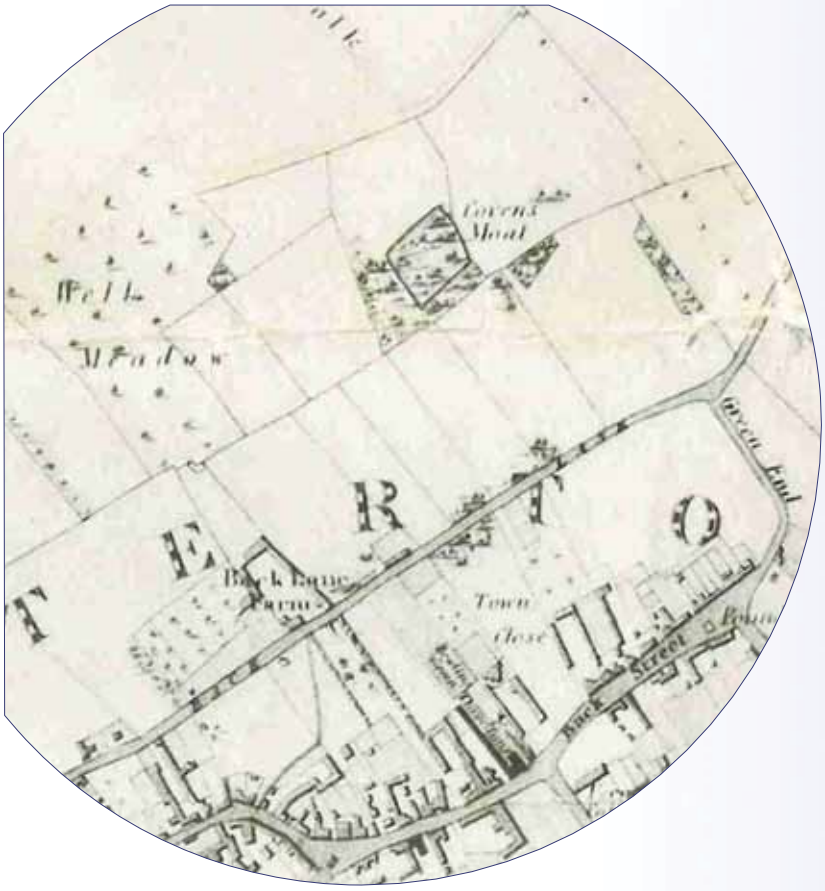

Iron Age and Medieval Settlement Adjacent to Covens Moat, East Chesterton, Cambridge

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Iron Age and Medieval Settlement Adjacent to Covens Moat, East Chesterton, Cambridge

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between December 2016 and January 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out three separate intermittent phases of excavation at Nos 45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge. Three areas (Areas 1-3) were excavated within a proposed 1.4ha residential development that extended to the east and west of Eastfield Road. The site lies within the suburban setting of Chesterton, which extends to the east of Cambridge, along the north bank of the River Cam. The two easterly excavations comprised Area 1 (0.24ha) and Area 2 (0.17ha) that extended around the northern and south-eastern parts of the development respectively. Area 3 comprised a 0.17ha excavation within the south-western part of the development; to the west of Eastfield Road.

A broad swathe of pitting was revealed in Area 1 which dated to the Early Iron Age and probably represents the edge of an area of open settlement. This pitting was located at the north of the development area, along the crest of a gentle hill, with the remainder of the settlement likely to have been situated at a slightly higher elevation further to the north. Later in the Iron Age of a set of (partially exposed) enclosures succeeded these features, although the quantities of domestic material recovered were less abundant. Aside from a small number of pits and some residual artefacts, Roman activity in the area was negligible and the site remained unoccupied until the medieval period.

The excavation of Area 3 confirmed that the broad, scrub-filled linear depression along the site's south-western boundary was the extant remains of 'Covens Moat', believed to be a medieval manorial site. Furthermore, a metalled surface first observed in the expansion of Trench 1 confirmed the presence of a historical road that passed to the east of the moat. The excavations of all three areas revealed a medieval landscape, centered on the moated site and consisting of plots and field boundaries aligned with both this road and another perpendicular trackway, with associated pits and post-built structures. One large pit within this phase of activity contained the remains of multiple articulated pigs and piglets, indicating that pig husbandry was carried out in the vicinity. Whilst the moat and road survived within the landscape into the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, occupation in the area declined and the land eventually reverted to a system of large open fields.

Environmental evidence in the form of pollen recovered from the moat deposits and waterlogged features on site have enabled some examination of the changes in land use throughout this sequence. The results indicate a prehistoric environment of damp meadows and mixed woodland which over time saw a gradual clearance probably to maximize grazing potential. The possible creation of an ornamental garden within the adjacent manorial site was also indicated.

Documentary and cartographic research has been undertaken to investigate details about the history of Covens Moat in relation to the excavated remains in order to place them within the broader context of Chesterton's development.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) East was commissioned by Lovell Partnerships Ltd to undertake an excavation at the site of Nos 45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge (TL 4656 6037; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned in respect of a proposed 1.4ha residential redevelopment of the site, that extended to the east and west of Eastfield Road.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 15/2321/FUL). A brief was set by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Thomas 2016) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Brudenell and Mortimer 2016; Brudenell 2017).

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code ECB4817 in due course.

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located c.350m to the north-west of the historic core of Chesterton, a suburb extending to the east of Cambridge along the northern bank of the River Cam (Fig. 3a). The site encompasses c.1.4ha of relatively flat ground at a height of approximately 7.5- 7.9m OD. It is bounded to the north, west and south by residential development and a school to the east. The site is bisected by a road (Eastfield), which divides Area 1 (0.24ha) and Area 2 (0.17ha) to the east, from Area 3 (0.17ha) to the south-west.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Gault Formation-mudstone. Superficial deposits are indicated to comprise River Terrace Deposits, 2 - sand and gravel (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 3rd December 2018). The excavations encountered terrace gravel deposits in all areas of the site.

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) included in the WSI (Brudenell and Mortimer 2016) which is supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence. All mentioned HER results are plotted on Figure 2 (by period). Further in depth documentary research with a focus on 'Covens Moat' was undertaken following the post-excavation assessment and is provided in Appendix D (Breen, this report)

Earlier prehistoric (c.50 000-4000BC)

1.3.2 Palaeolithic find spots are recorded to the north, with a small ovate handaxe found in the garden of No.377 Milton Road (CHER MCB19188) and a number of hand axes and flakes recovered from the Milton Road gravel pits (CHER 05224). Worked stone objects dated as 'prehistoric' were also recovered from the vicinity in 1949 (CHER 05219), whilst other general prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from Green End Road (CHER 05218) and Chesterton itself (CHER MCB20101; CHER CB15545; MCB15980).

Bronze Age (c.2500-800BC)

1.3.3 Closer to the site, a pit with Early-Middle Bronze Age pottery was excavated at the Yorkshire Grey Public House, on Chesterton High Street (CHER 13018). Further Bronze Age records nearby include two Late Bronze Age hoards from gravel pits 400m to the north-east of the development site (CHER 05452), and the find of a Bronze Age spear head from Stourbridge Common, 700m to the south-east (CHER 05228).

Iron Age (c.800BC-AD43)

1.3.4 An Early Iron Age pit and ceramics were found during investigations at Scotland Road/Union Lane, Chesterton (CHER MCB17141). Further afield, a Late Iron Age cremation was recorded c.900m to the east of the site (CHER 05539A), whilst sherds of Late Iron Age pottery have been recovered 600m to the south, on Stourbridge Common (CHER 04699).

Roman (c.AD43-410)

1.3.5 Within the historic core of Chesterton, evidence for Roman activity is limited to a stray find of a Roman coin, c.300m south of the site (CHER 05578), Roman pottery recovered from the former Chesterton Workhouse site (CHER CB15564) and a Roman pit at the former Sargeant's Garage site (CHER CB15544), both c.550m to the south-west.

1.3.6 In the wider landscape, Roman finds including pottery and a coin have been recorded between c.700-900m around the north and east of the site (CHER 05541; MCB15907; CHER 05227; CHER 05539A).

Anglo-Saxon (c.AD410-1066)

1.3.7 The earliest documentary reference to Chesterton is as *Cestretone* (farm by the fortified place), in the Domesday Book, when it was a royal vill with 24 peasant families (Cessford and Dickens 2004).

1.3.8 Anglo-Saxon land division ditches have been identified at the junction of Union Lane and High Street, c.550m to the south-west of the site (CHER MCB 15980; MCB17141). Narrow-spaced boundaries set at right angles to Union Road are indicative of properties along Union Lane from the Late Saxon period (CHER CB 15544). Further east, along the High Street, excavation has revealed a number of Late Saxon features including property boundaries, land division and domestic pitting (CHER 13018). Taken together, the evidence suggests that Late Saxon Chesterton consisted of dispersed (polyfocal?) settlement rather than a single core around St Andrew's church (CHER 05558).

Medieval (c.AD1066-1540)

1.3.9 However, the earliest manifestation of the village is likely to have developed around St Andrew's church (CHER 05558) and the manor house, with early medieval settlement organised around the land bounded by High Street and Church Lane. Church Lane is recorded from 1327, and St Andrew's Church is documented from 1224. Significant features in this area are Chesterton Abbey incorporating the Chesterton Tower (CHER 04412), St Andrew's Church (CHER 05558), the site of the original Vicarage (CHER 03716) and the Old Manor (CHER 03411).

1.3.10 Medieval activity is also recorded along Union Lane and High Street, including occupation aligned on Union Lane (CHER MCB15564; CHER CB15544). Other medieval activity nearby resulted from gravel extraction (MCB15236; CHER CB15544), with several pottery finds spots recorded in the vicinity (CHER 17902; 17903).

1.3.11 Immediately south-west of the site itself is Covens Moat, currently undated, but likely to be medieval in origin (CHER 01105). In the late 1950s the moat was described as square in plan, enclosing an island 37 yards wide (c.34m) and level with the ground outside. The ditch was previously recorded as 24ft (c.7m) wide and 3 ft deep (c.1m). The OS map series suggests the moat was built over in the late 1970s.

Post-medieval (c.AD1540-1750)

1.3.12 There is extensive evidence for post-medieval quarrying activity to the south, south-west and south-east of the site, with pits recorded between Scotland Road and the High Street (CHER CB15528; MCB15910; MBC15911; MCB20101), south-east around Fallowfield (CHER MCB19557; MCB16498), and south-west around the vicinity of the junction between Union Lane and Scotland Road (CHER CB15544; CB15563; MCB16928; MCB15980). Many of these yielded domestic waste, with structural remains recorded along Union Lane (CHER CB15544) and High Street (CHER MCB15910).

1.3.13 There are few post-medieval structures still standing in Chesterton: most have been replaced by post-medieval development. Notable buildings (not illustrated) near to the site include Chesterton Hall (built c.1630, CHER 04871); Chesterton House, built in the late 18th century, and extensively replaced in the 19th (CHER 04954); the present Vicarage (CHER 03716); the Old Manor House (17th century: CHER 04966), the Manor House (also 17th century: CHER 03411), and Lovers Walk (19th century: CHER CB15543).

Modern (c.AD1750-present)

1.3.14 Up until the 20th century this part of Chesterton was arable land and the perimeter boundaries of the site align upon those of a pre-existing field depicted on the OS first edition map of 1888 (Fig. 3e) which match the boundaries on the enclosure map (Fig. 3c). The existing development at Eastfield was built by the Hundred Housing association between 1934-1935, as part of residential development north of Scotland Road. Initially the area within the moated site was left undeveloped (Fig. 3f) and an earthwork survived until at least the 1970s after which time Dundee Close was constructed upon the central platform.

1.3.15 Development of the area continued throughout the 20th century, with Chesterton gradually being subsumed by urban expansion and only allotment gardens and public open spaces separating it from the city sprawl of Cambridge.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Original Research Aims and Objectives

Introduction

2.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced for the excavations (Brudenell and Mortimer 2016; supplemented by Brudenell 2017) that identified a suite of research aims (organised on a national, regional, local and more site-specific level) that were designed to provide a framework for the excavation and subsequent assessment and analysis of results. These are included below.

Iron Age (c.800BC-AD43)

2.1.2 The previous phases of evaluation of Areas 1 and 2 in 2016-17 identified Iron Age activity and the investigation and understanding of these remains constitute major research aims of the overall project.

2.1.3 Social organisation and settlement in the Early Iron Age (Medlycott 2011, 29). What was the nature and form of the settlement at the site, and how does it relate to other Iron Age sites in the area?

2.1.4 Dating and chronology (Medlycott 2011, 29). Can the date of occupation be tied down more accurately? When was settlement established in the Early Iron Age, and can scientific dating at the site assist in the understanding of artefact chronologies?

2.1.5 To investigate the character and morphology of the Iron Age settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline, including any evidence for the impact of Romanisation on the pattern of landscape use.

2.1.6 To develop an understanding of the economy of the site, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including the faunal assemblage.

2.1.7 To examine the environmental setting of the site, including the impact of human action on the local environment.

2.1.8 To contribute to an understanding of Mid-Late Iron Age ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire.

2.1.9 To contribute to an understanding of the pattern and development of Mid-Late Iron Age settlement in Cambridgeshire, with reference to evidence for contemporary sites in this landscape.

Medieval (c.AD1066-1540)

2.1.10 The previous phase of evaluation of Area 3 in 2017 identified medieval activity and the investigation and understanding of these remains constitute the remaining research aims of the overall project.

2.1.11 To develop an understanding of the medieval economy of the site, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts.

2.1.12 To contribute to an understanding of Covens Moat, in terms of establishing the size, character and date of the moat ditch. When was the moat constructed, and when did

it stop being maintained? Are there clues from the content of the moat ditch as to the acvities conducted within the interior? What can the moat ditch reveal about the local environment?

2.1.13 To establish the date of the construction of the metalled road by Covens Moat, and establish the duration of its use. Did the road pre-date the moat? When did the road stop being maintained. Where did the road go beyond the moat, and did it link in with centre of medieval Chesterton?

2.1.14 To establish the status of the soil beneath the metalled road surface. Is this soil a former headland, or was is simply part of the road construction? What is the artefact content of the soil, and what can this soil reveal about the local environment?

2.1.15 To investigate the character and morphology of the medieval settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline along the roadside.

2.1.16 To establish the relationship between the medieval activity in the Area 1 and 2 excavations at Eastfield and those in Area 3. Is all the medieval activity contemporary? Is it part of a manorial complex linked to Covens Moat? Are some of the ditch systems linked to Eastfield as a medieval open field?

2.1.17 To contribute to a wider understanding of the pattern of development and decline of medieval settlement in Chesterton, with reference to evidence for contemporary sites in this landscape. Why did medieval occupation cease around Eastfield? Was it linked to the decline of a manorial complex associated with Covens Moat?

2.2 Additional Research Objectives

2.2.1 The post-excavation assessment showed that some of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.2.2 The post-excavation assessment process also identified new objectives drawn from national (English Heritage 1997), regional and local research assessments and agendas:

Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);

Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8); and

Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

2.2.3 These are outlined below:

Mesolithic

2.2.4 *An opportunity to contribute to a fuller understanding of Mesolithic technology of the locality and consider assemblage alongside other identified Mesolithic sites along the Cam valley (Medlycott 2011, 7-8).*

2.2.5 The assemblage of Mesolithic flint recovered as residual material from Period 1 pits is of some local interest, and may be worthy of study in relation to the rich record of scatters along the River Cam.

Iron Age

2.2.6 *The study of the phenomena of ad hoc burial of human 'spare parts' to contribute to a better understanding of social organisation of the Early Iron Age period (Medlycott 2011, 31).*

2.2.7 Human skull fragments were recovered from two adjacent pits (**1371** and **1391**) within Pit Group 1 along with a possible modified/worked human bone item. These fragments will be considered along with further local examples of disarticulated human remains found within feature fills and with examples from the wider region.

Medieval

2.2.8 *To contribute to the understanding of the local food production, processing and supply for markets (Medlycott 2011, 71).*

2.2.9 The large number of articulated pig remains (mass slaughter?) from a single pit on the site is suggestive of pig farming in the near vicinity. The reason for this burial is not clear at this stage, however necrosis was present on one of the bones. Cattle remains were the second most frequent species. The higher frequency of head and feet remains may represent butchery or craftworking waste. This could suggest that cattle were butchered on site and the meatier parts of the carcass were exported from the site. The limited charred cereal remains recovered from the feature fills indicate that crop processing was not being carried out on this site. The presence of oyster on the site indicate this food resource was imported to the site from the coastal region.

2.3 Fieldwork Methodology

2.3.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Thomas 2016) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brudenell and Mortimer 2016; supplemented by Brudenell 2017) which required that *c*.0.58ha in total (Area 1 encompassing 0.24ha; Area 2 encompassing 0.17ha and Area 3 encompassing 0.17ha) be machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon.

2.3.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360^{o} type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Due to a lack of space for the storage of spoil and the need to work alongside demolition contractors, the excavation areas were revealed in stages.

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

2.3.4 All postholes and the majority of small pits were 100% excavated in an attempt to maximise finds recovery.

2.3.5 Issues arising from the water table necessitated that the excavation of the moat itself would take place at the end of works on Area 3 and would be conducted principally by machine and with a pump in operation at all times. This approach may have affected finds recovery however all spoil was sorted through by hand and the hand-excavated elements also returned little in the way of finds.

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

2.3.7 Survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 GPS and photogrammetric recording methods were employed on site where practical.

2.3.8 A total of 81 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features along with ten sub-samples taken for pollen assessment. These each totalled between 1-40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

2.3.9 Site conditions were good, with rain at times.

2.3.10 The context number groups used were as follows:

- 1-999 Area 1 Evaluation
- 1000-1999 Area 1 Excavation
- 2000-2999 Area 2 Evaluation
- 3000-3999 Area 2 Excavation
- 4000-4999 Area 3 Evaluation
- 5000-5999 Area 3 Excavation

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Full context details are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively. Specific fill numbers are generally not used unless relevant to the stratigraphic text.

3.1.2 Cut numbers appear in **bold** and where practical large groups of similar features have been tabulated with significant features drawn out for discussion. Where artefacts and ecofacts were recovered in high numbers this information has also been provided in table form within the stratigraphic text. Certain finds concentrations from Phase 1.1 are presented as discussion Figures 14a-c and are expanded upon within the discussion text.

3.1.3 The phasing presented below is based on stratigraphy and spatial associations, with similarity of morphology of features also considered. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts. Four main periods of activity were recorded, within which a number of sub-phases have been identified.

3.1.4 Earlier evidence of activity, namely in the form of residual Mesolithic flintwork reworked into later features, has not been ascribed to a phase. Similarly, any background natural features have not been allotted a separate phase and are only discussed where artefacts or ecofacts were recovered.

3.1.5 Site phasing (Fig.4):

Period 1: Iron Age

- Phase 1.1: Early Iron Age (*c*.800-350BC)
- Phase 1.2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100 BC)
- Phase 1.3: Late Iron Age (*c*.100BC-AD43)

Period 2: Roman

- Phase 2.1: Early Roman (*c*.AD 43-150)

Period 3: Medieval

- Phase 3.1: Early medieval (*c*.AD 1100-1200)
- Phase 3.2: Medieval (*c*.AD 1200-1400)
- Phase 3.3: Late medieval- early post-medieval (*c*.AD 1400-1600)

Period 4: Modern

- Phase 4.1: Modern (c.AD 1700-present)

3.1.6 Levels of truncation were variable across the three areas. A higher degree of disturbance was present within the footprint of the recently demolished housing, no topsoils or subsoils were encountered beneath these buildings in all three areas. The back gardens of Areas 1 and 2 featured topsoils up to 0.3m in thickness and subsoils up to 0.2m thick with a slightly greater depth of overburden towards the rear property boundaries. The gardens in Area 3 had a thin layer of topsoil (0.2m in places) above

the crest of the road surface, with deeper deposits of both topsoil and subsoil surviving along the angle of the road camber and within the depression of the moat.

3.2 Phase 1.1 Early Iron Age (Area 1, Fig.5)

3.2.1 Early Iron Age activity was recorded in Area 1 and consisted of a broad swathe of pits concentrated on the highest elevations of site and extending on a south-west-north-east alignment across the full extent of this area (Fig.5, Fig.13). These pits probably represent the fringe of an area of open settlement centred beyond the limit of excavation to the north, an interpretation that is supported by the notable absence of any structural remains. Three main concentrations of pits have been identified within this spread assigned as Pit Groups 1-3.

3.2.2 Where possible an attempt has been made to suggest functions for individual features (see feature inventories). Larger, deeper pits within areas of sand and gravel geology have been interpreted as quarry/extraction pits, especially when observed to be not truncating earlier features. A number of small, circular and steep-sided pits are suggested to have been storage pits and where waste materials (primarily organic) were recovered a refuse function has been assigned. Some of these features may have had multiple different uses, for example initially as a quarry and then later used to deposit waste from butchery or industrial activities; this is noted in the text.

Pit Group 1 (Area 1, Fig.5, Plate 6-7,section 119, 148, 167)

3.2.3 The south-westernmost concentration of these pits has been identified as Pit Group 1 and was formed of 24 sub-circular pits (**30, 32, 34, 38, 40, 1010, 1018, 1067, 1070, 1092, 1122, 1127, 1171, 1173, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1208, 1286, 1289, 1293, 1296, 1299, 1323, 1327**) which measured between 0.7-3.5m in diameter and 0.1-0.52m in depth. Pits **1018, 1070, 1127, 1208, 1289, 1299** and **1327** were observed to contain three or more fills, however the majority of the pits were filled with a mid brown grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.2.4 The majority of the pits within this group were discrete within this phase, though occasionally cut or truncated by later features. However pits **40, 1286, 1289, 1293, 1296** and **1299** formed an intercutting pit cluster where pits **1296** and **1299** cut pit **1293**, pit **1286** cut pit **1293** and pit **1289** cut pits **40** and **1286**. To the east of this cluster, pit **1171** was observed to cut pit **1173.**

3.2.5 Pit **30,** located at the western edge of Area 1, contained fragments of a Darmsen-Linton type fineware bowl dating to the period between *c*.600-350BC.

3.2.6 Pits **1018, 1070** and **1208** appeared to have been allowed to silt up gradually or were backfilled over a period of time. They, along with other pits located along the southern edge of the pit group (**1171,1173,1323**) contained a high proportion of particular faunal elements (cranial and feet) which would indicate butchery taking place in the immediate vicinity. Pit **1070** contained bone which showed signs of gnawing by animals, pit **1173** contained bone displaying butchery marks, and pit **1171** contained red deer antler. Residual Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint (1-3 pieces per feature) was recovered from pits **1067**, **1070**, **1127**, **1171** and **1208**

3.2.7 The environmental samples from Pit Group 1 generally contained only sparse amounts of charcoal, although a single charred grain was recovered from pit 1208

Pit Group 1 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of Fills
30	pit	storage/refuse	0.7	0.4	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
34	pit	storage	0.4	0.3	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
32	pit	storage	0.85	0.3	sub-rectangular	U-shaped	1
38	pit	storage	0.85	0.4	circular	wide U-shaped	2
40	pit	storage	0.7	0.3	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1
1010	pit	storage	1.5	0.4	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
1018	pit	unknown/refuse	3.5	0.46	circular	U-shaped	3
1067	pit	storage	0.8	0.3	circular	U shaped	1
1070	pit	unknown/refuse	1	0.34	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	3
1092	pit	storage	1.45	0.52	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	1
1122	pit	unknown	1.2	0.38	circular	U shaped	2
1127	pit	unknown/refuse	3	0.46	sub-circular	concave	3
1171	pit	unknown/refuse	2.35	0.3	irregular	wide flat U-shaped	1
1173	pit	unknown/refuse	1.7	0.45	irregular	wide flat U-shaped	2
1176	pit	storage	1.4	0.18	sub-circular	irregular U-shaped	1
1178	pit	storage	0.7	0.17	circular	U-shaped	1
1180	pit	unknown	2.7	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
1208	pit	unknown/refuse	3.01	0.52	oval	wide flat U-shaped	3
1286	pit	unknown/refuse	1.34	0.4	sub-circular	U-shaped	2
1289	pit	unknown/refuse	2.5	0.45	sub-circular	wide flat U-shaped	3
1293	pit	unknown	1.5	0.36	sub-circular	U-shaped	2
1296	pit	unknown/refuse	1.1	0.34	sub-circular	V-shaped	2
1299	pit	unknown/refuse	1.3	0.48	sub-circular	U-shaped	3
1323	pit	unknown/refuse	1.34	0.1	irregular	irregular	1
1327	pit	unknown/refuse	1.4	0.42	sub-circular	U-shaped	4

Table 1: Pit Group 1 feature inventory

Pit Group 1 finds quantification

Cut No	Early Iron Age Pottery (kg)	Key Pottery Assemblage	Comments	Animal Bone (kg)	Taphonomic evidence	Butchery related Elements over 50% of assemblage	Small Find No	Environmental sample No	Wpr/Cpr	Other finds
30	0.192			0.273						
32										
34										
38				0.001						
40				0.01						
1010				0.125						
1018	0.020			0.714				100		
1067										Flint
1070				0.284	Gnawing	Yes				Flint
1092				0.163				104		

Cut No	Early Iron Age Pottery (kg)	Key Pottery Assemblage	Comments	Animal Bone (kg)	Taphonomic evidence	Butchery related Elements over 50% of assemblage	Small Find No	Environmental sample No	Wpr/Cpr	Other finds
1122	0.027									
1127	0.012			0.487						Flint
1171				1.183		Yes				Flint, antler
1173	0.015			1.801	Butchery	Yes				
1176										
1178										
1180				0.026						
1208				0.652		Yes		120, 121	Charred grain	Flint
1286	0.116			0.642						
1289	0.013			0.749				114		
1293	0.023			0.009						
1296	0.033			0.486		Yes				
1299	0.047			0.689				115		
1323	0.018			1.705		Yes				
1327	0.130			0.55						

Table2: Pit Group 1 finds quantification

Pit Group 2 (Area 1, Fig.5, section 171)

3.2.8 The central concentration of these pits has been identified as Pit Group 2 and was formed of 21 pits (**54, 56, 85, 104, 1033, 1035, 1165, 1201, 1229, 1234, 1240, 1251, 1262, 1264, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1312=1342, 1316=1348, 1318**) of varying shape in plan which measured between 0.58-5.4m in diameter and 0.1-0.75m in depth. Pits **56, 1240, 1283, 1312, 1316=1348** and **1342** were observed to contain three or more fills, however the majority of the pits were filled with a mid brown grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.2.9 The majority of the pits within this group were discrete within this phase, though truncated by later features. There were a couple of exceptions to this pit **56** cut pits **104** and **1312**, pit **1229** cut pit **1251** and pit **1318** cut watering hole **1316.**

3.2.10 Feature **1316**/**1348** (Plate 8, section 171) is interpreted as a large watering hole and was sub-circular in plan and measured 5.4m in width and 0.75m deep, though due to truncation by medieval ditches it required re-machining before it was clearly exposed in plan. It is likely that this watering hole may be one of the earlier features of this landscape as it seems to have been open for a long period of time. Environmental samples (116, 117, 126, 130), were rich from this feature and waterlogged wood was recovered from its base along with a trimmed and smoothed worked bone item SF104 (Plate 23) which appears to be an unfinished needle case or the handle of a small blade.

3.2.11 Pit **1312** located to the north of watering hole **1316** contained a deliberately deposited group of pottery vessels including a decorated bowl, lug handled jar and burnished palm cup (Plates 26,27).

3.2.12 Further to the west, pit **1264** contained a high proportion of the animal bone from this pit group, including red deer antler which was scorched at the edges. Residual Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint (1-3 pieces per feature) was recovered from pits **1264**, **1312** and **1316/1348** which also contained 456g of burnt flint.

Pit Group 2 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
54	pit	unknown	0.8	0.44	circular	unknown	2
56	pit	unknown/refuse	2	0.67	sub-circular	unknown	3
85	pit	storage	2.5	0.3	sub-circular or sub-rectangular	flat-bottomed	1
104	pit	storage	1.06	0.4	circular	U-shaped	1
1033	pit	unknown	0.75	0.1	circular	U shaped	1
1035	pit	unknown	1.5	0.1	unclear	U shaped	1
1165	pit	storage	2	0.66	sub-circular	U shaped	2
1201	pit	storage	0.75	0.22	circular	U shaped	2
1229	pit	storage?	2.22	0.3	sub-circular	U shaped	2
1234	pit	unknown	0.58	0.32	circular	U shaped	2
1240	pit	unknown	1.9	0.44	sub-circular	U shaped	3
1251	pit	unknown	1.4	0.14	circular	U shaped	1
1262	pit	unknown	1.8	0.28	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	1
1264	pit	unknown/refuse	2.26	0.4	sub-rectangular	wide U-shaped	2
1279	pit	storage	1.4	0.17	sub-circular	U shaped	1
1281	pit	storage	1.3	0.23	sub-circular	U shaped	1
1283	pit	storage	1	0.27	sub-circular	U shaped	3
1312=1342	pit	unknown/deposition	1.5	0.7	sub-circular	U shaped	3
1316=1348	pit	watering hole	5.3	0.75	sub-circular	wide flat U shaped	5
1318	pit	unknown/refuse	1	0.3	sub-circular	wide flat U shaped	1

Table 3: Pit Group 2 feature inventory

Pit Group 2 finds quantification

Cut No	Early Iron Age Pottery (kg)	Key Pottery Assemblage	Comments	Animal Bone (kg)	Worked Bone	Butchery related Elements over 50% of assemblage	Small Find No	Environmental sample No	Wpr/Cpr	Other finds
54				0.055						
56	0.009			1.715						
85										
104				0.007						
1033										
1035										
1114				0.101						
1165								109		
1201										
1229				0.004				111		
1234										

Cut No	Early Iron Age Pottery (kg)	Key Pottery Assemblage	Comments	Animal Bone (kg)	Worked Bone	Butchery related Elements over 50% of assemblage	Small Find No	Environmental sample No	Wpr/Cpr	Other finds
1240	0.023			0.791				112		
1251				0.005						
1262										
1264	0.025			1.311	Scorched antler			122,123		Flint, antler
1279										
1281										
1283										
1312	0.988	Yes	Deliberate deposition	1.37						Flint
1316				0.822				116, 117	Duckweed	
=										
1348	0.003			1.038			104	126,127, 128, 130, 131	Duckweed ,docks, nettles, water-crowfoot	Flint
1318	0.036			0.609						
1352				0.055						

Table 4: Pit Group 2 finds quantification

Pit Group 3 (Area 1, Fig.5, Plate 10, section 175, 179)

3.2.13 The north-easternmost concentration of these pits has been grouped as Pit Group 3 and was formed of 24 pits (**1039, 1361, 1364, 1368, 1371, 1374, 1379, 1382, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1391, 1392, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1440, 1444, 1446, 1452**) which measured between 0.42-3.5m in diameter and 0.12-0.8m in depth. Pits **1364, 1371, 1374, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1395, 1396, 1440,** and **1446** were observed to contain three or more fills, however the majority of the pits were filled with a mid brown grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.2.14 Within this group were several clusters of intercutting and generally quite large pits. Pit **1387** cut **1388** which cut pit **1389**, pit **1446** cut **1391**, pits **1395** and **1368** cut pit **1396** and pit **1361** cut pit **1374** which cut pit **1371**. Several of the larger of these pits such as **1371, 1389** and **1391** are likely to have been quarry/extraction pits as the geology in this area had a higher gravel content.

3.2.15 As well as containing a large assemblage of pottery and animal bone, pit **1371** contained antler and human skull fragments in its upper fills. Similarly to the other Phase 1.1 pit groups residual Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint (1-3 pieces per feature) was recovered from pits **1364**, **1389, 1391, 1395** and **1396** but 12 pieces were recovered from pit **1371.**

3.2.16 At the base of pit **1391** waterlogged seeds were recovered which would indicate that the pit was open and contained water. As with the pits in Pit Group 1 this pit, along with pit **1371** contained a high proportion of butchery elements and while pit **1396** contained bone displaying butchery marks.

3.2.17 Several of the smaller pits in this group may have been postholes (**1385**, **1392**, **1394** and **1403)** and whilst no clear structures could be discerned, this pit group was located at the highest elevation and closer to the proposed settlement focus and any potentially more domestic activity.

Pit Group 3 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
1039	pit	storage	0.78	0.16	circular	U shaped	1
1361	pit	unknown	0.65	0.18	circular	U shaped	1
1364	pit	storage/refuse	1.7	0.52	linear	rounded V shaped	3
1368	pit	unknown	1.6	0.12	sub-circular	U shaped	2
1371	pit	quarry/refuse	2.45	0.62	sub-circular	U shaped	6
1374	pit	uncertain	1.5	0.5	circular	U shaped	4
1379	pit	storage	0.7	0.26	circular	U shaped	1
1382	pit	storage	0.78	0.22	sub-circular	U shaped	2
1385	pit/posthole	structural?	0.58	0.2	circular	U shaped	1
1387	Pit	unknown/refuse	2	0.66	sub-circular	U shaped	3
1388	Pit	unknown/refuse	1.1	0.4	sub-circular	U shaped	2
1389	pit	quarry/refuse	2.72	0.8	sub-circular	U shaped	5
1391	pit	quarry/refuse	3.5	0.8	sub-circular	irregular U shaped	6
1392	pit/posthole	structural?	0.42	0.14	circular	U shaped	1
1394	Pit/posthole	unknown	0.6	0.6	circular	U shaped	1
1395	pit	quarry/refuse	3.26	0.68	sub-circular	U shaped	3
1396	pit	quarry/refuse	2.8	0.62	sub-circular	U shaped	3
1399	pit	uncertain	0.74	0.18	sub-circular	U shaped	1
1401	pit	unknown	0.9	0.5	circular	U shaped	1
1403	pit/posthole	Structural?	0.7	0.3	circular	U shaped	1
1440	pit	unknown	1.6	0.44	sub-circular	U shaped	3
1444	pit	unknown	1.7	0.26	sub-circular	shallow U shaped	1
1446	pit	unknown	1.84	0.5	sub-circular	U shaped	5
1452	pit	unknown/refuse	2.52	0.53	sub-circular	U shaped	2

Table 5: Pit Group 3 feature inventory

Pit Group 3 finds quantification

Cut No	Early Iron Age Pottery (kg)	Key Pottery Assemblage	Comments	Animal Bone (kg)	Taphonomic evidence	Butchery related Elements over 50% of assemblage	Small Find No	Environmental sample No	Wpr/Cpr	Other finds
1039										
1361	0.011			0.083						
1364	0.170			0.208						Flint
1368	0.010			0.062						
1371	0.551	Yes	Mixed Refuse	2.004		Yes		132		HSR (Skull fragments)

Cut No	Early Iron Age Pottery (kg)	Key Pottery Assemblage	Comments	Animal Bone (kg)	Taphonomic evidence	Butchery related Elements over 50% of assemblage	Small Find No	Environmental sample No	Wpr/Cpr	Other finds
										, Flint, antler
1374										
1379	0.020									
1382										
1385										
1387				0.322						
1388										
1389	0.902	Yes	Mixed Refuse	0.696				133		Flint
1391	0.046			1.018		Yes		134,135	docks, wild celery, thistles,chickweed, nettles, water-crowfoot, ostracods	HSR fragment, Flint
1392										
1394										
1395	0.028			0.502						Flint
1396	0.038			1.218	Butchery					Flint
1399										
1401										
1403										
1440										
1444										
1446	0.037									
1452	0.069			0.844						

Table 6: Pit Group 3 finds quantification

Pit 1151 (Area 1, Fig.5, Plate 11, section 137)

3.2.18 Whilst the majority of the Early Iron Age features followed the topography and were situated at a height around or above 7.5m OD, one large pit was located at a slightly lower elevation (7.1m OD) in the western part of Area 1. This pit lay apart from the main spread and was filled with layers of burnt stone and flint.

3.2.19 Pit **1151** was circular in plan and measured 3.9m in diameter and was 0.79m deep. it was filled with layers of burnt material (fills 1153-1159), which aside from charcoal, included small fragments of calcined flint and pieces of burnt sandstone pebbles. A series of samples were collected from this feature (Fig.12a, section 137) and the residues of these samples (which had a combined weight of 10kg) contained roughly 70% burnt flint. The flint pebbles were probably collected locally and exposed to severe thermal shock due to being heated then rapidly cooled in water. This feature was either used for the purpose of heating water or was filled with the waste product from this process.

3.3 Phase 1.2 Middle Iron Age (Area 1, Fig.6)

3.3.1 Activity within the Middle Iron Age period was far less predominant on site, consisting of a handful of pits located along the same line as the western half of the phase 1.1 spread in Area 1 and truncating some of these earlier features.

Pit Group 4 (Area 1, Fig.6, section 148)

3.3.2 Pit Group 4 was formed of six pits (**36=1017, 1121, 1188, 1214, 1246, 1328**) which measured between 0.44-1.4m in diameter and 0.17-0.49m in depth. Pit **1121** contained three fills, and pit **1188** contained four fills including slumps however the remainder of the pits were generally filled with a light brown/blue grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.3.3 Pits **36** and **1328** were similar in size and located only 6m apart at the eastern extent of Area 1; they may have functioned as small storage or refuse pits with fairly prompt infilling although pit **1328** contained little in the way of finds. Key pottery assemblages were recovered from pits **36** and **1214** and were dominated by fragments of fairly complete individual vessels (Fig.25).

3.3.4 The remainder of the pits in this group were located more centrally within Area 1 and seemed to have been left to silt up more gradually. Animal bone from pit **1121** showed evidence of gnawing, indicating that perhaps butchery waste had been left exposed for a time before burial.

Pit Group 4 feature inventory

Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
36=1017	pit	storage/refuse	0.71	0.3	sub-circular	unknown	1
1121	pit	unknown/refuse	1.28	0.34	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	3
1188	pit	unknown	1.1	0.41	Sub-circular	U-Shaped	4
1214	pit	storage/refuse	1.4	0.38	oval	wide flat u shaped	2
1246	pit	unknown		0.49	oval	u shaped	2
1328	pit	unknown	0.44	0.3	circular	u shaped	1

Table 7: Pit Group 4 feature inventory

Pit Group 4 finds quantification

Cut No	Early Iron Age Pottery (kg)	Key Pottery Assemblage	Comments	Animal Bone (kg)	Taphonomic evidence	Butchery related Elements over 50% of assemblage	Small Find No	Environmental sample No	Wpr/Cpr	Other finds
36=1017	0.424	Yes		0.062						
1121	0.003			0.084	Gnaw			106		
1214	1.020	Yes		0.037						
1246	0.002			0.008				113		
1328	0.011									

Table 8: Pit Group 4 finds quantification

3.4 Phase 1.3 Late Iron Age (Area 1, Fig. 7)

3.4.1 The Late Iron Age saw a continuation of use of this area in the form of a series of ditched enclosures and boundaries which were partially revealed within Area 1. Ditches 1 and 2 formed part of a truncated rectangular enclosure, which again followed the topography in a similar manner to the earlier pit groups. Ditch 3 formed three sides of a later enclosure on a different alignment which featured an internal division in the form of Ditch 4.

3.4.2 Ditch 1 (**1085, 1183, 1212, 1270,** section 148); which cut Pit Group 1, was aligned north-east to south-west and ran for a length of 22m, truncated at either end by later features. It measured 0.56-1.1m in width and 0.16-0.41m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid brown grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Finds recovery from this feature was limited to residual scraps of Middle Iron Age pottery and worked flint and a small amount of animal bone.

3.4.3 Ditch 2 (**47, 1074**) was aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to Ditch 1. It ran for a length of 6.6m and was truncated at either end by later features. It measured 0.5-0.64m in width and 0.1-0.15m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid brown grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Finds recovery from this feature was limited to residual scraps of earlier Iron Age pottery and a small amount of animal bone.

3.4.4 Ditch 3 (**60=1232, 62, 72, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1168, 1253, 1273,** section 124) formed a rectangular enclosure was partly exposed against the north-western limit of excavation. It ran for a total length of 47m and enclosed an area of 204m^2. It measured 0.75-1.8m in width and 0.1-0.4m in depth, with a mainly U-shaped profile. The ditch was filled with a mid brown grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions and where an upper fill survived, this was a mid red brown sand silt. Finds recovery from this feature were fairly frequent and consisted of Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone along with residual scraps of earlier material.

3.4.5 Ditch 4 (**58, 1101, 1337**) was aligned north-east to south-west and formed a sub-division within the enclosure formed by Ditch 3. It ran for a length of 12.7m, It measured up to 1.39m in width and 0.4-0.62m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Finds recovery from this feature was limited to residual scraps of Early Iron Age pottery and worked flint and a small amount of animal bone.

3.4.6 The only other feature securely associated with this phase was a small pit which cut the terminal of Ditch 2 in the west of Area 1. Pit **45** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.8m in width and 0.4m in depth, with a V-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid blue grey sand silt with occasional gravel inclusions, which produced 325g of Late Iron Age pottery.

3.5 Phase 2.1 Early Roman (Area 1, Fig.7)

3.5.1 The presence of two pits attested to low level activity continuing into the Roman period in Area 1. Whilst the finds in pit **1050** could reflect residual material in a later

feature, pit **1339** contained a fair amount of butchered animal bone and would seem to be a more secure context. Residual Roman material was recovered from the medieval road surface in Area 3 but as this was from banked up and dumped deposits its provenance is uncertain and could have been carted in from further afield.

3.5.2 Isolated pit **1050** was also sub-circular in plan and measured 1.01m in width and 0.12m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional gravel inclusions. A very small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from this feature, which was truncated by a medieval ditch.

3.5.3 Pit **1339**, which cut Phase 1.3 Ditch 3, was sub-circular in plan and measured 1m in width and 0.4m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (1340) and a dark brown grey silt clay (1341) with occasional gravel inclusions. Roman pottery (0.271kg) and butchered animal bone (1.559kg) were recovered from this feature.

3.6 Phase 3.1 Early Medieval (Area 3, Fig.8a)

3.6.1 Predating the construction of the moated site and road in Area 3 and the development of the associated field system (see below), were the remains of a small settlement represented by several poorly-defined post built structures, fence lines and their associated pitting. Four possible buildings have been identified for this phase (Structures 1-4) along with a further four fence lines (Fence Lines 1-4). Outside of these structures and alignments a number of pits and postholes have been grouped as Pit Group 5 and Posthole Scatter 1 respectively. These features may possibly represent fragments of additional structures or fences, however there is not enough evidence to define them clearly. Within the identified groups of features there are clearly associated structures, i.e. adjacent structures or fence lines which enclose or respect a building, these associated groups are described together.

3.6.2 Artefactual recovery from this phase was extremely scarce and the activity is therefore phased primarily from its stratigraphic relationship to the later road construction and clearance rather than from its associated material culture.

3.6.3 A suggested hollow way (**16**, Fig.8b) was encountered during the expansion of Trench 1 beneath the cobbled road surface, yet absent from the Area 3 road make up. This feature measured 3.2m in width and 0.38m deep and was filled with a mid grey brown silt sand (15) which contained no finds. It is thought that this may represent part of an earlier routeway, on a slightly different alignment to the later road and to which this phase of activity lay adjacent. The line of the road may then have been altered to run beside the moat following its construction, which could explain why it has a kink in its (see Discussion).

3.6.4 In this context the Phase 3.1 activity would represent buildings and fence lines aligned to respect this routeway with Structures 3 and 4 immediately adjacent and structures 1 and 2 set further back from it (see Discussion and Fig.15).

Structure 1 (Area 3, Fig.8b)

3.6.5 Located centrally within Area 3 and representing the densest concentration of postholes on the site was a group of features identified as Structure 1. This structure

was formed of 54 postholes (**5066, 5068, 5070, 5072, 5173, 5215, 5221, 5223, 5225, 5229, 5231, 5233, 5235, 5237, 5239, 5245, 5253, 5263, 5272, 5274, 5349, 5395, 5401, 5407, 5409, 5411, 5413, 5415, 5419, 5425, 5445, 5447, 5449, 5451, 5473, 5475, 5477, 5479, 5481, 5483, 5485, 5487, 5489, 5491, 5493, 5495, 5497, 5499, 5501, 5503, 5507, 5509, 5511, 5878**) which measured between 0.16-0.54m in diameter and 0.04-0.2m in depth. The postholes were generally filled with a single mid grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions and no post pipes were present. The possible structure was rectilinear in plan and was orientated north-west to south-east with a potential internal line of postholes dividing the structure into two asymmetric cells. The footprint of the structure measured 10m in length by 6m at its widest, although the edges of the structure were most clearly defined at the north-western and south-eastern ends and the lateral spread of postholes may well indicate repairs, rebuilds or more than one structure.

3.6.6 Within the footprint of Structure 1 were a group of six pits which may have been contemporary with its use or relate to a slightly different phase of activity. These pits (**5183, 5213, 5227, 5241, 5243, 5505**) measured between 0.47-0.9m in diameter and 0.11-0.21m in depth and were filled with a single mid grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Other than central pit **5183** they were all located at the edges of the structure.

3.6.7 The fills associated with Structure 1 were very sterile and finds were scarce. The fill of posthole **5072** contained one residual sherd of Early Iron Age pottery and an environmental sample processed from posthole **5411** proved unproductive. A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from pit **5183** and its scorched fill and central location within the structure may indicate activity relating to a hearth.

Structure 1 feature inventory

Cut no	Feature type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5235	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5878	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.2	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5409	Posthole	Structural	0.41	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5066	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.04	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5401	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5395	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5349	Posthole	Structural	0.41	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5274	Posthole	Structural	0.48	0.2	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5272	Posthole	Structural	0.5	0.2	Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1
5263	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5253	Posthole	Structural	0.38	0.2	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5245	Posthole	Structural	0.41	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5413	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.13	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5237	Posthole	Structural	0.43	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5411	Posthole	Structural	0.41	0.19	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5233	Posthole	Structural	0.26	0.07	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5231	Posthole	Structural	0.36	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5229	Posthole	Structural	0.29	0.1	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5225	Posthole	Structural	0.29	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5223	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.11	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5221	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.07	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5215	Posthole	Structural	0.48	0.09	Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1
5173	Posthole	Structural	0.45	0.07	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5072	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5070	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1

Cut no	Feature type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5068	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.04	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5239	Posthole	Structural	0.21	0.05	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5485	Posthole	Structural	0.29	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5511	Posthole	Structural	0.24	0.1	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5509	Posthole	Structural	0.29	0.06	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5507	Posthole	Structural	0.32	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5503	Posthole	Structural	0.32	0.12	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5501	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5499	Posthole	Structural	0.45	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5497	Posthole	Structural	0.22	0.06	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5495	Posthole	Structural	0.27	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5493	Posthole	Structural	0.21	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5491	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.11	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5407	Posthole	Structural	0.54	0.08	Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1
5487	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.11	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5415	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.06	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5473	Posthole	Structural	0.32	0.1	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5419	Posthole	Structural	0.29	0.11	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5425	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.2	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5445	Posthole	Structural	0.53	0.09	Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1
5447	Posthole	Structural	0.16	0.06	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5489	Posthole	Structural	0.36	0.1	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5451	Posthole	Structural	0.41	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5475	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.05	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5477	Posthole	Structural	0.22	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5479	Posthole	Structural	0.24	0.06	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5481	Posthole	Structural	0.22	0.06	Circular	Shallow U-Shaped	1
5483	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.1	Sub-Circular	U-Shaped	1
5449	Posthole	Structural	0.23	0.11	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5227	Pit	Domestic	0.78	0.21	Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1
5241	Pit	Domestic	0.47	0.14	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5213	Pit	Domestic	0.57	0.11	Sub-Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1
5183	Pit	Hearth	0.9	0.18	Sub-Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1
5505	Pit	Domestic	0.7	0.12	Sub-Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1
5243	Pit	Domestic	0.6	0.13	Sub-Circular	Wide U-Shaped	1

Table 9: Structure 1 feature inventory

Fence Line 1 (Area 3, Fig.8b)

3.6.8 To the south-west of and aligned perpendicular to Structure 1 was a short linear group of postholes which extended to the edge of the excavation area. This alignment was identified as Fence Line 1 and formed of five postholes (**5251, 5361, 5363, 5365, 5381**). These postholes measured between 0.3-0.49m in diameter and 0.07-0.17m in depth and were filled with a single mid brown grey sand silt with occasional gravel inclusions. This fence line was probably associated with Structure 1 as it ran north-east to south-west from the edge of Structure 1 for a distance of 6m.

3.6.9 A single scrap of CBM was recovered from the fill of posthole **5361** and no environmental samples were taken from these features.

Fence Line 1 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5251	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

5363	Posthole	Structural	0.49	0.08	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5365	Posthole	Structural	0.45	0.09	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5381	Posthole	Structural	0.38	0.11	Circular	U-shaped	1
5361	Posthole	Structural	0.34	0.17	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 10: Fence Line 1 feature inventory

Fence Line 2 (Area 3, Fig.8b)

3.6.10 Approximately 6m to the west of Structure 1 and running along the western edge of Area 3 was a line of postholes. This alignment was identified as Fence Line 2 and comprised nine postholes (**5351, 5355, 5357, 5367, 5369, 5371, 5373, 5403, 5405**). These postholes measured between 0.23-0.45m in diameter and 0.08-0.19m in depth and were filled with a single mid brown grey sand silt with occasional gravel inclusions. This fence line was also likely to have been associated with Structure 1 as it ran parallel to it along a north-west to south-east alignment for a distance of 11m. It is possible that some of the postholes to the north-east within Posthole Scatter 1 could also belong to this fence line as they follow a similar alignment.

3.6.11 No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from these features.

Fence Line 2 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5403	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.08	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5405	Posthole	Structural	0.29	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5351	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.09	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5357	Posthole	Structural	0.34	0.09	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5355	Posthole	Structural	0.45	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5369	Posthole	Structural	0.23	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5371	Posthole	Structural	0.37	0.11	Circular	U-shaped	1
5373	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.14	Circular	U-shaped	1
5367	Posthole	Structural	0.43	0.19	Circular	U-shaped	1

Table 11: Fence Line 2 feature inventory

Structure 2 (Area 3, Fig.8b)

3.6.12 Located 5m to the south-east of Structure 1 was a group of features identified as Structure 2. This possible structure was formed of 18 postholes (**5109, 5111, 5113, 5115, 5117, 5119, 5121, 5123, 5125, 5127, 5133, 5143, 5155, 5157, 5161, 5163, 5165, 5167**) which measured between 0.2-0.6m in diameter and 0.03-0.2m in depth. The postholes were generally filled with a single mid grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions and no post pipes were present. The structure was broadly rectangular in plan and was orientated north-east to south-west. The footprint of the structure measured 10.8m in length by 6m at its widest. The north-western face of the structure was most clearly defined with a double row of postholes potentially indicating a rebuild or external supports.

3.6.13 Within the footprint of Structure 2 were a group of four pits which may have been contemporary with its use. These pits (**5129, 5135, 5153, 5159**) measured between 0.7-1.1m in diameter and 0.05-0.5m in depth and were filled with a single mid grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.6.14 The features of Structure 2 were very sterile, no finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were taken.

Structure 2 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5109	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5111	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	Sub-circular	U-Shaped	1
5113	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.16	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5115	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.18	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5117	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.1	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5119	Posthole	Structural	0.6	0.1	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5121	Posthole	Structural	0.6	0.15	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5123	Posthole	Structural	0.6	0.2	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5125	Posthole	Structural	0.45	0.08	Sub-circular	U-Shaped	1
5127	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.07	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5133	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.1	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5143	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5155	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.07	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5157	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.04	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5161	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5163	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5165	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.03	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5167	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5129	Pit	Domestic	1.1	0.05	Sub-circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5135	Pit	Domestic	0.7	0.3	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5153	Pit	Domestic	0.8	0.5	Circular	U-Shaped	1
5159	Pit	Domestic	1	0.05	Sub-circular	Wide U-shaped	1

Table 12: Structure 2 feature inventory

Structure 3 (Area 3, Fig.8b)

3.6.15 Located at the north of Area 3 and approximately 14m north of Structures 1 and 2 was a group of features identified as structure 3. This structure was formed of 29 postholes (**5615, 5617, 5621, 5623, 5625, 5627, 5629, 5631, 5633, 5635, 5704, 5706, 5708, 5710, 5714, 5716, 5718, 5722, 5724, 5726, 5728, 5730, 5732, 5734, 5748, 5750, 5752, 5754, 5756**) which measured between 0.15-0.6m in diameter and 0.03-0.19m in depth. The postholes were generally filled with a single mid grey brown silt clay with very occasional gravel inclusions and no post pipes were present. The structure was broadly rectangular in plan and was orientated north-west to south-east. The footprint of the structure measured 10m in length by 3.4m at its widest part however the north-eastern side of the building had been truncated by a later field boundary and it would probably have originally have measured around 5m in breadth. Similarly to Structure 1 the structure appeared to be divided into two cells by an internal line of postholes.

3.6.16 Within the footprint of Structure 3 were two pits which may have been contemporary with its use or represent pitting before or after its construction. These pits (**5645** and **5766**) measured 1.3m and 1m in diameter and 0.2m and 0.16m in depth and were filled with a dark red brown silt clay and a mid grey brown silt clay respectively.

3.6.17 The features of Structure 3 were very sterile, no finds were recovered, and the three environmental samples taken from postholes **5714**, **5724** and pit **5645** were all unproductive.

Structure 3 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5615	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.19	Circular	U-shaped	1
5617	Posthole	Structural	0.23	0.17	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5621	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.19	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5623	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	Circular	U-shaped	1
5625	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5627	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5629	Posthole	Structural	0.36	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5631	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5633	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5635	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5704	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.04	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5706	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	Circular	U-shaped	1
5708	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05	Circular	U-shaped	1
5710	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.03	Circular	U-shaped	1
5714	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	Circular	U-shaped	1
5716	Posthole	Structural	0.15	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5718	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.11	Circular	U-shaped	1
5722	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.08	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5724	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5726	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5728	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1

5730	Posthole	Structural	0.32	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5732	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5734	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.11	Circular	U-shaped	1
5748	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5750	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5752	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5754	Posthole	Structural	0.6	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5756	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5645	Pit	Domestic	1.3	0.2	Sub-circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5766	Pit	Domestic	1	0.16	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 13: Structure 3 feature inventory

Fence Line 3 (Area 3, Fig.8b)

3.6.18 Enclosing Structure 3 was a line of features (Fence Line 3) Comprising nine postholes (**5589, 5660, 5662, 5664, 5712, 5740, 5742, 5746, 5758, 5816, 5818**) and four post pits (**5744, 5772, 5788, 5876**). The postholes measured between 0.2-0.4m in diameter and 0.04-0.3m in depth while the post pits measured between 0.38-0.65m in diameter and 0.09-0.2m in depth. Both types of feature were generally filled with a single mid grey brown silt clay with occasional chalk or gravel inclusions. This fence line formed an enclosure which followed the outline of Structure 3, leaving approximately 3m clearance between the south-western and south-eastern sides of the structure and the fence line. The fence line was L shaped and extended for 24m on the north-west to south-east axis and 11m on the north-east to south-west axis, continuing beyond the edge of excavation to the north-west and north-east. The majority of the postholes in this fence line were spaced approximately 3m apart which might suggest that the fence was of wattle and daub construction or incorporated stakes between these posts.

3.6.19 The only find recovered from this group of pits and postholes was an iron key (SF 533, Plate 14) from post pit **5744** which has a date range of AD 1150-1400 and may have been incorporated into the fill of this feature when the settlement was cleared for the road construction. No environmental samples were taken from these features.

Fence Line 3 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5758	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.04	Circular	U-shaped	1
5712	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5746	Posthole	Structural	0.26	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5742	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5818	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.07	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5662	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.08	Sub-circular	V-shaped	1
5876	Pit	Structural	0.38	0.09	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5664	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5788	Pit	Structural	0.65	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

5740	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.13	Circular	U-shaped	1
5660	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.16	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5772	Pit	Structural	0.6	0.2	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5589	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.22	Sub-circular	V-shaped	1
5816	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.3	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 14: Fence Line 3 feature inventory

Structure 4 (Area 3, Fig.8b)

3.6.20 Located in the south-east part of Area 3 approximately level with Structures 1 and 2, were a group of postholes identified as Structure 4. This structure was formed of 11 postholes (**5593, 5595, 5597, 5599, 5601, 5852, 5854, 5856, 5858, 5860, 5862**) which measured between 0.2-0.4m in diameter and 0.03-0.36m in depth. The postholes were generally filled with a single mid grey brown silt clay with very occasional gravel inclusions and no post pipes were present. The structure was broadly rectangular in plan and was orientated north-west to south-east perpendicular to Structure 2. The footprint of the structure measured 9.5m in length by 3.1m at its widest however the projected footprint of the structure extends beyond the limit of excavation and would likely originally have measured around 5m in breadth.

3.6.21 The features of Structure 4 were very sterile, no finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

Structure 4 feature inventory

Cut no	Feature type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Profile	Number of fills
5593	Posthole	Structural	0.22	0.16	Circular	U-shaped	1
5595	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Circular	Wide u-shaped	1
5597	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.13	Circular	Wide u-shaped	1
5599	Posthole	Structural	0.34	0.11	Circular	Wide u-shaped	1
5601	Posthole	Structural	0.26	0.1	Circular	Wide u-shaped	1
5852	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5854	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.03	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5856	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.13	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5858	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.05	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5860	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.36	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5862	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1

Table 15: Structure 4 feature inventory

Fence Line 4 (Area 3, Fig.8b)

3.6.22 To the south-west of and aligned with Structure 4 was a line of features which have been identified as Fence Line 4. This was formed of 13 postholes (**5555, 5561, 5583, 5585, 5587, 5826, 5830, 5838, 5840, 5842, 5844, 5846, 5848**) which measured between 0.2-0.6m in diameter and 0.05-0.25m in depth and were filled with a single

mid grey brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions. This fence line formed a boundary which respected the line of Structure 4, leaving approximately 3m clearance between the south-western side of the structure and the fence line. The fence line extended for 26m on a north-west to south-east orientation, originating level with the north-eastern edge of Structure 4 and continuing beyond the edge of excavation to the south-east. The majority of the postholes in this fence line were spaced approximately 3m apart which might suggest that the fence was of wattle and daub construction or incorporated stakes between these posts.

3.6.23 No finds were recovered and the environmental samples taken from posthole **5585** proved unproductive.

Fence Line 4 feature inventory

Cut no	Feature type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Profile	Number of fills
5555	Posthole	Structural	0.37	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5561	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.18	Circular	U-shaped	1
5583	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05	Circular	Wide u-shaped	1
5585	Posthole	Structural	0.44	0.16	Circular	U-shaped	1
5587	Posthole	Structural	0.26	0.15	Circular	U-shaped	1
5826	Posthole	Structural	0.38	0.18	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5830	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5838	Posthole	Structural	0.6	0.15	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5840	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5842	Posthole	Structural	0.6	0.08	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5844	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.15	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5846	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5848	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.25	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 16: Fence Line 4 feature inventory

Pit Group 5 (Area 3, Fig.8a)

3.6.24 Spread across the extent of Area 3 but sealed by the later road deposits were a group of features which have been identified as Pit Group 5. This group was formed of 63 pits (**5141, 5151, 5179, 5193, 5201, 5205, 5207, 5247, 5359, 5375, 5377, 5379, 5383, 5436, 5439, 5441, 5453, 5519, 5521, 5541, 5543, 5545, 5557, 5563, 5565, 5567, 5571, 5573, 5575, 5577, 5591, 5603, 5605, 5647, 5651, 5653, 5656, 5658, 5666, 5668, 5670, 5674, 5676, 5680, 5682, 5696, 5762, 5764, 5768, 5774, 5778, 5792, 5794, 5796, 5800, 5802, 5804, 5806, 5808, 5832, 5834, 5850, 5864**) which measured between 0.37-2.6m in diameter and 0.02-0.56m in depth and were filled with mostly mid grey browns and mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions. Three pits featured multiple fills (**5653, 5674** and **5682**) and also contained an upper fill of a darker grey brown silty clay. These pits were often concentrated along the edges of the previously described fence lines and adjacent to the structures and therefore may represent backyard pitting and disposal of, clearly mainly organic, waste material. Intercutting pits were recorded but fairly uncommon, suggesting that the settlement

was not particularly long lived, a theory further supported by the dearth of material culture. Two notable concentrations of pitting were recorded, the first was adjacent to Structure 1 where pits **5375, 5377** and **5379** were clustered and **5375** truncated **5379.** Another group was located within the enclosure formed by Fence Line 3 where pit **5653** truncated pit **5591** and pits **5573, 5575, 5577** and **5682** were also clustered together.

3.6.25 Infrequent and scrappy finds were recovered from some of these pits though the majority were completely sterile. Roman sherds from pits **5359** and **5377** and a lava quern fragment was recovered from pit **5383**, all located to the west of Structure 1. To the south-east of Structure 3 a small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from pit **5794**, residual sherds of Iron Age pottery from pit **5778** and an undiagnostic scrap of CBM was recovered from pit **5653**. A single flint flake was recovered from pit **5647,** which was isolated at the north-west of Area 3.

3.6.26 Animal bone was present in pits within the same concentrations **5377** (west of Structure 1) and **5577**, **5653, 5682, 5794** (south -east of Structure 3) and also in pit **5864,** to the south of Structure 4. The environmental samples taken from pits **5557, 5647, 5653, 5800** and **5864** within this group were all unproductive, however pit **5764,** located within Fence Line 3 to the north-west of Structure 3**,** was waterlogged and produced bramble, elderberry and sedge seeds.

Pit Group 5 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5141	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.3	0.13	Circular	U-shaped	1
5151	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5179	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.28	Circular	U-shaped	1
5193	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.63	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5201	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.48	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5205	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.1	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5207	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.37	0.07	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5247	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.21	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5359	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.81	0.22	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5375	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.84	0.35	Circular	U-shaped	1
5377	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.63	0.2	Circular	U-shaped	1
5379	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.4	0.17	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5383	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.93	0.24	Circular	U-shaped	1
5436	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.98	0.56	Circular	U-shaped	1
5439	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.5	0.13	Circular	U-shaped	1
5441	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.86	0.14	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5453	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.49	0.12	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5519	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.72	0.08	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5521	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.78	0.05	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5541	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.3	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5543	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.13	Sub-circular	Irregular	1

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5545	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.15	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5557	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.55	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5563	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.68	0.12	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5565	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.35	Circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5567	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.08	Indeterminate	Wide U-shaped	1
5571	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.18	Sub-circular	Stepped U-shaped	1
5573	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.2	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5575	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.14	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5577	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.18	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5591	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.14	Indeterminate	U-shaped	1
5603	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.02	0.16	Sub-circular	Very wide U-shaped	1
5605	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.85	0.07	Circular	Very wide U-shaped	1
5647	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	2	0.36	Sub-circular	Concave U-shaped	1
5651	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.28	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5653	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	2.6	0.44	Indeterminate	U-shaped	2
5656	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.4	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5658	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.55	0.12	Sub-circular	V-shaped	1
5666	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5668	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.29	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5670	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5674	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.15	0.27	Sub-circular	Irregular U-shaped	2
5676	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.3	0.09	Sub-circular	Wide U shape	1
5680	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.7	0.18	Sub-circular	Wide U-shape	1
5682	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.4	Curvilinear	V-shaped	2
5696	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.4	0.03	Circular	U-shaped	1
5762	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.94	0.3	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5764	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.4	0.44	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5768	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.04	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5774	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.12	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5778	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.03	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5792	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.07	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5794	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.04	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5796	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.14	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5800	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.17	Sub-circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5802	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5804	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.05	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5806	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.4	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5808	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.14	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5832	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.05	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5834	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.02	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5850	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.08	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5864	Pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.2	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 17: Pit Group 5 feature inventory

Posthole Scatter 1 (Area 3, Fig.8a)

3.6.27 Spread amongst the structures and groups of Area 3 were an assortment of postholes where it was impossible to group them into definable structures. These features have been grouped as Posthole Scatter 1 which is formed of 82 postholes (**5038, 5052, 5054, 5056, 5060, 5062, 5175, 5203, 5209, 5211, 5217, 5257, 5259, 5261, 5263, 5265, 5269, 5277, 5279, 5281, 5284, 5294, 5295, 5297, 5301, 5305, 5313, 5314, 5321, 5323, 5325, 5331, 5333, 5337, 5339, 5345, 5347, 5353, 5389, 5391, 5417, 5421, 5423, 5431, 5455, 5463, 5465, 5467, 5469, 5471, 5513, 5525, 5531, 5533, 5547, 5549, 5551, 5553, 5559, 5607, 5619, 5637, 5639, 5641, 5643, 5649, 5688, 5690, 5692, 5694, 5698, 5700, 5702, 5736, 5738, 5810, 5812, 5814, 5820, 5822, 5824, 5828**). These postholes measured between 0.15-0.7m in diameter and 0.03-0.44m in depth and were mostly filled with a single mid grey brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Some of these features could be part of extensions of Fence Lines 2,3 or 4 or could represent parts of additional structures, however no clearly defined patterns could be observed.

3.6.28 Infrequent and scrappy finds were recovered from a couple of these postholes although the overwhelming majority were completely sterile. Residual Iron Age pottery was recovered from posthole **5389** and a small sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from **5421** along with a scrap of animal bone. Animal bone was also recovered from posthole **5391**. The environmental samples taken from postholes **5347, 5812, 5814, 5820, 5822, 5824** and **5828** within this group were all unproductive.

Posthole Scatter 1 feature inventory

Context	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5038	Posthole	Structural	0.64	0.44	Circular	U-shaped	2
5052	Posthole	Structural	0.7	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5054	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.16	Circular	U-shaped	1
5056	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.03	Circular	U-shaped	1
5060	Posthole	Structural	0.6	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5062	Posthole	Structural	0.24	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5175	Posthole	Structural	0.35	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5203	Posthole	Structural	0.51	0.05	Circular	U-shaped	1
5209	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5211	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5217	Posthole	Structural	0.29	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5257	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5259	Posthole	Structural	0.24	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5261	Posthole	Structural	0.27	0.11	Circular	U-shaped	1
5265	Posthole	Structural	0.22	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5277	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5279	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.11	Circular	U-shaped	1
5281	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5284	Posthole	Structural	0.37	0.11	Circular	U-shaped	1

Context	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5294	Posthole	Structural	0.26	0.11	Circular	U-shaped	1
5295	Posthole	Structural	0.31	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5297	Posthole	Structural	0.31	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5301	Posthole	Structural	0.43	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5305	Posthole	Structural	0.27	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5313	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5314	Posthole	Structural	0.27	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5321	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5323	Posthole	Structural	0.16	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5325	Posthole	Structural	0.42	0.13	Circular	U-shaped	1
5331	Posthole	Structural	0.22	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5333	Posthole	Structural	0.18	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5337	Posthole	Structural	0.36	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5339	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5345	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5347	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5353	Posthole	Structural	0.37	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5389	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5391	Posthole	Structural	0.31	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5417	Posthole	Structural	0.31	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5421	Posthole	Structural	0.31	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5423	Posthole	Structural	0.31	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5431	Posthole	Structural	0.38	0.09	Circular	U-shaped	1
5455	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5463	Posthole	Structural	0.23	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5465	Posthole	Structural	0.24	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5467	Posthole	Structural	0.23	0.06	Circular	U-shaped	1
5469	Posthole	Structural	0.28	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5471	Posthole	Structural	0.27	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5513	Posthole	Structural	0.26	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5525	Posthole	Structural	0.5	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5531	Posthole	Structural	0.22	0.05	Circular	U-shaped	1
5533	Posthole	Structural	0.26	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5547	Posthole	Structural	0.5	0.3	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5549	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.28	Circular	U-shaped	1
5551	Posthole	Structural	0.5	0.22	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5553	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5559	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.14	Sub-circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5607	Posthole	Structural	0.18	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5619	Posthole	Structural	0.27	0.15	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5637	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	Circular	U-shaped	1
5639	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5643	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5649	Posthole	Structural	0.5	0.14	Sub-circular	Wide U-shaped	1
5688	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5690	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5692	Posthole	Structural	0.36	0.14	Circular	U-shaped	1
5694	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	Circular	U-shaped	1
5698	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.3	Circular	U-shaped	1
5700	Posthole	Structural	0.15	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5702	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05	Circular	U-shaped	1
5736	Posthole	Structural	0.26	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
5738	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	Circular	U-shaped	1
5810	Posthole	Structural		0.25	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5812	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.11	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Context	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
5814	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.15	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5820	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.2	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5822	Posthole	Structural	0.4	0.03	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5824	Posthole	Structural	0.3	0.14	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
5828	Posthole	Structural	0.2	0.09	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 18: Posthole Scatter 1 feature Inventory

3.7 Phase 3.2 High Medieval (Areas 1-3, Fig.9a-e)

3.7.1 The construction of the adjacent moated site precipitated a major reorganisation of the local landscape and was likely to have been related to changes in the wider landscape and the expansion of Chesterton. The moat, partially revealed in Area 3 was constructed and a road (Road 1), formed of heaped earth and gravels, was laid to service it. It is unclear if this event coincided with the clearance of the settlement which previously existed in this space or if it took place after it had been abandoned. What is apparent is at this time people continued to live in this part of Chesterton, albeit not immediately adjacent to the moated site. Both Areas 1 and 2 featured the backs of plots and parts of field systems, Plots 1 and 2 (Area 1) respecting Road 1 and Plots 3 to 7 (Area 2) probably respecting another routeway (Road 2) running north-east to south-west beyond the limit of excavation. Within these plots were the remains of structures and pits associated with both domestic activity and animal husbandry.

3.7.2 As the nucleus of this phase of activity, the moat and roads will be described initially, followed by the major field boundaries. The plots will then be described including the boundaries and divisions along with the activity contained within each plot. The presumed re-cutting and cleaning out of some of the plot boundaries has probably resulted in some changes to the areas enclosed by the ditches and the divisions as indicated mostly reflect the most recent iteration of each plot.

The Moat (Ditch 5, Area 3, Fig.9a, Fig.9e, Plate 13, section 603)

3.7.3 The moat was only partially exposed, with only a fragment of its north-eastern arm being revealed within the limit of excavation, and the full breadth of the ditch was not seen. As such the recorded dimensions do not reflect the entirety of the feature. In total a length of 37m of the north-eastern arm was partially exposed and at its widest part in the north of Area 3, it measured 5.2m in width. The excavated slots showed no sign of the inner edge and so the total width of the moat is likely to be in excess of 8m. The base of the moat was established at 5.28m OD which was 1.35m below the base of the topsoil. The moat remained open throughout this phase of activity and was regularly cleaned out during the occupation of the moated site. The fills are discussed in later phases below.

Road 1 (Tr 1, Area 3, Fig.9a, Fig.9e, Plate 5, section 601, 603)

3.7.4 Encountered in part in Trench 1 and with its full breadth fully exposed in Area 3, the remains of a road surface extended from the north-east to the south-west of site and was later defined by Ditches 6 and 7. The road did not run entirely straight, bending slightly to run closer to the moat. This exact line is traceable through the field

boundaries in the historic maps (Fig.3a,3c) and particularly on the draft enclosure map (Fig.3b) which indicates that the road still survived as a public footpath as late as 1838. The road was c.20m in width and formed of banked up soil capped with layers of gravel metalling, A camber to the road still survived in places (section 601), mainly in the northern part of Area 3 and in this area the centre of the road was encountered immediately below the topsoil whereas at the edges of the camber, subsoil had built up on the eastern side and the aforementioned chalky capping used as the final infill of the moat was also used to level out the western edge. This camber was less apparent in the south of Area 3 where a higher level of disturbance through ploughing had taken place and the layers were less clearly defined.

3.7.5 The soil layer sealed by the metalled surface (4010, 4011, 4015, 4032, 4036, 5009, 5011, 5012, 5015, 5017, 5026, 5034, 5080, 5095) measured up to 0.34m thick and was a mid red/grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.7.6 At the north of Area 3 several dumps of gravel and metalling were recorded with fewer surviving in the south. This could be interpreted as different dumps during construction or as maintenance during use. These layers (11, 12, 4012, 4029, 4037, 5013, 5014, 5016, 5017, 5022, 5023, 5025, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5045, 5076, 5077, 5081, 5104) did not produce enough artefacts to allow for this distinction to be made and the make up of the road varied, in places it was mainly constructed of larger well rounded cobbles and in others it was formed of densely packed gravels. These layers had a maximum combined thickness of 0.5m.

3.7.7 Finds recovered from the sealed soils are more reliable for dating the road construction as the cleaning and excavation of the upper road layers produced a wide range of artefacts including an amount of residual material. Artefacts recovered from the sealed soils included SF507 an Edward I silver penny (1282-1289), SF518 (Plate 15) a complete copper alloy buckle (1250-1400) and SF523 (Plate 19) a horse harness pendant (1250-1400) which taken together would indicate a late 13th to early 14th century date for construction. The small quantity of pottery recovered supports this date range.

3.7.8 Artefacts from closer to the surface include further high status items including SF502 (Plate 20) a complete silver belt mount (13th century) and SF500 (Plate 17), a gilded copper alloy book cover (1100-1400) along with an assorted range of metal objects including a lead cloth seal (Plate 21), and a buckle pin along with a quantity of nails.

3.7.9 Iron and copper alloy metalworking debris was also recovered from the road surface but the provenance of this is unclear as a quantity of Roman CBM was also present within the 6kg assemblage of CBM recovered from the road surface, including tessera and imbrex. This indicates that dumps of material were transported onto site either to construct or patch the road.

3.7.10 Whilst the objects recovered from the road surface do not aid in dating the road construction, they do provide evidence for the continuation of use of this feature. In particular objects recovered from wheel ruts, notably the gilded copper alloy upholstery pins (SF529-531, Plate 18) that were recovered mainly during the metal detector survey, with some being distributed in lines respecting the road alignment. After cleaning it was observed that these lines reflected wheel ruts in the upper road

surface and this collection of objects probably represents the loss from a moving cart or carriage and deposition into ruts in the road. These upholstery pins have been dated to AD 1300 to 1500 and therefore could indicate that the latest evidence of use of the road for its original purpose could be at the same time or slightly before the end of use of the moated site.

3.7.11 The possible hollow way (**16**), recorded beneath the road surface layers in Trench 1 of the evaluation, was not present in the Area 3 excavation. As mentioned above this lends itself to an associated with the earlier Phase 3.1 activity, despite the lack of dating evidence from its fill.

Road 2 (conjectured)

3.7.12 A second routeway was not within the limit of excavation but is indicated by the layout of the Phase 3.2 plots within Area 2. This Road or track has been designated Road 2 and is marked on the relevant figures (Fig.9a, Fig.9d)

Roadside Ditches 6 and 7 (Area 3, Fig.9a, Fig.9e, section 601, 603)

3.7.13 Associated with Road 1 but not linked to its initial construction, roadside ditch 6 (**4022, 5018, 5029, 5041, 5043, 5092**) ran along its south-west edge. The ditch extended for a distance of 44m and featured a break halfway of 4.2m. This gap aligns exactly with the halfway point of the north-eastern arm of the moat and most likely indicates the entrance to the moated site. The ditch measured between 0.56-1.5m in width and 0.25-0.48m in depth, with a U-shaped profile and was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt overlain by light grey clay silt, each with occasional gravel inclusions. This ditch produced a fairly high proportion of artefacts, which is unsurprising given its relationship to a thoroughfare and being adjacent to the moat with pottery, animal bone, lava quern, mollusca and metal objects were recovered, including SF517 an Edward II silver penny (AD 1307-1327).

3.7.14 Ditch 7 (**5685**) lay within Area 3, c.19m to the north-east of Ditch 6, on a parallel north-west to south-east alignment. Whilst not directly adjacent to the road, it probably formed part of its north-eastern boundary. It ran for 45m and extended beyond the limit of excavation at both ends. The ditch was not fully revealed and measured greater than 2.6m in width and 0.5m in depth, with a V-shaped profile. The ditch contained two fills that consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay overlain by mid orange brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions.

Field boundaries (Areas 1-3, Fig.9a-d)

3.7.15 Ditch 8 (Area 1: **99,1025, 1029,1161** Area 2: **3048, 3050, 3066,** section 110) lay within Areas 1 and 2, c.80m to the north-east of Ditch 7, on a parallel north-west to south-east alignment. It ran for 98m and was truncated by modern intrusions at each end. The ditch measured between 1.6-2m in width and 0.36-0.75m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Each cut revealed within Area 1 contained multiple fills which generally consisted of light grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. In contrast, the single fills of this ditch continuation in Area 2 consisted of grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.7.16 A total of five sherds (38g) of medieval pottery (date range of AD 1175-1350) were recovered from two ditch slots of Ditch 8 within Area 1, alongside small fragments of animal bone.

3.7.17 Ditch 9 (**8,10**) was aligned north-east to south-west and ran for a length of 34m, extending beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 0.86-1m in width and 0.23-0.3m in depth, with a wide U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from this ditch.

Plot 1 (Area 1, Fig.9b)

3.7.18 Located in Area 1 and respecting the line of the road and oriented south-west to north-east, Plot 1 was bounded by Ditches 10, 11 and 12 to the north-west and Ditch 13 to the south-west. It had a width of 9.2 m and may have had a function relating to animal husbandry as it contained a single pit (**1024**) within which were numerous articulated pigs.

3.7.19 Running north-east to south-west, Ditch 10 (**1204**) extended along the northern limit of excavation in Area 1 for 35m. It measured at least 0.7m in width and 0.2m in depth, with a wide U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a dark grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions. A residual scrap of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this ditch, along with flint and animal bone.

3.7.20 Ditch 11 (**1125**), possibly a continuation of Ditch 9 but the other side of the road, ran north-east to south-west but only extended 14 m from the south-western edge of Area 1. It measured 0.45m in width and 0.2m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.7.21 Parallel to Ditch 10, but not running all the way to the road, Ditch 12 (**60**,**1198,1206, 1222**) was aligned north-east to south-west and ran for a length of 22m from the edge of the excavation (at a tree protection area) to just short of the boundary line of Ditch 8. It measured 0.7-1.6m in width and 0.14-0.6m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. A scrap of undatable pottery was recovered from this ditch, along with fragments of animal bone.

