 4-6 provide more detailed trench plans. Selected sections are provided in Fig. 7.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence varied across the site according to the extent of modern disturbance. In the northern part of the site, this disturbance was most extensive. The natural geology in Trenches 3 and 13 had been heavily truncated and levelled with extensive deposits of modern hard-core/rubble and the other trenches in the northern part of the site (Trenches 11, 12 and 14) also revealed layers of modern hard-core, and had seen a degree of truncation and disturbance, although archaeological features had survived below the level of disturbance.

3.2.2 In the south-eastern part of the site (Trenches 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 15) the trenches were excavated through a hard-core consolidation surface used as a car park, with a underlying subsoil layer which sealed archaeological features and deposits. Finally, the trenches in the south-western part of the site (Trenches 1, 2, 7 and 9) had a fairly uniform topsoil and subsoil, with little evidence of disturbance. Typically, the natural geology of gault clay was overlain by a silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil/ hardstanding.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were recorded in all trenches, except for Trenches 3 and 13 (which had been subject to severe modern disturbance), with somewhat denser archaeological activity in the southern part of the site.

3.4 Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

3.4.1 Trench 1 was 33m long and was located close to the southern edge of the site. At its western end a ditch (**4**) crossed the trench on an east to west alignment; it was 1.3m wide and up to 0.37m deep and did not produce any finds. This feature was on a similar alignment to ditches recorded in Trenches 4 and 5 and could be part of a series of enclosure/field-system boundaries. At the eastern end of the trench a pair of adjacent ditches (**12** & **14**) were identified, which ran parallel on a north to south

alignment. Ditch **12** was 1.4m wide and up to 0.3m deep and contained sherds of middle Saxon, late Saxon and early medieval pottery, as well as a piece of (probably Roman) ceramic building material (CBM). Ditch **14** was of similar dimensions and contained two sherds of medieval pottery.

3.4.2 A small gully (**8**) on a south-east to north-west alignment was recorded in the central part of the trench, but no finds were recovered from this feature. Two small pits, both under 0.2m in depth, were also identified in this trench (**6** & **10**), but neither contained any finds.

3.5 Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

3.5.1 Trench 2 was 20m long and extended north from the centre of Trench 1. At the northern end of the trench a single ditch (**16**) on an east to west alignment was excavated, but produced only a small amount of animal bone. This ditch appears to be a continuation of a feature which passes through Trenches 4 and 5 to the east (recorded as **43** in Trench 4, where it produced a sherd of late Saxon pottery). Also within this trench a small pit (**18**) was excavated, which produced three sherds of medieval pottery.

3.6 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

3.6.1 Trench 3 was located in the north-eastern part of the site. Initial excavation exposed an extensive modern deposit containing potentially hazardous asbestos and, consequently, the trench was only photographed and then immediately backfilled.

3.7 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

3.7.1 Trench 4 was 20m long and was located in the southern part of the site and was aligned broadly north to south, with a length of 20m. At the southern end of the trench a possible gully was exposed, which was left unexcavated. To the north of this, a small east to west aligned ditch (**43**; Plate 2) was excavated (0.81m wide, 0.2m deep), which produced a sherd of late Saxon pottery. A slighter (0.43m wide, 0.15m deep) ditch (**45**) on a similar east to west alignment lay just to the north.

3.7.2 In the central part of the trench a much larger ditch (**95**) followed the same alignment, and measured up to 3.1m wide and 0.66m deep. This ditch contained three sherds of late Roman and one sherd of medieval pottery. A ditch terminus (**47**)**,** on a north-west to south-east alignment was also investigated, and contained a small quantity of slag, whilst a bulk sample of its fill produced abundant charred wheat grains with smaller quantities of barley, oats, rye and various charred and mineralised weed seeds. A further (unexcavated) ditch was partly exposed at the northern end of the trench.

3.8 Trench 5 (Fig. 6)

3.8.1 Immediately to the west of Trench 4, Trench 5 was aligned north-west to south-east. At its southern end a ditch, a continuation of a feature excavated in two adjacent trenches (as ditch **43**, Trench 5) and ditch **16**, Trench 2), was planned but left unexcavated. To the north of this, a further ditch (**78**) on a north-west to south-east alignment terminated in the southern end of the trench; it contained only a few

fragments of animal bone. Further to the north, ditch **72** was on an east to west alignment, and produced no dateable finds. In the middle of the trench, a small pit (**74**) was cut by a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**76**), neither of these features contained any finds.

3.8.2 In the north-western part of the trench an extensive alluvial deposit infilling a shallow hollow/depression (**70**) was partially exposed (Plate 1; Fig. 7, Section 23). This large, shallow feature (up to 0.45m deep), produced duckweed seeds from its clayey silt fill (69), suggesting that it had held standing water, as well as three sherds of pottery, one of middle Saxon, one of late Saxon and one of Roman date. At the southern edge of this putative pond was a sequence of intercutting features; with a ditch (**68**) cutting the fill of the pond, and being itself cut by two small pits (**51** and **66**). Pit **51** contained a Roman glass bead, and a mixed pottery assemblage with sherds of early, middle and late Saxon and Roman date.

3.9 Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

3.9.1 Trench 6 was located close to the southern edge of the site and was aligned east to west. A deposit of modern hard-core containing potentially hazardous asbestos was exposed in the eastern half of the trench and excavation was ceased in this part of the trench. In the central part of the trench, however, a ditch (**55**) was recorded on an east-to west alignment, only partially exposed on the northern edge of the trench. This feature contained a small amount of animal bone and a sherd of late Saxon pottery. To the south of this, a small pit, from which a few fragments of animal bone were recovered, was excavated (**53**). Towards the western end of the trench, ditch **57** ran on a north to south alignment, and produced a sherd of medieval pottery. At the western end of the trench was a dark deposit which appears to have been a compacted subsoil (62) sealed beneath the modern hard-core layer.

3.10 Trench 7 (Fig. 5)

3.10.1 Trench 7 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site and was 19m long. This trench contained several ditches and pits, the ditches all aligned broadly north to south. Ditch **32** contained some animal bone and two sherds of Roman pottery (1st to 3rd century AD). To the west, a pair of intercutting ditches **36** and **38** ran parallel to ditch **32** (**36** and **38**). Ditch **38** was the earlier of these two features and contained a relatively large quantity (20 sherds) of early to middle Saxon pottery and four sherds of Roman pottery, whilst four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from ditch **36**. A north to south aligned ditch terminus (**34**) was also recorded but contained only a small quantity of animal bone. A small pit (**41**) was recorded at the northern end of the trench; two sherds of early or middle Saxon pottery and five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this feature. At the southern end of the trench another pit (**30**) produced a single sherd of early to middle Saxon pottery.

3.11 Trench 8 (Fig. 6)

3.11.1 Trench 8 was located in the southern part of the site and contained several ditches and one pit. The terminus of a ditch running north to south across the southern end of the trench (**80**) was excavated, but produced no finds. A pair of intercutting ditches (**82**=**86**

and **91**=**93**) ran parallel on a north-west to south east orientation and terminated just to the west of ditch **80**. The relationship between the two was unclear but they both truncated north to south aligned ditch/gully **84**. The only finds from any of these linear features were two sherds of pottery, one of early to middle Saxon and one of late Roman date, both from ditch **91**. Ditches **86** and **91** also truncated a pit (**90**) which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. In the north-western end of the trench another possible ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, was recorded but was left unexcavated.

3.12 Trench 9 (Fig. 5)

3.12.1 Trench 9 was 10m long and was located in the eastern part of the site. This trench exposed a possible pond (**104**) which contained an alluvial clay up to 0.9m deep (Fig. 7, Section 36). Nine sherds of pottery, all dated to the Roman period (1st to early 5th century AD) were recovered from this feature. This feature was truncated by a large modern rubbish pit, exposed in the northern end of the trench (**106**).

3.13 Trench 10

3.13.1 Trench 10, located in the south-western part of the site, north of Trench 8, was 10m long. A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch was exposed in this trench, and was left unexcavated.

3.14 Trench 11

3.14.1 Trench 11 was located in the northern part of the site and revealed several undated linear features, all running north to south and cutting into an alluvial layer up to 0.2m deep, which extended across the length of the trench, as well as some modern intrusions. At the eastern end of the trench, ditch **108** contained some animal bone and a single sherd of late Roman pottery. Another ditch, to the west, (**110**) contained some modern rubble and is likely to be a relatively recent feature. The third ditch was exposed at the western end of the trench (**114**) and contained some animal bone and 10 sherds of late Roman pottery.

3.15 Trench 12

3.15.1 Trench 12 was located to the north of Trench 11 and was 16m long, aligned north-east to south-west. At the northern end of this trench was an east to west aligned ditch (**100**) which produced four sherds of Roman pottery and a single sherd of early to middle Saxon pottery. In the middle of the trench a patch of alluvial silty clay, measuring up to 2m wide and 0.28m deep (deposits 102 and 103), was investigated and produced four sherds of late Roman pottery. At the southern end of the trench a narrow, north to south aligned ditch was excavated, but produced no finds.

3.16 Trench 13

3.16.1 This trench was completely truncated by a modern intrusion of rubble below the depth of the natural geology and archaeological features.

3.17 Trench 14

3.17.1 In the southern part of the trench a large east to west aligned ditch was exposed (**59**). The depth of this feature (and its oblique angle to the trench) prevented full excavation and it was cut on its northern side by a large modern feature (Fig. 7, Section 29; Plate 3). Only the southern edge of this feature was exposed; its maximum recorded width was over 3m and it may have been considerably wider than this. It was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, with subsequent augering demonstrating that it continued for at least another 0.5m below this level. Three fills were identified (60, 61 and 50) and a large quantity of Roman pottery (80 sherds) were recovered across all of these fills, most of which is was of 3rd to 4th century date. This feature did, however, also produce a single sherd of early to middle Saxon pottery and a sherd of medieval pottery, both from fill 61, a brownish grey silty clay sealed by upper fill 50 and above the lowest identified fill (60).

3.18 Trench 15

3.18.1 Trench 15 was located in the southern part of the site, to the east of Trench 9. This was an addition to the original trench plan, opened to determine whether the extensive pond-like features/deposits investigated in Trenches 5 and 9 belonged to a single large feature (see Figs 3 and 5). In the event, no comparable deposits were exposed in Trench 15, although a single ditch was revealed, on an east to west alignment, which was left unexcavated.

3.19 Finds and environmental summary

3.19.1 Full reports and catalogues on the finds and environmental evidence from the site are provided in Appendices B and C.

Pottery

3.19.2 The site's pottery assemblage includes Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material.

3.19.3 The Roman pottery assemblage is made up of 134 sherds (1914g), dominated by local coarse wares and regional fine wares typical of the area. The majority of the assemblage is characteristic of the late Roman period and its association in some contexts with handmade Saxon pottery hints at continuity in activity/occupation into the early Saxon period. The Roman pottery was widely, but thinly, distributed across the site, although over half of the pottery was recovered from a single feature – ditch **59** (Trench 14).

3.19.4 A total of 29 sherds (393g) of handmade Early/Middle Saxon pottery was recovered, alongside three sherds (54g) of middle Saxon pottery (Ipswich and Maxey ware) and nine sherds (49g) of late Saxon pottery (Thetford, St Neots and Stamford ware).

3.19.5 A small assemblage of 24 sherds (325g) of medieval pottery were recovered. This dates largely to the mid-12th to 14th century, with a little later material (including five post-medieval sherds).

Flint

3.19.6 Six worked flints, attesting to low levels of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity were recovered from the subsoil and as a residual element within later features.

Metalwork

3.19.7 Six chronologically undiagnostic iron artefacts (mostly nails) were recovered.

Glass

3.19.8 A single glass bead of Roman date was recovered from the fill of pit **51** (Trench 5).

Stone

3.19.9 A small assemblage of worked stone, including a fragment of quern/millstone and whetstone were recovered.

Slag

3.19.10 Twenty fragments of slag (539g) were recovered from ditch **47** and a subsoil layer in Trench 4.

Ceramic building material

3.19.11 A total of 62 fragments (2199g) of ceramic building material, largely post-medieval tile, was recovered.

Environmental remains

3.19.12 Assessment of eight environmental samples taken from the fills of excavated features produced variable quantities of charred and carbonised plant remains. Plant remains were present in most samples and included cereals, legumes and weed seeds. Overall the samples indicate good potential for the preservation of plant remains.

Animal bone

3.19.13 A total of 327g of animal bone, with 207 recordable fragments, was recovered from across the site. The assemblage is dominated by the remains of cattle, alongside sheep/goat, pig, horse and bird (domestic fowl).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Some factors may have affected the reliability of the results of the evaluation. Most notably, there was difficulty in excavating a representative series of trenches across the site due to various obstructions, including a modern car park, buildings and hard-core, meaning that some trenches had to be moved. Several of the trenches had also been truncated by modern intrusions and the presence of asbestos within hard-core deposits meant that excavation had to be discontinued in some trenches.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The project aims and objectives are set out in Section 2.1, above.

4.2.2 In relation to these objectives, the evaluation was able to establish that archaeological remains of late Roman to medieval date were present across much of the site, although in some areas they had been subject to fairly severe disturbance and truncation.

4.2.3 In the northern part of the site some areas appear to have been subject to wholesale truncation, with little potential for surviving archaeological deposits or features (e.g. Trench 13), and elsewhere in this area (Trenches 3, 11, 12 and 14) disturbance was still extensive despite the survival of features in some trenches. Archaeological remains in the trenches located in the south-eastern part of the site also seem likely to have experienced a relatively high degree of truncation but, in general, the southern part of the site appears to have greater potential for preservation of archaeological remains.

4.2.4 The recorded archaeological remains are dominated by relatively small ditches (typically less than 0.3m deep) alongside a number of small discrete pits and two large potential pond-like features (in Trenches 5 and 9). Two ditches were considerably larger than the majority of the features on the site, ditch **95** (Trench 4) and ditch **59** (Trench 14) and these indicate the potential for more substantial features to be encountered in certain areas of the site.

4.2.5 The various features recorded during the evaluation appear to date from the Roman to medieval periods, although as discussed below there were often considerable difficulties in dating individual features – many of which produced mixed pottery assemblages. Nonetheless, the quantity of Roman pottery suggests that a settlement of this date was located close to the site and that some of the ditches relate to enclosures or field systems associated with activity of this date. The ceramic evidence suggests that activity in the area continued into the Anglo-Saxon period and through until at least the 13th century.