3.7.22 To the south-east, Ditch 13 (**49, 64, 1117, 1191, 1193, 1237, 1244, 1249, 1264, 1267, 1276**) was aligned north-east to south-west and ran for a length of 56m from the edge of the excavation at the south-west to just short of the boundary line of Ditch 8. It measured 0.68-1.8m in width and 0.12-0.3m in depth, with a wide U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid red brown sand silt with frequent gravel inclusions. This ditch produced small residual scraps of Early Iron Age pottery, which is unsurprising as it truncated a number of features belonging to this period, and small assemblages of animal bone. A sample taken from Ditch **1276** produced waterlogged seeds including buttercup, thistles, nettles and water-crowfoot along with a single bone bead (SF105) which was probably part of an item of jewellery or embroidery.

3.7.23 Pit **1024** (Plates 1 and 12) was square in plan, measuring nearly 2x2m, was 0.3m deep and had steep sides and a flat base. It contained the complete or mostly complete articulated remains of 18 individual pigs. These animals ranged in age from 2-5 months

up to 12 months in age, the range in ages indicating multiple litters, featured no signs of butchery or processing and the only missing elements were likely due to the later truncation by modern pit **1022** in one corner of this feature. A pig radius recovered far from the later disturbance was securely dated to AD 1286 to 1399 (SUERC-75421 631 ± 30 BP) at a period where pigs were regularly kept in close proximity to humans, arable land being more valuable for draught animals. Other pig remains, recovered from features attributed to the same phase, would indicate that age at slaughter would be around the 22-27 month mark and therefore it would seem that these immature animals, from multiple litters, were destroyed prematurely and probably as a result of disease. The bones displayed no sign of butchery as the meat would have been tainted.

Plot 2 (Area 1, Fig.9b)

3.7.24 Adjacent to and immediately to the south-east of Plot 1, Plot 2 was partially revealed within Area 1. It was bounded by Ditches 13 to the north-west and Ditch 16 to the north-east. These ditches were probably recuts of Ditches 14 and 17 respectively. Ditch 15 was also within this plot and may represent a sub-division. Only two pits were present in this plot with the remainder of its extent being outside of the area of excavation. Beyond the rear of plot 2, two partial fence lines likely represented a continuation of its boundaries (Fence Lines 5 and 6).

3.7.25 Ditch 14 (**24, 70, 1076, 1191, 1255, 1257**) was aligned north-east to south-west and ran for a length of 25m from the edge of the road to beyond just short of the boundary line of Ditch 8. It measured 0.59-0.9m in width and 0.08-0.2m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a light grey brown sand silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

3.7.26 Ditch 15 (**1081**) stemmed from Ditch 13 and ran south-east from it to the edge of excavation for a distance of 4m. It measured 1.32m wide and 0.26m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a light brown grey silty clay with gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

3.7.27 Ditch 16 (**51, 53, 1003**) also ran from Ditch 13 to the edge of excavation and was also aligned with the terminus of Ditch 11. It measured 0.75-1.08m in width and 0.1-0.2m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a light grey sand silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The only finds recovered were residual worked flint from **1003**, no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

3.7.28 Ditch 17 (**26**) stemmed from Ditch 14 and ran south-west from it to the edge of excavation for a distance of 6.5m. It measured 0.25m wide and 0.05m deep, with a wide U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a light blue grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

3.7.29 Pit **1047** was sub-circular in plan and measured 2.5m by at least 0.5m and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid red brown and a mid grey brown sand silt and no finds were recovered.

3.7.30 Pit **1304** was sub-circular in plan and only partly revealed by the excavation. It measured 2.1m by 0.8m and 0.34m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid grey brown and a dark brown grey sand silt and no finds were recovered.

Fence Line 5 (Area 1, Fig.9b)

3.7.31 Running north-east to south-west and alongside Ditch 14 were a series of postholes which have been identified as Fence Line 5. These three postholes (**74, 1194, 1196**) measured between 0.38-0.55m in diameter and 0.16-0.44m in depth and were all filled with a single light yellow grey sand clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The fence line extended for 10m on a north-east to south-west orientation, running 1m to the south-west of Ditch 14, forming part of another iteration of the same boundary.

3.7.32 Pig bones were present in the fill of posthole **1196** which fits with the high level of pig bone recovery in the closest plots to this fence line. No environmental samples were taken from these features.

Fence Line 5 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
74	Posthole	Structural	0.52	0.44	Circular	U-shaped	1
1194	Posthole	Structural	0.38	0.16	Circular	U-shaped	1
1196	Posthole	Structural	0.55	0.24	Circular	U- shaped	1

Table19: Fence Line 5 feature inventory

Fence Line 6 (Area 1, Fig.9b)

3.7.33 Running north-east to south-west and perpendicular to Ditch 8 were a series of postholes which have been identified as Fence Line 6. These three postholes (**116,118,120**) measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.05m in depth and were filled with a single mid grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The fence line extended for 5m on a north-east to south-west orientation, originating at the edge of Ditch 8 and extending beyond the edge of excavation to the south-west. This fence line may have been related to additional back plot boundaries to the south-west and suggests a continuation of the plots exposed in Area 1 along the road to the south-east within the (unexcavated) central area of the site.

3.7.34 Animal bone was recovered from the fill of posthole **120**. No environmental samples were taken from these features.

Fence Line 6 feature inventory

Cut no	Feature type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Profile	Number of fills
116	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.05	Circular	Shallow u-shaped	1
118	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.05	Circular	Shallow u-shaped	1
120	Posthole	Structural	0.25	0.05	Circular	Shallow u-shaped	1

Table 20: Fence Line 6 feature inventory

Plot 3 (Area 2, Fig.9c)

3.7.35 Bounded by Ditches 18 and 19 to the north-east, with other boundaries presumably lying outside the excavation area, Plot 3 was located at the south-western extremity of Area 2. This plot respected the projected routeway to the south-east (Road 2), was oriented south-east to north-west and had a width of at least 14m. There were no structures present in this plot and merely a small number of pits (Pit Group 6).

3.7.36 Ditch 18 (**3276,3280**) extended for a distance of 4.7m and stopped just short of the southern limit of excavation. It measured 0.7m in width and 0.2m in depth, with a wide U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a dark grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions. A residual scrap of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this ditch, along with flint and animal bone.

3.7.37 Ditch 19 (**2027, 3289**) ran for a distance of 7.7m and extended both to the north-west and south-east beyond the limit of excavation. It measured up to 1.5m in width and 0.4m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid grey brown sand silt with occasional gravel inclusions. A fragment of animal bone was the only find from this ditch.

Pit Group 6 (Area 2, Fig.9c)

3.7.38 Located within Plot 3 were a group of pits which have been identified as Pit Group 6. This group was formed of seven pits (**3264, 3266, 3268, 3270, 3272, 3274, 3278**) which measured between 0.52-1.32m in diameter and 0.1-0.25m in depth and were filled with mostly mid grey brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The pits probably represent pitting for waste disposal along the back of the plot. Pits **3274** and **3278** were cut by Ditch 18.

3.7.39 These pits were all shallow and very sterile, likely highly truncated. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from these features.

Pit Group 6 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
3264	Pit	Domestic/ Unknown	1.06	0.24	Sub-circular	Gentle U-shaped	1
3266	Pit	Domestic/ Unknown	0.9	0.25	Sub-circular	Gentle U-shaped	1
3268	Pit	Domestic/ Unknown	0.7	0.16	Sub-circular	Gentle U-shaped	1
3270	Pit	Domestic/ Unknown	1.32	0.18	Sub-circular	Uneven U-shaped	1
3272	Pit	Domestic/ Unknown	0.83	0.1	Sub-circular	Gentle U-shaped	1
3274	Pit	Domestic/ Unknown	0.64	0.1	Sub-circular	Uneven U-shape	1
3278	Pit	Domestic/ Unknown	0.52	0.14	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 21: Pit Group 6 feature inventory

Plot 4 (Area 2, Fig.9c)

3.7.40 Adjacent, and to the north-east of Plot 3, Plot 4 was bounded by Ditch 19 to the south-west and Ditch 20 to the north-east. The back boundary of this plot appears to have been truncated by a large modern drain. This plot respected a projected routeway to

the south-east (Road 2), was oriented south-east to north-west and had a width of 11.2m. This plot contained Structure 5 and Fence Line 7.

3.7.41 Running from the south-east limit of excavation for 15.5m, Ditch 20 (**2023, 3314, 3385, 3403**) cut Pit **3388** (described in Pit Group 7 below) and was truncated at its north-west end by a large modern drain. It measured up to 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was mainly filled with a mid brown grey silt sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Medieval pottery (AD 1150-1350) and 0.5kg of animal bone were recovered from this ditch.

Structure 5 (Area 2, Fig.9d)

3.7.42 Located within Plot 4 and partially truncated by a later field boundary, were a group of postholes identified as Structure 5. This structure comprised 29 postholes (**3282, 3284, 3286, 3304, 3306, 3308, 3310, 3312, 3316, 3318, 3320, 3322, 3356, 3358, 3360, 3362, 3366, 3368, 3370, 3372, 3374, 3376, 3378, 3380, 3390, 3392, 3394, 3396, 3398**) which measured between 0.26-0.9m in diameter and 0.06-0.3m in depth. The postholes were generally filled with a single mid grey brown sand silt with occasional gravel inclusions and no post pipes were present. The density and spacing of postholes along with the footprint of the building indicated that at least one iteration of structure was present. The structure was broadly rectangular in plan and was orientated north-west to south-east following the alignment of the plot. The footprint of the structure measured 8.5m by 6m although probably continued to the south-east, although this part had either been truncated or was not revealed within the excavation area.

3.7.43 The features of Structure 5 were for the most part sterile with few finds recovered. Medieval pottery (AD 1200-1400) and a lava quern fragment was recovered from posthole **3284**, but all environmental samples taken from this group proved unproductive.

Structure 5 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
3282	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.24	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3284	posthole	Structural	0.48	0.24	sub-circular	V-shaped	1
3286	posthole	Structural	0.66	0.12	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3304	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.145	circular	wide U-shaped	1
3306	posthole	Structural	0.63	0.135	circular	U-shaped	1
3308	posthole	Structural	0.48	0.145	circular	U-shaped	1
3310	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.16	circular	U-shaped	1
3312	posthole	Structural	0.77	0.175	circular	U-shaped	1
3316	posthole	Structural	0.78	0.14	circular	U-shaped	1
3318	posthole	Structural	0.56	0.16	circular	U-shaped	1
3320	posthole	Structural	0.58	0.16	circular	U-shaped	1
3322	posthole	Structural	0.55	0.17	circular	U-shaped	1
3356	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.12	circular	U-shaped	1
3358	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.08	circular	U-shaped	1
3360	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.1	circular	U-shaped	1
3362	posthole	Structural	0.34	0.08	circular	U-shaped	1

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
3366	posthole	Structural	0.65	0.06	circular	U-shaped	1
3368	posthole	Structural	0.54	0.14	circular	U-shaped	1
3370	posthole	Structural	0.46	0.06	circular	U-shaped	1
3372	posthole	Structural	0.86	0.08	circular	U-shaped	1
3374	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.1	circular	U-shaped	1
3376	posthole	Structural	0.85	0.24	circular	U-shaped	1
3378	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.3	circular	U-shaped	1
3380	posthole	Structural	0.7	0.16	circular	U-shaped	1
3390	posthole	Structural	0.68	0.12	circular	U-shaped	1
3392	posthole	Structural	0.58	0.2	circular	U-shaped	1
3394	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.2	circular	U-shaped	1
3396	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1	circular	U-shaped	1
3398	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.22	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	1

Table 22: Structure 5 feature inventory

Fence Line 7 (Area 2, Fig.9d)

3.7.44 To the rear of Structure 5 and running north-west to south-east towards the back of the plot were a series of postholes which have been identified as Fence Line 7. These three postholes (**3342,3344,3364**) measured 0.62-0.86m in diameter and 0.14-0.26m in depth and were filled with a single mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The fence line extended for 7m, originating at the rear of Structure 5 and extending beyond the edge of excavation to the north-west.

3.7.45 The fills of these postholes were very sterile. No finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were taken from these features.

Fence Line 7 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
3342	posthole	structural	0.7	0.26	circular	U-shaped	1
3344	posthole	structural	0.86	0.2	circular	U-shaped	1
3364	posthole	structural	0.62	0.14	circular	U-shaped	1

Table 23: Fence Line 7 feature inventory

Plot 5 (Area 2, Fig.9c)

3.7.46 Further to the north-east, Plot 5 was bounded by Ditch 20 to the south-west and Ditch 21 to the north-east. The back boundary of this plot was truncated by a large modern drain. This plot respected a projected routeway to the south-east (Road 2), was oriented south-east to north-west and had a width of 15m. This plot contained Structure 6 and Pit Group 7

3.7.47 Ditch 21 (**3152,3160,3193,3259,3261**) ran for a distance of 16.7m from the limit of excavation in the south-east to where it was truncated by a modern drain in the north-west. It measured up to 0.8m in width and 0.27m in depth, with a U-shaped profile.

Its single fill was a mid grey brown clay sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Three sherds of pottery (AD 1150-1450) were recovered from this ditch, and a dump of charred bread wheat grains were recovered from slot **3261.**

3.7.48 This plot contained the highest amount of domestic evidence of all the areas identified as plots on site. Pit Group 7 produced a small assemblage of domestic related pottery and Ditch 21 contained a dump of charred cereal grains which may represent waste from Structure 6. This might indicate that the building contained within this plot had more of a domestic function than some of the others, or that less truncation has taken place in this area.

Structure 6 (Area 2, Fig.9d)

3.7.49 Located within Plot 5 and partially truncated by a later field boundary to the south-east, were a group of features which have been identified as Structure 6. This structure comprised 19 postholes (**2019, 2021, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3354**) which measured between 0.28-0.9m in diameter and 0.06-0.36m in depth. The postholes were generally filled with a single mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions and no post pipes were present. The structure was sub-rectangular in plan and was orientated north-west to south-east following the alignment of the plot. The footprint of the structure measured 6m by 9m although probably continued to the south-east although this part had either been truncated or was not revealed within the excavation area.

3.7.50 Within the footprint of Structure 6 were two pits which were likely part of the structure. These pits (**2034, 3302**) measured between 0.42-0.85m in diameter and 0.1-0.3m in depth and were filled with a single mid grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.7.51 The fills of the features of Structure 6 were extremely sterile. All environmental samples taken from this group proved unproductive.

Structure 6 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
2019	posthole	structural	0.28	0.36	circular	U-shaped	1
2021	posthole	structural	0.3	0.34	circular	U-shaped	1
3206	posthole	structural	0.54	0.18	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3208	posthole	structural	0.4	0.14	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3210	posthole	structural	0.45	0.06	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3212	posthole	structural	0.34	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3214	posthole	structural	0.36	0.14	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3216	posthole	structural	0.36	0.14	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3218	posthole	structural	0.52	0.15	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3222	posthole	structural	0.5	0.15	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3224	posthole	structural	0.67	0.2	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3226	posthole	structural	0.5	0.14	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3228	posthole	structural	0.9	0.16	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3241	posthole	structural	0.4	0.2	sub-circular	U-shaped	1

3243	posthole	structural	0.5	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3245	posthole	structural	0.4	0.18	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3247	posthole	structural	0.4	0.16	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3249	posthole	structural	0.3	0.06	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3354	posthole	structural	0.42	0.12	circular	U-shaped	1
2034	Pit/posthole	Structural?	0.85	0.3	circular	U-shaped	1
3302	Pit/posthole	Structural?	0.42	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 24: Structure 6 feature inventory

Fence Line 8 (Area 2, Fig.9d)

3.7.52 To the rear of Structure 6 and perpendicular to the main plot boundary ditches were a series of postholes which have been identified as Fence Line 8. These five postholes (**3234, 3239, 3346, 3348, 3352**) measured 0.36-0.9m in diameter and 0.1-0.17m in depth and were mainly filled with a single dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The fence line extended for 7m, originating at Ditch 20 and extending to level with the north-east side of Structure 6.

3.7.53 No finds were recovered from any of these postholes, and no environmental samples were taken from these features.

Fence Line 8 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
3234	posthole	structural	0.36	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3239	posthole	structural	0.48	0.1	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3346	posthole	structural	0.9	0.16	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3348	posthole	structural	0.64	0.17	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3352	posthole	structural	0.37	0.13	circular	U-shaped	1

Table 25: Fence Line 8 feature inventory

Pit Group 7 (Area 2, Fig.9c, section 428, 451)

3.7.54 Situated either side of Structure 6 were a group of pits of various sizes which have been identified as Pit Group 7. This group was formed of 25 pits (**3383, 3387, 3298, 3296, 3204, 3336, 3350, 3232, 3230, 3202, 3196, 3340, 3332, 3198, 3334, 3200, 3186, 3184, 2011, 3338, 2017, 3156, 3300, 3236, 3388**) which measured between 0.3-2.9m in diameter and 0.06-0.9m in depth and were filled with mostly mid grey brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions.

3.7.55 Pits **3332**, **3387** and **3388** (section 451) were truncated by the latest iteration of Ditch 20 and although several pits appeared to intercut there was no variation in fill or visible cut lines.

3.7.56 Located within the footprint of Structure 6, attesting to a phase of pitting whilst the plot was vacant and prior to its construction, pits **3220, 3251** and **3253** measured between 0.6-1.64m in diameter and 0.2-0.32m in depth and were filled with mostly

mid grey brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Pottery fragments dating to 1175-1300 AD and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from pit **3251**.

3.7.57 A total of 1.6kg of pottery was recovered from this pit group, primarily from pits **3330**, **3334** and **3388** which all dated to AD 1150-1450. The assemblages were sooted, suggesting food preparation, aside from the sherds from pit **3388,** which suggest the feature may have served a different function than waste disposal. Waterlogged plant remains and wood fragments were recovered from this feature and it was substantially larger than the pits surrounding it. The plant remains indicate that this feature would have been open and have held water suggesting it may have been a well or watering hole.

Pit Group 7 feature inventory

Cut no	Feature type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Profile	Number of fills
3383	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.9	0.06	Linear	U-shaped	1
3387	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.4	0.1	Linear	Gentle u-shaped	1
3298	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.73	0.1	Sub-circular	Wide u-shaped	1
3296	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.9	0.1	Sub-circular	Wide u-shaped	1
3204	Pit	Domestic refuse	1.15	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3336	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.3	0.12	Linear	U-shaped	1
3220	pit	domestic refuse	1.64	0.3	sub-circular	U-shaped	2
3251	pit	domestic refuse	1.13	0.2	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3330	pit	domestic	0.78	0.35	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3350	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.5	0.12	Circular	U-shaped	1
3232	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.55	0.12	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3230	Pit	Domestic refuse	1.04	0.14	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3202	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.7	0.15	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3196	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.65	0.17	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3340	Pit	Domestic refuse	1.04	0.18	Sub-circular	Gentle u-shaped	1
3332	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.4	0.19	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3198	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.54	0.2	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3334	Pit	Domestic refuse	1.04	0.2	Sub-circular	Gentle u-shaped	1
3200	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.86	0.22	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3186	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.8	0.24	Circular	U-shaped	1
3184	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.66	0.26	Circular	U-shaped	1
2011	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.98	0.26	Sub-circular	Gentle u-shaped	1
3253	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.6	0.32	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
2017	Pit	Domestic refuse	1.4	0.38	Sub-circular	Gentle u-shaped	1
3156	Pit	Domestic refuse	1.9	0.44	Sub-rectangular	Gentle u-shaped	1
3300	Pit	Domestic refuse	1.54	0.5	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3236	Pit	Domestic refuse	0.96	0.54	Sub-circular	U-shaped	2
3388	Pit/well	Well/ Watering hole	2.9	0.9	Sub-circular	U-shaped	4

Table 26: Pit Group 7 feature inventory

Plot 6 (Area 2, Fig.9c)

3.7.58 Further to the north-east and the last plot on this alignment revealed by the excavation, Plot 6 was bounded by Ditch 21 to the south-west and Ditch 22 to the north-east but may have initially been a larger plot (combined with plot 5) before being sub-divided. The back boundary of this plot was reinstated several times, represented by Ditches 23 to 26. This plot respected a projected routeway to the south-east (Road 2), was oriented south-east to north-west and had a width of 11.9m. No structures were present within this plot, merely a number of pits (Pit Group 8).

3.7.59 Ditch 22 (**3102, 3120, 3128, 3143, 3256**) ran from the limit of excavation in the south-east for a distance of 18.3m. It measured up to 0.9m in width and 0.27m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. It featured a recut (**3104 3122,3141**) which terminated 2.3m short of the earlier ditch. Its single fill was a mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Medieval pottery (1200-1400) and animal bone was recovered from this feature.

3.7.60 Ditches 23-26 ran north-east to south-west and were mostly truncated by a large modern drain. They ran perpendicular to the plot divisions in Area 2 and represented the changing boundaries to the back of Plot 6 and the division between Plots 6 and 7.

3.7.61 Ditch 23 (**3158, 3166**) measured up to 0.5m in width and 0.2m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. It stemmed from Ditch 21 and ran partway across the back of Plot 6. Its single fill was a light orange grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

3.7.62 Ditch 24 (**3126**) was heavily truncated and measured 0.22m in width and 0.1m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a light brown orange clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

3.7.63 Ditch 25 (**3094**) was heavily truncated and measured 0.68m in width and 0.09m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid orange grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

3.7.64 To the immediate north, Ditch 26 (**3096**) was heavily truncated and measured 0.96m in width and 0.15m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid orange grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

Pit Group 8 (Area 2, Fig.9c)

3.7.65 Located within Plot 6 was a group of pits which have been identified as Pit Group 8. This group was formed of 26 pits (**2007, 2009, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3116, 3118, 3124, 3131, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3138, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3154, 3162, 3164, 3169, 3171, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3182**) which measured between 0.22-1.84m in diameter and 0.06-1.8m in depth and were filled with mostly single mid brown grey silty clay deposits with moderate gravel inclusions.

3.7.66 Overall finds were scarce from this pit group. Individual worked flints were recovered from pits **3150** and **3176** while pit **3150** contained scraps of animal bone. Pit **3150** did however contain two sherds from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware curfew (*c*. AD 1175–1300), which would have been used to cover a domestic hearth. Charred wheat grains were recovered from pit **3176**.

Pit Group 8 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
2007	pit	domestic/unknown	0.7	0.24	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
2009	pit	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.28	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1
3108	pit	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.115	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1
3110	pit	domestic/unknown	0.22	0.06	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3112	pit	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.06	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	1
3116	pit	domestic/unknown	0.26	0.08	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3118	pit	domestic/unknown	1.84	0.32	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3124	pit	domestic/unknown	1.6	0.3	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3131	pit	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.2	sub-rectangular	wide U-shaped	1
3132	pit	domestic/unknown	0.81	0.12	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1
3134	pit	domestic/unknown	1.2	0.32	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3136	pit	domestic/unknown	1.2	0.38	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3138	pit	domestic/unknown	0.7	0.27	sub-circular	U shaped	1
3144	pit	domestic/unknown	1.3	0.25	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1
3146	pit	domestic/unknown	0.8	0.15	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1
3148	pit	domestic/unknown	0.92	0.35	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3150	pit	domestic/unknown	1.48	0.27	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1
3154	pit	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.1	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	1
3162	pit	domestic/unknown	1.1	0.06	sub-circular	wide and shallow	1
3164	pit	domestic/unknown	1.06	0.24	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3169	pit	domestic/unknown	0.5	0.17	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	1
3171	pit	domestic/unknown	0.4	0.3	circular	U-shaped	1
3176	pit	domestic/unknown	1.2	1.8	sub-circular	wide and shallow	1
3178	pit	domestic/unknown	1.64	0.23	sub-circular	uneven U-shaped	1
3180	pit	domestic/unknown	0.58	0.245	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
3182	pit	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.18	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1

Table 27: Pit Group 8 feature inventory

Ditch 28

3.7.67 Located at the rear of Plot 6 and on a different alignment to the rest of the ditches in this area, Ditch 28 (**2015, 3106, 3114, 3172, 3174, 3195**) probably represented the reorganisation or subdivision of part of the back of this plot. This may have been related to animal husbandry and formed some kind of pen. The ditch was irregular yet broadly L-shaped in plan and measured 0.3 to 0.8m in width and 0.1 to 0.2m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. This ditch cut Ditch 23 and was cut by the re-cut of Ditch 22. Its single fill was a mid brown grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this feature.

Plot 7 (Area 2, Fig.9c)

3.7.68 Plot 7 was the only one on its particular alignment and featured the most substantial building remains revealed by the excavations (Structure 7). It was located to the rear of Plots 4 to 6, further into the field system. Plot 6 was bounded by Ditch 8 to the south-west, Ditch 26 to the south-east and (partially by) Ditch 27 to the north-west; this side was partially open to the fields. This plot was oriented north-east to south-west and had a width of 10m.

Structure 7 (Area 2, Fig.9d, Plate 4)

3.7.69 Located within plot 7 were a group of features which have been identified as structure 7. The earliest form of this structure was broadly rectangular in plan and was orientated north-east to south-west. The footprint of the structure. This structure was formed of 13 postholes and post pits (2004, 3004, 3008, 3010, 3014, 3016, 3020, 3022, 3026, 3028, 3038, 3068, 3092) and measured 12.4m by 5.3m at its widest. A further group of five postholes to the south-east (3034, 3036, 3038, 3040, 3090) could represent an addition to the structure creating an L-shape footprint. These postholes and post-pits measured between 0.31-2.08m in diameter and 0.1-0.56m in depth and were all generally filled with a single mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions with no post pipes present

3.7.70 The later phase of this building had a clearly identifiable structure, that of an aisled barn, with five sets of paired posts set 4.2m apart forming four individual bays. These were 3002+3042, 3006+3032, 3012+3030, 2002=3018+3024 and 3022 with a conjectured partner having been truncated. These post-pits measured between 0.72-0.94m in diameter and 0.1-0.3m in depth and were all generally filled with a single mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions with no post pipes present.

3.7.71 The features of Structure 7 were for the most part sterile, medieval pottery (AD 1050-1250) was recovered from pits **3032, 3090, 3092** and a scrap of animal bone from pit **3012**. Pit **3006** produced occasional grains of barley and wheat.

Structure 7 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
3008	posthole	structure	0.48	0.13	sub-circular	U-shape	1
3026	posthole	structural	0.51	0.22	circular	U-shape	1
3036	posthole	structural	0.52	0.15	circular	wide U-shaped	1
3042	posthole	structural	0.31	0.1	circular	U-shaped	1
3068	posthole	structural	0.47	0.18	sub-circular	U-shape	1
2002	post pit	structural	0.87	0.3	sub-circular	u shaped	1
2004	post pit	structural	0.97	0.56	sub-circular	u shaped	2
3002	post pit	structural	1	0.12	circular	U-shaped	1
3004	post pit	structural	1.04	0.16	circular	U-shaped	1
3006	post pit	structural	0.92	0.12	circular	U-shaped	1
3010	post pit	structural	0.68	0.12	circular	bowl-shape	1
3012	post pit	structural	0.88	0.22	circular	U-shaped	1
3014	post pit	structural	0.84	0.36	circular	U-Shape	1
3016	post pit	structural	0.64	0.4	sub-circular	U-shaped	2
3018	post pit	structural	0.72	0.3	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3020	post pit	structural	1.8	0.34	oval	wide U-shaped	1
3022	post pit	structural	0.8	0.2	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3024	post pit	structural	0.88	0.28	sub-circular	irregular U shaped	1
3028	post pit	structural	1.06	0.22	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3030	post pit	structural	0.94	0.28	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3032	post pit	structural	0.84	0.2	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3034	post pit	structural	2.08	0.2	oval	wide U-shaped	1
3038	post pit	structural	0.98	0.24	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	1
3040	post pit	structural	1.08	0.2	sub-circular	wide U-shaped	1
3042	post pit	structural	0.7	0.1	Sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3090	post pit	structural	0.58	0.12	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3092	post pit	structural	0.8	0.3	sub-circular	U-shaped	1

Table 28: Structure 7 feature inventory

Pit Group 9 (Area 2, Fig.9c)

3.7.72 Located within Plot 9 were a group of pits which have been identified as Pit Group 9. This group was formed of three small pits (**3000, 3044, 3046, 3079**) and two elongated pits (**3059, 3064**) which measured between 0.52-1.32m in diameter and 0.1-0.25m in depth and were filled with mostly mid grey brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The pits were probably used for waste disposal along the boundary subsequently formed by Ditch 8. Pits **3064** and **3059** were truncated by ditch 8. And Pit **3079** by ditch 27 indicating that perhaps these pits were associated with the earliest phase of Structure 7 rather than its

3.7.73 These pits were shallow and very sterile, probably very truncated. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from these features.

Pit Group 9 feature inventory

Cut No	Feature Type	Function	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Profile	Number of fills
3000	pit	Unknown	0.34	0.09	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3044	pit	Unknown	0.36	0.12	circular	U-shaped	1
3046	pit	Unknown	0.32	0.06	sub-circular	gentle U-shaped	1
3059	pit	Unknown	1.03	1.15	sub-circular	U-shaped	1
3064	pit	Unknown	2.2	0.25	sub-circular	uneven	1
3079	pit	Unknown	0.42	0.36	sub-circular	U shaped	1

Table 29: Pit Group 9 feature inventory

3.7.74 Ditch 27 (**3062**, **3077**) ran for 5.2m from south-west to north-east from ditch 8 to the edge of Structure 7, possibly acting as a drain from the later phase of this structure running to Ditch 8. It measured up to 0.68m in width and 0.12m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a dark grey brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken from this ditch.

3.8 Phase 3.3 Late medieval (Tr 1, Area 1-3, Fig.10)

3.8.1 Settlement activity within this area of Chesterton declined towards the end of the medieval period, whilst the moat was still open and maintained there is little evidence for a continuation of use of the rest of the site for settlement. Instead the area reverted to a large open field system which is reflected by a set of ditches which truncate all the earlier boundaries and landscape features, yet still respect and are aligned with the moat. It is possible that the moat itself now functions primarily as part of a system of drainage and does not appear to be maintained beyond this point.

The Moat (disuse)

3.8.2 Within this phase the moat was filled with a sequence of highly organic fills including densely packed vegetation (see discussion and App C.4, C.5) and was capped with a dense chalky fill (4003) which had probably been used to deliberately infill the depression left by the moat. This infilling may have taken place relatively recently as pottery recovered from the organic fill directly below (5444) dated from AD 1550-1800. The lower fills of the moat produced little in the way of finds however the basal fill (5440) contained numerous intact hazelnuts which returned a radiocarbon date of 1475-1637 cal AD (339±24 BP; SUERC-76277). This combined with the dating evidence from the rest of this landscape and the absence of this feature within the records of Chesterton, suggests it was in this period when the moat fell into disuse and ceased to be regularly maintained and cleaned out.

Roads 1 and 2 (disuse)

3.8.3 As mentioned above, Road 1 appears to go out of use within this period and becomes little more than a track or footpath by the end of it. The continuation of use of Road 2 is unknown although is likely to have remained as a track through the open field systems (see Discussion)

Ditches 29-37 (Areas 1-3, Fig.10)

3.8.4 Ditches 29-37 were parts of a field system present across all three areas of the site, orientated with the moat and the earlier landscape alignments, with the ditches laid out running north-west to south-east, and south-west to north-east. Extrapolation of the exposed ditches suggests that the full extent of two of the fields which formed part of this field system lay within the development area; each covering an area of roughly 115m by 65m and 115m by 40m or slightly over 1.5 and 1 acres respectively.

3.8.5 Ditch 29 (**5,18**) was located within Trench 1 and ran north-west to south-east for a distance of 6.7m. It measured up to 1.4m in width and 1m in depth, with a V-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The ditch contained post-medieval CBM and animal bone.

3.8.6 Ditch 30 (**5539, 5579, 5609, 5869,** Fig.12b, section 655) was aligned with Ditch 29 and continued for the entire length of Area 3 forming the same boundary. It measured from 1.55 to 2.7m in width and 0.34 to 0.76m in depth, with a V-shaped profile. This ditch produced 14 sherds of pottery (AD 1150-1450).

3.8.7 Ditch 31 (**62, 81, 84, 1083, 1104, 1131, 1217, 1220, 1259, 1336, 1346, 1357, 1390,** section 148, 171) ran perpendicular to Ditch 29 and ran for the entire length of Area 1. It measured from 0.8 to 2.1m in width and 0.12 to 0.48m in depth, with a U-shaped profile.

3.8.8 Ditch 32 (**1013, 1224**) ran perpendicular to Ditch 31 up to the edge of excavation and featured a recut (**1011**, **1227**). It measured from 0.82 to 2.15m in width and 0.16 to 0.33m in depth, with a U-shaped profile.

3.8.9 Ditch 33 (**2029, 2031, 3291**) was aligned with Ditch 32 and formed a continuation of the boundary within Area 2 forming the same boundary. It measured from 0.78 to 1.82m in width and 0.3 to 0.42m in depth, with a U-shaped profile and was mostly filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt which contained a fragment of shell.

3.8.10 Ditch 34 (**87, 1405, 1409, 1411**) ran parallel to Ditches 30 and 32. It measured from 1m to 2.78m in width and 0.42 to 0.9m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. This ditch was filled with a dark grey clay silt, a mid brown silt sand and a brown grey clay silt and contained residual early iron age scraps of pottery, animal bone and worked flint.

3.8.11 Ditch 35 (**3052, 3056, 3070, 3071, 3085, 3088**) was aligned with Ditch 34 and continued within Area 2. It measured from 0.8 to 1.2m in width and 0.25 to 0.84m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. This ditch was filled with a dark grey silt clay, a light grey silt sand and a red brown sand silt and contained animal bone.

3.8.12 Ditch 36 was not excavated as it was only partially exposed and formed a continuation of the ditch excavated within Area 2 (Ditch 37).

3.8.13 Ditch 37 (**2025, 3081, 3083, 3188, 3190, 3258, 3292, 3294, 3324, 3326, 3328),** along with Ditch 36 above, ran along the south-eastern limit of Areas 2 and 3. It measured from 0.56 to 1.5m in width and 0.1 to 0.36m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The ditch contained residual medieval pottery and animal bone.

Furrows and miscellaneous features

3.8.14 Numerous shallow features within Area 3 (**5058, 5090, 5137, 5145, 5181, 5672, 5790**) were interpreted as the remains of furrows when compared to the images created through photogrammetry as they formed evenly spaced lines and matched with soil streaks through the road surface.

3.8.15 Other disturbances in the road surface have been grouped as Pit Group 10 (**4006, 5007, 5046, 5048, 5050, 5064, 5074, 5078**) although these were all shallow and single filled.

3.8.16 Pit **5007** was located in the south of Area 3 and measured 3.25m in diameter and was 0.17m deep, its single fill was a mid grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions which contained tiny fragments of pottery (AD 1200-1400) and animal bone.

3.8.17 Pit **5078** contained a lump of slag which was likely to be residual from the road surface, and residual pottery dating to the 14th Century. Pits **5074** also contained scraps of residual medieval pottery (AD 1200-1400)

3.9 Period 4 Modern (Area 1-3, Fig.11)

3.9.1 Modern truncation across the site included foundation and service trenches associated with the site's previous use as a housing estate. These trenches were filled with concrete or rubble backfill. A scatter of pits whose fills contained modern pottery types and CBM dating to the c.19th-20th centuries was also encountered across the site. Furthermore, a build-up of recent made ground deposits was also revealed intermittently across each excavation area and a higher level of truncation was present within the footprint of the demolished houses.

3.9.2 A large drain (**3098**) truncated a number of the features within Area 2, including the backs of the Phase 3.2 plots and presumably related to the construction of the Eastfield housing development. The moat was fully infilled in this phase with chalky capping (4003) also in advance of the Eastfield construction.

3.10 Finds summary

Metalwork (App B.1)

3.10.1 A total of 37 metal objects comprising 28 copper-alloy artefacts, four iron finds, three silver items and two lead objects were recovered from the site from features dating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods (AD 1200 to 1550). The majority of these finds were recovered from layers forming part of the make up of the medieval road (Road 1) or in the roadside ditch (Ditch 6). Most were found close to the surface and were probably deposited during the use of this feature.

3.10.2 High status medieval items were recovered including a silver belt mount (SF 502, Plate 20), a horse harness pendant (SF 523, Plate 19) and part of a gilded copper alloy book binding (SF 500, Plate 17) which are in keeping with a manorial setting. Trade, particularly with religious houses, is suggested by the recovery of coins and the cross stamped lead seal (SF 506, Plate 21).

Slag, metalworking debris (App B.2)

3.10.3 The bulk of the copper alloy metalworking waste (SF501) was recovered from Phase 3.2 road surface 5077 and may have been deposited some distance from where the casting was occurring. However, copper alloy waste can be re-worked, and this debris may have been lost rather than disposed of. The small fragment from context 5105, SF531, may also represent metalworking waste, however, the reason for its presence in the context is unclear. Object SF520 form is uncertain and likely also represents metalworking waste.

3.10.4 Regarding the ferrous metalworking waste, although predominantly non-metallic, areas of the hearth bottom and the slag fragments exhibit faint magnetism, and presumably contain fragments of high iron content material. The slag may indicate iron smelting and ironworking on, or close to, the area excavated, although no hammer scale, microsphere slag or fuel ash slag was found from the area where the hearth bottom was recovered. This suggests that the hearth bottom was discarded some distance from the area where metalworking may have been undertaken, presumably as waste.

Flint (App B.3)

3.10.5 A total of 57 worked flints and 50 pieces (1245g) of burnt, unworked, flint was recovered from the excavations. In addition, a large quantity of unworked burnt flint was recovered from bulk samples taken from a single pit, **1151** (Phase 1.1).

3.10.6 The majority of the assemblage was derived from features belonging to Phase 1.1 (Early Iron Age), which produced two thirds of the total of worked flint and the vast majority of the unworked burnt flint. However, analysis of the worked flint from Period 1.1 has established that the overwhelming majority of flint from this period is demonstrably residual.

3.10.7 The assemblage is notable for the large proportion of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-based pieces, including a diagnostically Mesolithic truncated blade. This evidence for Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity should be seen in the context of widespread and sometimes intensive earlier prehistoric activity on the terraces of the Cam valley. The burnt flint recovered from the site includes material from several Early Iron Age pits. Interpretation of accumulation of deliberately heated flint is difficult, but it is generally assumed that it was related to food preparation or craft processing of some sort.

Glass (App B.4)

3.10.8 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from Ditch 8 (Phase 3.2) and is most likely to be vessel rather than window glass. However the fragmentary nature of this assemblage means it is of little significance.

Iron Age Pottery (App B.5)

3.10.9 An assemblage totalling 505 sherds (6045g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the combined investigations (evaluations and excavations), displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.0g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 73 contexts relating to 56 cut features/interventions and a soil horizon. With the exception of three sherds (37g) from Area 3, all the pottery derived from Area 1. The pottery dates from the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, with the vast majority being of Early Iron Age origin, dating c. 600-350 BC. The pottery is in a good/stable condition, and the assemblage contains a range of partial and complete vessel profiles.

3.10.10 The pottery suggests activity at the site throughout much of the first millennium BC. Although the pottery assemblage is relatively small by contemporary standards, few groups of prehistoric pottery have been recovered from the Chesterton area, making this assemblage locally significant. Of particular significance is the Early Iron Age component, which constitutes the bulk of the assemblage and includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. The Early Iron Age assemblage also contains fragments of a highly distinctive decorated Darmsden-Linton-type fineware bowl and fragments of pinched rusticated jars, which can be dated on typo-chronological grounds to the period between c. 600-350 BC. A deliberately deposited vessel set was recovered from pit **1312** (Plate 26, 27).

Roman Pottery (App B.6)

3.10.11 A total of 38 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1.007kg was recovered. The assemblage is fragmentary and moderately abraded suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not located at their primary site of deposition. The majority of the assemblage dates from the mid to late 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD, the low levels of pottery recovered here however making all but the broadest dating difficult.

3.10.12 The pottery recovered from pit **1339** may represent the remains of a Roman feature, however the pottery is somewhat abraded and may not represent primary deposition. Other pits also produced Roman pottery, however the low number and weight of sherds recovered are indicative of low levels of Roman activity and deposition in the area. The residual material recovered from the Road 1 make up was likely brought in from further afield along with the Roman CBM.

Post-Roman Pottery (App B.7)

3.10.13 An assemblage of 166 sherds, weighing 3.428kg, was recovered from the site. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The assemblage is predominantly medieval, dating from the mid 12th to the end of the 15th century. Also present are a small number of early medieval sherds and a small assemblage of post-medieval fabrics. Area 2 and Pit Group 7 in particular produced the bulk of the

assemblage, providing the most evidence for domestic activity in the near vicinity. The lack of pottery recovered from the earlier settlement features supports the idea of land clearance and truncation prior to the construction of the moated site.

3.10.14 The absence of definitively late medieval fabrics suggest that the site's usage probably changed at the end of the 14th century, or slightly later.

Stone (App B.8)

3.10.15 A small assemblage of lava quern fragments was recovered from ditches, layers and a pit across the site. The lava fragments, which may have broken up due to extensive use/wear, are likely to have originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture.

Ceramic Building Material (App B.9)

3.10.16 The excavations produced a modest assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); 107 fragments, 6235g. The majority of this material came from contexts related to the road in Area 3 and was likely used as metalling material or for resurfacing/repair work. The assemblage is almost entirely made up of tile fragments of Roman and Medieval types. The Roman material was distinguishable due to the presence of probable *tesserae*, *tegula* flanges and body sherds of *imbrex*. A glazed floor tile fragment and flat tile typical of medieval to post-medieval CBM were also amongst this material. The assemblage was heavily abraded and fragmentary and therefore provides no useful archaeological conclusions about the original use of this material.

3.10.17 It is not likely that such material would travel far between demolition and reuse as a road metal due to its bulk. The medieval CBM is quite probably linked to the moated site however it is unclear where the Roman material was originally made or used. Major construction or repair to a road may have warranted the importing of CBM rubble from elsewhere – perhaps from closer to the Roman heart of Cambridge.

Fired Clay (App B.10)

3.10.18 The Phase 1.1 pits produced a small assemblage of fired clay (30 fragments, 524g). The majority of the fragments (15, 110g) are amorphous, and uninformative. The rest of the assemblage (15 fragments, 414g) exhibits flattened surfaces and may have derived from some form of clay plate. All fragments were probably made in locally sourced clays and have no obvious added tempering material. The whole assemblage is heavily abraded which inhibits further interpretation.

Worked Bone (App B.11)

3.10.19 Two worked bone objects were recovered from the site, a complete, unfused sheep or goat metatarsus and a small bead. The metatarsus (SF104) from watering hole **1316** is unfinished but the sides have been smoothed to create a neat square section which had it been completed may have been part of a small pointed blade or served as a needle case (Plate 23). The tiny bead (SF 105) was recovered from medieval Ditch 13 and may have been part of an item of jewellery or embroidery (Plate 24).

Worked Wood (App B.12)

3.10.20 Fourteen pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered during the excavation from a single large Early Iron Age feature (**1316**) and from medieval features which included the moat itself. The assemblage as a whole is small and in poor condition and the only items which showed solid evidence of working were a timber fragment and a roundwood stake recovered from the moat. The wood from the Iron Age watering hole (**1316**) was in a poor condition yet seemed to be formed of interwoven pieces (Plate 9) perhaps the remains of part of a wicker fence.

3.11 Environmental Summary

Human Bone (App C.1)

3.11.1 Disarticulated fragments of refitting juvenile human skull were recovered from the upper fills of pit **1371**. In addition, a single skull fragment was also recorded from the fill of adjacent pit **1391**. Both pits were part of Pit Group 3 and Early Iron Age in date. One of the fragments appeared to display an enigmatic pathological or traumatic lesion (Plate 28) which could be evidence for a healing sharp force trauma.

Faunal Remains (App C.2)

3.11.2 A total assemblage of 54.7kg of animal bone was recovered from the excavations, mainly from the earlier phases of activity but with two notable exceptions.

3.11.3 A high proportion of this assemblage was recovered from a single medieval feature within Phase 3.2. This feature (pit **1024**) contained the remains of 18 articulated pig skeletons which were likely destroyed due to disease as they show no signs of butchery or processing.

3.11.4 A further concentration of animal bone was recovered from Ditch 13 in medieval phase 3.2, however this ditch truncates an Early Iron Age area of pitting (Pit Group 1) and therefore this assemblage could also be reworked material from the Iron Age phase. This is particularly relevant as the assemblage from the ditch bears a similarity in composition to the assemblage recovered from the pits it truncated.

3.11.5 Aside from these features the remainder of the faunal remains were principally recovered from Early Iron Age features within Phase 1.1 and featured a high proportion of butchery-related elements.

Marine Mollusca (App C.3)

3.11.6 In total, 128 shells, weighing 1.265kg, were recovered from medieval and later features within the three excavation areas. No feature, except pit **5078**, Phase 3.3, contained enough shells to indicate a single or more than one meal of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods.

3.11.7 Although few marine mollusca were recovered, their presence indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site, and that it formed part of the medieval diet. The shells demonstrate the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Environmental samples (App C.4)

3.11.8 A total of 108 samples were taken from features within the three excavation areas. For the most part the samples recovered were unproductive or produced scarce quantities of plant remains. Where waterlogged deposits were encountered, plant remains were more common and seven of these samples were selected for further analysis.

3.11.9 With the exception of Ditch 21 (**3261**, Phase 3.2), charred plant remains were extremely rare at this site from all periods of activity suggesting that this was not an area of focussed occupation.

3.11.10 The waterlogged material has however provided enough evidence, when combined with pollen analysis, to broadly characterise the landscape and how it changed over time from the Early Iron Age to the post-medieval period.

Pollen (App C.5)

3.11.11 A total of ten sub-samples from the site were submitted for pollen assessment. The sub-samples include one from pit **1316**, two from the buried soil beneath the road and a series of seven from the moat (**5439**). Six of these sub-samples were productive enough to warrant further analysis. The sample from pit **1316** and five of the most productive from moat (**5439**).

3.11.12 The pollen from the Iron Age context (pit 1316, Phase 1.1) reflects a landscape which is formed of open grassland with a variety of herb flora. A damp, rich, grassy meadow is characterised which would have provided a high quality grazing area. Cereal pollen grains indicate that barley and wheat was cultivated in the vicinity and moderate amounts of microcharcoal indicate burning episodes either from domestic hearths or from craft activities for example the pottery industry.

3.11.13 The two pollen samples from the soil beneath the road (Phase 3.2) were taken from the upper and lower parts of the soil horizon but are both fairly similar in make up. They suggest an environment which has some open-ness from the presence of grasses and herbs but also of a largely wooded area. The tree species would indicate mixed stands of trees on the higher ground and other trees such as alder indicative of rivers or damp valleys.

3.11.14 The pollen from the moat was from a series of deposits formed as it silted up and therefore reflects the period after it had gone out of use (Phase 3.3 onward). The lowest sample depicts a dominantly wooded palaeoenvironment similar to the one indicated by the road soil yet with evidence for a possible formal garden, most likely associated with the manorial site. Additionally evidence for discarded cereals and fungus spores that live on items such as leather may indicate waste disposal in the base of the moat.

3.11.15 The later samples indicate a gradual transition to an almost fully cleared landscape with evidence for pastoral agriculture and reduced low scale arable or arable related activity.

Radiocarbon dating (App C.6)

3.11.16 A total of twelve samples of organic materials were selected for radiocarbon dating, of these eight failed due to insufficient carbon and four were successful. Due to the scarcity of charred remains across the site, animal and in two cases human bone was used for the majority of the radiocarbon samples. Due to inadequate recovery of collagen during extraction a high proportion of these samples lacked the carbon to provide a result. The results are presented below, listed as they appear in the results section, and discussed further where relevant elsewhere in the text. Full certificates are presented in Appendix C6.

3.11.17 Radiocarbon results:

- Pit **1208**, fill 1209 (Pit Group 1, Phase 1.1) Failed result
- Pit **1208**, fill 1209 (Pit Group 1, Phase 1.1) 1502-1393 cal BC
- Pit **1371**, fill 1359 (Pit Group 3, Phase 1.1) Failed result
- Pit **1371**, fill 1359 (Pit Group 3, Phase 1.1) Failed result
- Pit **1371**, fill 1359 (Pit Group 3, Phase 1.1) Failed result
- Pit **1371**, fill 1436 (Pit Group 3, Phase 1.1) Failed result
- Ditch **1087**, fill 1086 (Ditch 3, Phase 1.3) 365-185 cal BC
- Moat **5440**, fill 5439 (Ditch 5, Phase 3.2) 1475-1637 cal AD
- Ditch **1276**, fill 1277 (Ditch 13, Phase 3.2) Failed result
- Pit **1024**, fill 1110 (plot 1, Phase 3.2) Failed result
- Pit **1024**, fill 1110 (plot 1, Phase 3.2) 1286-1399 cal AD

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Earlier Prehistoric

The earliest use of the site

4.1.1 Earlier prehistoric activity in the area is attested to by the presence of a small amount Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic flintwork, reworked into the fills of later features. The assemblage recovered is in keeping with the widespread earlier prehistoric activity recorded on the terraces of the Cam valley and is notable for the large proportion of blade-based pieces including a Mesolithic truncated blade (Billington App B.3).

4.1.2 The Bronze Age radiocarbon date from animal bone from pit **1208** suggests that there is also a Bronze Age element to the residual material and Bronze Age activity is attested to nearby by the Early-Middle Bronze Age pit at the Yorkshire Grey Public House (Cessford and Dickens 2004) and the Late Bronze Age hoards to the north-east of site (CHER05452). The date of construction of watering hole **1316** is also difficult to define as, whilst it contained Early Iron Age material in its upper fills, it also showed evidence that it had held stagnant water whilst it was partially filled. This suggests that it had been allowed to gradually silt up initially rather than being deliberately backfilled. This feature was then cut by a few small pits (**1312,1318,1353**) one of which (**1312**) contained a deliberately deposited Early Iron Age pottery assemblage. Taken as a whole this evidence indicates that watering hole **1316** filled over a long period and was likely to have been present in the landscape before the bulk of the Early Iron Age activity took place. Pit **1151** similarly could be attributed to an earlier phase as dating evidence from this feature was scarce and this type of feature (or rather the burnt material within it) is more usually associated with the Bronze Age. It could be that the burnt material was being used to heat water which may relate to industrial activity such as the processing of animal skins and this would tie in well with the animal processing evidence within the Early Iron Age phase.

4.2 Early Iron Age

The setting and environment

4.2.1 Concentrated along a slight rise in topography (Fig. 13), the area of pitting revealed in Area 1 is likely to represent the fringe of an area of open settlement, centred to the north-west of the excavation area (see below). Environmental indicators, from both waterlogged plant remains and pollen analysis are suggestive of an open, fairly damp landscape dominated by grasses and herby flora with occasional stands of mixed woodland. The scarcity of Iron Age features within the other two excavation areas might suggest that the lower elevations of the site were designated as pasture with watering hole **1316** and the later band of pitting clustered at the edge of the grazing wetlands. This is supported by the high level of cattle bone recovered from the nearby pits and the presence of coprophilous fungi which would indicate animal dung. The red deer antler indicates the presence of woodland within the local environment.

The character of the settlement and its economy

4.2.2 The excavated remains only provide evidence for some of the more peripheral activities of this settlement, although concentrations of types of activity are clearly discernible through the finds distributions (Fig.14 a-c). The zones of pitting identified as Pit Groups 1 and 3 show much higher levels of waste disposal along with clear evidence of butchery and animal processing. The assemblages recovered from Pit Group 2, clustered around watering hole **1316** have a different character. Here the animal bone does not have the same butchery indicators and whilst a high level of pot was recovered from pit **1312** this is likely to have been a deliberately deposited vessel group as opposed to general refuse. The working of bone and antler was also evidenced within this pit group as indicated by worked item SF104 (Plate 23) from **1316** and the charred antler tines from pit **1264**.

4.2.3 The butchered animals were predominantly cattle and horse and might be indications that leatherworking and other craft activities were taking place within the vicinities of Pit Groups 1 and 3 with activities such as bone and antler tool production in the vicinity of Pit Group 2. Sheep/goat, pig and dog were also reflected in the Faunal assemblage of this preriod (Foster App C.2)

4.2.4 It is likely that in the area to the north of the site, further up the ridge, there would have been further settlement and evidence for domestic structures, perhaps alongside areas devoted to arable cultivation in this higher, drier area. Pollen evidence of cereal cultivation in the general vicinity was recovered from pit **1316**, principally of barley and wheat/oats. To the south of the site at the bottom of the slope there may be evidence of alder and willow woodland which was present in the pollen sample and prefers an even damper environment.

The wider region and the date of occupation

4.2.5 Multiple attempts were made to establish when the Iron Age settlement originated which resulted in a series of failed radiocarbon dates and the Bronze Age date (1502-1393 cal BC) received from animal bone that had been recovered alongside a quantity of Early Iron Age pottery. The presence of distinctive pottery types such as the Darmsden-Linton type bowl provides a date of c. 600-350 BC for the Early Iron Age component of the pottery assemblage. These bowls have only been found on sites along the lower reaches of the Cam Valley in Cambridgeshire with one significant exception being the pit at Scotland Road/Union Lane (Brudenell App B.5). This pit, located 500m to the south-west (CHER MCB17141 Fig.2) also appears to lie on a similar contour to the Eastfield activity and may be an indication that further activity of this date might extend further along this ridge.

The human skull remains

4.2.6 The disarticulated juvenile skull fragments recovered from the upper fills of pits 1371 and 1391 are similar to other disarticulated human bone found at other sites in the region. Nearby at Arbury Camp as well as at other sites in the Cam valley and beyond. The evidence of sharp force lesions are also present within this period but less frequent, such as at Stonea Camp and Wandlebury (Dodwell App C.1).

4.3 Middle and Late Iron Age

4.3.1 The Middle Iron Age saw a continuation of use of the site although either on a smaller scale or potentially with a slightly different focus. The pitting along the higher topography continued but only within the western half of the same area covered by the earlier activity. Much lower levels of animal bone were recovered from these pits and the pottery was dominated by two partially intact vessels, meaning that although the quantity of pottery was still high it is affected by this and the overall level of waste disposal is lower.

4.3.2 During the Late Iron Age ditched enclosures were created within part of the site, with two partial enclosures observed within the site limits. Low levels of finds from this phase could indicate that these enclosures had a pastoral function rather than a domestic one. The radiocarbon date provided from the fill of Ditch 3 (365-185 cal BC) was from animal bone does not fit with the Late Iron Age pottery recovered from this feature. This, similarly to the Bronze Age date received for the Early Iron Age pit (above), attests to an amount of residual material being reworked into later features.

The later Iron Age development

4.3.3 Both phases of the later Iron Age usage of the site show a shifting focus to the settlement, although it was still broadly aligned with the topography. Whilst there was no suitable material for pollen analysis from these phases, the dearth of Iron Age archaeology within the lower areas of the site would indicate that this landscape was broadly unchanged and the lush meadows south of the recorded activity were still providing high quality grazing land.

4.4 Early Roman

4.4.1 Low levels of Roman activity within this area are evidenced by the residual pottery and CBM recovered and the two potential Roman features within Area 1 (pits **1339** and **1050)**. The residual material is notable only where it formed part of the make up the of medieval road surface. *Tesserae*, *tegula* flanges and body sherds of *imbrex* were recovered from this material which, given the general scarcity of Roman evidence, is not likely to have been sourced from the immediate vicinity of the site and could indicate the deliberate importing of CBM rubble from another part of Chesterton or its wider environs for the construction or maintenance of the road. This evidence is in keeping with the sparse Roman remains around Chesterton, in what would have been the hinterland of Roman Cambridge (Duroliponte).

4.5 Late Saxon to early medieval

4.5.1 Late Saxon Chesterton was probably a polyfocal settlement with one known focus being the area around St Andrews Church at the western end of the High Street (Cessford and Dickens 2004); other foci are suggested by the archaeological record but not confirmed at present. Previous works in Chesterton (Fig.16a) have suggested an expansion from this early settlement along Mill Way/Union Lane to the north-west as early as the 11th to 12th centuries as part of a large scale and planned post-Conquest expansion of the village.

4.5.2 Contemporary activity identified at the Eastfield site would be the structures sealed by the Road 1 deposits in Phase 3.1. If these buildings are interpreted as settlement activity that predate Road 1 which ran alongside the moat (but potentially respecting early hollow-way **16** encountered in Trench 1 (Fig.15)) then this might indicate an additional Late Saxon settlement focus to the south-east of the site and located at the eastern end of the High Street. This places the new settlement activity into context as an expansion along this route, in a similar manner to the parallel development recorded along Mill Way.

4.6 High medieval

4.6.1 Chesterton remained a royal demesne until AD 1200 where it was granted to Barnwell Priory and remained in its possession until Dissolution (Lewis and Wright 1989). It seems that Chesterton had already started to expand under Norman occupation as observed in the Mill Way and High Street excavations (Cessford and Dickens 2004). At some point it seems that the expansion of Chesterton increased, when the crofts along the High Street were laid out (Taylor 2004), which was possibly under the influence of Barnwell with the aim of maximising the profitability of their holdings. Cambridge saw an increase in population during the late 12th and early 13th century and this would likely have had an impact on Chesterton (Cessford and Dickens 2004, 135). It is also likely that at this time the layout of the three open fields around Chesterton were established and remained as such until Enclosure.

Chesterton's pre-Enclosure fields and routeways

4.6.2 Documentary research and the examination of terriers and plans of college holdings in the Chesterton fields have allowed a rudimentary reconstruction of the layout of the pre-Enclosure field system of Chesterton. As depicted in Figure 16a, the site at 'Eastfield' is actually situated within the Middle Field which appears to be bounded by Clayton Way and Kings Hedges Way; roads or tracks that ran through the open fields on parallel alignments up to the Kings Hedge. Kings Hedges Way is shown to curve back towards a more parallel alignment to the north and ran along the modern line of Kings Hedges Road (Fig.18b).

4.6.3 The Rumbland Way, an unnamed footpath on the maps of the 1830s and 40s, also occurs in the records as Romeland, Romlonde, and Romland. This route is named in a terrier as early as AD 1277 (as Romeland) and the series of roads is always listed in the same order. In a terrier of 1594 it is also described as bounding a plot owned by the Chesterton Charities to the east (Breen, App D1). This particular plot owned by the Charities is the only one which measures an acre and a half and is very likely to be the one highlighted in Figure 18a (In blue). Finally, the road is marked on a survey of the holdings of Clare college dating to 1794 and situated between Mill Way and Kings Hedges Way, although the survey does not show the area of the Eastfield site, as that land is just marked as "the Lord". Taken together it is highly likely that the Rumbland Way is the road (Road 1) encountered during the excavation and the precursor of the footpath which is depicted on the maps of the 1830s as running along the line of Covens Balk.

4.6.4 As well as these north-west to south-east routes which can be traced through the cartographic sources (from west to east: Clayton Way, Mill Way, Rumbland Way, Kings Hedges Way, Fig. 16a) the plots recorded in Area 2 also appear to respect a road or track (Road 2) which would follow the line of the later 11th Public Drain (on the Enclosure map, Fig. 3c). This would make sense in the landscape, as a track would have likely run along the backs of all the plots extending off Scotland Road/Back Lane, forming a continuation of Franks Lane, crossing Green End Lane and crossing Mill Way/Union Road. This track (shown in blue on Fig. 16a) would also be parallel to the Milton Way (towards Milton) which became the Turnpike road (Ely Road, Fig. 16a), and Beach Way (towards Landbeach) further to the north-west. Taken as a whole we can plot the Middle Field of Chesterton quite clearly using the grid of these routes and boundaries (Fig.16a).

Covens Moat and associated land holdings

4.6.5 An understanding of Chesterton's field system and associated routeways is key to understanding the setting and function of the moated site, which the activity within this phase was centred on. In this planned landscape the moat was constructed on the crossing of two routeways (Roads 1 and 2), and caused an adjustment of the line of the Rumbland Way in order to make it run directly alongside the moat. The fact that this necessitated the removal of the earlier occupants of the site was probably of little concern to the new owners who either held this land under Barnwell Priory or were appointed by Barnwell to oversee the creation of a new probable sub-manor. The moated site is positioned centrally in the Middle Field at the junction of the two routes. It would have been ideally situated as a collection point for tithes and perhaps to control the highways and routes in the landscape and oversee the development of the area.

4.6.6 As noted in the historical research appended to this report (Breen, App D.2) "Coven or Covens" is unlikely to be the medieval name of this moated site and manor. One possibility was that it could relate to the Surname of a previous tenant however the only entry in the parish registers which is similar is that of Nicolas Couen (or Coven) who appears between AD 1621 and AD 1625. Nicolas Couen does not have a title such as 'Mister', 'esquire' 'gentleman' or 'yeoman' which suggests that he occupied a position low status and there is no evidence to suggest that he had been the owner or occupier of any land and he left no will (Breen App D.2).

4.6.7 The 'Covens' place name element does however serve as a useful tool for mapping associated field groups. In particular as analysis of the 1840s Award, avoiding plots named after individuals and institutions like the colleges, shows a number of plots and areas of woodland or groves labelled "Covens Close" along with a substantial field to the north (Upper and Lower "Covens Piece") as shown in Figure 18a (highlighted in yellow). This area of land is clearly associated with the moated site and extends along Covens Balk and the Rumbland Way (Fig.18b) It is also directly adjacent to the Well Meadow (Highlighted in green). The area of the Eastfield site and the area named as Covens appears to have always been part of the manor of Chesterton and the documentary evidence is patchy, as there is a large gap in the manorial records until the middle of the 16th century. Even these records do not fully describe the lands

although a close called 'Calvils' is referred to as being directly to the east of the Well Meadow. If these plots of land which share the same name element are taken into account and allow that the original name could have changed over time, then one possibility is that the land might have belonged to the Colville's for a time.

4.6.8 The Colville's are a likely candidate as the lords of this moated site as they held land in Chesterton under Barnwell Priory in the 13th and early 14th centuries (Wright and Lewis 1989, 13-18), and unlike other listed estates held under Barnwell's tenure of ownership such as Boxworth and Rowncliff/Rowses, the Colville's lands are not identifiable in later place names. Sir Henry Colville inherited 26a in 1317 and interestingly all the land with the 'Covens' place name element (with the exception of the outlying "Lower Covens") amounts to exactly 26a. One last link between the two names is the fact that the only other location in Cambridgeshire where the name "Coven" or "Coven's" appears is the village of Weston Colville, the manor of which was owned by another branch of the Colville family. Here two areas of ancient woodland located adjacent to the moated site, used to be known as 'Great Colvilles' and 'Little Colvilles' woods and are now known as 'Lower' and 'Great Covens' woods.

4.6.9 The Colvilles had come over with William the Conqueror and were granted lands in Cambridgeshire before AD 1080 (https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/search/site/colville?page=1&f[0]=im_field_publish_volume%3A66784) Their Cambridgeshire lands included parts of Histon, Impington, Chesterton and Long Stanton as well as Weston Colville (Wright and Lewis 1989) and they also had holdings further afield in the isle of Ely and Norfolk. A Henry Colville, though not the one linked to Chesterton, was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire from AD 1249 to 1250.

The contemporary environment

4.6.10 Pollen from the soil beneath the road indicates that a large amount of the area remained as meadow but that also a good portion was wooded, again with alder and willow. The area towards the south of the site, where this pollen was recovered is at a lower elevation and was always fairly damp during the excavation. The historical mapping also depicts parts of the area as still wooded as late as the 19th century (Fig. 3a).

4.6.11 The pollen from the base of the moat dates to the very end of its active use, after it was no longer regularly cleaned out and began to silt up. However it provides the best information about the area bounded by the moat, unfortunately now lost beneath Dundee Close. Along with spores indicating the disposal of waste material, pollen and environmental evidence from plants such as roses, privet and walnut were recovered which strongly suggest an ornamental garden is likely to have been situated within the moated site. A largely wooded environment was again indicated by the moat pollen.

The character and status of the manorial site

4.6.12 Whilst the moat ditch itself did not produce much in the way of material culture, the ornamental garden indicated by the pollen data, the glazed tile recovered from the road surface and the metal items recovered from the road deposits and features all

indicate a high status medieval site. The gilded upholstery pins (SF529-531, Plate 18), possibly from a carriage, and the horse harness pendant (SF 523, Plate 19) indicate a certain status of traveller along Road 1. The gilded book binding (SF 500, Plate 17) is more often associated with religious houses and high status sites and attests to a certain degree of literacy in the area. The silver belt mount (SF 502, Plate 20) is of a high quality and also reflects a high economic status of the owner (Sami App B.1).

The character of the settlement and the medieval economy

4.6.13 The plots and activity which were contemporary with the moated site's occupation were probably linked to the manorial farmstead. Structure 7 in particular is very likely to be the remains of a large building such as a tithe barn. The plots themselves are nearly twice as wide as the fairly narrow ones recorded at the excavations along Union Lane, which were only 6m wide. Despite this difference, the level and density of activity observed appears broadly the same. Not all plots were occupied and vacant plots would have been used by adjacent plot holders for digging pits in. Also the level of material culture recovered was comparably low, with the main purpose of the pitting perhaps being for the disposal of organic waste. The low level of domestic evidence might also indicate that the structures recorded in Phase 3.2 were predominantly agricultural in function with any dwellings being situated closer to the Road 2 frontage.

4.6.14 The small amount of pottery recovered from Area 2 does include elements, such as the curfew and fragments of jugs and jars, which indicate domestic activities such as the storage and cooking of food along with the serving of liquids taking place in the vicinity (Fletcher App B.7).

4.6.15 One activity which is clear is that pigs were kept at this location as can be seen from the multiple burials in pit **1024** (Plate 12). This is in keeping with the wooded areas shown on the historic maps and indicated by in the pollen data. Keeping pigs in woodland is cost effective as they renew the undergrowth whilst foraging for themselves. Among other things the pigs would have eaten all of the acorns, hazelnuts and beechnuts which are all species present in the pollen taxa and this would be especially beneficial in areas of woodland sited adjacent to pasture as beechnuts are poisonous to cattle and horses. The fact that pig remains dominate the faunal assemblage from this period is entirely down to an outbreak of disease, likely Murrain, and the unfortunate slaughter of multiple litters before their time. The practice of burying diseased animals in this manner has also been recorded recently at Bramford, Suffolk (Foster App C.2).

4.6.16 The remainder of the contemporary animal bone shows the presence of cattle, sheep/goat, domestic fowl, and hare within the diet of the occupants of the site, although the cattle bone shows a higher frequency of mandibles and metapodials, indicative of butchery or craftworking waste. It could be that these animals were processed in the vicinity or that crafts such as leather working took place on site with the meatier parts exported Foster App C.2). Small quantities of marine mollusca indicate that marine food sources were transported to the site, and that it formed part of the medieval diet.

4.7 Late medieval to post-medieval

The decline of the medieval settlement

4.7.1 Similarly to the sites along Union Lane which saw a period of abandonment in the later part of the 14th century, possibly relating in part to the Black Death and also to the increasing importance of Cambridge (Cessford and Dickens 2004), the site at Eastfield shows an abrupt decline in activity in this period. The pottery assemblage recovered from the site features an absence of definitively late medieval fabrics and it seems likely that the site underwent a change of usage or abandonment by the end of the 14th or mid 15th century (Fletcher App B.7).

4.7.2 While the moated site itself may have continued in use for a time, as suggested by the radiocarbon date (1475-1637 cal AD) recovered from its base, the remainder of the area reverted to a set of open fields which are of very similar dimensions to the plots located to the south of the moat, established at Enclosure (Fig. 17).

The later environment

4.7.3 Areas such as the Well Meadow to the west and the Orwell Meadow to the north-east suggest that this landscape still featured elements observed in the prehistoric landscape and would have remained prized areas for grazing. This would have been especially so in the years following the Black Death when availability of land for grazing was of concern and competition for the limited resources was high, animals being sent as far as Willingham to be fattened (Taylor 1999).

4.7.4 The moat pollen recovered from the layers related to the silting of the moat indicate a gradual transition from a heavily wooded environment to an almost fully cleared landscape. Pastoral agriculture was evident from abundant grasses alongside reduced low scale arable or arable related activity, such as the disposal of crop waste.

4.7.5 At the very end of the pollen sequence there was a slight recovery of tree species which might suggest a reduction in openness, this is coupled with indications of wetter conditions perhaps linked to the Little Ice Age (c.1600-1800). This fits with the pottery recovered in the upper fills of the moat which dates from 1550-1800 and indicates the moat was probably silting up over several hundred years.

4.7.6 At some point during this period Road 1 (Rumbland Way) beside the moat devolved into a track along a field boundary and then finally to a footpath. This was ultimately closed off at Enclosure, effectively isolating the former moated site. Road 2 had disappeared even earlier as it does not appear on the 1794 Clare college survey. The site of Covens moat was eventually built over during the 1930s and 1970s.

4.8 Significance

Prehistory to Roman

4.8.1 The prehistoric activity encountered at Eastfield, Chesterton is the largest amount of evidence of this period so far encountered in Chesterton. This is mainly due to the low number of archaeological investigations to have taken place in this area, making these findings of local significance. The topographic focus of the Iron Age features could be used as a guide to predict the presence of further activity in the wider landscape as the majority of the local prehistoric entries within the HER (mostly isolated find spots) are located to the north-east, further along the contour.

Medieval

4.8.2 The medieval development of Chesterton has been recently examined in detail as a result of excavations located at the south-western end of the High Street and around the junction of Scotland Road and Union Lane (Cessford and Dickens 2004). Covens Moat however and its environs is slightly outside of the area discussed in depth in this paper. Other recent discussions of Chesterton (Wright and Lewis 1989, Taylor 1999) do not have a great deal to say on the topic in any detail either except to suggest that the function of the moated site can be linked to the medieval expansion along Scotland Road (Taylor 1999). This excavation and the historical research carried out as a result of it offers the opportunity for a fresh look at the development and evolution of this part of Chesterton.

4.9 Publication and Archiving

4.9.1 It is proposed that the results of this project should be published in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, with the provisional title *Covens Moat and its place in the early landscape of Chesterton* as an update and revision to *The origins and early development of Chesterton* (Cessford and Dickens 2004) where the Iron Age discoveries will be highlighted but the main focus of the article will be the medieval development of this part of the village.

4.9.2 The site records, artefacts and digital records produced during the excavation and post-excavation work will be deposited to an appropriately registered store as per the CCC HET guidelines on archival storage. Artefactual evidence will be deposited along with the site records at a suitable store after transfer of title has been acquired for the material remains. Digital media will be deposited with an accredited digital repository.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
4	fill	5	ditch	boundary	0	0.7	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	D29	3.3
5	cut	5	ditch	boundary	2.8	1			D29	3.3
6	fill	5	ditch	boundary	1	0.38	light greyish brown	sandy silt	D29	3.3
7	fill	5	ditch	boundary	0.86	0.23	mid brownish grey	silty sand	D29	3.3
8	cut	8	ditch	boundary	0.86	0.23			D9	3.2
9	fill	10	ditch	boundary	1	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand	D9	3.2
10	cut	10	ditch	boundary	1	0.3			D9	3.2
11	layer		surface	ROAD		0.2			ROAD	3.2
12	layer		surface	ROAD		0.2			ROAD	3.2
13	fill	14	modern	modern		0.3			MOD	MOD
14	cut	14	modern	modern		0.3			MOD	MOD
15	fill	16	holloway	routeway		0.38	mid grey brown	silty sand	ROAD	3.1
16	cut	16	holloway	routeway	3.2	0.38			ROAD	3.1
17	fill	18	pit	boundary	1.5	0.22			D29	3.3
18	cut	18	ditch	boundary	1.5	0.22			D29	3.3
23	fill	24	gully	boundary	0.6	0.1	light bluish grey	silt	D14	3.2
24	cut	24	gully	boundary	0.6	0.1			D14	3.2
25	fill	26	gully	boundary	0.25	0.05	light bluish grey	silt	D17	3.2
26	cut	26	gully	boundary	0.25	0.05			D17	3.2
29	fill	30	pit	storage	0.7	0.4	light grey	silty sand	PG1	1.1
30	cut	30	pit	storage	0.7	0.4			PG1	1.1
31	fill	32	pit	storage	0.85	0.3	light greyish brown	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
32	cut	32	pit	storage	0.85	0.3			PG1	1.1
33	fill	34	Pit	storage	0.4	0.3	light yellowish brown	silty sand	PG1	1.1
34	cut	34	pit	storage	0.4	0.3			PG1	1.1
35	fill	36	pit	storage/refuse	0.71	0.3	dark bluish grey	clay silt	PG4	1.2
36	cut	36	pit	storage/refuse	0.71	0.17			PG4	1.2
37	fill	38	pit	storage	0.85	0.4	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
38	cut	38	pit	storage	0.85	0.4			PG1	1.1
39	fill	40	pit	storage	0.35	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand	PG1	1.1
40	cut	40	pit	storage	0.7	0.3			PG1	1.1
41	fill	42	pit	diseased livestock	0.5		mid bluish grey	silty sand	Pit 1024	3.2
42	cut	42	pit	diseased livestock	0.5				Pit 1024	3.2
43	fill	1327	pit	unknown/refuse	1.8	0.15	light brownish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
44	fill	45	pit	refuse	0.8	0.4	mid bluish grey	sandy silt	Pit 45	1.3
45	cut	45	pit	refuse	0.8	0.4			Pit 45	1.3
46	fill	47	gully	boundary	0.5	0.1	light bluish grey	sandy silt	D2	1.3
47	cut	47	gully	boundary	0.5	0.1			D2	1.3
48	fill	49	ditch	boundary	1.05	0.12	light bluish grey	sandy silt	D13	3.2
49	cut	49	gully	boundary	1.05	0.12			D13	3.2
50	fill	51	ditch	boundary	0.85	0.2	light bluish grey	silt	D16	3.2
51	cut	51	ditch	boundary	0.85	0.2			D16	3.2
52	fill	53	ditch	boundary	0.75	0.1	light reddish grey	silt	D16	3.2
53	cut	53	ditch	boundary	0.75	0.1			D16	3.2
54	cut	54	pit	unknown	0.8	0.44			PG2	1.1
55	fill	54	pit	unknown	0.8	0.3	dark grey	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
56	cut	56	pit	unknown/refuse	2	0.67			PG2	1.1
57	fill	56	pit	unknown/refuse	2	0.4	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
58	cut	58	ditch	boundary		0.62			D4	1.3
59	fill	58	pit	boundary		0.42	light grey, brown and yellow	silty sand	D4	1.3
60	cut	60	ditch	enclosure	1.1	0.34			D3	1.3
61	fill	60	ditch	enclosure	1.1	0.34	mid to dark grey	sandy silt	D3	1.3
62	cut	62	ditch	boundary		0.25			D31	3.3
63	fill	62	pit	boundary		0.25	mid grey	sandy silt	D31	3.3
64	cut	64	ditch	boundary	1.8	0.25			D13	3.2
65	fill	64	ditch	boundary	1.8	0.25	light reddish brown	sandy silt	D13	3.2
66	cut	66	ditch	enclosure	0.75	0.3			D3	1.3
67	fill	66	ditch	enclosure		3	mid to dark grey	sandy silt	D3	1.3
68	cut	68	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.2			D13	3.2
69	fill	68	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.2			D13	3.2
70	cut	70	ditch	boundary		0.2			D14	3.2
71	fill	70	ditch	boundary		0.2	light greyish brown	sandy silt	D14	3.2
72	cut	72	pit	enclosure		0.32			D3	1.3
73	fill	72	pit	enclosure		0.32	mid to dark grey		D3	1.3
74	cut	74	posthole	structural	0.52	0.44			FL5	3.2
75	fill	74	posthole	structural	0.52	0.44	mid to light grey	sandy silt	FL5	3.2
78	fill	81	ditch	boundary		0.06	mid greyish brown	clay silt	D31	3.3
79	fill	81	ditch	boundary		0.25	light reddish brown	silty sand v freq lenses of light	D31	3.3

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
								bluish grey sandy silt		
80	fill	81	ditch	boundary		0.05	light whitish grey	sand	D31	3.3
81	cut	81	ditch	boundary		0.37			D31	3.3
82	fill	84	ditch	boundary		0.18	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	D31	3.3
83	fill	84	ditch	boundary		0.24	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	D31	3.3
84	cut	84	ditch	boundary		0.44			D31	3.3
85	cut	85	pit	storage	2.5	0.3			PG2	1.1
86	fill	85	pit	storage	2.5	0.3	mid to dark grey	clay sandy silt	PG2	1.1
87	cut	87	Ditch	boundary		0.64			D34	3.3
88	fill	87	ditch	boundary		0.5	mid to dark greyish brown	clay sandy silt	D34	3.3
89	fill	87	ditch	boundary		0.45	mid reddish brown	clay sandy silt	D34	3.3
90	cut	90	pit	heating water	4	0.65			Pit 1151	1.1
91	fill	90	pit	heating water		0.15	black	silt	Pit 1151	1.1
92	fill	90	pit	heating water		0.1	light greyish yellow	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
93	fill	90	pit	heating water		0.14	black	silt	Pit 1151	1.1
94	fill	90	pit	heating water		0.24	dark greyish black	silt	Pit 1151	1.1
95	fill	90	pit	heating water		0.2	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	Pit 1151	1.1
96	fill	99	ditch	boundary		0.4	mid brown	clay silt	D8	3.2
97	fill	99	ditch	boundary		0.1	mid whitish grey	sand	D8	3.2
98	fill	99	ditch	boundary		0.1	mid whitish grey	sand	D8	3.2
99	cut	99	ditch	boundary	1.9	0.75			D8	3.2
100	fill	99	ditch	boundary		0.17	mid whitish grey	sand	D8	3.2
101	fill	56	pit	unknown/refuse		0.12	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
102	fill	54	pit	unknown		0.14	light greyish brown	silty sand	PG2	1.1
103	fill	104	pit	storage		0.4	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
104	cut	104	pit	storage	1.06	0.4			PG2	1.1
105	fill	58	ditch	boundary		0.12			D4	1.3
106	fill	107	natural	unknown	0.6	0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
107	cut	107	natural feature	unknown	0.6	0.1			NAT	NAT
108	cut	108	natural feature	unknown	1.2	0.2			NAT	NAT
109	fill	108	natural	unknown	1.2	0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
110	cut	110	natural feature	unknown	0.8	0.14			NAT	NAT
111	fill	110	natural	unknown	0.8	0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
112	cut	112	natural feature	unknown	0.75	0.1			NAT	NAT
113	fill	112	natural	unknown	0.75	0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
114	cut	114	natural feature	unknown	0.55	0.12			NAT	NAT
115	fill	114	natural	unknown	0.55	0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
116	cut	116	posthole	structural	0.25	0.05			FL6	3.2
117	fill	116	posthole	structural	0.25	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty sand	FL6	3.2
118	cut	118	posthole	structural	0.25	0.05			FL6	3.2
119	fill	118	posthole	structural	0.25	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty sand	FL6	3.2
120	cut	120	posthole	structural	0.25	0.05			FL6	3.2
121	fill	120	posthole	structural	0.25	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty sand	FL6	3.2
122	fill	56	ditch	unknown/refuse		0.1	mid greyish yellow	silty sand	PG2	1.1
123	fill	58	ditch	boundary		0.05	mid greyish yellow	silty sand	D4	1.3
124	fill	38	pit	storage		0.25	mid grey brown	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1000	cut	1000	pit	modern					MOD	MOD
1001	fill	1000		modern					MOD	MOD
1002	fill	1000		modern					MOD	MOD
1003	cut	1003	ditch	boundary	1.08	0.15			D16	3.2
1004	fill	1003	ditch	boundary	1.08	0.15	light yellow grey	sandy silt	D16	3.2
1007	cut	1007	natural feature	unknown	0.34	0.06			NAT	NAT
1008	fill	1007	natural	unknown	0.34	0.06	mid grey brown	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
1009	fill	1010	pit	storage	1.5	0.4	dark black brown	clayey sand	PG1	1.1
1010	cut	1010	pit	storage	1.5	0.4			PG1	1.1
1011	cut	2011	ditch	domestic	1.4	0.16			PG7	3.2
1012	fill	1011	ditch	boundary	1.4	0.16	light brown	clayey silt	D32	3.3
1013	cut	1013	ditch	boundary	0.82	0.28			D32	3.3
1014	fill	1013	ditch	boundary	0.64	0.12	light yellow brown	sandy silt	D32	3.3
1015	fill	1013	ditch	boundary	0.82	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy silt	D32	3.3
1016	fill	1017	pit	storage/refuse	0.7	0.3	dark blue grey	clayey silt	PG4	1.2
1017	cut	1017	pit	storage/refuse	0.7	0.3			PG4	1.2
1018	cut	1018	pit	unknown/refuse	3.5	0.46			PG1	1.1
1019	fill	1018	pit	unknown/refuse	3.5	0.18	mid grey brown	silty clay	PG1	1.1
1020	fill	1018	pit	unknown/refuse	0.8	0.46	mid yellow grey	silty clay	PG1	1.1
1021	fill	1022	pit	modern	1.03	0.32	dark grey	clayey sand	MOD	MOD
1022	cut	1022	pit	modern	1	0.52			MOD	MOD
1023	fill	1024	pit	diseased livestock	2.15	0.15	dark grey	clayey sand	Pit 1024	3.2
1024	cut	1024	pit	diseased livestock	1.65	0.3			Pit 1024	3.2

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
1025	cut	1025	ditch	boundary	1.6	0.76			D8	3.2
1026	fill	1025	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.28	mid grey	sandy silt	D8	3.2
1027	fill	1025	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.2	light grey brown	sandy silt	D8	3.2
1028	fill	1025	ditch	boundary	1.6	0.3	light grey brown	sandy silt	D8	3.2
1029	cut	1029	ditch	boundary	2.02	0.72			D8	3.2
1030	fill	1029	ditch	boundary	0.72	0.16	light brown grey	silty sand	D8	3.2
1031	fill	1029	ditch	boundary	0.72	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy silt	D8	3.2
1032	fill	1029	ditch	boundary	2.02	0.28	mid grey brown	sandy silt	D8	3.2
1033	cut	1033	pit	unknown	0.75	0.1			PG2	1.1
1034	fill	1033	pit	unknown	0.75	0.1	very light grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1035	cut	1035	pit	unknown	1.5	0.1			PG2	1.1
1036	fill	1035	ditch	unknown	1.5	0.1	very light grey silty clat	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1037	fill	1038	natural	unknown	0.7	0.24	mid yellow grey	sandy clay	NAT	NAT
1038	cut	1038	natural feature	unknown	0.7	0.24			NAT	NAT
1039	cut	1039	pit	storage	0.78	0.16			PG3	1.1
1040	fill	1039	pit	storage	0.78	0.16	light brown grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1041	cut	1041	natural feature	unknown	0.85	0.14			NAT	NAT
1042	fill	1041	natural	unknown	0.85	0.14	light brown grey	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
1043	fill	1044	pit	modern	1.03	0.32	dark grey	clayey sand	MOD	MOD
1044	cut	1044	pit	modern	1.03	0.32			MOD	MOD
1045	cut	1045	natural feature	unknown	1.05	0.1			NAT	NAT
1046	fill	1045	natural	unknown	1.05	0.1	light yellow grey	clayey silt	NAT	NAT
1047	cut	1047	natural feature	unknown	0.8	0.24			NAT	NAT
1048	fill	1047	natural	unknown	1.94	0.12	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
1049	fill	1047	natural	unknown	2.06	0.12	mid grey brown	sandy silt	NAT	NAT
1050	cut	1050	pit	refuse	1.01	0.12			Pit 1050	2.1
1051	fill	1050	posthole	refuse	0.3	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty sandy	Pit 1050	2.1
1066	fill	1018	pit	unknown/refuse		0.44	dark blue grey	silty clay	PG1	1.1
1067	cut	1067	pit	storage	0.8	0.3			PG1	1.1
1068	fill	1067	pit	storage	0.8	0.3	light grey brown	silty sand	PG1	1.1
1070	cut	1070	pit	unknown/refuse	1	0.34			PG1	1.1
1071	fill	1070	pit	unknown/refuse	1.1	0.06	dark brown	clayey silt	PG1	1.1
1072	fill	1070	pit	unknown/refuse	1.8	0.22	grey	clayey silt	PG1	1.1
1073	fill	1070	pit	unknown/refuse	1.9	0.15	mid grey	clayey silt	PG1	1.1
1074	cut	1074	ditch	boundary	0.64	0.15			D2	1.3
1075	fill	1074	ditch	boundary	0.64	0.15	mid brown grey	sandy silt	D2	1.3
1076	cut	1076	ditch	boundary	0.59	0.08			D14	3.2
1077	fill	1076	ditch	boundary	0.59	0.08	mid grey brown	sandy silt	D14	3.2
1078	fill	1079	ditch	boundary	1.16	0.26	mid red brown	silty clay	D13	3.2
1079	cut	1079	ditch	boundary	1.16	0.26			D13	3.2
1080	fill	1081	ditch	boundary	1.34	0.26	light brown grey	silty clay	D15	3.2
1081	cut	1081	ditch	boundary	1.34	0.26			D15	3.2
1082	fill	1083	ditch	boundary	1.04	0.34	mid red grey	clayey silt	D31	3.3
1083	cut	1083	ditch	boundary	1.04	0.34			D31	3.3
1084	fill	1085	ditch	enclosure	0.66	0.25	mid brown grey	clayey silt	D1	1.3
1085	cut	1085	ditch	enclosure	0.66	0.25			D1	1.3
1086	fill	1087	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0.26	mid brown grey	clayey silt	D3	1.3
1087	cut	1087	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0.26			D3	1.3
1088	fill	1089	ditch	enclosure	1.24	0.1	mid brown grey	clayey silt	D3	1.3
1089	cut	1089	ditch	enclosure	1.24	0.1			D3	1.3
1090	fill	1091	ditch	enclosure	1.8	0.22	mid brown grey	clayey silt	D3	1.3
1091	cut	1091	ditch	enclosure	1.8	0.22			D3	1.3
1092	cut	1092	pit	storage	1.45	0.52			PG1	1.1
1093	fill	1092	pit	storage	1.45	0.52	dark grey	silty sand	PG1	1.1
1094	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1095	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1096	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1097	fill	1024		diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1098	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1099	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1100	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1101	cut	1101	ditch	boundary	0.44	0.42			D4	1.3
1102	fill	1101	ditch	boundary	0.44	0.26	dark grey	silty sand	D4	1.3
1103	fill	1101	ditch	boundary		0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand	D4	1.3
1104	cut	1104	ditch	boundary	0.86	0.45			D31	3.3
1105	fill	1104	ditch	boundary		0.21	mid grey	silty sand	D31	3.3
1106	fill	1104	ditch	boundary		0.23	mid grey brown	silty sand	D31	3.3
1107	cut	1107	ditch	boundary	1.18	0.4			D31	3.3
1108	fill	1108	ditch	disuse		0.4	light grey brown	silty sand	0	0
1109	fill	1024	pit	diseased livestock			dark grey brown	clayey silt	Pit 1024	3.2

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
1110	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1111	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1112	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1113	animal skeleton	1024	burial	diseased livestock					Pit 1024	3.2
1114	cut	1114	pit	unknown	1.5	0.1	mid red grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1115	fill	1117	ditch	boundary		0.14	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	D13	3.2
1116	fill	1117	ditch	boundary		0.1	light brown grey	sandy silt	D13	3.2
1117	cut	1117	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.24			D13	3.2
1118	fill	1121	pit	unknown/refuse		0.14	dark red grey	clayey silt	PG4	1.2
1119	fill	1121	pit	unknown/refuse		0.26	dark brown grey	silty clay	PG4	1.2
1120	fill	1121	pit	unknown/refuse		0.34	dark grey brown	clayey silt	PG4	1.2
1121	cut	1121	pit	unknown/refuse	1.28	0.34			PG4	1.2
1122	cut	1122	pit	unknown	1.2	0.38			PG1	1.1
1123	fill	1122	pit	unknown		0.4	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG1	1.1
1124	fill	1122	pit	unknown		0.18	light grey	silty sand	PG1	1.1
1125	cut	1125	ditch	boundary	0.45	0.2			D11	3.2
1126	fill	1125	pit	boundary		0.2	dark brown grey	silty sand	D11	3.2
1127	cut	1127	pit	unknown/refuse	3	0.46			PG1	1.1
1128	fill	1127	pit	unknown/refuse		0.04	dark grey brown	silty sand	PG1	1.1
1129	fill	1127	pit	unknown/refuse		0.42	light grey	silty sand	PG1	1.1
1130	fill	1127	pit	unknown/refuse		0.3	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1131	cut	1131	ditch	boundary	1.86	0.28			D31	3.3
1132	fill	1131	ditch	boundary	1.86	0.28	mid grey brown	sandy silt	D31	3.3
1151	cut	1151	pit	heating water	3.9	0.79			Pit 1151	1.1
1152	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.16	black	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1153	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.29	dark grey	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1154	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.05	dark yellow brown	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1155	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.18	light yellow brown	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1156	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.19	dark grey	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1157	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.24	mid yellow brown	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1158	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.24	dark grey	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1159	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1160	fill	1151	pit	heating water		0.3	light grey brown	silty sand	Pit 1151	1.1
1161	cut	1161	ditch	boundary	1.82	0.68			D8	3.2
1162	fill	1161	ditch	boundary		0.28	light yellowish grey	silty sand	D8	3.2
1163	fill	1161	ditch	boundary		0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	D8	3.2
1164	fill	1161	ditch	boundary		0.24	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	D8	3.2
1165	cut	1165	pit	storage	2	0.66			PG2	1.1
1166	fill	1165	pit	storage		0.3	dark bluey grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1167	fill	1165	pit	storage		0.34	mid mottled orange brownish grey	sandy clay silt	PG2	1.1
1168	cut	1168	ditch	enclosure		0.4			D3	1.3
1169	fill	1168	ditch	enclosure		0.06	mid brown grey	clay silt	D3	1.3
1170	fill	1168	ditch	enclosure		0.34	mottled mid brown orange grey	clay sandy silt	D3	1.3
1171	cut	1171	pit	unknown/refuse	2.35	0.3			PG1	1.1
1172	fill	1171	pit	unknown/refuse		0.3	light grey with orange flecks	sandy clay	PG1	1.1
1173	cut	1173	pit	unknown/refuse	1.7	0.45			PG1	1.1
1174	fill	1173	pit	unknown/refuse		0.45	mid grey	clay sand	PG1	1.1
1175	fill	1173	pit	unknown/refuse		0.45	light grey with orange flecks	sandy clay	PG1	1.1
1176	cut	1176	pit	storage	1.4	0.18			PG1	1.1
1177	fill	1176	pit	storage		0.18	light yellowish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1178	cut	1178	pit	storage	0.7	0.17			PG1	1.1
1179	fill	1178	pit	storage		0.17	light yellowish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1180	cut	1180	pit	unknown	2.7	0.1			PG1	1.1
1181	fill	1180	pit	unknown		0.1	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1182	fill	1183	ditch	enclosure		0.16	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	D1	1.3
1183	cut	1183	ditch	enclosure	0.56	0.16			D1	1.3
1184	fill	1188	pit	unknown		0.16	light grey with reddish brown mottle	clay silt	PG4	1.2
1185	fill	1188	pit	unknown		0.1	mid blue grey	silty clay	PG4	1.2
1186	fill	1188	pit	unknown		0.08	dark greyish brown	clay	PG4	1.2
1187	fill	1188	pit	unknown		0.09	light yellowish grey	silty sand	PG4	1.2
1188	cut	1188	pit	unknown	1.1	0.41			PG4	1.2
1189	fill	1191	ditch	boundary		0.12	mid grey with reddish brown mottle	sandy silt	D13	3.2
1190	fill	1191	ditch	boundary		0.11	mid grey	clay silt	D13	3.2
1191	cut	1191	ditch	boundary	1.06	0.23			D13	3.2
1192	fill	1193	ditch	boundary		0.13	mid grey	sandy silt	D13	3.2
1193	cut	1193	ditch	boundary	0.25	0.13			D13	3.2
1194	cut	1194	posthole	structural	0.38	0.16			FL5	3.2
1195	fill	1194	pit	structural		0.16	light yellowish grey	sandy clay	FL5	3.2
1196	cut	1196	posthole	structural	0.55	0.24			FL5	3.2
1197	fill	1196	pit	structural		0.24	light yellowish grey	sandy clay	FL5	3.2
1198	cut	1198	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.6			D12	3.2
1199	fill	1198	ditch	boundary		0.4	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	D12	3.2
1200	fill	1198	ditch	boundary		0.2	dark brownish grey	sandy silty clay	D12	3.2

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
1201	cut	1201	pit	storage	0.75	0.22			PG2	1.1
1202	fill	1201	pit	storage		0.15	light yellowish brown	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
1203	fill	1201	pit	storage		0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1204	cut	1204	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.2			D10	3.2
1205	fill	1204	ditch	boundary		0.2	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D10	3.2
1206	cut	1206	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.14			D12	3.2
1207	fill	1206	ditch	boundary		0.14	light brown	sandy silt	D12	3.2
1208	cut	1208	pit	unknown/refuse	3.01	0.52			PG1	1.1
1209	fill	1208	pit	unknown/refuse		0.22	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1210	fill	1208	pit	unknown/refuse		0.14	light yellowish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1211	fill	1208	pit	unknown/refuse		0.16	light greyish blue	sandy clay	PG1	1.1
1212	cut	1212	ditch	enclosure	0.68	0.41			D1	1.3
1213	fill	1212	ditch	enclosure		0.41	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	D1	1.3
1214	cut	1214	pit	unknown	1.4	0.38			PG4	1.2
1215	fill	1214	pit	unknown		0.24	dark blueish grey	silty clay	PG4	1.2
1216	fill	1214	pit	unknown		0.26	light blueish grey	silty clay	PG4	1.2
1217	cut	1217	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.36			D31	3.3
1218	fill	1217	ditch	boundary		0.19	mid blueish grey	silty clay	D31	3.3
1219	fill	1217	ditch	boundary		0.2	light blueish grey	sandy clay	D31	3.3
1220	cut	1220	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.18			D31	3.3
1221	fill	1220	ditch	boundary		0.18	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	D31	3.3
1222	cut	1222	ditch	boundary	1.6	0.14			D12	3.2
1223	fill	1222	ditch	boundary		0.14	light brown	silty sand	D12	3.2
1224	cut	1224	ditch	boundary	2.15	0.33			D32	3.3
1225	fill	1224	ditch	boundary		0.2	dark grey	silty sand	D32	3.3
1226	fill	1224	ditch	boundary		0.15	dark greyish brown	silty sand	D32	3.3
1227	cut	1227	ditch	boundary	1	0.24			D32	3.3
1228	fill	1227	ditch	boundary		0.24	mid grey	silty sand	D32	3.3
1229	cut	1229	pit	storage	2.22	0.3			PG2	1.1
1230	fill	1229	pit	storage		0.3	dark grey	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1231	fill	1229	pit	storage		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1232	cut	1232	ditch	enclosure	1.1	0.2			D3	1.3
1233	fill	1232	ditch	enclosure		0.2	dark grey	silty sand	D3	1.3
1234	cut	1234	pit	unknown	0.58	0.32			PG2	1.1
1235	fill	1234	pit	unknown		0.18	mid brown grey	sandy clay	PG2	1.1
1236	fill	1234	pit	unknown		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
1237	cut	1237	ditch	boundary		0.26			D13	3.2
1238	fill	1237	ditch	boundary		0.14	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt	D13	3.2
1239	fill	1237	ditch	boundary		0.16	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	D13	3.2
1240	cut	1240	pit	unknown/refuse	1.9	0.44			PG2	1.1
1241	fill	1240	pit	unknown/refuse		0.2	dark blackish grey	sandy clay	PG2	1.1
1242	fill	1240	pit	unknown/refuse		0.12	mid grey	sandy clay	PG2	1.1
1243	fill	1240	pit	unknown/refuse		0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
1244	cut	1244	ditch	boundary	0.68	0.2			D13	3.2
1245	fill	1244	ditch	boundary		0.2	mid reddish grey	sandy silt	D13	3.2
1246	cut	1246	pit	unknown		0.49			PG4	1.2
1247	fill	1246	pit	unknown		0.28	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG4	1.2
1248	fill	1246	pit	unknown		0.24	light brownish grey	sandy clay	PG4	1.2
1249	cut	1249	ditch	boundary	1.25	0.2			D13	3.2
1250	fill	1249	ditch	boundary		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	D13	3.2
1251	cut	1251	pit	unknown/refuse	1.4	0.14			PG2	1.1
1252	fill	1251	pit	unknown/refuse		0.14	mid brown grey	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
1253	cut	1253	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0.26			D3	1.3
1254	fill	1253	ditch	enclosure		0.26	mid grey	clay sandy silt	D3	1.3
1255	cut	1255	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.18			D14	3.2
1256	fill	1255	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.18	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	D14	3.2
1257	cut	1257	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.12			D14	3.2
1258	fill	1257	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.12	dark greyish brown	silt	D14	3.2
1259	cut	1259	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.42			D31	3.3
1260	fill	1259	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty sand	D31	3.3
1261	fill	1259	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.3	mid reddish brown	silty sand	D31	3.3
1262	cut	1262	pit	unknown	1.8	0.28			PG2	1.1
1263	fill	1262	pit	unknown		0.28	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
1264	cut	1264	pit	unknown/refuse	2.26	0.4			PG2	1.1
1265	fill	1264	pit	unknown/refuse	2.26	0.2	dark blue grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1266	fill	1264	pit	unknown/refuse	2.26	0.2	mid brown grey	clayey silt	PG2	1.1
1267	cut	1267	ditch	boundary	1.23	0.3			D13	3.2
1268	fill	1267	ditch	boundary	1.23	0.1	light grey	silt	D13	3.2
1269	fill	1267	ditch	boundary	1.23	0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	D13	3.2
1270	cut	1270	ditch	boundary		0.26			D1	1.3
1271	fill	1270	ditch	boundary		0.12	light yellowish grey	silty sand	D1	1.3
1272	fill	1270	ditch	boundary		0.16	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	D1	1.3
1273	cut	1273	ditch	enclosure		0.36			D3	1.3

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
1274	fill	1273	ditch	enclosure		0.08	light yellowish grey	silty sand	D3	1.3
1275	fill	1273	ditch	enclosure		0.28	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	D3	1.3
1276	cut	1276	ditch	boundary	1.06	0.27			D13	3.2
1277	fill	1276	ditch	boundary		0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay	D13	3.2
1278	fill	1276	ditch	boundary		0.11	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	D13	3.2
1279	cut	1279	pit	storage	1.4	0.17			PG2	1.1
1280	fill	1279	pit	storage		0.17	mid greyish brown	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1281	cut	1281	pit	storage	1.3	0.23			PG2	1.1
1282	fill	1281	pit	storage		0.23	mid greyish brown	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1283	cut	1283	pit	storage	1	0.27			PG2	1.1
1284	fill	1283	pit	storage		0.09	light yellowish brown	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1285	fill	1283	pit	storage		0.13	dark grey	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1286	cut	1286	pit	unknown/refuse	1.34	0.4			PG1	1.1
1287	fill	1286	pit	unknown/refuse		0.18	dark brown grey	clay silt	PG1	1.1
1288	fill	1286	pit	unknown/refuse		0.12	orange grey brown mottle	silt	PG1	1.1
1289	cut	1289	pit	unknown/refuse	2.5	0.45			PG1	1.1
1290	fill	1289	pit	unknown/refuse		0.18	dark brown grey	clay silt	PG1	1.1
1291	fill	1289	pit	unknown/refuse		0.24	mid brown grey	clay silt	PG1	1.1
1292	fill	1289	pit	unknown/refuse		0.16	mottled mid orange grey brown	silt	PG1	1.1
1293	cut	1293	pit	unknown	1.5	0.36			PG1	1.1
1294	fill	1293	pit	unknown		0.22	mid brown grey	clay silt	PG1	1.1
1295	fill	1293	pit	unknown		0.16	mottled mid orang grey brown	silt	PG1	1.1
1296	cut	1296	pit	unknown/refuse	1.1	0.34			PG1	1.1
1297	fill	1296	pit	unknown/refuse		0.14	light brown grey	silty clay	PG1	1.1
1298	fill	1296	pit	unknown/refuse		0.16	mottled orange brown grey	silt	PG1	1.1
1299	cut	1299	pit	unknown/refuse	1.3	0.48			PG1	1.1
1300	fill	1299	pit	unknown/refuse		0.2	dark brown grey	clay silt	PG1	1.1
1301	fill	1299	pit	unknown/refuse		0.12	mid brown grey	clay silt	PG1	1.1
1302	fill	1299	pit	unknown/refuse		0.2	mottled mid orange brown grey	silt	PG1	1.1
1303	fill	1283	pit	storage		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1304	cut	1304	pit	refuse		0.34			pit 1304	3.2
1305	fill	1304	pit	refuse		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	pit 1304	3.2
1306	fill	1304	pit	refuse		0.23	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	pit 1304	3.2
1309	cut	1309	ditch	boundary		0.42			D12	3.2
1310	fill	1309	ditch	boundary		0.2	mid grey	silty sandy clay	D12	3.2
1311	fill	1309	ditch	boundary		0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D12	3.2
1312	cut	1312	pit	unknown/deposition	1.5	0.7			PG2	1.1
1313	fill	1312	pit	unknown/deposition		0.12	dark grey	clay silt	PG2	1.1
1314	fill	1312	pit	unknown/deposition		0.15	mid brownish grey	silty sandy clay	PG2	1.1
1315	fill	1312	pit	unknown/deposition		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1316	cut	1316	pit	watering hole	5.3	0.75			PG2	1.1
1317	fill	1316	pit	watering hole		0.2	dark grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1318	cut	1318	pit	unknown/refuse	1				PG2	1.1
1319	fill	1318	pit	unknown/refuse			dark grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1320	fill	1316	pit	watering hole		0.35	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1321	fill	1336	ditch	boundary		0.28	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D31	3.3
1322	fill	1323	natural	unknown/refuse		0.1	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1323	cut	1323	pit	unknown/refuse	1.34	0.1		sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1324	fill	1327	pit	unknown/refuse		0.18	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG1	1.1
1325	fill	1327	pit	unknown/refuse		0.24	dark brown	silty clay	PG1	1.1
1326	fill	1327	pit	unknown/refuse		0.22	light yellowish grey	sand	PG1	1.1
1327	cut	1327	pit	unknown/refuse	1.4	0.42			PG1	1.1
1328	cut	1328	pit	storage/refuse	0.44	0.3			PG4	1.2
1329	fill	1328	pit	storage/refuse		0.3	light grey	silty sand	PG4	1.2
1330	fill	1316	pit	watering hole		0.15	mid orange brown	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1331	fill	1316	pit	watering hole		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1332	fill	1316	pit	watering hole		0.33	mid orange grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1333	cut	1333	pit	unknown	2	0.56			PG2	1.1
1334	fill	1333	pit	unknown		0.12			PG2	1.1
1335	fill	1333	pit	unknown		0.38			PG2	1.1
1336	cut	1336	ditch	boundary		0.4			D31	3.3
1337	cut	1337	ditch	boundary		0.4			D4	1.3
1338	fill	1337	ditch	boundary		0.3	dark grey		D4	1.3
1339	cut	1339	pit	refuse					Pit 1339	2
1340	fill	1339	pit	refuse			mid brown grey	silty clay	Pit 1339	2
1341	fill	1339	pit	refuse		0.14	dark grey brown	clayey silt	Pit 1339	2
1342	cut	1342	pit	unknown/deposition	1.6	0.36			PG2	1.1
1343	fill	1342	pit	unknown/deposition		0.8	light brown grey	silty sand	PG2	1.1
1344	fill	1342	pit	unknown/deposition		0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1345	fill	1342	pit	unknown/deposition		0.12	dark brownish grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1346	cut	1346	ditch	boundary		0.18			D31	3.3
1347	fill	1346	ditch	boundary		0.18	mid grey	clayey silt	D31	3.3
1348	cut	1348	pit	watering hole	5.4	0.75			PG2	1.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
1349	fill	1348	pit	watering hole	5.4	0.4	dark grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1350	fill	1348	pit	watering hole	5.4	0.33	mid ornagey grey	silty clay	PG2	1.1
1351	cut	1351	ditch	boundary	0.66	0.2			D4	1.3
1352	fill	1353	pit	unknown	0.66	0.2	dark grey		PG2	1.1
1353	cut	1352	pit	unknown	0.94	0.16			PG2	1.1
1354	fill	1352	pit	unknown	0.94	0.16	mid greysih brown	sandy silt	PG2	1.1
1355	fill	1348	pit	watering hole		0.06	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	PG2	1.1
1356	fill	1348	pit	watering hole	0.86	0.2	mid greyishr brown		PG2	1.1
1357	cut	1357	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.12			D31	3.3
1358	fill	1357	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.12	mid greyish brown		D31	3.3
1359	fill	1371	pit	quarry/refuse		0.12	dark black brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1360	fill	1371	pit	quarry/refuse		0.28	mid grey brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1361	cut	1361	pit	unknown	0.65	0.18			PG3	1.1
1362	fill	1361	pit	unknown		0.18	dark grey brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1363	fill	1371	pit	quarry/refuse		0.15	light brown grey	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1364	cut	1364	pit	storage/refuse	1.7	0.52			PG3	1.1
1365	fill	1364	ditch	storage/refuse	0.54	0.14	light grey	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1366	fill	1364	ditch	storage/refuse	1.2	0.2	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1367	fill	1364	ditch	storage/refuse	1.7	0.2	mid greysih brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1368	cut	1368	pit	unknown		0.12			PG3	1.1
1369	fill	1368	pit	unknown		0.08			PG3	1.1
1370	fill	1368	pit	unknown		0.04			PG3	1.1
1371	cut	1371	pit	quarry/refuse	2.45	0.62			PG3	1.1
1372	fill	1371	pit	quarry/refuse	2.1	0.22	light grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1373	fill	1371	pit	quarry/refuse		0.26	mid brown grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1374	cut	1374	pit	uncertain		0.5			PG3	1.1
1375	fill	1374	pit	uncertain		0.2	light grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1376	fill	1374	pit	uncertain		0.06	mid reddish brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1377	fill	1374	pit	uncertain		0.14	mid reddish brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1378	fill	1374	pit	uncertain		0.1	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1379	cut	1379	pit	storage	0.7	0.26			PG3	1.1
1380	fill	1379	pit	storage	0.7	0.26	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1381	fill	1371	pit	quarry/refuse			light brownish grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1382	cut	1382	pit	storage	0.78	0.22			PG3	1.1
1383	fill	1382	pit	storage		0.14	light brownish grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1384	fill	1382	pit	storage		0.07	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1385	cut	1385	pit/posthole	structural?	0.58	0.2			PG3	1.1
1386	fill	1385	pit	structural?	0.58	0.2	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1387	cut	1387	pit	unknown/refuse	2	0.66			PG3	1.1
1388	cut	1388	pit	unknown/refuse	1.1	0.4			PG3	1.1
1389	cut	1389	pit	quarry/refuse	2.72	0.8			PG3	1.1
1390	cut	1390	ditch	boundary	2.1	0.48			D31	3.3
1391	cut	1391	pit	quarry/refuse	3.5	0.8			PG3	1.1
1392	cut	1392	pit/posthole	structural?	0.42	0.14			PG3	1.1
1393	fill	1392	posthole	structural?	0.42	0.14	light brownish grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1394	cut	1394	pit	unknown	0.6	0.6			PG3	1.1
1395	cut	1395	pit	quarry/refuse	3.26	0.68			PG3	1.1
1396	cut	1396	pit	quarry/refuse	2.8	0.62			PG3	1.1
1397	fill	1390	ditch	boundary	1.46	0.16	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	D31	3.3
1398	fill	1390	ditch	boundary	2.1	0.3	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	D31	3.3
1399	cut	1399	pit	uncertain	0.74	0.18			PG3	1.1
1400	fill	1399	pit	uncertain	0.74	0.18	light brownish grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1401	cut	1401	pit	unknown					PG3	1.1
1402	fill	1401	pit	unknown			dark greyish brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1403	cut	1403	pit/posthole	structural?	0.7	0.3			PG3	1.1
1404	fill	1403	posthole	structural?	0.7	0.3	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1405	cut	1405	ditch	boundary	2.78	0.56			D34	3.3
1406	fill	1405	ditch	boundary	2.36	0.24	light grey	sandy silt	D34	3.3
1407	fill	1405	ditch	boundary			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	D34	3.3
1408	fill	1405	ditch	boundary			dark greyish brown	clayey silt	D34	3.3
1409	cut	1409	ditch	boundary	1	0.42			D34	3.3
1410	fill	1409	ditch	boundary	1	0.42	bark brownish grey	clayey silt	D34	3.3
1411	cut	1411	ditch	boundary	1.4	0.9			D34	3.3
1412	fill	1411	ditch	boundary		0.34	dark grey	clayey silt	D34	3.3
1413	fill	1411	ditch	boundary		0.3	mid brownish orange	silty sand	D34	3.3
1414	fill	1411	ditch	boundary		0.28	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	D34	3.3
1415	fill	1396	pit	quarry/refuse		0.22	dark brownish grey	sand	PG3	1.1
1416	fill	1396	pit	quarry/refuse		0.2	mid orangy brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1417	fill	1396	pit	quarry/refuse		0.2	light grey brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1418	fill	1395	pit	quarry/refuse		0.15	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1419	fill	1395	pit	quarry/refuse		0.25	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1420	fill	1395	pit	quarry/refuse		0.36	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1421	fill	1394	posthole	unknown	0.6	0.6	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
1422	fill	1387	pit	unknown/refuse		0.29	mid brownish yellow	sand	PG3	1.1
1423	fill	1387	pit	unknown/refuse		0.3	mid brownish orange	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1424	fill	1387	pit	unknown/refuse		0.3	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1425	fill	1388	pit	unknown/refuse		0.2	mid brownish orange	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1426	fill	1388	pit	unknown/refuse		0.2	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1427	fill	1389	pit	quarry/refuse		0.04	mid grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1428	fill	1389	pit	quarry/refuse		0.18	mid brownish grey	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1429	fill	1389	pit	quarry/refuse		0.06	dark grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1430	fill	1389	pit	quarry/refuse		0.6	dark grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1431	fill	1389	pit	quarry/refuse		0.2	dark grey	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1433	fill	1391	pit	quarry/refuse	1	0.05	mid brown orange	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1434	fill	1391	pit	quarry/refuse	1.4	0.2	dark brownish black	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1435	fill	1391	pit	quarry/refuse	1.4	0.04	mid brown orange	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1436	fill	1391	pit	quarry/refuse	2.8	0.3	mid grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1437	fill	1391	pit	quarry/refuse	1	0.28	mid brown grey	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1438	fill	1391	pit	quarry/refuse	3.2	0.3	mid brown grey/orange	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1439	fill	1440	pit	unknown	4.7	0.14	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1440	cut	1440	pit	unknown	1.6	0.44			PG3	1.1
1441	fill	1440	pit	unknown	1.1	0.06	light brown grey	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1442	fill	1440	pit	unknown	1.6	0.14	mid brown grey	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
1443	fill	1440	pit	unknown	1.64	0.26	mid brown grey	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1444	cut	1444	pit	unknown	1.7	0.26			PG3	1.1
1445	fill	1444	pit	unknown	1.7	0.26	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1446	cut	1446	pit	unknown	1.84	0.5			PG3	1.1
1447	fill	1446	pit	unknown	0.65	0.05	mid orange grey	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1448	fill	1446	pit	unknown	0.7	0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1449	fill	1446	pit	unknown	1.4	0.08	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1450	fill	1446	pit	unknown	1.4	0.09	light grey brown	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1451	fill	1446	pit	unknown	1.54	0.29	light brown grey	silty sand	PG3	1.1
1452	cut	1452	pit	unknown/refuse	2.52	0.53			PG3	1.1
1453	fill	1452	pit	unknown/refuse		0.15	mid grey brown	clayey silt	PG3	1.1
1454	fill	1452	pit	unknown/refuse		0.38	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	PG3	1.1
2000	cut	2000	pit	modern	1.6	0.25			MOD	4
2001	fill	2000	pit	modern	1.6	0.25	dark grey	clayey silt	MOD	4
2002	cut	2002	post pit	structural	0.87	0.3			ST7	3.2
2003	fill	2002	pit	structural	0.87	0.3	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST7	3.2
2004	cut	2004	post pit	structural	0.97	0.56			ST7	3.2
2005	fill	2004	pit	structural			mid brown grey	clayey silt	ST7	3.2
2006	fill	2004	pit	structural		0.34	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST7	3.2
2007	cut	2007	pit	domestic/unknown	0.7	0.24			PG8	3.2
2008	fill	2007	ditch	domestic/unknown	0.7	0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG8	3.2
2009	cut	2009	pit	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.28			PG8	3.2
2010	fill	2009	ditch	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG8	3.2
2011	cut	2011	pit	domestic	0.98	0.26			PG7	3.2
2012	fill	2011	pit	domestic	0.98	0.26	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG7	3.2
2013	cut	2013	pit	domestic	0.82	0.22			ST6	3.2
2014	fill	2013	pit	domestic	0.82	0.22	light brown grey	silty clay	ST6	3.2
2015	cut	2015	ditch	boundary	0.56	0.15			D28	3.2
2016	fill	2015	ditch	boundary	0.56	0.15	mid brown grey	silty sand	D28	3.2
2017	cut	2017	pit	domestic	1.4	0.38			PG7	3.2
2018	fill	2017	pit	domestic	1.4	0.38	mid grey brown	silty sand	PG7	3.2
2019	cut	2019	posthole	structural	0.28	0.36			ST6	3.2
2020	fill	2019	posthole	structural	0.28	0.36	light grey	silty sand	ST6	3.2
2021	cut	2021	posthole	structural	0.3	0.34			ST6	3.2
2022	fill	2021	posthole	structural		0.34	light grey	silty sand	ST6	3.2
2023	cut	2023	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.2			D20	3.2
2024	fill	2023	ditch	boundary		0.2	mid brown grey	silty sand	D20	3.2
2025	cut	2025	ditch	boundary	1.5	0.28			D37	3.2
2026	fill	2025	ditch	boundary	1.5	0.28	mid grey brown	silty clay	D37	3.2
2027	cut	2027	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.28			D19	3.2
2028	fill	2027	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.28	mid grey brown	sandy silt	D19	3.2
2029	cut	2029	ditch	boundary	0.78	0.3			D33	3.3
2030	fill	2029	ditch	boundary	0.78	0.3	mid grey brown	sandy silt	D33	3.3
2031	cut	2031	ditch	boundary	1.82	0.42			D33	3.3
2032	fill	2031	ditch	boundary		0.2	dark grey	sandy silt	D33	3.3
2033	fill	2031	ditch	boundary		0.24	mid grey brown	sandy silt	D33	3.3
2034	cut	2034	pit	domestic	0.85	0.3			ST6	3.2
2035	fill	2034	pit	domestic		0.3	mid grey brown	silty sand	ST6	3.2
3000	cut	3000	pit	Unknown	0.34	0.09			PG9	3.2
3001	fill	3000	posthole	Unknown	0.34	0.09	light brownish grey	clayeysilt	PG9	3.2
3002	cut	3002	post pit	structural	1	0.12			ST7	3.2
3003	fill	3002	pit	structural	1	0.12	light brownish grey	clayey silt	ST7	3.2
3004	cut	3004	post pit	structural	1.04	0.16			ST7	3.2

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
3005	fill	3004	pit	structural	1.04	0.16	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	ST7	3.2
3006	cut	3006	post pit	structural	0.92	0.12			ST7	3.2
3007	fill	3006	pit	structural	0.92	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3008	cut	3008	posthole	structure	0.48	0.13			ST7	3.2
3009	fill	3008	posthole	structure	0.48	0.13	light brownish grey	clayey silt	ST7	3.2
3010	cut	3010	post pit	structural	0.68	0.12			ST7	3.2
3011	fill	3010	pit	structural	0.68	0.12	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	ST7	3.2
3012	cut	3012	post pit	structural	0.88	0.22			ST7	3.2
3013	fill	3012	pit	structural	0.88	0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3014	cut	3014	post pit	structural	0.84	0.36			ST7	3.2
3015	fill	3014	pit/posthole	structural	0.84	0.36	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3016	cut	3016	post pit	structural	0.64	0.4			ST7	3.2
3017	fill	3016	pit	structural	0.64	0.28	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3018	cut	3018	post pit	structural	0.72	0.3			ST7	3.2
3019	fill	3018	pit	structural	0.72	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3020	cut	3020	post pit	structural	1.8	0.34			ST7	3.2
3021	fill	3020	pit	structural	1.8	0.34	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3022	cut	3022	post pit	structural	0.8	0.2			ST7	3.2
3023	fill	3022	pit	structural	0.8	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3024	cut	3024	post pit	structural	0.88	0.28			ST7	3.2
3025	fill	3024	pit	structural	0.88	0.28	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3026	cut	3026	posthole	structural	0.51	0.22			ST7	3.2
3027	fill	3026	posthole	structural	0.51	0.22	light brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3028	cut	3028	post pit	structural	1.06	0.22			ST7	3.2
3029	fill	3028	pit	structural	1.06	0.22	light brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3030	cut	3030	post pit	structural	0.94	0.28			ST7	3.2
3031	fill	3030	pit	structural	0.94	0.28	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3032	cut	3032	post pit	structural	0.84	0.2			ST7	3.2
3033	fill	3032	pit	structural	0.84	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3034	cut	3034	post pit	structural	2.08	0.2			ST7	3.2
3035	fill	3034	pit	structural	2.08	0.2	light brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3036	cut	3036	posthole	structural	0.52	0.15			ST7	3.2
3037	fill	3036	pit/posthole	structural	0.52	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3038	cut	3038	post pit	structural	0.98	0.24			ST7	3.2
3039	fill	3038	pit	structural	0.98	0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3040	cut	3040	post pit	structural	1.08	0.2			ST7	3.2
3041	fill	3040	pit	structural	1.08	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3042	cut	3042	posthole	structure	0.31	0.1			ST7	3.2
3043	fill	3042	posthole	structure	0.31	0.1	light brownish grey	sandy silt	ST7	3.2
3044	cut	3044	pit	Unknown	0.36	0.12			PG9	3.2
3045	fill	3044	posthole	Unknown	0.36	0.12	light brownish grey	sandy silt	PG9	3.2
3046	cut	3046	pit	Unknown	0.32	0.06			PG9	3.2
3047	fill	3046	posthole	Unknown	0.32	0.06	light brownish grey	sandy silt	PG9	3.2
3048	cut	3048	ditch	boundary	1.75	0.36			D8	3.2
3049	fill	3048	ditch	boundary	1.75	0.36	mid orangish grey	sandy clay	D8	3.2
3050	cut	3050	ditch	boundary	1.03	0.32			D8	3.2
3051	fill	3050	ditch	boundary	1.03	0.32	mid orangish grey	sandy clay	D8	3.2
3052	cut	3052	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.58			D35	3.3
3053	fill	3052	ditch	boundary		0.28	dark grey	sandy silt	D35	3.3
3054	fill	3052	ditch	boundary		0.16	light grey	sandy silt	D35	3.3
3055	fill	3052	ditch	boundary		0.2	mid reddish brown	silty sand	D35	3.3
3056	cut	3056	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.25			D35	3.3
3057	fill	3056	ditch	boundary		0.12	light grey	silty sand	D35	3.3
3058	fill	3056	ditch	boundary		0.13	mid reddish brown	silty sand	D35	3.3
3059	cut	3059	pit	Unknown	1.03	1.15			PG9	3.2
3060	fill	3059	ditch terminus	Unknown	1.03	0.15	light yellowish grey	sandy silt and clay	PG9	3.2
3061	fill	3016	pit	structural	0.46	0.4	mid blueish grey	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3062	cut	3062	ditch	boundary	0.58	0.12			D27	3.2
3063	fill	3062	ditch	boundary	0.58	0.12	mid orangish grey	sandy silt and clay	D27	3.2
3064	cut	3064	pit	Unknown	2.2	0.25			PG9	3.2
3065	fill	3064	ditch	Unknown	2.2	0.25	mid orangish grey	sandy silty clay	PG9	3.2
3066	cut	3066	ditch	boundary	2	0.25			D8	3.2
3067	fill	3066	ditch	boundary	2	0.25	mid grey	silty clay	D8	3.2
3068	cut	3068	posthole	structural	0.47	0.18			ST7	3.2
3069	fill	3068	posthole	structural	0.47	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST7	3.2
3070	cut	3070	ditch	boundary	0.95	0.84			D35	3.3
3071	cut	3071	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.4			D35	3.3
3072	fill	3070	ditch	boundary		0.16	dark grey	silty clay	D35	3.3
3073	fill	3070	ditch	boundary		0.24	light grey	sandy silt	D35	3.3
3074	fill	3070	ditch	boundary		0.44	mid reddish brown	silty sand	D35	3.3
3075	fill	3071	ditch	boundary		0.08	mid grey	silty sand	D35	3.3
3076	fill	3071	ditch	boundary		0.3	mid reddish brown	silty sand	D35	3.3

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
3077	cut	3077	ditch terminus	boundary	0.22	0.06			D27	3.2
3078	fill	3077	ditch terminus	boundary	0.22	0.06	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	D27	3.2
3079	cut	3079	pit	Unknown	0.42	0.36			PG9	3.2
3080	fill	3079	pit	Unknown	0.42	0.36	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	PG9	3.2
3081	cut	3081	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.26			D37	3.3
3082	fill	3081	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.26	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D37	3.3
3083	cut	3083	ditch	boundary	0.64	0.2			D37	3.3
3084	fill	3083	ditch	boundary	0.64	0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	D37	3.3
3085	cut	3085	ditch	boundary	0.86	0.4			D35	3.3
3086	fill	3085	ditch	boundary	0.86	0.4	mid orangish grey	silty clay	D35	3.3
3087	fill	3085	ditch	boundary	0.86	0.18	mid reddish brown	silty clay	D35	3.3
3088	cut	3088	ditch	boundary	0.86	0.4			D35	3.3
3089	fill	3088	ditch	boundary	0.86	0.4	mild reddish brown	silty sand and clay	D35	3.3
3090	cut	3090	post pit	structural	0.58	0.12			ST7	3.2
3091	fill	3090	pit	structural	0.58	0.12	pale brown grey	silty sand	ST7	3.2
3092	cut	3092	post pit	structural	0.8	0.3			ST7	3.2
3093	fill	3092		structural	0.8	0.3			ST7	3.2
3094	cut	3094	ditch terminus	boundary	0.68	0.09			D25	3.2
3095	fill	3094	ditch terminus	boundary	0.68	0.09	mid orangish grey brown	silty clay	D25	3.2
3096	cut	3096	ditch terminus	boundary	0.96	0.15			D26	3.2
3097	fill	3096	ditch terminus	boundary	0.69	0.15	mid orangish grey brown	silty clay	D26	3.2
3098	cut	3098	ditch	modern drain	2.6	0.84			MOD	4
3099	fill	3098	ditch	modern drain	2.6	0.84	dark grey	silt	MOD	4
3100	cut	3100	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.44			D25	3.2
3101	fill	3100	ditch	boundary	1.3	1.44	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	D25	3.2
3102	cut	3102	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.09			D22	3.2
3103	fill	3102	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay	D22	3.2
3104	cut	3104	ditch	boundary	0.4	0.1			D22	3.2
3105	fill	3104	ditch	boundary	0.4	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	D22	3.2
3106	cut	3106	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.12			D28	3.2
3107	fill	3106	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.12	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	D28	3.2
3108	cut	3108	pit	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.115			PG8	3.2
3109	fill	3108	ditch	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.115	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	PG8	3.2
3110	cut	3110	pit	domestic/unknown	0.22	0.06			PG8	3.2
3111	fill	3110	ditch	domestic/unknown	0.22	0.06	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	PG8	3.2
3112	cut	3112	pit	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.06			PG8	3.2
3113	fill	3112	pit	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3114	cut	3114	ditch	boundary	0.78	0.2			D28	3.2
3115	fill	3114	ditch	boundary	0.78	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D28	3.2
3116	cut	3116	pit	domestic/unknown	0.26	0.08			PG8	3.2
3117	fill	3116	pit	domestic/unknown	0.26	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3118	cut	3118	pit	domestic/unknown	1.84	0.32			PG8	3.2
3119	fill	3118	pit	domestic/unknown	1.84	0.32	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	PG8	3.2
3120	cut	3120	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.27			D22	3.2
3121	fill	3120	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.27	dark brown	sandy silt	D22	3.2
3122	cut	3122	ditch	boundary	0.44	0.13			D22	3.2
3123	fill	3122	ditch	boundary	0.44	0.13	dark brown	sandy silt	D22	3.2
3124	cut	3124	pit	domestic/unknown	1.6	0.3			PG8	3.2
3125	fill	3124	pit	domestic/unknown	1.6	0.3	light brownish grey	sandy silt	PG8	3.2
3126	cut	3126	ditch	boundary	0.22	0.1			D24	3.2
3127	fill	3126	ditch	boundary	0.22	0.1	brownish orange	clayey silt	D24	3.2
3128	cut	3128	ditch terminus	boundary	0.6	0.15			D22	3.2
3129	fill	3128	ditch terminus	boundary	0.6	0.15	mid orangey grey	silty clay	D22	3.2
3130	fill	3131	pit	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	PG8	3.2
3131	cut	3131	pit	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.2			PG8	3.2
3132	cut	3132	pit	domestic/unknown	0.81	0.12			PG8	3.2
3133	fill	3132	ditch	domestic/unknown	0.81	0.12	brownish grey	clayey silt	PG8	3.2
3134	cut	3134	pit	domestic/unknown	1.2	0.32			PG8	3.2
3135	fill	3134	ditch	domestic/unknown	1.2	0.32	brownish grey	clayey silt	PG8	3.2
3136	cut	3136	pit	domestic/unknown	1.2	0.38			PG8	3.2
3137	fill	3136	pit	domestic/unknown	1.2	0.38	light orangey grey	silty sandy clay	PG8	3.2
3138	cut	3138	pit	domestic/unknown	0.7	0.27			PG8	3.2
3139	fill	3138	pit	domestic/unknown	0.7	0.27	mid orangey grey	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3140	fill	3141	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.2	light brown	silty sand	D22	3.2
3141	cut	3141	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.2			D22	3.2
3142	fill	3143	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.15	light brown	silty sand	D22	3.2
3143	cut	3143	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.15			D22	3.2

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
3144	cut	3144	pit	domestic/unknown	1.3	0.25			PG8	3.2
3145	fill	3144	pit	domestic/unknown	1.3	0.25	mid orangey grey	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3146	cut	3146	pit	domestic/unknown	0.8	0.15			PG8	3.2
3147	fill	3146	pit	domestic/unknown	0.8	0.15	mid orangey greyish brown	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3148	cut	3148	pit	domestic/unknown	0.92	0.35			PG8	3.2
3149	fill	3148	pit	domestic/unknown	0.92	0.35	brownish grey		PG8	3.2
3150	cut	3150	pit	domestic/unknown	1.48	0.27			PG8	3.2
3151	fill	3150	pit	domestic/unknown	1.48	0.27	very dark grey	silt	PG8	3.2
3152	cut	3152	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.22			D21	3.2
3153	fill	3152	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.22	mid greyish and orangeish brown	silty clay	D21	3.2
3154	cut	3154	pit	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.1			PG8	3.2
3155	fill	3154	pit	domestic/unknown	0.9	0.1	light orangey grey	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3156	cut	3156	pit	domestic	1.9	0.44			PG7	3.2
3157	fill	3156	pit	domestic	1.9	0.44	mid orangey grey	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3158	cut	3158	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.2			D23	3.2
3159	fill	3158	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.2	light orangeish grey	silty clay	D23	3.2
3160	cut	3160	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.1			D21	3.2
3161	fill	3160	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.1	mid orangeish grey	silty clay	D21	3.2
3162	cut	3162	pit	domestic/unknown	1.1	0.06			PG8	3.2
3163	fill	3162	pit	domestic/unknown	1.1	0.06	mid orangey brown	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3164	cut	3164	pit	domestic/unknown	1.06	0.24			PG8	3.2
3165	fill	3164	ditch	domestic/unknown	1.06	0.24	light orangeish grey	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3166	cut	3166	ditch	boundary	0.4	0.2			D23	3.2
3167	fill	3166	ditch	boundary	0.4	0.2	mid orangeish grey	silty clay	D23	3.2
3168	fill	3169	pit	domestic/unknown	0.5	0.17	light yellowish brown	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3169	cut	3169	pit	domestic/unknown	0.5	0.17			PG8	3.2
3170	fill	3171	posthole	domestic/unknown	0.4	0.3	mid grey	silty sand	PG8	3.2
3171	cut	3171	pit	domestic/unknown	0.4	0.3			PG8	3.2
3172	cut	3172	ditch	boundary	0.66	0.17			D28	3.2
3173	fill	3172	gully	boundary	0.66	0.17	mid orangeish grey	silty clay	D28	3.2
3174	cut	3174	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.16			D28	3.2
3175	fill	3174	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D28	3.2
3176	cut	3176	pit	domestic/unknown	1.2	1.8			PG8	3.2
3177	fill	3176	pit	domestic/unknown	1.2	0.18	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	PG8	3.2
3178	cut	3178	pit	domestic/unknown	1.64	0.23			PG8	3.2
3179	fill	3178	pit	domestic/unknown	1.64	0.23	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	PG8	3.2
3180	cut	3180	pit	domestic/unknown	0.58	0.245			PG8	3.2
3181	fill	3180	pit	domestic/unknown	0.58	0.24	mid grey	silty clay	PG8	3.2
3182	cut	3182	pit	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.18			PG8	3.2
3183	fill	3182	pit	domestic/unknown	0.6	0.18	mid to dark grey	clayey silt	PG8	3.2
3184	cut	3184	pit	domestic	0.66	0.26			PG7	3.2
3185	fill	3184	pit	domestic	0.66	0.26	dark brownish gry	silty sand	PG7	3.2
3186	cut	3186	pit	domestic	0.8	0.24			PG7	3.2
3187	fill	3186	pit	domestic	0.8	0.24	dark brownish grey	silty sand	PG7	3.2
3188	cut	3188	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.36			D37	3.3
3189	fill	3188	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.36	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	D37	3.3
3190	cut	3190	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.3			D37	3.3
3191	fill	3190	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.3	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	D37	3.3
3192	fill	3193	gully	boundary	0.4	0.2	light greyish brown	clayey sand	D21	3.2
3193	cut	3193	ditch	boundary	0.4	0.2			D21	3.2
3194	fill	3195	gully terminus	boundary	0.3	0.1	light greyish brown	clayey sand	D28	3.2
3195	cut	3195	ditch	boundary	0.3	0.1			D28	3.2
3196	cut	3196	pit	domestic	0.65	0.17			PG7	3.2
3197	fill	3196	posthole	domestic	0.65	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3198	cut	3198	pit	domestic	0.54	0.2			PG7	3.2
3199	fill	3198	pit	domestic	0.54	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3200	cut	3200	pit	domestic	0.86	0.22			PG7	3.2
3201	fill	3200	pit	domestic	0.86	0.22	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3202	cut	3202	pit	domestic	0.7	0.15			PG7	3.2
3203	fill	3202	posthole	domestic	0.7	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3204	cut	3204	pit	domestic	1.15	0.1			PG7	3.2
3205	fill	3204	pit	domestic	1.15	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3206	cut	3206	posthole	structural	0.54	0.18			ST6	3.2
3207	fill	3206	posthole	structural	0.54	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3208	cut	3208	posthole	structural	0.4	0.14			ST6	3.2
3209	fill	3208	posthole	structural	0.4	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3210	cut	3210	posthole	structural	0.45	0.06			ST6	3.2
3211	fill	3210	posthole	structural	0.45	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3212	cut	3212	posthole	structural	0.34	0.1			ST6	3.2
3213	fill	3212	posthole	structural	0.34	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3214	cut	3214	posthole	structural	0.36	0.14			ST6	3.2
3215	fill	3214	posthole	structural	0.36	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
3216	cut	3216	posthole	structural	0.36	0.14			ST6	3.2
3217	fill	3216	posthole	structural	0.36	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3218	cut	3218	posthole	structural	0.52	0.15			ST6	3.2
3219	fill	3218	posthole	structural	0.52	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3220	cut	3220	pit	domestic	1.64	0.3			ST6	3.2
3221	fill	3220	pit	domestic	1.64	0.3	mid yellowish grey	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3222	cut	3222	posthole	structural	0.5	0.15			ST6	3.2
3223	fill	3222	posthole	structural	0.5	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3224	cut	3224	posthole	structural	0.67	0.2			ST6	3.2
3225	fill	3224	posthole	structural	0.67	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3226	cut	3226	posthole	structural	0.5	0.14			ST6	3.2
3227	fill	3226	posthole	structural	0.5	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3228	cut	3228	posthole	structural	0.9	0.16			ST6	3.2
3229	fill	3228	posthole	structural	0.9	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3230	cut	3230	pit	domestic	1.04	0.14			PG7	3.2
3231	fill	3230	pit	domestic	1.04	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3232	cut	3232	pit	domestic	0.55	0.12			PG7	3.2
3233	fill	3232	posthole	domestic	0.55	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3234	cut	3234	posthole	structural	0.36	0.1			FL8	3.2
3235	fill	3234	posthole	structural	0.36	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL8	3.2
3236	cut	3236	pit	domestic	0.96	0.54			PG7	3.2
3237	fill	3236	pit	domestic	0.96	0.14	light grey	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3238	fill	3236	pit	domestic	0.96	0.2	mid grey	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3239	cut	3239	posthole	structural	0.48	0.1			FL8	3.2
3240	fill	3239	posthole	structural	0.48	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL8	3.2
3241	cut	3241	posthole	structural	0.4	0.2			ST6	3.2
3242	fill	3241	posthole	structural	0.4	0.2	mid greyish bown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3243	cut	3243	posthole	structural	0.5	0.1			ST6	3.2
3244	fill	3243	posthole	structural	0.5	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3245	cut	3245	posthole	structural	0.4	0.18			ST6	3.2
3246	fill	3245	posthole	structural	0.4	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3247	cut	3247	posthole	structural	0.4	0.16			ST6	3.2
3248	fill	3247	posthole	structural	0.4	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3249	cut	3249	posthole	structural	0.3	0.06			ST6	3.2
3250	fill	3249	posthole	structural	0.3	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3251	cut	3251	pit	waste pit	1.13	0.2			ST6	3.2
3252	fill	3251	pit	waste pit	1.13	0.2	dark greyish brown	soil; exterior silty clay	ST6	3.2
3255	fill	3256	ditch	boundary	0.65	0.25	mid grey	silty clay	D22	3.2
3256	cut	3256	ditch	boundary	0.65	0.25			D22	3.2
3257	fill	3258	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.25	pale greyish brown	sandy clay	D37	3.3
3258	cut	3258	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.25			D37	3.3
3259	cut	3259	ditch	boundary	0.65	0.185			D21	3.2
3260	fill	3259	ditch	boundary	0.65	0.185	brownish red	clay	D21	3.2
3261	cut	3261	ditch	boundary	0.64	0.275			D21	3.2
3262	fill	3261	ditch	boundary	0.64	0.275	brownish grey with red	clayey silt	D21	3.2
3263	fill	3220	pit	domestic	1.64	0.2	mid grey	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3264	cut	3264	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.06	0.24			PG6	3.2
3265	fill	3264	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.06	0.24	Light orangish brown	silty clay	PG6	3.2
3266	cut	3266	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.25			PG6	3.2
3267	fill	3266	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.25	Mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG6	3.2
3268	cut	3268	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.16			PG6	3.2
3269	fill	3268	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG6	3.2
3270	cut	3270	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.32	0.18			PG6	3.2
3271	fill	3270	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.32	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG6	3.2
3272	cut	3272	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.83	0.1			PG6	3.2
3273	fill	3272	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.83	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG6	3.2
3274	cut	3274	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.64	0.1			PG6	3.2
3275	fill	3274	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.64	0.1	light greyish brown	silty clay	PG6	3.2
3276	cut	3276	ditch	boundary	1.44	0.18			D18	3.2
3277	fill	3276	ditch	boundary	1.44	0.18	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D18	3.2
3278	cut	3278	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.52	0.14			PG6	3.2
3279	fill	3278	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.52	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG6	3.2
3280	cut	3280	ditch	boundary	0.95	0.16			D18	3.2
3281	fill	3280	ditch	boundary	0.95	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D18	3.2
3282	cut	3282	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.24			ST5	3.2
3283	fill	3282	ditch	Structural	0.5	0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST5	3.2
3284	cut	3284	posthole	Structural	0.48	0.24			ST5	3.2
3285	fill	3284	ditch	Structural	0.48	0.24	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST5	3.2
3286	cut	3286	posthole	Structural	0.66	0.12			ST5	3.2
3287	fill	3286	pit	Structural	0.66	0.12	mid orangish grey	silty clay	ST5	3.2
3288	fill	3289	ditch	boundary	1.5	0.4	dark greyish purple	sandy clay	D19	3.2
3289	cut	3289	ditch	boundary	1.5	0.4			D19	3.2
3290	fill	3291	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.4	dark purpley grey	sandy clay	D33	3.3

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
3291	cut	3291	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.4			D33	3.3
3292	cut	3292	ditch	boundary	0.56	0.18			D37	3.3
3293	fill	3292	ditch	boundary	0.56	0.18	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D37	3.3
3294	cut	3294	ditch	boundary	0.78	0.13			D37	3.3
3295	fill	3294	ditch	boundary	0.78	0.13	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D37	3.3
3296	cut	3296	pit	domestic	0.9	0.1			PG7	3.2
3297	fill	3296	pit	domestic	0.9	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3298	cut	3298	pit	domestic	0.73	0.1			PG7	3.2
3299	fill	3298	pit	domestic	0.73	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3300	cut	3300	pit	domestic	1.54	0.5			PG7	3.2
3301	fill	3300	pit	domestic	1.54	0.5	mid orangish grey	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3302	cut	3302	pit	unknown	0.42	0.1			ST6	3.2
3303	fill	3302	pit	unknown	0.42	0.1	mid orangish brown	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3304	cut	3304	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.145			ST5	3.2
3305	fill	3304	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.145	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3306	cut	3306	posthole	Structural	0.63	0.135			ST5	3.2
3307	fill	3306	posthole	Structural	0.63	0.135	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3308	cut	3308	posthole	Structural	0.48	0.145			ST5	3.2
3309	fill	3308	posthole	Structural	0.48	0.145	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3310	cut	3310	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.16			ST5	3.2
3311	fill	3310	pit	Structural	0.6	0.16	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3312	cut	3312	posthole	Structural	0.77	0.175			ST5	3.2
3313	fill	3312	pit	Structural	0.77	0.175	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3314	cut	3314	ditch	boundary	0.88	0.26			D20	3.2
3315	fill	3314	ditch	boundary	0.88	0.26	dark reddish brown with some grey	clayey silt	D20	3.2
3316	cut	3316	posthole	Structural	0.78	0.14			ST5	3.2
3317	fill	3316	pit	Structural	0.78	0.14	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3318	cut	3318	posthole	Structural	0.56	0.16			ST5	3.2
3319	fill	3318	pit	Structural	0.56	0.165	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3320	cut	3320	posthole	Structural	0.58	0.16			ST5	3.2
3321	fill	3320	pit	Structural	0.58	0.16	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3322	cut	3322	posthole	Structural	0.55	0.17			ST5	3.2
3323	fill	3322	pit	Structural	0.55	0.17	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3324	cut	3324	ditch	boundary	1.06	0.36			D37	3.3
3325	fill	3324	ditch	boundary	1.06	0.36	light greyish brown	sandy silt	D37	3.3
3326	cut	3326	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.1			D37	3.3
3327	fill	3326	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.1	light brownish grey	sandy silt	D37	3.3
3328	cut	3328	ditch	boundary	1	0.15			D37	3.3
3329	fill	3328	ditch	boundary	1	0.15	light greyish brown	sandy silt	D37	3.3
3330	cut	3330	pit	domestic	0.78	0.35			ST6	3.2
3331	fill	3330	pit	domestic	0.78	0.35	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST6	3.2
3332	cut	3332	pit	domestic	0.4	0.19			PG7	3.2
3333	fill	3332	pit	domestic	0.4	0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3334	cut	3334	pit	domestic	1.04	0.2			PG7	3.2
3335	fill	3334	pit	domestic	1.04	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3336	cut	3336	pit	domestic	0.3	0.12			PG7	3.2
3337	fill	3336	gully	domestic	0.3	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3338	cut	3339	pit		0.6	0.32			0	0
3339	fill	3338	pit	domestic	0.6	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3340	cut	3340	pit	domestic	1.04	0.18			PG7	3.2
3341	fill	3340	pit	domestic	1.04	0.18	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3342	cut	3342	posthole	structural	0.7	0.26			FL7	3.2
3343	fill	3342	posthole	structural	1.1	0.26	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	FL7	3.2
3344	cut	3344	posthole	structural	0.86	0.2			FL7	3.2
3345	fill	3344	posthole	structural	0.86	0.2	mid grey brown	sandy silt	FL7	3.2
3346	cut	3346	posthole	structural	0.9	0.16			FL8	3.2
3347	fill	3346	posthole	structural	0.9	0.16	dark brown grey	sandy silt	FL8	3.2
3348	cut	3348	posthole	structural	0.64	0.17			FL8	3.2
3349	fill	3348	posthole	structural	0.64	0.17	dark brown grey	sandy silt	FL8	3.2
3350	cut	3350	pit	domestic	0.5	0.12			PG7	3.2
3351	fill	3350	posthole	domestic	0.5	0.12	light brownish grey	silty sand	PG7	3.2
3352	cut	3352	posthole	structural	0.37	0.13			FL8	3.2
3353	fill	3352	posthole	structural	0.37	0.13	light brown grey	silty sand	FL8	3.2
3354	cut	3354	posthole	structural	0.42	0.12			ST6	3.2
3355	fill	3354	posthole	structural	0.42	0.12	light brownish grey	silty sand	ST6	3.2
3356	cut	3356	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.12			ST5	3.2
3357	fill	3356	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.12	light brownish grey	silty sand	ST5	3.2
3358	cut	3358	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.08			ST5	3.2
3359	fill	3358	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.08	light brownish grey	silty sand	ST5	3.2
3360	cut	3360	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.1			ST5	3.2
3361	fill	3360	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.1	light brownish grey	silty sand	ST5	3.2
3362	cut	3362	posthole	Structural	0.34	0.08			ST5	3.2
3363	fill	3362	posthole	Structural	0.34	0.08	light brownish grey	silty sand	ST5	3.2