4.3 Interpretation

Prehistoric

4.3.1 The small quantity of worked flint recovered during the evaluation provides evidence for some small-scale activity during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, but this need

not have represented any kind of persistent occupation. There was no evidence for any later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age) activity on the site.

Roman

4.3.2 The majority of the pottery from the site was of late Roman (3rd to 4th century) date, and this Roman pottery was recovered from large number of features across the site. Many of these features, most of them ditches, also produced later, Anglo-Saxon or medieval, pottery and in many cases it is difficult to determine whether the Roman pottery is residual or whether these features originated in the Roman period and continued in use during later periods. Nonetheless, it seems likely that at least some elements of the ditched boundaries, probably representing enclosures or field systems (in both the northern and southern parts of the site) were laid out in the late Roman period.

4.3.3 Over half of the Roman pottery from the site – 80 sherds (1062g) – derived from a large ditch (**59**) partially excavated in Trench 14. The pottery includes a range of forms and fabrics including coarse and fine wares mostly dating to the 3rd and 4th century. It was only possible to investigate the upper fills of this feature during the evaluation, and the pottery was recovered from all three of the deposits that filled the upper part of the feature (see Fig. 7 Section 29). Despite the quantity of Roman pottery from this feature, it is notable that two sherds of later pottery – a single sherd of early or middle Saxon pottery and a sherd of medieval sandy ware (c. AD 1150-1500) – were recovered alongside the Roman pottery, both from the fill underling the uppermost deposit of the feature (fill 61). Thus, although a Roman date for this feature seems likely, this raises the possibility that the Roman pottery may be residual within a later, medieval feature (see below).

Anglo-Saxon

4.3.4 A small but significant assemblage of early to late Saxon pottery was recovered from the site. Particularly notable is the association between handmade early/middle Saxon and late Roman pottery in several features, most notably in certain trenches in the southern part of the site (Trenches 5, 7 and 8), which hints at a possible continuity in occupation/land-use over the transition between the Roman and early Saxon periods.

Medieval

4.3.5 The assemblage of medieval pottery from the site is small but provides good evidence for continued activity at the site until at least the 14th century. Of particular significance are the results of the evaluation in regard to the previously recorded (but since levelled) earthworks of a moated site in the northern part of the site (CHER 01738; see Archaeological and Historical Background; Fig. 2). Based on the approximate location of the earthworks of the moated site recorded in the HER and by OS mapping (see Fig. 2) it seems likely that it may have been severely impacted by the modern disturbance which characterises the northern part of the site. The only feature which may possibly be associated with the moated site recorded during the evaluation is the large (part excavated) ditch (**59**) in Trench 14 discussed above. This feature certainly has the potential to be of a scale commensurate with a moat, and its

location would broadly accord with the approximate location of the earthworks recorded in the HER. However, as discussed above, the dating of this feature remains somewhat uncertain; producing a pottery assemblage with a very small quantity (two sherds) of Saxon and medieval material alongside a much larger quantity of Roman sherds – none of which derived from the basal fills of the feature.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation recorded archaeological features over much of the site, although most areas had been subject to varying degrees of modern disturbance and truncation. The archaeological features largely relate to ditched boundaries belonging to enclosures or field systems, some of which may have originated in the late Roman period, with continued activity through to the medieval period. Some features produced moderately large finds assemblages and, occasionally, well-preserved plant remains and assemblages of animal bone. It seems likely that this material derives from occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site, although many of the ditches may relate to agricultural land-use.

4.4.2 The evaluation was not able to produce any unequivocal evidence for the possible moated site previously recorded as earthworks in the proposed development area (CHER 01738), although it remains a possibility that a large ditch recorded in Trench 14 relates to the now levelled earthworks.

4.4.3 The full significance of the site and any requirements for further work will be determined by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench with archaeology present, including 3 ditches, 2 pits and 1 gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	33
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
4	Cut	1.3	0.37	Ditch	-	-
5	Fill	-	0.37	Fill of ditch 4	Bone	-
6	Cut	1	0.14	Pit		
7	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of pit 6		
8	Cut	0.4	0.14	Gully		
9	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of gully 8		
10	Cut	1.4	0.18	Pit		
11	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of pit 10		
12	Cut	1.4	0.38	Ditch		
13	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of ditch 12	Pottery, bone	
14	Cut	1.1	0.21	Ditch		
15	Fill	-	0.21	Fill of ditch 12	Pottery, bone	

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench with archaeology present, including 1 ditch and 1 pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
16	Cut	0.9	0.28	Ditch	-	-
17	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch 16	Pottery, bone	-
18	Cut	1	0.28	Pit		
19	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of pit 18	Pottery	

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench with no archaeology present, modern backfill truncating to base of trench so no contexts present.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench with archaeology present, including 4 ditches. Consists of a subsoil overlain by a modern hard-core layer which truncates areas of the archaeology.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
43	Cut	0.81	0.28	Ditch	-	-
44	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch43	Pottery, bone	-
45	Cut	0.43	0.15	Ditch		
46	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch 45	CBM	
47	Cut	0.71	0.14	Ditch		
48	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch 47	MWD, pottery	
95	Cut	3.10	0.66	Ditch		
96	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 95	Pottery, bone	
97	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 95	Pottery, bone, flint	

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench with archaeology present, including 4 ditches and 3 pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay. The north west end of trench has a layer of hard core instead of topsoil					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
51	Cut	1.8	0.45	Pit	-	-
52	Fill	-	0.45	Fill of pit 51	Pottery, bone, glass	-
66	Cut	1.16	0.22	Pit		
67	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of pit 66		
68	Cut	1.1	0.4	Ditch		
69	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of ditch 68		
70	Cut	>0.7	0.45	Pond?		
71	Fill	-	0.45	Fill of pond 70	Pottery, bone	

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench with archaeology present, including 2 ditches and 1 pit.. Consists of a subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay. The entire trench is truncated by a layer of hard core					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2	Layer	-	0.7	Subsoil	-	-

53	Cut	0.7	0.14	Pit		-
54	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of pit 53	Bone	-
55	Cut	0.8	0.14	Ditch		
56	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch 55	Bone, pottery	
57	Cut	0.97	0.27	Ditch		
58	Fill	-	0.27	Fill of ditch 57	Bone	
62	Layer	-	0.31	Deposit		

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench with archaeology present, including 4 ditches and 1 pit. Consists of a subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	19
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-		Topsoil		
2	Layer	-	0.7	Subsoil	-	-
30	Cut	0.57	0.2	Pit		-
31	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of pit 30	Pottery	-
32	Cut	0.72	0.28	Ditch		
33	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch 32	Pottery, bone	
34	Cut	0.7	0.22	Ditch		
35	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch 34	Bone	
36	Cut	0.7	0.36	Ditch		
37	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of ditch 36	Bone, pottery	
38	Cut	1.8	0.6	Ditch		
39	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of ditch 38	Bone, pottery	
40	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of ditch 38	Bone, pottery, flint	
41	Cut	0.8	0.2	Ditch		
42	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch 41	Pottery, bone	

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SEW
Trench with archaeology present, including 6 ditches and 1 pit. Consists of a subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay, with a layer of hardcore over the subsoil.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-

80	Cut	1.36	0.1	Ditch		-
81	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of ditch 80		-
82	Cut	0.35	0.08	Ditch		
83	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of ditch 82		
84	Cut	0.36	0.11	Ditch		
85	Fill	-	0.11	Fill of ditch 84		
86	Cut	0.6	0.3	Ditch		
87	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of ditch 86		
88	Fill	-	0.48	Fill of ditch 90	Bone, pottery	
90	Cut	>1.2	0.48	Ditch		
91	Cut	0.5	0.26	Ditch		
92	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of ditch 91	Bone, pottery	
93	Cut	0.4	0.11	Ditch		
94	Fill	-	0.11	Fill of ditch 93	Pottery, bone	

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench with archaeology present, including large pond like deposit truncated by a modern large rubbish pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil		
2	Layer	-	0.7	Subsoil	-	-
104	Cut	>5	0.9	Pond?		
105	Fill	-	0.9	Fill of possible pond 104	Pottery, bone, metal object	-
106	Cut	-	0.5	Modern pit		-
107	Fill	-	0.5	Fill of pit 106		-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench with archaeology present, one linear feature which was unexcavated. Consists of concrete, hard-core then a subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil		

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench with archaeology present, including 4 ditches and an alluvial layer. Consists of concrete, hard-core then a subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	24
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.89
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2	Layer	-	0.57	Subsoil		

108	Cut	1	0.22	Ditch		
109	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch 108	Bone	
110	Cut	0.75	0.22	Ditch		
111	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch 110		
112	Cut	0.55	0.2	Sondage		
113	Fill	-	0.2	Alluvium		
114	Cut	0.75	0.25	Ditch		
115	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch 114	Pottery, bone	

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench with archaeology present, including 2 ditches and a possible pond or channel deposit. Consists of Topoil, hard-core, a modern deposit then an alluvial overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	16
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2	Layer	-	0.57	Subsoil		
21	Layer	-	0.38	Alluvial layer?		
98	Cut	0.82	0.24	Ditch		
99	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of ditch 98		
100	Cut	1.54	0.33	Ditch		
101	Fill	-	0.33	Fill of ditch 100		
102	Layer	-	0.1	Pond deposit	Pottery, bone	
103	Layer	-	0.17	Pond deposit	Pottery, bone	

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench with no archaeology present. Trench truncated by modern intrusion and contamination to a depth of over 1m.					**Length (m)**	-
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench with archaeology present, including 1 large ditch and a modern instrusion. Consists of Topoil, hard-core, and an alluvial overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	18
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil		

20	Layer	-	0.38	Alluvial layer		
50	Fill	-	0.45	Fill of ditch 59	Pottery, bone	
59	Cut	>0.91	>0.78	Ditch		
60	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of ditch 59	Pottery, CBM, bone	
61	Fill	-	0.46	Fill of ditch 59	Pottery, CBM,. bone	
64	Cut	-	>0.3	Cut of modern feature		
65	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of modern feature 64	CBM, pottery	

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench with archaeology present, one ditch which was unexcavated. Consists of hard-core and subsoil overlying a natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	18
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
1	1	Layer	topsoil		2	0			mid greyish brown	sandy silt	firm				
2		Layer	subsoil		2	0			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	firm				
3		Layer	natural	0		0			mid yellowish brown	gravelly clay	firm				
4	1	cut	ditch	4	5	0	1.3	0.37				linear	steep	flat	e-w
5	1	fill	ditch	4				0.37	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
6	1	cut	pit	6	7	1	1	0.14				circular	gentle slope	flat	
7	1	fill	pit	6		0		0.14	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	friable				
8	1	cut	gully	8	9	1	0.4	0.14				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
9	1	fill	gully	8		0		0.14	mis brownish grey	sandy clay	friable				
10	1	cut	pit	0	11	0	1.4	0.18				circular	gentle slope	concave	
11	1	fill	pit	10		0			mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
12	1	cut	ditch	0	13	0	1.4	0.38				linear	steep	concave	N-S

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
13	1	fill	ditch	12		0			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	firm				
14	1	cut	ditch	14	15	0	1.1	0.21				linear	steep	concave	N-S
15	1	fill	ditch	14		0		0.21	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
16	2	cut	ditch	0	17	0	0.9	0.28				linear	steep	concave	E-W
17	2	fill	ditch	16		0			light brownish grey	sandy silt	friable				
18	2	cut	pit	0	19	0	1	0.28				circular	gentle slope	concave	
19	2	fill	pit	18		0		0.28	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	firm				
20	14	layer	deposit	0		0		0.4	dark blueish grey	silty clay	firm				
21	12	layer	deposit	0		0		0.38	dark bluish grey	silty clay	firm				
30	7	cut	pit	0	31	0.6	0.57	0.2				sub-circular	steep	concave	
31	7	fill	pit	30		0			mid brownish rgey	silty sand	firm				
32	7	cut	ditch	0	33		0.72	0.28				linear	steep	concave	N-S

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
33	7	fill	ditch	32		0		0.28	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
34	7	cut	ditch	0	35	0	0.7	0.22				curvilinear	gentle slope	concave	NW-SE
35	7	fill	ditch	34		0		0.22	mid yellowish grey	sandy clay	firm				
36	7	cut	ditch	0	37	0	0.7	0.36							
37	7	fill	ditch	36		0	0.7	0.36	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	firm				
38	7	cut	ditch	38	39, 40	5	1.8	0.6				curvilinear	steep	concave	SE-NW
39	7	fill	ditch	38		5	1.8	0.3	dark yellowish brown	clayey sand	firm				
40	7	fill	ditch	38		5	1.8	0.3	light grey	silty sand	firm				
41	7	cut	pit	41	42	1	0.8	0.2				sub-circular	gradual	concave	n/a
42	7	fill	pit	41		1	0.8	0.2	mid grey	silty clay	firm				
43	4	cut	ditch	43	44, 89	1	0.81	0.2				linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
44	4	fill	ditch	43		0		0.28	dark blueish grey	silty clay	firm				
45	4	cut	ditch	45	46	1	0.43	0.15				linear	steep	concave	SE-NW

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
46	4	fill	ditch	45		1	0.43	0.15	dark brownish grey	unspecified	unspecified				
47	4	cut	ditch	47	48	1	0.71	0.14				curvilinear	gradual	concave	N-S
48	4	fill	ditch	47		1	0.71	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
49	4	layer	deposit	0		1.3	0.91	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
50	14	fill	ditch	59		0		0.45	dark brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
51	5	cut	pit	51	52	0	1.8	0.45				circular	steep	flat	n/a
52	5	fill	pit	51		0	1.8	0.45	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	firm				
53	6	cut	pit	53	54	0.9	0.7	0.14				circular	gradual	concave	n/a
54	6	fill	pit	53		0.9	0.7	0.14	dark grey	clay sand	soft				
55	6	cut	ditch	55	56	0.98	0.8	0.14				linear	steep	concave	E-W
56	6	fill	ditch	55		0.98	0.8	0.14	dark greyish brown	clay sand	soft				
57	6	cut	ditch	57	58	1	0.97	0.27				linear	steep	concave	N-S
58	6	fill	ditch	57		1	0.67	0.27	dark grey	clayey sand	soft				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
59	14	cut	ditch	59	60, 61, 50	1	2.8	0.78				linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
60	14	fill	ditch	59		0		0.2	mid blueish grey	silty clay	firm				
61	14	fill	ditch	59		0		0.46	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
62		layer	uncertain	0		0		0.31	dark gryeish brown	silty clay	firm				
64	14	cut	pit	64	65		1	0.3				sub-circular	gentle	concave	n/a
65	14	fill	pit	64		0	1	0.3	mid orangeish brown	silty clay	firm				
66	5	cut	pit	66	67	0	1.16	0.22				circular	gentle	concave	n/a
67	5	fill	pit	66		0	1.16	0.22	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	firm				
68	5	cut	ditch	68	69	1	1.1	0.4				linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
69	5	fill	ditch	68		1	1.1	0.4	light brownish grey	clayey silt	firm				
70	5	cut	pit	70	71	0.7	1	0.45				amorphous	gentle	concave	n/a
71	5	fill	pit	70		0.7	1	0.45	dark greyish brown	silty clay	plastic				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
72	5	cut	ditch	72	73	1	0.8	0.26				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
73	5	fill	ditch	72		1	0.8	0.26	light brownish grey	clayey silt	friable				
74	5	cut	pit	74	75	1	1	0.26				circular	steep	concave	n/a
75	5	fill	pit	74		1	1	0.26	light yellowish grey	sandy clay	firm				
76	5	cut	ditch	76	77	1	0.7	0.14				linear	gentle	concave	E-W
77	5	fill	ditch	76		1	0.7	0.14	light yellowish brown	sandy silt	friable				
78	5	cut	ditch	78	79	1	0.6	0.18				linear	steep	concave	E-W
79	5	fill	ditch	78		1	0.6	0.18	light brownish grey	clayey silt	friable				
80	8	cut	pit/ditch terminus	80	81	1.67	1.36	0.1				linear	gentle	flat	N-S
81	8	fill	pit/ditch terminus	80		1.67	1.36	0.1	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	friable				
82	8	cut	ditch	82	83	0.95	0.38	0.08				linear	gradual	concave	E-W

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
83	8	fill	ditch	82		0.95	0.35	0.08	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	friable				
84	8	cut	ditch	84	85	0.6	0.36	0.11				linear	steep	concave	N-S
85	8	fill	ditch	84		0.6	0.36	0.11	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	friable				
86	8	cut	ditch	86	87	0.84	0.6	0.3				linear	steep	concave	E-W
87	8	fill	ditch	86		0.4	0.6	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	moderate				
88	8	fill	pit	90		0	1.2	0.48	dark greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
89	4	fill	ditch	43		0		0.06	light greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
90	8	cut	pit	90	88	0	1.2	0.48				circular	steep	concave	n/a
91	8	cut	ditch	91	92	0.5	0.26					linear	steep	concave	E-W
92	8	fill	pit	91		0	0.5	0.26	mid greyish brown	silty clay	firm				
93	8	cut	ditch	0	94	0	0.4	0.11				linear	steep	concave	E-W
94	8	fill	ditch	93		0			Mid brownish grey	clayey silt	friable				

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
95	4	cut	ditch	95	96, 97	5	3.1	0.66				curvilinear	gentle	concave	E-W
96	4	fill	ditch	95		0		0.2	dark greyish brown	silty clay	soft				
97	4	fill	ditch	95		0		0.46	mid greyish yellow	silty clay	soft				
98	12	cut	ditch	98	99	1	0.82	0.24				linear	steep	concave	N-S
99	12	fill	ditch	98		1	82	24	dark greyish brown	silty sand	firm				
100	12	cut	ditch	100	101	1	1.54	0.33				linear	steep	concave	E-W
101	12	fill	ditch	100		1	1.54	0.33	mid brownish grey	silty clay	firm				
102	12	layer	deposit	0		0		0.1	dark boueish grey	silty clay	firm				
103	12	layer	deposit			0		0.17	mid brownish grey	silty clay	frequent stone				
104	9	cut	pond/channel	104	105	1	5	0.9				unspecified	unspecified	unspecified	n/a
105	9	fill	pond/channel	104		0		0.09	mid greyish brown	clay	firm				
106	9	cut	pit	106	107	0		0.5				unspecified	gentle	concave	n/a

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Fills	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Orientation
107	9	fill	pit	106		0		0.5	light brownish grey	clay	firm				
108	11	cut	ditch	108	109	1	1	0.22				linear	gentle	concave	N-S
109	11	fill	ditch	108		1	1	0.22	mid orangeish grey	clayey silt	plastic				
110	11	cut	ditch	110	111	1	0.75	0.22				linear	steep	concave	N-S
111	11	fill	ditch	110		1	0.75	0.22	mid orangiehs brown	clayey silt	plastic				
112	11	cut	sondage	112	113	0.67	0.55	0.2							
113	11	layer	deposit	112		0		0.2	light orangeish grey	sandy silt	plastic				
114	11	cut	ditch	114	115	0	0.75	0.25				linear	steep	unspecified	N-S
115	11	fill	ditch	114		0	0.75	0.25	mid grey	clayey silt	plastic				

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 134 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1914g (and representing a minimum of 72 vessels) was recovered during an archaeological trench evaluation at Shingay-cum-Wendy, Cambridgeshire. The pottery was mostly recovered from ditches, a layer, a pond or paleo channel and a pit (Table 1). All of the pottery is fragmentary, no vessels were complete or deliberately placed, and the assemblage is consistent with the remains of domestic rubbish disposal. Indeed, some of the pottery was burnt and nearly all was severely abraded with an average sherd size of c. 14g.

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	106	1529	79.89
Layer	7	151	7.89
Pond/channel	9	142	7.42
Pit	10	55	2.87
Subsoil/ topsoil	2	37	1.93
Total	134	1914	100.00

Table 1. The Roman pottery by feature-type

Methodology

B.1.2 The Roman pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay et al 2016, 14-18). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (Table 12). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Pottery

B.1.3 A total of nine Roman pottery fabrics were identified the majority of which are locally made sand or shell tempered jars of utilitarian type, supplemented by a variety of other lower Nene Valley products (Perrin 1999). Imports are extremely poorly represented with only a small amount of Gaulish samian recovered (Table 2).

Full Fabric name, abbreviation and published reference	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware: SGW	Dish, jar	73	914	47.75

Shell tempered ware: STW (Perrin 1999, 116-126; Tyers 1996, 192-193)	Dish and flanged dish, jar, storage jar, lid	17	386	20.17
Horningsea Reduced ware: HOR RE (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116)	Jar, storage jar	5	235	12.28
Nene Valley Colour Coat: NVCC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118; Tyers 1996, 173-175)	Beaker, dish, jar	12	178	9.30
Hadham Oxidised ware: HADOW (Tyers 1996, 168-169)	Jar, jar/bowl	10	74	3.87
Nene valley grey ware: NVGW (Perrin 1999, 78-87)	Jar	6	59	3.08
Oxford red slipped ware; OXF RS (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176)	Bowl	3	46	2.40
Samian: SAM (Tyers 1996, 105-114)	Bowl, cup, dish	6	16	0.84
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW	Flagon, jar	2	6	0.31
Total		**134**	**1914**	**100.00**

Table 2. The Roman pottery fabrics

Coarse wares

B.1.4 The most common sandy grey ware globular jars and straight-sided dishes s are almost certainly of local production, but not assigned to a specific kiln site (73 sherds, 914g). Late Roman South Midland Shelly wares jars and flanged dishes are also well represented (17 sherds, 386g). Small numbers of grey ware jars produced in the lower Nene Valley were found also (6 sherds, 59g). Several of these jars, dishes and lids retained soot residues from where they had been exposed to open flames when used as cooking pots. A small number of diagnostic storage jar fragments could be assigned to the Horningsea kilns (5 sherds, 235g), with the main industry located 23km to the north-east.

Fine wares

B.1.5 Fine wares form a small but significant part of this assemblage. Chronologically the samian, distinctive glossy red Gaulish table wares, are the earliest fine wares present. Six fragments (16g) were found with an average sherd weight of only 2.6g. Their severely abraded condition suggests they are residual within later features.

B.1.6 Nene Valley colour coated beaker fragments, also dish and jars pieces, were found in slightly larger quantities (12 sherds, 179g). Fine ware beakers were made in the lower Nene Valley from the mid-2nd century with the more substantial dish and jar forms becoming popular in the 3rd and 4th centuries.

B.1.7 Small, but significant, numbers of late Roman red wares both from Oxfordshire (OXF RS; 3 sherds (46g)) and Hertfordshire (HAD OX; 10 sherds (74g)) were found. These wares were only generally traded into this region in the 4th century AD.

Specialist wares

B.1.8 No specialist vessels such as amphora (Tyers 1996, 85-105) or mortaria (ibid, 117-135) were found.

Graffito

B.1.9 No post-firing inscription were found on the pottery.

Adapted vessels

B.1.10 The sawn-down base of a shelly ware jar was found in ditch 114 (115). It had been adapted in antiquity and subsequently used as a lid whereby it had become covered in a soot residue.

The Pottery by Trench

B.1.11 Roman pottery was recovered from eight of the evaluation trenches, with over of the material half retrieved from Trench 14 (Table 3).

Trench	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Topsoil/Subsoil	2	37	1.93
1	0	0	0.00
2	0	0	0.00
3	0	0	0.00
4	3	29	1.52
5	2	6	0.30
6	0	0	0.00
7	15	76	3.97
8	2	34	1.79
9	9	142	7.42
10	0	0	0.00
11	11	340	17.76
12	9	183	9.56
13	0	0	0.00
14	81	1067	55.75
Total	**134**	**1914**	**100.00**

Table 3. The Roman pottery quantified by trench (shading denotes the presence of Roman pottery)

Trench 4

B.1.12 Only three sherds (weighing 29g) was recovered from ditch 95. This group of pottery comprises single local coarseware (STW and SGW) jar sherds, also a distinctive red ware bowl fragment (HAD OX). This pottery is 4th century AD in date and significantly abraded.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Spot Date
96	95	ditch	STW	U	JAR	1	1	C4
97	95	ditch	HAD OX	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	C4
97	95	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	23	C3-C4

Table 4. Trench 4; the Roman pottery

Trench5

B.1.13 Only 2 significantly abraded Roman pottery fragments (weighing 6g) were recovered from two separate pits within this trench. They are consistent with being residual.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Spot Date
52	51	pit	SAM CG	U	FRAG	1	1	C2-MC3
71	70	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C4

Table 5. Trench 5; the Roman pottery

Trench 7

B.1.14 Fifteen sherds, weighing 76g, were recovered from four ditch cuts and a pit. The material includes local coarsewares (SGW; NVGW; SOW), regional fine wares (NVCC) and imported Gaulish fine ware (SAM) dating from the mid Roman period. The pottery, however, is significantly abraded with an average sherd weight of only 5g and is characteristic of residual material.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Spot Date
33	32	ditch	SAM CG	U	FRAG	1	1	MC1-MC3
33	32	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	1	MC1-C3
37	36	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	4	22	C2-C4
39	38	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	2	13	C2-C4
40	38	ditch	NVGW	U	JAR	1	8	LC2-EC3
40	38	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	1	21	LC1-C4
42	41	pit	SAM SG	UB	FRAG	1	0	MC1-MC2
42	41	pit	NVCC	U	BEAK	1	1	MC2-C4
42	41	pit	SGW	D	JAR	1	1	C2-C4
42	41	pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	8	MC1-C4

Table 6. Trench 7; the Roman pottery

Trench 8

B.1.15 Only two pieces of Roman pottery, weighing 34g, were recovered from two pits within this trench. The pottery comprises a coarse ware jar (SGW) fragment and a fine ware (NVCC) dish. The NVCC dish can be dated to the later Roman period.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Spot Date
88	90	pit	SGW	B	JAR	1	16	MC1-C4
92	91	pit	NVCC	R	DISH	1	18	C3-C4

Table 7. Trench 8; the Roman pottery

Trench 9

B.1.16 The pond or paleochannel contained nine sherds, weighing 142g, of Roman pottery. The material includes local utilitarian coarse ware jars (SGW; STW), fine ware dishes (NVCC) and red ware (OXF RS) bowl fragments. The pottery has an average sherd weight of 15.7g and dates to the late Roman period.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Spot Date
105	104	pond/channel	SGW	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-C2
105	104	pond/channel	OXF RS	RU	BOWL	2	13	C4-EC5
105	104	pond/channel	STW	U	JAR	2	28	C3-C4
105	104	pond/channel	NVCC	R	DISH	1	36	C3-C4
105	104	pond/channel	NVCC	R	DISH	1	11	C3-C4
105	104	pond/channel	STW	R	LID	1	39	C3-C4
105	104	pond/channel	SGW	D	JAR	1	7	MC1-C2

Table 8. Trench 9; the Roman pottery

Trench 11

B.1.17 A total of 11 sherds, weighing 340g, were recovered from two ditch cuts within Trench 11. Local coarse ware (STW; SGW) jar and dish fragments were found, also a fine ware dish (NVCC) and an undiagnostic red ware bowl. Also found was a tiny scrap of residual central Gaulish samian. The pottery is generally in good condition with an average sherd weight of 31g and dates to the late Roman period.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Spot Date
109	108	ditch	SGW	D	JAR	1	15	C2-C4
115	114	ditch	SAM CG	U	FRAG	1	1	C2-MC3
115	114	ditch	NVCC	U	DISH	2	12	C3-C4
115	114	ditch	STW	R	DISH	3	136	C3-C4
115	114	ditch	SGW	RB	DISH	2	102	C3-C4
115	114	ditch	SREDW	U	JAR	1	15	MC1-C4
115	114	ditch	STW	UB	JAR	1	59	C3-C4

Table 9. Trench 11; the Roman pottery

Trench 12

B.1.18 Nine Roman pottery fragments, weighing 183g, were recovered from two layers and a ditch cut. The pottery consists of local coarse ware (SGW) jar and dish fragments, also a fine ware (NVCC) dish and red ware jar/bowl (HAD OX) pieces. The pottery has an average sherd weight of 20g and dates to the late Roman period.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Spot Date
21		layer	HAD OX	R	JAR/BOWL	1	3	C4
21		layer	SGW	R	JAR	1	6	C3-C4

101	100	ditch	NVCC	R	DISH	1	28	C3-C4
101	100	ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	4	LC1-C4
103		layer	SGW	P	DISH	3	123	C3-C4
103		layer	HAD OX	R	JAR/BOWL	1	7	C4
103		layer	SGW	R	JAR	1	12	LC2-C4