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
3364	cut	3364	posthole	structural	0.62	0.14			FL7	3.2
3365	fill	3364	posthole	structural	0.62	0.14	mid grey brown	sandy silt	FL7	3.2
3366	cut	3366	posthole	Structural	0.65	0.06			ST5	3.2
3367	fill	3366	posthole	Structural	0.65	0.06	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3368	cut	3368	posthole	Structural	0.54	0.14			ST5	3.2
3369	fill	3368	posthole	Structural		0.14	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3370	cut	3370	posthole	Structural	0.46	0.06			ST5	3.2
3371	fill	3370	posthole	Structural	0.46	0.06	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3372	cut	3372	posthole	Structural	0.86	0.08			ST5	3.2
3373	fill	3372	posthole	Structural	0.86	0.08	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3374	cut	3374	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.1			ST5	3.2
3375	fill	3374	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.1	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3376	cut	3376	posthole	Structural	0.85	0.24			ST5	3.2
3377	fill	3376	posthole	Structural	0.85	0.24	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3378	cut	3378	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.3			ST5	3.2
3379	fill	3378	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.3	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3380	cut	3380	posthole	Structural	0.7	0.16			ST5	3.2
3381	fill	3380	posthole	Structural	0.7	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3382	fill	3383	gully	domestic	0.9	0.06	mid reddish brown	sandy clay	PG7	3.2
3383	cut	3383	pit	domestic	0.9	0.06			PG7	3.2
3384	fill	3385	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.36	pale grey	gravelly sandy clay	D20	3.2
3385	cut	3385	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.36			D20	3.2
3386	fill	3387	gully	domestic	0.4	0.1	reddish brown	sandy clay	PG7	3.2
3387	cut	3387	pit	domestic	0.4	0.1			PG7	3.2
3388	cut	3388	pit	domestic	2.9	0.9			PG7	3.2
3389	fill	3388	pit	domestic	2.1	0.8	dark grey	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3390	cut	3390	posthole	Structural	0.68	0.12			ST5	3.2
3391	fill	3390	posthole	Structural	0.68	0.12	dark grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3392	cut	3392	posthole	Structural	0.58	0.2			ST5	3.2
3393	fill	3392	posthole	Structural	0.58	0.2	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3394	cut	3394	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.2			ST5	3.2
3395	fill	3394	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.2	light brownish grey	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3396	cut	3396	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1			ST5	3.2
3397	fill	3396	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ST5	3.2
3398	cut	3398	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.22			ST5	3.2
3399	fill	3398	posthole	Structural	0.9	0.22	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	ST5	3.2
3400	fill	3403	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.35	dark orangey brown	sandy clay	D20	3.2
3401	fill	3403	ditch	boundary	0.2	0.35	light greenish grey	silty clay	D20	3.2
3402	fill	3403	ditch	boundary	0.95	0.2	mid greyish orange	silty clay	D20	3.2
3403	cut	3403	ditch	boundary	1.4	0.5			D20	3.2
3404	fill	3388	pit	domestic	1.2	0.2	mid orange	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3405	fill	3388	pit	domestic	1.2	0.4	mid orange	silty clay	PG7	3.2
3406	fill	3388	pit	domestic	0.8	0.4	mid blueish grey	silty clay	PG7	3.2
4000	cut	4000	Moat	boundary	2.2	0.4			D5	3.2
4001	fill	4000	Moat	boundary	2.2	0.1	Mid-greyish-brown	silty-clay	D5	3.2
4002	fill	4000	Moat	boundary		0.5	Dark grey	silt	D5	3.2
4003	fill	4000	Moat	boundary		0.6	light grey white	chalky silt	D5	3.2
4006	cut	4006	Pit	refuse/unknown	0.45	0.2			PG10	3.3
4007	fill	4006	Pit?	refuse/unknown		0.2	dark grey	silt	PG10	3.3
4008	cut	4008	pit	refuse/unknown	0.7	0.24			PG10	3.3
4010	layer		soil	ROAD		0.3	mid-greenish grey	silty-clay	ROAD	3.2
4011	layer		soil	ROAD		0.1	dark grey	silt	ROAD	3.2
4012	layer		surface	ROAD		0.2	mid yellow orange	silty sand	ROAD	3.2
4013	cut	4013	pit	Structural	0.7	0.34			PS1	3.1
4014	fill	4013	pit	Structural		0.34	dark brown grey	clay silt	PS1	3.1
4015	layer		soil	ROAD		0.3	mid grey	silty clay	ROAD	3.2
4016	cut	4016	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.1			PS1	3.1
4017	fill	4016	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brown grey	clay silt	PS1	3.1
4018	cut	4018	wheel rut	wheel rut	0.6	0.18			RUT	RUT
4022	cut	4022	ditch	roadside ditch	1.2	0.32			D6	3.2
4023	fill	4022	ditch	roadside ditch		0.1	dark grey	clay silt	D6	3.2
4024	fill	4022	ditch	roadside ditch		0.26	mid grey brown	clay silt	D6	3.2
4025	cut	4025	hedgerow	garden boundary	1.07	0.08			MOD	MOD
4026	fill	4025	hedgerow	garden boundary		0.08	dark grey	silt	MOD	MOD
4027	cut	4027	modern	modern	0.6	0.5			MOD	MOD
4028	fill	4027	modern	modern		0.5	dark grey brown	sandy silt	MOD	MOD
4029	layer		surface (external)	ROAD		0.3	mid grey yellow	silty sand	ROAD	3.2
4030	cut	4030	pit	Structural	0.54	0.22			PS1	3.1
4031	fill	4030	pit	Structural		0.22	light brown grey	sandy silt	PS1	3.1
4032	layer		soil	ROAD		0.34	mid red brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
4033	cut	4033	pit	unknown	1.5	0.44			PG5	3.1
4034	fill	4033	pit	unknown		0.1	mid grey	clay silt	PG5	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
4035	fill	4033	pit	unknown		0.34	mid red brown	clay silt	PG5	3.1
4036	layer		soil	ROAD		0.2	mid brown red	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
4037	layer		surface	ROAD		0.3	mid grey yellow	silty sand	ROAD	3.2
4040	layer		soil	ROAD		0.3	mid grey brown	silt	ROAD	3.2
5003	layer		soil	ROAD		0.2	light grey brown	sandy silt	ROAD	3.2
5004	layer		soil	ROAD		0.2	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ROAD	3.2
5005	layer		soil	ROAD		0.2	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ROAD	3.2
5006	layer		soil	ROAD		0.2	mid grey brown	sandy silt	ROAD	3.2
5007	cut	5007	pit	refuse/unknown	3.25	0.17			PG10	3.3
5008	fill	5007	pit	refuse/unknown	3.25	0.17	mid grey	clayey silt	PG10	3.3
5009	layer		soil	ROAD		0.1	mid greyish brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
5010	layer		re deposited natural	ROAD		0.36	mid blue grey	clay	ROAD	3.2
5011	layer		buried soil	ROAD		0.12	dark reddish grey	silty clay	ROAD	3.2
5012	layer		buried soil	ROAD		0.09	mid grey	clayey silt	ROAD	3.2
5013	layer		road surface	ROAD		0.13	mid grey brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
5014	layer		road surface	ROAD		0.15	light grey brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
5015	layer		buried soil	ROAD		0.12	dark reddish brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
5016	layer		road surface	ROAD		0.12	mid yellowish brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
5017	layer		road surface	ROAD		0.09	light yellowish brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
5018	cut	5018	ditch	roadside ditch	0.56	0.25			D6	3.2
5019	fill	5018	ditch	roadside ditch	0.56	0.25	light grey	clay silt	D6	3.2
5020	cut	5020	drain	modern drain	1.1	0.34			MOD	MOD
5021	fill	5020	drain	modern drain	1.1	0.34	dark grey brown	clay silt	MOD	MOD
5022	layer		road make up	ROAD	7.6	0.26	mid yellowish grey	gravely clay	ROAD	3.2
5025	layer		buried soil	ROAD	3.58	0.24	mid greyish brown	sandy clay loam	ROAD	3.2
5026	layer		buried soil	ROAD	7	0.22	mid reddish grey	clayey sand	ROAD	3.2
5027	fill	5029		roadside ditch	1.1	0.28	mid reddish brown	clayey sand	D6	3.2
5028	fill	5029	primary	roadside ditch	1.28	0.46	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	D6	3.2
5029	cut	5029	ditch	roadside ditch	1.5	0.46			D6	3.2
5030	layer		road make up	ROAD	0.8	0.14	mid yellowish grey	gravely clay	ROAD	3.2
5031	layer		uncertain	ROAD			dark brownish grey	sandy clay	ROAD	3.2
5032	layer		surface	ROAD	1	0.08	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	ROAD	3.2
5033	layer		road make up	ROAD	1	0.36	mid greyish yellow	sandy clay	ROAD	3.2
5034	layer		buried soil	ROAD	1	0.2	brownish black	clay loam	ROAD	3.2
5035	layer		redeposited natural	ROAD	1	0.32	light yellowish grey	sandy clay	ROAD	3.2
5036	fill	5038	secondary	Structural	1.64	0.48	mid brownish grey	clayey sand	PS1	3.1
5037	fill	5038	primary fill	Structural	1.56	0.36	mid brownish grey	clayey sand	PS1	3.1
5038	cut	5038	posthole	Structural	0.64	0.44			PS1	3.1
5039	layer		redeposited natural	ROAD	0.65	0.32	light brownish grey	clayey sand	ROAD	3.2
5040	layer		redeposited natural	ROAD	1.02	0.46	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	ROAD	3.2
5041	cut	5041	ditch	roadside ditch	0.7	0.3			D6	3.2
5042	fill	5041	ditch	roadside ditch	0.7	0.3	light grey	silty clay	D6	3.2
5043	cut	5043	ditch	roadside ditch	1.2	0.33			D6	3.2
5044	fill	5043	ditch	roadside ditch	1.2	0.33	light grey	silty clay	D6	3.2
5045	layer		road make up	ROAD			mid brown grey	silty clay	ROAD	3.2
5046	cut	5046	pit	refuse/unknown	0.7	0.12			PG10	3.3
5047	fill	5046	pit	refuse/unknown	0.7	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	PG10	3.3
5048	cut	5048	pit	refuse/unknown	0.8	0.8			PG10	3.3
5049	fill	5048	pit	refuse/unknown	0.8	0.08	mid grey brown	silty clay	PG10	3.3
5050	cut	5050	pit	refuse/unknown	0.9	0.1			PG10	3.3
5051	fill	5050	pit	refuse/unknown	0.9	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	PG10	3.3
5052	cut	5052	posthole	Structural	0.7	0.1			PS1	3.1
5053	fill	5052	pit	Structural	0.7	0.1	dark brown grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5054	cut	5054	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.16			PS1	3.1
5055	fill	5054	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.16	light brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5056	cut	5056	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.03			PS1	3.1
5057	fill	5056	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.03	light brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5058	cut	5058	ditch	furrow	0.4	0.03			F	3.3
5059	fill	5058	gully	furrow	0.4	0.03	mid brownish grey	silty clay	F	3.3
5060	cut	5060	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.1			PS1	3.1
5061	fill	5060	pit	Structural	0.6	0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5062	cut	5062	posthole	Structural	0.24	0.06			PS1	3.1
5063	fill	5062	posthole	Structural	0.24	0.06	light grey brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5064	cut	5064	pit	refuse/unknown	0.98	0.2			PG10	3.3
5065	fill	5064	pit	refuse/unknown	0.98	0.2	light grey brown	silty clay	PG10	3.3
5066	cut	5066	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.04			ST1	3.1
5067	fill	5066	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.04	mid grey brown	silty clay	ST1	3.1
5068	cut	5068	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.04			ST1	3.1
5069	fill	5068	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.04	mid grey brown	silty clay	ST1	3.1
5070	cut	5070	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04			ST1	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5071	fill	5070	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	mid grey brown	silty clay	ST1	3.1
5072	cut	5072	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04			ST1	3.1
5073	fill	5072	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	mid grey brown	silty clay	ST1	3.1
5074	cut	5074	pit	refuse/unknown	0.7	0.2			PG10	3.3
5075	fill	5074	pit	refuse/unknown	0.7	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	PG10	3.3
5076	layer		road make up	ROAD			mid yellowish brown	sandy clay	ROAD	3.2
5077	layer		road surface	ROAD		0.14	mid grey brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
5078	cut	5078	pit	refuse/unknown	0.5	0.12			PG10	3.3
5079	fill	5078	pit	refuse/unknown		0.12	light brownish grey	silty clay	PG10	3.3
5080	layer		buried soil	ROAD		0.24	mid grey brown	clay silt	ROAD	3.2
5081	layer		repatched road surface	ROAD			mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	ROAD	3.2
5088	fill	5089	wheel rut	wheel rut	0.28	0.08	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	RUT	RUT
5089	cut	5089	wheel rut	wheel rut	0.28	0.08			RUT	RUT
5090	cut	5090	ditch	furrow	0.86	0.42			F	3.3
5091	fill	5090	primary	furrow	0.34	0.06	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	F	3.3
5092	cut	5092	ditch	roadside ditch	1.12	0.48			D6	3.2
5093	fill	5092	ditch	roadside ditch		0.18	mid brownish grey	clay silt	D6	3.2
5094	fill	5092	ditch	roadside ditch		0.23	mid reddish brown	clay silt	D6	3.2
5095	layer		buried soil	ROAD		0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	ROAD	3.2
5101	fill	5090	secondary	furrow	0.64	0.33	light brownish grey	sandy clay	F	3.3
5102	fill	5090	secondary	furrow	0.86	0.18	light reddish grey	silty clay	F	3.3
5103	layer		soil	ROAD	0.82	0.22	mid yellowish grey	clayey sand	ROAD	3.2
5104	layer		surface	ROAD	0.96		mid brownish grey	sandy clay	ROAD	3.2
5109	cut	5109	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			ST2	3.1
5110	fill	5109	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5111	cut	5111	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08			ST2	3.1
5112	fill	5111	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5113	cut	5113	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.16			ST2	3.1
5114	fill	5113	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.16	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5115	cut	5115	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.18			ST2	3.1
5116	fill	5115	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.18	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5117	cut	5117	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.1			ST2	3.1
5118	fill	5117	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.1	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5119	cut	5119	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.1			ST2	3.1
5120	fill	5119	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.1	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5121	cut	5121	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.15			ST2	3.1
5122	fill	5121	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.15	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5123	cut	5123	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.2			ST2	3.1
5124	fill	5123	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.2	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5125	cut	5125	posthole	Structural	0.45	0.08			ST2	3.1
5126	fill	5125	posthole	Structural	0.45	0.08	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5127	cut	5128	posthole		0.35	0.07			0	0
5128	fill	5127	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.07	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5129	cut	5129	pit	Domestic	1.1	0.05			ST2	3.1
5130	fill	5129		Domestic	1.1	0.05	mid yellow brown	clay silt	ST2	3.1
5131	cut	5131	natural feature	unknown	1.4	0.06			NAT	NAT
5132	fill	5131	natural	unknown	1.4	0.06	mid yellow brown	clay silt	NAT	NAT
5133	cut	5133	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.1			ST2	3.1
5134	fill	5133	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.1	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5135	cut	5135	pit	Domestic	0.7	0.3			ST2	3.1
5136	fill	5135	pit	Domestic	0.7	0.3	dark grey brown	clay silt	ST2	3.1
5137	cut	5137	ditch	furrow	1	0.07			F	3.3
5138	fill	5137	ditch	furrow	1	0.07	light grey brown	clay silt	F	3.3
5139	cut	5139	natural feature	unknown	1	0.07			NAT	NAT
5140	fill	5139	natural	unknown	1	0.07	light grey brown	clay silt	NAT	NAT
5141	cut	5141	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.3	0.13			PG5	3.1
5142	fill	5141	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.3	0.13	mid yellow brown	clay silt	PG5	3.1
5143	cut	5143	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06			ST2	3.1
5144	fill	5143	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5145	cut	5145	ditch	furrow	0.7	0.05			F	3.3
5146	fill	5145	ditch	furrow	0.7	0.05	light grey brown	clay silt	F	3.3
5147	cut	5147	natural feature	unknown	0.8	0.18			NAT	NAT
5148	fill	5147	natural	unknown	0.8	0.8	dark grey brown	clay silt	NAT	NAT
5149	cut	5149	natural feature	unknown	0.4	0.16			NAT	NAT
5150	fill	5149	natural	unknown	0.4	0.16			NAT	NAT
5151	cut	5151	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.12			PG5	3.1
5152	fill	5151	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.12	mid yellow brown	clay silt	PG5	3.1
5153	cut	5153	pit	Domestic	0.8	0.5			ST2	3.1
5154	fill	5153	pit	Domestic	0.8	0.5	mid yellow brown	clay silt	ST2	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5155	cut	5155	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.07			ST2	3.1
5156	fill	5155	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.07	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5157	cut	5157	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.04			ST2	3.1
5158	fill	5157	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.04	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5159	cut	5159	pit	Domestic	1	0.05			ST2	3.1
5160	fill	5159	pit	Domestic	1	0.05	mid yellowish brown	clay silt	ST2	3.1
5161	cut	5161	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09			ST2	3.1
5162	fill	5161	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5163	cut	5163	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08			ST2	3.1
5164	fill	5163	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5165	cut	5165	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.03			ST2	3.1
5166	fill	5165	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.03	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5167	cut	5167	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09			ST2	3.1
5168	fill	5167	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST2	3.1
5169	cut	5169	natural feature	unknown	1.8	0.18			NAT	NAT
5170	fill	5169	natural	unknown	1.8	0.18	dark grey brown	clay silt	NAT	NAT
5171	cut	5171	natural feature	unknown	3	0.09			NAT	NAT
5172	fill	5171	natural	unknown	3	0.09	light yellowish brown	clay silt	NAT	NAT
5173	cut	5173	posthole	Structural	0.45	0.07			ST1	3.1
5174	fill	5173	posthole	Structural	0.45	0.07	mid grey brown	clayey silt	ST1	3.1
5175	cut	5175	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.12			PS1	3.1
5176	fill	5175	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.12	mid grey brown	clayey silt	PS1	3.1
5177	cut	5177	natural feature	unknown	1.1	0.28			NAT	NAT
5178	fill	5177	natural	unknown	1.1	0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt	NAT	NAT
5179	cut	5179	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.28			PG5	3.1
5180	fill	5179	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt	PG5	3.1
5181	cut	5181	ditch	furrow	0.9	0.09			F	3.3
5182	fill	5181	ditch	furrow	0.9	0.09	light grey brown	clay silt	F	3.3
5183	cut	5183	pit	Hearth	0.9	0.18			ST1	3.1
5184	fill	5183	pit	Hearth	0.9	0.18	mid yellow brown	clay silt	ST1	3.1
5193	cut	5193	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.63	0.09			PG5	3.1
5194	fill	5193	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5201	cut	5201	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.48	0.09			PG5	3.1
5202	fill	5201	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5203	cut	5203	posthole	Structural	0.51	0.05			PS1	3.1
5204	fill	5203	pit	Structural		0.05	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5205	cut	5205	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.1			PG5	3.1
5206	fill	5205	posthole	Domestic/Unknown		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5207	cut	5207	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.37	0.07			PG5	3.1
5208	fill	5207	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.07	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5209	cut	5209	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.08			PS1	3.1
5210	fill	5209	posthole	Structural		0.8	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5211	cut	5211	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.08			PS1	3.1
5212	fill	5211	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5213	cut	5213	pit	Domestic	0.57	0.11			ST1	3.1
5214	fill	5213	pit	Domestic		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5215	cut	5215	posthole	Structural	0.48	0.09			ST1	3.1
5216	fill	5215	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5217	cut	5217	posthole	Structural	0.29	0.07			PS1	3.1
5218	fill	5217	posthole	Structural		0.07	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5221	cut	5221	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.07			ST1	3.1
5222	fill	5221	posthole	Structural		0.07	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5223	cut	5223	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.11			ST1	3.1
5224	fill	5223	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5225	cut	5225	posthole	Structural	0.29	0.08			ST1	3.1
5226	fill	5225	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5227	cut	5227	pit	Domestic	0.78	0.21			ST1	3.1
5228	fill	5227	pit	Domestic		0.21	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5229	cut	5229	posthole	Structural	0.29	0.1			ST1	3.1
5230	fill	5229	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5231	cut	5231	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.09			ST1	3.1
5232	fill	5231	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5233	cut	5233	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.07			ST1	3.1
5234	fill	5233	posthole	Structural		0.07	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5235	cut	5235	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06			ST1	3.1
5236	fill	5235	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5237	cut	5237	posthole	Structural	0.43	0.09			ST1	3.1
5238	fill	5237	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5239	cut	5239	posthole	Structural	0.21	0.05			ST1	3.1
5240	fill	5239	posthole	Structural		0.05	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5241	cut	5241	pit	Domestic	0.47	0.14			ST1	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5242	fill	5241	pit	Domestic		0.14	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5243	cut	5243	pit	Domestic	0.6	0.13			ST1	3.1
5244	fill	5243	pit	Domestic		0.13	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5245	cut	5245	posthole	Structural	0.41	0.09			ST1	3.1
5246	fill	5245	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5247	cut	5247	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.21			PG5	3.1
5248	fill	5247	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.21	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5251	cut	5251	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07			FL1	3.1
5252	fill	5251	posthole	Structural		0.07	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL1	3.1
5253	cut	5253	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.2			ST1	3.1
5254	fill	5253	posthole	Structural		0.2	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5257	cut	5257	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.08			PS1	3.1
5258	fill	5257	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5259	cut	5259	posthole	Structural	0.24	0.12			PS1	3.1
5260	fill	5259	posthole	Structural		0.12	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5261	cut	5261	posthole	Structural	0.27	0.11			PS1	3.1
5262	fill	5261	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5263	cut	5263	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.08			ST1	3.1
5264	fill	5263	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5265	cut	5265	posthole	Structural	0.22	0.09			PS1	3.1
5266	fill	5265	posthole	Structural		0.9	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5267	cut	5263	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1			ST1	3.1
5268	fill	5267	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5269	cut	5269	posthole	Structural	0.19	0.1			PS1	3.1
5270	fill	5269	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5272	cut	5272	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.2			ST1	3.1
5273	fill	5272	posthole	Structural		0.2			ST1	3.1
5274	cut	5274	posthole	Structural	0.48	0.2			ST1	3.1
5275	fill	5274	posthole	Structural					ST1	3.1
5277	cut	5277	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12			PS1	3.1
5278	fill	5277	posthole	Structural		0.12	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5279	cut	5279	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.11			PS1	3.1
5280	fill	5279	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5281	cut	5281	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.1			PS1	3.1
5282	fill	5281	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5284	cut	5284	posthole	Structural	0.37	0.11			PS1	3.1
5285	fill	5284	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5287	cut	5287	natural feature	unknown	0.35	0.15			NAT	NAT
5288	fill	5287	natural	unknown		0.15	mid brownish grey	silt sand	NAT	NAT
5291	cut	5291	natural feature	unknown	0.46	0.14			NAT	NAT
5292	fill	5291	natural	unknown		0.14	mid brownish grey	silt sand	NAT	NAT
5293	fill	5294	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5294	cut	5294	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.11			PS1	3.1
5295	cut	5295	posthole	Structural	0.31	0.12			PS1	3.1
5296	fill	5295	posthole	Structural		0.12	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5297	cut	5297	posthole	Structural	0.31	0.1			PS1	3.1
5298	fill	5297	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5301	cut	5301	posthole	Structural	0.43	0.09			PS1	3.1
5302	fill	5301	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5305	cut	5305	posthole	Structural	0.27	0.08			PS1	3.1
5306	fill	5305	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5312	fill	5313	posthole	Structural		0.1			PS1	3.1
5313	cut	5313	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			PS1	3.1
5314	cut	5314	posthole	Structural	0.27	0.1			PS1	3.1
5315	fill	5314	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5321	cut	5321	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.08			PS1	3.1
5322	fill	5321	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5323	cut	5323	posthole	Structural	0.16	0.08			PS1	3.1
5324	fill	5323	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5325	cut	5325	posthole	Structural	0.42	0.13			PS1	3.1
5326	fill	5325	posthole	Structural		0.13	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5331	cut	5331	posthole	Structural	0.22	0.06			PS1	3.1
5332	fill	5331	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5333	cut	5333	posthole	Structural	0.18	0.06			PS1	3.1
5334	fill	5333	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5337	cut	5337	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.09			PS1	3.1
5338	fill	5337	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5339	cut	5339	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.09			PS1	3.1
5340	fill	5339	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5345	cut	5345	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08			PS1	3.1
5346	fill	5345	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5347	cut	5347	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.06			PS1	3.1
5348	fill	5347	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5349	cut	5349	posthole	Structural	0.41	0.08			ST1	3.1
5350	fill	5349	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5351	cut	5351	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.09			FL2	3.1
5352	fill	5351	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5353	cut	5353	posthole	Structural	0.37	0.07			PS1	3.1
5354	fill	5353	posthole	Structural		0.07	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5355	cut	5355	posthole	Structural	0.45	0.09			FL2	3.1
5356	fill	5355	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5357	cut	5357	posthole	Structural	0.34	0.09			FL2	3.1
5358	fill	5357	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5359	cut	5359	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.81	0.22			PG5	3.1
5360	fill	5359	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.22	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5361	cut	5361	posthole	Structural	0.34	0.17			FL1	3.1
5362	fill	5361	posthole	Structural		0.17	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL1	3.1
5363	cut	5363	posthole	Structural	0.49	0.08			FL1	3.1
5364	fill	5363	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL1	3.1
5365	cut	5365	posthole	Structural	0.45	0.09			FL1	3.1
5366	fill	5365	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL1	3.1
5367	cut	5367	posthole	Structural	0.43	0.19			FL2	3.1
5368	fill	5367	posthole	Structural		0.19	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5369	cut	5369	posthole	Structural	0.23	0.1			FL2	3.1
5370	fill	5369	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5371	cut	5371	posthole	Structural	0.37	0.11			FL2	3.1
5372	fill	5371	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5373	cut	5373	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.14			FL2	3.1
5374	fill	5373	posthole	Structural		0.14	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5375	cut	5375	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.84	0.35			PG5	3.1
5376	fill	5375	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.35	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5377	cut	5377	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.63	0.2			PG5	3.1
5378	fill	5377	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.2	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5379	cut	5379	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.4	0.17			PG5	3.1
5380	fill	5379	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.17	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5381	cut	5381	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.11			FL1	3.1
5382	fill	5381	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL1	3.1
5383	cut	5383	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.93	0.24			PG5	3.1
5384	fill	5383	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.24	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5389	cut	5389	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			PS1	3.1
5390	fill	5389	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5391	cut	5391	posthole	Structural	0.31	0.1			PS1	3.1
5392	fill	5391	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5395	cut	5395	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12			ST1	3.1
5396	fill	5395	posthole	Structural		0.12	light brown grey	sand silt	ST1	3.1
5401	cut	5401	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.09			ST1	3.1
5402	fill	5401	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5403	cut	5403	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.08			FL2	3.1
5404	fill	5403	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5405	cut	5405	posthole	Structural	0.29	0.08			FL2	3.1
5406	fill	5405	posthole	Structural	0.29	0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5407	cut	5407	posthole	Structural	0.54	0.08			ST1	3.1
5408	fill	5407	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5409	cut	5409	posthole	Structural	0.41	0.08			ST1	3.1
5410	fill	5409	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5411	cut	5411	posthole	Structural	0.41	0.19			ST1	3.1
5412	fill	5411	posthole	Structural		0.19	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5413	cut	5413	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.13			ST1	3.1
5414	fill	5413	posthole	Structural		0.13			ST1	3.1
5415	cut	5415	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.06			ST1	3.1
5416	fill	5415	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5417	cut	5417	posthole	Structural	0.31	0.06			PS1	3.1
5418	fill	5417	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5419	cut	5419	posthole	Structural	0.29	0.11			ST1	3.1
5420	fill	5419	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5421	cut	5421	posthole	Structural	0.31	0.06			PS1	3.1
5422	fill	5421	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5423	cut	5423	posthole	Structural	0.31	0.09			PS1	3.1
5424	fill	5423	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5425	cut	5425	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.2			ST1	3.1
5426	fill	5425	posthole	Structural		0.2			ST1	3.1
5427	cut	5427	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08			FL2	3.1
5428	fill	5427	posthole			0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL2	3.1
5429	cut	5429	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.13			FL2	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5431	cut	5431	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.09			PS1	3.1
5432	fill	5431	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5436	cut	5436	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.98	0.56			PG5	3.1
5437	fill	5436	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.56	dark brownish grey	sand silt	PG5	3.1
5439		5439	ditch	moat	5.2				D5	3.2
5440		5439	ditch	moat					D5	3.2
5441		5439	ditch	moat					D5	3.2
5442		5439	ditch	moat					D5	3.2
5443		5439	ditch	moat					D5	3.2
5444		5439	ditch	moat					D5	3.2
5445	cut	5445	posthole	Structural	0.53	0.09			ST1	3.1
5446	fill	5445	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5447	cut	5447	posthole	Structural	0.16	0.06			ST1	3.1
5448	fill	5447	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5449	cut	5449	posthole	Structural	0.23	0.11			ST1	3.1
5450	fill	5449	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5451	cut	5451	posthole	Structural	0.41	0.08			ST1	3.1
5452	fill	5451	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5453	cut	5453	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.49	0.12			PG5	3.1
5454	fill	5453	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.12	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5455	cut	5455	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06			PS1	3.1
5456	fill	5455	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5463	cut	5463	posthole	Structural	0.23	0.07			PS1	3.1
5464	fill	5463	posthole	Structural		0.07	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5465	cut	5465	posthole	Structural	0.24	0.08			PS1	3.1
5466	fill	5465	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5467	cut	5467	posthole	Structural	0.23	0.06			PS1	3.1
5468	fill	5467	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5469	cut	5469	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.12			PS1	3.1
5470	fill	5469	posthole	Structural		0.12	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5471	cut	5471	posthole	Structural	0.27	0.08			PS1	3.1
5472	fill	5471	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5473	cut	5473	posthole	Structural	0.32	0.1			ST1	3.1
5474	fill	5473	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5475	cut	5475	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.05			ST1	3.1
5476	fill	5475	posthole	Structural		0.05	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5477	cut	5477	posthole	Structural	0.22	0.08			ST1	3.1
5478	fill	5477	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5479	cut	5479	posthole	Structural	0.24	0.06			ST1	3.1
5480	fill	5479	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5481	cut	5481	posthole	Structural	0.22	0.06			ST1	3.1
5482	fill	5481	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5483	cut	5483	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.1			ST1	3.1
5484	fill	5483	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5485	cut	5485	posthole	Structural	0.29	0.09			ST1	3.1
5486	fill	5485	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5487	cut	5487	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.11			ST1	3.1
5488	fill	5487	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5489	cut	5489	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.1			ST1	3.1
5490	fill	5489	posthole	Structural		0.1	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5491	cut	5491	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.11			ST1	3.1
5492	fill	5491	posthole	Structural		0.11	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5493	cut	5493	posthole	Structural	0.21	0.09			ST1	3.1
5494	fill	5493	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5495	cut	5495	posthole	Structural	0.27	0.09			ST1	3.1
5496	fill	5495	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5497	cut	5497	posthole	Structural	0.22	0.06			ST1	3.1
5498	fill	5497	posthole	Structural		0.06	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5499	cut	5499	posthole	Structural	0.45	0.08			ST1	3.1
5500	fill	5499	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5501	cut	5501	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.08			ST1	3.1
5502	fill	5501	posthole	Structural		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5503	cut	5503	posthole	Structural	0.32	0.12			ST1	3.1
5504	fill	5503	posthole	Structural		0.12	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5505	cut	5505	pit	Domestic	0.7	0.12			ST1	3.1
5506	fill	5505	pit	Domestic		0.12	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5507	cut	5507	posthole	Structural	0.32	0.09			ST1	3.1
5508	fill	5507	posthole	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	ST1	3.1
5509	cut	5509	posthole	Structural	0.29	0.06			ST1	3.1
5510	fill	5509	posthole	Structural		0.06	light brown grey	clay silt	ST1	3.1
5511	cut	5511	posthole	Structural	0.24	0.1			ST1	3.1
5512	fill	5511	posthole	Structural		0.1	light brown grey	sand silt	ST1	3.1
5513	cut	5513	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.07			PS1	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5514	fill	5513	posthole	Structural		0.07	light brown grey	clay silt	PS1	3.1
5519	cut	5519	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.72	0.08			PG5	3.1
5520	fill	5519	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.08	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5521	cut	5521	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.78	0.05			PG5	3.1
5522	fill	5521	pit	Domestic/Unknown		0.05	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PG5	3.1
5525	cut	5525	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.07			PS1	3.1
5526	fill	5525	pit	Structural		0.07	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5531	cut	5531	posthole	Structural	0.22	0.05			PS1	3.1
5532	fill	5531	posthole	Structural		0.05	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5533	cut	5533	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.12			PS1	3.1
5534	fill	5533	posthole	Structural		0.12	mid brownish grey	silt sand	PS1	3.1
5539	cut	5539	ditch	boundary	1.55	0.34			D30	3.3
5540	fill	5539	ditch	boundary	1.55	0.34	dark greyish brown	silty clay	D30	3.3
5541	cut	5541	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.3			PG5	3.1
5542	fill	5541	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5543	cut	5543	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.13			PG5	3.1
5544	fill	5543	posthole	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.13	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5545	cut	5545	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.15			PG5	3.1
5546	fill	5545	posthole	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5547	cut	5547	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.3			PS1	3.1
5548	fill	5547	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.3	light brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5549	cut	5549	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.28			PS1	3.1
5550	fill	5549	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.28	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5551	cut	5551	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.22			PS1	3.1
5552	fill	5551	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.22	light brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5553	cut	5553	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12			PS1	3.1
5554	fill	5553	posthole	Structural					PS1	3.1
5555	cut	5555	posthole	Structural	0.37	0.09			FL4	3.1
5556	fill	5555	posthole	Structural	0.37	0.09			FL4	3.1
5557	cut	5557	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.55	0.1			PG5	3.1
5558	fill	5557	posthole	Domestic/Unknown	0.55	0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5559	cut	5559	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.14			PS1	3.1
5560	fill	5559	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5561	cut	5561	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.18			FL4	3.1
5562	fill	5561	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5563	cut	5563	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.68	0.12			PG5	3.1
5564	fill	5563	posthole	Domestic/Unknown	0.68	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5565	cut	5565	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.35			PG5	3.1
5566	fill	5565	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.35	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5567	cut	5567	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.08			PG5	3.1
5568	fill	5567	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.08	light brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5569	cut	5569	natural feature	unknown	0.5	0.18			NAT	NAT
5570	fill	5569	natural	unknown	0.5	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	NAT	NAT
5571	cut	5571	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.18			PG5	3.1
5572	fill	5571	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.18	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5573	cut	5573	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.2			PG5	3.1
5574	fill	5573	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.2	mid yellowish grey	sandy clay	PG5	3.1
5575	cut	5575	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.14			PG5	3.1
5576	fill	5575	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.14	mid yellowish grey	sandy clay	PG5	3.1
5577	cut	5577	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.18			PG5	3.1
5578	fill	5577	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.18	dark greyish brown	silty sand	PG5	3.1
5579	cut	5579	ditch	boundary	2.6	0.72			D30	3.3
5580	fill	5579	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.2	mid grey	clay	D30	3.3
5581	fill	5579	ditch	boundary	2.6	0.4	light brownish grey	clay	D30	3.3
5582	fill	5579	ditch	boundary	2.4	0.13	mid brownish grey	clay	D30	3.3
5583	cut	5583	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05			FL4	3.1
5584	fill	5583	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05	light brownish grey	clay	FL4	3.1
5585	cut	5585	posthole	Structural	0.44	0.16			FL4	3.1
5586	fill	5585	posthole	Structural	0.44	0.16	light brownish grey	clay	FL4	3.1
5587	cut	5587	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.15			FL4	3.1
5588	fill	5587	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.15	light grey	clay	FL4	3.1
5589	cut	5589	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.22			FL3	3.1
5590	fill	5589	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5591	cut	5591	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.14			PG5	3.1
5592	fill	5591	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.14	dark yellowish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5593	cut	5593	posthole	Structural	0.22	0.16			ST4	3.1
5594	fill	5593	posthole	Structural	0.22	0.16	light brownish grey	clay	ST4	3.1
5595	cut	5595	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			ST4	3.1
5596	fill	5595	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	light brownish grey	clay	ST4	3.1
5597	cut	5597	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.13			ST4	3.1
5598	fill	5597	posthole	Structural	0.28	0.13	mid grey	clay	ST4	3.1
5599	cut	5599	posthole	Structural	0.34	0.11			ST4	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5600	fill	5599	posthole	Structural	0.34	0.11	light brownish grey	clay	ST4	3.1
5601	cut	5601	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.1			ST4	3.1
5602	fill	5601	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.1	light brownish grey	clay	ST4	3.1
5603	cut	5603	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.02	0.16			PG5	3.1
5604	fill	5603	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.02	0.16	mid grey	clay	PG5	3.1
5605	cut	5605	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.85	0.07			PG5	3.1
5606	fill	5605	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.85	0.07	light greyish brown	clay	PG5	3.1
5607	cut	5607	posthole	Structural	0.18	0.12			PS1	3.1
5608	fill	5607	pit	Structural	0.18	0.12	light blueish grey	clay	PS1	3.1
5609	cut	5609	ditch	boundary	2.4	0.76			D30	3.3
5610	fill	5609	ditch	boundary			mid grey	clayey silt	D30	3.3
5611	fill	5609	ditch	boundary			dark brownish grey	clayey silt	D30	3.3
5612	fill	5609	ditch	boundary			light greyish brown	clay	D30	3.3
5615	cut	5615	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.19			ST3	3.1
5616	fill	5615	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.19	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5617	cut	5617	posthole	Structural	0.23	0.17			ST3	3.1
5618	fill	5617	posthole	Structural	0.23	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5619	cut	5619	posthole	Structural	0.27	0.15			PS1	3.1
5620	fill	5619	posthole	Structural	0.27	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5621	cut	5621	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.19			ST3	3.1
5622	fill	5621	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5623	cut	5623	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04			ST3	3.1
5624	fill	5623	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5625	cut	5625	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06			ST3	3.1
5626	fill	5625	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5627	cut	5627	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.09			ST3	3.1
5628	fill	5627	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5629	cut	5629	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.12			ST3	3.1
5630	fill	5629	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5631	cut	5631	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.12			ST3	3.1
5632	fill	5631	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5633	cut	5633	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07			ST3	3.1
5634	fill	5633	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5635	cut	5635	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			ST3	3.1
5636	fill	5635	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5637	cut	5637	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08			PS1	3.1
5638	fill	5637	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5639	cut	5639	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12			PS1	3.1
5640	fill	5639	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5641	cut	5641	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.08			PS1	3.1
5642	fill	5641	posthole	disuse	0.26	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5643	cut	5643	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1			PS1	3.1
5644	fill	5643	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5645	cut	5645	pit	Domestic	1.3	0.2			ST3	3.1
5646	fill	5645	pit	Domestic	1.3	0.2	dark reddish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5647	cut	5647	pit	Domestic/Unknown	2	0.36			PG5	3.1
5648	fill	5647	pit	Domestic/Unknown	2	0.36	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5649	cut	5649	posthole	Structural	0.5	0.14			PS1	3.1
5650	fill	5649	pit	Structural	0.5	0.14	mild greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5651	cut	5651	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.28			PG5	3.1
5652	fill	5651	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.28	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5653	cut	5653	pit	Domestic/Unknown	2.6	0.44			PG5	3.1
5654	fill	5653	pit	Domestic/Unknown	2.6	0.44	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5655	fill	5653	pit	Domestic/Unknown	2.1	0.26	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5656	cut	5656	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.4	0.1			PG5	3.1
5657	fill	5656	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.4	0.1	mid yellowish grey	sandy clay	PG5	3.1
5658	cut	5658	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.55	0.12			PG5	3.1
5659	fill	5658	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.55	0.12	mid greyish brown	Silty clay	PG5	3.1
5660	cut	5660	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.16			FL3	3.1
5661	fill	5660	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.16	mid yellowish brown	silty	FL3	3.1
5662	cut	5662	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.08			FL3	3.1
5663	fill	5662	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.08	light brownish grey	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5664	cut	5664	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.1			FL3	3.1
5665	fill	5664	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.1	light brownish grey	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5666	cut	5666	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.1			PG5	3.1
5667	fill	5666	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5668	cut	5668	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.29			PG5	3.1
5669	fill	5668	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.29	dark orange brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5670	cut	5670	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.1			PG5	3.1
5671	fill	5670	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5672	cut	5672	ditch	furrow	1.05	0.1			F	3.3
5673	fill	5672	ditch	furrow	1.05	0.1	light to mid whiteish grey	clayey sand	F	3.3
5674	cut	5674	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.15	0.27			PG5	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5675	fill	5674	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.1	0.24	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5676	cut	5676	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.3	0.09			PG5	3.1
5677	fill	5676	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.3	0.09	light to mid whiteish grey with orange patches	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5678	fill	5609	ditch	boundary		0.34	light brownish grey	silty sand	D30	3.3
5679	fill	5674	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.15	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5680	cut	5680	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.7	0.18			PG5	3.1
5681	fill	5680	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.7	0.18	mixed light to mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5683	fill	5682	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.4	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5684	fill	5682	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5685	cut	5685	ditch	boundary	2.6	0.5			D7	3.2
5686	fill	5685	ditch	boundary	2.6	0.5	mid greyish brown	silty clay	D7	3.2
5687	fill	5685	ditch	boundary	2.6	0.3	mid orange brown	silty clay	D7	3.2
5688	cut	5688	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			PS1	3.1
5689	fill	5688	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5690	cut	5690	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			PS1	3.1
5691	fill	5690	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	mid greyish brown	sillty clay	PS1	3.1
5692	cut	5692	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.14			PS1	3.1
5693	fill	5692	posthole	Structural	0.36	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5694	cut	5694	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07			PS1	3.1
5695	fill	5694	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5696	cut	5696	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.4	0.03			PG5	3.1
5697	fill	5696	posthole	Domestic/Unknown	0.4	0.03	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5698	cut	5698	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.3			PS1	3.1
5699	fill	5698	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5700	cut	5700	posthole	Structural	0.15	0.1			PS1	3.1
5701	fill	5700	posthole	Structural	0.15	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5702	cut	5702	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05			PS1	3.1
5703	fill	5702	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5704	cut	5704	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.04			ST3	3.1
5705	fill	5704	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5706	cut	5706	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04			ST3	3.1
5707	fill	5706	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5708	cut	5708	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05			ST3	3.1
5709	fill	5708	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5710	cut	5710	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.03			ST3	3.1
5711	fill	5710	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.03	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5712	cut	5712	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06			FL3	3.1
5713	fill	5712	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5714	cut	5714	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04			ST3	3.1
5715	fill	5714	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5716	cut	5716	posthole	Structural	0.15	0.08			ST3	3.1
5717	fill	5716	posthole	Structural	0.15	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5718	cut	5718	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.11			ST3	3.1
5719	fill	5718	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.11	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5720	cut	5720	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.05			ST3	3.1
5721	fill	5720	posthole	disuse	0.3	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5722	cut	5722	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.08			ST3	3.1
5723	fill	5722	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5724	cut	5724	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07			ST3	3.1
5725	fill	5724	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5726	cut	5726	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.08			ST3	3.1
5727	fill	5726	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5728	cut	5728	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07			ST3	3.1
5729	fill	5728	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5730	cut	5730	posthole	Structural	0.32	0.07			ST3	3.1
5731	fill	5730	posthole	Structural	0.32	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5732	cut	5732	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06			ST3	3.1
5733	fill	5732	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5734	cut	5734	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.11			ST3	3.1
5735	fill	5734	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.11	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5736	cut	5736	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.12			PS1	3.1
5737	fill	5736	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5738	cut	5738	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			PS1	3.1
5739	fill	5738	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5740	cut	5740	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.13			FL3	3.1
5741	fill	5740	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5742	cut	5742	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07			FL3	3.1
5743	fill	5742	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5744	cut	5744	post pit	structural	0.5	0.1			FL3	3.1
5745	fill	5744	posthole	structural	0.5	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5746	cut	5746	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.07			FL3	3.1
5747	fill	5746	posthole	Structural	0.26	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5748	cut	5748	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08			ST3	3.1
5749	fill	5748	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5750	cut	5750	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08			ST3	3.1
5751	fill	5750	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5752	cut	5752	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09			ST3	3.1
5753	fill	5752	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5754	cut	5754	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.08			ST3	3.1
5755	fill	5754	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5756	cut	5756	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07			ST3	3.1
5757	fill	5756	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5758	cut	5758	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.04			FL3	3.1
5759	fill	5758	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5760	cut	5760	natural feature	unknown	1	0.14			NAT	NAT
5761	fill	5760	natural	unknown	1	0.14	dark greyish brown	silty clay	NAT	NAT
5762	cut	5762	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.94	0.3			PG5	3.1
5763	fill	5762	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.94	0.3	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5764	cut	5764	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.4	0.44			PG5	3.1
5765	fill	5764	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.4	0.44	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5766	cut	5766	pit	Domestic	1	0.16			ST3	3.1
5767	fill	5766	pit	Domestic	1	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST3	3.1
5768	cut	5768	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.04			PG5	3.1
5769	fill	5768	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5770	cut	5770	natural feature	unknown	0.8	0.2			NAT	NAT
5771	fill	5770	natural	unknown	0.8	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	NAT	NAT
5772	cut	5772	post pit	Structural	0.6	0.2			FL3	3.1
5773	fill	5772	pit	Structural	0.6	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5774	cut	5774	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.12			PG5	3.1
5775	fill	5774	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.12	dark greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5778	cut	5778	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.03			PG5	3.1
5779	fill	5778	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.03	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5782	cut	5782	natural feature	unknown	0.5	0.1			NAT	NAT
5783	fill	5782	Natural	unknown	0.5	0.1	light to mid whiteish grey	silty clay	NAT	NAT
5784	cut	5784	natural feature	unknown	0.4	0.11			NAT	NAT
5785	fill	5784	natural	unknown	0.4	0.11	light whiteish grey	silty clay	NAT	NAT
5788	cut	5788	post pit	Structural	0.65	0.1			FL3	3.1
5789	fill	5788	pit	Structural	0.65	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5790	cut	5790	ditch	furrow	1.1	0.07			F	3.3
5791	fill	5790	pit	furrow	1.1	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	F	3.3
5792	cut	5792	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.07			PG5	3.1
5793	fill	5792	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.08	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5794	cut	5794	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.04			PG5	3.1
5795	fill	5794	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5796	cut	5796	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.14			PG5	3.1
5797	fill	5796	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5798	cut	5798	natural feature	unknown	0.7	0.3			NAT	NAT
5799	fill	5798	natural	unknown	0.7	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	NAT	NAT
5800	cut	5800	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.17			PG5	3.1
5801	fill	5800	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.17	mid reddish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5802	cut	5802	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.1			PG5	3.1
5803	fill	5802	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5804	cut	5804	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.05			PG5	3.1
5805	fill	5804	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5806	cut	5806	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.4			PG5	3.1
5807	fill	5806	pit	Domestic/Unknown	1.6	0.4	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5808	cut	5808	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.14			PG5	3.1
5809	fill	5808	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5810	cut	5810	posthole	Structural		0.25			PS1	3.1
5811	fill	5810	posthole	Structural		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5812	cut	5812	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.11			PS1	3.1
5813	fill	5812	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.11	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5814	cut	5814	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.15			PS1	3.1
5815	fill	5814	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5816	cut	5816	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.3			FL3	3.1
5817	fill	5816	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5818	cut	5818	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.07			FL3	3.1
5819	fill	5818	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL3	3.1
5820	cut	5820	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.2			PS1	3.1
5821	fill	5820	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5822	cut	5822	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.03			PS1	3.1

Context	Category	Cut	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group	Phase
5823	fill	5822	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.03	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5824	cut	5824	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.14			PS1	3.1
5825	fill	5824	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5826	cut	5826	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.18			FL4	3.1
5827	fill	5826	posthole	Structural	0.38	0.18	light greyish brown	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5828	cut	5828	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.09			PS1	3.1
5829	fill	5828	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PS1	3.1
5830	cut	5830	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06			FL4	3.1
5831	fill	5830	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5832	cut	5832	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.05			PG5	3.1
5833	fill	5832	posthole	Domestic/Unknown	0.6	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5834	cut	5834	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.02			PG5	3.1
5835	fill	5834	posthole	Domestic/Unknown	0.7	0.02	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5836	cut	5836	natural feature	unknown	0.3	0.07			NAT	NAT
5837	fill	5836	natural	unknown	0.3	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	NAT	NAT
5838	cut	5838	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.15			FL4	3.1
5839	fill	5838	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5840	cut	5840	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			FL4	3.1
5841	fill	5840	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5842	cut	5842	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.08			FL4	3.1
5843	fill	5842	posthole	Structural	0.6	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5844	cut	5844	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.15			FL4	3.1
5845	fill	5844	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5846	cut	5846	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1			FL4	3.1
5847	fill	5846	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5848	cut	5848	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.25			FL4	3.1
5849	fill	5848	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.25	mid greyish brown	silty clay	FL4	3.1
5850	cut	5850	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.08			PG5	3.1
5851	fill	5850	posthole	Domestic/Unknown	0.9	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5852	cut	5852	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1			ST4	3.1
5853	fill	5852	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST4	3.1
5854	cut	5854	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.03			ST4	3.1
5855	fill	5854	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.03	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST4	3.1
5856	cut	5856	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.13			ST4	3.1
5857	fill	5856	posthole	Structural	0.25	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST4	3.1
5858	cut	5858	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.05			ST4	3.1
5859	fill	5858	posthole	Structural	0.4	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST4	3.1
5860	cut	5860	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.36			ST4	3.1
5861	fill	5860	posthole	Structural	0.3	0.36	mid greyish brown	silty clay	ST4	3.1
5862	cut	5862	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.1			ST4	3.1
5863	fill	5862	posthole	Structural	0.2	0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	ST4	3.1
5864	cut	5864	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.2			PG5	3.1
5865	fill	5864	pit	Domestic/Unknown	0.8	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	PG5	3.1
5869	cut	5869	ditch	boundary	2.7	0.68			D30	3.3
5870	fill	5869	ditch	boundary	2.7	0.68	dark brown	silty clay	D30	3.3
5871	fill	5869	ditch	boundary	2.7	0.68	mid reddish brown	silty clay	D30	3.3
5872	cut	5439	pit	moat	0.5	0.13			D5	3.2
5873	fill	5439	pit	moat		0.2	mid brownish grey	silt sand	D5	3.2
5876	cut	5876	post pit	Structural	0.38	0.09			FL3	3.1
5877	fill	5876	pit	Structural		0.09	mid brownish grey	silt sand	FL3	3.1
5878	cut	5878	posthole	Structural	0.35	0.2			ST1	3.1
5879	fill	5878	posthole	Structural		0.2			ST1	3.1

Table 30: Context Inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The metal assemblage consists of a total of 37 objects: 28 copper-alloy artefacts (Table 31), four iron finds (Table 32), three silver items (Table 33) and two lead objects (Table 34) recovered from layers, fills of pits and ditches dating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods (AD 1200 to 1550). Roman coin SF 521 is most likely residual.

B.1.2 The majority of the metal finds were recovered from layers forming part of the make up of the medieval road (Road 1) suggesting quite intensive human activity nearby.

Methodology

B.1.3 Geoff Egan's (1998) monograph dedicated to medieval domestic finds as well as the catalogue of portable objects published by Egan and Pritchard (1991) are the main references used in this report. The study dedicated to horse equipment by Clark (1995) still remains the main reference for medieval pendants. The Portable Antiquity Scheme online catalogue was also accessed.

B.1.4 The catalogue is organised by material, SF number and context number as well as type of feature. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (Diam.), height (H) and weight (Wt) are indicated together with a description of the objects followed by a suggested chronology.

Functional groups

B.1.5 The metalwork can generally be subdivided in five functional groups: portable and dress accessories; economy and commerce; building activity; transport; and domestic activity. A small number of amorphous objects may be related to metalworking but are not further described.

Portable and dress accessories

B.1.6 The portable and dress accessories group consists of an incomplete gilded book edge cover (SF 500, Plate 17), buckles and buckle pins (SF 503, 515, 518, Plates 15,16) and a small silver belt mount (SF 502, Plate 20).

B.1.7 Books of the hours (devotional books) containing prayers and psalms were common artefacts in the late medieval period produced in a wide range of sizes and decorations by commercial workshops. These volumes had covers reinforced with studs, mounts hinges as well as angles and edges protected by often highly decorated metalwork. Generally found in urban or religious contexts, book cover components are material evidence of a certain degree of literacy in the area often associated with churches, abbeys, monasteries or other high-status sites.

B.1.8 The two buckles (SF 515 and SF 518) are well known types of the late medieval period (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 73, n 300 and 96-97, n 434, but without grooves), while pin SF 503 and buckle plate SF 504, given their poor preservation cannot be precisely identified. Normally produced in copper-alloy, silver belt mount SF 502 is an uncommon artefact and its quality and production certainly reflects the high economic status of the owner.

Economy and commerce

B.1.9 A total of three coins and a cloth seal (Plate 21) form the group of finds connected to trade and economy. Coin SF 521 is a copper alloy barbarous radiate privately issued in Britain between AD 275 and 285. This coin is most likely residual. Possible evidence of economic exchange in the area are the silver penny of Edward I dating to 1282-89 and the half penny of Edward II issued in London between 1307-27. The cloth seal is impressed with a Latin cross above an unreadable inscription and dates to the late medieval or post-medieval periods (Egan 1994).

Buildings

B.1.10 Building activity on site is indicated by a group of iron nails of varying size and shape. Given their limited changes in shape and forging technique through the centuries, iron nails are difficult finds to date. The nails from East Chesterton can therefore be dated only through association with other finds, most importantly with pottery. The large iron key (AD 1150-1400, SF 533) was possibly used in connection with the lock mechanism of a large door and it is similar to keys published by Egan (1995: 117, fig. 90, n 322-23, 326).

Transport

B.1.11 Copper-alloy rhomboid pendant SF 523 (Plate 19) is the only metal find connected to the presence of horses on site. This type of pendant was often decorated with a coat of arms but given the fragmentary and poor preservation of the object a precise identification of its decoration is not possible. Pendants of this size are documented in England as well as in France, while Spanish and Italian pendants were generally of larger size (Clark 1995; 63). Very similar pendants dating to the period between 1270 and 1400 were recovered in Gloucestershire (PAS: GLO-FE1068) and Worcestershire (PAS: WAW-FF13D7 with related bibliography and comparisons).

Domestic activity

B.1.12 Finally, belonging to the group of domestic activity objects are 13 copper-alloy short nails with circular domed heads and very sharp tapering shank. Two nails present remains of gilding (plate 18) suggesting these nails were originally used for good quality upholstery.

Condition

B.1.13 All finds are well packaged and labelled in stable plastic bags or crystal boxes, stored within Stewart boxes containing silica gel and humidity indicator strips. The

preservation of the assemblage varies, while those objects of both copper-alloy and lead present oxidisation, the iron artefacts are heavily rusted and encrusted.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.14 A full catalogue has been produced for the metal objects.

B.1.15 The iron finds with the exclusion of key SF 533 can be dispersed.

Catalogues

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
500	5076	Layer	Incomplete book cover edge protection. A fragmented strip of metal folded approximately 9.5 mm on one of the long edges. The Other long edge in formed by a series of five gilded triangles. L: 151.2 mm; W: 25.6 mm; Tk: 5 mm; Wt: 18 g.	Medieval, 1100-1400
501	5077	Pit	Six shapeless pieces of possible metal debris. Wt: 28.3 g	Uncertain
503	5014	Layer	An incomplete buckle pin with broken expanded anchorage and D shaped cross-section tongue base decorated with two vertical lines. L: 21.3 mm; tongue base, W: 6.4 mm; tongue base, W: 3.6 mm; Tk: 2.8 mm; Wt:1.4 g	Medieval 1250-1400
504	5014	Layer	An incomplete, irregular in plan possible part of a buckle plate formed of two flat riveted foils of metal. Only one poorly preserved rivet is preserved. L: 10 mm; W: 10.2; Tk: 3.2; Wt: 0.4 g	Medieval 1250-1400
505	5014	Layer	A complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 8.2 mm; Stem section: 2.5 mm; head diam.: 5.7 mm; Wt: 0.2 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
508	5014	Layer	An incomplete slightly bent foil of metal with a hole (diam: 2.8 mm) for rivet. L: 14.4 mm; W: 31.7 mm; Tk: 0.8 mm; 2.6 g	Uncertain
509	5014	Layer	An incomplete fish-shape possible metal debris. L: 36.8 mm; W: 21 mm; Tk: 2.6 mm; Wt:7.3 g	Uncertain
510	5004	Layer	Complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 17 mm; Stem section: 2.7 mm; head diam.: 8.5 mm; Wt: 0.5 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
511	5004	Layer	Two complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. Nail 1, H: 11.7 mm; Stem section: 2.6 mm; head diam.: 9.4 mm; Wt: 0.6 g. Nail 2, H: 12.6 mm; Stem section: 2.6 mm; head diam.: 9 mm; Wt: 0.4 g.	Late Medieval 1300-1500
512	5004	Layer	Complete nails with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 7.6 mm; Stem section: 2.5 mm; head diam.: 10.7 mm; Wt: 0.6 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
513	5022	Layer	An incomplete fragmented in four part folded in a U shape foil of metal. W: 11.6 mm; Tk: 0.8; Wt: 3.4 g	Uncertain
514	5022	Layer	Complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 7.2 mm; Stem section: 2.9 mm; head diam.: 9.3 mm; Wt: 0.5 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
515	5022	Layer	Complete single looped buckle with oval cross-section. The frame has a recessed and off-set strap bar on one edge and a narrow recessed and off-set bar for the buckle plate and anchorage on the opposite edge. L: 23.3 mm; W: 31.4 mm; Tk: 4.8 mm; Wt: 4.5 g	Medieval 1250-1400
516	5076	Layer	Incomplete very thin folded foil of metal forming a U shape. L: 29.6 mm; W: 8.3 mm; 0.7 mm; Wt: 1.2 g	Uncertain

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
518	5080	Layer	Complete rectangular buckle with rectangular cross-section. The buckle axis is on the shorter side and small indent is visible in the pin rest. L: 16.5 mm; W: 12 mm; Tk: 2.4 mm; Wt: 1.2 g	Medieval 1250-1400
519	5080	Layer	Complete bent nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 5.6 mm; Stem section: 2.3 mm; head diam.: 11 mm; Wt: 0.8 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
520	5079	Fill of pit	Metal slag. Wt: 75.5 g	
521	5015	Layer	An incomplete somewhat worn possible Barbarous Radiate of uncertain Emperor, Reece period 14 O: Bust right R: Walking figure with spear, left Diam: 16.7 mm Tk: 1.4 mm Wt:1.7 g	Roman AD 275-285
523	5015	Layer	An incomplete poorly preserved harness pendant plate with rhomboid shape and oval top loop. The corrosion badly altered the surfaces of the plate, however on one side it is possible to see the remains of a half a circle in relief. L: 32 mm; W: 36.3 mm; Tk: 0.6 mm; Wt: 3 g	Medieval 1250-1400
524	5105	Layer	Complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 7.2 mm; Stem section: 2.7 mm; head diam.: 9.5 mm; Wt: 0.4 g	Medieval 1250-1400 see GLO-FE1068
525	5105	Layer	Complete nail with circular thin head slightly domed and convex. The tapering stem is short and square in cross-section. Head diam.: 11 mm; Tk: 1 mm; H: 11.7 mm; Stem sec.: 3 mm; Wt: 0.8 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
526	5105	Layer	Incomplete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 5.6 mm; mm; Stem section: 2.8 mm; head diam.: 11.2 mm; Wt: 0.5 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
527	5105	Layer	Incomplete nail or nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 12 mm; Stem section: 2.8 mm; head diam.: 15 mm; Wt: 1.1 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
528	5105	Layer	Incomplete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 5.3 mm; Stem section: 3 mm; head diam.: 11 mm; Wt: 0.6 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
529	5105	Layer	Incomplete nail with circular domed and internally concave head. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 5.5 mm; Stem section: 3.4 mm; head diam.: 10.6 mm; Wt: 0.6 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
530	5105	Layer	A complete nail with circular domed and internally concave head showing traces of gilding externally. Short tapering stem with square cross-section. H: 11.3 mm; Stem section: 2.7 mm; head diam.: 9 mm; Wt: 0.4 g	Late Medieval 1300-1500
531	5105	Layer	Unidentified shapeless lump of metal. Wt:2.9	Uncertain
532	5105	Layer	Incomplete strip of metal rectangular in shape. Two little holes (diam.: 2.5 mm) are at the opposite ends. A circular in cross-section incomplete rivet is still fitted in one hole. L: 24 mm; W: 12.4 mm; Tk: 0.7 mm; Wt: 1.11 g	Medieval to Late medieval

Table 31: Copper-alloy catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
533	5745	Post-hole	Incomplete rotary key with tapering shank and missing bow. The bit appears to have two elements. Shank, L: 122 mm; Tk: 15 mm; bit, L: 46 mm; W: 33 mm; Tk: 5 mm	AD 1150-1400
534	5006	Layer above road surface	Complete long nail with tapering stem with triangular head and square cross-section (Manning type 2)	Roman to post-medieval
535	5076	Road surface	Two incomplete artefacts. A nail with circular head and square in cross-section stem and a rectangular strip of metal. L: 27 mm; W: 22 mm; Tk: 3.6 mm	Medieval to post-medieval
536	5044	Fill of ditch	Incomplete nail with possible circular head and square cross-section stem	Roman to post-medieval

Table 32: Iron catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
502	5077	Layer	A complete belt mount formed by a central circular domed and internally concave boss decorated with transverse cross-hatched grooves and with central hole (diam.: 3 mm). Two arms project from the central boss and terminate with plain smaller lobes with central hole (diam.: 08 mm). L: 15.4 mm; W: 7 mm; Tk: 3 mm; Wt: 0.6 g	13th Century see Egan and Pritchard's Dress Accessories, (1991, 213-214, nos. 1147-1153)
507	5014	Layer	Silver long cross penny of Edward I, Class 4b, mint of London, North 1975, Vol.2, p: 23 n 1024 O: +EDW R' ANGL' DNS hYB R: CIVI/TAS/LON/DON Diam: 19 mm Tk: 0.4 mm Wt: 1.3 g	Medieval, 1282-89
517	5044	Fill of ditch	An incomplete worn silver half-penny long cross of Edward II, mint of London O: crowned bust of king facing R: long cross dividing legend with three pellets in each angle, mint of London	Medieval, 1307-27

Table 33: Silver catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Description	Date
522	5015	Layer	A thick complete rolled strip of metal. L: 13.7 mm; W: 13 mm; Tk:3.6 mm; Wt: 9.8 g	Uncertain
506	5014	Layer	A complete sub-circular cloth seal with flattened stud on the reverse. The outer surface is decorated with a latin cross above an unreadable inscription. Diam.: 16 mm; Tk: 4.6 mm; 4.2 g	Late medieval to post-medieval

Table 34: Lead catalogue

B.2 Slag, metalworking debris

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 Fragments of ferrous slag were collected by hand from the site. A single piece of what appears to be copper alloy slag, hearth lining or failed casting, and six waste fragments relating to copper alloy metalworking, were also recovered and recorded as small finds (SF501, 520 and 531). The slag and metalworking debris were weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. Historic England's (2015) *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* acts as guidance.

Copper Alloy and Related Material Assemblage

Phase 3.2

B.2.2 Five fragments (SF501) of copper alloy metalworking debris (0.028kg), possible casting waste, a flattened globule and irregular fragments that might be described as dribbles, were recovered from layer 5077, part of the road surface. There are no sprues or runners, waste created when trimming a casting after removing it from a complex mould (Historic England 2015 43). A single flat, irregular piece of thin copper alloy sheet was also recovered alongside the waste, and this may be an offcut.

B.2.3 Context 5105 (material banked to form base of road) produced a single irregular fragment, SF531 (0.003kg), of what appears to be copper alloy metalworking waste.

Phase 3.3

B.2.4 Pit Group 10, pit **5078**, produced a sub-oval lump of dense sandy material (SF520), containing several greenish, almost black, vesicular glassy fragments; where the sandy material is less dense the object has a pale greenish hue. The object is relatively heavy for its size (0.072kg) and it is unclear if it is slag, hearth lining or a combination of metalworking by-products. It may relate to copper alloy metalworking; the date of the item is uncertain.

Ferrous Slag and Related Material Assemblage

Phase 3.2

B.2.5 Layer 4029, part of the road surface, produced a small (0.241kg) rust-coloured, ferrous plano-convex hearth bottom (PCB), indicative of ironworking, possibly smithing.

B.2.6 Two small, irregular fragments of dense, black, vesicular, undiagnostic metalworking slag, weighing 0.040kg, was recovered from context 5076, part of the road surface.

Post-medieval to Modern Subsoil

B.2.7 A small, irregular fragment of dense, black, vesicular, undiagnostic metalworking slag, weighing 0.020kg, was recovered from layer 5006.

Fuel by-products

Phase 3.1

B.2.8 Pit **5653** contained a very small fragment of clinker.

Discussion

B.2.9 The bulk of the copper alloy metalworking waste (SF501) was recovered from road surface 5077 and may have been deposited some distance from where the casting was occurring. However, copper alloy waste can be re-worked, and this debris may have been lost rather than disposed of. The small fragment from context 5105, SF531, may also represent metalworking waste, however, the reason for its presence in the context is unclear. Object SF520 form is uncertain and likely also represents metalworking waste.

B.2.10 Regarding the ferrous metalworking waste, although predominantly non-metallic, areas of the hearth bottom and the slag fragments exhibit faint magnetism, and presumably contain fragments of high iron content material. The slag may indicate iron smelting and ironworking on, or close to, the area excavated, although no hammer scale, microsphere slag or fuel ash slag was found from the area where the hearth bottom was recovered. This suggests that the hearth bottom was discarded some distance from the area where metalworking may have been undertaken. Alternatively, the material may represent the disposal of waste, as only small quantities were recovered.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.2.11 The ferrous slag may be deselected prior to archive deposition, with the hearth bottom possibly used for educational purposes.

B.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 57 worked flints and 50 pieces (1245g) of burnt, unworked, flint was recovered from the excavations. In addition, a large quantity of unworked burnt flint was recovered from bulk samples taken from a single pit, **1151**, which has been quantified by weight alone. The assemblage is summarised by Period in Table 35, and a full catalogue of the assemblage, by context, is provided as Table 37.

Period	0	1.1	1.3	3.2	3.3	Totals
Chip	-	2	-	2	-	4
Irregular waste	-	3	-	-	-	3
Primary flake	1	1	-	-	-	2
Secondary flake	1	10	3	3	1	18
Tertiary flake	2	5	1	-	-	8
Secondary blade-like flake	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tertiary blade-like flake	-	2	-	-	-	2
Secondary bladelet	-	3	1	-	-	4
Tertiary blade	1	6	1	-	-	8
Edge retouched	-	1	-	-	-	1
Truncated blade	-	1	-	-	-	1
Core	-	2	-	-	-	2
Core on flake/pseudo-burin	-	1	-	-	1	2
Percussor	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sum of Total worked	**5**	**38**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**57**
Unworked bunt flint (count)	2	38	5	3	2	50
Unworked burnt flint (g)	21	1022	69	4	130	1245
Sample residue unworked burnt flint (g)	-	10189	-	-	-	10189

Table 35. Quantification of the flint assemblage by Period

B.3.2 As set out in Table 35, the majority of the assemblage was derived from features belonging to Period 1.1 (Early Iron Age), which produced two thirds of the total of worked flint and the vast majority of the unworked burnt flint. However, analysis of the worked flint from Period 1.1 has established that the overwhelming majority of flint from this period is demonstrably residual, with a high proportion of Mesolithic/Neolithic pieces. This notwithstanding, these features include some substantial assemblages of unworked burnt flint which seem likely to be broadly contemporary with the features from which they derive. The remainder of the assemblage, from Periods 1.3, 3.2 and 3.3 appears to exclusively represent residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features.

The worked flint

B.3.3 All of the worked material is made up of a good fine grained quality flint. The character of the flint (both in terms of colour and the character of surviving cortical surfaces) suggests the exploitation of relatively small cobbles of flint derived from gravel deposits, with one or two pieces hinting at a source more closely associated with the parent chalk. The condition of the worked flint is varied but minor to severe edge

damage is very frequent and suggests the bulk of the assemblage has seen a degree of disturbance/re-deposition. A little under half of the assemblage displays some recortication, varying from a light blue speckling/clouding through to a rich opaque cream/greenish patina. The presence of recortication appears to have some chronological significance, with the heavier recortication typically occurring on pieces that appear to derive from skilled and systematic episodes of core reduction dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic.

B.3.4 The worked flint was recovered in low densities from over 40 individual contexts, with no more than three worked flints deriving from a single deposit and the vast majority occurring as single pieces. This, together with the condition of much of the assemblage suggests the vast majority of the assemblage is residual material which has been inadvertently incorporated into later deposits.

B.3.5 The assemblage is dominated by unretouched material, with all stages of core reduction represented from primary/decortication flakes through to discarded cores. The assemblage includes a relatively high proportion of systematically produced blade-based material – with blade based removals accounting for 34% of all unretouched removals. There is considerable variability within this broad class of artefacts, with fine prismatic blades and bladelets alongside more robust and less regular pieces. Particularly notable is a large prismatic blade from natural feature **107** (90mm long, struck to rejuvenate a core's debitage surface) and two fine prismatic blades from Period 1.1 pit **1391** (Pit Group 3). The varying character of the blades is consistent with both Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic material being present but the quality of many of these removals suggest a high proportion should be attributed to the Mesolithic.

B.3.6 There are also a number of cores that that belong to this blade-based technology, including a fragment of a fine narrow flake/blade core from pit **1327 (**Period 1.1, Pit Group 1)**.** Most distinctive, and relatively unusual, are two pieces which have been classified as cores on flakes, from pit **1371** (Period 1.1, Pit Group 3) and ditch 1409 (Period 3.3, Ditch 34). Both are made on large core trimming/decortication flakes and have bladelet removals made in the manner of burin spalls along their lateral edges. These pieces could be classified as burin tools but the lack of wear and character of the removals are more consistent with them representing bladelet cores on flakes ('pseudo-burins', Reynier 2005) of a kind often found in Mesolithic assemblages. A single retouched tool is also of probable Mesolithic date – a fine bladelet with an oblique distal truncation, from pit **1391** (Period 1.1, Pit group 3).

B.3.7 Aside from this earlier Neolithic/Mesolithic blade-based material the remainder of the assemblage is made of generalised flake based material. The majority of this clearly derives from simple and somewhat expedient core reduction quite distinct from those of the earlier material. Again, there is considerable variability in the technology and morphology of these pieces but the majority of pieces are hard hammer struck, relatively broad flakes with simple unprepared striking platforms. This material probably largely dates to the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and includes a well-reduced multi-platform flake core of probable Neolithic date and a simple edge retouched flake. A proportion of this material is notably crudely produced and suggest that there is a later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age) component to the

assemblage. Particularly notable in this context are two pieces from Period 3.3 ditch **1025,** which refit to form a single piece classified here as a percussor – a small cobble with a keeled striking platform which bears percussive damage along the ridge of its striking platform and appears to have split in half as a result of use. This piece could even represent a crude strike-a-light and could conceivably have been made and used in historic times (see Martingell 2003).

The unworked burnt flint

B.3.8 Much of the 1245g of hand-collected unworked burnt flint was recovered in low densities from a large number of contexts, and probably represents residual material. The only clear exceptions to this are two Period 1.1 (Early Iron Age) pits, which produced somewhat more substantial assemblages which are likely to be broadly contemporary with this phase of activity. Pit 1348 (Pit Group 2) produced 456.8g of unworked burnt flint (15 fragments). A similar quantity of burnt flint was hand-collected from a second pit, **1151** (382g, 14 fragments), but wet sieving of a series of bulk samples from this feature also produced a very large assemblage of burnt flint. The residues from these samples have not been fully sorted and do contain a quantity of unburnt natural gravel, but it is estimated that up to 70% of this material, by weight, is burnt. The weights of these residues are provided in Table 36. The burnt material from these residues takes the form of heavily burnt, calcined, flint, with characteristic crazed surfaces and jagged thermal fractures. Very few pieces are larger than 50mm in maximum dimension and a large proportion is made up of very small spalls and fragments. Examination of the larger pieces suggest that the burnt flint derives from small rounded, sub-rounded or sub-angular gravel clasts, best described as pebbles. This material is characteristic of gravel flint derived from glacio-fluvial gravels and could have been collected locally. The size of and extreme fragmentation of the flint is typical of material which has been subject to severe thermal shock, and burnt flint of this kind is often interpreted as having been heated and then rapidly cooled in water.

Context	Sample	Weight
1159	110.1	219
1159	110.2	586
1158	107	3273
1158	110.3	919
1156	110.4	1657
1155	110.5	700
1154	110.6	558
1153	110.7	769
1153	110.8	678
1153	110.9	830
Total		10189

*Table 36. Weight of heavy residues recovered from bulk samples of the fills of pit **1151***

Discussion

B.3.9 The worked flint assemblage from the excavations is small and, despite the larger numbers of flints from Period 1.1 features, appears to almost exclusively represent residual material. The assemblage is notable for the large proportion of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-based pieces, including a diagnostically Mesolithic truncated blade. This evidence for Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity should be seen in the context of widespread and sometimes intensive earlier prehistoric activity on the terraces of the Cam valley, as seen very clearly to the south (upstream) of the city in the Addenbrookes/Trumpington environs (e.g. Evans et al 2018) and to the north (downstream) in the lower Cam valley (e.g. Hall 1996; Marr et al 1924). Within the city limits itself there have been less opportunities for recovering evidence for activity of this date, although the potential is indicated by a relatively large multi-period lithic assemblage recovered from excavations at the former Cambridge Regional College site, Brunswick (Atkins 2012).

B.3.10 The burnt flint recovered from the site includes material from several Early Iron Age pits. Interpretation of accumulation of deliberately heated flint is difficult, but it is generally assumed that it was due in food preparation or craft processing of some sort.

Context	Cut	sample	Context type	Group	Period	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade –like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Edge retouched	Truncated blade	Core on flake/pseudo-burin	Core	Percussor	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
43	1327		Pit	Pit Group 1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
59	58		Pit	Ditch 4	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
79	81		Ditch	Ditch 31	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.2
106	107		Natural		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1004	1003		Ditch	Ditch 16	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
1028	1025		Ditch	Ditch 8	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1068	1067		Pit	Pit Group 1	1.1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1073	1070		Pit	Pit Group 1	1.1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
1090	1091		Ditch	Ditch 31	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32.6
1102	1101		Ditch	Ditch 4	1.3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1.5
1156	1151		Pit	Pit 1151	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	382
1158	1151	107	Pit	Pit 1151	1.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1172	1171		Pit	Pit Group 1	1.1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1205	1204		Ditch	Ditch 10	3.2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1211	1208		Pit	Pit Group 1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	94.1
1213	1212		Ditch	Ditch 1	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	21.4
1233	1232		Ditch	Ditch 3	1.3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	13.4
1265	1264		Pit	Pit Group 2	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1266	1264		Pit	Pit Group 2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	75.2
1266	1264	103	Pit	Pit Group 2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Context	Cut	sample	Context type	Group	Period	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade –like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Edge retouched	Truncated blade	Core on flake/pseudo-burin	Core	Percussor	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
1311	1309		Ditch	Ditch 12	3.2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1313	1312		Pit	Pit Group 2	1.1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1338	1337		Ditch	Ditch 4	1.3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1350	1348		Pit	Pit Group 2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	190.8
1355	1348		Pit	Pit Group 2	1.1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	266
1359	1371		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
1363	1371		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1365	1364		Ditch	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1366	1364		Ditch	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1372	1371		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1373	1371		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1410	1409		Ditch	Ditch 34	3.3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
1415	1396		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13.5
1419	1395		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1420	1395		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1430	1389		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1436	1391		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1438	1391		Pit	Pit Group 3	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
1460					0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1821					0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	21.1
3151	3150	321	Pit	Pit Group 8	3.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3177	3176	332	Pit	Pit Group 8	3.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4023	4022	401	Ditch	Ditch 6	3.2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5003			Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5079	5078		Pit	Pit Group 10	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	118.4
Totals						**4**	**3**	**2**	**18**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**57**	**50**	**1245.4**

Table 37. Catalogue of the flint assemblage

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 A single shard of glass was recovered from Ditch **8** (Phase 3.2), sample <1>, context 7. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text. The glass is clear, dark blue and the colour may be described as a cobalt or Bristol blue. The fragment appears to have been exposed to high temperatures, either pre- or post-deposition, as the surface has become matt and distorted; a temperature of at least 550°C is required to soften glass.

Discussion

B.4.2 Such a small fragment of glass is not closely datable. The shard is too small to draw conclusions as to its origin, although it is most likely to be vessel rather than window glass. Window glass of such a dark blue is likely to have been a flashed glass (a thin layer of coloured glass over colourless glass) or the colour becomes too dark to transmit light.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.3 The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. This statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.5 Iron Age Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.5.1 An assemblage totalling 505 sherds (6045g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the combined investigations (evaluations and excavations), displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.0g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 73 contexts relating to 56 cut features/interventions and a soil horizon (Table 38). With the exception of three sherds (37g) from Area 3, all the pottery derived from Area 1.

B.5.2 The pottery dates from the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, with the vast majority being of Early Iron Age origin, dating c. 600-350 BC (Table 38). The pottery is in a good/stable condition, and the assemblage contains a range of partial and complete vessel profiles. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded.

B.5.3 This report provides a full quantified description of the assemblages and discussion of the main Early Iron Age component.

Cut	Context	Group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
30	29	Pit Group 1	4	192	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
36	35	Pit Group 4	5	7	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	
36	1016	Pit Group 4	57	427	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	
45	44	Pit 45	4	331	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	
47	46	Ditch 2	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
56	101	Pit Group 2	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
64	65	Ditch 13	3	27	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
81	79	Ditch 31	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1018	1019	Pit Group 1	1	20	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1024	1096	Pit 1024	1	5	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	Residual
1024	1109	Pit 1024	1	12	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1024	1112	Pit 1024	1	4	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1074	1075	Ditch 2	1	5	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1074	1075	Ditch 2	9	224	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	
1091	1090	Ditch 3	1	13	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	
1101	1102	Ditch 4	2	24	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1121	1119	Pit Group 4	1	3	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	
1122	1124	Pit Group 1	1	27	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1127	1129	Pit Group 1	1	12	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1131	1132	Ditch 31	3	80	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	Residual
1173	1175	Pit Group 1	4	15	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1191	1189	Ditch 13	1	7	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1204	1205	Ditch 10	1	1	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1212	1213	Ditch 1	3	18	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	
1214	1215	Pit Group 4	63	1020	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	
1217	1218	Ditch 31	1	17	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	Residual
1227	1228	Ditch 32	2	10	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1232	1233	Ditch 3	1	2	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1240	1242	Pit Group 2	1	23	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	

Cut	Context	Group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
1246	1247	Pit Group 4	1	2	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	
1253	1254	Ditch 3	2	26	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1253	1254	Ditch 3	1	19	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	
1264	1265	Pit Group 2	1	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1264	1266	Pit Group 2	2	16	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1286	1287	Pit Group 1	1	6	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1286	1288	Pit Group 1	10	110	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1289	1292	Pit Group 1	1	13	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1293	1295	Pit Group 1	4	23	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1296	1297	Pit Group 1	1	33	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1299	1302	Pit Group 1	10	47	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1312	1311	Pit Group 2	3	19	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1312	1313	Pit Group 2	91	943	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1312	1315	Pit Group 2	4	26	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1318	1319	Pit Group 2	3	36	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1323	1322	Pit Group 1	1	18	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1327	1324	Pit Group 1	4	53	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1327	1324	Pit Group 1	1	12	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	Intrusive
1327	1325	Pit Group 1	4	65	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1328	1329	Pit Group 4	2	11	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	
1337	1338	Ditch 4	1	10	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1337	1338	Ditch 4	1	12	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	
1348	1355	Pit Group 2	1	3	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1361	1362	Pit Group 3	3	11	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1364	1365	Pit Group 3	2	55	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1364	1366	Pit Group 3	12	44	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1364	1367	Pit Group 3	14	71	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1368	1370	Pit Group 3	2	10	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1371	1359	Pit Group 3	21	114	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1371	1360	Pit Group 3	19	107	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1371	1363	Pit Group 3	6	57	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1371	1372	Pit Group 3	3	39	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1371	1373	Pit Group 3	14	234	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1379	1380	Pit Group 3	2	20	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1389	1427	Pit Group 3	9	120	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1389	1429	Pit Group 3	6	31	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1389	1430	Pit Group 3	36	751	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1390	1398	Ditch 31	3	6	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1391	1438	Pit Group 3	3	41	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1391	1438	Pit Group 3	1	5	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	Intrusive
1395	1420	Pit Group 3	2	28	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1396	1415	Pit Group 3	3	38	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1411	1414	Ditch 34	2	9	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
1411	1414	Ditch 34	1	2	Late Iron Age, c.50 BC-AD 50	Residual
1446	1451	Pit Group 3	3	37	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
1452	1454	Pit Group 3	5	69	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
5078	5079	Pit Group 10	1	10	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	Residual
5389	5390	Posthole St. 1	1	12	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	Residual

Cut	Context	Group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
5778	5779	Pit Group 5	1	15	Middle Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC	Residual
Layer	43	NA	4	44	Early Iron Age, c. 600-350 BC	
TOTAL	-	-	*505*	*6045*	-	-

Table 38. Pottery quantification by context

Methodology

B.5.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.5.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by the author (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980). The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156).

B.5.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (329 sherds), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (158 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (18 sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics Series

B.5.7 A total of 17 fabric types are distinguished in the assemblage, belonging to 11 basic fabric groups. Although the exact source of the potting clays and tempering ingredients remains undetermined (as for most sites), the raw materials required for the production of the ceramics were potentially available within the local landscape.

Flint fabrics

- F1: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (2-4mm in size)
- F2: Sparse medium burnt flint (1-2mm in size)
- F3: Moderate to common fine burnt flint (mainly <1mm in size)

Flint and sand fabrics

- FQ1: Sparse to common coarse burnt flint (2-4mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix
- FQ2: Sparse to common medium burnt flint (1-2mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix
- FQ3: Sparse to common fine burnt flint (mainly <1mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix

Flint and grog fabrics

- FG1: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (2-4mm in size) and moderate medium grog (1-2mm)

Flint and organic fabrics

- FVE1: Sparse coarse burnt flint (2-4mm in size) and moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

Sand fabrics

- Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand. Sherds may contain rare to very rare medium to coarse chalk or flint (1-3mm in size).
- Q2: Moderate to common quartz sand with sparse fine to medium (1-2mm) burnt flint

Sand and organic matter fabrics

- QVE1: Moderate to common quartz sand and moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

Shell fabrics

- S1: Moderate to common medium to very coarse shell (1-5mm).
- S2: Moderate to common fine shell (mainly <1mm).
- *Shell, grog and sand fabrics*
- SGQ1: Moderate coarse to very coarse poorly sorted shell (2-6mm), sparse to moderate coarse grog (1-3mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix

Shell and sand fabrics

- SQ1: Sparse to moderate coarse to very coarse shell (2-6mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix. Sherd may contain rare coarse flint
- *Grog fabrics*
- G1: Moderate to common fine to coarse grog (1-3mm in size)

Grog and sand fabrics

- GQ1: Moderate to common fine to medium grog (1-2mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix

Early Iron Age pottery, c. 600-350 BC

B.5.8 The assemblage comprises 347 sherds of pottery (3810g) with a MSW of 11.0g. The pottery derives from 59 contexts relating to 31 pits (in Pits Groups 1, 3 and 10), 13 slots through eight different ditches (Ditches 2-4, 10, 13, 31-32 and 34) and subsoil layer 43 from Trench 2 in the evaluation. With the exception of one residual sherd (10g) from pit **5057** (Pit Group 10), Area 3, all the material derives from Area 1. The pottery from Area 1 includes 21 residual sherds from the ditch slots (145g), two residual sherds from pit **1024** (16g) and four sherds (44g) from layer 43. The non-residual pottery derives from 29 pits in Pit Groups 1-3, which comprises 319 sherds (3595g).

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.9 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics (Table 39), all typical of pottery groups dating to the Early Iron Age in the Cambridgeshire region (Brudenell 2012). These include flint tempered fabrics, sandy wares, shelly wares, and sherds containing a combination of these three principal inclusions.

B.5.10 By weight, 78% of the pottery recovered has burnt flint inclusions, with either just flint (fabrics F1-3) or a combination of flint and sand (fabrics FQ1-3). In both cases, wares at the coarse end of the flint-tempered spectrum are the most prolific, with sherds in F1 accounting for 30% of the pottery and those in FQ1 accounting for 24% of the pottery. Of the remaining pottery in the 'minor' fabric groups, 14% are sandy wares (fabrics Q1-2) and 7% are shell wares in (fabrics S1-2). Sherds with flint and grog (FG1) account for 2% of the pottery, and those with shell and sand (SQ1), flint and organic matter (FVE1), and sand and organic matter (QVE1) constitute less than 1% each of the assemblage by weight.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	99/1135	29.8	2/105	9.3	4	1
F2	Flint	8/62	1.6	0/0	0.0	1	0
F3	Flint	2/16	0.4	2/16	100	0	0
FG1	Flint & grog	4/55	1.4	0/0	0.0	2	0
FQ1	Flint & sand	71/915	24.0	0/0	0.0	1	0
FQ2	Flint & sand	57/602	15.8	7/90	15.0	5	2
FQ3	Flint & sand	29/168	4.4	20/97	57.7	1	1
FVE1	Flint & veg.	3/30	0.8	0/0	0.0	1	0
Q1	Sand	26/200	5.2	3/12	6.0	5	0
Q2	Sand	23/352	9.2	1/13	3.7	4	0
QVE1	Sand & veg.	1/9	0.2	0/0	0.0	0	0
S1	Shell	18/215	5.6	2/12	5.6	0	0
S2	Shell	5/18	0.5	1/7	38.9	0	0
SQ1	Shell & sand	1/33	0.9	0/0	0.0	0	0
TOTAL	-	*347/3810*	*99.8*	*38/352*	*9.2*	*24*	*4*

Table 39. Quantification of Early Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (11 rims, 11 bases and two complete profiles).

B.5.11 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the Early Iron Age Phase is estimated to contain a minimum of 24 different vessels: 11 different rims, 11 different bases and two complete vessel profiles.

B.5.12 The complete vessel profiles both derived from pit **1312** and include a plain weakly shouldered fineware jar (Class II, Form G), c. 20cm high with lug handles on the girth and a rim diameter of 17cm (39% of circumference intact). The vessel is in fabric F1, and appears to have been burnt/over fired. It comprises 82 sherds (829g), 25 (643g) of which refit (Plate 27). The second is a small plain burnished palm cup (Class V, Form R; two sherds, 105g) in fabric F1 with an upright rim, 9cm in diameter (54% of circumference intact), and a rounded base (Plate 26).

B.5.13 Other form-assigned vessels in the assemblage include two decorated tripartite angular fineware burnished bowls (Class IV, Form N; four sherds, 40g). The first is a small fragment of a Darmsden-Linton-type bowl (Cunliffe 2005, 102-103) with grooved horizontal lines between the shoulder and neck (Fabric FQ2; two sherds, 13g) derived from pit **30**. The second is a bowl decorated with incised chevrons in the same zone (Fabric FQ3; two sherds, 17g). This has a rim dimeter of 14cm (6% of circumference intact) and was recovered from pit **1312** alongside the two complete profiled vessels described above.

B.5.14 The assemblage also contains a second weakly shouldered jar (Class I, Form G; eight sherds, 62g) from pit **1371**. This small coarseware pot has a rim diameter of 12cm (22% of circumference intact) and is decorated with fingertip impressions on the rim-exterior and shoulder (four refitting sherds, 40g).

B.5.15 Vessel bases in the assemblage have simple feet and pinched-foot varieties, including two with flint gritted undersides. Vessel rims tend to have simple flat-topped or rounded lips, though everted, pinched and expanded varieties are also present.

B.5.16 Here and elsewhere in the Early Iron Age, the character of surface treatment and decoration are closely linked to vessel class, and the categories of coarseware and fineware. The latter are primarily defined by the presence of burnished or lustrous surfaces. In all, there are 38 sherds (352g) that are carefully smoothed, burnished or polished in the assemblage, most of which display black or dark grey surfaces. Combined, these comprise 11% of the sherds by count or 8% by weight - frequencies slightly low but not uncommon for Early Iron Age assemblages in Eastern England (Brudenell 2012).

B.5.17 Clear patterns can be observed in the fabric of vessels selected for burnishing. Though sherds in a wide range of fabrics are treated, on the whole, this finish is only common on vessels whose matrix has finely crushed and/or well-sorted inclusions, notably sherds of fabric FQ3. The type and frequency of decoration is also closely correlated with the class of vessel. On the whole, decoration is relatively prolific with 32 sherds (437g) bearing ornamentation (9% of assemblage by sherd count, or 11% by weight). This represents a maximum of 22 different decorated pots (Table 40), of which around six are finewares.

Position/ Decoration	Pinched rustication	Pinched	Fingertip impressions	Fingertip impressions: pinched rustication	Double row of fingertip impressions	Slashed	Grooved horizontal lines*	Grooved curvilinear lines and dimples*	Incised chevrons*	TOTAL
Between shoulder and neck	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Body	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Neck	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Rim-exterior	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Rim-exterior and shoulder	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shoulder: body	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Position/ Decoration	Pinched rustication	Pinched	Fingertip impressions	Fingertip impressions: pinched rustication	Double row of fingertip impressions	Slashed	Grooved horizontal lines*	Grooved curvilinear lines and dimples*	Incised chevrons*	TOTAL
Shoulder	-	1	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	8
Uncertain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	*3*	*1*	*9*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*22*

*Table 40. Quantification of Early Iron Age decoration by vessel count. * denotes fineware applications.*

B.5.18 A range of applications and techniques typical of the Early Iron Age are evident, with fingertip applications on the shoulder being the most common. Some finewares display grooved and incised decoration, and four coarseware sherds have distinctive all over pinched rustication. These rusticated vessels are often found with fragments of Darmsden-Linton-type bowls, and are recorded in assemblages at Linton (Fell 1953) and the Landwade Road, Cambridgeshire (see Brudenell 2012, fig. 6.26).

B.5.19 In terms of frequency, of the 13 different identifiable vessel rims in the assemblage, four have decoration, representing 31% of Early Iron Age vessel rims, or 44% of coarsewares rims (four out of nine). These are figures that are fairly typical of the period, and demonstrate the extensive use of ornamentation.

B.5.20 Only one coarseware sherd (24g) retains traces of carbonised residue. This is a thin residue on the exterior of the sherd surface, and is probably soot. A sherd (9g) from pit **1371** also has a post-firing perforated hole, likely to be a repair hole.

Key groups

B.5.21 Residual pottery aside, 319 sherds (3595g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from 29 Phase 1.1 pits in Pits Groups 1-3 (Table 41). Combined, this material accounts for 92% of the period assemblage by sherd count or 94% by weight, with all 24 rims, bases and complete vessel profiles derived from the three pit groups.

Pit Group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	No. pits with pottery	MSW	MNV	% sherds small	% sherds medium	% sherds large
1	47	634	12	7.4	7	66	32	2
2	107	1084	6	9.9	4	67	28	5
3	165	1877	11	8.8	13	62	36	2
TOTAL	*319*	*3595*	*29*	*8.9*	*24*	*65*	*33*	*2*

Table 41. Quantification of Early Iron Age pottery in Pits Groups 1-3.

B.5.22 Most the pottery derived from Pit Group 3, though the character of the material in each of the pit groups was broadly similar. In each case, assemblages were dominated by small sized sherds from a rage of different vessels, as suggested by the similarities in MSW and the relatively frequencies of different sized sherds.