Table 10. Trench 12; the Roman pottery

Trench 14

B.1.19 Ditch 59 contained the majority of pottery from this trench (80 fragments; weighing 1062g) and the site as a whole. A variety of utilitarian jar and storage jar Roman coarsewares (SGW; STW; HORN RE), regional fine wares (NVCC; HAD OX, OXF RS) and imported Gaulish material (SAM) were recovered. The pottery is fragmentary with an average sherd weight of c. 13g. This pottery is characteristic of the Late Roman era. Post-Roman pottery was also found.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Spot Date
50	59	ditch	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	29	C4-EC5
50	59	ditch	HAD OX	UB	JAR	5	48	C4
61	59	ditch	HAD OX	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	C4
50	59	ditch	HORN RE	D	SJAR	2	128	C2-C3
61	59	ditch	HORN RE	U	JAR	1	23	C3-C4
60	59	ditch	HORN RE	UD	SJAR	2	84	C2-C3
50	59	ditch	NVCC	UB	BEAK	1	49	C4
60	59	ditch	NVCC	U	JAR	1	1	C3-C4
61	59	ditch	NVCC	UB	JAR	2	17	C3-C4
61	59	ditch	NVCC	D	BEAK	1	5	MC2-C3
50	59	ditch	NVGW	RU	JAR	3	29	LC2-EC4
61	59	ditch	NVGW	RU	JAR	2	22	LC2-EC4
61	59	ditch	OXF RS	UB	BOWL	1	33	C4-EC5
61	59	ditch	SAM CG	R	BOWL	1	7	C2-EC3
60	59	ditch	SAM EG	B	BOWL	1	6	LC2-MC3
61	59	ditch	SGW	D	SJAR	1	81	C2-C3
50	59	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	8	58	MC1-C4
50	59	ditch	SGW	R	DISH	1	5	C3-C4
50	59	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	6	38	C2-C4
59	59	ditch	SGW	B	DISH	1	23	C3-C4
60	59	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	10	58	C2-C4
61	59	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	7	99	C2-C4
61	59	ditch	SGW	F	FDISH	1	18	MC3-EC4
61	59	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	6	36	LC1-C4
61	59	ditch	SGW	RU	WJAR	4	57	C3-C4
61	59	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-C4
50	59	ditch	SOW	U	JAR	1	5	C2-C4
61	59	ditch	STW	F	FDISH	1	43	MC3-EC4

61	59	ditch	STW	U	JAR	3	12	MC3-EC5
61	59	ditch	STW	D	SJAR	1	26	C1-C4
61	59	ditch	STW	RU	JAR	2	13	MC3-EC5
65	64	pit	HAD OX	R	JAR	1	5	C4

Table 11. Trench 14; the Roman pottery

Summary

B.1.20 The is a small but well-recorded and stratified assemblage of Roman pottery largely comprising local coarse wares and regional fine wares with some residual imported samian present. These wares are typical of the region and found in quantities to suggest a farmstead may have been located in the vicinity. Indeed, several farmsteads have already been identified near-by at Arrington bridge (CHER03157) and Vine Farm (MCB20335) and any pottery supply would have benefitted from the closeness of the main north-south Roman road (Ermine Street).

B.1.21 Although a significant proportion of the assemblage is severely abraded and almost certainly residual, where the pottery can be securely dated it is characteristic of the late Roman period. The late Roman pottery, moreover, is consistently found with post-Roman pottery (reported on below) which suggests there may be some continuity into the Early Saxon era. Understanding the transition between the two periods (Roman into Saxon) is potentially of significance to the research aims of this project and the wider region.

Recommendation for further work

B.1.22 No further work is recommended for the Roman pottery at present, although if an excavation is undertaken this material should be incorporated into the larger assemblage.

The Roman Pottery Catalogue

KEY: B = base, BEAK = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, FDISH = flanged dish, FLAG = flagon, FRAG = fragment, g = gramme, L=late M=mid, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd.

For full fabric names see Table 2.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
1			topsoil	SGW	B	DISH	1	12	C2-C4
2			subsoil	SGW	R	FDISH	1	25	MC3-EC5
21		12	layer	HAD OX	R	JAR/BOWL	1	3	C4
21		12	layer	SGW	R	JAR	1	6	C3-C4
33	32	7	ditch	SAM CG	U	FRAG	1	1	MC1-MC3
33	32	7	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	1	MC1-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
37	36	7	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	4	22	C2-C4
39	38	7	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	2	13	C2-C4
40	38	7	ditch	NVGW	U	JAR	1	8	LC2-EC3
40	38	7	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	1	21	LC1-C4
42	41	7	Pit	SAM SG	UB	FRAG	1	0	MC1-MC2
42	41	7	Pit	NVCC	U	BEAK	1	1	MC2-C4
42	41	7	Pit	SGW	D	JAR	1	1	C2-C4
42	41	7	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	8	MC1-C4
50	59	14	ditch	STW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	29	C4-EC5
50	59	14	ditch	NVCC	UB	BEAK	1	49	C4
50	59	14	ditch	HORN GW	D	SJAR	2	128	C2-C3
50	59	14	ditch	HAD OX	UB	JAR	5	48	C4
50	59	14	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	8	58	MC1-C4
50	59	14	ditch	LNVGW	RU	JAR	3	29	LC2-EC4
50	59	14	ditch	SOW	U	JAR	1	5	C2-C4
50	59	14	ditch	SGW	R	DISH	1	5	C3-C4
50	59	14	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	6	38	C2-C4
52	51	5	Pit	SAM CG	U	FRAG	1	1	C2-MC3
59	59	14	ditch	SGW	B	DISH	1	23	C3-C4
60	59	14	ditch	HORN CW	UD	SJAR	2	84	C2-C3
60	59	14	ditch	NVCC	U	JAR	1	1	C3-C4
60	59	14	ditch	SAM EG	B	BOWL	1	6	LC2-MC3
60	59	14	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	10	58	C2-C4
61	59	14	ditch	OXREDCC	UB	BOWL	1	33	C4-EC5
61	59	14	ditch	STW	F	FDISH	1	43	MC3-EC4
61	59	14	ditch	NVCC	UB	JAR	2	17	C3-C4
61	59	14	ditch	HAD OX	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	C4
61	59	14	ditch	STW	U	JAR	3	12	MC3-EC5
61	59	14	ditch	SCW	D	SJAR	1	81	C2-C3
61	59	14	ditch	SAM CG	R	BOWL	1	7	C2-EC3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
61	59	14	ditch	NVGW	RU	JAR	2	22	LC2-EC4
61	59	14	ditch	STW	D	SJAR	1	26	C1-C4
61	59	14	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	7	99	C2-C4
61	59	14	ditch	SGW	F	FDISH	1	18	MC3-EC4
61	59	14	ditch	NVCC	D	BEAK	1	5	MC2-C3
61	59	14	ditch	STW	RU	JAR	2	13	MC3-EC5
61	59	14	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	6	36	LC1-C4
61	59	14	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	4	57	C3-C4
61	59	14	ditch	HORN GW	U	JAR	1	23	C3-C4
61	59	14	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-C4
65	64	14	Pit	HADREDW	R	JAR	1	5	C4
71	70	5	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C4
88	90	8	Pit	SGW	B	JAR	1	16	MC1-C4
92	91	8	Pit	NVCC	R	DISH	1	18	C3-C4
96	95	4	ditch	STW	U	JAR	1	1	C4
97	95	4	ditch	HAD OX	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	C4
97	95	4	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	23	C3-C4
101	100	12	ditch	NVCC	R	DISH	1	28	C3-C4
101	100	12	ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	4	LC1-C4
103		12	layer	SGW	P	DISH	3	123	C3-C4
103		12	layer	HAD OX	R	JAR/BOWL	1	7	C4
103		12	layer	SGW	R	JAR	1	12	LC2-C4
105	104	9	pond/channel	GW	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-C2
105	104	9	pond/channel	OXREDCC	RU	BOWL	2	13	C4-EC5
105	104	9	pond/channel	STW	U	JAR	2	28	C3-C4
105	104	9	pond/channel	NVCC	R	DISH	1	36	C3-C4
105	104	9	pond/channel	NVCC	R	DISH	1	11	C3-C4
105	104	9	pond/channel	STW	R	LID	1	39	C3-C4
105	104	9	pond/channel	SGW	D	JAR	1	7	MC1-C2
109	108	11	ditch	SGW	D	JAR	1	15	C2-C4
115	114	11	ditch	SAM CG	U	FRAG	1	1	C2-MC3
115	114	11	ditch	NVCC	U	DISH	2	12	C3-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
115	114	11	ditch	STW	R	DISH	3	136	C3-C4
115	114	11	ditch	SGW	RB	DISH	2	102	C3-C4
115	114	11	ditch	SREDW	U	JAR	1	15	MC1-C4
115	114	11	ditch	STW	UB	JAR	1	59	C3-C4

Table 12. Roman pot catalogue

B.2 The Saxon Pottery

By Denis Sami

Factual Data

B.2.1 Thirty-nine sherds of pottery spanning from the early to the middle and late Anglo-Saxon periods for a total of 496g were collected from six trenches and 15 contexts namely pits, ditches and layers (Tables 13 and 14).

B.2.2 Sherds are of small size and with the exception of only three rims and a base they are all body sherds. Overall the sherds are well preserved with sign of abrasion and residue.

Description	Fabric	Data range	No	Wt/g	MNV
Hand Made Quartz Tempered	E/MSX(Q)	450-850	28	380	7
Hand Made Vegetable Tempered	E/MSX(V)	450-850	1	13	1
Gritty Ipswich ware	IPS(G)	720-850	2	42	1
Northern Maxey ware	NMAX	650-850	1	12	1
Thetford ware	THET	840-1150	2	4	1
St Neots ware	NEOT	875-1100	6	42	5
Stamford ware	STAM	875-1200	1	3	1
Total			**39**	**496**	

Table 13. Quantification of Anglo-Saxon pottery by fabric

Early/Middle Saxon (c. 450-650)

B.2.3 Sherds from Early to Middle Saxon handmade pottery represent the larger group of the assemblage. With the exclusion of one sherd from context 39 that is made in a vegetable-tempered fabric, the remaining fragments are made in a dark brown, quartz tempered fabric well documented in Cambridgeshire and the Midlands (Spoerry 2016). Only one body sherd found in fill 52 of pit 51 (trench 5) is decorated with a 10 petalled stamped rosette (Filmer-Sankey and Pestell 2001: A5ai 228-231) possibly dating to the second half of the 6th or early 7th century.

Middle Saxon (c. 650-850)

B.2.4 A body fragment and a rim of a jar of gritty Ipswich ware (Blinkhorn 2012: 16-17) together with a possible sherd of northern type Maxey ware (Spoerry 2016: 97) are the only finds dating to the middle Saxon period. They all come from Trench 5.

Late Saxon (c. 850-1066)

B.2.5 St Neots-type ware is the most frequent late Saxon product, with five sherds (42g). The only rim form documented belong to a bowl with in-turned rim dating to the 11th century (Hurst 1956: fig 6.6). In addition, a small body sherd of Thetford-type ware and one body sherd of Stamford ware glazed with a pale greenish-yellow glaze were recovered.

Statement of potential

B.2.6 The Anglo-Saxon ceramic assemblage indicates a potential presence of settlement activity in the area dating to the early or middle Saxon periods with some degree of continuity to the late Saxon and early medieval periods. Early/middle Saxon activity appear to be concentrated in the area of Trenches 1 and 7, while late Saxon activity appeared to focus in the vicinity of Trench 5.

Methods statement

B.2.7 Quantification was carried out using sherds count and weight. A full quantification by context, trench and feature is available in (Table 2). All the fabric codes are based on Spoerry 2016. Data were input onto an Excel database uploaded into the project folder.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.2.8 All sherds need to be retained and stored accordingly to the current guidance.

Table 14. (Overleaf) Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon pottery

Context	Cut	Trench	Feat.	Period	Fabr.	Quantit.	Wt (g)	Diam.	EVE	Residue	Stamp	Date (min)	Date (max)	COMMENT
1		1	layer	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	1	11					450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95
13	12	1	ditch	LSX	NEOT	1	12	9	32			875	1100	Spoerry 2016: 103-105
13	12	1	ditch	LSX	NEOT	1	4					875	1100	Spoerry 2016: 103-05
13	12	1	ditch	MSX	NMAX	1	12					7th	9th	Possibly a northern type. Spoerry 2016: 97-101
31	30	7	pit	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	1	5					450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95
39	38	7	ditch	E/MSX	E/MSX(V)	1	13					450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95
40	38	7	ditch	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	3	17					450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95
40	38	7	ditch	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	6	138			internal		450	850	One vessel. Spoerry 2016: 89-95
40	38	7	ditch	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	6	95					450	850	One vessel. Spoerry 2016: 89-95
40	38	7	ditch	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	4	19					450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95
42	41	7	pit	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	2	33					450	850	Frequent poorly sorted large angular chalk, limestone inclusions. Spoerry 2016: 89-95.
44	43	4	ditch	LSX	NEOT	1	6					875	1100	Spoerry 2016: 103-105
44	43	4	ditch	LSX	STAM	1	3					875	1200	Spoerry 2016: 113; Kilmurry 1980
52	51	5	pit	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	1	8				Rosette	450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95. Decoration Filmer-Sankey and Pestell 2001: A5ai 228-231
52	51	5	pit	MSX	IPS(G)	1	5	12				720	850	Blinkhorn 2012, Group2 fabric
52	51	5	pit	LMX	THET	1	8					840	1150	Spoerry 2016: 105-108
56	55	6	ditch	LSX	NEOT	1	9					875	1100	Spoerry 2016: 103-05
61	59	14	ditch	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	1	5					450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95
71	70	5	pit	MSX	IPS(G)	1	37					720	850	Blinkhorn 2012, Group2 fabric
71	70	5	pit	LSX	THET	1	4					840	1150	Spoerry 2016: 105-108
92	91	8	pit	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	1	27			internal		450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95
94				LSX	NEOT	1	11					875	1100	Spoerry 2016: 103-105
101	100	12	ditch	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	1	16					450	850	Spoerry 2016: 89-95
102		12	layer	E/MSX	E/MSX(Q)	1	6					450	850	Nice internal burnishing. Spoerry 2016: 89-95
13	12	1	ditch	LSX	NEOT	1	4	9	30			875	1100	Spoerry 2016: 103-105

B.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

B.3.1 Six worked flits were recovered during the evaluation. All display moderate to severe edge damage and come either from unstratified contexts (subsoil) or represent residual material within later features. The assemblage is quantified by type in Table 15.

B.3.2 Ditch 38 (Trench 7) produced two simple hard hammer struck flakes, not strongly chronologically diagnostic but likely to be of Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. Two flints were recovered form ditch 50 (Trench 14); one of these is a small undiagnostic chip, but the other is a fine, heavily patinated blade almost certainly of Mesolithic date.