B.5.23 On a feature-by-feature basis, the vast majority of the pits contained small assemblages of material weighing less than 250g. These typically comprised fewer than ten sherds. Larger groups derived from pit **1312** (98 sherds, 988g), pit **1371** (63

sherds, 551g) and pit **1389** (51, sherds 902g). These constitute the key groups, shown clearly on Fig.14a, and contain 15 of the 24 different vessels represented in the Early Iron Age assemblage as a whole, and all but one of the form assigned vessels. The assemblage from **1312** is dominated by fragments from individual vessels, containing the lug-handled jar, cup and incised fineware bowl described above – the group possibly constituting an intentionally deposited vessel set. By contrast the material from pits **1371** and **1389** is more varied in character, and appears to comprise a generalised mix of ceramic refuse.

Middle Iron Age pottery, c. 350-50 BC

B.5.24 Pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age includes 135 sherds (1594g) with a MSW of 11.8g. The pottery derives from ten contexts relating to six pits (**36**, **1121**, **1214**, **1246**, **1328** and **5778**), two ditch slots through Ditch 31 (**1131** and **1217**) and a posthole (**5389**). With the exception of two residual sherds from pit **5389** (one sherd, 15g) and posthole **5778** (one sherd, 12g) in Area 3, all the material derives from Area 1. The pottery from Area 1 includes 129 sherds (1470g) from five pits in Pit Group 4 (**36**, **1121**, **1214**, **1246** and **1328**) and four residual sherds (97g) from Ditch 31.

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.25 The assemblage is dominated by sandy wares, which account for 86% of the pottery by weight (Table 42). In total, only 13 sherds (231g) are recorded in other fabrics: shell and sand wares (10% by weight); shell, grog and sand wares (4%), and wares with sand and organic matter (<1% by weight). This pattern is typical of Middle Iron Age pottery assemblages from Southern Cambridgeshire.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
Q1	Sand	122/1363	85.5	0/0	0/0.0	3	0
QVE1	Sand & veg.	1/15	0.9	0/0	0/0.0	0	0
SGQ1	Shell, grog & sand	2/58	3.6	0/0	0/0.0	0	0
SQ1	Shell & sand	10/158	9.9	0/0	0/0.0	0	0
TOTAL	-	*135/1594*	*99.9*	*0/0*	*0/0.0*	*3*	*0*

Table 42. Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery by fabric

B.5.26 The small size of the group means that feature sherds are rare, and comprise just two vessel profiles, a third base and a small number of decorated sherds. The first of the two vessel profiles belongs to a small slack-shouldered jar with a rim diameter of 13cm (Hill Form A, 16% of rim circumference intact), decorated with diagonal tool impressions on the rim-top. The vessel is in fabric Q1, and includes 50 sherds (333g, 10 sherds refitting) derived from pit **36** (Plate 25). The profile is not complete, but the vessel is likely to have been c. 14cm tall, and displays a pinched out base.

B.5.27 The second partially intact vessel was recovered from pit **1214**, and is small shouldered jar with a rim diameter of 15cm (Hill Form B, 38% of rim circumference intact), decorated with fingertip impressions on the rim-top. The vessel is also in fabric Q1, and includes 50 sherds (682g, 33 sherds refitting), with a flat base 12cm in diameter (12% of circumference intact).

B.5.28 Aside from the seven decorated sherds (174g) belonging to the two vessel profiles described above, the assemblage also includes two refitting body of sherds of East Midlands-style Scored Ware (Elsden 1992) in fabric SQ1 (74g). No other decorated sherds, burnished sherds, or sherds with carbonised residue were present in the Middle Iron Age assemblage.

Key groups

B.5.29 Only pits **36** (62 sherds, 424g) and **1214** (63 sherds, 1020g) yielded significant assemblages of pottery constituting key groups (all other contexts with Middle Iron Age pottery contained less than 100g of material). The assemblages were both dominated by fragments of single partially intact vessels, which are described above. In each case between 79-80% of sherds from these pits derived from these single vessels. The occurrence of pots in this state is not uncommon in Middle Iron Age contexts, but does demonstrate that the overall character of the assemblage is conditioned by the presence of these two pots.

Late Iron Age pottery, c. 50 BC – AD 50

B.5.30 A small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from Area 1 comprising 23 sherds of pottery (641g) with a high MSW of 27.9g. The pottery derives from ten contexts relating to four pits (**45**, **1024**, **1327** and **1391**) and six slots through Ditches 1-4 and 34 (**1074**, **1091**, **1212**, **1253**, **1337**, **1411**). Two sherds (17g) were intrusive in the fills upper fills of Phase 1.1 Early Iron Age pits **1327** (Pit Group 1; one sherd, 12g) and **1391** (Pit Group 3; one sherd, 5g), whilst two sherds (7g) were residual in Phase 3.2 medieval pit **1024** (one sherd, 5g) and Ditch 34 (Phase 3.3,slot 1**411**; one sherd, 2g).

Assemblage characteristics

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% of fabric	No./Wt (g)/% fabric burnished	No./Wt(g)/% Wheel-made	MNV	MNV wheel-made
G1	Grog	2/24	3.7	0/0/0.0	1/19/79.1	0	0
GQ1	Grog and sand	4/31	4.8	0/0/0.0	1/5/16.1	0	0
Q1	Sand	16/544	84.9	0/0/0.0	4/135/24.8	4	2
S1	Shell	1/42	6.6	0/0/0.0	0/0/0.0	0	0
TOTAL	-	23/641	100.0	0/0/0.0	6/159/24.8	4	2

Table 43: Quantification of Late Iron Age pottery by fabric

B.5.31 The Late Iron Age assemblage is characterised by sherds in sand, grog, grog and sand, and shell fabrics. Sandy wares dominate (Table 43, fabrics Q1), with only a small number of sherds in grog, grog and sand, and shell fabrics. The material comprises both handmade and wheel-made wares (26.1% by count, or 24.8% by weight), none of which are burnished. The wheel-made sherds include an everted-beaded rim with a neck cordon from Ditch 2 (slot **1074**), and a base sherd with rilling on the lower walls from pit **45**.

B.5.32 The handmade wares are all body and base sherds. Fabric types overlap with those of the Middle Iron Age, though handmade grog tempered wares are also present. With the exception of one large combed sherd (255g), all the handmade pottery is plain.

B.5.33 None of the feature assemblages constitute key groups. The material primarily derives from pit **45** and Ditches 1, 2 and the eastern side of Ditch 3. However, all the contexts groups are relatively small, and contained fewer than ten sherds apiece.

Discussion

B.5.34 The pottery dates to the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, suggesting activity at the site throughout much of the first millennium BC. Although the pottery assemblage is relatively small by contemporary standards, few groups of prehistoric pottery have been recovered from the Chesterton area (e.g. Cessford and Dickens 2004; Mackay 2009), making this assemblage locally significant.

B.5.35 Of particular significance is the Early Iron Age component, which constitutes the bulk of the assemblage and includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. The Early Iron Age assemblages also contains fragments of a highly distinctive decorated Darmsden-Linton-type fineware bowl and fragments of pinched rusticated jars, which can be dated on typo-chronological grounds to the period between c. 600-350 BC (see Brudenell 2012; 2013 for discussion). Significantly, a fragment of a similar Darmsden-Linton type bowls was found at excavations at Scotland Road/Union Lane, Chesterton, c. 600m to the south-west (Brudenll 2009). To date, and with one known exception, these bowls have only been found on sites along the lower reaches of the Cam Valley, downstream from the confluence with the River Granta, and along the south-east fen-edge in Cambridgeshire (their main distribution being in Essex and parts of south Suffolk). This site falls along the north-west limit of the 'style-zone', although few settlements with the pottery have been excavated in the region.

B.6 Roman pottery

By Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 38 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1.007kg was recovered during excavations at Eastfield, Chesterton predominantly residual in post-Roman features. Recovered from 16 different contexts, the majority of pottery (*c*. 80% by weight) was recovered from pits (23 sherds; 0.805kg), Table 44. The majority of the assemblage dates from the Early to Mid-Roman period (M/LC1 to MC2 centuries AD) with two sherds from an Oxfordshire white ware mortaria (0.489kg) accounting for the latest Roman material identified, dating from the mid-3rd to 4th century AD.

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight(kg)	EVE	Weight (%)
Ditch	7	0.094	0.00	9.33
Layer	6	0.095	0.05	9.43
Pit	23	0.805	0.08	79.94
Posthole	2	0.013	0.13	1.30
Total	**38**	**1.007**	**0.26**	**100.00**

Table 44: Pottery by Feature Type, in descending order of weight (%)

Methodology

B.6.2 The pottery was analysed following guidelines recorded in 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group, Historic England 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and the sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups (Table 45), based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (cup, dish, bowl) are also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

B.6.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores or dispersed in due course.

Assemblage

B.6.4 A total of five broad fabric groups/families were identified of which two fabrics (SGW; SOW) comprise the bulk of the assemblage by sherd count and weight (33 Sherds; 0.496kg). This ceramic group is distinctive in that it mostly comprises of early to mid-Roman coarse utilitarian vessels with a small quantity of finer domestic wares. The assemblage can be divided into three broad basic groups; coarse wares, fine wares (domestic and imported) and specialist wares. The largest group are coarse wares accounting for the majority of the Romano-British pottery identified (*c*.49% by weight). These SGW and SOW are comprised principally of unsourced, locally produced utilitarian domestic wares (reduced and oxidised) 'The predominance of

sand and quartz tempers in Early Roman fabrics is a common feature within Cambridgeshire (Gibson & Lucas 2002, 124). They are assumed to be of local origin and variations in the fabrics are to be expected (Monteil 2013, 93).

B.6.5 Imported fine wares are rare within the assemblage and consist entirely of a single decorated sherd of South Gaulish samian (AD70-110) from La Graufesenque (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28). The paucity of samian is typical of rural settlements in Britain and may also be due to the limited nature of the excavations.

B.6.6 Specialist wares are represented by two mortaria sherds from a single Oxfordshire white ware mortaria form (Young 1977, 117-22), dating roughly from the mid-3rd to 4th century AD onwards. Accounting for 48.6% by weight of the assemblage

B.6.7 Domestically produced fine wares are limited with just two miscellaneous, colour coated sherds identified in the assemblage including a rim sherd from a cornice rim beaker with a pale purplish colour coat.

Fabric	Fabric Code	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Misc. Jars	19	0.259	25.7
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Misc. Jar, Flagon/Jug	14	0.237	23.5
Oxfordshire white ware	OXFWW	Mortaria	2	0.489	48.6
Colour-coated ware (unsourced)	MISC CC	Beaker	2	0.011	1.1
Samian, Southern Gaul	SGSAM	Dec. Bowl	1	0.011	1.1
		Total	**38**	**1.007**	**100.00**

Table 45: Roman Pottery Fabrics & Forms, in descending order of weight (%)

Discussion

B.6.8 The assemblage is fragmentary and moderately abraded suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not located at their primary site of deposition. The pottery has an average sherd weight (ASW) of *c*.26g. This relatively high ASW however is due to the inclusion of the two mortaria sherds (0.489kg) recovered as a residual element in medieval pit **3300**. Many of the sherds have not retained their original surfaces or evidence of wear and use. The relatively poor condition of the pottery is attributed not only to the action of local soils but also post-depositional disturbance such as middening and/or manuring as part of the waste management during the Roman and post-Roman periods.

B.6.9 The pottery recovered from ditches is most likely to be residual and the small number of sherds from layers 4036, 5003, 5006, 5022 and 5105 do not securely date them. The pottery recovered from pit **1339,** may represent the remains of a Roman feature however the pottery is somewhat abraded and does not represent primary deposition. Other pits also produced Roman pottery however the low number and weight of sherds recovered indicate low levels of Roman activity and deposition.

B.6.10 The majority of the assemblage dates from the Mid to Late 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD, the low levels of pottery recovered here however making all but the broadest

dating difficult. Consisting primarily of locally produced (unsourced) utilitarian, Romanised sandy coarse wares, of a type typically found in Cambridgeshire vessel forms present indicate a domestic coarse ware assemblage.

B.6.11 The assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified suggests that the site procured most of its wares from the immediate local area, which is a typical pattern especially in the Early Roman period. However, the assemblage does suggest that the site may have had access to goods outside of the local area, which may reflect the relative status/wealth of the occupants, although certainly in the Early Roman period, this also may reflect specific choices made by the people at the site.

Summary catalogue

Context	Cut	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wgt (kg)	Date
1051	**1050**	SGW	U		1	0.008	MC1-C2
1170	**1168**	SGW	R	MISC JAR	5	0.081	MC1-C2
1221	**1220**	MISC CC	U		1	0.006	MC2-?
1340	**1339**	SGSAM	D	BOWL	1	0.011	AD70-110
1340	**1339**	SOW	D		4	0.094	MC1-C2
1340	**1339**	SGW	U		3	0.023	MC1-C2
1341	**1339**	SOW	UDR	MISC JAR	6	0.077	MC1-C2
1341	**1339**	SGW	BD	MISC JAR	1	0.037	MC1-C2
1341	**1339**	SGW	U		1	0.004	MC1-C2
1341	**1339**	SGW	U		1	0.014	MC1-C2
3301	**3300**	OXF WH	R	MORT - M17	2	0.489	MC3-C4
3301	**3300**	SGW	R	MISC JAR	1	0.041	MC1-C2
4036	LAYER	SOW	U		1	0.039	MC1-C2
5003	LAYER	SGW	R	MISC JAR	1	0.018	MC1-C2
5003	LAYER	SGW	U		1	0.005	MC1-C2
5006	LAYER	SOW	U	FLAGON/JUG	1	0.019	MC1-C2
5022	LAYER	SOW	U		1	0.001	MC1-C4
5105	LAYER	SGW	U		1	0.013	MC1-C2
5132	**5131**	SGW	U		1	0.007	MC1-C2
5172	**5171**	SGW	U		1	0.003	MC1-C2
5360	**5359**	SOW	U		1	0.007	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Qty	Wgt (kg)	Date
5378	**5377**	SGW	U		1	0.005	MC1-C2
5422	**5421**	MISC CC	R	BEAKER 3.6.2	1	0.005	C2-?
				Total	**38**	**1.007**	

Table 46: The pottery fabrics and forms, listed in context order

KEY: C - century, D - decorated body sherd, Dsc - description, U - undecorated body sherd. E - early, L - late, M - mid, IA - Iron Age, LIA - Late Iron Age

B.7 Post-Roman pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.7.1 Archaeological works produced a small post-Roman pottery assemblage of 166 sherds, weighing 3.428kg. This total includes material from the evaluation contexts and un-phased material that will not be discussed further in this report. For the purposes of this report, the phased assemblage is 164 sherds weighing 3.326kg, representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 86. All percentages given refer to the phased assemblage (by weight), unless otherwise stated. The assemblage is predominantly medieval, dating from the mid 12th to the end of the 15th century. Also present are a small number of early medieval sherds and a small assemblage of post-medieval fabrics.

B.7.2 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The medieval sherds originating from occupation close to the area of excavation have undergone reworking and represent rubbish disposal on the site. The average sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 20g.

Methodology

B.7.3 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.7.4 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 post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed with MNV established on a context-by-context basis and the total assemblage recorded in an Access database which forms part of the site archive. The total assemblage (including un-phased material) is recorded in the summary catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Sampling bias

B.7.5 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These small quantities of sherds are abraded, undiagnostic, not closely datable and are therefore also not considered in this report.

Assemblage

B.7.6 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used for the phased assemblage, including sherd count and weight of all fabrics are given in Table 47.

Fabric Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. of sherds	Weight (kg)	% by weight of assemblage
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRILL	1	1	0.050	1.5
Developed St Neots-type ware	DNEOT	2	2	0.074	2.2
Developed St Neots-type ware (Quartz)	DNEOT (Q)	1	1	0.013	0.4
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware			3	0.044	1.3
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware/Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	EMEMS/ MEMS	2	2	0.013	0.4
Early Medieval ware	EMW	1	1	0.004	0.1
East Anglian Redware	EAR	4	4	0.02	0.6
Grimston Glazed ware	GRIM	5	6	0.091	2.7
Hedingham Fineware	HEDI	5	10	0.309	9.3
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	2	2	0.014	0.4
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	8	11	0.472	14.2
Lyveden A type Shelly ware	LYVA	2	3	0.024	0.7
Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware)	LYST	1	1	0.038	1.1
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	7	21	0.719	21.6
Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	MEMS	15	22	0.255	7.7
Medieval Sandy Coarseware	MSW	7	10	0.115	3.5
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	2	3	0.022	0.7
Post-Medieval Redwares	PMR	4	5	0.126	3.8
Refined White Earthenware	RFWE	1	1	0.006	0.2
Shelly wares	SHW	1	1	0.006	0.2
South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	11	51	0.885	26.6
Thetford-Type ware	THET	1	1	0.023	0.7
Unsourced	UNID	2	2	0.003	0.1
Total		**86**	**164**	**3.326**	100.0

Table 47: Pottery fabrics present in the phased assemblage.

Pottery by ceramic period

B.7.7 Late Saxon-early medieval pottery forms less than 1% of the assemblage by weight. The expected triumvirate of Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware that are found across much of Cambridgeshire in the 10th-12th centuries are mostly absent. Only a single undiagnostic sherd of Thetford ware was recovered from context 4029, a layer above the road (Road 1).

B.7.8 Early medieval pottery (AD 1050-1200), forms 4.4% of the assemblage comprising of a small number of fabrics. Developed St Neots sherds (MNV 3), including a rounded bowl from pit **3300**, which forms part of Pit Group 7, in Plot 5. Two sherds of Cambridgeshire fabric Huntingdon Early Medieval ware were also recovered as were single sherds of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and Early Medieval ware from Norfolk.

B.7.9 The presence of early medieval fabrics indicates some level of pre-12th century occupation close to the area of excavation, however, the pottery recovered is mainly residual in later features. The relatively low levels of pottery recovered suggests either middening scatters or rubbish deposition within features that were disturbed by later activity.

B.7.10 Medieval fabrics (whose production spanned AD 1150-1500) form the bulk of the assemblage, *c*.90% of the total assemblage, comprising 141 sherds weighing 3.077kg and representing an MNV of 69. This suggests low to moderate levels of medieval

activity, with much of this material related to the medieval kitchen including storage, the serving of liquids, food preparation and the management of domestic hearths. These vessels were recovered from a number of features, including Pit Groups 5, 7, 8 and 10, Structures 1 and 6 and approximately nine ditches or ditch sections.

B.7.11 The most common medieval fabric present is South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware (51 sherds, 0.885kg, MNV 11) which makes up more than a quarter of the assemblage, and vessels present are most commonly jars (MNV 3), followed a small number of bowls (MNV 2) and a single jug; the remainder of the vessels are of indeterminate form.

B.7.12 Medieval Ely wares comprise 21.6% of the assemblage (MNV7) and, where form can be established, are all jug sherds (MNV 4). Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (11 sherds, 0.472kg, MNV 8), forms the third largest group in the medieval assemblage (*c*.14%). Vessels present are jars, jugs, a small number of bowls and two sherds from a curfew from pit **3154** (Pit Group 8, Plot 6), that indicates the management of domestic hearths.

B.7.13 Other fabrics of note are Hedingham Fineware, comprising *c*.9% of the assemblage and mostly jug sherds, and Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (7.7% of the assemblage). The remaining fabrics are present in low numbers and from a limited range of sources. Glazed wares are common, comprising more than a third of the medieval assemblage and includes Medieval Ely ware, East Anglian Redware, Grimston Glazed ware, Hedingham fineware and a single sherd of Brill/Boarstall. Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware), commonly found on medieval Cambridgeshire sites, is notable here in its near absence. This is also true of other Cambridge sites, including Cambridge Regional College site (Fletcher 2011) and Intercell House, Coldhams Lane (Fletcher 2012; 2015a) and, although more common on the Harvest Way site (Fletcher 2015b), only a single sherd is present in this assemblage. The trade in Lyveden-Stanion products appears therefore to have been limited in Cambridge.

B.7.14 Definitively Late medieval (AD 1350-1500) fabrics are also absent from this assemblage and it seems likely that, although many of the ceramics present in the assemblage are in production to the end of the 15th century, the site underwent a change of usage or abandonment by the end of the 14th or mid 15th century.

B.7.15 Post-medieval fabrics represent less than 4% of the assemblage and comprise mainly mid 16th-18th century Post-medieval Redwares, and a single sherd of intrusive Refined White Earthenware.

Provenance

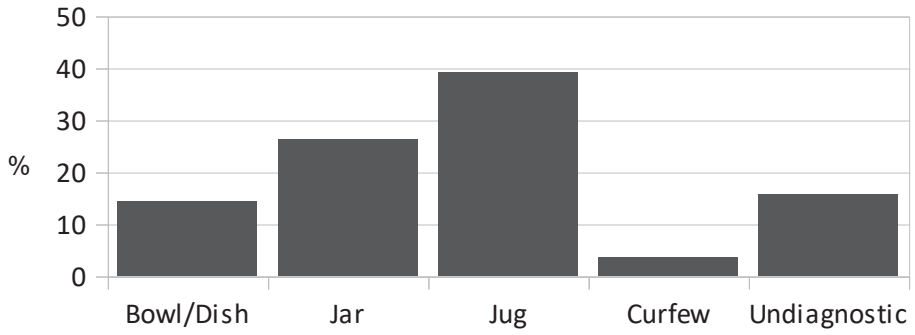
B.7.16 There is a range of fabrics of local and non-local origin present in the assemblage, from a moderate range of sources with one obvious exception - there are no imported wares. This paucity of imported wares suggests the site was little used for general rubbish deposition in the 16th century, which is supported by the dearth of post-medieval fabrics in general.

B.7.17 Approximately 63% of the assemblage originates from the Cambridgeshire region, South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, and Medieval Ely ware. Approximately 19% of the assemblage comprises Essex fabrics, including Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares and Hedingham Fineware. Fabrics grouped as East Anglian in origin, including East Anglian Redwares, form 4.4% of the assemblage and those from Norfolk only 3.5%. Fabrics from other areas are present in restricted numbers.

Form

B.7.18 The vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature and no specialist vessels were identified, apart from the curfew sherds from pit **3154**, Pit Group 8 in Phase 3.2. The assemblage is composed mostly of jugs (*c*.39% of the total assemblage), representing a MNV of 17 vessels, including four Medieval Ely ware vessels, with Grimston Glazed ware and Hedingham fineware each represented by three vessels. Jars form *c*.26% of the assemblage, with a MNV of 19, including six Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares jars and four South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jars; also present are four post-medieval redware vessels.

B.7.19 Bowls/dishes are present (*c*.14% of the assemblage) and fabrics include Developed St Neots, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware and a sherd from a Grimston Glazed ware dripping dish were recovered from pit **3154** (pit group 8, plot 6, Phase 3.2). Also present are post-medieval vessels, including a Post-medieval Redware bowl sherd recovered from a later fill of the moat **5439** (Phase 3.3) and a sherd from a Refined White Earthenware dish in layer 5003. In total, almost 16% of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic sherds to which no form could be firmly assigned.



Vessel form present as a percentage of the whole assemblage by weight

The Assemblage in relation to archaeological features

B.7.20 The curfew, coupled with the jugs and jars, shows the pottery represents the storage and cooking of food, alongside the serving of liquids, in one or more domestic properties of the mid 12th to the end of the 14th century. This material has undergone a degree of reworking, with little evidence of primary deposition, and may represent clearance and dumping of rubbish throughout this period.

B.7.21 Table 48 indicates the size of the assemblage within each period/phase.

Period	Phase	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Approximate average sherd weight (kg)	c. % of Assemblage by weight (kg)
Period 2: Roman	2.1 Early Roman (intrusive medieval material)	1	0.003	0.003	0.1
Period 3: Medieval	3.1 (Early medieval: *c*.AD1100-1200)	1	0.034	0.034	1.0
	3.2 (High medieval: *c*.AD1200-1400)	106	2.615	0.025	78.6
	3.3 (Late medieval-early post-medieval: *c*. AD1400-1600)	40	0.390	0.010	11.7
Period 4: Modern	4 (Post-medieval to modern *c*.AD1700-present)	16	0.284	0.018	8.5

Table 48: Pottery assemblage by stratigraphic period and phase

B.7.22 The levels of residuality are difficult to address, particularly because the production of many ceramic industries span both the high and late medieval periods (3.2 and 3.3). Residuality in Phase 3.2 is 1%, by comparison, *c*.8 % residual material is present in Period 4 features. Again, due to the overlap of ceramic production dates with the period dates, levels of intrusive material are also low, 1% in both Period 3.2 and 2% in 3.3.

B.7.23 The bulk of the assemblage (78.6%) was from features assigned to Period 3.2, and although the 85 contexts, from more than 25 features and four layers, produced 106 sherds, 2.615kg of pottery, the mean sherd weight is moderate at 0.025kg, suggesting a degree of reworking of the deposits.

Phase2.1: Early Roman

Area 3

B.7.24 A single sherd of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware was intrusive in posthole **1050** (*c*.1150-1450).

Phase 3.1 (Early medieval: c.AD1100-1200)

Area 3

B.7.25 Structure 1 is located centrally in Area 3 and consists of 54 postholes, only one of which produced pottery. From posthole **5072** were recovered two sherds of Medieval Sandy Coarseware (*c*.1150-1500). Pottery was also recovered from **5794**, part of Pit Group 5 in Area 3. The pit produced a moderately abraded rim sherd from a Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware rounded jar (*c*.1200-1400).

Phase 3.2 (High medieval: c. AD1200-1400)

B.7.26 This period produced almost 79% of the phased assemblage for the excavation (106 sherds, 2.615kg), suggesting that the focus of medieval occupational or, at least the concentration of the debris from medieval occupation, falls within this period. However, the assemblage is not evenly distributed between the plots identified and material may have been reworked both prior to and post-deposition. The assemblage was recovered from features, including ditches, pits, postholes, structures and from layers relating to the road. The assemblage is discussed by plot where possible.

Area 1

B.7.27 Ditch 8 (**1025**, **1029**) within Area 1 produced five sherds of pottery (0.038kg) including Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, Medieval Ely ware and a small sherd from a Grimston Glazed ware jug (1200-1350). In Ditch 9 (**10**) in Trench 1, Area 1, a small sherd of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware was also recovered.

Area 2

B.7.28 Ditch 25 (**3100**), between Plot 6 and Plot 7, produced a lightly sooted body sherd from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jar (*c*.1175–1300).

Plot 4

B.7.29 Plot 4 was bounded by Ditch 20 (**3385** and **3403)** to the north-east. The ditch produced four sherds of pottery (0.070kg), including Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, alongside a sherd from a Medieval Ely ware jug (*c*.1150-1350).

B.7.30 Within the plot, two sherds of Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (*c*.1200-1400) were recovered from posthole **3284**, part of Structure 5. No other medieval pottery was recovered from this plot in this period.

Plot 5

B.7.31 Ditch 21 (**3261**) lay to the north-east of Plot 5. The ditch produced three abraded sherds from the base angle of a sooted South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar (*c*.1150-1450).

B.7.32 Located in Plot 5 was Structure 6 and, within the structure, pit **3251** produced a moderately large sherd, part of a rim and rod handle from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jug (*c*.1175–1300).

B.7.33 The pottery recovered within this plot (52 sherds, 1.601kg) came from five pits **3198**, **3202**, **3300**, **3334** and **3388**. These pits form part of Pit Group 7, described by the excavator as a total of 25 pits located to either side of Structure 6. The five pits that produced pottery are scattered around the plot, with three (**3330**, **3334** and **3338**) on the south-west side of the plot, close to Ditch 20, with pit **3388** being truncated by Ditch 20. The remaining two pits, **3198** and **3202**, were on the north-easterly side of the plot.

B.7.34 The three pits on the south-west side of the plot produced the bulk of the Plot 5 assemblage. Pit **3334** contained the largest of the pit assemblages (25 sherds, 0.709kg, MNV 5), which includes 16 sherds (rim and body sherds) from a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar (*c*.1150-1450), two rim sherds from South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware bowls, and a single sherd from a Micaceous

Grey Sandy ware vessel. All of the vessels are sooted, suggesting use in food preparation. Pit **3330** produced 15 sherds weighing 0.499kg, including five sherds from a Medieval Ely ware jug (*c*.1150-1350) and four sherds from a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar. Both vessels are sooted, again suggesting use in food preparation. The final pit, **3388**, although truncated by Ditch 20, produced nine sherds (0.353kg) comprising eight Medieval Ely ware sherds and a single East Anglian Redware sherd (c.1150-1350); both vessels are jugs.

Plot 6

B.7.35 Ditch 22 (**3122**, **3256**) on the north-eastern edge of Plot 6, produced a single sherd of Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware (*c*.1200-1400) and a sherd from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jug. A second ditch, Ditch 28 (**3114**), was also located within this plot and included sherds from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware bowl (*c*.1175–1300) and from a 14th century Medieval Ely ware vessel. Pit Group 8 consists of 26 pits across the plot. Unfortunately, only a single pit, **3154**, produced medieval pottery, two sherds from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware curfew (*c*.1175–1300). Curfews were fire covers used for the management of a domestic hearth. At night, in part as a safety measure, they were used to prevent sparks or embers burning down a dwelling. They allowed the fuel to continue to smoulder (small holes in the curfew allow air to reach the fuel) and when the cover was removed the following morning the fire could more easily be reignited. The curfew's presence on a plot, otherwise almost devoid of medieval pottery, suggests that the domestic dwelling to which it had originally belonged was some distance from the place where it was eventually deposited.

Plot 7

B.7.36 The plot was bounded by Ditch 8 to the south-west, which extended into Area 1, Ditch 26 to the south-east and Ditch 27 to the north-west, none of which produced medieval pottery. Ditch 8 produced pottery (0.038kg), however, the material was recovered from slots dug through the ditch in Area 1.

B.7.37 Within this plot lay Structure 7, which was formed of 26 postholes and post pits, of which two produced sherds of pottery. Post pit **3032** produced a single rim sherd of Developed St Neots-type ware (Quartz) (*c*.1075-1250) and **3092** produced a sooted base sherd from an Early Medieval ware jar (*c*.1050-1200). The paucity of pottery present makes dating uncertain and the early medieval pottery may be residual.

Area 3

B.7.38 Pottery was recovered from some of the layers that comprised Road 1 (11, 4029, 4037 and 5026) and a wheel rut (**5083**) on the road surface. The road layers in total produced 13 sherds of pottery weighing 0.152kg. The pottery, mostly undiagnostic sherds, includes Grimston glazed ware, the only sherd of Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware recovered from the site, Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware and three sherds from a 14th century Medieval Ely ware jug. The wheel rut **5083**, produced a single sherd of Post-medieval Redware (*c*.1550-1800), which is either intrusive or the wheel rut relates to Period 3.3.

B.7.39 Ditch 6 (**4022**, **5029**) produced four South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware sherds and six sherds from the base and body of a Hedingham Fineware baluster jug (0.223kg).

Phase 3.3 (Late medieval to early post-medieval: c. AD1400-1600)

B.7.40 Ceramically it is difficult to separate some of these features from the previous phase due to the long-lived nature of some ceramic production, and the excavator has divided these features based on stratigraphy. This group of features produced only 8.5% of the total assemblage recovered from the excavation. A total of seven features produced pottery within this phase (40 sherds weighing 0.390kg), of which most produced fewer than 20 sherds.

Area 1

B.7.41 Ditch 31 (**1390**) produced a single undiagnostic sherd of uncertain origin, weighing only 1g.

Area 2

B.7.42 Ditch 37 (**3188**, **3258**) produced only three sherds of pottery (0.008kg), two from a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar, the third being an undiagnostic sherd of uncertain origin.

Area 3

B.7.43 Ditch 30 (**5609**), close to the north-east limit of Area 3, produced 14 sherds (0.119kg) from a single South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jug. The sherds are moderately abraded to abraded and are probably not primary deposition.

B.7.44 The moat, **5439**, which was constructed in Period 3.2, produced a single sherd of Post-medieval Redware (*c*.1550-1800) from fill 5444.

B.7.45 The largest group of sherds from this area, were recovered from Pit Group 10. Three of these pits, **5007**, **5074** and **5078**, produced pottery (21 sherds, 0.194kg). Pit **5007** produced a single, small sherd from an East Anglian Redware jug, while pit **5074** produced four sherds, including two from a Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware jar. Pit **5078** produced the largest group of sherds in the pit group assemblage, 16 sherds, weighing 0.175kg. These include a sherd from a Medieval Ely ware vessel, two sherds from a Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware jar, sherds from two Hedingham Fineware jug and sherds from two Grimston Glazed ware vessels, a jug and a dripping dish.

B.7.46 These pits produced high medieval fabrics, several of which were produced throughout the medieval period and there are no definitively late medieval fabrics recovered from this assemblage, for example Late Medieval Reduced ware. However, the Medieval Ely ware vessel from pit **5078** dates to the 14th century and the Grimston Glazed ware dripping dish is a form more likely to be found in a late medieval assemblage, suggesting that these features are likely to be mid 14th century or later.

Phase 4 (Modern c.AD1700-present)

B.7.47 This phase includes those layers (5003=5004=5005=5006) that lay above the road surface and layer 4040, which together produced 16 sherds weighing 0.284kg. As with Period 3.3, ceramically it is difficult to separate some of these features from those of the previous period, due to the long-lived nature of some ceramic production although, due to the date range for the period, the majority of the sherds are residual. Layers produced a mixture of medieval fabrics including Hedingham Fineware, Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware. Layer 5003 produced two of the small number of post-medieval Redware sherds recovered from the site (*c.*1550-1800), both sherds from a jar. Layer 5003 also produced the most recent sherd recovered from the excavation, a sherd from the foot ringed base of a 19th century Refined White Earthenware dish, although this sherd may be intrusive, as no other 19th century pottery was recovered.

Discussion

B.7.48 The assemblage is domestic in nature, with a predominance of vessels present used in the processing of food and drink. No material appears to be a primary deposit and these occupational debris were in part deposited as rubbish with levels of abrasion indicating much of the material has been reworked. While Area 2 produced the bulk of the assemblage, it was at the periphery of domestic occupation and the focus of occupation was clearly not within the area excavated. The plots in Area 2 were probably at the very end of what remained of the medieval strips/crofts furthest from the medieval road frontage.

B.7.49 Both Areas 1 and 3 had low densities of pottery deposition and, while four separate post-built structures were identified in Area 3 and placed in Period 3.1, there is no early medieval pottery associated with them. This suggests either clearance prior to the construction of the moat and associated road removed much of the material evidence, or structures may have been nondomestic. The small amount of pottery recovered from Structure 1, posthole **5072**, became incorporated into the fill during clearances in Period 3.2, as would the single abraded Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware, rounded jar rim sherd from pit **5794**.

B.7.50 The absence of definitively late medieval fabrics alongside the presence of 14th century Medieval Ely ware vessels, the Grimston glazed ware dripping dish, and the paucity of post-medieval ceramics suggest that that the site's usage probably changed at the end of the 14th century, or slightly later.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
2		Unstratified	MEL (+)		1	1	0.007	1300-1400
9	**10**	3.2	HUNEMW		1	1	0.002	1050–1200
11		3.2	MEL (+)		0	3	0.006	*c.*1550+
			MSW		1	1	0.018	
			PMR	Jar	1	1	0.006	
1028	**1025**	3.2	HUNFSW		1	1	0.013	1175–1300/1350
			MEL	Jug	1	1	0.013	
1030	**1029**	3.2	EMEMS/MEMS		1	1	0.004	1200-1350
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.002	
			SHW		1	1	0.006	
1051	**1050**	2.1	SEFEN		1	1	0.003	1150–1450
1397	**1390**	3.3	UNID		0	1	0.001	Not closely datable
3033	**3032**	3.2	DNEOT (Q)	Bowl	1	1	0.013	1075-1250
3093	**3092**	3.2	EMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	1050-1200
3101	**3100**	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.016	1175–1300
3115	**3114**	3.2	HUNFSW	Bowl	1	2	0.045	1300-1400
			LYVA		1	1	0.003	
			MEL (+)		1	1	0.013	
3123	**3122**	3.2	MSGW		1	1	0.013	1150-1500
3155	**3154**	3.2	HUNFSW	Lighting and heating	1	2	0.12	1175–1300
3189	**3188**	3.3	SEFEN	Jar	1	2	0.006	1150–1450
3199	**3198**	3.2	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.025	1050-1250
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.012	
3203	**3202**	3.2	SEFEN		1	1	0.003	1150–1450
3252	**3251**	3.2	HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.156	1175–1300
3255	**3256**	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.022	1175–1300
3257	**3258**	3.3	UNID	Body sherd	0	1	0.002	Not closely datable
3262	**3261**	3.2	SEFEN	Jar	1	3	0.004	1150–1450
3285	**3284**	3.2	MEMS		1	2	0.016	1200-1400
3301	**3300**	3.2	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.049	1175–1350
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.016	
			MEL	Jug	1	5	0.294	
			MSW		1	3	0.018	
			SEFEN		1	1	0.043	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	4	0.079	
3335	**3334**	3.2	EMEMS		1	3	0.044	1200-1400
			MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.044	
			SEFEN	Bowl	2	5	0.117	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	16	0.504	
3384	**3385**	3.2	LYVA	Bowl	1	2	0.021	1150-1400
3389	**3388**	3.2	EAR	Jug	1	1	0.005	1200-1350
			MEL	Jug	1	8	0.348	
3402	**3403**	3.2	MEL	Jug	1	1	0.027	1150-1350
			MSW		1	1	0.022	
4024	**4022**	3.2	SEFEN		1	4	0.007	1150–1450
4029		3.2	EAR		1	1	0.003	1200-1400
			MSW		2	2	0.028	
			THET		1	1	0.023	
4037		3.2	GRIM		1	1	0.009	1200-1400
			MEMS		1	1	0.013	
			MSW		1	1	0.008	
4040		Post-medieval subsoil	HEDI		1	1	0.069	1150-1350
5003		Post-medieval subsoil	MEMS		1	2	0.009	1550-1800

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
			MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.044	
			PMR	Jar	2	2	0.026	
			RFWE	Dish	1	1	0.006	
5004		Post-medieval subsoil	HUNFSW	Bowl	1	2	0.084	1200-1300 or 1400
			MEMS		1	3	0.024	
5005		Post-medieval subsoil	EAR	Jug	1	1	0.01	1200-1350
			HEDI		1	1	0.006	
			MEMS		1	2	0.006	
5008	**5007**	3.3	EAR	Jug	1	1	0.002	1200-1400
5026		3.2	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.038	1225-1400
5027	**5029**	3.2	HEDI	Jug	1	6	0.223	1150-1350
5073	**5072**	3.2	MSW	Jar	1	2	0.021	1150-1500
5075	**5074**	3.3	MEMS	Jar	1	2	0.008	1200-1400
			MSGW		1	2	0.009	
5079	**5078**	3.3	EMEMS/MEMS		0	1	0.009	1200-1400
			GRIM	Dish	1	2	0.052	
			GRIM	Jug	2	2	0.028	
			HEDI	Jug	2	2	0.011	
			MEL (+)		1	2	0.018	
			MEMS		4	5	0.037	
			MEMS	Jar	2	2	0.02	
5087	**5083**	3.2	PMR	Jar	1	1	0.026	1550-1800
5188		3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.05	1200-1500
5444	**5439**	3.3	PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.068	1550-1800
5612	**5609**	3.3	SEFEN	Jug?	1	14	0.119	1150–1450
5795	**5794**	3.1	MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.034	1200-1400
99999		Unstratified	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.095	1150-1350
Total					**85**	**166**	**3.428**	

Table 49: Full pottery assemblage by context

B.8 Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.8.1 A small assemblage of lava quern fragments was recovered from ditches, layers and a pit across the site. The functional category used is defined by Crummy (1983, 1988), Category 4: Household utensils and furniture. In addition, three fragments of unworked stone were recovered from three separate pits. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text. The lava and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East, until formal deposition or deselection.

Assemblage

Phase 1.1

B.8.2 Pit **1296** contained an irregular weathered fragment of basalt (0.205kg), and a piece of rounded quartzite pebble (0.04kg) was recovered from pit **1371**, neither of which appear worked. Pit **1389** held a fragment of very fine-grained oolitic limestone (0.07kg) with a single flat, although not smooth, somewhat weathered surface; it is unclear if the surface is worked.

Phase 3.1

B.8.3 Category 4: Household utensils and furniture: A single piece of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava (0.164kg), was recovered from pit **5383**.

Phase 3.2

B.8.4 Category 4: Household utensils and furniture: Four pieces of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava (0.486kg), were recovered from posthole **3284**, ditch **5041**, and layer 5081.

Phase 3.3

B.8.5 Category 4: Household utensils and furniture: A single piece of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava (0.155kg), was recovered from pit **5078**.

Post-medieval to modern subsoil

B.8.6 Category 4: Household utensils and furniture: A single piece of mid grey, vesicular basalt lava (0.236kg), was recovered from subsoil layer 5003.

Discussion

B.8.7 The pieces of lava are moderately small, weathered, sub-rectangular or sub-rounded, friable fragments with no diagnostic features, from (presumably) one or more rotary lava querns/hand mills. Lava querns from the Mayen-Niedermendig area in the Eifel Hills region of Germany were imported into Britain (as blanks) from the Late Iron Age onwards.

B.8.8 The lava fragments, which may have broken up due to extensive use/wear, are likely to have originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture. Timberlake

indicates that 'weathered and finely broken-up quern such as this is commonly found at both Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon sites in Eastern England'. (Fletcher and Timberlake forthcoming). The basalt and the quartzite pebble are not significant, and the limestone fragment may have originally have been part of a larger block used as medieval building stone, possibly a reused piece. However, no other building stone was recovered, so no clear conclusion can be drawn about its presence.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.8.9 The stone may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.9 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological work produced a modest assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); 107 fragments, 6235g. The assemblage comprised mostly moderately to severely abraded tile fragments dated to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The rest of the material comprises heavily abraded brick, undiagnostic and not closely dateable fragments. The majority of this material came from contexts related to the road in Area 3 and was likely used as metalling material or for resurfacing/repair work. This report will provide a quantified characterisation of the material.

Methodology

B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating.

B.9.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary catalogue can be found in Table 50.

Factual data

Fabrics

B.9.4 Due to the severely abraded nature of almost every fragment of CBM in this assemblage, and therefore the low level of macroscopic data available, a very limited assessment of the fabric series was made. In general, the fabrics were typical of ceramic building material for the Roman, Medieval and post-medieval periods; silty or sandy matrices with grit, flint and calcareous inclusions of varying sizes and distributions. Of note is a single fragment of medieval tile made in an Ely-type pottery fabric, although considerably coarser (Carole Fletcher pers. comm.). The brief fabric series can be found with the CBM catalogue in the site archive.

Assemblage

B.9.5 The CBM was collected from features in Areas 2 and 3, with the majority from contexts related to the road in the latter – (4029, 5003, 5004, 5006, 5014 and 5081). The assemblage was almost entirely made up of tile fragments of Roman and medieval types. The Roman material was distinguishable due to the presence of probable *tesserae*, *tegula* flanges and body sherds of *imbrex*. A glazed floor tile fragment and flat tile typical of medieval to post-medieval CBM were also amongst this material. The assemblage was heavily abraded and fragmentary and therefore provides no useful archaeological information about the original use of this material. It was not possible to discern the state of the material before it was deposited into the road contexts.

However, the severe level of abrasion present is evidence for the deliberate breaking up of the material and its use as road metalling and/or repair. The material that was not recovered from the road contexts reflects the same mixture of material and abrasion levels and is therefore probably related to the road (see summary catalogue in Table 50).

Discussion

B.9.6 This material was repurposed for use as road surface or metal. It is not likely that such material would travel far between demolition and reuse as a road metal due to its bulk however it is unclear where the material was originally made or used. Major construction or repair to a road may have warranted the importing of CBM rubble from elsewhere – perhaps from closer to the Roman heart of Cambridge.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.9.7 All undiagnostic material should be discarded.

Methodology

Context	Cut	Feature	Function	Form	Date	Description	Abrasion	Count	Weight (g)
Area 2 Ex									
3091	**3090**	Pit	-	Tile	Modern	Concrete Roof	Slight	**1**	**38**
Area 3 Eval									
4029	-	Layer	Road	Tile	?Roman	Flat Tile/?Tessera	Moderate	**1**	**50**
4029	-	Layer	Road	Tile	Roman	Flat Tile/?Tessera	Slight	**1**	**42**
4029	-	Layer	Road	undiag	?Roman	undiag	Severe	**3**	**73**
Area 3 Ex									
5003	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Med	glazed floor?	Severe	**1**	**57**
5003	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Pmed	flat	Slight	**2**	**65**
5003	-	Layer	Road Surface	undiag	?	undiag	Severe	**3**	**38**
5004	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	?med	flat	Severe	**1**	**24**
5004	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	?Roman	?tegula	Moderate	**3**	**153**
5004	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Med	flat	Slight	**1**	**37**
5004	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Roman	Tegula	Moderate	**1**	**142**
5006	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Med	?floor	Moderate	**2**	**113**
5006	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Pmed	flat	Slight	**1**	**25**
5014	-	Layer	Road Surface	Brick	Med-Pmed	Frag	Severe	**1**	**202**
5014	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	?med	flat	Slight	**3**	**41**
5014	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	?Roman	flat	Severe	**12**	**411**
5014	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Roman	Imbrex	Moderate	**1**	**35**

Context	Cut	Feature	Function	Form	Date	Description	Abrasion	Count	Weight (g)
5025	-	Buried Soil	Road Make up	undiag	?med	undiag	severe	**1**	**16**
5026	-	Buried Soil	Road Make up	undiag	?med-pmed	undiag	Severe	**1**	**21**
5042	**5041**	Ditch	-	Tile	?Roman	flat	Moderate	**2**	**276**
5079	**5078**	Pit	-	Tile	?med	flat	Slight	**1**	**40**
5079	**5078**	Pit	-	Tile	?Roman	?tegula	Severe	**2**	**187**
5079	**5078**	Pit	-	Tile	Pmed	flat	Slight	**9**	**237**
5081	-	Layer	Road Surface	Brick	Roman	Ped/Bes	Severe	**2**	**789**
5081	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	?med	flat	Moderate	**2**	**317**
5081	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	?Roman	flat	Severe	**26**	**1145**
5081	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile	Roman	Flue	Moderate	**2**	**275**
5081	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile		Imbrex	Severe	**5**	**334**
5081	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile		Tegula	Severe	**10**	**961**
5081	-	Layer	Road Surface	Tile		Tessera	Slight	**1**	**50**
5132	**5131**	Ditch	-	Tile	Med	flat	Moderate	**2**	**38**
5182	-	Ditch	-	undiag	?	undiag	Severe	**1**	**1**
5362	-	(blank)	-	undiag	?	undiag	Severe	**1**	**1**
5654	**5653**	Pit	-	undiag	?	undiag	Severe	**1**	**1**
							Total	**107**	**6235**

Table 50: Summary CBM catalogue

B.10 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of fired clay (30 fragments, 524g), from mostly Phase 1.1 contexts within Area 1 of the site (see Table 51). The majority of the fragments (15, 110g) are amorphous, and uninformative. The rest of the assemblage (15 fragments, 414g) exhibits flattened surfaces and may have derived from some form of clay plate. All fragments were probably made in locally sourced clays and have no obvious added tempering material. The whole assemblage is heavily abraded which inhibits further archaeological conclusions.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.10.2 All fragments are recommended for discard.

Context	Cut	Feature	Fragment type	Structural type	Count	Weight (g)
Area 1 Eval.						
29	**30**	Pit	**a**		1	6
Area 1 Exc.						
1001	**1000**	-	**s**	fs	12	336
1177	**1176**	Pit	**a**		1	2
1199	**1198**	Ditch	**a**		2	44
1211	**1208**	Pit	**a**		6	32
1211	**1208**	Pit	**s**	fs	3	78
1241	**1240**	Pit	**a**		3	14
1308	**1307**	VOID	**a**		1	8
1315	**1312**	Pit	**a**		1	4
				Total	**30**	**524**

Table 51: Summary fired clay catalogue (Key: a=amorphous, s=structural, fs=flattened surface)

B.11 Worked Bone

By Ian Riddler

Unfinished Metapodial Implement (SF104, Plate 23)

B.11.1 A complete, unfused sheep or goat metatarsus (Watering hole **1316**, Pit Group 2, Phase 1.1) has been trimmed and smoothed along the four faces of the midshaft to provide a square section; it has not been further modified. Manufacturing marks are very clear across all of the surfaces and it appears that the object had been modified, but has not been finished. There are two possible functions for which it may have been intended.

B.11.2 One possibility is that it was intended to be a metapodial tool, a term used to describe caprine metapodia that have been lightly altered in various ways, and sometimes show evidence of use. Six groups of metapodial tools were identified by Bulleid and Gray for the Glastonbury Lake Village on the basis of the location of axial or lateral perforations cut into them (Bulleid and Gray 1917, 421-7). Five groups were outlined by Sellwood for Danebury, two of which were not present in the Glastonbury sequence (Sellwood 1948, 389-92). These typologies formed the basis for the enlarged scheme outlined by Taylor and May, who added imperforate metapodia to their classification of eight groups (Taylor and May 1996, 353-7). Whilst it is possible that this bone was intended to be a metapodial tool, the smoothing of the sides to a neat, square section is not a feature of that object type. Moreover, metapodial tools are largely absent from worked bone assemblages of Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. They are missing from the large assemblages at Abingdon, Eldon's Seat, Potterne and Sherbourne, for example, where a range of other object types occur (Parrington 1978, 81-3; Cunliffe and Phillipson 1968; Seager Smith 2000; Riddler 2011). They do occur, however, within the Early Iron Age at the Trumpington settlement (Riddler 2018, 225-7).

B.11.3 The second and more likely possibility is that the object is an unfinished implement. With this in mind it can be compared with worked caprine metatarsals from Abingdon and Potterne that have also been trimmed to square sections (Parrington 1978, fig 60.34; Seager Smith 2000, fig 93.70). These objects progressed a little further in their working stages and both have been perforated laterally at the proximal end, whilst the distal ends are absent. They have not left any obvious clues as to the nature of the finished object but the lateral perforations and absence of the distal ends suggest that they were intended to be small pointed blades. As an alternative, an object cut from a caprine metatarsal from Meare Village East has been reduced to a tube of square section, with the proximal and distal ends of the bone removed. It has been perforated laterally at its midpoint and may have served as a needle case (Coles 1987, fig 3.5.B54). It is difficult to be certain about the intended function of this unfinished caprine metatarsal, but it does provide important evidence for the working of bone on site.

Bead (SF105, Plate 24)

B.11.4 A small bone bead (Sample 118, Ditch 13, Phase 3.2) is annular in form and just 3.5mm in diameter. Discoidal bone beads of an appreciably larger size go back to the Late Saxon period, but bone beads of annular and globular form do not occur before the

late medieval period. Comparable examples from Winchester came from 14th century and 16th century contexts, whilst slightly larger bone beads, 6-10mm in diameter, were found in Northampton (Biddle 1990, 662; Oakley and Harman 1979, fig 141.92-7). Bone beads of this small size may have been too diminutive to use with rosaries (the most common function for beads of this period) but they were also used at this time in jewellery and embroidery (Biddle 1990. 660).

SF	Context	Feature	Object	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Description
104	1355	Pit **1348**	Unfinished Metapodial Implement	118	20	17	Complete unfused sheep or goat metatarsus, flattened and smoothed on all four faces of the midshaft, with lateral marks from the use of a blade or file visible on three of the faces. Slightly polished from manufacture, otherwise unmodified.
150	1277	Ditch 13 (**1276**)	Bead	3.5	3.5		Complete small bone bead of annular form with lightly curved edges and an axial, splayed on both sides.

Table 52: Worked bone objects

B.12 Wood

By Laura James

Introduction

B.12.1 This report considers 14 wood objects recovered during archaeological excavations carried out by OAE at Eastfield, Chesterton.

B.12.2 The material was all situated in waterlogged deposits which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation.

B.12.3 Waterlogged wood was recovered from a single large Early Iron Age feature and from medieval features which included the moat itself.

Methodology

B.12.4 This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

B.12.5 Each discrete item was recorded individually using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Museum of London Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood.

B.12.6 Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items. However, due to the nature of the material, the possibility remains that some discrete yet broken items may have been processed as their constituent parts as opposed to as a whole.

B.12.7 The metric data were measured with hand tools including rulers and tapes.

B.12.8 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998, 2001) has been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings are described in accordance with the Museum of London archaeological site manual (Spence 1994).

B.12.9 Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with a hand lens – oak (*Quercus sp*.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) – were noted. Other items were sub-sampled to allow later identification to taxa via microscopic identification as necessary.

Condition of material

B.12.10 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort et al. 1995: table 15.1) will be used throughout this report (Table 53). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analyses that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not take into account the suitability of the item for a given process.

CONDITION SCORE	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGMENT	DENDRO-CRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 53: Wood Condition Scale

B.12.11 If preservation varies within a discrete item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

B.12.12 Using the above condition scale (Table 53) the majority of material all scores between 1 and 3 describing an assemblage in very poor to moderate condition.

B.12.13 Material scoring a 0 was not possible to remove from the excavation due to the nature of degradation and is only recorded in photographs.

B.12.14 Material that scores 1 might be suitable for species identification and may be possible to see the form of the item. However in this case identification was not possible.

B.12.15 Material that scores 2 will be suitable for species identification. The form of the item will probably be visible, and it may be possible to see some woodworking evidence. The conversion may be apparent, but it is unlikely that clear tool faceting will be visible.

B.12.16 Material that scores 3 will have a clearly visible primary conversion and some tool facets are likely to be visible.

B.12.17 Material that scores 4 will have all the relevant surface data clearly visible. The primary conversion, tool facets and tool marks / signatures will all be visible if present.

Range and variation

B.12.18 There are a total of 14 wood records, consisting of six items classed as Roundwood, 6 as timber/timber debris, and 2 not categorised. The assemblage consists mostly of material in poor condition and not able to be fully analysed. Some pieces were recorded in site photographs but were unable to be removed and recorded in more depth off site.

Phase 1.1: Early Iron Age

B.12.19 Pit Group 2 was categorised as Early Iron Age (Phase 1.1). Highly degraded wood was found at the base of a watering hole **1316**. The description of material that was able to be removed is shown below.

B.12.20 Context 1320, contained 10 pieces at 1 on condition scale (very poor). They appeared to be tangentially split along with few radially split items. This was unable to be analysed further.

B.12.21 Context 1349 contained 2 sub samples <127> 10 small chips of timber and <128> contained 28 small chips and broken timber. All of these items were 1 (very poor) on the condition scale. These small fragments do appear to be charred or appear to show evidence of charring. All are small fragments.

B.12.22 Context 1355 <131> there are 3 timbers some still with the bark with some with possible tool marks and evidence of working. Unclear to condition of material. Within this context there was also one piece of Roundwood. Initially thought to be worked at one end upon further analysis this is thought to be naturally split. In addition to these items there was also associated chips and small fragments. Most of this comes in at 1-2 on the condition scale (poor to very poor). Some small fragments from sample <131.1> show evidence of compression of the wood in cross section. All sides appear highly degraded.

Phase 3.1: Early medieval

B.12.23 Pit Group 5, from Phase 3.1, contained one wood record. The backfill of a pit **5764** (5765) contained <525> a small piece of possible worked timber described as a 2 to 3 on the condition scale and showed evidence of compression in the cross section. The shape of this piece might suggest working however the condition makes further analysis difficult.

Phase 3.2: High medieval

B.12.24 Within Pit Group 7 there was one single timber recovered from **3388**. This Pit Group is associated with Period 3.2 medieval.

B.12.25 Context 3389 <336> contained one piece of timber with possible evidence of working at one end. The bark is also present on this item. It is recorded as 2 on the condition scale (Poor).

B.12.26 Moat fill 5444 was from Period 3.2 (medieval). This moat has yielded a radio-carbon date of 1475-1640 Cal AD (95% confidence SUERC-76277 (339+ 24BP)) from hazel nuts found in the waterlogged deposits at the base of this feature. A selection of much higher condition material was found from this context.

B.12.27 Six separate pieces were found within this context ranging from 2 to 4 on the condition scale (Poor to Good).

B.12.28 Two items showed good evidence of working. Sample D (a radially split worked timber) and sample E (one trimmed end of a Roundwood branch). Both workings showed tool signatures and are in good condition. On Sample D the species was able to be partially identified as Ash or Elm due to the ring porous nature of the faces themselves. This has not been possible with other items due to the condition of the assemblage.

B.12.29 Sample A, B and C all are from Roundwood pieces although Sample A is probably from roots and showed lots of knotting along with distinctive chop and split action at one end. Sample B showed evidence of possible scarring from trimming branches during the life of the plant. This resulted in the obvious bobbling of the branch but in fact the piece is more likely to just be wood from a hedgerow as it shows no evidence of working the wood.

B.12.30 With exception of the split items, woodworking evidence is limited to trimmed ends and cut timber. Where visible, the tool signatures are small parallel marks as would be expected from saws and knives of the period.

Context Number	Sample Number	Species	Type	Notes	Bark/ Sapwood/ Heartwood	Condition Score	Wood Working	Conversion	Function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Original Diameter (mm)
1320		-	TIM	Various Possible Chips some split radially. 8 in total	S H	2	non visible	Tan/Rad	-	127	32	12	-
1349	127	-	-	10 very small fragments show some charring.	H	1	non visible	-	-	>10	>10	>10	-
1349	128	-	-	26 fragments of charred remains larger piece noted but all other under 1cm diam	H?	1	non visible	Rad?	-	52	12	8	-
1355	131 .1	-	TIM	18 frags all split form straight grained piece of timber. Compression Possible. Flat surface	H? S?	1 to 3	Possible chop	Tan	-	112	21	3	-
1355	131 .3	-	TIM	Various small pieces flat and thin timbers. Total number 5 pieces. All sides Very degraded.	H	1 to 2	non visible	Tan	-	111 - 68	158 - 113	8 - 7	-
1355	131 .4	-	R/W	Highly degraded radially splt with bark present in places two pieces refitted. And Knotty wood.		1 to 2	non visible	Rad	-	288	46	32	~52
1355	131 .5	-	TIM	Various small pieces flat and thin timbers. Total number 22 pieces. All sides Very degraded.	H	1 to 2	non visible	Tan?	-	115 - 43	32 - 16	3 - 8	-
5444	A	-	R/W	Notch in the end of this appears to be result of chop and split action. Probably root system.	H S B	3	Chop and split	-	-	155	43	35	34
5444	B	-	R/W	Possible evidence of trimming of side branches as scars may have healed over on 'knots'	H S B	3	Trimming ?	-	-	177	22	10	-
5444	C	-	R/W	Split branch no evidenc of working so could have split naturally.	H S	3	non visible	Tan	-	170	22	15	23
5444	D	Ash /El m?	TIM	Radially split wood chip from timber with tool signature on face. Ring pourous wood not Oak. From large piece of wood.	S	3 to 4	Tool signature s	Rad	wedge?	55	51	8	-
5444	E	-	R/W	Trimmed end of roundwood. Split on two sides and trimmed to wedge. Tool signature present		3 to 4	Trimmed end	-	stake?	72	25	19	32
5444	F	-	R/W	Bark with no evidence of sapwood so not removed before working .	B	3	non visible	-	-	125	32	2	-
5765	525	-	TIM	Unable to identify specific working due to compression of fragment. Shape could imply working.	H	2	non visible	Tan	-	112	41	20	-

Table 54: Material by context

Results and discussion

Woodworking Technology

B.12.31 The material displays a small range of basic primary conversions, including radially cleft timbers and possible tangentially faced items. A single item (5444) sample D shows possible evidence of sawing. The lack of surviving evidence for tooling is to be expected, given the generally poor level of preservation. Where tool signatures have survived, they are small and parallel, as would be expected of the period.

B.12.32 Although much of the recorded taphonomy – including wet rot and water wear – is related to the items' deposition in the base of wet features, there are other processes – such as brown rot and charring – that most probably relate to the items' previous functions.

Woodland reconstruction and Species identification

B.12.33 The material recovered is of poor to moderate quality, with straight grained items seen in the Pit Group 2. Occasional knots and other defects were noted in the larger items

recovered in Pit Group 5 and 7. The timber assemblage as a whole has not been able to be identified due to the condition of the wood itself.

B.12.34 The size of some of the sawn timber in the moat is of note, with large ash/elm tree being used

B.12.35 As would generally be expected, the Roundwood assemblage is dominated by unidentified diffuse porous woods, identifying these items to species would help to form a more complete picture of the presumed local woodland environment being exploited in the area. However, as previously stated the condition of the samples make this very difficult.

Decay analysis

B.12.36 Unless the burial environment which has preserved the material is thought to be under threat, it does not seem necessary to carry out a programme of decay analysis on the assemblage to secure baseline data for the preservation of the waterlogged wood.

Dendrochronology

B.12.37 Dendrochronological dating usually requires samples of oak, with bark edge or sapwood present with >50 years of growth present. The lack of bark edge or even sapwood presents a problem. Along with the size of sample needed. without the presence of sapwood, even if a sample provides a dating match, it is not possible to estimate the year of felling. With this in mind, it is advised that the lack of the ability to estimate a felling year means it would not be useful to undertake this analysis.

Conservation and retention

B.12.38 Due to the condition of the assemblage as a whole, preservation by record is, in this case, sufficient. The condition of the majority of the assemblage is such that no further analysis would result in additional information. The two individual items marked out as in better condition, showing the tool marks and working, are in this case an anomaly and further analysis of these specific items would not affect the conclusions of the whole.

Conclusion

B.12.39 The concentration of wood within **1316**=**1348** in Pit Group 2 dating to the Early Iron Age was in very poor condition where most of the material seen in the field was not able to be lifted for further analysis. The poor condition of the material has as much to do with the local soils as the length of time between deposition and excavation. The waterlogged deposit at the base of these pits was able to preserve the wood enough for recording in the field and a basic analysis of the items able to be lifted.

B.12.40 The material recovered from the medieval Covens Moat is in keeping with this type of feature. A selection of Roundwood, some rooting and some looking to be from hedgerows, which is likely to have been common within the landscape during this period, in addition to two pieces of worked material. One from Timber and one Roundwood possible stake. The size of this feature and waterlogging at the base has enabled the recovery and analysis of this material.

B.12.41 The Items from Pit Group 4 and 6 are both associated with medieval contexts and as such are in slightly better condition than the Iron Age remains. Both **1388** and **5764** are pits near to the moat and had waterlogged deposits at their bases enabling the preservation of the material. Unfortunately, the condition was poor in both cases and further analysis would not lead to more information.

B.12.42 The assemblage as a whole is small and in poor condition with some notable exceptions. The analysis that has taken place has noted all of the information that is possible to gain from the material itself and it is not recommended that any further analysis should take place. Preservation by record is in this case adequate.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human bone

By Natasha Dodwell

Introduction and provenance of the material

C.1.1 Thirty-two disarticulated fragments of human skull, most of which refitted with each other and belonged to an older juvenile/young sub-adult were recovered from the upper fills of a large pit, **1371** believed to be Iron Age in date (Table 55, Plate 28). The skull fragments, representing the back and sides of the skull and the left orbit/frontal were found at the interface of two fills, 1359 and 1360, and were in two groups, distinguished as 1359A and 1359B approximately 0.5m apart. In addition, a small fragment of skull that was not identified as human on site, with an edge that initially appeared to be modified but which is probably a pathological or traumatic lesion, was recovered from fill 1359. A single skull fragment was also recorded from fill 1436 of pit **1391**.

Preservation of the material

C.1.2 The fragments exhibit both fresh and ancient post-mortem breaks (many, but not all of the fresh breaks could be re-fitted with other fragments). Surface preservation of the cortical bone was good; grade 1 on McKinley's scale (2004 fig.6) with very little abrasion or rootlet/insect erosion.

Methodology

C.1.3 The skull fragments were recorded using Knüsel and Outram's zonation method and associated diagrams (2004). The age of the individual was determined by the lack of fusion of the spheno-occipital synchondrosis at the base of the skull (Schaefer *et al* 2009, 15), the sharpness of cranial sutures and their lack of closure and, the general size and robustisity of the fragments. In line with current osteological practice when recording immature remains, no attempt was made to determine the biological sex of the elements. Radiocarbon dating of the human skull fragments was attempted twice and was unsuccessful on both occasions.

Results

C.1.4 An inventory of the skull fragments is presented in table 55. The lack of duplication or contradictory ageing traits suggests that the skull fragments from pit **1371** derive from a single individual; an older juvenile/younger sub-adult (the aged approximately 8-16 years). The fragment of skull from pit **1391** could be from the same or a second individual.

C.1.5 Lesions recorded on the small (39.6mm x 30.3mm) fragment of occipital from 1359 (not identified as human on site) and the right occipital skull, 1359B are somewhat enigmatic. When initially recorded, one of the edges of the smaller fragment (plate 28, side a) looked as though it had been modified or deliberately worked into a tool, similar to a scraper. However, under magnification (x10) the 'bull-nosed' edge is

smooth with no evidence of tool marks. In addition, whilst recording the other skull fragments from this pit, this piece was found to refit perfectly with other fragments from 1359B (Plate 28) with the 'modified, bull-nose edge (side a) conjoining with the fragments rather than being on the outer margins. The opposing profile edge is smooth and 'U-shaped' with the fragments perfectly refitting. A diagnosis of the lesion is problematic; whilst there is no evidence that the skull has been deliberately modified the lesion may be pathological although it is tentatively suggested that it could represent the site of a healing sharp force trauma.

Fill no.	Elements of the skull	No. of frags.	Weight (g)	Comments
1359 A	Refitting fragments of right temporal, left orbit, right & left parietals,	26	120g	Sharp, well defined unfused sutures. Sharp orbit & lack of brow ridge
1359 B	Refitting fragments of occipital bone (left, right and superior part)	6	49g	Sharp, well defined unfused sutures. Unfused spheno-occipital synchondrosis (fuses between ages of 11 and 18years). No occipital protuberance. Refits with 'modified' fragment from 1359 - ?healing sharp force trauma or pathological
1359	Right occipital fragment	1	4g	'bull nosed' edge. Refits with larger fragments of occipital from 1359B. ?healing sharp force trauma or pathological
1436	u/s parietal fragment	1	4g	sharp sutures

Table 55: Summary human bone catalogue

Discussion

C.1.6 It is not uncommon to find disarticulated human bone, particularly skull fragments, within Iron Age features and these fragments add to the corpus of evidence both locally (e.g. Arbury Camp (Evans 1991a), Clay Farm (Phillips forthcoming), Trumpington Meadows (Evans et al 2018) and Harston Mill (O'Brien 2016)) and nationally. Similarly, although far less frequently identified, human skulls with evidence of sharp force lesions have been recovered from pits and ditches of this period in Cambridgeshire (e.g. the juvenile from Stonea Camp (Jackson and Potter 1996) and the mature adult male at Wandlebury (French 2004)).

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 This report details the analysis of the faunal remains recovered from Eastfields, East Chesterton. The material dates to three periods Period 1 (Early Iron Age Phase 1.1 to Late Iron Age Phase 1.3), Period 2 (Early Roman Phase 2.1), and Period 3 (early medieval Phase 3.1 to late medieval-early post-medieval Phase 3.3). The weight of the faunal assemblage totaled 54.7kg. Remains derived mainly from pits, ditches and articulated animal burials. Faunal material that was modern in date or unphased was not included in the NISP data, however it should be noted that it consisted of 141 fragments. The assemblage is of a medium size and material was recovered via hand-collection and from environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments totaled 1016 and the species represented included cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra),* pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus sp*.), dog (*Canis familiaris*), cat (*Felis catus*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), hare (*Lepus sp.)* and domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*).

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage is based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996).

C.2.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear, and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972).

Results of Analysis

C.2.5 The faunal remains from Eastfields were recovered predominantly from Period 3 with 686 fragments deriving from this period. The material was mostly in good condition with a small amount of material exhibiting signs of erosion and weathering. Fragmentation was high on the disarticulated remains.

Period 1

C.2.6 Faunal material from Period 1 was predominantly recovered from Pit Group 1, dating to the Early Iron Age. Cattle dominated the phase comprising 46.7% of the NISP followed by horse with 24.6%. Eight specimens of cattle could be aged according to Higham mandibular wear stages, ranging from 5-7 months up to 50 months of age at death (Table 63). This correlates with the fusion data in that most cattle elements contain fused epiphyses, however there is a small presence of younger animals (Table 67). Two sheep mandibles revealed ages of mature and adult (Table 64), nonetheless there was evidence of younger animals, less than 10 months of age, with the presence

of an unfused proximal radius and distal humerus (Table 68). There was no pig dental data from this period, yet the fusion data suggests pigs under 12 months and pigs slaughtered after 18 months of age were present.

C.2.7 Many of the red deer fragments recovered from Period 1 were from both shed fragments and broken tines.

C.2.8 A sheep metatarsal from pit **1348** (pit group 2) appeared shiny on the surface, likely intentionally polished. Abrasion marks are visible when under slight magnification. Sheep metapodia are often worked into bone tools.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	129	46.7	7	36.8
Sheep/Goat	37	13.4	3	15.8
Pig	18	6.5	3	15.8
Horse	68	24.6	3	15.8
Dog	6	2.2	1	5.3
Red Deer	18	6.5	2	10.5
Total	**276**	**100**	**19**	**100**

Table 56: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) data from Period 1.

C.2.9 Much of the faunal material from Period 1 could be divided into three pit groups and the distribution within these is shown in Fig.14b (by weight of animal bone) and Fig.14c (by count of butchery related element).

C.2.10 Pit Group 1 produced the largest amount of faunal material from Period 1. Animal bone from this group of pits was dominated by cattle remains and largely consisted of obvious primary butchery waste as most of the remains recovered were cranial and feet elements.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	70	55.6
Sheep/Goat	22	17.5
Pig	6	4.8
Horse	15	11.9
Dog	6	4.8
Red Deer	7	5.6
Total	**126**	**100**

Table 57: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) data from Pit group 1.

C.2.11 Pit Group 2 contained the smallest amount of material from the pit groups from this period. However, all the main domestic species and red deer were again represented.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	29	52.7
Sheep/Goat	8	14.5
Pig	8	14.5
Horse	3	5.5
Red Deer	7	12.7
Total	**55**	**100**

Table 58: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) data from Pit group 2.

C.2.12 Pit Group 3 contained the second largest amount of material from the pit groups in this period. While fore and hindlimbs were recovered from these pits they were again principally composed of cranial and feet elements.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	27	32.9
Sheep/Goat	8	9.8
Pig	2	2.4
Horse	40	48.8
Red Deer	5	6.1
Total	**82**	**100**

Table 59: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) data from Pit group 3.

Period 2

C.2.13 Period 2 contained the smallest amount of animal bone, with remains recovered solely from pit **1339**. Most of the sheep/goat remains recovered were elements of the foot, likely primary butchery waste. Two sheep/goat mandibles aged to 21-24 months and 25-26 months of age at death, which could suggest sheep/goat were slaughtered slightly earlier than those from Period 1 (Table 60). Epiphyseal fusion data does not corroborate this however as Period 2 has no unfused early fusing sheep/goat elements as opposed to Period 1 (Table 64).

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	1	2.4	1	33.3
Sheep/Goat	40	97.6	2	66.7
Total	**41**	**100**	**3**	**100**

Table 60: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) data from Period 2.

Period 3

C.2.14 Period 3 contained the largest amount of faunal material from the assemblage. Pig remains dominated this period, due to the number of articulated pig burials, from Phase 3.2. The youngest animal was 2 months of up to 12 months of age at death. Based on fusion and tooth wear, these skeletons were all considered ABGs (Associated Bone Groups) and were all from the same square feature, pit **1024**.

Context **1113**- 1 pig skeleton (less than 12 months).

Context **1098**- 1 pig skeleton (less than 12 months).

Context **1096**- 1 pig skeleton (11-12 months).

Context **1099**- 2 young piglets (most of the skeleton is present, though there were extra femora in the context. Ribs and vertebrae were present (4-5 months).

Context **1095**- 1 pig skeleton (and several additional forelimb bones) (7-9 months).

Context **1094**- 1 larger pig (still unfused p. hum and d. radius) (less than 12 months).

Context **1100**- 1 pig skeleton (plus various additional elements) (less than 12 months).

Context **1109**- remains of up to 4 pigs (from hand collection and environmental samples) (4-5 months).

Context **1111**- 1 pig and arms and legs of another specimen (9-12 months).

Context **1112**- 1 pig (7-8 months).

Context **1113**-1 pig (less than 12 months).

Context **1023**- 3 young pig skeletons (2-5 months).

C.2.15 The varying ages of the piglets indicates they were from multiple litters. Sexing according to pig canine morphology indicated that 7 canines could be identified as belonging to male animals and 1 as belonging to a female animal. The fusion data does show that there were remains from animals older than those listed above. Those remains were not from the articulated pigs detailed, but likely made up of food waste. A pig mandible came from ditch **1025**, aged to 22-27 months of age at death. Estimated shoulder heights for pigs from Period 3 indicated a range of 69cm-72.3cm.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	1	0.2	1	5.0
Sheep/Goat	1	0.2	1	5.0
Pig	545	99.6	18	90.0
Total	**547**	**100**	**20**	**100**

Table 61: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) data from pit 1024.

C.2.16 The remaining fragments from Period 3 came from a variety of features (Pit Groups: 5, 7, 8, 10; Ditches 2, 6-7, 10, 13, 20, 30, 31 and 34; Structures 1 and 6; Fence Line 5). The majority of the fragments from these features were recovered from the ditches and pits and very few from the structures and fence line.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	47	33.8	4	22.2
Sheep/Goat	6	4.3	2	11.1
Pig	14	10.1	2	11.1
Horse	43	30.9	3	16.7
Dog	11	7.9	3	16.7
Cat	7	5.0	1	5.6
Field Vole	6	4.3	1	5.6
Domestic Fowl	4	2.9	1	5.6
Hare	1	0.7	1	5.6
Total	**139**	**100**	**18**	**100**

Table 62: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) data from features from Period 3.

C.2.17 Cattle remains were the second most frequent species from the period overall and provided a single mandible of 40-50 months of age at death. Epiphyseal fusion data also indicated that most cattle were over 2 years of age at death. A single cattle metacarpal; had an estimated shoulder height of 113.9cm.

C.2.18 There was no sheep/goat ageing dental data from this period, however fusion data suggests sheep/goat were mainly slaughtered as adults. Dog and cat remains made up a small portion of the fragments from period 3, however dog had an MNI of only 3. Vole remains were collected from environmental samples as were additional piglet remains from **1109**.

C.2.19 There was only a small amount of evidence of taphonomic changes in the forms of burning, gnawing and butchery. Two red deer antler fragments from pit **1264** (period 1), were slightly scorched on the borders. Gnawing was minimal in the assemblage with only 4 elements showing evidence of canine gnawing from pits **1070**, **1121**, **5790** and ditch **1079**, indicating some remains were vulnerable to predation. Butchery evidence was minimal and was visible on fragments in period 1 and a single fragment from period 3. Marks were visible on 2 fragments of antler beam, with tines chopped through, likely the debris from craftworking activity. Additionally, there was also a cattle mandible (pit **1214**) with a series of cut marks on the ascending ramus, an indication of skinning. Two horse fragments from period 1 included a sawn tibia shaft from pit **1173** and a humerus with cut marks on the distal medial side from pit **1396**, perhaps a result of skinning or bone working. There was one case of pathology noted on a pig tibia from pit **1022**, a necrosis is present on the lower shaft. A necrosis is caused when there is an interruption of the blood supply causing excessive bone growth that is manifested by a bulge which often occurs in rapidly growing animals, such as juvenile pigs (Baker and Brothwell 1980).

C.2.20 There seems to be a slight bias in terms of skeletal element distribution for cattle in Period 3. There is a higher frequency of metapodials and mandibles, likely butchery or craftworking waste. This could suggest that cattle were butchered on site and the meatier parts of the carcass were exported from the site. This could perhaps also be due to preservation, as denser bones, such as mandibles, are more durable and less

susceptible to taphonomic destruction. As cattle produce a much higher yield of meat than the other domestic species, they would have made up a larger portion of the diet of the residents of Chesterton. Horse remains comprised mainly of head and feet elements. The collection and sampling strategy seemed sound as environmental samples provided small species such as field voles and piglets.

C.2.21 Wild species were relatively scare in the assemblage. Red deer remains mainly consisted of antler fragments, though metatarsal and a first phalanx recovered from pit **1396**. Only two fragments of antler exhibited signs of butchery, yet the remaining pieces appear to have tines broken off. As previously mentioned, this is a solid indication that craftworking activity was taking place onsite. There was also a presence of vole, domestic fowl and hare in the environmental samples from Period 3.

Discussion

C.2.22 The faunal data provides insight into the diet and economy of Chesterton. Dental ageing data suggests cattle were likely slaughtered for meat in Periods 1 and 3, as there were no animals above 4 years of age. Sheep/goat likely formed part of a mixed economy, as adult and mature animals were present, as well as young porous unfused long bones in Period 1. The data from Period 2 was minimal, however contained sheep/goat around 2 years of age at death. The economic trends in the medieval period tends to see sheep exploited largely for wool, and cattle for traction and meat (Albarella 1997).

C.2.23 The dominance of pig remains is not a typical pattern seen in medieval assemblages. The presence of the articulated young pigs that were buried, would suggest that pigs were raised on site. The varying ages is particularly interesting as piglets as young as 4-5 months up to 12 months of age were recovered, indicating they were from multiple litters. There were no signs that these pigs were butchered or processed in any way. The amount of full and partial pig skeletons recovered is somewhat unusual as pigs would be raised solely for meat and lard. The presence of buried pigs in pits is likely down to disease due to animal and agricultural management. Murrain, an infectious disease, is documented in pigs during the 1300s, causing over a 35% death rate in some cases (Stone 2005). This increase in disease is likely linked to how draught animals were favoured for arable cultivation, whereas non-draught animals were demoted to less arable land during the medieval period (ibid). As pigs are omnivorous they could be easily adaptable to various habitats including towns. Pigs were inexpensive to raise, and their meat could be easily preserved, which appealed to the lower classes (Jorgensen 2013). It is unlikely that the pigs were merely surplus stock as pigs would have been exploited for food, if possible, and there were no indications of butchery or preparation for consumption of these particular pigs. Due to the immaturity of the pigs it is likely they were reared onsite and were bred to have played an important role in diet and husbandry practices of the residents of Chesterton. The site of Bramford, Suffolk (XSFBRM16) also saw a similar pit feature with multiple pigs, of varying ages, disposed of in the same manner (Foster 2017).

C.2.24 Horse remains mainly belonged to adult animals therefore there is no solid evidence that horse breeding was taking place. Horses would have been primarily used for riding and for traction, however, the presence of butchery marks on two elements may

indicate that perhaps horses were also used for secondary products such as glue or for craftworking. The butchery examples were a sawn tibia shaft from pit **1173,** and a humerus with cut marks on the distal trochlea from pit **1396**. Horsemeat is believed to be rarely consumed in Britain, therefore it is unlikely that they were consumed as food by humans.

C.2.25 Dogs made up only a small amount of the assemblage, however this is consistent with how they are generally represented in Iron Age and medieval assemblages.

C.2.26 The faunal assemblage from Chesterton is of particular interest due to the quantity of articulated pig remains recovered. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Cambridgeshire, it can be stated that in terms of taxa type the assemblage conforms, however the taxa frequencies do not necessarily conform. While the assemblage is not large in size the faunal data suggests that a farming regime of raising livestock, primarily for meat with an event of mass slaughter of pigs occurring during Period 3.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.27 It would be recommended that the remains that are from securely phased contexts be retained and the small amount of remains that were unphased/unstratified be considered for discard. The numerous articulated skeletons would be suitable for display or educational purposes.

Period	Context	Species	Element	MWS	Age
1	43	Cattle	Lower M3	21	40-50 mts
1	101	Cattle	Lower M3	22	50 mnts
1	1009	Cattle	Mandible	7	5-7 mnts
1	1019	Cattle	Lower M3	18	36 mnts
1	1020	Cattle	Mandible	17	32-33 mnts
1	1266	Cattle	Mandible	10	17-18 mnts
1	1319	Cattle	Mandible	19	38 mnts
1	1436	Cattle	Mandible	19	38 mnts
3	1221	Cattle	Mandible	21	40-50 mnts

Table 63: Higham Mandible wear ageing data for cattle.

Period	Context	Species	Element	MWS	Age
1	1019	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
1	1243	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	16	Mature
2	1340	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	13	21-24 mnts
2	1340	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts

Table 64: Higham Mandible wear ageing data for sheep.

Period	Context	Species	Element	MWS	Age
3	1021	Pig	Mandible	5	2-4 mnts
3	1021	Pig	Mandible	5	2-4 mnts
3	1021	Pig	Mandible	5	2-4 mnts
3	1021	Pig	Mandible	5	2-4 mnts
3	1021	Pig	Mandible	6	4-5 mnts
3	1021	Pig	Mandible	7	5-6 mnts
3	1026	Pig	Mandible	22	25-27 mnts
3	1026	Pig	Mandible	22	25-27 mnts
3	1095	Pig	Mandible	9	7-8 mnts
3	1096	Pig	Mandible	13	11-12 mnts
3	1096	Pig	Mandible	13	11-12 mnts
3	1099	Pig	Mandible	6	4-5 mnts
3	1099	Pig	Mandible	6	4-5 mnts
3	1109	Pig	Mandible	6	4-5 mnts
3	1109	Pig	Mandible	6	4-5 mnts

Table 65: Higham Mandible wear ageing data for pigs.

Context	Period	Species	Element	GL (mm)	EWH (cm)
1110	3.2	Pig	Tibia	176	69.0
1110	3.2	Pig	Radius	133.8	70.4
1094	3.2	Pig	Femur	198	72.3
1110	3.2	Pig	Humerus	176	71.3
1110	3.2	Pig	Humerus	174	70.5

Table 66: Estimated shoulder height calculations based on Fock (1966) for cattle and Teichert (1969) for pig.

CATTLE		Age in months	Period 1 N=41		Period 2 N=1		Period 3 N=29	
			No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused
Early fusing	scapula d.	7-10	3	0	0	0	2	0
	humerus d.	12-18	7	1	0	1	3	0
	radius p.		2	0	0	0	1	0
	phalanx 1 & 2 p.	18-24	4	3	0	0	4	0
	Total early fusing		**16**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**10**	**0**
	%		80.0	20.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0
Middle fusing	tibia d.	24-36	7	1	0	0	2	0
	metapodium d.		1	0	0	0	9	0
	calcaneum p.	36-42	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Total mid fusing		**10**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**0**
	%		83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Late fusing	humerus p.	42-48	0	0	0	0	1	0
	radius d., ulna p.		1	1	0	0	1	2
	femur p. & d.		4	1	0	0	4	0
	tibia p.		1	1	0	0	0	0
	Total late fusing		**6**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**2**
	%		66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0

Table 67: Bone fusion of cattle remains according to Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970).

SHEEP/GOAT		Age in months	Period 1 N=16		Period 2 N=27		Period 3 N=5	
			No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused
	radius p.	3-10	2	1	2	0	0	0
	humerus d.	3-10	0	3	2	0	0	0
Early	scapula p.	6-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	phalanx							
fusing	1&2 p.	6-16	1	0	11	0	0	0
	Total early							
	fusing		**3**	**4**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	%		42.9	57.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	tibia d.	19-24	1	1	1	0	1	1
	metapodiu							
Middle	m d.	18-28	0	1	0	3	1	0
	calcaneum							
fusing	p.	30-36	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Total mid							
	fusing		**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**
	%		33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3
	femur p.							
Late	and d.	30-42	2	1	0	1	1	1
fusing	humerus p.		0	0	2	0	0	0
	tibia p.	36-42	0	1	0	1	0	0
	radius d.		0	2	1	1	0	0
	Total late							
	fusing		**2**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**
	%		33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

Table 68: Bone fusion of sheep/goat remains according to Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970).

PIG		Age in months	Period 1 N=15		Period 3 N=321	
			No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused
Early	humerus d.	12-18	2	1	3	33
fusing	scapula d.	12	2	0	4	24
	phalanx p. 2	12	0	0	12	22
	radius p.	12	1	1	4	22
	Total early					
	fusing		**5**	**2**	**23**	**101**
	%		71.4	28.6	18.5	81.5
	tibia d.	24	0	2	2	26
Middle	phalanx 1 p.	24	0	0	15	41
fusing	metapodium d.	24-27	0	2	11	53
	calcaneum p.	24-30	0	0	4	19
	Total mid					
	fusing		**0**	**4**	**32**	**139**
	%		0.0	100.0	23.0	81.3
	tibia p.	42	0	0	2	26
	radius d.	42	0	2	3	22
	humerus p.	42	0	1	2	29
Late	femur p. and d.	42	0	1	3	59
fusing	**Total late**					
	fusing		**0**	**4**	**10**	**136**
	%		0.0	100.0	6.8	93.2

Table 69: Bone fusion of pig remains according to Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970).

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 Marine mollusca were collected by hand during the excavation from mostly medieval ditches and pits. The shells recovered are almost entirely edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, with fragments of mussel *Mytilus edulis* and a single whelk *Buccinum undatum*, both from intertidal zones. The shell is moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, although it has undergone some post-depositional damage.

C.3.2 The shells were weighed, recorded by species, and right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. Shucking marks, a 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of (commonly) the left valve, likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption, have been noted, as has other damage to the shell. The minimum number of individuals, width, or length, was not recorded, due to the small size of the assemblage.

Assemblage

C.3.3 In total, 128 shells, weighing 1.265kg, were recovered from pits, ditches and layers. No feature, except pit **5078**, Phase 3.3, contained enough shells to indicate a single or more than one meal of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Most features produced low numbers of shells.

C.3.4 Throughout the assemblage, at least seven oyster shells show evidence of damage, in the form of a small 'V'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the left valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster, prior to its consumption. Four other shells have a sub-rectangular hole in the surface, the purpose of which is currently unknown, however, it is not an uncommon feature in oyster shell assemblages of both Roman and medieval date.

C.3.5 Phase 3.3, pit **5078** from Pit Group 10, produced the bulk of the assemblage, a single mussel shell and 80 oyster shells, mostly near-complete, including shucked right and left valves and three left valves with holes in the body of the shell. The purpose of these holes is uncertain, and they occur in assemblages of various periods. However, it is possible that these holes are for the removal of a pearl blister, a protuberance on the inner surface of the shell, which may contain a pearl or nothing. '[The blister] is removed by breaking the shell, or by cutting around the protuberance very near to its edge' (Kunz and Stevenson 1908 390).

Discussion

C.3.6 Although few marine mollusca were recovered, their presence indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site, and that it formed part of the medieval diet. The shells demonstrate the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. The

shells recovered are mostly of a moderate size and represent general discarded food waste indicating, at most, a small number of meals.

C.3.7 Although not closely datable in themselves, the mollusca may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features, the bulk of which is medieval. The assemblage is too small to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.8 The mollusca may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Phase	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Shucked Shells	R valves	L valves	Weight (kg)
1.3	1163	**1168**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve		1	0	0.010
3.1	5795	**5794**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve		1	0	0.012
3.2	1023	**1024**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two partial right valves		2	0	0.006
3.2	1109	**1024**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial right valve		2	0	0.007
3.2	1189	**1191**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete left valve		0	1	0.018
3.2	3288	**3289**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve of young individual		1	0	0.002
3.2	3301	**3300**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	2	Two incomplete right valves		2	0	0.003
3.2	3389	**3388**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete thick old left valve		0	1	0.010
3.2	4023	**1024**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	Single near-complete left valve. Two near-complete right valves.		2	1	0.035
3.2	4024	**1024**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4	Two near-complete left valves. Two near-complete right valves.	One shell unclear if shucked or damaged	2	2	0.061
3.2	4029		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial left valve	Unclear if shucked or damaged	0	1	0.020
3.2	4036		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial right valve		1	0	0.010
3.2	4037		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve	Unclear if shucked or damaged	1	0	0.007
3.2	5014		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete left valve		0	1	0.012
3.2	5044	**5043**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Incomplete right valve and fragment of right valve		2	0	0.006
3.2	5081		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve		1	0	0.018

Phase	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Shucked Shells	R valves	L valves	Weight (kg)
3.3	1132	**1131**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial left valve	Damage possibly caused by shucking	0	1	0.008
3.3	3290	**3291**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete left valve	V-shaped notch	0	1	0.008
3.3	5008	**5007**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Partial left valve and near-complete right valve, both fairly small	Large shuck mark on right valve	1	1	0.011
3.3	5079	**5078**	*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	1	Broken fragments of right valve		1	0	0.004
3.3	5079	**5078**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	80	37 near-complete left valves, 13 incomplete left valves, 23 near-complete right valves, 7 incomplete or partial right valves	One left valve with shuck mark, three with hole in body of shell. One right valve with shuck mark	30	50	0.817
3.3	5612	**5609**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Incomplete left valve and near-complete right valve		1	1	0.030
Unphased or Modern	1021	**1022**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two partial right valves		2	0	0.013
	5003		*Buccinum undatum*	Whelk	Intertidal zone	1	Near-complete	Large hole in shell, probably made by knife	0	0	0.021
	5003		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4	Three partial and one near-complete left valves		0	4	0.030
	5004		*Mytilus edulis*	Mussel	Intertidal zone	2	Near-complete right valve and partial left valve		1	1	0.003
	5004		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	8	Five near-complete right valves and three near-complete left valves	One possible shuck mark	5	3	0.083
Total						**128**			**59**	**69**	**1.265**

Table 70: Mollusca Catalogue

C.4 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 108 samples were taken from from features within three excavated areas at Eastfield, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire. For the most part the samples recovered were unproductive or produced scarce quantities of plant remains. Where waterlogged deposits were encountered, plant remains were more common and seven of these samples were selected for further analysis. The criteria for selection was based on the density and diversity of plant remains from features from three phases of activity, with the aim of characterising the local environment over time.

C.4.2 This report will summarise the environmental evidence present across the site as a whole and then discuss the samples which were taken to further analysis, these samples were also targeted for pollen analysis to further characterise the local environment.

Methodology

C.4.3 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.

C.4.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts and ecofacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. Preserved plant remains found in the heavy residues were extracted and have been included in this report.

C.4.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 71-77. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

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

C.4.7 # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100- 500, ##### = >500 specimens

C.4.8 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

C.4.9 + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.4.10 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation (charring) and waterlogging (due to anoxic deposits that have remained wet/damp). Most of the samples are heavily contaminated with modern rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. Untransformed seeds are common and their mode of preservation is uncertain; woody taxa such as elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds have tough outer coats (testa) and may be contemporary with the medieval deposits. Carbonised remains are scarce and are mainly limited to occasional charred cereal grains and sparse amounts of charcoal. Such low quantities suggest that these grains may not be contemporary with the deposit and cannot be considered significant. The identifiable wheat appears to be free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) which is commonly cultivated in the medieval period although these were also recovered from the Iron Age deposits.

C.4.11 The results are discussed by period

Period 1: Iron Age

C.4.12 Twenty-nine samples taken from Area 1 were from prehistoric features, predominantly Iron Age in date. Three samples contain charred cereal grains (Table 71).

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Flot comments	Large mammal	Burnt flint
103	1069	1024	Pit	9	1	#	0	2 charred cereal grains	##	0
119	1084	1085	Ditch	7	5	#	+	single charred grain	0	0
107	1158	1151	Pit	9	1	#	+	single charred grain	0	###

Table 71: Period 1 samples containing charred grain

C.4.13 Waterlogged plant remains were recovered from the lower fills of four pits; **1316**, **1318**, **1348** and **1391**. Duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) is an aquatic plant that is a frequent coloniser of water-filled features. Similarly, water-crowfoot is an obligate aquatic plant and ostracods (small bivalve crustaceans) are only found in water-filled features indicating that the pits contained water, at least seasonally. The seeds that have been preserved are from plants that would have been growing in the near vicinity of the pits and include stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), thistles (*Carduus*/*Cirsium* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens*) and wild celery (*Apium graveolens*). This assemblage indicates disturbed ground that is likely to have been seasonally damp/wet.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Flot comments
117	1320	1316	Pit	8	30	++	several waterlogged seeds including buttercup, thistles, nettles, water-crowfoot
116	1319	1318	Pit	5	5	++	duckweed seeds only
126	1349	1348	Pit	8	15	+	duckweed seeds only
130	1355	1348	Pit	8	50	0	several waterlogged seeds including docks, nettles, water-crowfoot
134	1434	1391	Pit	8	10	0	several waterlogged seeds including docks, wild celery, thistles ,chickweed, nettles, water-crowfoot, ostracods
135	1436	1391	Pit	8	30	0	several waterlogged seeds including docks, wild celery, thistles ,chickweed, nettles, water-crowfoot, ostracods

Table 72: Period 1 samples containing waterlogged remains

C.4.14 The remaining samples from Period 1 either did not contain preserved remains or produced sparse charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Burnt flint
120	1209	1208	Pit	6	10	++	0	0	#	0	0
121	1210	1208	Pit	8	1	+	0	0	0	0	0
111	1230	1229	Pit	8	1	+	0	0	#	0	#
112	1241	1240	Pit	10	5	+	0	#	#	0	0
113	1247	1246	Pit	9	5	++	0	0	#	0	0
114	1290	1289	Pit	6	5	+	0	0	0	0	0
115	1300	1299	Pit	6	15	+	#	0	##	0	0
133	1429	1389	Pit	10	40	++	#	0	#	0	0
100	1020	1018	Pit	8	10	0	0	0	#	0	0
105	1109	1044	Pit	9	30	0	0	#	###	0	0
104	1093	1092	Pit	10	25	0	0	0	#	0	0
125	1102	1101	Ditch	10	1	0	0	0	0	#	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Burnt flint
106	1119	1121	Pit	9	1	0	#	0	#	0	0
109	1166	1165	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	1170	1168	Ditch	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	1233	1232	Ditch	8	1	0	#	0	#	#	#
122	1265	1264	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	1266	1264	Pit	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	#
132	1372	1371	Pit	4	1	0	#	0	0	0	0

Table 73: Unproductive samples from Period 1

Period 2: Roman

C.4.15 Roman pit **1339** did not contain any preserved plant remains.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Burnt mammal bones
129	1340	1339	Pit	7	1	#

Table 74: Period 2 sample

Period 3: Medieval

Area 2

C.4.16 Twenty-one samples were taken from Period 3 deposits within Area 2. Carbonised plant remains are present in seven samples, predominantly as single indeterminate cereal grains in deposits from a range of features and phases. The only sample to contain a significant charred plant assemblage is Sample 331, fill 3262 of ditch **3261** (ditch 21, phase 3.2). The assemblage consists entirely of bread wheat grains with an approximate concentration of 77 grains per litre of soil. The preservation within this sample is poor as the grains are coated in an orange, iron oxide crust.

C.4.17 A waterlogged plant assemblage is preserved within the lower fill (3389, Sample 335) of pit **3388** (Phase 3.2, Pit Group 7). Preservation of taxa is generally poor with only the more robust seeds surviving. These include elderberry, brambles (*Rubus* sp.), nettles and water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*).

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Waterlogged Seeds	Untransformed seeds	Charcoal	Molluscs
309	3013	3012	Pit/post hole	8	20	charred	##	0	0	0	0
303	3031	3030	Pit/post hole	8	20	None	0	0	0	0	+
316	3041	3040	Pit/post hole	9	5	charred	#	0	0	0	0
300	3072	3070	Ditch	7	10	charred	0	0	#	0	+
318	3115	3114	Ditch	8	10	charred	#	0	0	0	+
319	3137	3136	Pit	7	2	None	0	0	0	0	+
320	3140	3141	Ditch	8	15	?	0	0	##	0	+++
330	3145	3144	Pit	8	40	None	0	0	0	0	++
321	3151	3150	Pit	8	25	?	0	0	#	0	+
322	3157	3156	Pit	7	10	None	0	0	0	0	+
332	3177	3176	Pit	10	15	None	0	0	0	0	++
324	3198	3199	Posthole	8	60	?	0	0	##	0	+++
325	3229	3228	Posthole	8	30	charred	#	0	#	0	+
326	3254	3253	Pit	10	20	charred	#	0	0	0	++
331	3262	3261	Gully	7	40	charred	#####	0	0	+	+++
333	3331	3300	Pit	8	10	none	0	0	#	+	+
334	3313	3312	Pit	8	10	None	0	0	0	0	+
328	3335	3334	Pit	9	40	None	0	0	0	0	+++
335	3389	3388	Pit	10	60	Waterlogged	#	###	0	0	0
337	3391	3390	Posthole	7	40	charred	#	0	0	0	++
338	3393	3392	Posthole	9	20	None	0	0	0	0	+

Table 75: Period 3 samples from Area 2

Area 3

C.4.18 Within Area 3 samples were taken from deposits dating from the early medieval to late medieval/early post-medieval periods. Charred plant remains were absent other

than occasional sparse charcoal and most of the flots were comprised of modern rootlets, untransformed seeds and molluscs.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Untransformed seeds	Charcoal	Molluscs
504	5108	5106	Pit	18	150	0	++	+
514	5330	5324	Pit (?)	10	190	0	+	+
509	5412	5411	Posthole	10	5	0	0	+
535	5558	5557	Posthole	7	<1	0	0	+
534	5586	5585	Posthole	7	<1	0	0	+
528	5646	5645	Posthole	4	<1	0	0	+
523	5648	5647	Pit	20	105	#	0	0
519	5654	5653	Pit	17	100	0	0	+
521	5687	5685	Ditch	18	35	0	0	+++
527	5715	5714	Posthole	4	<1	0	0	+
526	5725	5724	Posthole	3	<1	0	0	+
520	5801	5800	Pit	17	20	#	0	+++
529	5813	5812	Posthole	4	<1	0	0	+
530	5815	5814	Posthole	5	<1	0	0	+
531	5821	5820	Posthole	5	<1	0	0	0
532	5823	5822	Posthole	5	<1	0	0	0
533	5825	5824	Posthole	5	<1	0	0	0
522	5865	5864	Pit	10	5	0	0	+
512	5101	?	Pit	1	20	0	0	0
500	5015		Buried soil	9	180	0	0	++
501	5105		Buried soil	18	230	0	0	+++
502	5011		Buried soil	16	110	0	0	+++
503	5025		Buried soil	9	180	0	0	++
505	5080		Buried soil	9	80	0	0	+

Table 76: Unproductive Period 3 samples from Area 3

C.4.19 Plant remains were preserved by waterlogging in six features; ditches **5185**, **5096** and pit **5436** had poor preservation with only elderberry seeds surviving along with occasional small twigs and roots. Pit **5764** (Phase 3.1, Pit Group 5) had slightly better preservation and includes occasional seeds of sedges. Fill 5540 of ditch slot **5539** (Sample 524, ditch 30, Phase 3.3) produced an interesting assemblage of aquatic plants in the form of water crowfoot along with wetland plants such as sedges (*Carex* spp.) and seeds of plants that grow in disturbed soils and grassland including thistles, buttercups, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and willowherbs (*Epilobium* sp.). Three samples were taken from moat **5439** (Ditch 5, Phase 3.2); lower fill 5440 (Sample 516) contains a similar assemblage to ditch **5539** with the addition of beets (*Beta* sp.) and ostracods. Fills 5441 (Sample 517) and 5548 (Sample 518) both contain numerous reed leaf fragments (cf. *Phragmites* sp.). Fill 5441 contains frequent pondweed (*Potamogeton cf. natans*) seeds, a seed of teasel (*Dipsacus* sp.) and several tree buds

and twigs including ash (*Fraxinus* sp.). Fill 5448 also contains frequent tree buds and twigs but has less pondweed seeds and also contains seeds of buttercups, fat hen (*Chenopodium* album) and elderberry.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Waterlogged Seeds	Predominant species
511	5097	**5096**	Ditch	9	120	#	elderberry
513	5186	**5185**	Ditch	9	110	#	elderberry
510	5438	**5436**	Pit	9	1090	#	elderberry
516	5440	**5439**	Moat	8	850	####	beets, buttercups, knotgrass, thistles, brambles, pondweed, watercrowfoot
517	5441	**5439**	Moat	1	380	####	woody taxa, ash, teasel, pondweed, reed stems
518	5442	**5439**	Moat	1	290	##	woody taxa, reeds, buttercup, nettles
524	5540	**5539**	Ditch	20	360	####	water crowfoot, thistles, buttercups, sedges
525	5765	**5764**	Pit	10	35	#	brambles, elderberry, sedges

Table 77: Waterlogged samples from Area 3

Futher analysis

C.4.20 The samples were selected for analysis were from two Early Iron Age pits (**1316**/**1348,** Pit Group 1 and **1391**, Pit Group 2) that lay in a zone of extensive pitting activity within the north-eastern part of Area 1. Both pits contained worked flint and a fragment of human skull was recovered from pit **1371**. Analysed medieval samples were from three successive fills within High Medieval moat **5439** and from the lower fill of Late Medieval ditch **5539** (Ditch 33), both within Area 3.

Results

C.4.21 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by waterlogging which occurs when a deposit has remained wet, usually because of being below the water table. A waterlogged environment is anoxic in that oxygen is excluded which inhibits the decay-causing bacterial leading to the preservation of organic remains such as plants, leather, insects and wood. The state of preservation of the plant remains from this site are generally poor to moderate. The samples with the best preservation were chosen but many of the seeds are only identifiable to genus rather than species level due to the lack of preservation of distinguishing morphological characteristics. The density and diversity of the preserved plant remains is moderate, but it is likely that more-fragile items have decayed and the remains that are present are the result of differential preservation.

C.4.22 The results are presented chronologically:

Period 1, Phase 1.1: Early Iron Age (c.800-350BC)

C.4.23 Sample 117 was taken from the upper fill 1320 of pit **1316** and Samples 134 (fill 1434) and 135 (fill 1436) were taken from the second and third fills of a total of five fills from pit **1391**. Seeds of plants that are present in both features include parsley-piert

(*Aphanes arvensis*), Orache (*Atriplex* sp.), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper)* and stinging nettles (*Urtica diocia*). These are taxa that are most commonly found growing on disturbed and waste ground with the likelihood of enrichment through animal dung as nettles prefer nitrogen-rich soils. The samples also contain pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.), water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*) and cladoceran ephippia (egg cases of water fleas). The presence of these aquatic plants suggest that these features existed as a water-filled hollows that could have been utilized as a watering hole. The contents of the pits differ in that pit **1316** contains small amounts of charcoal (as evidence of the burning of wood), waterlogged insect remains and seeds of woody taxa; downy birch (*Betula pubescens*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) in addition to further grassland plants such as cinquefoils (Potentilla sp.) and St. John's worts (*Hypericum* sp.). Duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) seeds are abundant in this sample. The contents of pit **1391** differ in that they contain less evidence of aquatic plants, but ostracods (small bivalve crustaceans) are present. Wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) seeds are abundant.

Period 3, Phase 3.2: High Medieval

C.4.24 Samples were taken from three successive fills (5440, 5441 and 5442) from ditch **5439** of the moat in Area 3. All fills contain seeds, of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) thistles, stinging nettles, pondweed and water-crowfoot. The lowest fill (Sample 516, fill 5440) also contains seeds of pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), the obligate aquatic, hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and seeds of Guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*) and rose (*Rosa* sp.). Numerous thorns were noted and these may also be of rose species. This fill also contains seeds that are present in the subsequent fill 5441 (Sample 517) of agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatoria*) along with abundant leaf fragments that are possibly common reed (*Phragmites communis*). Fill 5441 also contains seeds of small teasel (*Dipsacus pilosus*) and the greatest number of pondweed seeds of all three samples. Attempts to identify the pondweed seeds to species have not been successful due to lack of available reference material. The seeds are cream-coloured with a distinctive ridge and middle indentation which suggests that they could be either Broad-leaved pondweed (*P. natans*), Loddon pondweed (*P. nodosa*) or shining pondweed (*P. lucens*). Of the three species, *P. natans* is the most common but the other two cannot be excluded as they also inhabit slow-moving water-filled features on base-rich soils.

C.4.25 The highest fill in the sequence, 5442 (Sample 518) does not contain reed leaves but still has occasional seeds of pondweed and water-crowfoot and ostracods are present indicating that this fill still represents a water-filled episode. Seeds of plants that prefer drier soils such as parsley-piert and cow parsley (*Anthriscis sylvestris*) are also present.

Period 3, Phase 3.3: Late medieval

C.4.26 Ditch **5539** was also in Area 3. The lower fill, 5540 (Sample 524), was analysed and contains abundant seeds of water-crowfoot indicating that it was water-filled and abundant seeds of sedges (*Carex* spp.), thistles including mush thistle (*Carduus nutans*), small teasels, docks including sheep's sorrel (*R. acetosella*) and clustered dock

(*Rumex conglomeratus*) which represent plants that were probably growing on the ditch sides and bank.

Sample No.			117	134	135	516	517	518	524
Context No.			1320	1434	1436	5440	5441	5442	5540
Feature No.			**1316**	**1391**	**1391**	**5439**	**5439**	**5439**	**5539**
Feature Type			pit	Pit	Pit	Moat	Moat	Moat	Ditch
Volume processed (L)			1	8	8	1	1	1	20
Flot Volume (ml)			30	20	30	180	380	290	360
Phase			1.1	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
HERBS:									
Agrimonia eupatoria L. achene	Agrimony	grassy places in fields and hedgerows				+	+		
Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffm. Seed	Cow parsley	grassy places, wood margins and hedgerows						+	
Aphanes arvensis L. seed	Parsley-piert	cultivated and bare ground on well-drained soils	+	+	+			+	
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./*patula* L. seed	Spear-leaved/Common Orache	disturbed and waste ground	+		+				++
Carduus/Cirsium sp. achene	Thistles	disturbed and waste ground				++	+	+	+++
Carduus cf. *nutans* achene	musk thistle	rough ground and waste places							+++
Carduus sp. achene	Thistle	disturbed and waste ground	+	+	+				
Chenopodium sp. Seed	Goosefoots	disturbed and waste ground		+	+				
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat hen	disturbed and waste ground	+	+++	++				++
Chenopodium cf. *polyspermum* L. seed	Many-seeded Goosefoot	disturbed and waste ground		+	+				
Daucus carota L. seed	wild carrot	grassy and rough soils		+++	++++				++
Dipsacus pilosus L seed	Small teasel	damp places					+		+++
Epilobium sp. Seed	Willowherbs	varied				+			
Hypericum sp. Seed	St John's worts	grassland	+						
Lamium sp. nutlet	Dead-nettles	cultivated and waste ground			+				
Papaver sp. seed	Poppy	disturbed and waste ground		+	+				
Persicaria lapathifolia L.achene	Pale Persicaria	cultivated and damp ground				+			+
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass	open ground		+	+	+			+
Potentilla sp. Seed	Cinquefoils	varied	+						
Ranunculus cf. *repens* L. achene	cf.Creeping buttercup	wet grassland	+	+		+		++	+

Sample No.			117	134	135	516	517	518	524
Context No.			1320	1434	1436	5440	5441	5442	5540
Feature No.			**1316**	**1391**	**1391**	**5439**	**5439**	**5439**	**5539**
Feature Type			pit	Pit	Pit	Moat	Moat	Moat	Ditch
Volume processed (L)			1	8	8	1	1	1	20
Flot Volume (ml)			30	20	30	180	380	290	360
Phase			1.1	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
HERBS:									
Rumex sp. Kernel	Docks kernel	varied		+		+			+++
Rumex acetosella L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel	grassland, acid soils	+		+				++
Rumex conglomeratus Murray fruit	Clustered dock	damp places							++
Sonchus asper L. Hill achene	Prickly sow-thistle	waste and cultivated ground	+	+	++		+	+	
Stellaria graminea L. seed	Stitchwort	grassy places			+				
Stellaria holostea L. seed	Greater stitchwort	woods and hedgerows	+						
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. Seed	Common Chickweed	cultivated and open ground	++	+++	+++				
Thlapsi arvense L. seed	Field penny cress	waste and cultivated ground		+					
Urtica dioica L. seed	Common Nettle	varied	+++++	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	++
Urtica urens L. seed	Small Nettle	waste and cultivated ground	+	+					+
Indet seeds <1mm									
WETLAND PLANTS:									
Butomus cf. *umbellatus* L. seed	Flowering rush	ponds, ditches and riversides		+	+				
small trigonous *Carex* spp. (<2mm) nut	small triangular-seeded Sedges	damp, wet places							
medium trigonous *Carex* spp. (2-3mm) nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges	damp, wet places		+	+			+	+++
Ceratophyllum demersum L. seed	Hornwort	In ponds, ditches and slow rivers				++			
Juncus sp. seed	Rushes	damp, wet places	+	+	+				
Lemna sp. fruit	Duckweed	In ponds, ditches and slow rivers	+++++						
Potamogeton sp. achene	Pondweed	In ponds, ditches and slow rivers	+	+	+	+	+++	+	
Ranunculus subgenus *Batrachium* L. achene	Water-crowfoot	In ponds, ditches and slow rivers	+++		+	+	+	+	++++
TREE/SHRUB:									

Sample No.			117	134	135	516	517	518	524
Context No.			1320	1434	1436	5440	5441	5442	5540
Feature No.			**1316**	**1391**	**1391**	**5439**	**5439**	**5439**	**5539**
Feature Type			pit	Pit	Pit	Moat	Moat	Moat	Ditch
Volume processed (L)			1	8	8	1	1	1	20
Flot Volume (ml)			30	20	30	180	380	290	360
Phase			1.1	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
HERBS:									
Betula pubescens Ehrh. Seed	Downy birch		+						
large Rosaceae indet. (>3mm) seed	large-seeded Rose Family					++			
cf *Salix* sp. Seed	Willows		+						
Sambucus nigra L.seed	Elderberry					++	+	+	+
Viburnum opulus L. seed	Guelder rose					+			
indet bud						+	+	+	
OTHER ITEMS:									
Bryophyte	moss						+		
Cladocera ephippia egg cases	water-fleas		++++	+	+	+++	+	++	
Ostracods	small, bivalve crustaceans			++	+			++	+
Indet thorns			+			++++			
waterlogged arthropod fragments			++			+	+		
reed leaves						+++	+++		
fly puparia								+	
Charcoal <2mm			++						
Charcoal > 2mm			+						

Table 78: Results of analysis

Discussion

C.4.27 With the exception of Sample 331, fill 3262 of ditch **3261** (Ditch 21, Phase 3.2), charred plant remains are extremely rare at this site from all periods of activity suggesting that this was not an area of direct occupation. The waterlogged samples from Period 1 pits **1316**, **1348** and **1391** and Phase 2.3 ditch **5261** and moat **5539** provide an indication of the types of plants growing in the local area and the taxa recovered indicate that several of the features were open and water-filled long enough for aquatic plants such as duckweed, water-crowfoot and pondweed to colonise. Sedges and reeds would have been growing at the water's edge and shruby taxa of brambles, elderberry,

nettles and thistles would also have been growing close by. There is good survival of woody taxa including tress such as ash and hazel in the later samples.

C.4.28 The preservation of plant remains by waterlogging has enabled identification of a range of flora that would have been growing locally to the features sampled. The seeds and other plant parts are unlikely to have travelled far, unlike pollen which can be wind-blown from a considerable distance. Most of the seeds in these samples would have originated from plants that were either growing within the water itself (the aquatic plants) or on the edge of the features. It is possible that the seeds could have come from further afield if they have been deliberately discarded into the features by human means. Flooring, thatching and stable waste are examples of the sort of material that may be dumped along with domestic waste in the form of pottery and animal bone. However, all of the plant taxa recorded from these samples are of plants that occur naturally in a site of this period and geology. It must also be noted that certain plants such as nettles, thistle and docks produce numerous seeds per plant and are therefore not representative of the amount of vegetation present.

C.4.29 The assemblage from the Early Iron Age pits does not differ significantly from the later assemblages from the medieval features other than the presence of duckweed in pit **1316**, possibly indicating use as a watering hole. The pollen from this feature (Rutherford, this report) suggests a grassland environment with rough or waste ground, which is also indicated in the plant remains. Cereal-type pollen grains were also noted which would not usually be reflected in the plant remains as it is likely that these open-features acted as a trap for the wind-dispersed pollen. Cereal remains are rarely preserved in waterlogged soils and there is no evidence of charred cereal remains. The pollen evidence also indicates tree species of which birch and willow are also noted within pit **1316**.

C.4.30 The plant assemblages from the moat (**5439**) sequences show less variation that the pollen results suggest. This is mainly because evidence of tree species has not been preserved macroscopically, probably because they were growing at a distance from the moat. The evidence of roses could suggest deliberate planting of cultivars or hedgerow species that may also have been deliberately planted. These are only found in the lower moat fill and probably relate to vegetation that was present during the use of the moat. Reeds are frequent in the two lower fills but this may be due to the deep-rooted nature of these plants. All of the fills are thought to represent the period of disuse of the moat and there is possible evidence of continued anthropogenic activity in the weed flora which mostly indicate disturbed soils. The density and diversity of the plant assemblages are not extensive. This may be due to preservation conditions or it may suggest that the area around the moat was kept reasonably clear of shrubby vegetation. This is also suggested by the reduction in tree pollen from fill 5441 and the marked increase in pondweed in the same fill.

C.4.31 The final period of activity in Area 3 is represented by the plant remains from ditch **5539** and indicate an increase in shrubby taxa and plants that rapidly colonise rough ground such as thistles and docks.

C.5 Pollen

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.5.1 A total of ten sub-samples from the site were submitted for pollen assessment. The sub-samples include one from a pit, two from a buried soil and seven from a moat (Table 79).

Sample Number	Context Number	Feature
117	1320	Pit 1316
507 (base)	5434	Buried soil
507 (top)	5434	Buried soil
515.1(base)	5440	Moat **5439**
515.2	5440	
515.3	5440	
515.4	5441	
515.5	5442	
515.6	5443	
515.7(top)	5444	

Table 79: Sub-samples assessed for pollen

C.5.2 The samples were prepared using a standard chemical procedure (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCl, NaOH, sieving, HF, and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles > 170 microns, silicates, and cellulose, respectively. The sample was then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of 400x by ten equally-spaced traverses across two slides to reduce the possible effects of differential dispersal on the slides (Brooks and Thomas 1967) or until at least 100 total land pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis. Fungal spore and other non-pollen palynomorph identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978) and van Geel and Aptroot (2006).

C.5.3 Six of these sub-samples were productive enough to warrant further anslysis. The sample from pit **1316** and five which were taken from moat (5439***)***, collected as a series of samples through the organic moat deposits.

C.5.4 Moat fill deposits may accumulate naturally and/or could contain deliberately dumped waste, providing potential palaeoenvironmental data relevant to the site's use as well as to the post-abandonment phase. Hazelnuts were recovered from the basal fill 5440, which have been radiocarbon dated to cal AD 1475-1637 (339±24 BP; SUERC-76277), and this is interpreted as the point at which the moat fell into disuse.

Methodology

C.5.5 Pollen counts of 300 grains (including trees and shrubs, herbs and fern spores) have been achieved for the sub-samples analysed from moat 5439 and 400 grains were counted from the sub-sample from pit **1316**. The moat data are presented as percentage values on the pollen diagram (Figure 20), constructed using the computer programme Tilia (www.tiliait.com), and based on a total land pollen (TLP) sum that includes trees, shrubs, herbs and fern spores. Non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP), microscopic charcoal and deteriorated grains are expressed as percentages of TLP plus the respective sum to which they belong. The pollen data are zoned following context designations; the lower context, 5440**,** is further split into lower and upper sub-zones, based on changes in the pollen assemblage.

C.5.6 Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Fungal spore and other non-pollen palynomorph identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978) and van Geel and Aptroot (2006).

Results: Early Iron Age pit 1316, Phase 1.1

C.5.7 A single sub-sample <117> (1320) from this pit contained abundant pollen. Raw counts are presented on Table 79 with percentage values also included. The assemblage is dominated by pollen of herbs, in particular grasses (Poaceae), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata),* dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type)), the goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae / Chenopodiaceae, a large group including plants such as good-king-henry, fat-hen and many-seeded goosefoot), docks/sorrels (*Rumex*-type), daisy family (Asteraceae), pinks family (Caryophyllaceae) and stitchworts (*Stellaria*-type). There are also occurrences of knotgrass (*Polypodium aviculare*), thistles (*Cirsium*-type), burnets (*Sanguisorba*-type), knapweeds (*Centaurea nigra, C. scabiosa*) and St John's wort (*Hypericum*-type). Cereal-type /large grass pollen is also recorded and includes types that may be assigned to barley (*Hordeum*) as well as wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*).

C.5.8 The most commonly occurring tree and shrub pollen comprises hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), oak (*Quercus*) and alder (*Alnus*) with occurrences also of elm (*Ulmus*), birch (*Betula*), ash (*Fraxinus*), willow (*Salix)* and lime (*Tilia*). Fern spores include relatively commonly occurring spores of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), with fewer monolete ferns (Pteropsida) and common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). NPP taxa include *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B), *Cercophora* (HdV-112), *Glomus* (HdV-207) and the green algal type *Spirogyra* (HdV-130). Microcharcoal is also recorded.

Sample	117	Raw Counts	%
Context	***1320***		
Feature	*Early Iron Age Pit* ***1316***		
Preservation	*Good*		
Trees/Shrubs			
Alnus	Alder	6	1.4
Betula	Birch	1	0.2
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	18	4.2
Fraxinus	Ash	1	0.2
Pinus	Pine	1	0.2
Quercus	Oak	12	2.8
Salix	Willow	2	0.4
Tilia	Lime	1	0.2
Ulex	Gorse	1	0.2
Ulmus	Elm	2	0.4
Crops			
Cerealia	Cereal-type/large grasses	7	1.6
Herbs			
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot family	14	3.3
Apiaceae	Carrot family	1	0.2
Artemisia	Mugworts	2	0.4
Asteraceae	Daisy family	15	3.5
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family	10	2.3
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed	3	0.7
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater knapweed	1	0.2
Cirsium-type	Thistles	1	0.2
Cyperaceae	Sedges	1	0.2
Fabaceae	Pea family	5	1.2
Filipendula-type	Meadowsweets	3	0.7
Hypericum-type	St John's-worts	1	0.2
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank	1	0.2
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	57	13.3
Plantago media/major	Hoary/Greater Plantain	4	0.9
Poaceae	Grass Family	181	42.2
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass	4	0.9
Potentilla-type	Cinquefoils	1	0.2
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup family	3	0.7
Rubiaceae	Bedstraws	1	0.2
Rumex-type	Docks/Sorrels	9	2.1
Sanguisorba-type	Burnets	1	0.2
Stellaria-type	Stitchworts	5	1.2
Taraxacum-type	Dandelion-type	39	9.1
Urtica-type	Nettles	1	0.2
Ferns			
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody	1	0.2
Pteridium	Bracken	9	2.1
Pteropsida	Monolete ferns	3	0.7
	Total pollen counted	**429**	
Deteriorated grains		24	
Microscopic charcoal		250	

Sample	117	Raw Counts	%
Context	***1320***		
Feature	*Early Iron Age Pit* ***1316***		
Preservation	*Good*		
Trees/Shrubs			
Fungal spores			
Cercophora HdV-112		2	
Glomus HdV-207		1	
Sordaria HdV-55A/B		7	
Spirogyra HdV-130		12	

Table 80: Early Iron Age pit ***1316*** *: Raw and percentage pollen counts*

Interpretation

C.5.9 The pollen data suggest a dominantly open palaeoenvironment, of grassland supporting a variety of herb flora, for example daisy-types, buttercups, thistles and pollen of the goosefoot family, typical of field edges, and rough or waste ground. Ribwort plantain is present in substantial amounts; this taxon has been interpreted as an indicator of grazing pressure (Tipping 2002) and is commonly found in grassy areas (Stace 2010) and may be indicative of wet meadows/pastures (Behre 1981). Such damp, rich, grassy meadows would provide high quality grazing areas. The abundance of grass may also have been used for making hay, for example, for overwintering animals (Wiltshire 2006).

C.5.10 Cereal-type pollen grains, the dimensions of which include possible occurrences of barley (*Hordeum*-type) as well as wheat / oats (*Triticum / Avena*-type), occur with pollen of knotgrass, a plant associated with cereal cultivation, although knotgrass can also occur on fallow land and on footpaths and ruderal communities (Behre 1981). Cereal-type pollen may be indicative of arable agriculture in the vicinity or local cereal processing, or cereal-type pollen grains may have entered the pit along with straw or animal dung. The dimensions for cereal-type pollen overlap with those for wild grasses, but can be distinguished with careful identification and within the context of the overall pollen assemblage (Anderson 1979).

C.5.11 Stands of mixed woodland including oak, elm, lime, ash and birch may have existed regionally on drier soils with alder and willow occupying damper locations, perhaps valley bottoms. Of the fern spores recorded, bracken is known as an aggressive invader of open spaces (Wiltshire 2006), but is also known to grow preferentially in areas subject to burning (Innes 1999). Bracken may possibly have been used as bedding for people or litter for animals and may have been disposed of in the pit. Moderate to common counts for microcharcoal particles suggest burning episodes, which could have originated from wood burning, for example, for use in the pottery industry, or as a product of using domestic hearths or ovens. Among the fungal spores present, some are coprophilic forms (for example *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B)), and support the use of the land for grazing purposes. The freshwater alga, *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) is also recorded, suggesting that shallow, stagnant water was present in or adjacent to the pit (van Geel 1978).

Results: Buried soil beneath Road 1 (5434, Phase 3.2)

C.5.12 The raw counts are presented in Table 80 (below). Both sub-samples, from the top and bottom of the buried soil deposit, yield similar pollen profiles. Tree pollen is most commonly recorded, dominated by alder (*Alnus*), with fewer counts of hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type) and lime (*Tilia*) and sporadic occurrence of pine (*Pinus*), birch (*Betula*), oak (*Quercus*) and ivy (*Hedera*). Rare herb pollen comprises mainly grasses (Poaceae) with dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), sedges (Cyperaceae) and pollen of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae, a large group including plants such as garlic mustard, winter-cresses and bitter-cresses). There are counts of monolete fern spores (Pteropsida) and common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare)*. Among the non-pollen palynomorphs identified, there are records for the presence of the colonial alga, *Pediastrum* (HdV-760) as well as microfossil-type HdV-128. Rare occurrences of fungal spores inlcude types referable to HdV-16c, HdV-18 and *Glomus* (HdV-207). Microscopic charcoal appears to be more commonly recorded within the lower part of the buried soil than the upper part.

Sample		**507 (top)**	**507 (base)**
Context		*5434*	*5434*
Feature		***Buried soil***	***Buried soil***
Preservation		*mixed*	*mixed*
Trees/Shrubs			
Alnus	Alder	17	19
Betula	Birch	1	
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	1	10
Crataegus-type	Hawthorn		
Fraxinus	Ash		
Hedera	Ivy	1	
cf. *Ligustrum*-type	Privet		
Pinus	Pine	1	1
Tilia	Lime	2	7
Quercus	Oak		1
Salix	Willow		
Ulmus	Elm		
Crops			
Cerealia	Cereal-type		
Herbs			
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot family		
Apiaceae	Carrot family		
Artemisia	Mugworts		
Asteraceae	Daisy family		
Brassicaceae	Cabbage family		1
Cirsium-type	Thistles		
Cyperaceae	Sedges		
Fabaceae	Pea family		
Filipendula	Meadowsweets		
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank		
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	2	
Potentilla-type	Cinquefoils		
Poaceae	Grass Family	7	3
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup family		

Sample		507 (top)	507 (base)
Context		*5434*	*5434*
Feature		***Buried soil***	***Buried soil***
Preservation		*mixed*	*mixed*
Trees/Shrubs			
Rumex	Docks/Sorrels		
Taraxacum-type	Dandelion-type	1	3
Urtica-type	Nettles		
	Indeterminate herbs		
Ferns			
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody		1
Pteropsida	Monolete ferns	4	9
	Total pollen counted	**37**	56
	Number of rows	10	10
Aquatics/Algae			
Alisma spp.	Water-plantains		
Pediastrum HdV-760	Colonial alga	2	2
Broken grains		1	1
Concealed grains			
Crumpled grains		4	
Microscopic charcoal		+	++
Non-pollen palynomorphs			
Chaetomium HdV-7A			
Glomus HdV-207		1	1
Sordaria HdV-55A/B		1	
Spirogyra HdV-130			
Sporomiella HdV-113			1
Mougeotia HdV-61			
HdV-8			1
HdV-16C			1
HdV-25			
HdV-77B			
HdV-128		5	10
Indet. fungal spores	Indeterminate		

Table 81: Buried soil 5434: Raw pollen counts

Interpretation

C.5.13 The counts are very low and therefore any interpretation must be treated with caution. The data from both sub-samples appear to suggest derivation of pollen from a largely wooded area, in particular of alder, indicative of probable moist ground (for example, by rivers or in damp valleys). At the bottom of the buried soil, relatively robust counts of lime and hazel-type pollen suggest mixed stands of trees (on drier ground), with presence also of oak, pine and birch. Alder and lime appear to be well represented too in the upper sub-sample at the top of the buried soil, but there appears to be much less hazel-type pollen. Within both the top and bottom samples from the buried soil, pollen of herbs is restricted to a few grasses, sedges, dandelion-types and ribwort

plantain, but nevertheless, these taxa are indicative of open-ness within the palaeoenvironment. Microcharcoal, indicative of burning, appears to be more commonly recorded at the base of the buried soil. NPP taxa that are suggestive of wet locations, for example, the colonial freshwater alga, *Pediastrum* (HdV-760) and microfossil type HdV-128, may derive from wet areas associated with alder woodland/carr habitats.

Results: Moat 5439, disuse (Fig.19, Phase 3.3*)*

C.5.14 *Zone 5440(a):* The sub-sample from the deepest context 5440, contains a rich pollen assemblage, largely dominated by tree and shrub pollen. Ash (*Fraxinus*), willow (*Salix)*, elm (*Ulmus*), privet (*Ligustrum*-type) and hazel-type (*Corylus*-type) pollen is commonly recorded. Pollen of birch (*Betula*), alder (*Alnus*), pine (*Pinus*) and oak (*Quercus*) is also present. Among the herb population, pollen of grasses (Poaceae) and cereal-types/large grasses (including rye (*Secale*-type)) occur in relative abundance; pollen of ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), docks/sorrels (*Rumex*-type), the goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae / Chenopodiaceae, a large group including plants such as good-king-henry, fat-hen and many-seeded goosefoot), cinquefoils (*Potentilla*-type), nettles (*Urtica*-type), mints (*Mentha*-type), thistles (*Cirsium*-type), dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type) and daisy-type (Asteraceae) are also present. Microcharcoal is more commonly recorded in this deepest sub-sample than in the other sub-samples from the moat deposits. Of particular interest is recovery, in relative abundance, of a fungal spore, *Chaetomium* (HdV-7A).

C.5.15 *Zone 5440(b):* Two sub-samples from this zone may be distinguished from the underlying one (5440(a) above) by an overall decrease in tree pollen, especially willow and elm, but with appearances of "exotic" tree types including walnut (*Juglans*), beech (*Fagus*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus*). Pollen of lime (*Tilia*), juniper (*Juniperus*) and elder (*Sambucus*) is also recorded. There is a gradual increase in pollen of herbs, in particular grasses and ribwort plantain. Pollen of the carrot family (Apiaceae, a large group including plants such as water-dropworts, sweet-cicely and pennyworts), buttercup-type (*Ranunculus*-type), pollen of mugworts (*Artemisia*), cereal-types, cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) (archaeophyte) and common knapweed (*C. nigra*) also characterise this zone. The incidence of the fungal spore, *Glomus* (HdV-207), increases and there is a single occurrence of the important fungal spore *Kretzschmaria deusta* (HdV-44).

C.5.16 *Zone 5441:* The sub-sample within this context is overwhelmingly dominated by pollen of grasses, with rare occurrence, for example, of cereal-types/large grasses, nettles, docks/sorrels, buttercups and mints. The presence of tree pollen is further reduced, with very low frequencies of the main tree and shrub types. There are isolated occurrences of pollen of aquatic plants, including lesser bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*), and presence of NPP including the algal types *Mougeotia* (HdV-313) and *Spirogyra* (HdV-130).

C.5.17 *Zone 5442:* The pollen data show a small decrease in grass pollen and slight increases in tree pollen, in particular, hazel-type, oak and ash. A diverse herb assemblage is recorded, including relatively common occurrence of pollen of ribwort plantain, docks/sorrels, thistles, cereal-type/large grasses and less frequent presence of

cornflower and dandelion-type. There is a record for rare occurrence of fern spores of bracken (*Pteridium*), pollen of aquatic plants, for example, pondweed (*Potamogeton*) and NPP (including the algal types previously mentioned).

Interpretation

C.5.18 Pollen records from the deepest sub-sample, from deposit 5440, show willow as the most abundantly occurring pollen type, followed by ash and elm, with lesser quantities of privet, oak and hazel-type. The abundance of willow may suggest the natural development of willow carr around and possibly infilling the moat, once it had fallen into disuse. However, willow may have been deliberately planted adjacent to the water's edge or as part of a hedgerow scheme. Further potential planting on drier soils could have included ash and elm, which could be interpreted to suggest the presence of local woodland, perhaps parkland with mature trees. Ash pollen is under-represented in pollen profiles, therefore the abundance of ash suggests substantial local occurrence of these trees. Oak and hazel-type may represent more regional woodland growth. Birch, pine and alder are substantial pollen producers, as they are wind pollinated trees, therefore the rare occurrence of these pollen types suggests they were not of local significance at this time. The occurrence of privet is interesting and may suggest deliberate planting of hedgerows, if the pollen represents garden privet; however wild privet is native and it too grows in hedgerows, as well as on scrub land, especially on base-rich soils (Stace 2010). Privet, if planted, may suggest the presence of a formal garden enclosed by the moat.

C.5.19 Cereal-type/large grass pollen is most abundantly recorded within the lowermost fill and comprises several species attributed to rye as well as barley (*Hordeum*) and wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*). As the dimensions for these cultivated grains overlap with those for wild grasses (Andersen 1979), it may be that these grains represent wild varieties. The presence of cereal-type grains in the moat sediments may reflect deposition of domestic waste in the moat. It is also possible that microcharcoal particles may reflect deposition of waste in the disused moat, as products from domestic fires (or microcharcoal particles may have been derived from regionally sourced firing and deposited as a product of wind transport).

C.5.20 A relatively high count of fungal spores of *Chaetomium* (HdV-7A) may also reference material discarded in the moat. *Chaetomium* species are cellulose-decomposing fungi, and can occur on plant remains, fibres, paper and dung. Apart from occurring in natural habitats, the spores have been recorded from archaeological settlement sites, where substances such as dung, damp straw, cloths, leather, would have provided suitable substrates (van Geel and Aptroot 2006).

C.5.21 The overall composition of the pollen assemblage appears to change within the upper part of fill 5440 (Zone 5440 (b); the summary curve (Figure 19) clearly shows an increase in pollen of herbs relative to trees. With the exception of ash and hazel-type, and rare occurrences of walnut (*Juglans*) and beech (*Fagus*), pollen of other tree types is reduced. However, the presence of “exotic” tree pollen such as walnut may suggest local presence of ornamental gardens. Pollen of grasses as well as a diverse range of other herbs (including ribwort plantain, mugworts, common knapweed, cornflower, thistles and pollen of the carrot family), are recorded or increase in value. This

assemblage suggests a transition in use of the land adjacent to the former moat, for pastoral and/or possible low scale arable agriculture. The presence of cereal-type/large grass pollen may be indicative of derivation from arable cultivation, especially when associated with pollen of cornflower, an archaeophyte known to have naturalised in cornfields (Stace 2010). However, the possibility of continued casting away of unwanted domestic waste in or adjacent to the area of the moat cannot be ruled out. Pastoral agriculture is supported by the occurrence of several fungal spores associated with grazing animals, for example, *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B), as well as increasing counts for pollen of ribwort plantain; this taxon has been interpreted as an indicator of grazing pressure (Tipping 2002) and is commonly found in grassy areas (Stace 2010) and may be indicative of wet meadows/pastures (Behre 1981).The presence of disturbed ground may be inferred from the occurrence of *Glomus* (HdV-207) (van Geel 1978). Interestingly, the fungal spore *Kretzschmaria deusta* (HdV-44), which is associated with dead and decaying wood (van Geel 1978; van Geel and Aptroot 2006), is also recorded, but in very low numbers. Thus, the environment surrounding the site appears to provide evidence for possible formal, ornamental gardens (with walnut and perhaps beech trees), hedgerow plots (with possible privet hedges), and nearby parkland (supporting trees such as ash and elm) whilst also providing evidence for gradual change to an environment of more open fields, used dominantly for pastoral and potentially, for low scale arable cultivation.

C.5.22 Pollen from deposit 5441 may be interpreted to suggest a largely cleared, open, grassy palaeoenvironment, with much reduced woodland cover. Reductions in overall counts of tree pollen may be interpreted to suggest deliberate clearance, in particular of ash and elm, for dominantly pastoral farming, with reduced evidence for crop cultivation.

C.5.23 The pollen record from the uppermost deposit, 5442 may be interpreted to support a small reduction in openness and possible re-growth of hazel-type and oak woodland. A wide range of herb taxa, in particular, ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, docks/sorrels, thistles and knapweed, typical plants of open, grassy areas, field edges, waste ground, support continued use of the land for grazing animals. Cereal-type /large grass pollen is still recorded and associated with cornflower, suggesting local crop cultivation or continued use of the moat area for domestic waste. Of interest is the occurrence of several taxa indicative of water or an increase in wetness, for example, the green algal types *Mougeotia* (HdV-313) and *Spirogyra* (HdV-130). Herbs associated with wet ground, such as docks/sorrels and *Sphagnum* moss spores are also recorded.

Discussion

C.5.24 The results of the current study demonstrate the value that pollen work can add to knowledge and understanding of the development of the local vegetation and environment surrounding the moat (feature **5439**) immediately after it fell into disuse, dated around cal AD 1475-1637 (339±24 BP; SUERC-76277). Pollen within the moat sediments may have been derived from a variety of sources, for example, from vegetation growing on and adjacent to the sample location, within the grounds of the site or from further, more regional locations. Pollen may also have been derived from secondary sources, such as domestic waste.

C.5.25 It is likely that cereal-type/large grass pollen may have been deposited in the moat as a product of domestic waste, along with weeds associated with cultivation, such as cornflower, possibly as a deposit of weedy straw. Waste material from domestic fires may also have been cast in the now disused moat. However, it is also possible that cereal-type pollen may have come directly from nearby arable activity or crop processing. Cereal cultivation, whether local or at some distance from the site, may reflect a recovery in arable cultivation, following the Black Death of the 14th century (https://www.eh-resources.org/timeline-middle-ages/).

C.5.26 The pollen diagram shows a clear but gradual change from an area rich in tree and shrub vegetation (Zones 5440(a), (b)) to an almost totally cleared landscape (Zone 5441). The trees and shrubs provide an interesting insight to both the local and regional vegetation. It is possible that privet was deliberately planted, perhaps to create a formal garden. Planted hedgerows may have included willow and elder. Trees such as walnut, which is introduced, may have been planted locally as part of an ornamental garden. The abundance of elm too, especially in Zone 5440 (a), clearly shows that elm was an important part of the local vegetation; however, it may have been part of the planted estate or the pollen may derive from hedgerow elms. Pollen of ash and beech is generally poorly represented in pollen spectra and the abundance of ash, in particular, suggests near site woodland growth, and may possibly have been planted.

C.5.27 Herb pollen becomes more abundant within Zone 5440(b) and Zone 5441, where grasses dominate the pollen assemblages. This may be interpreted to suggest locally important grassland, which may have been used for pasture. This is supported from an increase in abundance of pollen of ribwort plantain in Zone 5440(b) and occurrence of coprophilous fungal spores, such as *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B). There is also evidence for low scale arable cultivation or local use and disposal of crops/crop waste.

C.5.28 There is evidence in pollen Zone 5442 for continued low scale arable cultivation or continued use of the area for depositing domestic food waste or weedy straw. The curve for grass pollen drops back, with presumed encroaching hazel scrub; weeds associated with open areas / rough ground diversify, with records for example, of pollen of nettles, dandelion-type, thistles, although slight increases in the pollen of ribwort plantain suggest continued use of open grassy meadows for pasture. Within pollen Zone 5441 and to a slightly greater extent in Zone 5442, there are subtle indications of an increase in wetness, interpreted from the presence of green algae, *Mougeotia* (HdV-313) and *Spirogyra* (HdV-130), both of which are indicative of shallow, open, possibly stagnant water, as well as microfossil type HdV-128 (indicative of open, shallow water) and pollen of aquatic plants, such as lesser bulrush and pondweed. This change in assemblage, to include indicators of wetter landscapes, may be a response to rising water-table levels, or increased precipitation, perhaps resulting in the presence of small pools of open, shallow water. It is possible that this increase in wetness could result from changing climatic conditions during the second phase of the Little Ice Age, which has been broadly dated to between cal AD 1600-1800 (https://www.eh-resources.org/timeline-middle-ages/).

C.5.29 The pollen assemblages from the moat (deposits 5440 to 5442) may be interpreted to provide a vegetational and palaeoenvironmental history of the site, as follows. These data may be used to infer human activity at the site and surrounding area.

C.5.30 A dominantly wooded palaeoenvironment, with evidence for possible formal gardens comprising privet hedges, willow / elm hedgerows, possible ornamental gardens with "exotic" trees such as walnut, nearby woodlands of ash and possibly elm, more distant regional woodlands with oak and hazel-type, birch, alder and pine.

C.5.31 Evidence for possibly discarded waste products such as cereal crops including rye and microcharcoal in the moat, or deposition of weedy straw in the moat, as well as evidence for cellulose-decomposing fungal spores that host on substrates such as leather (found in fill 5440).

C.5.32 A gradual transition to an almost fully cleared landscape (deposit 5441), with evidence for pastoral agriculture and reduced low scale arable or arable related activity (*ie* continued use of the moat area for disposal of domestic or weedy waste).

C.5.33 A slight reduction in openness coupled with slight expansion of hazel-type scrub, evidence for pastoral and possible arable cultivation (or, as above, for domestic or weedy waste disposal).

C.5.34 Evidence for the onset of wetter conditions, possibly linked to a changing climate, perhaps associated with the Little Ice Age.

Radiocarbon Dating Certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75183 (GU45057)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAM EFC 16
Context Reference	1086
Material	Faunal: long bone : large mammal
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.9 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	8.7 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.5
Radiocarbon Age BP	2198 ± 30

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

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

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : B Tagg

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar

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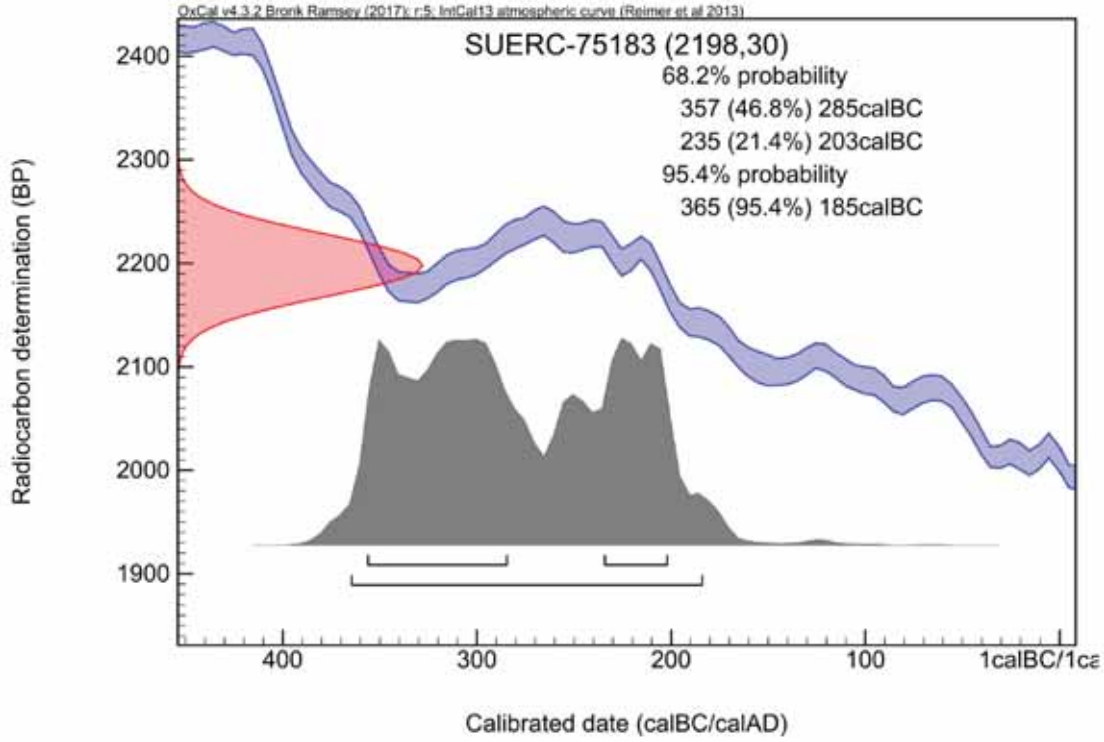

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
24 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75420 (GU45596)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMEFC16
Context Reference	1209
Material	Faunal: L Tibia : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.3 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.9 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	3163 ± 30

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

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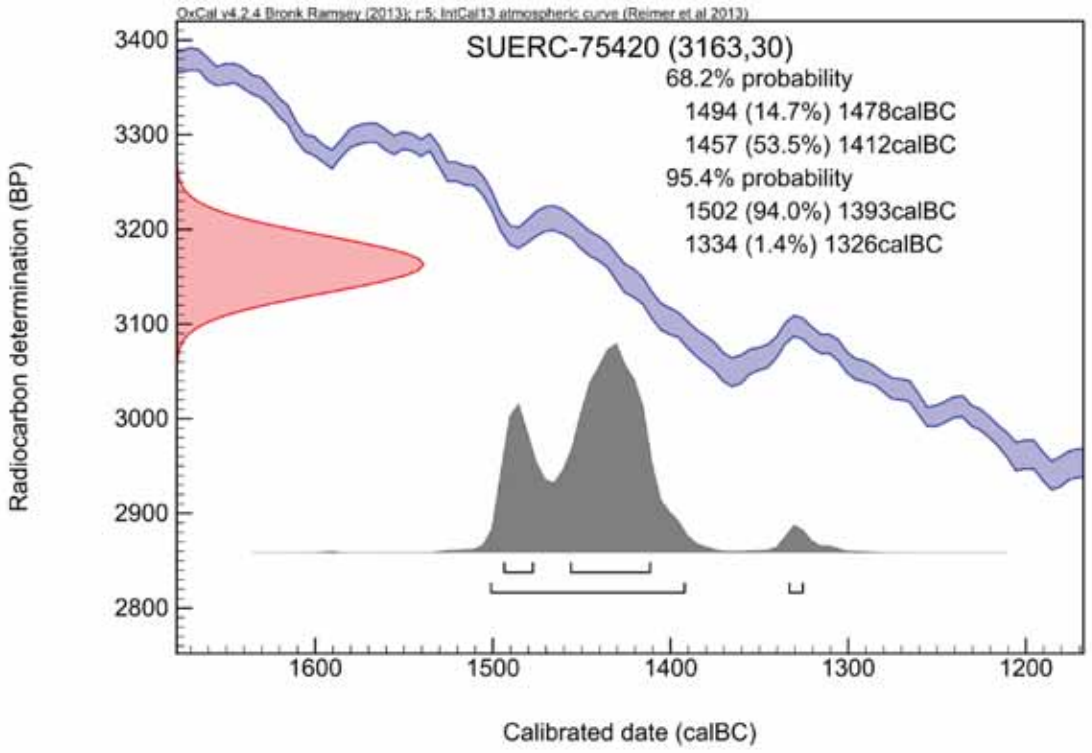
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayant



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

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
24 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75421 (GU45599)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMEFC16
Context Reference	1110
Material	Faunal: L. Radius : Pig
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.8 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	7.4 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.5
Radiocarbon Age BP	631 ± 30

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayant

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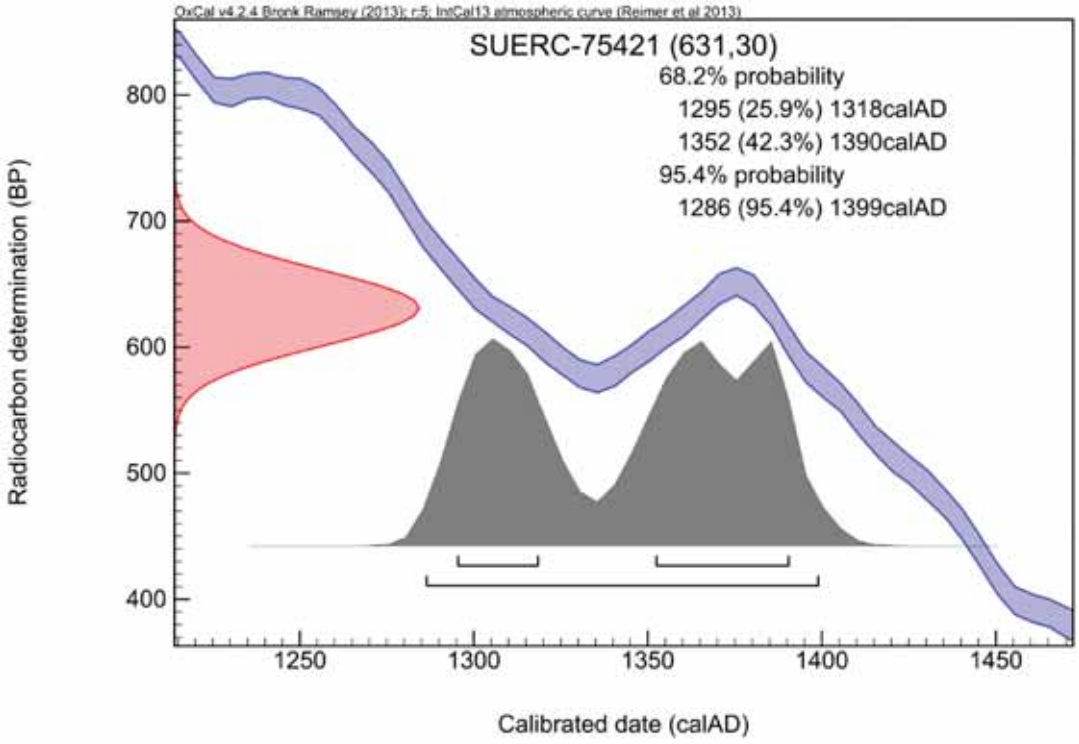

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
07 December 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-76277 (GU46211)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMEFC16
Context Reference	5440
Sample Reference	515.1
Material	plant remains : corylus avellana
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	339 ± 24

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

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

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

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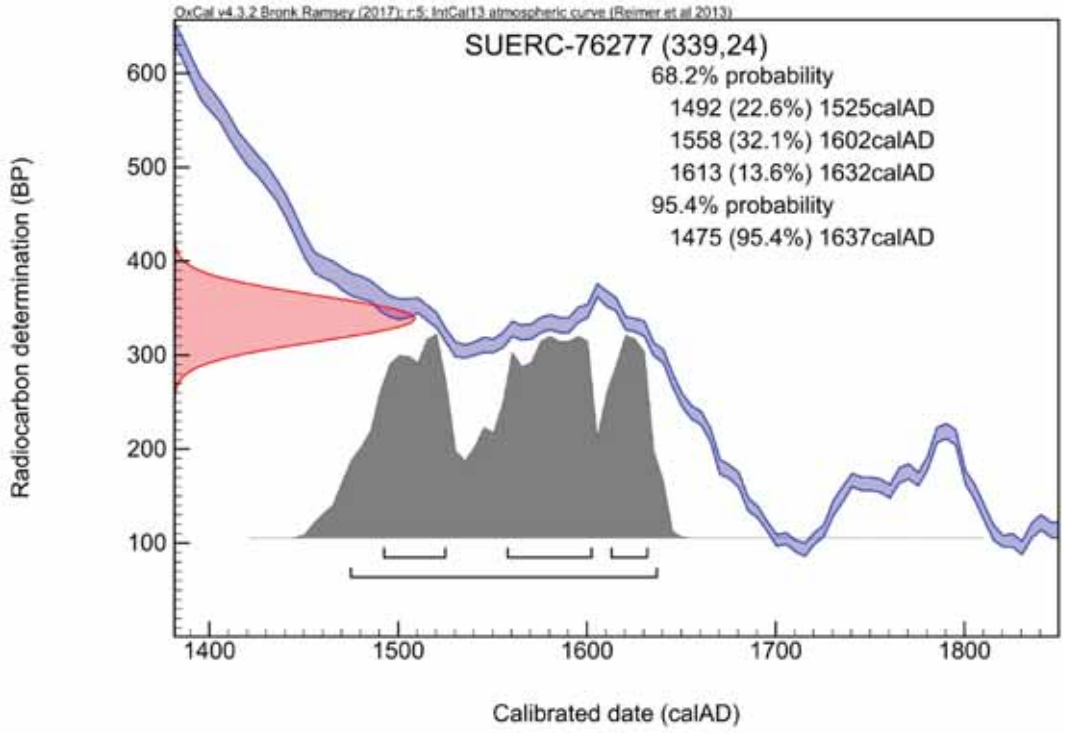
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayant



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APPENDIX D HISTORICAL RESEARCH

D.1 Historical Research

By Anthony M Breen

Introduction

D.1.1 The research for this report has been carried out at the Cambridgeshire Archives, Cambridge University Library and at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. Some additional material has been gathered from sources available online. Digital copies of earlier maps of the site, both printed and manuscript have been supplied by Oxford Archaeology in advance of this research.

D.1.2 The report is divided into sections. The first section considers the cartographic sources not only for the geographic setting of the site but for other evidence; personal names, tenure and place-name evidence, which could be used to further the research into the history of the site. The second section considers the records relating to the owners of the site gathered from the map evidence. The third section covers the descent of the manor of Chesterton and includes sources that quantity the extent of the demesne. The fourth section considers some of the manorial records of 1567-1585 and the fifth section is a brief consideration of the place-name evidence and the sixth and final section considers the possibilities to extend the research into the periods when the site was occupied.

Section One: Maps

D.1.3 There are a limited number of earlier maps of this area. These begin with Baker's Map of Cambridge published in 1830. The site of Coven's Moat is labelled on the map. To the south of the moat there is a common field boundary running east-west with the enclosed fields to the south standing at a right angle to both the boundary and to Back Lane to the south. The moat stands a little to the north of the common field boundary and was, with the land immediately joining the southern and western edges of the site, the only woodland in this area of Chesterton shown on this map. At this period woodland of any type was the property of the local lord of the manor. The bounds of the fields between the common field boundary and the boundary with the open fields are slightly irregular. The moat is not the only feature labelled on the map with the place-name element 'Coven's'. There is the track way 'Coven's Balk' which runs northward across the then open fields to join the then turnpike road from Cambridge to Ely. The only other areas labelled in the general area of the moat are Well Meadow to the west, Common Ley an enclosed pasture running northwards from the meadow to the Turnpike and adjoining Back Lane, there is Back Lane Farm.

D.1.4 The next map is the draft enclosure map of 1838. This map was prepared as part of the process of enclosing the open fields within the parish under the Inclosure Act of 1838. The purpose of the draft map is to help to identify and quantify the interests of each proprietor so that each of the parties' interests would be settled in the final award. The names of the owners are of interest as the records of their properties might survive and may include alternative and earlier descriptions of their lands.

D.1.5 The draft map is of the entire parish. The fields are numbered, quantified and their owners named. For some fields there are additional details which were ultimately relevant to the award. The site of the moat, though shown on the map, is not labelled other than to show it was the property of Miss Benson. It was within the field numbered 142 but the acreage of the field as given on the map is slightly faded. She also owned the field to the east numbered 141 and measured 4 acres and 30 perches. Coven's Balk, again not labelled, is numbered 191. The balk ran through the open fields with that to the west labelled 'Mary Benson 24a 1r 15p M Freehold River's Furlong'. Within this field various smaller areas arranged north south are numbered 192-194 and 199-200. Of these the 'Common Ley' of Baker's map is numbered 194. To the south of 194 within the old enclosures Well Meadow was divided between the North and South Well Meadow, both marked '195 William Wragg 5 1 23 Copyhold Chesterton Manor'. William Wragg was the owner of Back Lane Farm. To the west of the two Well Meadow parcels the field numbered 146 was separated from them by the '11th public drain'. The field 146 is marked as the property Miss Benson. This drain also formed the common boundary with the fields to the south. The label is again used on the map at the southern boundary of field 141 which was again the property of Miss Benson. Between the two Well Meadows and the site of Coven's Moat the fields numbered 143 and 144 were marked as the property of a Miss Salt. Immediately to the south of both the moat and drain, the field which runs northwards from the Back Lane is labelled on this map '158 Trustees of Chesterton Ch(ari)ty' and was measured at 1 acres 3 roods and 5 perches. The only other field of potential interest is that to the east of Coven's Balk (191) which has two labels. North south the field is labelled 'Trinity Hall 14 0 0 In lease to Mary Benson' and west east 'Coven's Hall Mary Benson lessee 14 0 00'.

D.1.6 The numbers used on the draft map were retained for the Inclosure map itself completed in 1840. On this map there are no references to the place-name element 'Coven's'. Between the date of the draft map and this map, Miss Benson had died, and her property was in the hands of the 'Devs of M Benson', that is the devisees of Mary Benson. The site of Coven's Moat was within the field 142 measured at 2 acres 2 roods and 22 perches. It and the adjoining field 141, 4 acres and 30 perches, are marked as freehold. Within the area of the old enclosures other pieces of land, such as 140, 157 and 145 are marked as 'Co Ches', that is copyhold land held of the manor of Chesterton. These pieces with other copyhold lands will be described in the surviving manorial court books. The line of the trackway shown on the draft map and marked as Coven's Balk on Baker's map of 1830 is not shown on this map. The two fields to the south of the turnpike are marked as 'The Master Fellows & Scholars of Trinity Hall and Mary Benson the lessee 14 0 00 1st freehold' and 'The Devisee of Mary Benson 24 1 15 10th Freehold'. The eleventh public drain is clearly marked on the map.

D.1.7 There are further details in the award including a schedule of the lands. On the schedule the devisee of Mary Benson held 141 'Coven's Close' measured at 4 acres 30 perches and 142 described as 'Covens Moat Close' 2 acres 2 roods 22 perches. The devisee also held 159 'Coven's Grove Close' measured at 3 aces 2 roods and 5 perches. And amongst Mary Salt's lands the pieces, 143 and 144, are described as in 'Coven's Close', both pieces were freehold. Amongst the allotments, the first allotment to

Trinity Hall is further described as 'lying in Middle Field in Coven's bounded in the north west by the Ely Road'. The adjoining allotment to the west the 10th allotment to the devisee of Mary Benson is described as 'twenty four acres one rood and fifteen perches lying in Middle Field …' contains no other references to Coven's.

D.1.8 The 11th public drain is described as 'commencing at the north corner of an old Inclosure called Well Meadow Close and proceeding along the north east side of the said old inclosure to the east corner thereof …'. There is no mention of Coven's in the description. Though not depicted on the map, there is a public footpath 'commencing at Green End Road … and proceeding thence in a north west direction over Old Inclosures belonging to Mary Benson and along Covens Balk to the Ely Turnpike Road'.

D.1.9 Further records relating to the enclosure of this parish are at Cambridge University Library. All the claims to the enclosure commissioners submitted by the proprietors of the lands in Chesterton were transcribed into a single volume and arranged in an alphabetical sequence in June 1838. An additional claim signed by Christopher Pemberton as agent for Miss Benson was added at the end of the volume on 8 August 1839 and an additional claim from Caius College was submitted on the same day (ref. CUL Add Ms 6027). The claims differentiate between property held as freehold or as copyhold and whether the land was held of Miss Benson's manor or the Rectory manor and if the lands were part of the old inclosures or in the open fields. Mary Benson's claim was submitted by her agent Christopher Pemberton on 25 June 1838. She held 'the manor of Chesterton with the exclusive right of soil in the Commons and Waste lands in the said parish', various pieces of old 'inclosures' totalling 157 acres 2 roods 24 perches, 'several pieces or parcels of land lying in the 3 fields of Chesterton called East Field, Middle field & West Field containing by estimation (more or less) 280 acres. She also held at leasehold 57 acres 3 roods 'held by lease from the Master Fellows & Scholars of Trinity Hall ... for a term of 21 years commencing at Michaelmas 1836'. She also held the freehold rights of sheepwalk, right of common for 10 commonable houses and the 'right of common for cows according to the usage of stocking in the said parish'. Unlike most claims the pieces are described using the same parcel numbers as appear on the draft enclosure and enclosure maps. The pieces Coven's Close (141), Coven's Mote (142), and Coven's Grove (159) were all part of her freehold.