B.3.3 A further two flints were recovered form subsoil deposits in Trench 2. One of these has been classified as a flake knife, and takes the form of a fine tertiary flake with semi-invasive dorsal retouch along one lateral edge and somewhat steeper inverse retouch on the opposing edge. The distal end of this knife is heavily crushed but it is unclear to what extent this represents post-depositional damage as opposed to use. This piece is likely to be of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. A similar date is likely for the second piece from the subsoil, a simple flake core which has been reused as a hammerstone.

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Chip	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Tertiary blade	Flake knife	Core/hammerston	Totals
2	2		subsoil					1	1	2
7	39	38	ditch		1	1				2
14	50	59	ditch	1			1			2
Totals				1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Table 15. Quantification of the flint assemblage by context.

B.4 Metalwork and Glass Bead

By Denis Sami

4.4.8 A total of six iron artefacts and a glass bead was recovered from archaeological deposits excavated in the evaluation trenches.

4.4.9 The iron artefacts can be dated to the post-medieval or modern period, while the glass bead is Roman.

4.4.10 Artefact SF1 originally was a ring or an ellipse object bent and deformed by heavy use of post-depositional actions such a ploughing. The function of this artefact is not clear, but considering the deformation caused by heavy pulling at the two extremes of the object it is possible it was part of a plough.

4.4.11 Iron nails SF3 are post-medieval or modern artefacts generally used in building fences of small wooden constructions.

4.4.12 Roman glass bead SF2 is a common portable object popular in Roman Britain from the 1st to the 4th century AD (Guido 1978: 96-97).

4.4.13 The metalwork and the glass bead have a very limited potential to inform us about the archaeology of the site and more information may come from the ceramic assessment.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Description	Chronology
1	50	14	fill of ditch	Complete, a large bent ring with circular cross-section. L: 213 mm; W: 112 mm	Post medieval to modern
3	65	14	fill of large pit	Six incomplete hand forged nail with tapering stem and square cross-section.	Post-medieval to modern

Table 16. Iron artefact catalogue.

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Description	Chronology
2	52	5	Fill of pit	Complete hexagonal light green bead	Roman, 1st to 4th centuries

Table 17. Glass bead catalogue.

B.5 Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 A small assemblage of worked stone fragments was recovered from two features, ditches 38 (Trench 9) and 96 (Trench 4). Unworked burnt quartzite pebble fragments were recovered from ditch 47 (2 fragments, 0.007kg), ditch 59 (1 fragment 0.038kg) and ditch 108 (1 fragment 0.078kg) from Trenches 4, 14 and 11 respectively; these fragments were discarded after weighing. The functional categories used for the worked stone assemblage are those defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988: category 4 household items and furniture and category 10 tools. Two small fragments (0.006kg) of Welsh roofing slate were recovered from pit 64 in Trench 14; these fragments were discarded after weighing. Simplified recording has been undertaken with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.5.2 Category 4 Household utensils: from ditch **96**, a fragment of mid grey vesicular Mayen lava (Simon Timberlake pers. comm.), weighing 0.498kg, was recovered. The piece of lava is sub-rectangular, with diagnostic features, from a rotary quern/hand mill. The piece (130 x 70 x 40-42mm) lacks any portion of vertical edge. The upper and lower surfaces survive, with broad grooves on one face, the other being pecked. The grooved

face is damaged and shows little evidence of wear or polishing, the pecked face feels smoother and shows evidence of burning. These surfaces indicate a thickness of 40-42mm or greater for the quern. It is possible that this stone has been reused and eventually became a hearth stone.

B.5.3 Category 10 Tools: ditch **59** produced a moderately-sized broken piece of pale to mid grey, imported Palaeozoic micaceous sandstone (Simon Timberlake pers. comm.), weighing 0.137kg. The stone is a fragment of a much larger bar-type whetstone. One surface is flat and polished, doming slightly at the narrower end, while the opposite face is broken, leaving a rough but parallel surface. The sides slope gently out from the polished face and are themselves smooth, slightly dished in places. There is a well-defined point-sharpening groove relatively centrally placed on the polished face, with fainter grooves to either side (set slightly back from the primary groove). Both ends are broken, and the piece was evidently disposed of after the original whetstone was split through its thickness, along its length. Surviving length 77mm, width 57mm tapering to 53mm, surviving thickness 15-13mm.

Discussion

B.5.4 The lava fragment is likely to have originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture. Lava querns from the Mayen-Niedermendig area of the Eifel Hills region of Germany were imported into Britain (as blanks) from the Late Iron Age onwards. In the later medieval period, the use of querns was restricted, as the tolls charged for the use of the manorial mill were an important source of income (Watts 2002, 40). The feature from which the lava fragment was recovered also produced medieval pottery (13th-14th century) and the lava fragment may be residual. The fragment of micaceous sandstone whetstone from ditch **59** is problematic to date, as no pottery was recovered from this feature.

B.5.5 Should further work be undertaken, more worked stone may be recovered and although the assemblage is fragmentary, the presence of Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery suggests the artefacts form part of multiperiod domestic assemblage.

B.6 Slag

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 Twenty fragments of slag, weighing 0.539kg, were collected by hand from Trenches 4, and 14. The slag was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.6.2 Slag was recovered from ditch **47** in Trench 4. It consists of a single sub-square plano-convex smithing hearth cake (SHC), a possible fragment of another SHC and seven small irregular pieces of less dense slag, weighing 0.379kg in total. All these fragments are externally pale to mid grey, internally dark grey to black, with numerous small, and

occasional larger, vesicles. The upper surface of the SHC is slightly concave, while the lower is convex; both surfaces are very rough (English Heritage 2015 36, figs 31-32).

B.6.3 From layer 49, also in Trench 4, eight fragments (0.144kg) of slag were recovered, consisting of irregular pieces of dark grey to near-black, moderately dense slag with numerous small, and occasional larger, vesicles. The surfaces are very rough (English Heritage 2015 36, figs 31-32). One fragment of low-density slag (0.005kg) was recovered from ditch **59,** Trench 14; the slag is very dark grey with numerous small vesicles, and moderately rough surfaces. Two further fragments (0.014kg) of slag, very similar to that found in ditch **59**, were recovered from pit **64**, also in Trench 14.

Discussion

B.6.4 The slag recovered from ditch **47** and layer 49 may indicate ironsmithing on, or close to, the area excavated. The slag recovered from ditch **59** and pit **64** reinforces this view, however, it represents the disposal of waste, as only a small quantity was recovered. The slag itself is not closely datable, although ditch **47** produced several sherds of medieval pottery, and ditch **59** produced only Romano-British pottery, while pit **64** produced both Romano-British and post-Roman pottery.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.5 The slag assemblage is fragmentary and its significance is uncertain, other than to possibly indicate metalworking. Should further work be undertaken, additional metalworking deposits may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the slag may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.7 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.7.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), 62 pieces, weighing 2.199kg and consisting mostly of tile fragments, was recovered from Trenches 1, 4 and 14, with the bulk of the assemblage recovered from Trench 14. No complete examples were recovered, and the fragments are moderately abraded or abraded. The bulk of the material recovered is post-medieval.

B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabrics are noted and dating is necessarily broad. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG) *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication* (2002) forms the basis for recording, and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification and dating. All the CBM is moderately abraded or abraded.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.7.3 The small assemblage of CBM was dispersed across three trenches. Ditch **12** in Trench 1 produced the only fragment of ?Roman CBM, while a single fragment of medieval tile was recovered from ditch **45** in Trench 4.

B.7.4 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered in Trench 14, from ditch **59** and pit **65**. Both features produced post-medieval CBM. In addition, pit **65** also produced brick fragments, some of which are 18th century or later.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.7.5 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little interest. However, it does indicate that, if further work is undertaken, CBM is likely to be produced, although only at low levels, and more Roman brick/tile may be recovered. Should further work be undertaken, the CBM report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken this statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

CBM catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM description, fabric and form	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
1	13	**12**	Sub-rectangular fragment of dull yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) tile or brick. A single edge and surface survive, the remaining surfaces are broken. Maximum surviving thickness 25mm. Fine quartz with some mica, possibly a fragment of Roman tile or brick. F1	1	0.103	?Roman
4	46	**45**	Roughly triangular fragment of tile, upper and lower surfaces survive, lower surface sanded. Dull red-brown with pale-mid grey core, 16mm thick. F2	1	0.030	?Medieval
14	50	**59**	Sub-rectangular fragments of tile, upper and lower surfaces survive. The largest fragment is slightly curved and sooted, possibly a pan tile. Hard-fired fabric, fine quartz and some mica with common sub-rounded and irregular voids. 2.5YR 6/6 light red, 14-17mm thick. F3	3	0.289	Post-medieval
			Sub-rectangular fragments. Hard-fired fabric, fine quartz and some mica with common sub-rounded and irregular voids, 14-16mm thick. 2.5YR 6/6 light red with some paler swirls. F3v1	3	0.140	
			Irregular fragment of brick partial surface survives on one fragment, 7.5YR 7/4 pink with some red swirls. F5	2	0.044	
			Irregular fragment of brick, partial surface survives with drag marks on the surface, the result of the manufacturing process. Suffolk white-type	1	0.083	
			Irregular fragment of ?brick, some quartz inclusions with a very hackly fracture. 2.5YR 6/6 light red. F6	1	0.010	
	61		Sub-rectangular tile fragment, upper and lower surfaces and one edge survive. 14.5-16mm thick. F3	2	0.068	Post-medieval
			Sub-rectangular tile fragment, upper and lower surfaces, 14mm thick. Hard-fired fabric, fine quartz, sub-rounded and irregular voids. 7.5YR 6/4 light brown with some paler lumps. F4	1	0.029	
			Irregular fragment of brick 7.5YR 7/4 pink, without the red swirls. F5v1	1	0.009	
	65	**64**	Two joining fragments from an ?arrowhead roof tile. Upper and lower surfaces survive, as do two edges. As for fabric 3, with colour variation, 7.5YR 5/3 brown for part of tile, generally duller and with unleached calcareous material. 16-17.5mm thick. F3v2	2	0.100	Post-medieval
			Fragments from several different tiles. Fragment size varies, the largest is sub-rectangular, 110 x 76mm and 15-17mm thick, the smallest 28 x 23mm and 16mm thick. F3	15	0.631	

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM description, fabric and form	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
			Fragments from several different tiles. Fragment size varies, the largest is sub-rectangular, 81 x 55mm, the smallest 30 x 22mm and thickness varies from 15-17mm. F3v1	14	0.275	
			Irregular fragment of brick with small areas of surfaces surviving. F5v1	1	0.010	
			Irregular fragments of brick, partial surfaces survive with drag marks on the surface, the result pf the manufacturing process. Suffolk white-type, one fragment is a little more yellow.	5	0.210	
			Sub-rectangular fragment, corner of a tile in a Suffolk white-type fabric. 14-15mm thick	1	0.046	
			Fragment of field drain in Suffolk white-type fabric with thin iron-rich surface wash	1	0.008	18th-19th century
			Irregular fragments of roof tile, one fragment includes a sub-rectangular tapering nail hole. Upper and lower surfaces survive. 13mm thick. Sandy fabric hard-fired with rough feel. 2.5YR 5/6 red. F7	5	0.059	
			Two fragments of brick, slightly darker colouration than the F7 tile, however, these are very likely the same fabric. Partial surface survival, the surviving surface of the larger fragment is sanded, with calcareous material added	2	0.055	
Totals:				62	2.199	

Table 18: CBM catalogue

B.8 The medieval and post-medieval pottery

By Carol Fletcher

Introduction

B.8.1 Archaeological works produced a small hand-excavated early medieval, medieval and later pottery assemblage of 24 sherds, weighing 0.325kg, from pits and ditches in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 14. This portion of the overall assemblage is broadly early medieval and mid 12th to mid 14th century, with some later pottery. The Roman, Saxon and late Saxon-early medieval pottery recovered from the site is discussed elsewhere. The condition of this assemblage is moderately abraded, and the average sherd weight is low-moderate at approximately 14g.

Methodology

B.8.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.8.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. Minimum number of vessels (MNV) was not established due to the small size of many of the sherds. The assemblage is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.8.4 The pottery recovered is a mix of early medieval and medieval pottery. Early medieval pottery (1050-1250) was recovered from Trenches 1, 4 and 8. Ditch **12** in Trench 1 produced a small rim sherd from a Developed St Neots ware jar and small fragments of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware. Early medieval sherds (Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware (1050-1200)) recovered from ditch **47** in Trench 4. and sherds of Early medieval ware were also recovered from ditch **93** in Trench 8.

B.8.5 Medieval pottery was recovered from features in Trenches 2, 4 and 6, with medieval shelly ware sherds recovered from pit **18** in Trench 2, and Trench 4 also produced medieval material, a sherd of Medieval Sandy Greyware from ditch **43** and two large, unglazed sherds from the base of a medieval Hedingham-type Fineware jug, from ditch **95**.

B.8.6 A single large sherd from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jar (1175-1300) was recovered from ditch **57** in Trench 6. Ditch **59** in Trench 14 produced a single sherd of medieval sandy ware.

B.8.7 Two features in Trench 14 also produced medieval or later pottery. An undiagnostic medieval sandy ware sherd was recovered from ditch **59**, while pit **64** produced five sherds of pottery, two body sherds from a large Post-medieval Black-glazed bowl, alongside three sherds from a plant pot of similar date.

Discussion

B.8.8 The pottery recovered is medieval in date, including early medieval sherds. The bulk of the assemblage is fragmentary, and, although representing medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site excavated, the levels of pottery recovered are low and most likely signify the distribution of general rubbish deposition, dispersed by later ploughing or other disturbance. However, they form part of a larger multi-period assemblage with a significant Saxon element and the medieval assemblage needs to be considered as representing a possible continuation of occupational rubbish deposition that may have begun in the early Saxon period.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.8.9 Should further work be undertaken, additional pottery may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the pottery may be dispersed for educational use or deselected prior to archival deposition.

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Description	Date Range
Subsoil	2		Medieval Sandy Greyware	1	1	0.010	Moderately abraded body sherd with some calcareous material. Incised girth grooves or drag marks on the surface	1150-1500
1	13	**12 ditch**	Developed St Neots	1	1	0.005	Moderately abraded rim from a jar. Rim everted	1050-1200

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Description	Date Range
							simple and rounded, diameter 120mmn EVE 8%	
			Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	3	0	0.008	Small abraded body sherds	1050-1200
1	15	**14 ditch**	Developed St Neots	1	1	0.015	Moderately abraded partial rim fragment from an interned bowl. The sherd is lightly sooted on the external wall.	1050-1200
			Medieval Sandy Greyware	1	0	0.004	Small moderately abraded body sherd	1150-1500
2	19	**18**	Shelly ware	3	1	0.020	Moderately abraded body sherds, possibly from a bowl	1150-1500
4	44	**43 ditch**	Medieval Sandy Greyware	1	0	0.002	Small moderately abraded to abraded body sherd	1150-1500
	48	**47**	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	1	1	0.006	Moderately abraded to abraded body sherd, possibly from a jar, externally slightly sooted	1050-1200
			Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	1	1	0.003	Abraded body sherd	1050-1200
	97	**95**	Hedingham-type Fineware	2	1	0.086	Base angle/base sherd (base, slightly convex and obtuse) from a jug	1150–1350
6	58	**57**	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	1	1	0.071	Moderately abraded rim sherd from a wheel-finished/made jar, lightly sooted on rim edge. Rim everted, externally thickened and rounded diameter 280mm EVE 10%	1175-1300
8	94	**93 ditch**	Early Medieval ware	2	1	0.003	Small moderately abraded lightly sooted body sherds most likely from a jar.	1050-1200
14	61	**59**	Medieval Sandy ware	1	1	0.008	Moderately abraded body sherd, buff-orange surfaces and margins, with a pale grey core	1150-1500
	65	**64**	Horticultural ware (oxidised sandy ware)	3	1	0.016	Moderately abraded base angle and base (including hole) from a plant pot	1600+
			Post-medieval Black-glazed ware	2	1	0.068	Moderately abraded body sherds from an internally glazed bowl	1600-1700+
Total				**24**	**12**	**0.325**		

Table 18: Pottery by Trench, Context and Cut
(EVE= Estimated vessel equivalent, MNV= Minimum number of vessels)

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Eight bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at High Street, Shingay cum Wendy, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 from deposits thought to be Roman or medieval in date.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 19. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Key to tables:

b=burnt, m = mineralised

Results

C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is variable and is mainly through carbonisation (charring) although there are occasional mineralised remains in which the organic

component has been replaced by inorganic minerals resulting in a fossil 'cast' of the original specimen. There is also evidence of waterlogging through preserved plant remains.

C.1.7 Charred plant remains are present in most of the samples and include all four of the main cereal types; wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). The wheat appears to be the free-threshing bread wheat (*T. aestivum s.l*) variety rather than the hulled wheat varieties although one or two glumes bases of spelt/emmer (*T. spelta/dicoccum*) wheat were noted.

C.1.8 Legumes occur as occasional charred specimens in many of the samples and include small vetches/tares (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and peas (*Pisum* sp.) and beans (Fabaceae). A seed of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) in Sample 1, fill 58 of ditch **57** may represent the use of linseed for oil/flavouring.

C.1.9 The two most productive samples are fairly similar in composition despite coming from features in different trenches. Sample 4, fill 88 of pit **86** in Trench 8 contains charred wheat grains with lesser quantities of barley and oats and there are occasional rachis (stem) fragments. Other charred plant remains include seeds of up to four species of sedge (*Carex* spp.) and rush (*Juncus* sp.). This sample is most remarkable for its mineralised content with mineral-replaced seeds of field madder (*Sherardia arvenis*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), small nettle (*Urtica urens*) and strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) along with mineralised insect eggs and insect fragments. Sample 5, fill 44 of ditch **47** in Trench 4 contains abundant charred wheat grains with lesser quantities of barley, oats and rye. Chaff fragments of barley, rye and free-threshing bread wheat are also present and there are two degraded glume bases of hulled wheat that are probably residual. Charred seeds include corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.), chervil (*Chaerophyllum temulentum*) and an unidentified seed of the carrot (Apiaceae) family. This sample also contains abundant seeds of corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) some of which are charred and some are mineralised, often with just the inner kernel surviving. Mineralised insect fragments and eggs are also present. Wetland plants are represented by charred sedge and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) seeds). Snail shells are frequent and include burnt specimens. Sample 5 also contains fragments of cessy-material that contain obvious inclusion of straw and small bone fragments. The material does not have any obvious form that could indicate a coprolite, and is more of a conglomeration that may have formed at the base of a cess pit.

C.1.10 Samples were taken from possible pond features; Sample 8 from fill 71 in feature **70** in Trench 9 does not contain any preserved remains other than mollusc shells (mostly dry land species). Sample 7, and fill 105 of feature **104** in Trench 5 contains waterlogged seeds of duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) which confirm that this feature was probably a pond. Both samples also contain occasional charred grains and seeds that probably blew into the feature rather than were deliberately deposited.

C.1.11 Snail shells are preserved within most samples and have moderate density and diversity.

Trench /area no.	Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery
6	58	57	1	Ditch	16	20	##	0	#	0	##	0	+	+	#
5	73	72	2	Ditch	16	40	##	#	#	#	##	0	+	+	0
5	79	78	3	Ditch	16	100	##	0	0	0	##	0	+	+	0
8	88	86	4	Pit	16	35	###	#	#	#/##M	##	#	++	++	0
4	44	47	5	Ditch	14	100	####	#	0	###/##M	##/#B	#	++	++	#
4	48	47	6	Ditch	14	50	##	#	#	#	###	0	+++	+++	#
9	103	70	7	Pond?	14	40	##	0	0	#	###	#	++	++	+
5	71	104	8	Pond?	17	20	#	0	0	0	####	0	+	+	0

Table 19. Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.12 The recovery of grain, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site, particularly in the south of the site where there is also preservation of mineralised plant and insect remains. The assemblages are most likely to be medieval in date with some residual Roman chaff fragments. However, this may be a result of sampling bias, as no samples were taken from feature **59**, which contained a significant quantity of Roman pottery. The mineralised material is likely to represent human/animal faecal waste, either though the burial of latrine/stable waste or through the use of 'night soil' for manuring cultivated fields.

C.1.13 Future excavation has the potential to recover larger, more meaningful assemblages that would contribute to the evidence of diet and economy at this site.

C.1.14 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was excavated at Monkfield, Shingay cum Wendy. A total weight of 3.29kg or 207 recordable fragments were recovered of which 106 fragments were identifiable to taxon. All other recordable fragments were categorised as either large or medium mammal. Specimens were recorded using a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). The condition of the bone was assessed following the method laid out by McKinley (2004) and age was estimated based on ephiphyseal fusion and tooth wear (Grant 1982). References to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992) were made where necessary.

Results

C.2.2 Fragmentation levels were moderate and bone condition was on average recorded as a grade 1-2 (McKinley, 2004, 16 figure 6). Twenty fragments identifiable to taxon are present in this assemblage which derive from subsoil or unstratified deposits. This

includes a single dog scapula and cattle, sheep/goat and pig bone. The material has not been discussed further at this time.

Roman

C.2.3 Four taxa are present from Late Roman dated features; cattle, sheep/goat, bird and pig.

Taxon	NISP	Percentage	MNI	percentage
Cattle	10	43.47	2	40
Sheep/goat	5	21.73	1	20
Bird	1	4.34	1	20
Pig	7	30.43	1	20
Totals	23	100	5	100

Table 20: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and Minimum number of Individuals (MNI) for Romano-British features

C.2.4 The material shows signs of both carnivore and rodent gnawing. Chop marks are present on specimens from features **59**, **104** and **114**. Observations on tooth wear and epiphyseal fusion show that a mixture of adult and juvenile material is present for cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

Saxon

C.2.5 Five taxa are present from Saxon dated features; cow, Sheep/goat, horse, pig and medium sized bird.

Taxon	NISP	percentage	MNI	percentage
Cattle	21	37.5	3	30
sheep/goat	19	33.92	2	20
Horse	5	8.92	1	10
Pig	3	5.35	1	10
Bird	8	14.28	3	30
Totals	**56**	**100**	**10**	**100**

Table 21: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and Minimum number of Individuals (MNI) for Saxon features

C.2.6 Both carnivore and rodent gnawing was observed on long bones. A single cattle pelvis from pit 38 has a chop mark across the acetabulum. Again, observations on tooth wear and epiphyseal fusion show that a mixture of adult and juvenile material is present for cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

Medieval

C.2.7 The medieval material consists of two taxa; cattle and sheep/goat.

Taxon	NISP	percentage	MNI	percentage
Cattle	3	42.85	1	50
Sheep/goat	4	57.14	1	50
Totals	7	100	100	100

Table 22: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and Minimum number of Individuals (MNI) for Medieval features

Conclusions and Research Potential

C.2.8 Most material is Late Roman/Saxon in date and the dominance of cattle and sheep/goat is common in late 4th to 5th century domestic assemblages. There is some limited potential to record tooth wear and estimate age on cattle sheep and pig teeth from all periods. The presence of some juvenile bone is suggestive of the continuous rearing of animals on site. Potential also exists for the more detailed identification of the bird bone. While the bone is only moderately fragmented there is still only very limited potential for metric analysis.

C.2.9 Should further excavations take place tooth wear should be recorded and the bird should be identified to sub-species. Any material from samples should also be considered at this point. If no further excavation takes place the sample material should be recorded but no further analysis is required.

trench	cut	context	Feature	Taxon	weight	count
		2	Subsoil	sheep/goat	0.061	2
		2	Subsoil	cattle	0.893	4
		2	Subsoil	medium mammal	0.016	1
		2	Subsoil	large mammal	0.063	4
1	12	13	Ditch	cattle	0.038	2
1	12	13	Ditch	large mammal	0.009	1
1	12	13	Ditch	medium mammal	0.012	3
1	12	13	Ditch	pig	0.033	1
1	14	15	Ditch	cattle	0.098	2
2	16	17	Ditch	cattle	0.016	3
2	16	17	Ditch	large mammal	0.029	3
2	16	17	Ditch	sheep/goat	0.031	4
2	16	17	Ditch	medium mammal	0.004	1
7	32	33	Ditch	cattle	0.047	1
7	32	33	Ditch	medium mammal	0.002	1
7	34	35	Ditch	dog	0.016	1
7	34	35	Ditch	sheep/goat	0.014	2
7	36	37	Ditch	large mammal	0.055	4
7	38	39	Ditch	cattle	0.088	1
7	38	40	Ditch	cattle	0.571	6
7	38	40	Ditch	large mammal	0.164	8
7	38	40	Ditch	pig	0.096	2
7	38	40	Ditch	sheep	0.101	5

7	38	40	Ditch	medium mammal	0.081	13
7	38	40	Ditch	bird?	0.011	3
7	41	42	Pit	cattle	0.338	3
7	41	42	Pit	large mammal	0.213	14
7	41	42	Pit	bird	0.001	1
7	41	42	Pit	sheep/goat	0.031	5
4	43	44	Ditch	cattle	0.022	1
4	43	44	Ditch	sheep/goat	0.072	3
4		49	Layer	cattle	0.047	1
4		49	Layer	medium mammal	0.001	1
14	59	50	Ditch	cattle	0.118	2
14	59	50	Ditch	large mammal	0.032	1
14	59	50	Ditch	medium mammal	0.005	2
14	59	50	Ditch	sheep/goat	0.017	1
5	51	52	Pit	large mammal	0.043	3
5	51	52	Pit	bird	0.001	1
5	51	52	Pit	medium mammal	0.013	2
6	53	54	Pit	cattle		1
6	55	56	Ditch	cattle	0.017	1
6	55	56	Ditch	sheep/goat	0.016	1
6	55	56	Ditch	large mammal	0.011	1
6	57	58	Ditch	large mammal	0.022	1
14	59	61	Ditch	horse	0.062	2
14	59	61	Ditch	large mammal	0.07	3
14	59	61	Ditch	cattle	0.224	1
14		62		cattle	0.332	4
14		62		large mammal	0.063	1
14	64	65	Pit	medium mammal	0.007	3
5	70	71	Pit	cattle	0.052	2
5	70	71	Pit	sheep/goat	0.032	3
5	70	71	Pit	bird	0.001	1
5	70	71	Pit	cattle	0.103	2
5	72	73	Ditch	pig	0.002	1
5	72	73	Ditch	cattle	0.001	1
5	72	73	Ditch	medium mammal	0.011	2
8	90	88	Pit	horse	0.122	1
8	90	88	Pit	large mammal	0.068	2
8	90	88	Pit	sheep/goat	0.024	2
8	90	88	Pit	bird	0.002	2
8	91	92	Pit	horse	0.089	2

		94		large mammal	0.019	1
4	95	97	Ditch	pig	0.125	1
4	95	97	Ditch	cattle	0.003	1
4	95	97	Ditch	sheep/goat	0.003	1
4	95	97	Ditch	medium mammal	0.016	2
23	100	101	Ditch	cattle	0.237	1
12		102	Layer	cattle	0.145	3
12		102	Layer	large mammal	0.077	4
12		103	Layer	large mammal	0.014	1
9	104	105	pond/channel	cattle	0.575	5
9	104	105	pond/channel	large mammal	0.34	13
9	104	105	pond/channel	sheep/goat	0.02	2
9	104	105	pond/channel	bird	0.02	1
9	104	105	pond/channel	medium mammal	0.005	1
11	108	109	Ditch	pig	0.037	6
11	108	109	Ditch	large mammal	0.059	2
11	114	115	Ditch	cattle	0.08	1
11	114	115	Ditch	large mammal	0.184	2
					3.29	207

Table 23: A catalogue of the weight of recordable bone per taxon

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J. 1996. 'Mammals and birds from Launceston Castle, Cornwall: decline in status and the rise of agriculture', Circaea 12 (1), 1-156.

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H., Wood, I. 2016, A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery (Historic England)

Blinkhorn, P. 2012, T*he Ipswich ware project. Ceramic, trade and society in Middle Saxon England*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 7

Brickley, M. and Mckinley, J.I. (eds.) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains IFA Paper No. 7

Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker R.M, and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl

Gilmour, N & Moan, P, 2018, Monkfield Nutrition Shingay Cum Wendy, *Written Scheme of Investigation,* OA East

Grant, A. 1982. 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites, 91-108. (British Archaeological Reports British Series 109). Oxford: BAR.

Guido, M. 1978, The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland, London.

Hillson, S. 1992. Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods and Identification. London Institute of Archaeology: University College London.

Historic England 2011 Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd edition), Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Historic England 2015 *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* Historic England, Swindon, pdf available at https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/

Hurst, J.G. 1956, 'Saxon-Norman Pottery in East Anglia. Part I. General Discussion and St Neots Ware', in *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* XLIX, pp. 43-70

Jacomet, S. 2006 Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. (2nd edition, 2006) IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University.