D.1.10 The pieces described under the Chesterton Charity claim are not linked to the parcel numbers on the map. Ann Beales' claim describes various old inclosures including '157 Also a close of pasture in the aforesaid lane (Back Lane) called Rogers Close containing about 1 ½ acre – copyhold of the Lady's Manor'. It would be possible to trace the earlier ownership of this piece by using the manorial court books. It appears to be the case that Miss Salt did not make a claim or at least none is listed under her surname. Trinity Hall's claim did include a reference to 'several pieces of arable land lying dispersedly in the open fields containing together by estimation 50 acres (more or less) Also sheepwalk for 100 sheep belonging to the last mentioned ... the above estate is in lease to Miss Bensons'.

D.1.11 As Trinity College held the Rectory Manor the parish's glebe lands were part of this manor. These included 26 pieces in West Field totalling 23 acres 2 roods, 33 in Middle Field totalling 33 acres 1 rood and 27 on East Field totalling 30 acres 1 rood. The site of the homestead was measured at 2 acres 3 roods and 8 perches.

D.1.12 There are also two boxes of commissioners' papers (ref. Add Ms 617/1-646). Some of these are signed by Mary Benson or are formal documents relating to her claims or formal notices of her disputing the claims of others. These documents are of no interest to this research other than the final document notes the death of Mary Benson on 7 April 1840 some six months before the completion of the enclosure.

D.1.13 The extent of the area known as Coven's is more apparent from the tithe map and apportionment. Amongst the tenants of the devisee of Mary Benson, James Few occupied three pieces called Coven's Grove Close (319, 320 and 321), Coven's Close (332), Coven's Moat Wood (333) and another piece of Coven's Close (334) in all 10 acres 1 rood 17 perches. The apportionment could be re-examined for details of lands owned by 'Miss Salt' containing the place-name element 'Coven's', possibly the two pieces shown on the enclosure maps totalling 3 acres 34 perches.

D.1.14 Copies of Bendall's 'Maps, Land and Society: A History with a Carto-Bibliography of Cambridgeshire estate maps c1600-1836' have been supplied. The Chesterton maps dating 1790-1836 are mainly plans of individual farms the property of the St John's College, Clare Hall and Trinity College. None are of interest to this research.

D.1.15 There are no earlier surveys or extents of Chesterton. There are earlier terriers which are descriptions of lands held by an individual or corporate body. At the University Library there are two terriers of lands in the three open fields Westfield, Middle Field and Eastfield (ref. Add Ms 3562/1-3). The parchment copy of the terrier 'lands and leys belonging to Mr Chapman and Jeane his wife which were late the lands of Samuell Farloe' is not dated (1). It describes 92 pieces of land. Of these the pieces numbered 1-32 were in Westfield. The pieces in Middle Field are numbered 33-62 and the remaining pieces were in Eastfield. The descriptions include various references to the lands of the various Cambridge Colleges; Trinity Hall, 'Bennet Colledge', Clare Hall and 'St Johns Colledge'. There are also the place-names 'Clayton Way', 'Mill Way', 'Beach Way', 'Willow Dyke', 'Albrow', 'Ruins Land Path' and 'Rumbland Leas'. There are references to lands belonging to the parsonage, town lands and to the 'vickar' all of which are likely to be described in the parish's surviving glebe terriers.

D.1.16 The paper copy of the same terriers is dated Michaelmas 1656. Unlike the parchment terrier the paper copy offers totals of the strips within each field so that the 32 pieces in Eastfield measured together 42 acres 1 rood, those in Westfield 26 acres 3 roods and Middle Field 24 acres and a ½ rood with a total of 93 acres and half a rood.

D.1.17 There is a typescript version of the parchment terrier and with the typescript a small hand-drawn map of Chesterton by a Mr Gray (ref. Ms Doc.3969). The map is an attempt to identify the main features of the earlier landscape and it positions 'Middle Field' to the north of the area of the village and lying between Histon Way to the west and 'Beche Way' and 'Milton Way' to the east. The positions of Arbury Camp and King's Hedges are marked on this map. Instead of West Field the field is named 'Third Field' and instead of East Field 'Field Near Milton'.

D.1.18 Other landholdings within the open fields include that of the lord's of the manor are likely to have been equally sub-divided.

Section Two: Landowners

D.1.19 On the enclosure map the site of the moat is marked as the property of the devisees of Mary Benson. Until 1858 the Church of England had jurisdiction of the probate of wills. Probate was granted at various church courts, of which the Prerogative Court of Canterbury held jurisdiction over all the province of England and Wales.

D.1.20 The will of 'Mary Benson of Chesterton in the county of Cambridge spinster' was proven at the prerogative court on 26 February 1841 (ref. PROB11/1940/276). Her will begins with the appointment of her devisees Christopher Pemberton and William Woodcock both of them of the town of Cambridge. She devised to them 'all and singular my freehold and leasehold manor messuages farms lands hereditaments and premises… lying and being at Chesterton … and in the parish of Saint Giles in the Town of Cambridge (except the Mansion house Garden and other premises now in my own occupation) to hold the same (except the leasehold part thereof) … for the term of one thousand years …'. The devisees were responsible for the maintenance of the property and the collection of any rents and out of the income they were bound to pay the various legacies and annuities mentioned in the will. Amongst the legatees there is a Henry Benson of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire (Now Ceredigion) who with his wife were the principal beneficiaries and ultimate heir of her estate. The mansion house 'in Chesterton Street' was given to Henry Headly, a Cambridge surgeon, 'subject to any mortgages existing thereon' but only for the term of his natural life and then to his wife Elizabeth and after her death to their daughter or daughters. There were other bequests relating to property in Cheapside in London and a specific bequest relating to the paintings then at her house. In Chesterton. The will had been written on 14 April 1837. A codicil was added in 27 July 1838 following the death of William Woodcock Hayward which included further bequests of small annuities to two of her servants. Her second codicil dated 18 January 1839 was written as a result of 'an act of parliament … passed in the first year of her present majesty for inclosing lands in the said parish of Chesterton'. It authorised Christopher Pemberton, her surviving trustee to spend up to £500 to meet her costs for the enclosure of the parish. There were also further bequests relating to the furniture of her house. This was the final codicil before the will and its codicils was presented for probate granted on 26 February 1841.

D.1.21 This is not the only will proven at the prerogative court of Canterbury. The will of Edward Benson is dated 27 March 1797. He began his will with a bequest of his property in Cheapside to his wife as satisfaction for her right of dower. There is then a clause relating to Chesterton 'I do hereby charge all that manor and estate and all my lands messuages tenements and hereditaments of and in the parish of Chesterton in the county of Cambridge (the close called Willetts Garden excepted) and all and every part and parcel of the said messuages manor lands tenement and hereditaments with the clear yearly sum of rent charge of two hundred and twenty guineas which I give to my three daughters Mary Rebecca and Elizabeth to be paid and divided equally between them'. The property was only charged with this bequest, the title to the property passed to Edward's son John Benson and then after his death 'to the heirs of the body of the said John Benson'. Other property on Market Hill in Cambridge was bequeathed to another son Edward Benson. John and Edward, the sons were also given his chambers in Lincoln's Inn and Middle Temple. The will includes instructions

for the sale of his farm livestock at auction following his death. Edward Benson does not mention his place of residence nor his occupation, but it is extremely likely that he was a solicitor, if not a barrister. The will was granted probate on 1 December 1801 (ref. PROB11/1366/124).

D.1.22 There is a copy of his will at the Cambridgeshire Archives in a bundle of title deeds for lands in Chesterton and Waterbeach (ref. K308/1-3). According to the catalogue descriptions of the manorial records Edward Benson had acquired the manor from a Thomas Rant in 1755. His three daughters Mary, Rebecca and Elizabeth held the lordship jointly between 1816-1826 and then just Mary between 1831-1838. By 1843 the lordship had passed to Henry Benson. Amongst the manorial records there is a document relating to the 'administration of late John Benson of Bath' granted to Mary, Rebecca and Elizabeth on 19 October 1812. Revd Henry Benson died in 1878. The manor was placed in trust under the Lunacy Act of 1890 after Lady Frances Elizabeth Benson, was declared 'as a person of unsound mind' and was finally sold in 1927 to R. W. Edleston. Edleston is described in the Victoria County History as 'a speculator in manorial rights'. The manor house itself which had stood next to the church was finally demolished in 1971.

D.1.23 There is no collection of estate papers and the records of the lords of the manor are mainly limited to formal probate records.

Section Three: The descent of the Manor

D.1.24 The descent of this manor is described in the Victoria County History. Thomas Rant who had died without issue in 1754 had bequeathed the manor of Chesterton to his nephew Edward Benson in his will. Once again this will of 'Thomas Rant of Clothalbury in the county of Hertford' dated 8 May 1753 was proven at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 17 June 1754 (ref. PROB11/809/154). After various smaller legacies including sums to 'my brother in law John Benson of Rochester …Kent clerk and my sister Mary Benson his wife', the manor was bequeathed to 'my nephew Edward Benson of the Temple London. It was described as:

D.1.25 'All that my Manor of Chesterton in Chesterton in the County of Cambridge with its rights members and appurtenances and also all that Capital messuage or Manor house in Chesterton aforesaid now or late in the tenure or occupation of Stephen Danby and also all that messuage or tenement late in the occupation of John Eves and also all those or so man of them as are now standing of all those six messuages or cottages in Chesterton aforesaid now or formerly in the several tenures or occupations of the said John Eves Robert Peacock William Peacock William Bowman Sutton widow and John Doggett or some or one of them and also all those two hundred and eighty three acres of arable land be the same more or less and also all those one hundred and twenty acres of pasture ground be the same more or less and also all those fifty acres of meadow ground be the same more or less and also all those twenty acres of ley ground be the same more or less all which are lying and being dispersedly in the several common fields or in the bounds of Chesterton aforesaid and now are or late were in the several tenures or occupations of the said Stephen Danby John Johnson Thomas Nutting (blank) Cooke Benjamin Wilkinson William Stanley Henry Doggett Isaac Newman Jonathan Pinx John Cole Mary Bowman Isaac Anderson Thomas Mysey

Timothy Stock (blank) Page Fisher Adams Mathew Benstead John Kirby and John Bell some or one of them their some or one of their undertenants or assigns and also all those two acres of ground being an ozier holt be the same more or less lying in Chesterton aforesaid and now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Glover and also all that sheepwalk fold course or right of common for two hundred sheep in the common fields and bounds of Chesterton now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said Timothy Stock Henry Doggett John Johnson and Benjamin Wilkinson or some or one of them and also all that several fishery or right of fishing in the common river called the River Cheam otherwise Grant in Cambridge Chesterton and Fenditton in the said county of Cambridge …'.

D.1.26 In all the will mentions just 475 acres of land compared with 437 acres mentioned in Mary Benson claim to the enclosure commissioners. The manor was charged with various small legacies. Edward was also given the freehold property in the parish of Saint Mary's Cambridge which again was charged with various legacies.

D.1.27 The Rants had acquired the manor through inheritance from the marriage in 1658 of John Rant a Cambridge lawyer to Joan the daughter of Edward Jermy. The Jermy family had also inherited the manor through the marriage in 1598 of Joan, the daughter of Edward Steward of Teversham to Thomas Jermy (later knt) of Brightwell, Suffolk. Steward had purchased the manor from Richard Brakyn and Thomas Brakyn.

D.1.28 In about 1200 King John granted the entire manor to the Barnwell priory in return for the annual fee farm of £30. The early records of the priory have been published (J.W. Clark 'Liber memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle' Cambridge 1907) and this book can now be read online. The Crown retained its right of free warren, that is the right to hunt over the manor's lands, with their keeper residing at the castle in Cambridge. It remained part of the possessions of the priory until 1535 when it was leased for 99 years to Thomas Brakyn of Cambridge. He purchased the manor in 1540 following the Dissolution. Brakyn had been before his death in 1544, thrice mayor and four times the MP for Cambridge. His son and heir Richard Brakyn partly recovered the costs of purchasing the manor through selling or leasing various large parts of the estate. The policy of granting lands out at lease continued under his son Thomas. Richard Brakyn and his son sold the manor with remaining demesne to Steward in 1582.

D.1.29 The Victoria County History lists in its footnotes the published 'Letter and Papers of Henry VIII' and 'Patent Rolls'. Of the original sources most are listed as being held at the 'P.R.O.' now the National Archives at Kew. A number of these records appear to relate to legal disputes involving the Brakyn family. There are also inquisitions taken on the deaths of Thomas Brakyn c. 1547 and Thomas Brakyn c. 1593. The juries of the inquisitions were asked to return details of the lands held by the deceased in order for the crown to determine the revenue in the form of fines that could be gained from their heirs.

Section Four: Manorial Records

D.1.30 Mary Benson held the lordship of the manors of Chesterton and Burgh Hall in Swaffham Bulbeck which gave her the right to hunt over the lands of these manor and to appoint her own gamekeeper. As late as October 1839 she appointed William Kidd

as gamekeeper (ref. 399/E3). The document is amongst the collection of papers of Robert Holmes Edleston deposited at the Cambridgeshire Archives. This collection includes the manorial court books for Chesterton. There is also a sub-heading for the estates in Chesterton that includes a copy of the agreement between Richard Brakyn, lord of the manor and the tenants relating to manorial customs dated 13 November 1577 (ref. K399/E/6). This copy is incomplete with the description of the lands over which the tenants had relinquished their rights of common greatly reduced.

D.1.31 Amongst other records held at the Cambridgeshire Archives there is a nineteenth century copy of this agreement made on 13 November 1577. It was between Richard Brackyn of Chesterton 'lord & owner to him & his heirs in Fee simple of the manor of Chesterton', his son and heir apparent Thomas Brackyn and their tenants (ref. R56/14/4/1). The agreement had been made to settle 'sundry quarrels suits controversies and debates' concerning the 'lawful usages & customs of the said manor'. The agreement mainly relates to the customary or 'cotterey' or copyhold tenants of the manor, who were required to pay 4d for every acre of 'Cottell or Cotterell or Boxforth fee land'. Amongst the other articles of this agreement the tenants were allowed to 'have & to take trees woods underwoods willows bushes & shrubs' growing on their customary land. They also had use of the ferry for a fixed annual rental and the agreement also regulated the pasturing of animals on the common lands, 'plowlands' and meadows. In return the tenants had paid 'for every acre of customarie land & cottery land not enclosed holden of the said manor the sum of 6s 8d & for every acre of land Inclosed whereon any building now is thirteen shillings and four pence amounting in the whole to the sum of One hundred & three score pounds or thereabouts'. In return, the tenants surrendered their rights to common pasture, feeding or grazing 'in or to all that close called or known by the name of Long Alberidge or Kings Hedge contayning by estimation thirtie four acres more or less sett lying or being in the East Field of Chesterton ... & in all those several grounds inclosed called or known by the name or names of Harberough alias Carthborow Great Church Croft & in one piece of meadow called Well Meadow in the tenure of Thomas Parish lying next a close called Calvils on the east & winters crop of the Meadow commonly called the Vicars Meadow alias Out Meadow'.

D.1.32 Attached to the agreement there is a copy of the rental of 1585. The rental lists the 71 tenants or holders of lands of this manor. Under the name of each tenant there is full list of the lands with the rent due for each piece. Most of the tenements are described by the names of their contemporary or former tenants. There are no references to 'Coven's' in this rental. Various Cambridge colleges 'Caius College' 'Trinity Hall' and 'Clare Hall' were paying rent to this manor. The lands held by Caius College were not fully described as they were held 'by indenture'. The lands held by Clare Hall are also described as 'divers lands whereof some were free and some were copie and now rated by Indenture'.

D.1.33 There is another copy of this rental at the University Library (ref. Add Ms 2607). Unlike the terriers the rentals described enclosed lands as well as strips in the open fields, but most of the pieces are described with a reference to their former owners rather than a geographic description. Other corporate land holdings are mentioned in addition to the colleges and the parish such as 'the Chauntrey of Great St Maries in

Cambridge' or the 'Boxworth Fee'. The Chesterton Town land was made up of lands held the former guilds.

D.1.34 There is a 'view and survey of the manor of Chesterton' at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds (ref. E3/15 104/1). The survey of the manor 'and other lands and tenements in Chesterton beinge in the possessions & inheritaunce of Rycharde Brakyn esquier' was 'taken and made by Thomas Larke surveyor' on 21 August 1567. Unlike some other surveys of the period it is written in English. The survey begins with the site of the house 'mete for a gentleman to lyve' measured at two and a half acres. It continues with a description of the demesne lands beginning with the close of pasture with a barn adjoining the site of the manor house and then meadows called Holmes, Colteholme, Horseholme, Great Holme or Inholm, the passage way through Great Holme and Vycars Medowe. It then mentions the arable lands called Churchcroft, pasture or meadow called Stonworke Medowe, pasture called Churche Closes, divided in 'dyvers parts', a close of pasture and wood 'being yong wiche elme of vj yeres groweth' and a close of pasture called Ducks Crofte. The survey then mentions the tenement sometimes 'Corys' but 'now used for an almes house', and another tenement let to 'Frances'. The next item was 'the ferry with the bote called Chesterton ferry' worth yearly 100 shillings. The survey describes 'the fyshing of the ryver from the west wall of Barnewell unto Dytton together with the were of Barnewell poole & the were under Cheyneis ferme at Dytton & the osyer holte ther called Crowers Hill which fyshing is in length about one myle & an half'.

D.1.35 The survey continues with a piece of arable land 'called Cleye Pyts whereupon a winde myll is latelye buylded' which had been let to a Richard 'Chevin' of Cambridge who had built the mill. The next piece was a close of pasture called Semans, another 'pece of pasture not inclosed lying in the feld & common at Lammas called Small Medowe', pasture called Well Medowe again not enclosed, arable land 'in dyvers peces in the felds' and pasturing on the 'the londs severalls called Erborowe'. There were two little closes called 'Shepecotecloses' and common pasture on the fold called 'Erboroughe' and other unenclosed lands called Kettells Medowe, a messuage called Gaynes Hall, a tenement called 'Cheker' and a parcel of another called Bacons. There were further meadows called 'Bawdes' (?) and Albredge and the newly enclosed parts of 'Erboroughe', unenclosed pasture called Baldwyns Medowe, 'two osyer holts', pasture called But Close, a sheep course for 600 sheep and the 'common fenn ther which is good ground lying all together by the ryver'. The total acreage was calculated at 643 ½ acres or as it states in the text of the survey 'all the foresaid arable lands medowes and pasture grounds which are accompted the demeanes of the manor commeth to Dclxiij and an half'. The pasture are measured at 163 acres and 1 rood, the arable land at 443 ½ acres and the meadow at 36 acres 3 roods. There are no references in this survey to any piece called Coven's.

D.1.36 Richard Chevin is mentioned in another document relating to Chesterton, land leased in 1689 is described as 'three acres one rood of pasture in Westfeild in a place called Claypitts in Chesterton, part of it adjacent land sometime Thomas Hobson's, bequeathed in the will of Richard Chevin, alderman, deceased' but in a later lease of 1712 the same piece is described as 'adjacent land, once with a windmill, given to the town in the will of Richard Chevin'.

D.1.37 These totals 643 ½ acres can be compared with those given for the manor in the 1754 will of Thomas Rant (475 acres) and in Mary Benson's claim 437 acres. In each instance the total acreage is in decline.

Section Five: Place-name Evidence

D.1.38 In his study of 'The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire' (1943) Reaney did not offer any comments on the place name element 'Coven's. He had collected references to 'Arbury' and earlier forms of that name from as early as the 13th century and to Kings' Hedge or 'Alborough alias Kinges Headge 1588' noting that 'there is an earthwork here of doubtful age ... near Akeman Street ... which is perhaps to be identified with Thistilburg 1277 ...'. It is evident that he had examined a large range of documents for Chesterton including some described in this report. The lack of references to 'Coven's Moat' is noteworthy and suggests either that the name had only come into use in the nineteenth century or as the land was part of the demesne the demesne lands are not described in early documents.

D.1.39 Reaney also commented on the parish name Coveney as either 'Cofa's Island or Old English Cofa a cave or den in the sense 'bay or creek'. Skeat (1901) had previously suggested that 'The prefix Couen represents the Anglo Saxon Cufan genitive case of Cufa, a well-authenticated personal name'. He also noted the Latinised farm 'Coueneia'. Skeat again omits any references to Coven's in Chesterton.

D.1.40 Coven is a very unusual and rare surname.

D.1.41 The lack of references to the name may suggest that it is a corrupted form.

Section Six Further Research

D.1.42 The only definite references to Coven's that have found are from the copies of the maps and awards supplied by Oxford Archaeology.

D.1.43 The site of the moat and adjoining land to the east was then the property of Mary Benson and later in the hands of her devisee. It is described freehold but as Mary Benson was the lady of the manor of Chesterton it had probably been part of the demesne of the manor of Chesterton. She and her father before her had both inherited the manor and there may have been no other mode of conveyance other than the wills of their predecessors in title. Even if there were title deeds for the manor, it would be unlikely that they would have include a lengthy description or schedule of the lands of the manor. It is possible that the lands would have been vaguely quantified in earlier deeds, but the description would have been similar to that given in the 1754 will of Edward Rant.

D.1.44 By the time of the tithe map and apportionment, Coven's Moat is in the occupation of James Few, one of Mary Benson's tenants the nature of his tenancy cannot be determined as there are no surviving estate records in the form of rentals or leases as to the use. There are no earlier estate maps or surveys.

D.1.45 Though only limited studies of Cambridgeshire Place-names have been published no earlier references to Coven have been found. It is an extremely unusual surname. This may suggest that it is a corrupt form of another name.

D.1.46 Various lands adjoining the site of Coven's Moat were not held by Mary Benson and the records for these land holding offer potential for further research. The reason for this in the absence of maps the positions of lands were described in property records in relation to the adjoining lands. It is quite possible that in all records the adjoining lands might contain a phrase such as 'abutting the lands of the manor …' and no other detail. Sometimes such description will include the name of an earlier tenant 'late in the occupation of'. The exact form of such phrases cannot be determined until the records are examined.

D.1.47 On the enclosure maps the land to the north-east of the moat is described as the property of Trinity Hall and in the enclosure award the piece is described as in Coven's. There are two collections of documents in the college's archives relating to their land holdings in Chesterton, both contain earlier terriers and other documents dating from 1559 (THAR/8/2/3/3 & THAR/8/2/3/4).

D.1.48 A piece of land to the south was the property of the 'Chesterton Charity'. There are records of the Chesterton Charity at the Cambridgeshire Archives dating from 1427 onwards. These records also include sixteenth century terriers (ref. P40/25/16 & 17).

D.1.49 Lands to the south and south west are marked on the enclosure maps as copyhold lands held of the manor of Chesterton by Mary Beales and Miss Salt. Each exchange of copyhold land is recorded in the surviving court books and earlier court rolls. The court books 1754-1868 are at the Cambridgeshire Archives (ref. 399/M2-7). There is also an index to the court book of 1717-1753 (ref. 399/M1). The earlier court books 1641-1753 are at Cambridge University Library. The property descriptions in manorial records are normally copied from earlier records. The register of entry-fines for this manor covering the years 1277-1370 held at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, (ref. MS Gough Cambs 1), but there is a microfilm copy of this document at the Cambridgeshire Archives.

D.1.50 These documents provide scope for some additional research (see App D.2 below).

D.2 Additional Historical Research

By Anthony M Breen

Introduction

D.2.1 The possibilities for further research were discussed under Section Six of Appendix D.1 relating to Coven's Moat, completed in July 2018. The site of the moat was held as a freehold property and is highly likely to have been part of the former manorial demesne of the manor of Chesterton. There appears to be no surviving documents that describe in full the freehold/demesne lands of Chesterton, though the acreage of the demesne can be determined at various dates. The place-name element 'Coven's' was not limited to the site of the moat itself and occurs as part of the names of the adjoining fields. At the time of both the enclosure of the parish and the tithe map and apportionment 1838-1840, the site of the moat was first held by Mary Benson, who was also the lady of the manor of Chesterton and then after her death in April 1840 by her devisee. Not all of these fields with the place-name element were held by Mary Benson as her freehold. She also held lands at lease from Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Other 'Coven's' fields were held by other proprietors as freeholders or as copyholders of the manor of Chesterton. Unlike records of the demesne additional descriptive records for the lands of these other proprietors have survived.

D.2.2 The focus of the additional research was to be concentrated on records held at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. It has been expanded to include some additional research of records held at the Cambridgeshire Archives.

Coven's as a Surname

D.2.3 In 'Section Five: Place-name Evidence' of the initial report it states that 'Coven is a very unusual and rare surname'. This remains true.

D.2.4 The parish registers for Chesterton, which begin in 1564, were transcribed and fully indexed by the Cambridgeshire Family History Society in 2008. The two bound volumes of their transcripts are available in the search-room of the Cambridgeshire Archives. In order to test the accuracy of the transcripts, the early parts of the register were compared with the contemporary annual copies of the registers, commonly known as 'Bishops' Transcripts' (BT), and any differences in spelling noted.

D.2.5 On 9 October 1621 Nicolas Couen (Coven BT) married Margret Collen at Chesterton. On the 23 November 1623 the baptism of Joan the daughter of Nicolas Coven is noted in the Bishops Transcript only. The baptism of Nicolas the son of Nicolas Coven is recorded in the register on 9 October 1625. The burial of Nicolas Couens is recorded on 24 November 1625 and that of his son on 8 December 1625. There are no other references to this family in the register.

D.2.6 Until 1858 probate jurisdiction rested with church courts. For Chesterton and elsewhere there are indexes for the wills proven at the archdeaconry and consistory courts. The records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury are available on line. There are no references to any will or letters of administration for Nicolas Coven(s). In the parish register Nicolas Coven's name is not qualified by the use of any title such as

'Mister', 'Mr', 'esquire', 'gentleman', 'gent' or 'yeoman', which may suggest that he occupied a position of a lower status within the social structure of early seventeen century Chesterton. Yet it remains a fact that someone with the extremely rare and unusual surname 'Couen' or 'Coven' does appear in records relating to Chesterton.

Tithe Apportionment Details

D.2.7 The initial report considered the digital copies of maps and associated papers supplied in advance of the research. These sources have not been re-visited except for the tithe apportionment. The reason to re-visit the apportionment is to collect all the references to 'Coven's that appear in that source. In the apportionment the fields are described under the names of their owners/proprietors. The owners' names are arranged in an alphabetical sequence

No	Proprietor	Name	A	R	P
319	Mary Benson	Coven's Grove Close	3	0	17
320	Mary Benson	ditto	0	0	25
321	Mary Benson	ditto	0	1	03
332	Mary Benson	Coven's Close	4	0	30
333	Mary Benson	Coven's Moat & Wood	1	0	32
334	Mary Benson	Coven's Close	1	1	30
329	St Catherine's Hall	Allotment/Coven's	12	3	19
335	Mary Salt	Coven's Close	2	0	28
336	Mary Salt	Coven's Close, Upper	1	0	36
330	Trinity Hall	Coven's Piece	14	0	00
		Total	40	2	20

D.2.8 All those pieces owned by Mary Benson were in the occupation of her tenant James Few. Mary Benson was also the leased 58 acres 1 rood and 26 perches from Trinity Hall and in the apportionment she is described as the lessee of 330 'Coven's Piece'. This piece too was in the occupation of James Few.

D.2.9 All these fields adjoin and the place-name element does not occur elsewhere in the apportionment.

D.2.10 A further earlier reference to 'Coven's Piece' has been found in manorial records dated 29 July 1818.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge

D.2.11 The records of Trinity Hall's lands in Chesterton are divided under two separate headings Chesterton Paris and Chesterton Le Hand.

D.2.12 The records for Chesterton Paris begin with a licence to alienate written in Latin. In the licence Elizabeth I granted to Richard Brakyn, esquire the right to sell lands to the master and fellows and scholars ... of Trinity Hall. The property is described as 'lands

containing by estimation fifty acres with their appurtenances lying and being in the fields of Chesterton ... now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Godwyn ... and also two small meadows situate lying and being in the fields of Chesterton ... known by the names of Orwell Meadowe and Gryppe Meadowe also all that his pasture for one hundred sheep in the fields of Chesterton', The licence is dated 16 April 1559 (ref. THAR/8/2/3/4/1).

D.2.13 The early terriers for Chesterton Paris are in a poor condition and are not available for research. The text of the earliest surviving lease from the college has also been affected by having been formerly stored in damp conditions. It is dated 4 January 1662. In the lease the master, fellows and scholars had leased their fifty acres of arable land to Robert Richardson, a public notary. The land is not described in full beyond the phrase 'lieing & being severally and in severall peeces in the fields of Chesterton aforesaid late in the tenure & occupacon of William Swanton ... & now in the tenure and occupacon of the said Robert Richardson'. Richardson also leased the two pieces of meadow Orwell Meadow and Gripp Meadow and the 'pasturing of one hundred sheep'. His lease also included 'thirteen acres three roods and a halfe' of arable land 'in the occupation of John Drake and now or late of Robert Twelves esq ... being in Cambridge Westfeilds and alsoe their two acres and one rood of arable lands lieing and being in Barnwell Feilds neare Cambridge all which land arable last menconed & expressed in a Schedule Indented to this present annexed'. The term of the lease was 21 years with an annual rent of £4 2s 3d. The indented schedule or 'terrar indented' mentioned in the lease is attached to this document and only relates to the lands in Cambridge and not those in Chesterton (ref. THAR/8/2/2/3/4/4).

D.2.14 The counterpart to a lease between Trinity Hall and John Benson 'of the City of Bath in the County of Somerset' is dated 11 October 1805. This document mentions the surrender of an earlier lease dated 6 May 1795 between Trinity Hall and Rivers Taylor of Histon but continues with the same or a very similar description of the lands in Chesterton as was used in the earlier lease of 1662. The lands had late been in the occupation of Nathaniel Vincent Stevens. Lands in Cambridge 'new inclosed' are described in greater detail and begin with 7 acres and 1 rood 'by admeasurement' in Saint Gyles in the town of Cambridge ... lately allotted to the said master fellows and scholars or their lessee in lieu of thirteen acres two roods' (ref. THAR/8/2/3/4/20). Rivers Taylor's lease 'for remainder of 21 yrs from Lady day 1736' again uses the same description except that the lands had formerly been in the occupation of 'Luke Boydon and William Richards' (ref. THAR/8/2/3/4/21).

D.2.15 A small bundle of enclosure correspondence dated 1805-1806 relates to the lands in the parish of St Giles, Cambridge only (ref. THAR/8/2/3/4/25).

D.2.16 There is a copy of an 'Old terrier of Chesterton by Dr Leblanc supposed by him to be Benson's'. The copy is dated 1810. The date of the original terrier is omitted but the text suggests late sixteenth century. An inscription warns that the original had 'no dated or signature' and was 'very imperfect'. Evidently even by 1810 the original document was damaged and there are gaps in the text. It is arranged as other terriers of lands in Chesterton with the individual strips listed under the heading of each of the open fields. The terrier begins with the lands in West Field. The descriptions contain

references to 'Chequire Land', 'Castle Hole', 'Heath Waie', 'Mill Balk', 'Foxholes', 'Histon Cawsey', 'Bakington Waie', 'Howse Cawsey' and 'Howes Hole'.

D.2.17 In the enclosure award the 'first allotment to Trinity Hall is further described as 'lying in Middle Field in Coven's bounded in the north west by the Ely Road''.

D.2.18 In the copied terrier the lands in Middle Field include references to 'Mill Waie', 'Millers Hole', 'White Hole', 'Heath Waie', 'Albridge Waie' and 'Rumbland' and 'Howes Headland'. The contemporary owners of adjoining lands are named as 'John Battisford', 'John Reeve', 'Mr Bray', 'Mr Hobson' and 'Joseph Ransome'.

D.2.19 The terrier ends with the lands in East Field and includes references to 'Smallwaye' or 'Small waie', 'Fendich', 'Milton Way', 'Mill Edgeway', 'Fenn Leyes', 'Milton Crosse' and 'Blackland Furlonge' (ref THAR/8/2/3/4/26).

D.2.20 The lands described as 'Chesterton Le Hand' were sold by Richard Brakyn of Chesterton esq., to Trinity Hall for £180 on 23 June 1560. The deed, written in Latin, describes 'the messuage or tenement later Godfrey Swayne and before William Swayn and formerly John Bell and Aldreth Piter called The Hand as it lies between the tenement of Henry Goodwyn on the part of the west and the tenement belonging to the town of Chesterton aforesaid on the east the south head abuts on the King's highway and the north head on the King's highway commonly called the Back Lane'. The eight acres of arable land are described in a separate terrier attached to the deed. Unlike the deed the terrier is written in English. The lands in 'The Mydle Fyelde' begin with 'The well medowe agaynste the Ryver'. The descriptions of the various pieces include references to 'Milton Waye', Mylle Waye', 'Bechewaye', 'Romlondepathe', 'The Goores', 'Hookewaye', 'the corner of Albrache', 'Clarkenwaye' and 'Millers Dole'. There are references to lands owned by 'J Corye' and 'T. Cooke', but no references to Coven's. A tenement sometimes 'Corys' is mentioned in the 1567 survey of the manor of Chesterton now held at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds.

D.2.21 There is a copy of an earlier conveyance of rent of 'Godfry Swaynes House & land to W Osse before Rich (ard) Brakyn bowght the land & house' dated 16 March 1559. The property included both the house called Le Hand and another 'somtyme Bacons' and a 'close called Paradyse' (ref. THAR/8/2/3/3/1). A field called 'Paradise', numbered 323 is listed in the 1840 tithe apportionment. Amongst records relating to the Chesterton Charities, Simon Sawyers in his will dated 20 November 1561 bequeathed a close called Paradise to the town.

D.2.22 The entries on the terrier for Chesterton Le Hand dated 18 April 1792 are arranged in the same manner as other terriers in all there were 25 acres and 3 roods were in Middle Field. These begin with '1a 2r Lands in Rangland Furlong East head butts on Mr Willis's land south side Mr Bensons north side Mr Greens'. The descriptions contain references to 'Rangland Lays', 'Procession Balk', 'Sallow Bush Furlong', 'Beach Way', 'Carters Meadow Furlong', 'Mill Way', 'White Dole Furlong', 'Rumbland Path', 'Beaumonts Close Furlong', 'Hunt's Close', 'Thieves Furlong' and 'Kings Hedge Way'. Mr Benson is mentioned in relation to various pieces described in this terrier (ref. THAR/8/2/3/3/18).

D.2.23 The lands in the other fields East Field and West Field are described in separate terriers (ref. THAR/8/2/3/3/19 & 20). Amongst the lands in East Field there are references to 'Small Way', 'Fen Lays', 'Fen Lay Close', 'Nap Cote', 'Milton Cross', 'Leeks Bed Furlong', 'The Bowers', 'Longstannings', 'Blackland Furlong', 'Thistleborough Furlong', 'Short Clay Furlong', 'Middle Hook Furlong', 'Lower Hook Furlong' and 'Kingshedgeway'. In West Field there are references to 'Butts Furlong', 'Blossom Close', 'Clerking Way', 'Round Meadow', 'Farthing Place', 'Hound Way', 'Thoughroughshot Land in Foxhole', 'Beachway', 'Foxhole furlong near Castle Hole', 'Histon Causeway', 'Hoggington Way', 'Dickmans Folly', 'Leather Land Furlong' and 'House Causeway'.

D.2.24 The lands were leased out and described in a lease dated 7 July 1702 as 'all that messuage or tenement ... commonly called (The Hand) heretofore in the tenure or occupacon of Richard Bury of Chesterton ... betwixt the tenement late Cornelius Archer deceased on the west and the tenement of pertaining to Chesterton on the east the south head thereof abutteth upon the High Street & the north head on thereof abutteth upon the back lane of Chesterton'. The eighty or 'fourscore acres' are not described in detail (ref. THAR/8/2/3/3/6).

D.2.25 There are earlier documents describing the same lands. In an undated (c. 1600) terrier of 'Chesterton Le Hand' (ref. THAR/8/2/3/3/5) the lands are again described under the names of the three fields. The pieces in Middle Field begin with 'The Well Meadow against the river'. There are the same references to 'Mill Waye', 'Milton Waye', 'Snowes Headland', 'Romeland', 'The Goores', 'Bowis Pitt Furlonge' and 'The Corner of Albroch' and a reference to 'the chantery of Seint Maries'.

D.2.26 Other documents held at Trinity Hall relating to their lands in Chesterton are likely to repeat the same details.

Chesterton Charities

D.2.27 In the initial report on the site of Coven's Moat, Chesterton (App D.1), the records of the Chesterton Charities were identified as possibly suitable for further research as part of the Charity's property adjoined the site of the moat.

D.2.28 The document entitled 'A note of evidences concerning the lands belonging to the church of Chesterton and the releefe of the poore' is written mainly in English and beings with references to various deeds dated in part by their regnal years as 1 November 4 Hen VI, 20 August 27 Hen VI, 10 May 11 Edw IV, 30 August 2 Hen VII, 11 May 8 Hen VII, Sunday after the feast of the Epiphany 4 Edw IV, an exchange between the prior of Barnwell and the Inhabitants of Chesterton dated only 7 Hen VII, 8 March 3 Edw VI etc. The date range for these deeds as expressed in calendar years is 1402-1550. The properties that should be described in these deeds are not otherwise described in this document (ref. P40/25/17).

D.2.29 The next section of the 'evidence' is a 'terrie of 13 acres of Dr Lorkin's land let to the towne for 180 yeares made the 14 November anno dni 1594'. The list begins with two pieces in Westfield and then the pieces in Middlefeild are described as

D.2.30 Item at Wrangland an acre 2 lands parson west, St John's east southhed on St John's one on the tenure of Cob the other in the tenure of Fan (?)

D.2.31 Item half an acre, Caro west, Kat Hall east, southhed on Beachway, north on Wrangland leyes in the tenure of Fan

D.2.32 Item half an acre Kat Hall west, St John's east, the heads both butts ut supra (as above) it is one of the former in the tenure of Fan

D.2.33 Item in the same furlong beyond Flax way half an acre Noble west, and Smith vel (or) Watton east, north head on Arborow Medow Turner tenet (holds)

D.2.34 Item halfe an acre headlong the first land of Boyes Pit furlong Moncy east, the south end butteth on a headlond of Martin College in tenure Oss

D.2.35 Item 2 lands an acre an a halfe leyes on the west side of Romland path, the lord on the north, and town south, the homes 3 roodes in the tenure Fan the other in the tenure Cob

D.2.36 Item in the same furlong about 4 or 5 lands of Northward an halfe acre deine land Paris north, Mr Cooke south the east head on Martin College in tenure Cob

D.2.37 Item half an acre at the Willowes olim (formerly) Swaynes on both sides the east head on Snowes Havedon the west head on Hobson in tenure Barcroft

D.2.38 Item an acre Jackson north, olim Swayne, towne south, east hed on Abridge Way in tenure Covington.

D.2.39 There follows another five pieces in 'Estfield'.

D.2.40 The next list is of 'Jacksons land of Cotnam 20 acres late Goodwins'. This is arranged in the same manner as the first list. After West Field there are 6 acres 1 rood in Middlefield described in 8 pieces. The abuttals include references to Histon Way, Harborrow, Willowes Ditch, Abridge way, Milton Way and Formans headlond but most of the abutments are described in the terms of their then owners which included 'the lord', that is the lord of the manor's demesne land. There is a further list for lands, this time including 5 and a half acres in Middlefield which includes references to Clayton Way, Rowland Path, White Dole, Arborrow Medowe, Willows Ditch and Histon Causey. Under a further description of '9 acres and a roode which was Covington's' under Middle Field there are the references to Millway, 'Formans Foreshot', Hookeway, Tassmeadow and Beach way.

D.2.41 Under 'Terra Capill Beatae Marie de Chesterton', the land of the Chapel of Chesterton, the list begins with Beatrice Croft which had become 'Little Close at the end of the Mill Lane next Bassams Close'. The next pieces were at Stonehill, Knappe Cote Way, Boies Pit, Hokehill and Hok wey, Blaxkland, Stanwell Furlong, 'Small Milton Way' Clay Furlong, Snowes Headlong, Foxholes, Stanwell Furlong. Judging by the lack of fixed surnames of the then owners the original list was probably written in the 14th century. The total acreage was only 7 acres and 3 roods.

D.2.42 There were also lands given to the town in 'willes and testaments'. In 1502 a testator called Martins granted the town's guild of the Resurrection 'one acre lying under Frankes Close', and to his wife Margaret a place called the Chequer and the years that I have by indenture from the prior of Barnewell in a close called gayness'. The will also contained a reference to a close called Bassams. William Cooke junior in his will dated 4 December 1549 mentioned his tenement 'Risborrowes' and gave cattle and stock for

the benefit of the poor. Thomas Smith in his will dated 2 April 1563, gave '2 acres of land customarie to the poore inhabitants of Chesterton'. The lands are described as 'one acre of the sayd land lieth in Westfeeld and butteth upon port men and one halfe acre in Middlefeeld and butteth on Mill way it is beetweene Stretton and Dr Lorkins in west Spicers tenure'. He had purchased the lands 'of Mr Braken'. The other piece was in East Field. Simon Sawyers in his will dated 20 November 1561 bequeathed a close called Paradise. This name has been noted above. Richard Jocling in his will dated either the 22 or 23 year of Hen VIII (1530-32) bequeathed 10 acres and 3 roods of 'arable with certayne willows and a close' to the Corpus Christi Guild.

D.2.43 The various early rentals just name the then tenants and the amount of lands they held.

D.2.44 In a 'terrie of the towne land in Middlefield (ref. P40/25/16), the lands are subdivided under the names of the then tenants. These names include 'Fan', and 'Osse' both mentioned in descriptions of the lands let to Dr Lorkin's land in 1594. Dr Lorkin is mentioned in the text and the will of another tenant Uries Spicer, was proven at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 12 August 1608. In this terrier there are the same references to 'Mill way', 'Bassams', 'Mliton way', 'Albreach way', 'Procession Baulk', 'White Dole' and 'Rowland Leyes'.

Manorial Court Books

D.2.45 The lands to the south of Coven's Moat were copyhold held of the manor of Chesterton by a Miss Salt. Mary Salt, then of Chipping Hill, Essex had entered the land at a manorial court held on 20 April 1826 under the terms of the will of James Salt dated 5 January 1824 (ref. 399/M4 p 154). In his will, he bequeathed 'to the eldest son of my brother William late of Malden all my lands in Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely after the death of my sister Mary Salt dwelling near Witham in the county of Essex and I give and bequeath all the aforesaid lands in Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely to my sister Mary Salt for her use and benefit during her life only'. Mary Salt was admitted to 'all that customary close of pasture called Stubbs lying and being in Chesterton ... containing by estimation one acre (more or less)'. James Salt had been admitted to this land 'as eldest brother and heir at law of Susannah Salt spinster at a court holden for this manor on the Twenty ninth day of April 1761'. A marginal gloss gives the date of the next exchange as 19 December 1845.

D.2.46 At the court held in 1761 (ref. 399/M2 p 98-99) James Salt clerk was admitted to various lands formerly held by Susanna Salt spinster including the acre in Stubbs to which Susanna was admitted at a court held in 19 April 1759. In Susanna and her brother James were admitted to their lands on the death of James Salt clerk at the court held in April 1759. In his will James Salt mentions 'my two tenements in the Back Street ... now in the occupation of George North'. He also mentions 'a close of pasture with a grove therein adjoining to Well Meadow in the occupation of Isaac Anderson and John Green'. James Salt senior had been admitted to the property including Stubbs at a court held on 17 May 1717 and other lands at an earlier court held on 26 April 1711 (pp 74).

D.2.47 An Ann Beales was admitted as 'only child and heiress at law' of William Beales late of Cambridge, surgeon to several pieces of lands at a court held on 2 May 1833 (ref.339/M4 pp 302-303). The first piece was a close of 2 acres 1 rood and 39 perches, but the second piece is described as 'all that close of Pasture Ground situate lying and being in Chesterton ... containing one acre and thirty two perches or thereabouts formerly called Stubbs and since called Rogers and formerly in the tenure or occupation of Stephen Sparrow'. This second piece was held at a rent of 1s 9d and William Beales had been admitted to the property on the surrender of Taylor Harwood at a court held in 13 August 1821. The other pieces were a close called Ships Close (2 acres) and a croft called Brewsters to which William Beales had been admitted at the same court held on 13 August 1821 but on the surrender of Revd Richard Ramsden. The records of the earlier court are in the same court book (ref. 339/M4 p 97-98). At the court on 13 August the property is described in the same manner as in 1833. Taylor Harwood had been admitted to this property on the surrender of Martha Halstead at a court held on 29 July 1818. At that court a large property formerly held by Martha Halsted under the terms of the will of Thomas Halsted her late father at a court held in 9 August 1815 was broken up and sub-divided amongst several new tenants. The first of the new tenants was Taylor Harwood who had purchased just the two pieces of pasture. Other new tenants had purchased strips of land including strips in Middle Field. These included the lands acquired by Myles Custance which included pieces in Middle Field, abutting on Mill Way, Kingshedge Way, The Turnpike Road. A William Collin had purchased 'In Middle Field one land containing three roods in Coven's Piece (p 51) land late of John Benson esquire north and west land of William Wragg south and land of John Bridgham Wiles east'. His other lands abutted Clayton Way. James Wragg purchased only one piece in Middle Field and the description does not mention 'Coven's'. Stevenson Bennet purchased pieces abutting Mill Way, 'a Balk', and Round Meadow. Frederick Herbert Maberley purchased only closes of lands. Eleanor Prior Sparrow purchased lands again abutting Mill Way, Beach Way, Arborough Way, Wrangland and the 'Balk next Beachway'. There are several references to Salts amongst her lands. William Collin lands in Middle Field include references to Mill way and Beach way and numerous references to lands owned by Wragg. David Gunnell purchased lands in East Field only. James Hankin purchased a messuage or tenement. Michael Nowell purchased lands in Middle Field with the same references to Wragg, Salts and the geographic features Clayton Way, Three Leys, Mill Way, Clayton Furlong and Carters Meadow. Then the quit rents were sub-divided and apportioned between the parties. These lengthy court proceedings of 1818 produce just the one brief reference to 'Coven's.

D.2.48 The records of the previous court held on 9 August 1815 are disappointing. Instead of the references to strips within each of the three open fields, Martha Halsted's property is described under the names of its former tenants these included a close late Pools (2 acres), a messuage called Disbrowes, a messuage called Algers, a messuage called Wards with 2 acres of arable land, and a small piece described by perches, a close called Sweets with a tenement built thereon, pasture called Stubbs, 9 acres 2 roods of arable land, arable land called Suntleys containing 7 acres, one acre of arable land called Cutts, a parcel of arable land called Durrants containing Forty acres, also two acres of arable land formerly part of the waste, five roods 'late Drapers', and ten acres

'late Phillips'. Thomas Halsted had been admitted to the land on the death of Elizabeth his wife at a court held on 24 April 1780.

D.2.49 At the court held on 30 April 1770, Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Halsted was admitted with her husband to the lands described as in 1815 (399/M2 p 214). Elizabeth, then Elizabeth Pritchard had first been admitted to the property under the terms of the will of Martha Swan at a court held on 10 April 1769. Martha Swan, widow was admitted at a court held on 30 April 1750 as cousin and heir of Robert Simpson. She surrendered her lands to the use of her will. Her will was dated 27 August 1764 and in her will she gave her lands to his cousin Elizabeth Pritchard (pp 206-207).

D.2.50 The records of the earlier court have not survived in full.

D.2.51 Martha Halsted father's estates of freehold and copyhold land had been extensive and included lands in Chesterton, Histon and Impington.

Place-Names

D.2.52 The earliest surviving records for the manor of Chesterton are in a bound volume of entry fines (gersuma) and fines for the years 1277-1370 now held at Oxford University's Bodleian Library (ref. MS Gough Cambs 1). A microfilm copy of this tightly bound volume is available at the Cambridgeshire Archives. Each page is headed with the regnal year and the names of the tenants are listed in the margin against the description of their lands copied from contemporary manorial court records. No are no tenants with the surname 'Coven's' in this volume.

D.2.53 The fines provide the earliest examples of many minor place-names in Chesterton. In the entries just for 1277-1278 there are references to Romeland, Fenfurlong, Foxholes, Becheweye, Histon Weye, Milton Weye, Wrongelond, Blakeland and Thistilburgh. These same place names, with variations in spelling, can be found in the 1567 survey of the manor, the various terriers of lands of individual proprietors made in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in later manorial records and in the enclosure and tithe records of the period 1838-1840.

D.2.54 In most periods the positions of lands are described in relations to the surrounding lands and as most pieces do not adjoin a physical feature such as a dole, baulk or way, the descriptive element most commonly used is a surname of an owner. To avoid confusion caused by the changes in the ownership or occupation of adjoining lands the surnames can become fixed in documents and are no longer contemporary even when a phrase such as 'now in the occupation' is used. Such a phrase might be qualified with 'now or late' and followed by 'formerly' and 'sometime' and combined with a number of surnames. Clerks preparing deeds of conveyance or leases for the use copied from earlier documents. Once a clerk, had reached a point when there are no earlier surnames of former tenants, that point may represent a significant or even radical change in the pattern of ownership. It may also simply represent the survival of the earliest written evidence of title for a particular plot. The conservative nature of legal documents is demonstrated by the Trinity Hall records with descriptions of lands first used in deeds of 1559-1560 being reused for later leases through to the nineteenth century.

D.2.55 In considering the element 'Coven's', the name can only be understood as to include the surname of a former tenant. It is an unusual and very rare surname and the appearance of Nicolas Coven or Couen in the parish registers in the period 1621-1625 must be significant. The surname has not been found elsewhere. There remains a bundle of admissions for the years 1555-1637 held at the Cambridgeshire Archives (ref. R55/31/3/24(c)) that have not been searched for this and the previous report and a court roll (1632-1638) and later court books (1641-1753) held at Cambridge University Library (ref. MS Doc. 3974), which may produce further references to Nicolas Coven, however these records relate to copyhold land only. It is possible that if Nicolas Coven held the lands later known as 'Coven's', that these lands were held at lease. Unfortunately, there are no records for the main estate in Chesterton that might have included estate rentals, leases or tenancy agreements.

Conclusion

D.2.56 The earliest records for Chesterton have been copied into the 'Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle'. This volume covering records up to c. 1294 was published in 1907. The early records of the manor and its tenants are in the volume of entry-fines and fines 1277-1370 now held at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. A microfilm copy of this volume is available at the Cambridge Archives. There are no references to Coven's Moat or to a tenant named 'Coven' or to a name that might be construed to be an earlier form of Coven's in these sources. The volume of fines has long been recognised as earliest source of minor place-names in Chesterton and references from the fines appear in 'The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire' published in 1943.

D.2.57 For the manor of Chesterton there is a gap in the surviving records through to the middle of the sixteenth century. This is not true for the records of the manor of Chesterton Rectory which have survived with only a few gaps from 1256 onwards. The rectory manor was held by Trinity College, Cambridge and there is absolutely no evidence that associates the site of Coven's Moat or any of surrounding lands with the Rectory Manor.

D.2.58 The sources for the later part of sixteenth century include the survey of 1567, a rental of 1585 and various terriers describing the lands of individual proprietors. There are no references to Coven's in these sources.

D.2.59 A Nicolas Coven and his family appear briefly in the parish registers in the period 1621-1625. The first entry is for his marriage and the last entries are for his death and that of his infant son. There is nothing in the entries on the parish register to suggest that Nicolas had been the owner or occupier of any lands and he left no will. Though there are a few seventeenth century sources that have not been examined they relate to copyhold lands only. The pattern of tenure and possible extent of 'Coven's' suggests that a significant part of the land-holding would have been held at lease. No records relating to such a land-holding have been found.

D.2.60 There are no references to 'Coven's' until the manorial court held on 29 July 1818 when following the break up and sub-division of a large farm formerly held by Thomas Halsted a piece is described in the court record as 'In Middle Field one land containing three roods in Coven's Piece'. The area of 'Coven's including the site of Coven's Moat

is then further defined by the enclosure and tithe records of 1838-1840. The site of the Moat was part of the lands owned Mary Benson the then lady of the manor of Chesterton. Her land was an appurtenance of her title to the manor and would not have been defined or described in other sources. Mary Benson had sub-let the site of the moat to James Few, there are no records of his tenancy.

D.2.61 The name is not the medieval name of the site. The lack of records that could be used to identify earlier owners or occupiers of Coven's Moat prevents any further research.

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E.2 Documentary Sources

Cambridgeshire Archives

K308/T Deeds of Chesterton and Waterbeach 1744-1801

R56/14/4/1 Copies (19th century) of an Agreement between Richard Brackyn, lord of the manor of Chesterton and his tenants dated 1577 and rental of the manor of Chesterton 1585

Chesterton Charity Land: Church and Town Estate:

P40/25/16 Terrier of the towne land in Westfield, Middlefield and Eastfield with account of receipts and expenses and memoranda of ownership of land c 1594

P40/25/17 Note of evidences concerning town lands in Chesterton and the relief of the poor 1 November 1427 – 9 January 1580/81 with terriers of Dr Larkin's lands let to the town for 180 years Jackson's land later Godwin's land of St Mary's chapel, Chesterton … abstracts of wills making benefactions to the parish 1502-1563

Manor of Chesterton:

399/M4 Manor of Chesterton Court Book Commencing 28 August 1816 and ending 1 July 1843

399/M3 Manor of Chesterton Court Book Commencing 20 May 1789 and ending 9 August 1815

399/M2 Manor of Chesterton Court Book Commencing 30 April 1754 and ending 29 April 1788

Cambridge University Library

MS Add 2607 copy of this rental Manor of Chesterton 1585

Ms Add 3562 Terriers 1656

MS Add Ms 6027 Claims submitted to the Chesterton Enclosure Commissions 1 volume

Doc.627/1-646 Enclosure Papers Chesterton 1838-1840

Ms Doc.3969 is a Typescript version of the terrier of 1656

National Archives

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills

PROB11/1940/276 Will Mary Benson 1841

PROB11/1366/124 Will Edward Benson 1801

PROB11/809/154 Will Thomas Rant 1754

Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds

E3/15 104/1 a 'view and survey of the manor of Chesterton' 1567

Clare Hall, University of Cambridge

CCAD/3/3/8/4/1 Plan of a Farm at Chesterton, in the County of Cambridge... Surveyed in the Year 1794. John Johnson Lessee.'': pre-inclosure map of Chesterton Farm. Shows old inclosures, strips in open fields etc Names roads, fields and furlongs Includes notes on Lord of Manor (Edward Benson) and lack of farm buildings Schedules of acreages and field names

CCAD/3/3/8/4/2 Rough copy of pre-inclosure map of Chesterton Farm. Shows old inclosures, strips in open fields etc Names roads, fields and furlongs Includes notes on lord of manor (Edward Benson) and lack of farm buildings Schedules of acreages and field names.

CCAD/3/3/8/4/3 Extract from the Inclosure map of 1840 and revised by Survey in 1878. Plan of Clare College Estate, Chesterton, Cambs.''. Shows farmstead and old inclosures near Chesterton village,

and large allotment by ''Ely Road'' Schedule of field names, numbers and acreages Additions include land ''Sold to Great Eastern Railway Company 1896'', and pencil notes on land values and crops,

Trinity Hall, University of Cambridge

Chesterton Le Hand:

THAR/8/2/3/3/1 Copy of Conveyance William Offe to Richard Swayne 17 March 1559

THAR/8/2/3/3/2 Terrier and sale Richard Brakyn of Chesterton to Henry Harvy, Master of Trinity Hall a messuage called le hand with terrier 23 June 1560

THAR/8/2/3/3/4 Lease and Terrier for10 years … messuage called le Hand late occupied by William James late of Cambridge, gent., with terrier 30 September 1607

THAR/8/2/3/3/5 Terrier c. 1600

THAR/8/2/3/3/6 Counterpart of lease for 21 years to John Lister of Rochford, clerk a messuage in Chesterton called The Hand the south head abuts the High Street, the north head abuts upon the back lane of Chesterton with 80 acres or arable land in the several fields of Chesterton 7 July 1702

THAR/8/2/3/3/18 'A Tarry (terrier) of land taking in Chesterton Filed – the Middle Field 18 April 1792

THAR/8/2/3/3/19 'A Tarry (terrier) of land taking in Chesterton Filed – the East Field 18 April 1792

THAR/8/2/3/3/20 'A Tarry (terrier) of land taking in Chesterton Filed – the West Field 18 April 1792

Chesterton Paris:

THAR/8/2/3/4/1 Licence of Alienation to Richard Brakyn esq., 50 acres in Chesterton occupied by Thomas Godwyn to convey to the College and 2 meadows called Orwell Meadow and Grypp Meadow with pasture for 100 sheep 17 April 1559

THAR/8/2/3/4/2 Terrier of Land, probably Chesterton Paris c. 1600- c. 1620

THAR/8/2/3/4/3 Terrier of Land, probably Chesterton Paris c. 1600- c. 1620

THAR/8/2/3/4/4 Counterpart of Lease for 21 years to Robert Richardson of Chesterton, public notary 50 acres of arable land in several places in fields of Chesterton … 4 January 1662

THAR/8/2/3/4/5 Lease and counterpart same property as THAR/8/2/3/4/4 14 January 1706

THAR/8/2/3/4/19 Counterpart of Lease to Rivers Taylor 6 May 1795

THAR/8/2/3/4/21 Counterpart of Lease to John Benson 11 October 1805

Abstract of Title:

THAR/8/2/3/18 Abstract of Title Land acquired from Mary Benson in Chesterton 1886

E.3 Websites viewed

https://www.eh-resources.org/timeline-middle-ages/ accessed 19.12.18

https://www.tiliait.com Tilia version 2.0.41, 1991-2015, copyright Eric Grimm

Winder, J.M 2011 *Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites A brief illustrated guide to basic processing* https://oystersetcetera.wordpress.com/2011/03/29/oyster-shells-from-archaeological-sites-a-brief-illustrated-guide-to-basic-processing/ consulted 04/10/2017

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APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-342917
Project Name	45-86 Eastfield, Chesterton, Cambridge

Start of Fieldwork	12/12/16	End of Fieldwork	18/01/18
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMEFC16	Planning App. No.	15/2321/FUL
HER Number	ECB4817 & ECB4847	Related Numbers	

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Full excavation (100%)	☐	Part Survey	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Full Survey	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Test Pit Survey
☒	Open-Area Excavation	☐	Salvage Excavation	☐	Watching Brief

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch and pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)	Pottery, human and animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery and animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Moat, trackway, ditch, pit and post	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery and animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	Cambridge
Parish	Cambridge
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	1.4 ha
National Grid Ref	TL 4656 6037

Address (including Postcode)

45-86 Eastfield, East Chesterton, Cambridge, CB4 1SD

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas (CCC HET)
Project Design Originator	Matthew Brudenell and Richard Mortimer (OA East)
Project Manager	Matthew Brudenell (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Andrew Greef (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB4847
Digital Archive	OA East	CAMEFC16
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB4847

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

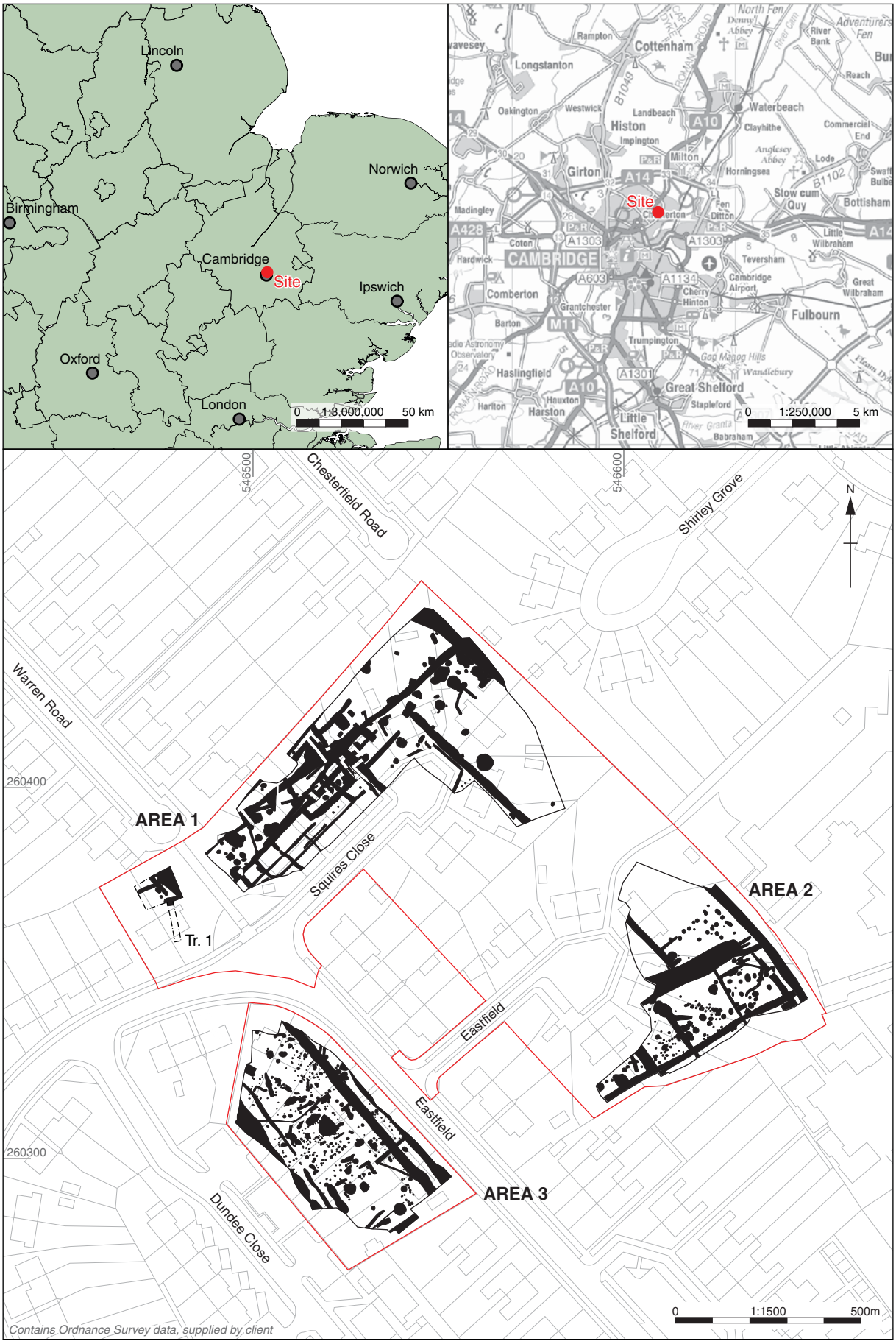


Figure 1: Site location showing overall development area (red) with excavation areas (1-3) and Trench 1

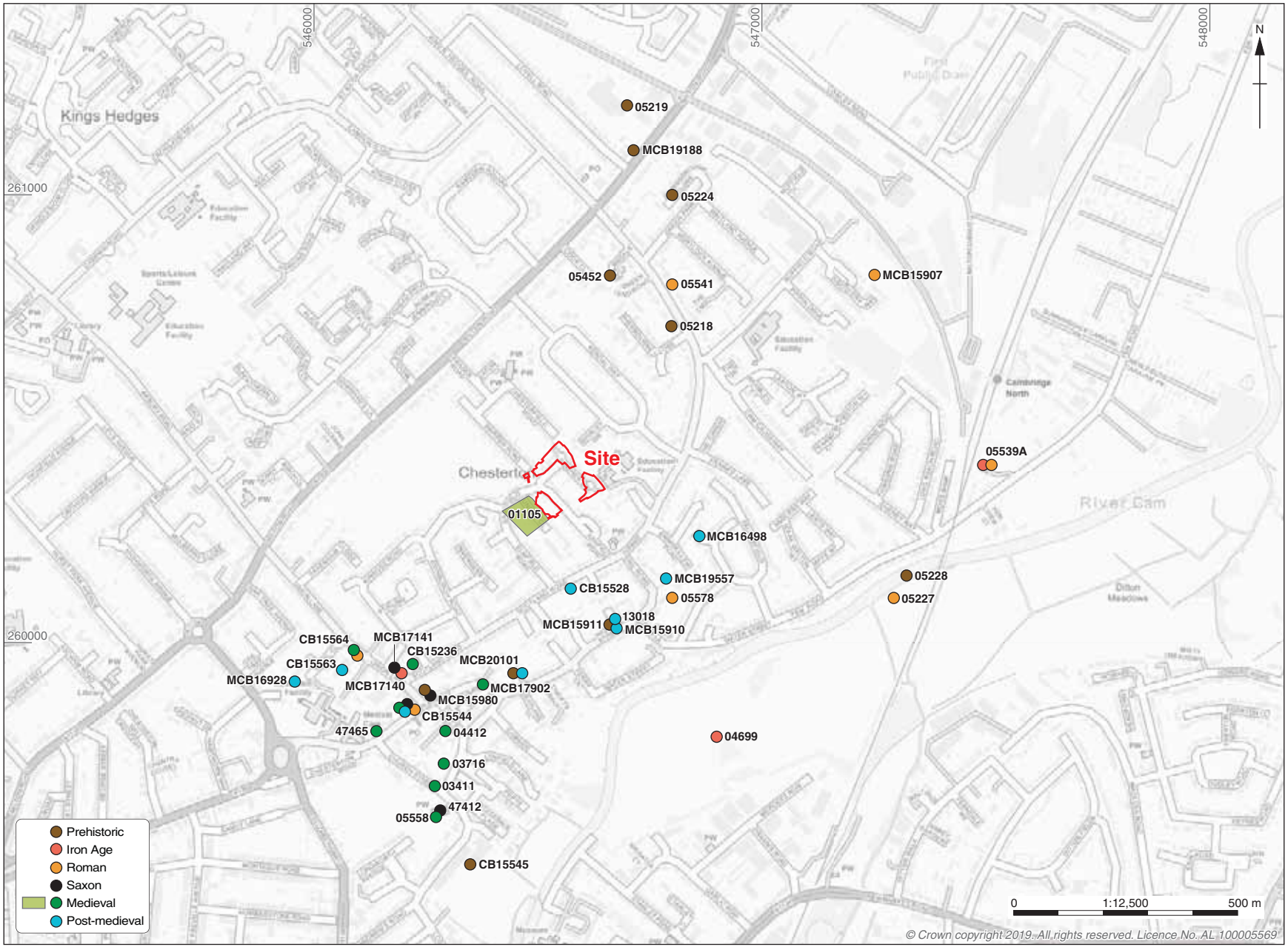


Figure 2: CHER location map

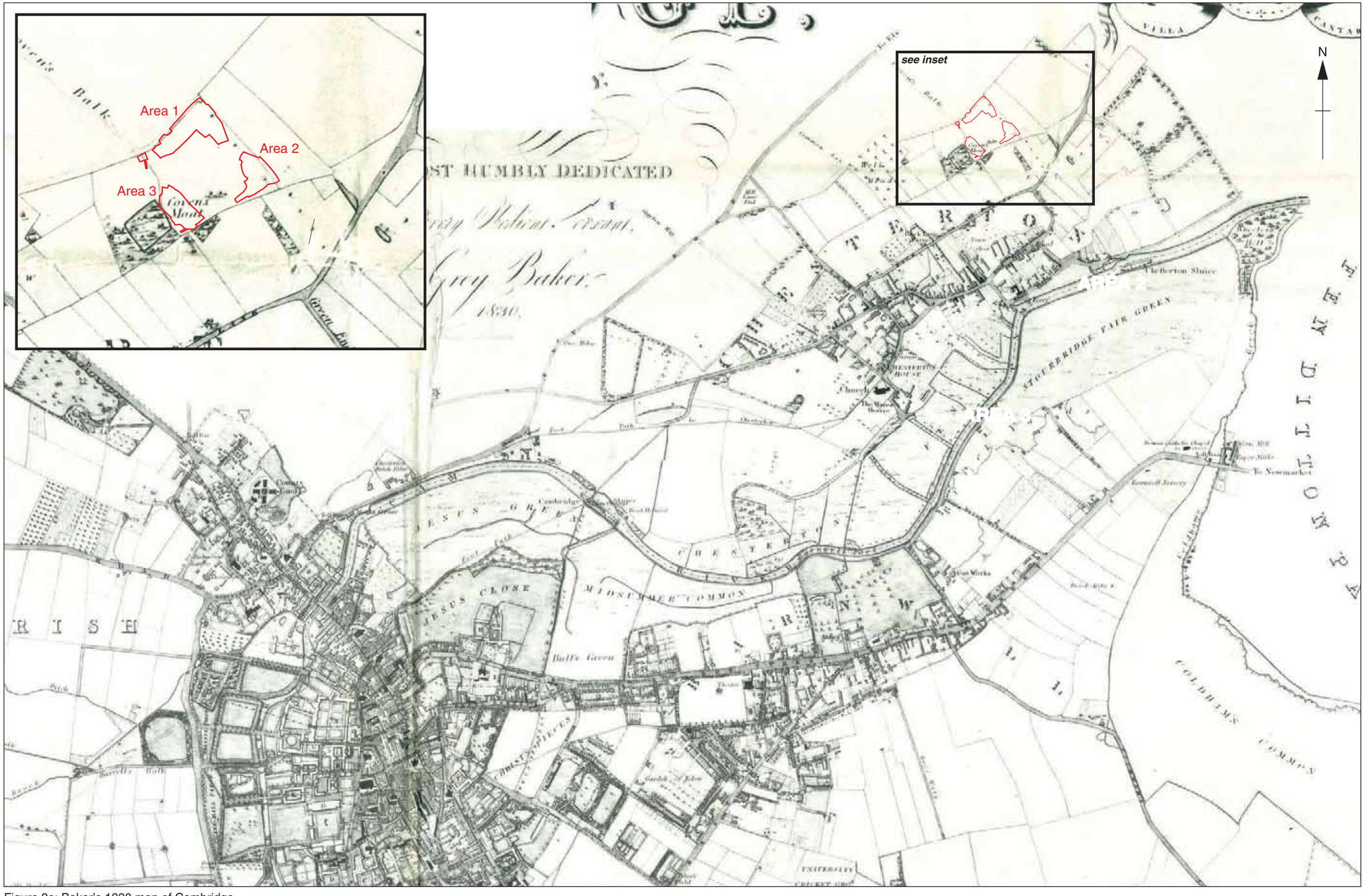


Figure 3a: Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge

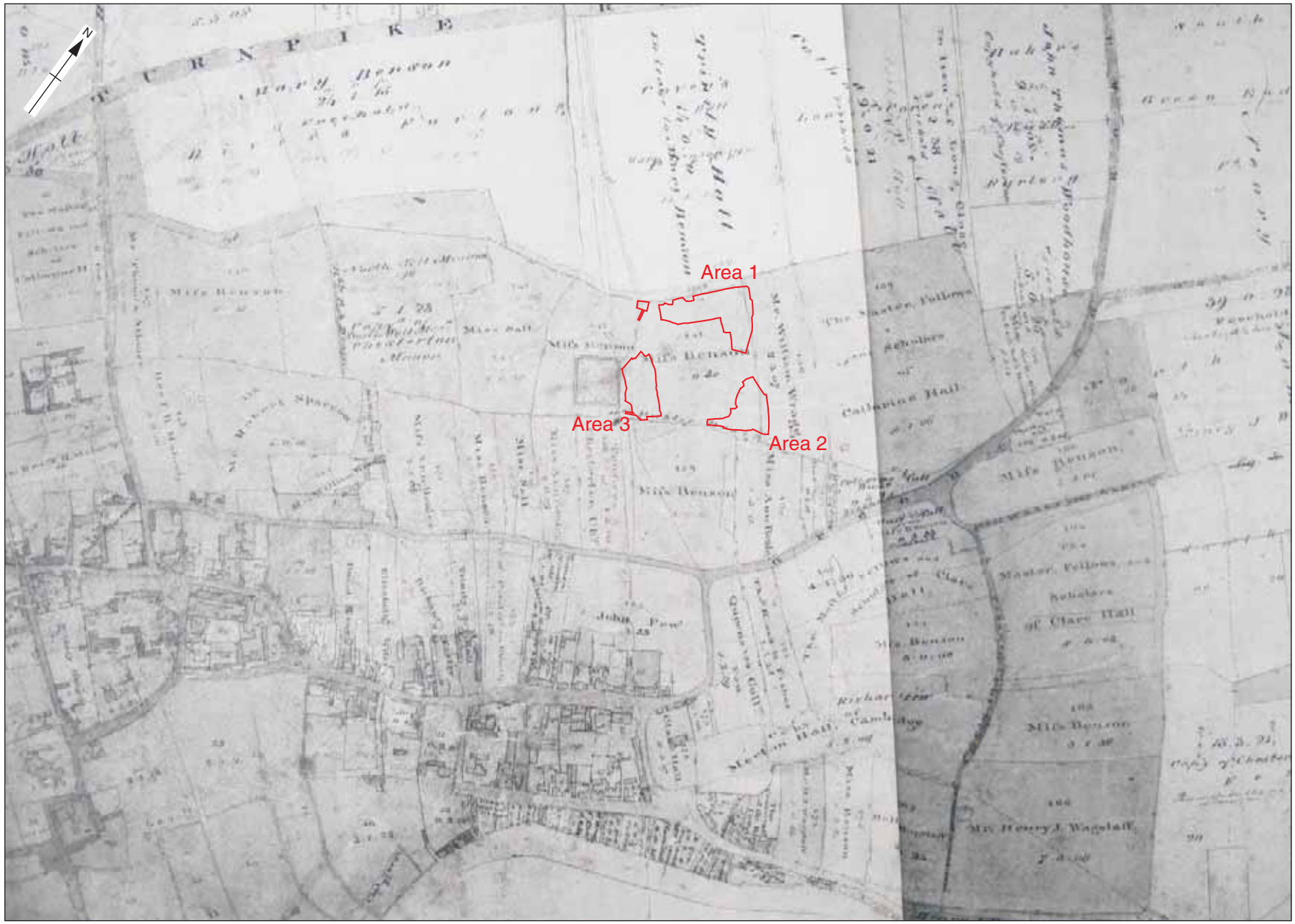


Figure 3b: 1838 Draft Enclosure map (showing pre-enclosure boundaries)