Medieval Pottery Research Group 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I

Perrin, J.R., 1999, *Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire 1956-58, J. Roman Pottery Stud. 8*

PCRG SGRP MPRG, 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology

Schmid, E. 1972. Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists. Amsterdam-London-New York: Elsevier Publishing Company

Stace, C., 2010 New Flora of the British Isles. Third edition. Cambridge University Press

Spoerry, P. 2016, *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire*, EAA 159

Tomber, R. and Dore, J*., 1998, The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook* MOLAS

Tyers P., 1996, *Roman Pottery in Britain*, London, Batsford

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. 2000 Domestication of Plants in the Old World – The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the. Nile Valley. 3rd edition. Oxford University Press

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-327547
Project Name	Monkfield Nutrition, High Street, Shingay Cum Wendy

Start of Fieldwork	31/07/2018	End of Fieldwork	15/08/2018
Previous Work		Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SCWMON18	Planning App. No.	S/2224/16/OL
HER Number	ECB5485	Related Numbers	

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☒	Sample Trenches
☒	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☒	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☐	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☒	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☒	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Pond	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pit	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)

Object	Period
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Flint	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Glass	Roman (43 to 410)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Shingay Cum Wendy
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	2 Hectares

Address (including Postcode)

Monkfield Nutrition
High Street
Shingay Cum Wendy
SG8 0HJ

National Grid Ref	TL 3212 4764	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour/Pat Moan
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour
Project Supervisor	Kelly Sinclair

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CC Stores	ECB5485
Digital Archive	Oxford Archaeology East	ECB5485
Paper Archive	CC Stores	ECB5485

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

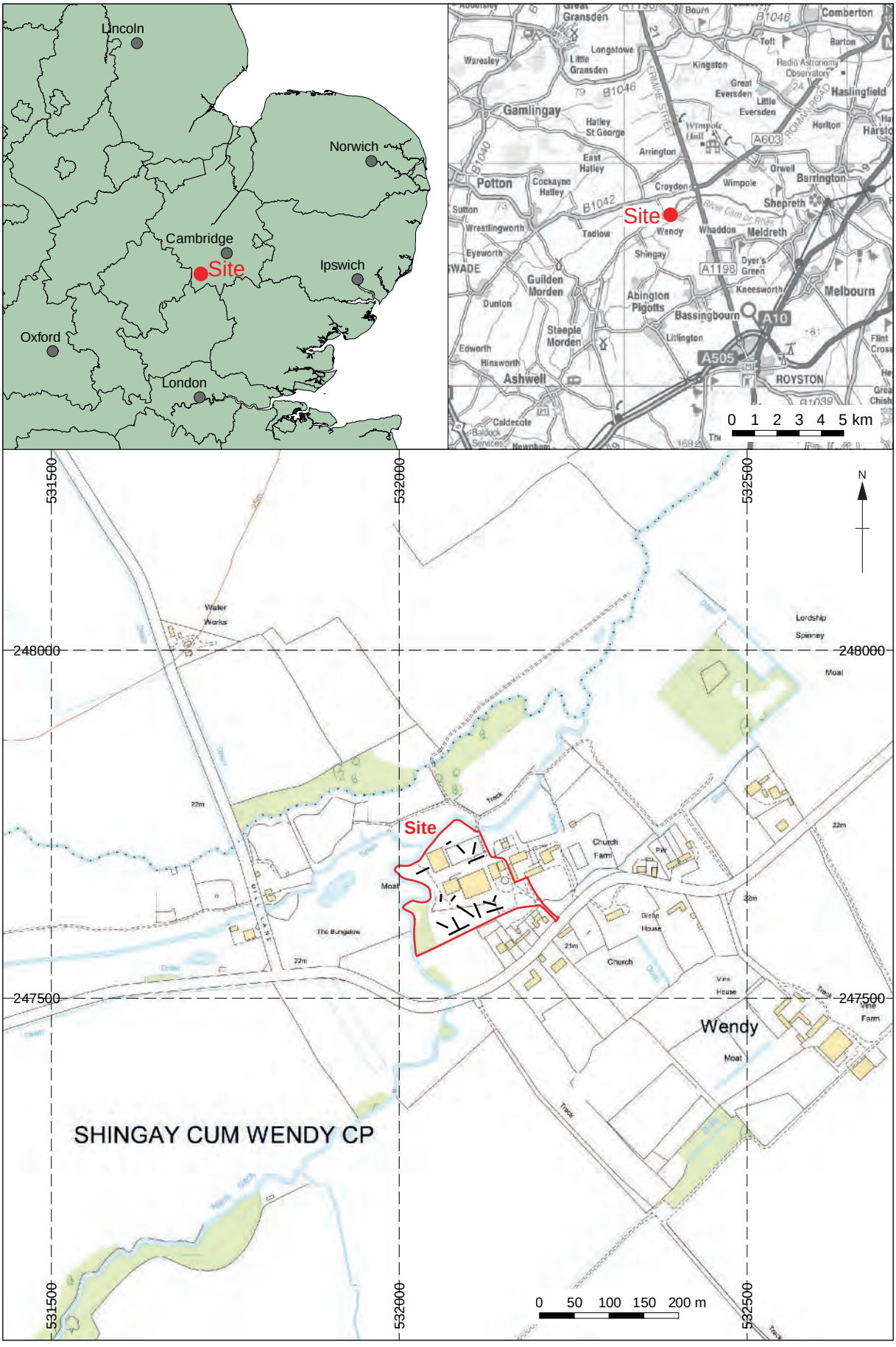

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

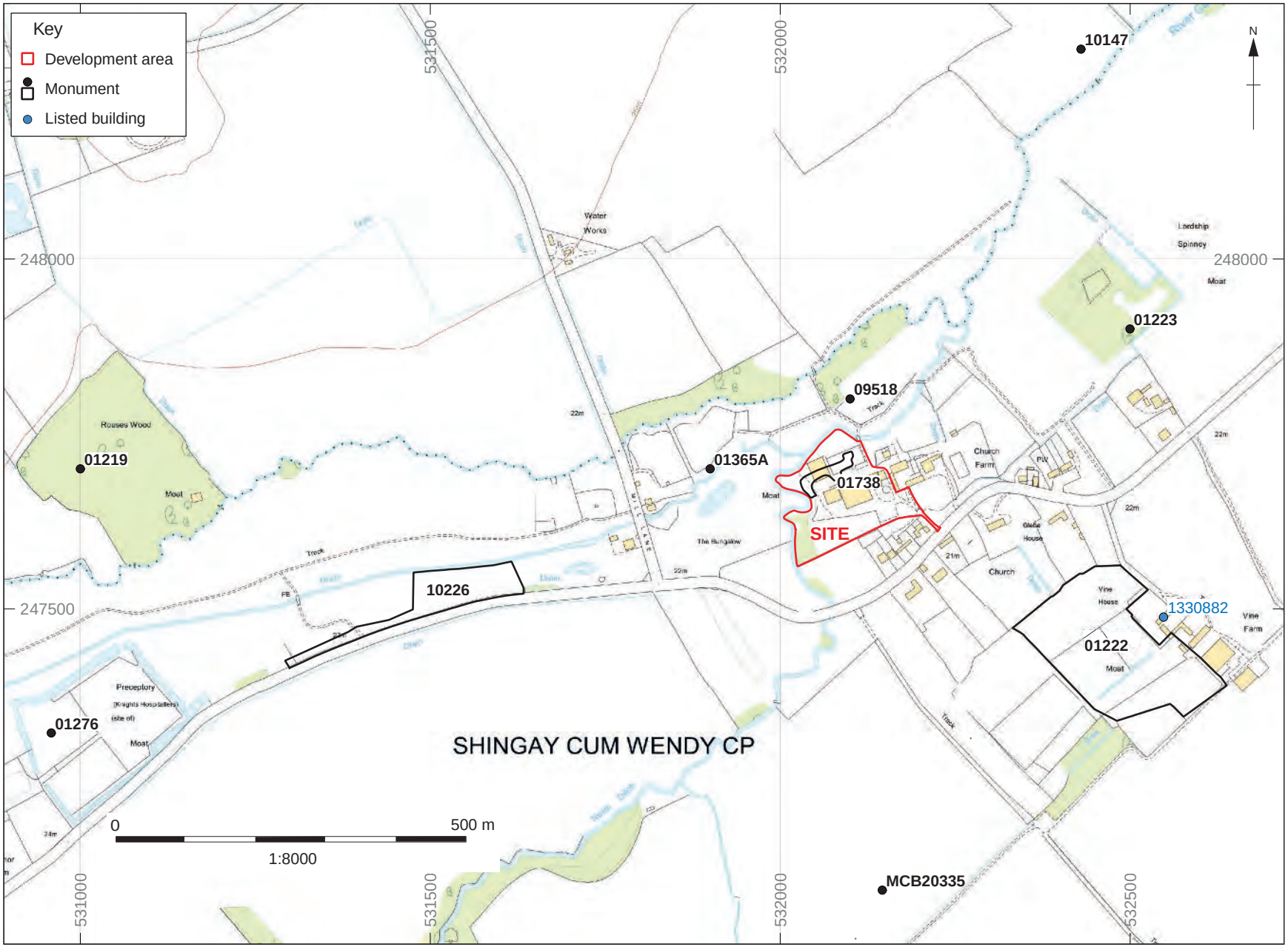

Figure 2: HER entries mentioned in the text

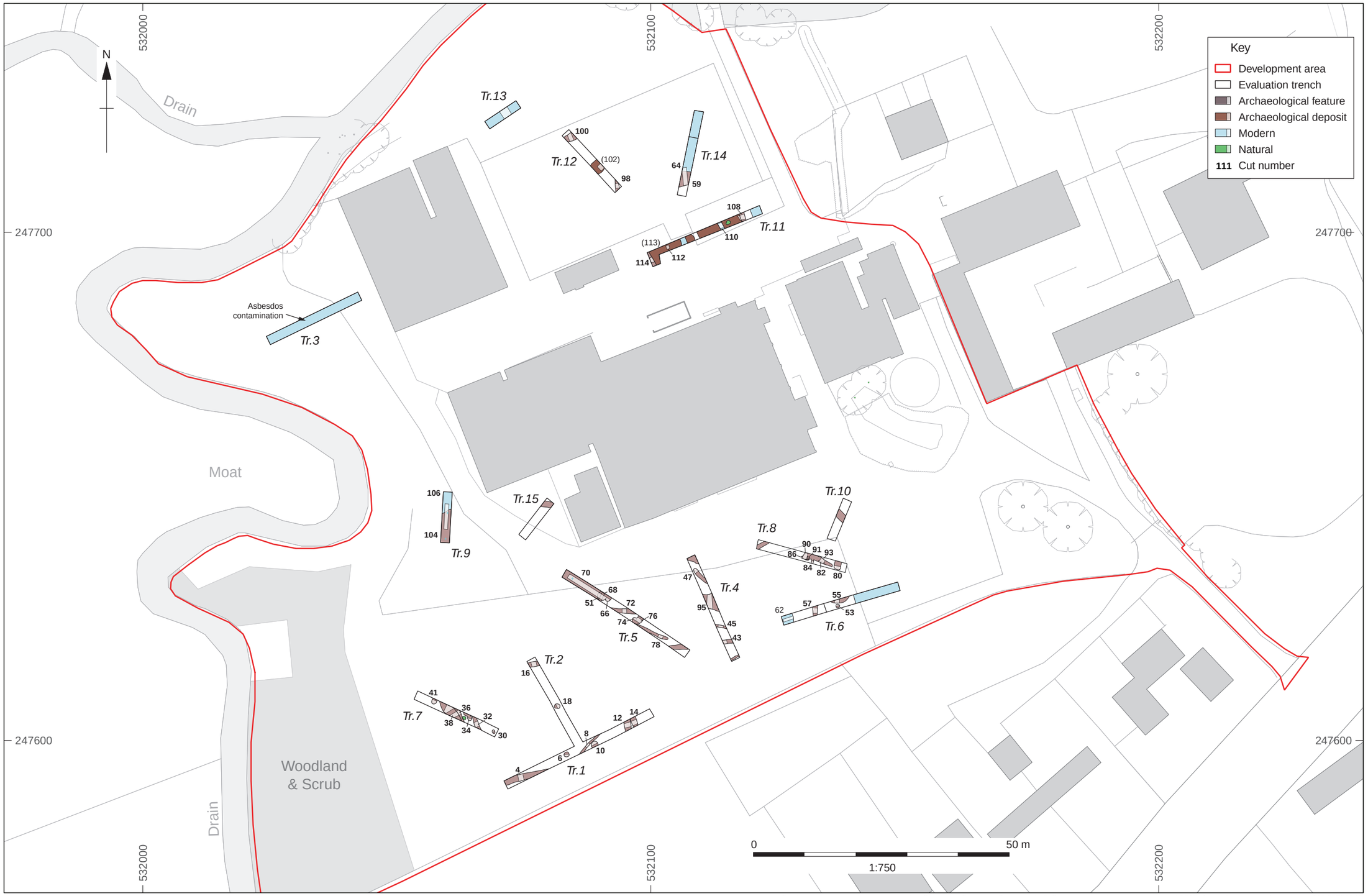

Figure 3: Trench plan

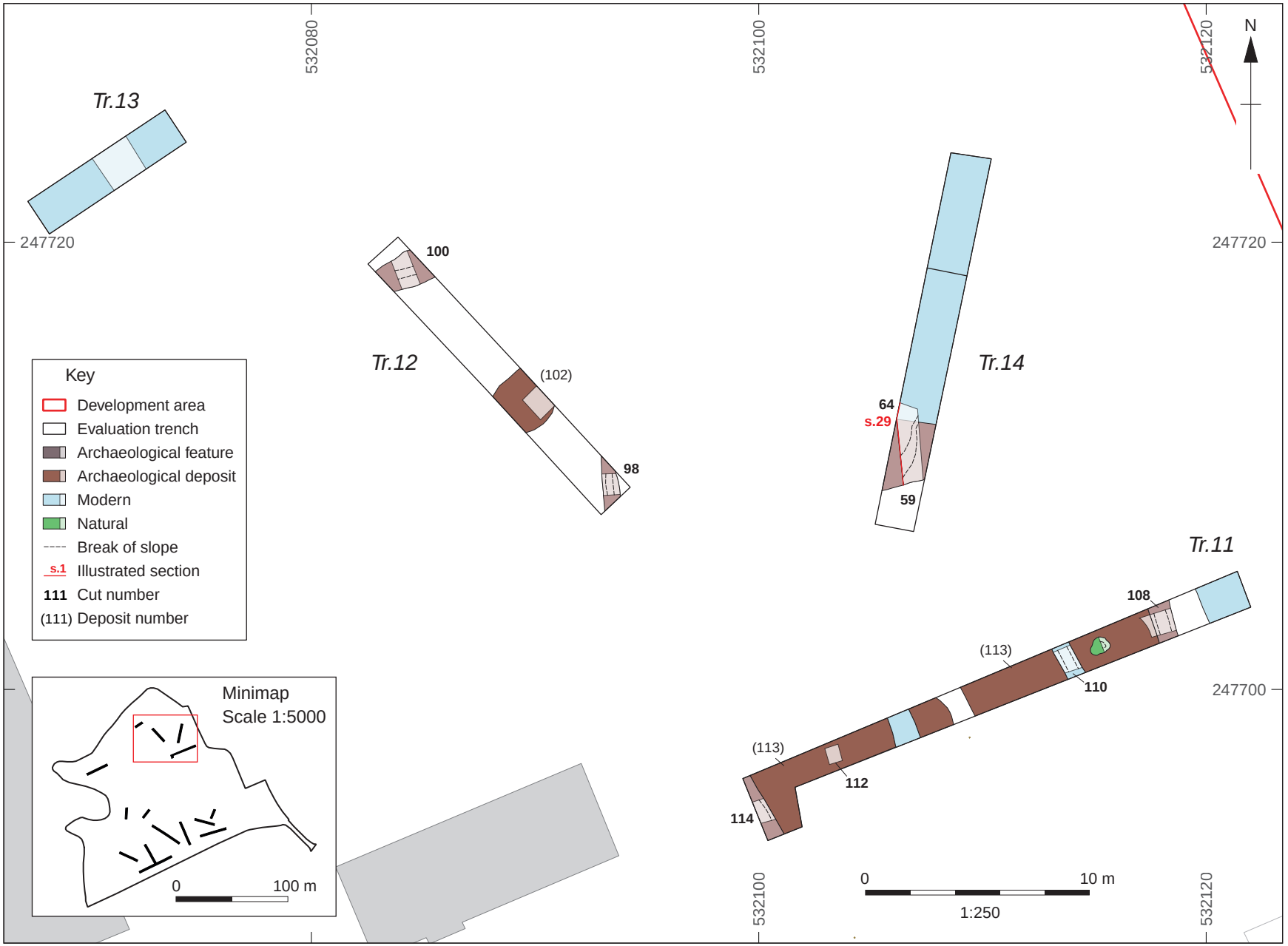

Figure 4: Plan showing trenches 11-12 and 13-14 in detail

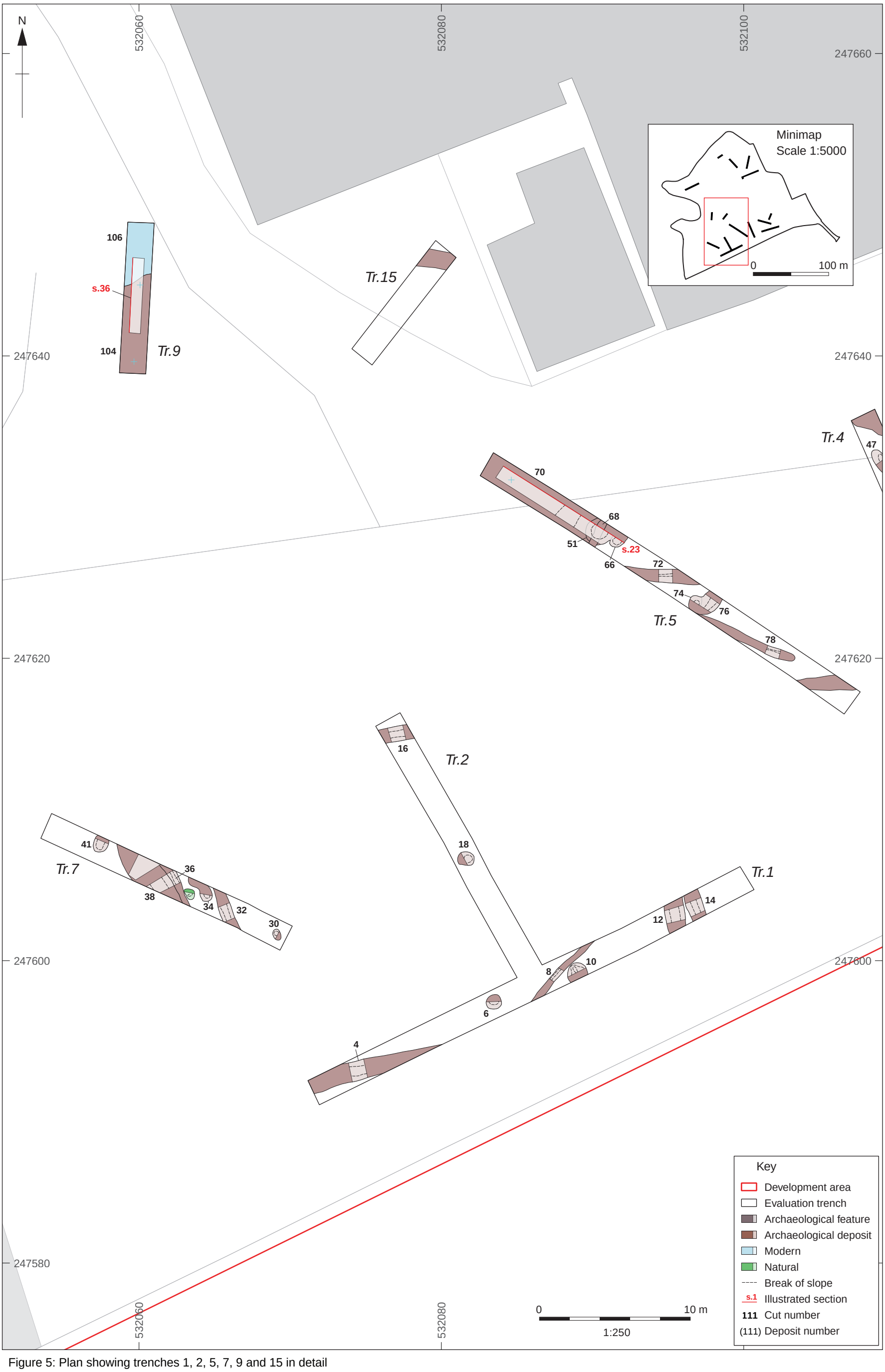

Figure 5: Plan showing trenches 1, 2, 5, 7, 9 and 15 in detail

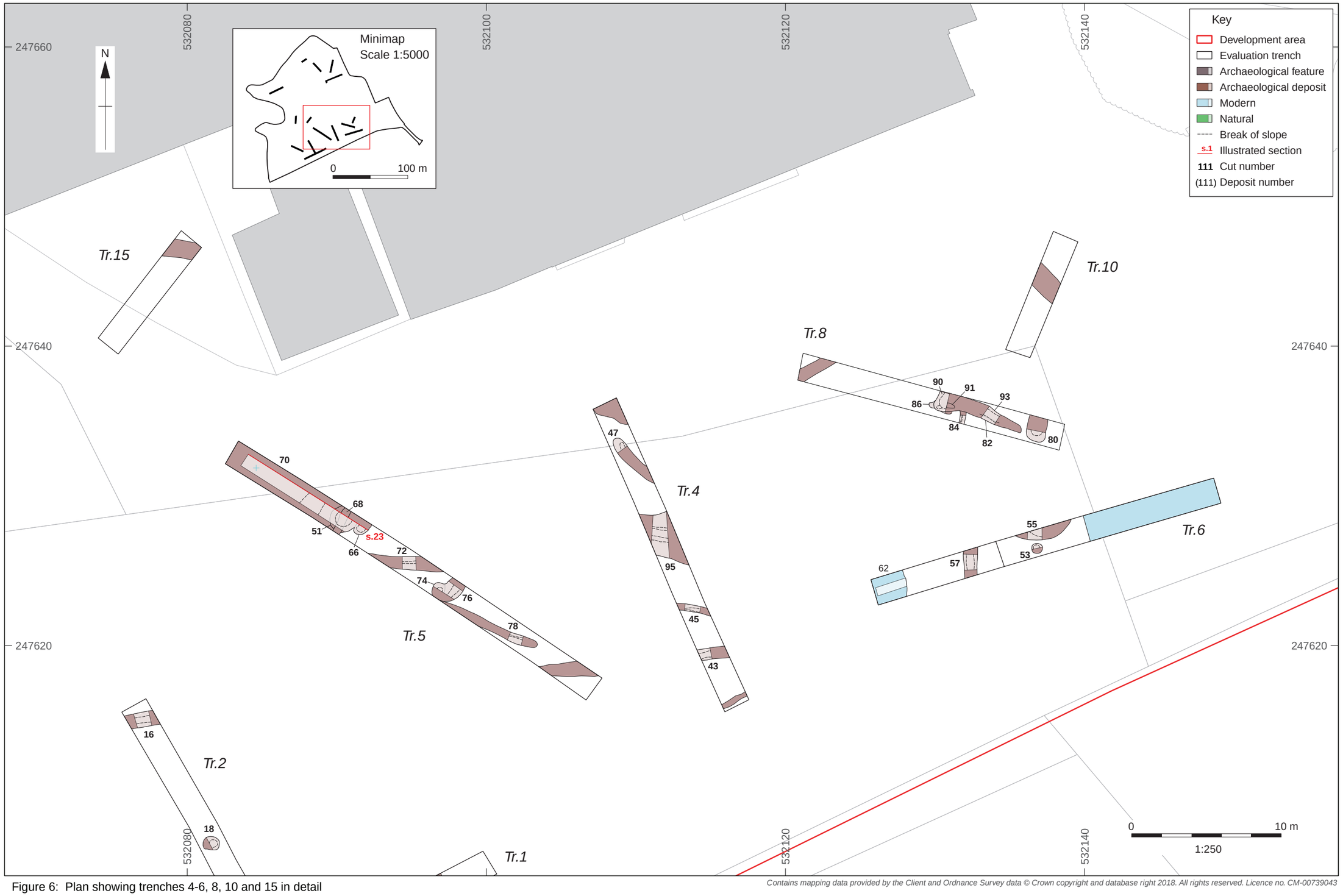

Figure 6: Plan showing trenches 4-6, 8, 10 and 15 in detail

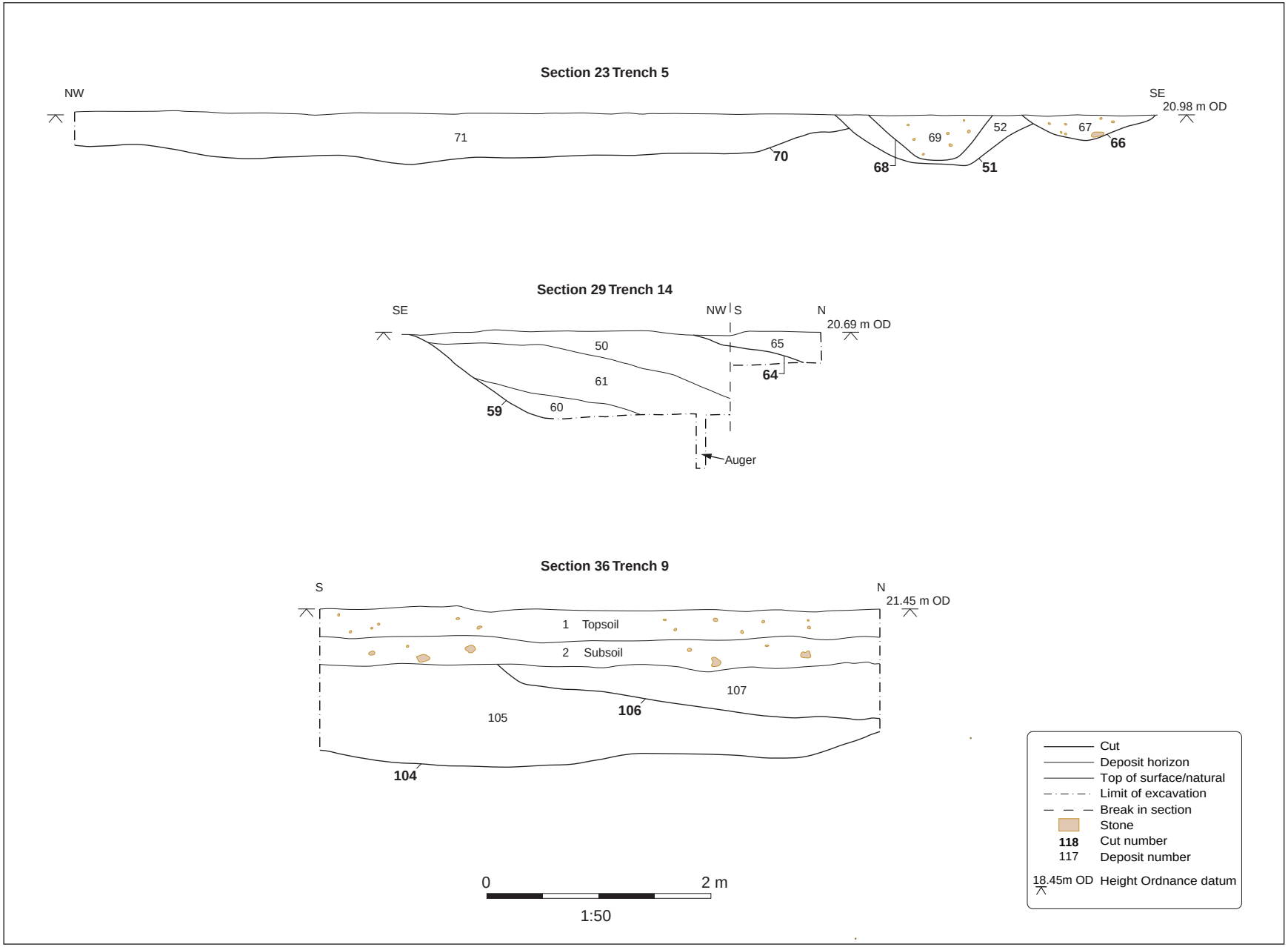

Figure 7: Selected sections

Plate 1: Trench 5, deposit 70, Pit **51** and Ditch **68**, from the south

Plate 2: Trench 4 Ditch **43**, from the east

Plate 3: Trench 14, Ditch **59** from the east

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com