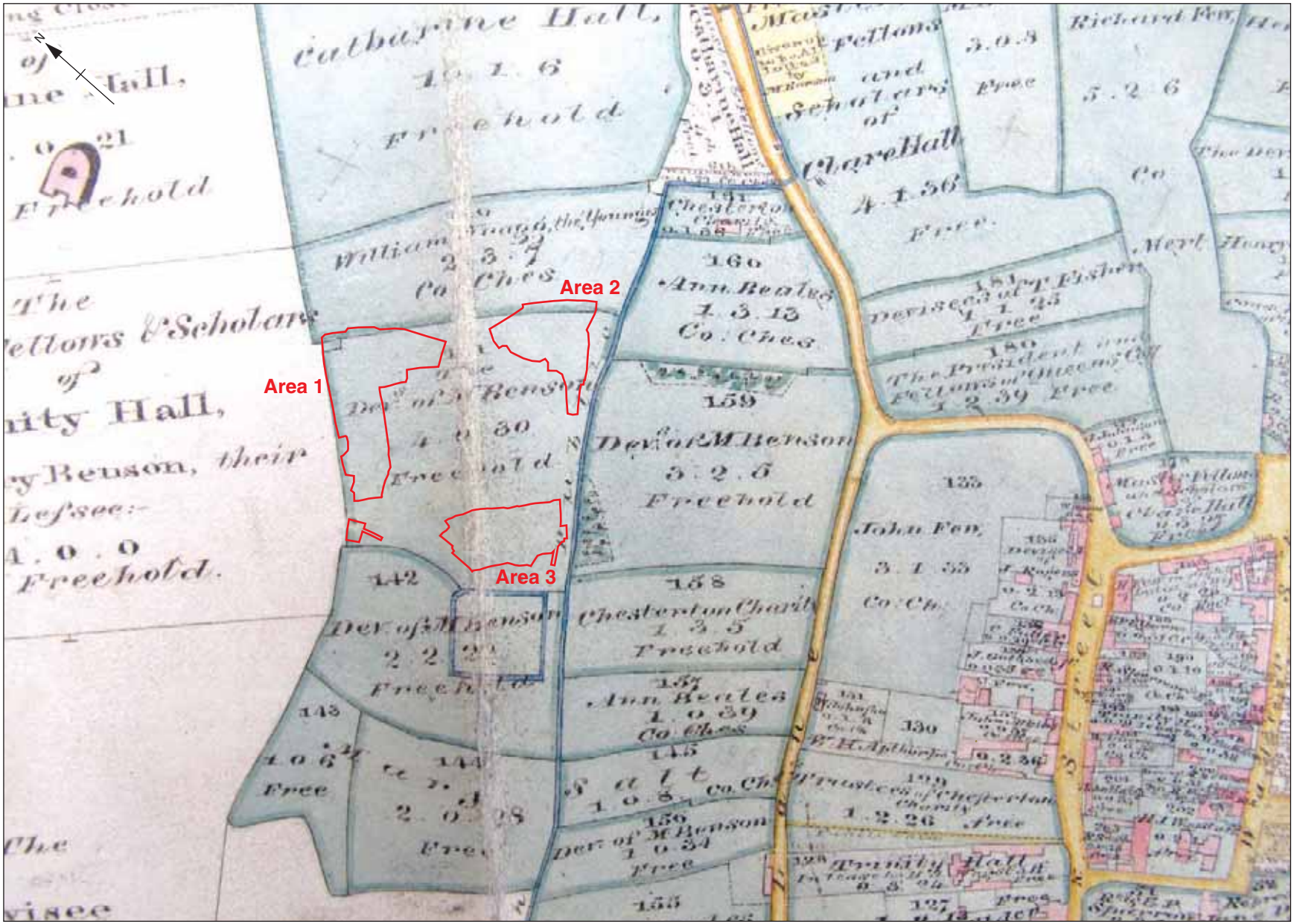


Figure 3c: 1840 Enclosure map

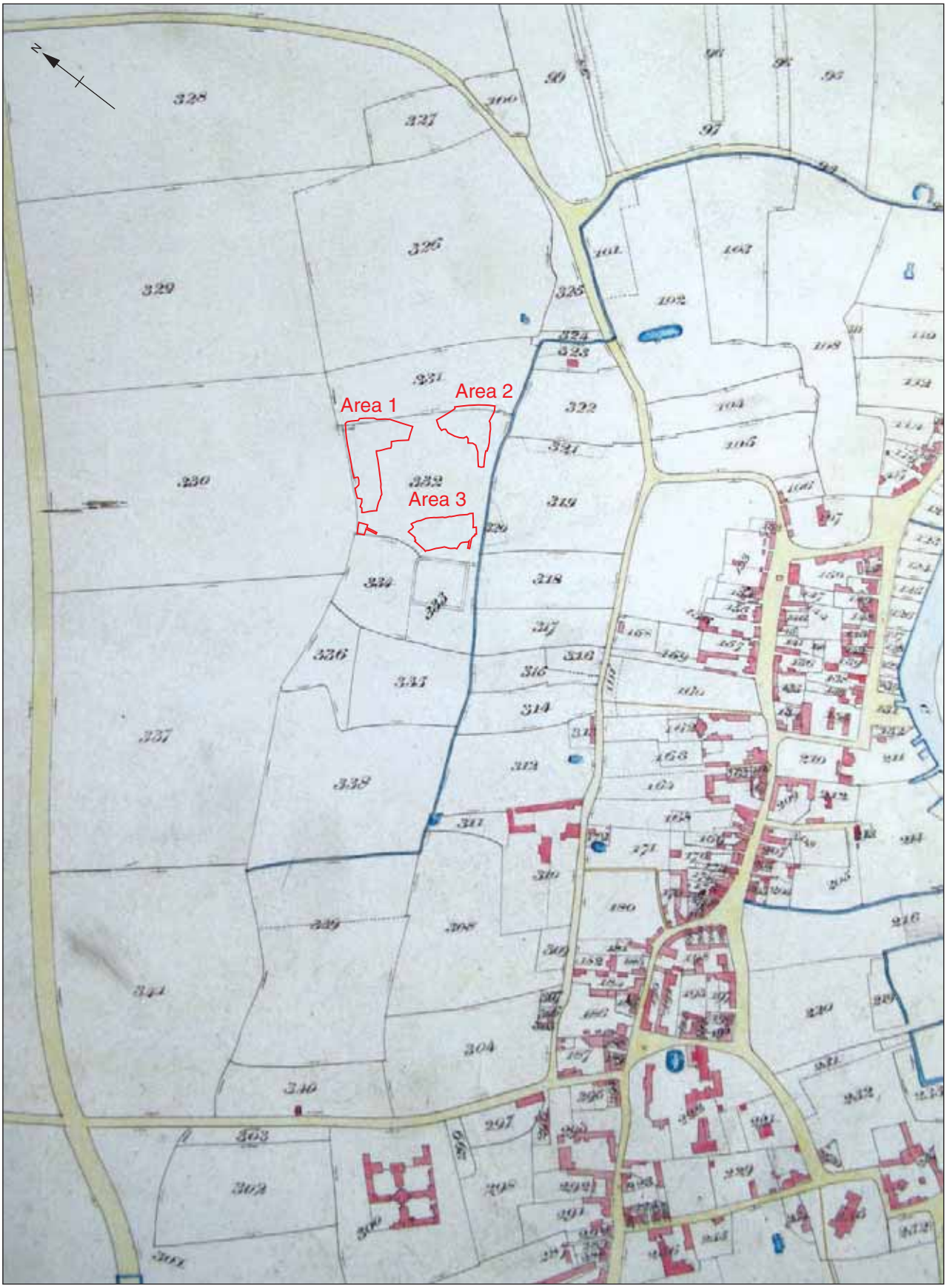


Figure 3d: 1840 Tithe map

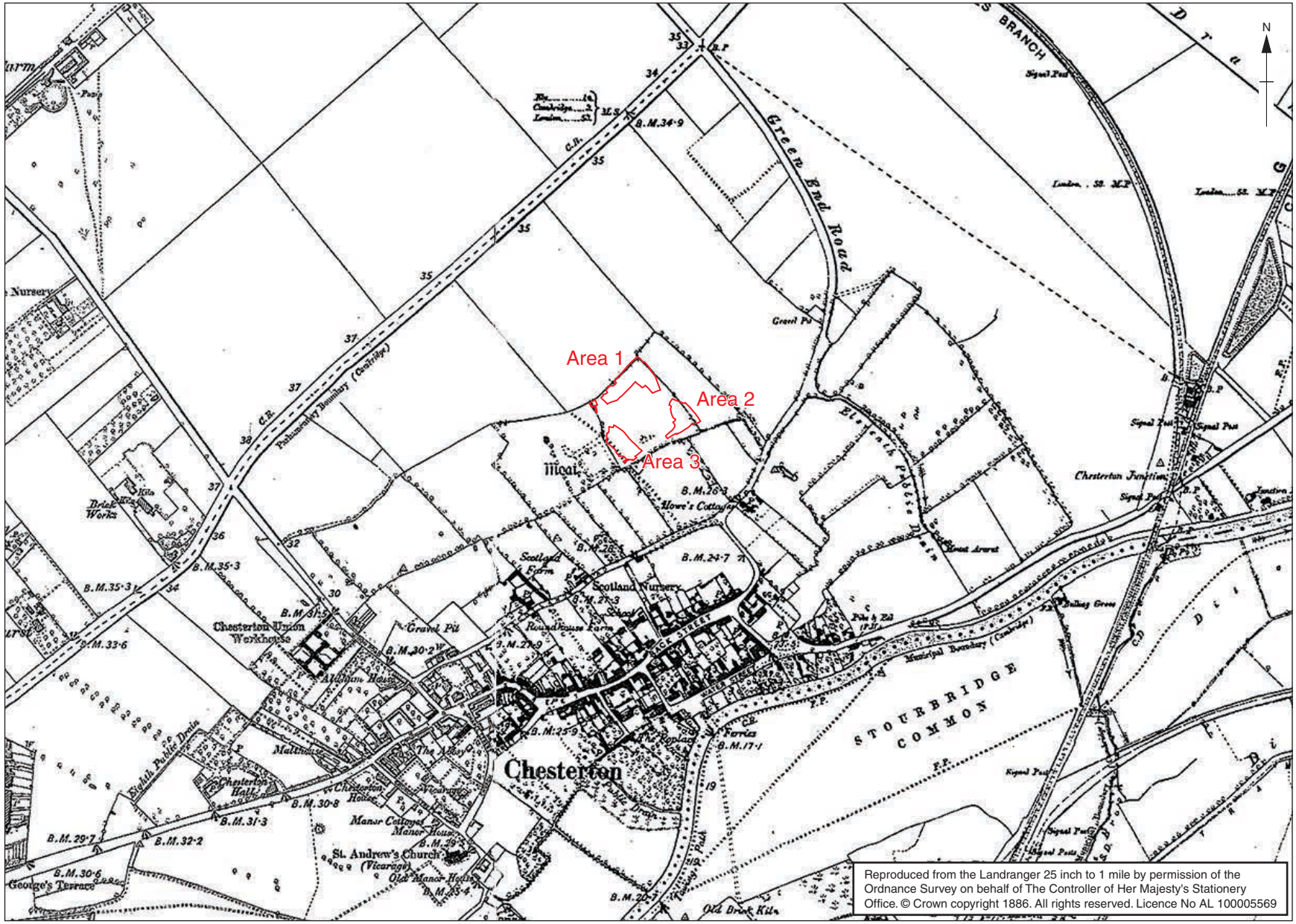


Figure 3e: First edition OS map, 1886

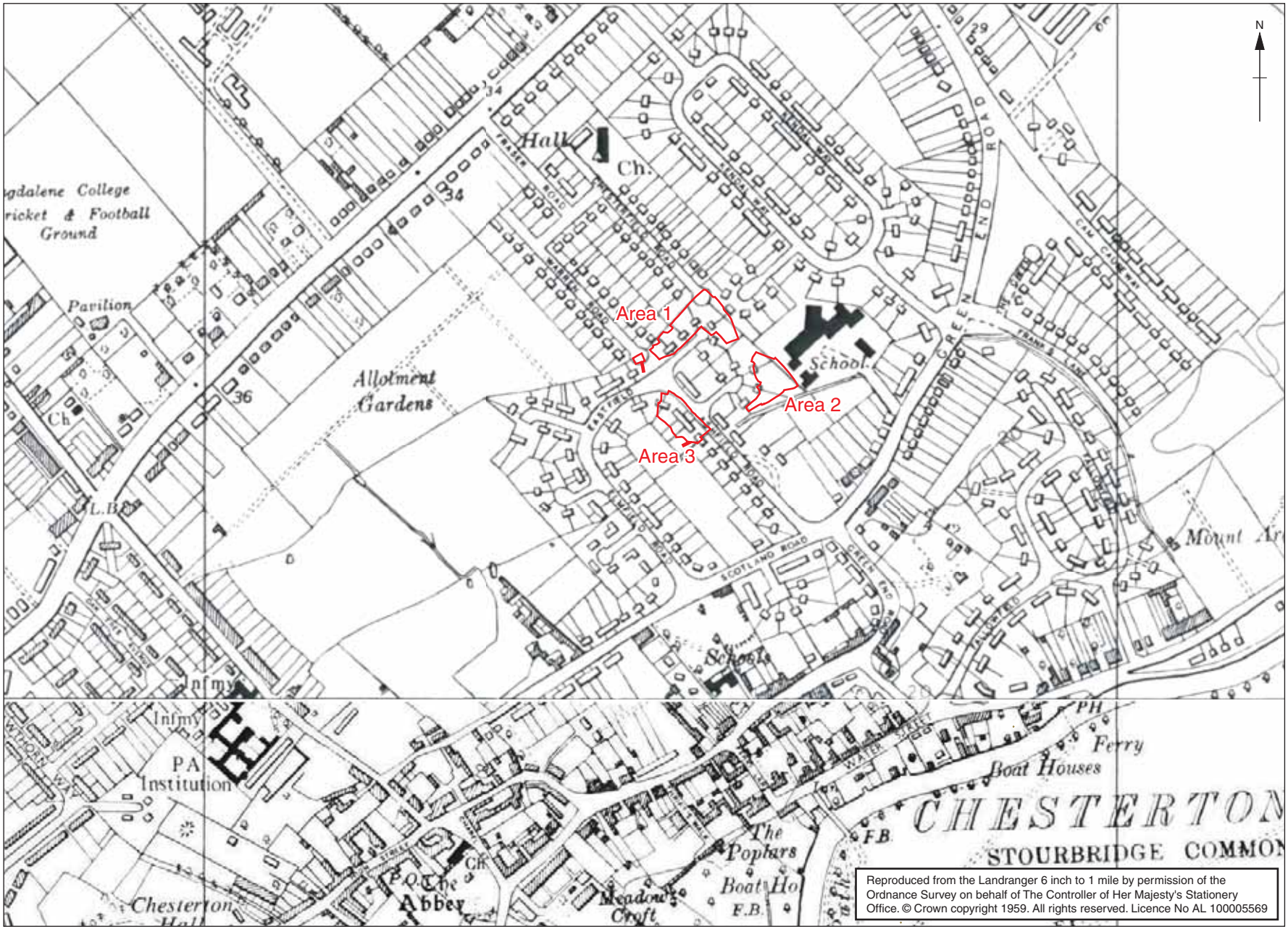


Figure 3f: Third edition OS map, 1959

Figure 4: Overall phase plan

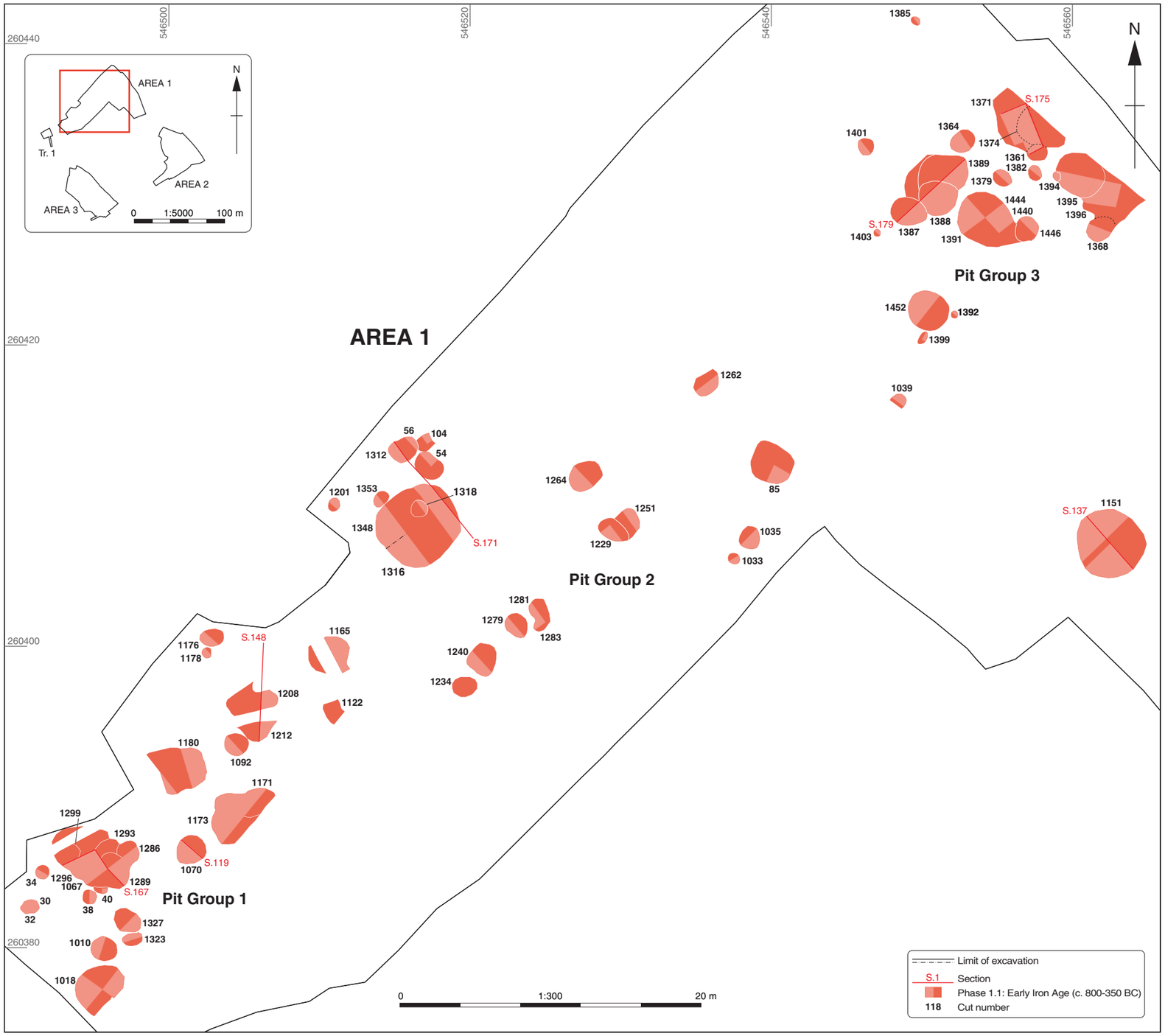


Figure 5: Phase 1.1: Early Iron Age (*c.* 800-350 BC) - Area 1 features

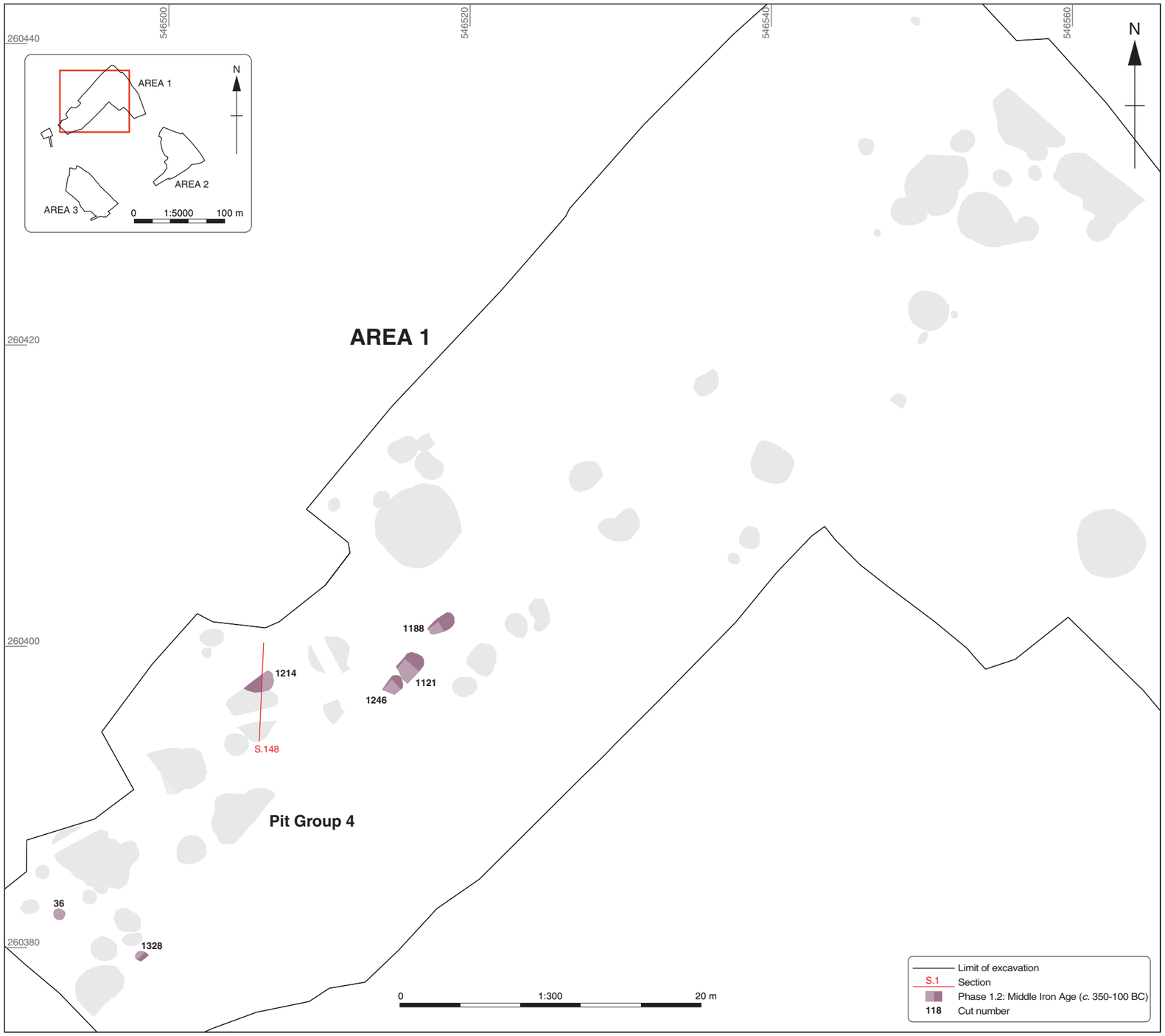


Figure 6: Phase 1.2: Middle Iron Age (*c.* 350-100 BC) - Area 1 features

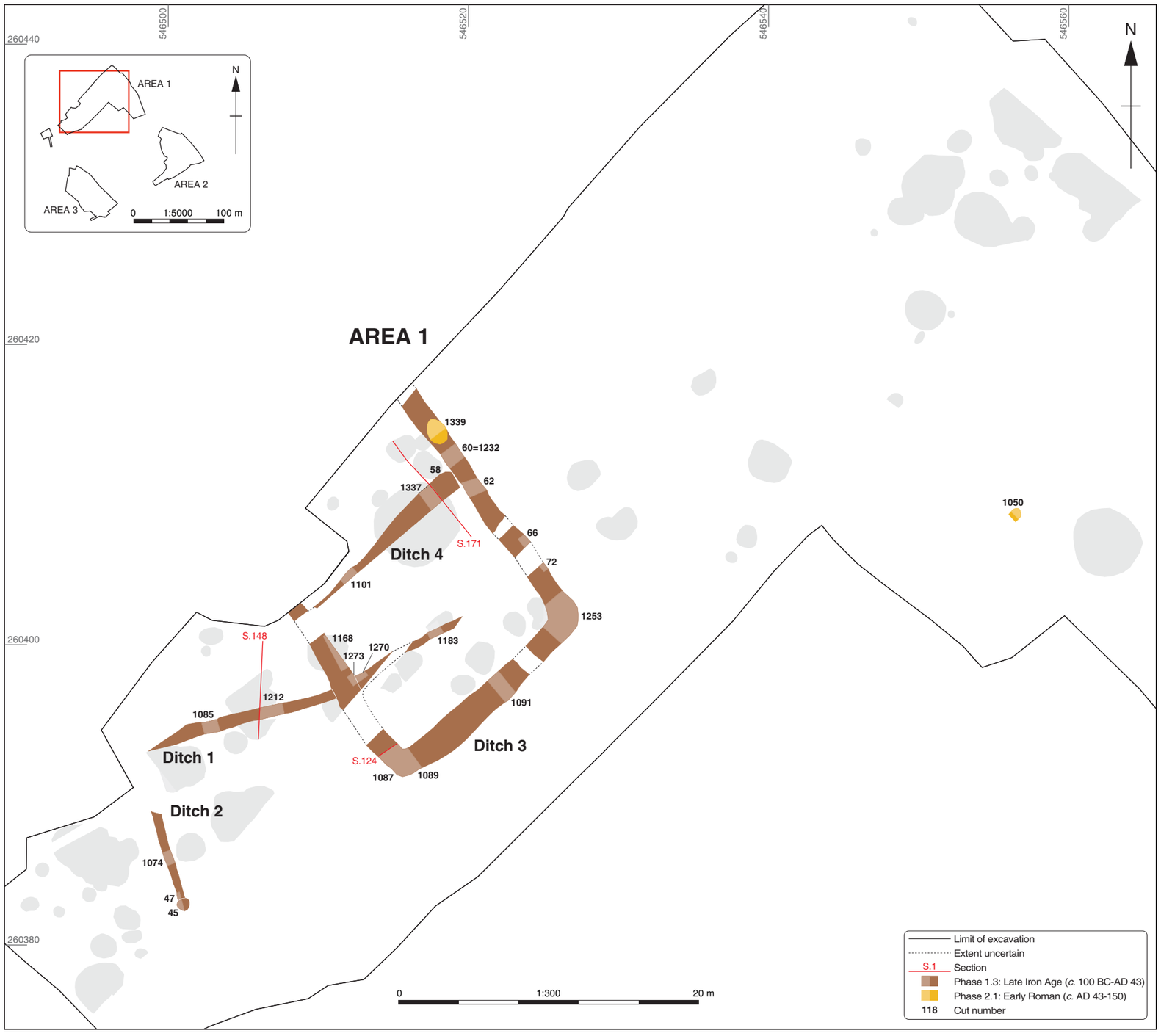


Figure 7: Phase 1.3 and Phase 2.1: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (*c.* 100 BC- AD 150) - Area 1 features

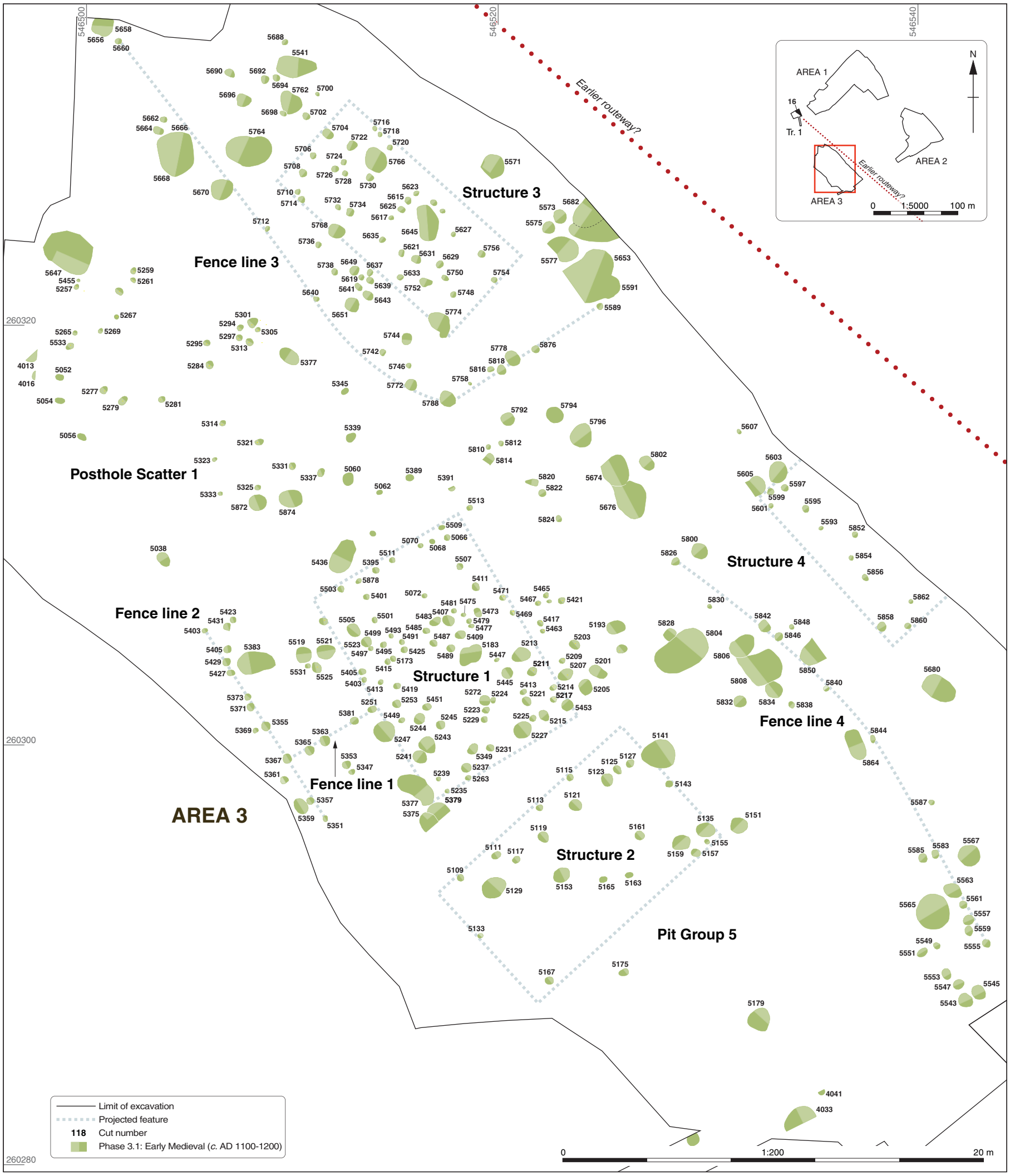


Figure 8a: Phase 3.1: Early Medieval (*c.* AD 1100-1200) - Area 3 features

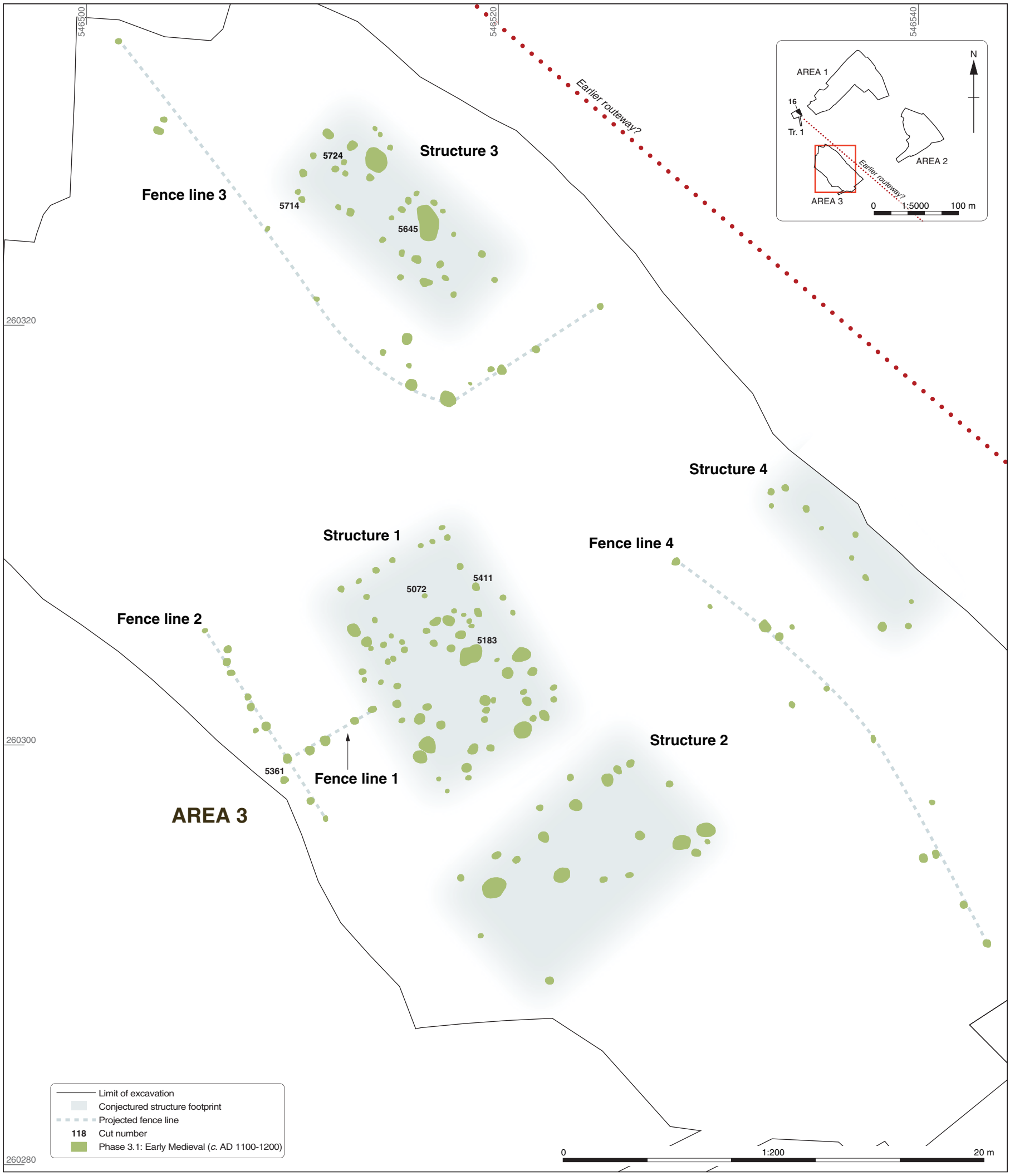


Figure 8b: Phase 3.1: Area 3 structures

Figure 9a: Phase 3.2: Medieval (*c.* AD 1200-1400), all areas

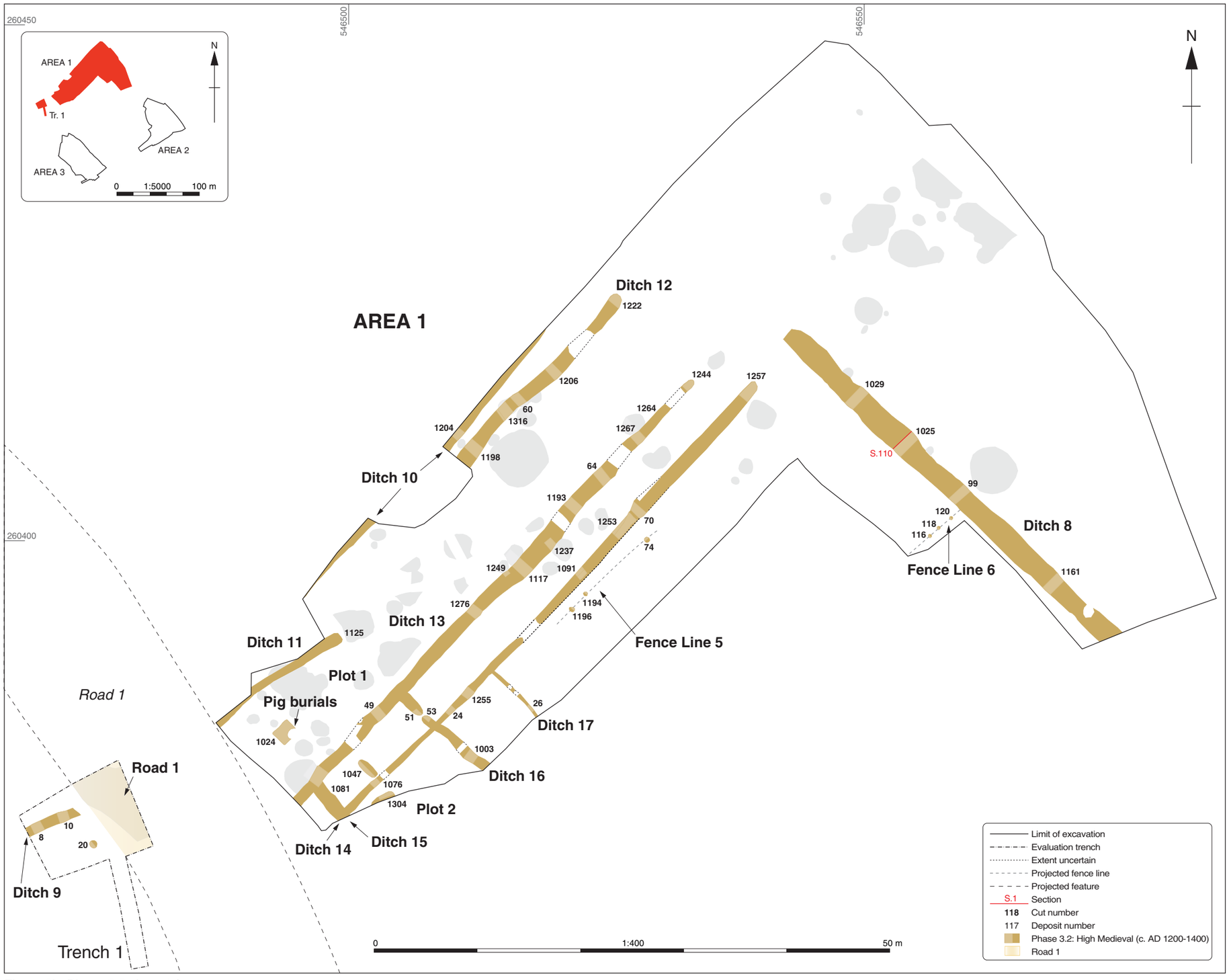


Figure 9b: Phase 3.2: Area 1 features

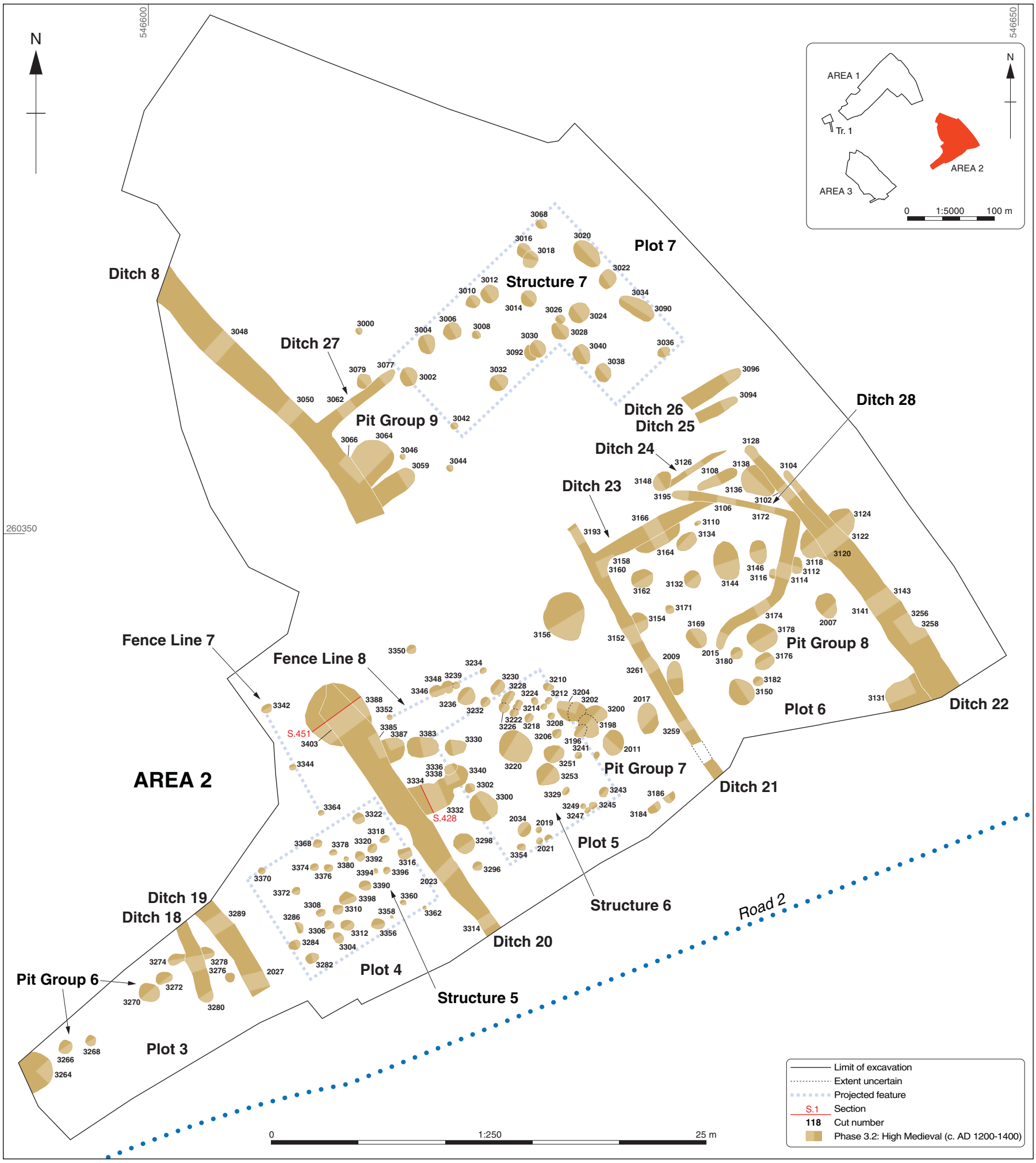


Figure 9c: Phase 3.2: Area 2 features

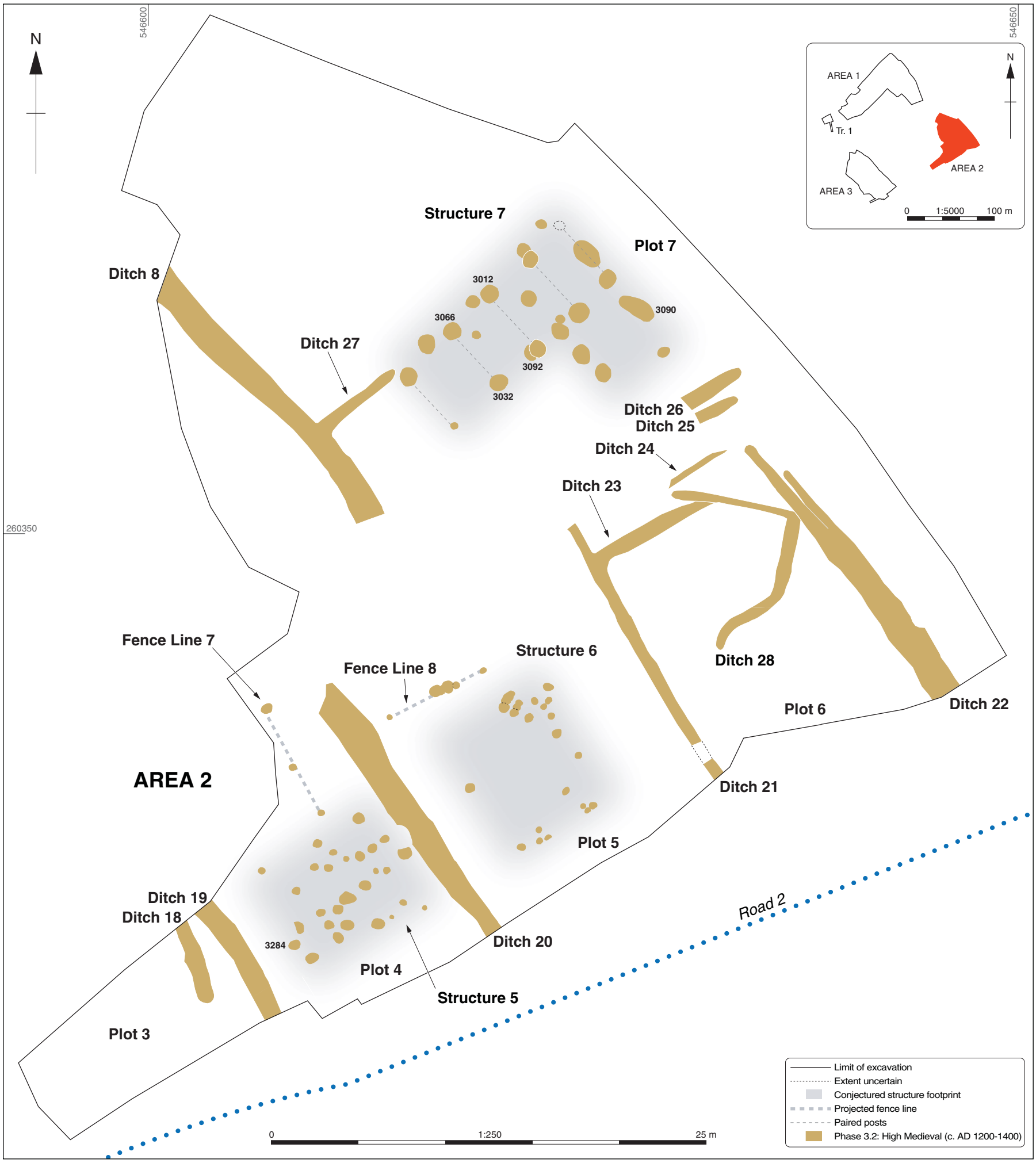


Figure 9d: Phase 3.2: Area 2 structures

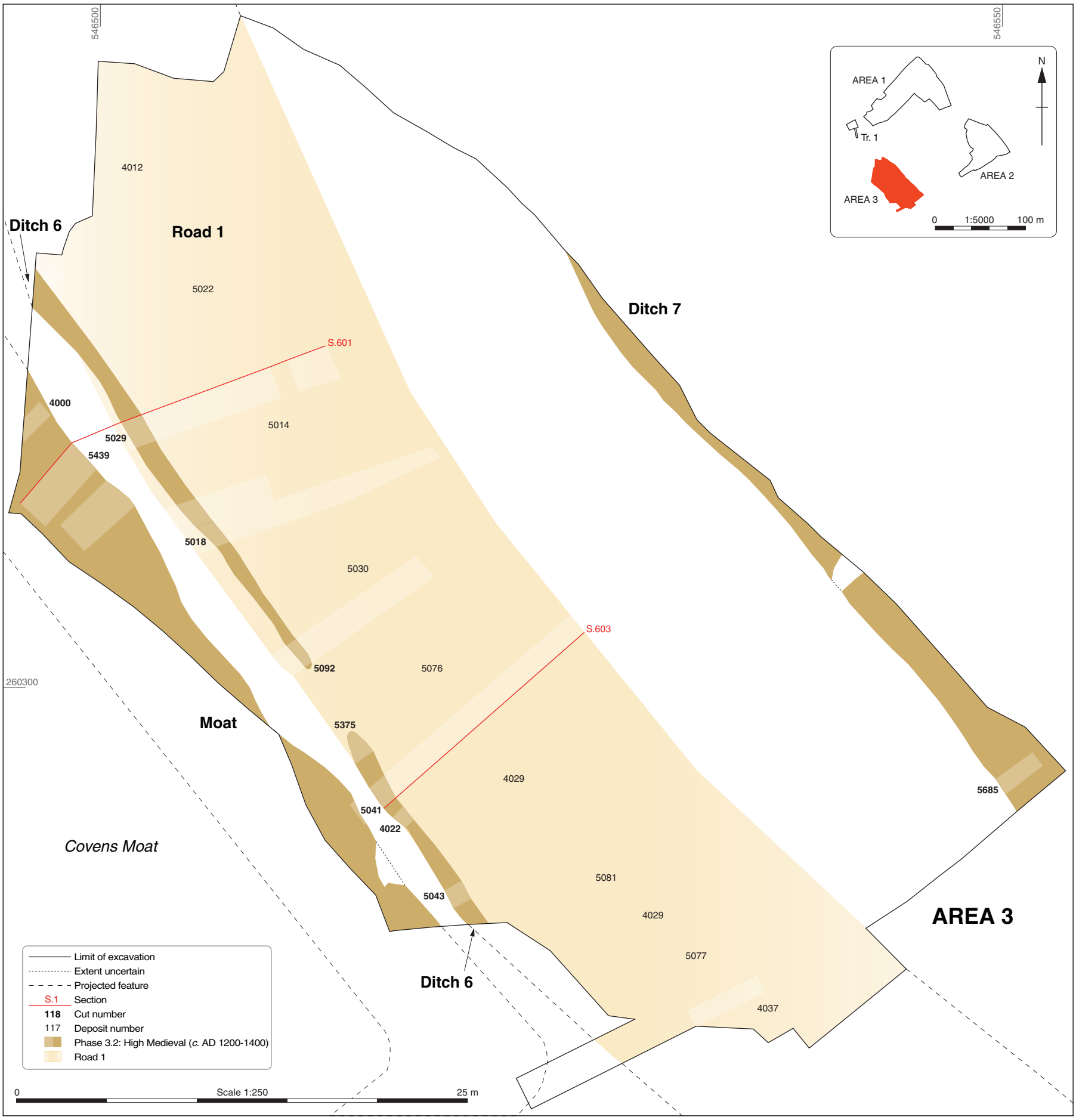


Figure 9e: Phase 3.2: Area 3 features

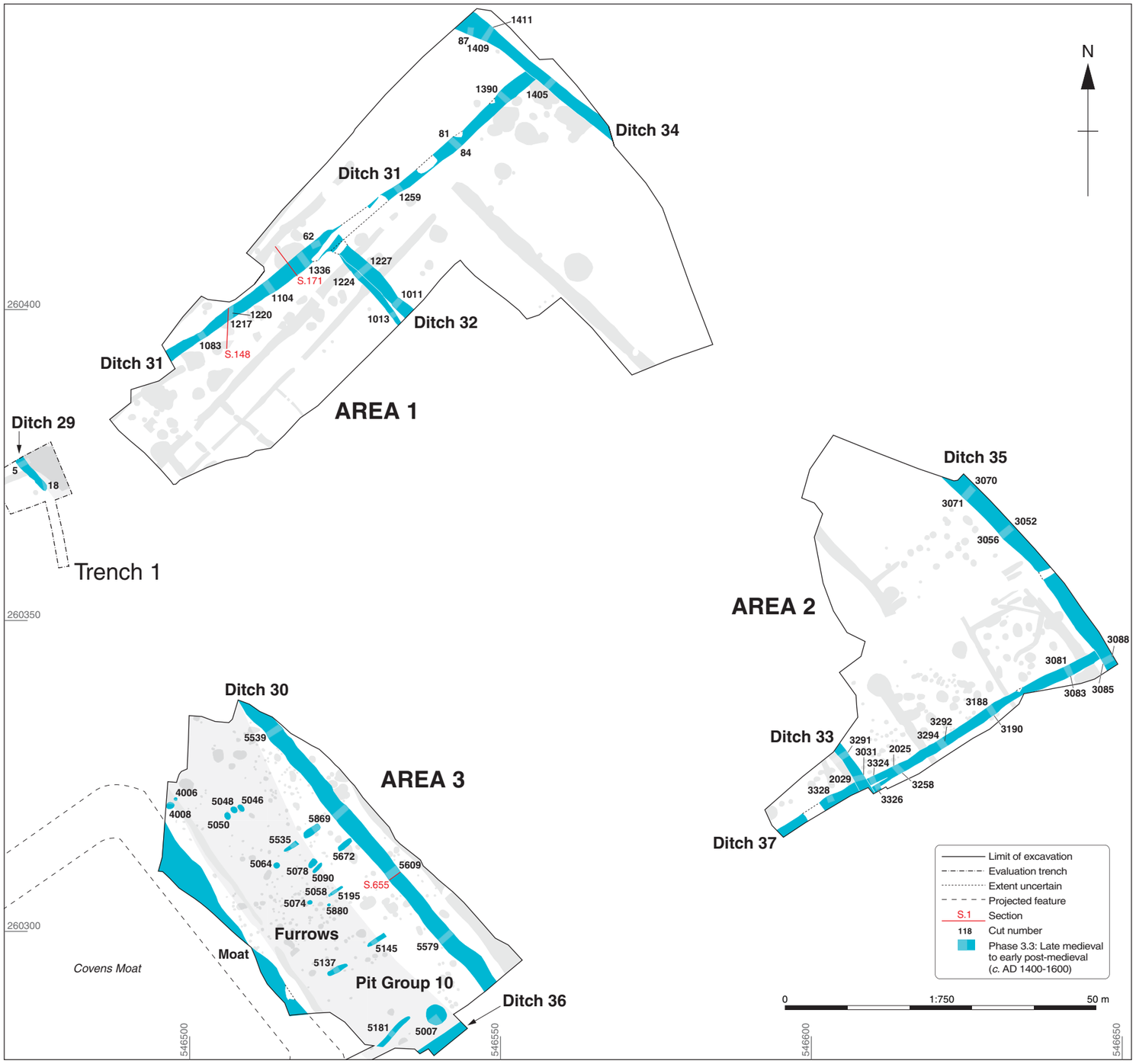
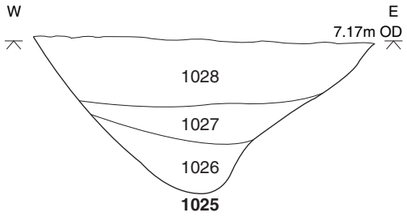


Figure 10: Phase 3.3: Late medieval to early post-medieval (*c.* 1400-1600), all areas

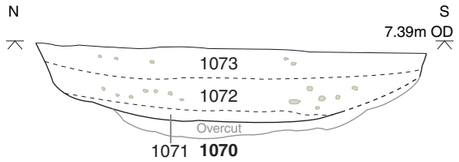
Figure 11: Phase 4.1: Modern (*c.* AD 1700-present), all areas

AREA 1

Section 110

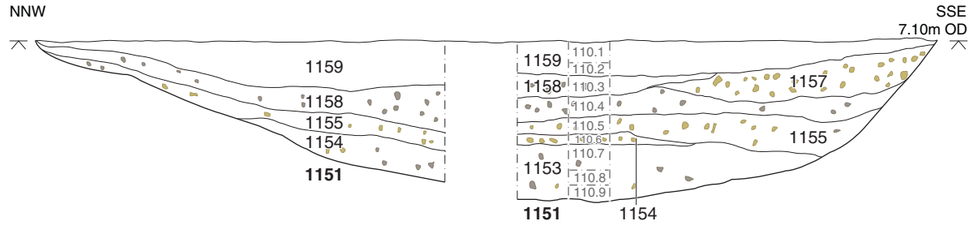


Section 119

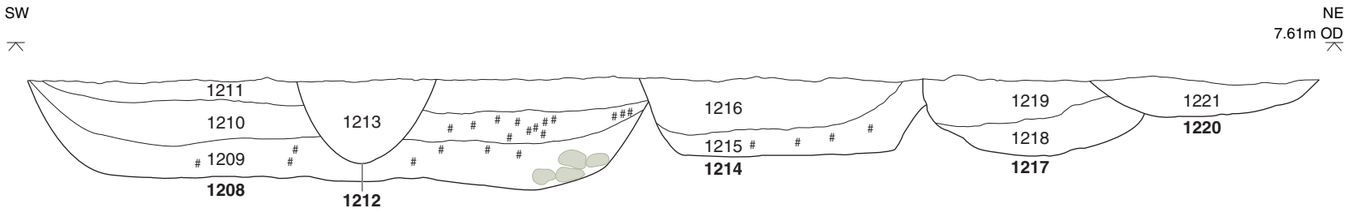


Section 124

Section 137



Section 148



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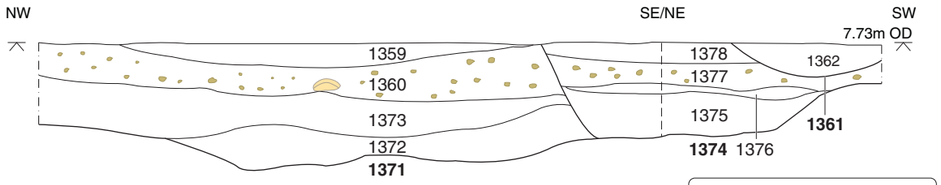
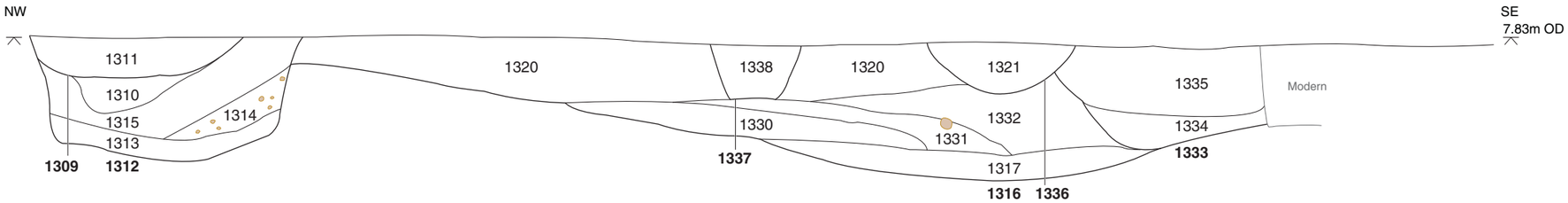
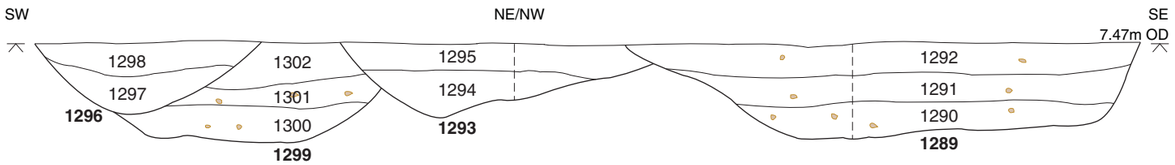


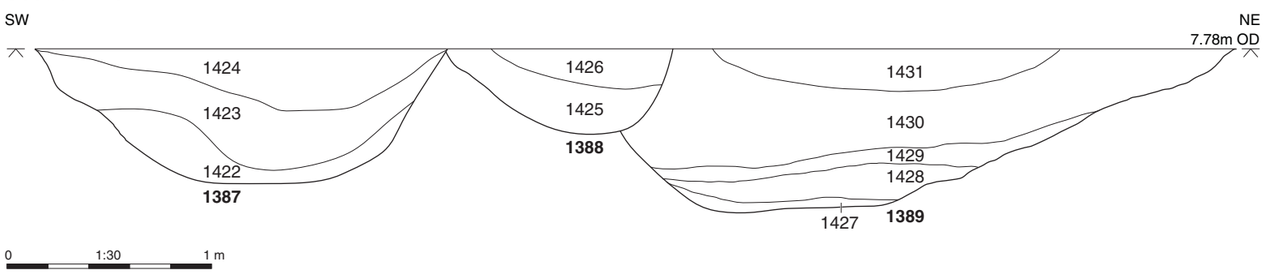
Section 171

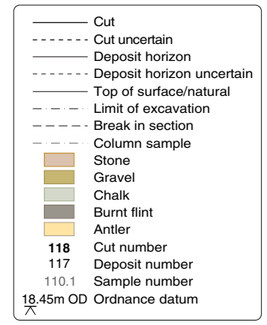


Section 167



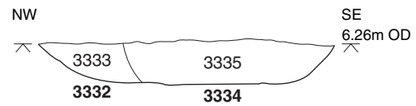
Section 179





AREA 2

Section 428



Section 451

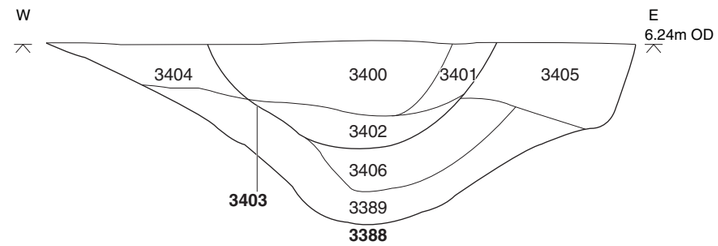
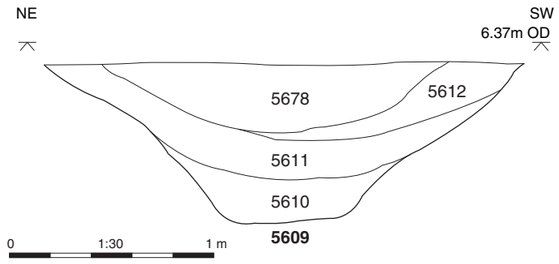


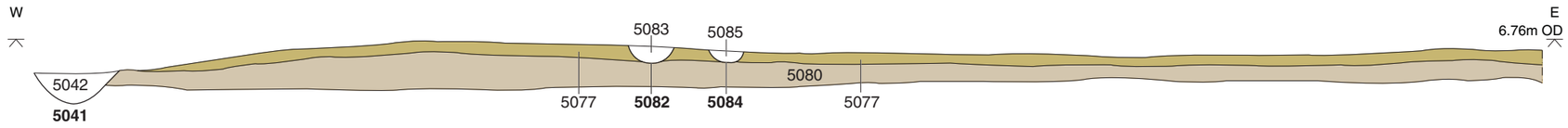
Figure 12a: Selected sections (Area 1 and Area 2)

AREA 3

Section 655



Section 603



Section 601

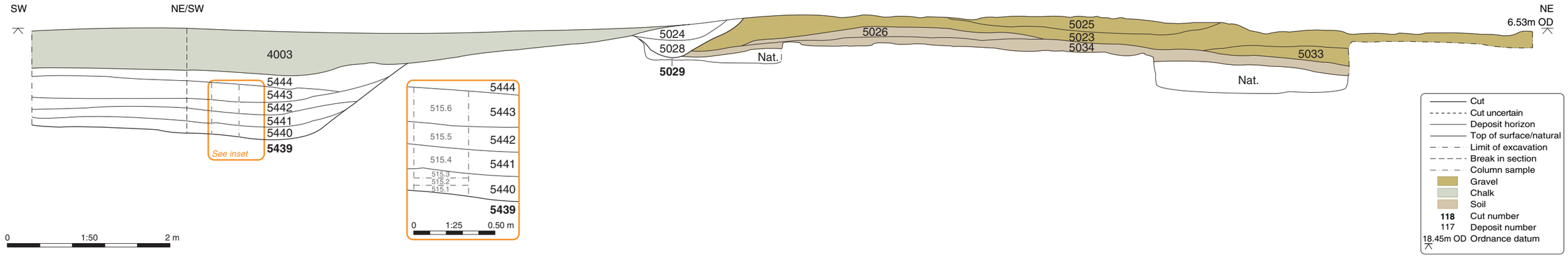


Figure 12b: Selected sections Area 3 (Moat and Road 1)

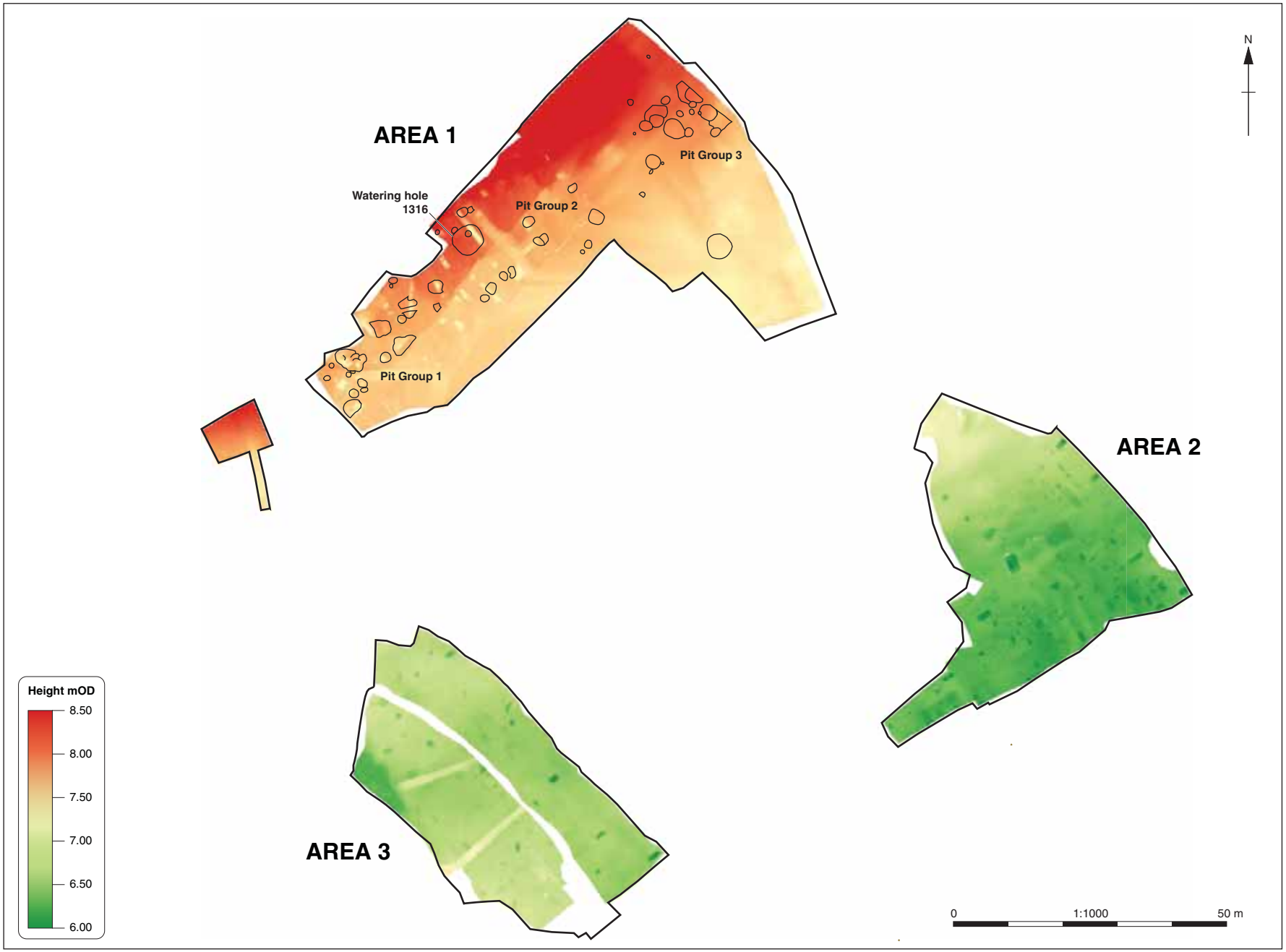


Figure 13: Early Iron Age Pit Groups 1 to 3 overlain on topographic model of site

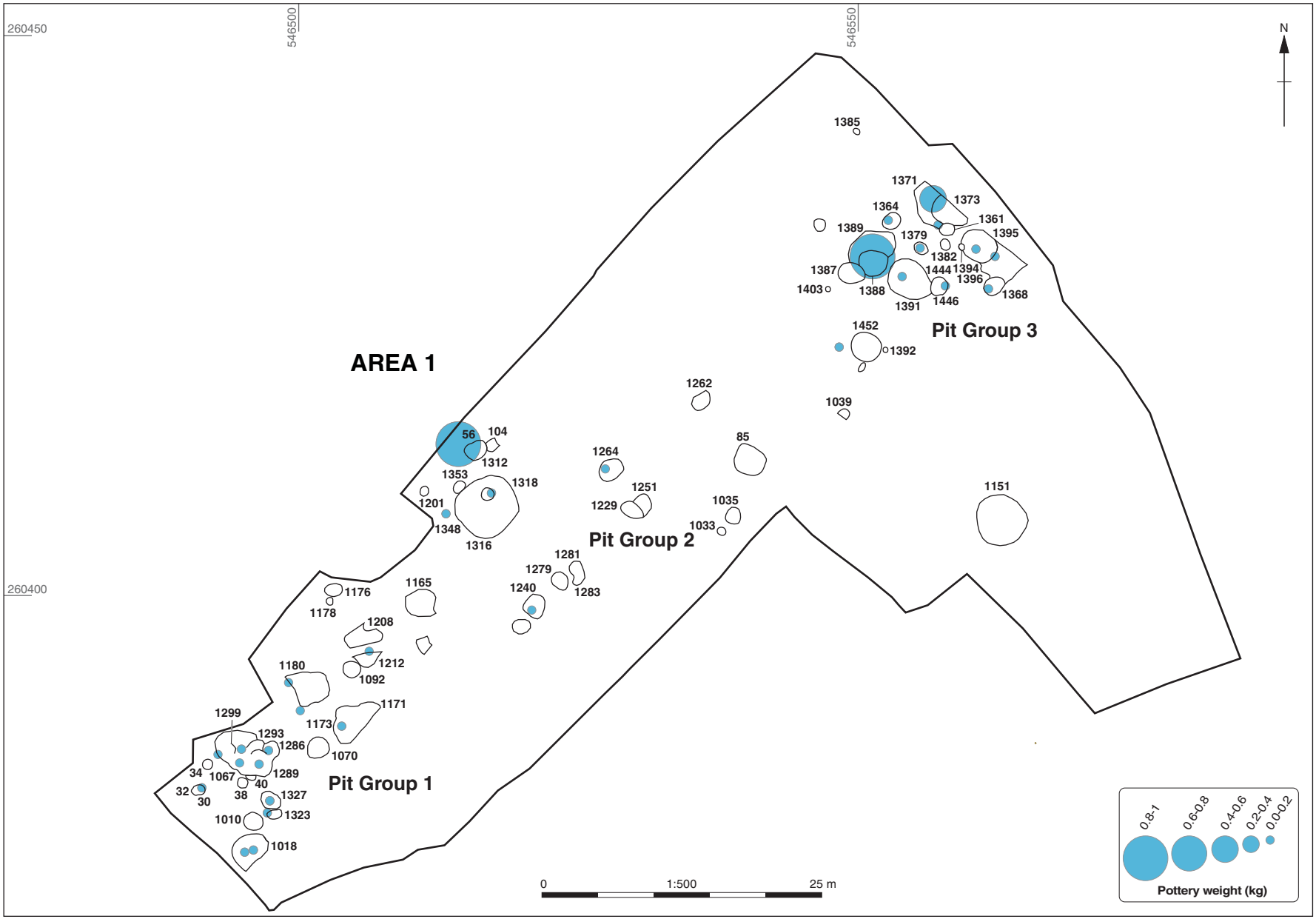


Figure 14a: Early Iron Age Pit Groups 1 to 3 showing pottery distribution (by weight)

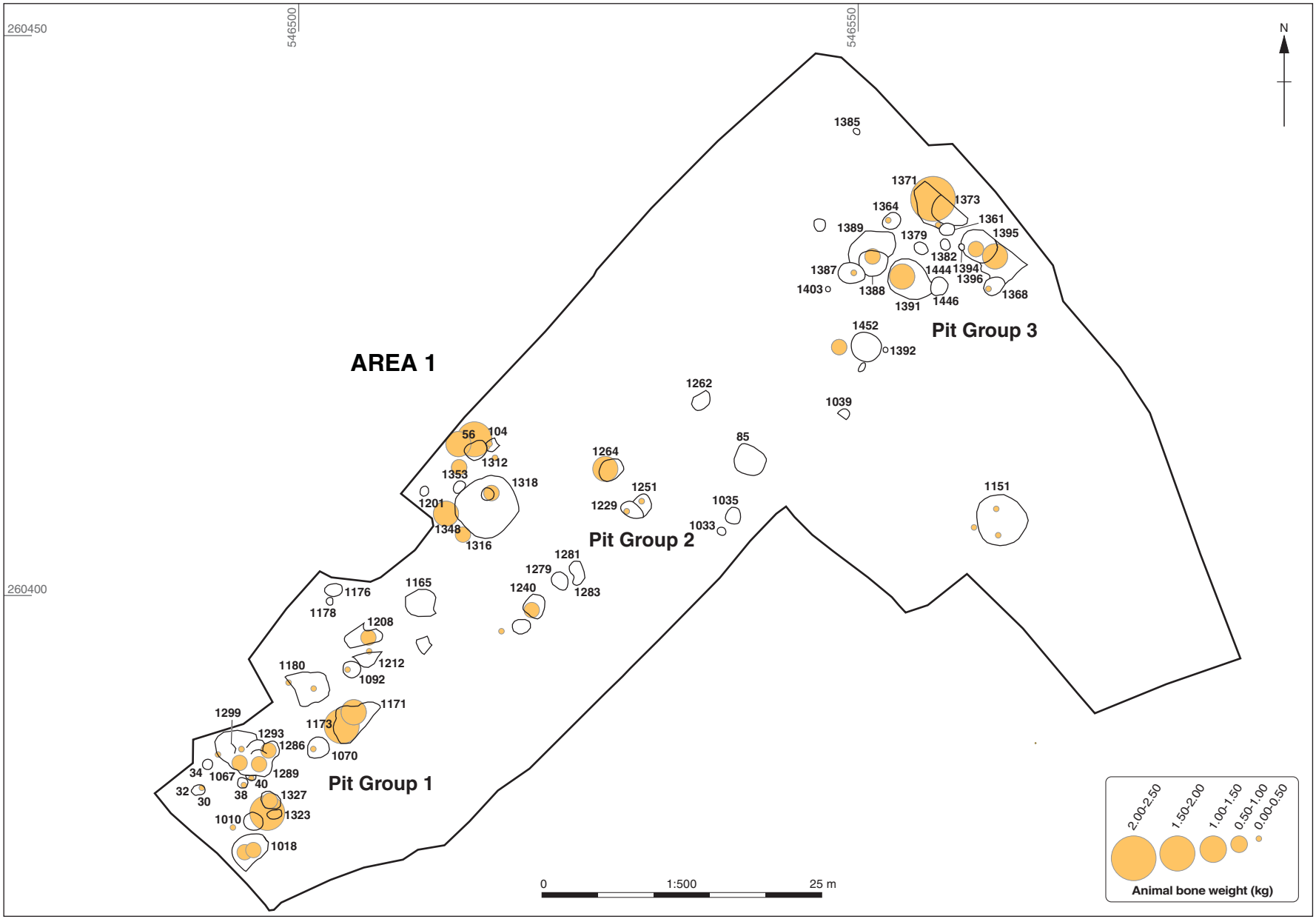


Figure 14b: Early Iron Age Pit Groups 1 to 3 showing animal bone distribution (by weight)

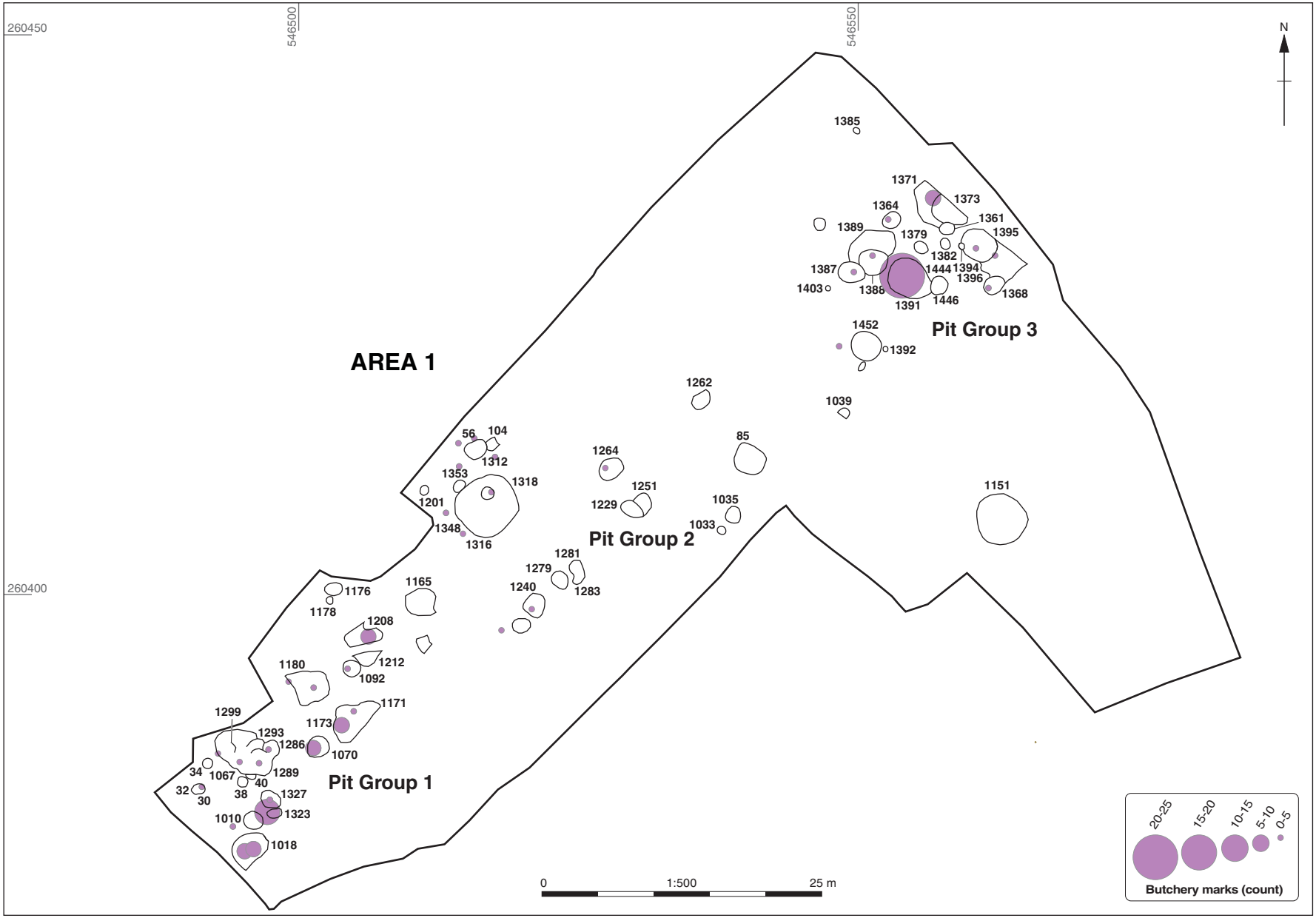


Figure 14c: Early Iron Age Pit Groups 1 to 3 showing butchery element distribution (by count)

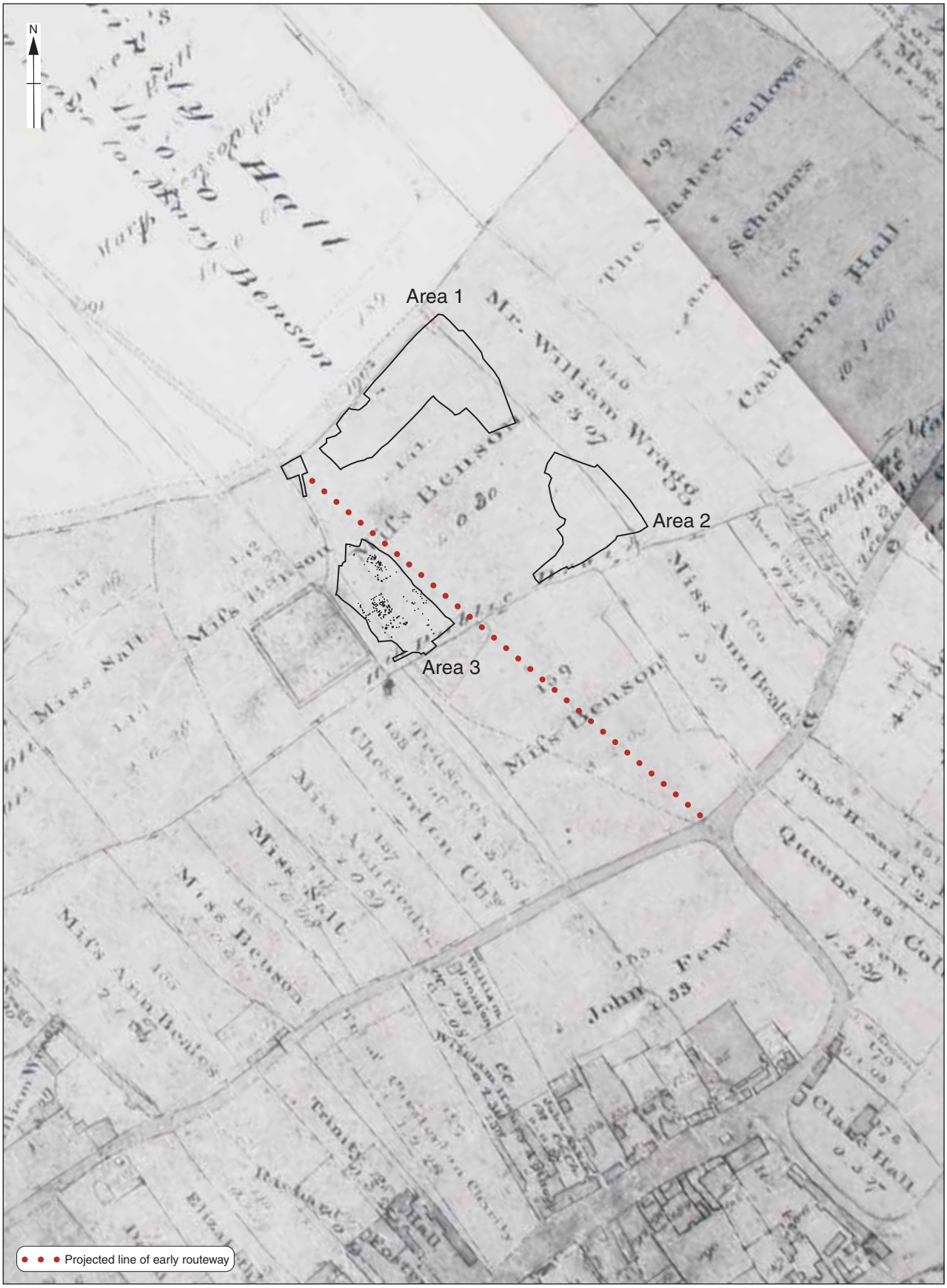


Figure 15: Early medieval activity (Phase 3.1) with suggested routeway or hollow way (1838 Draft Enclosure map)

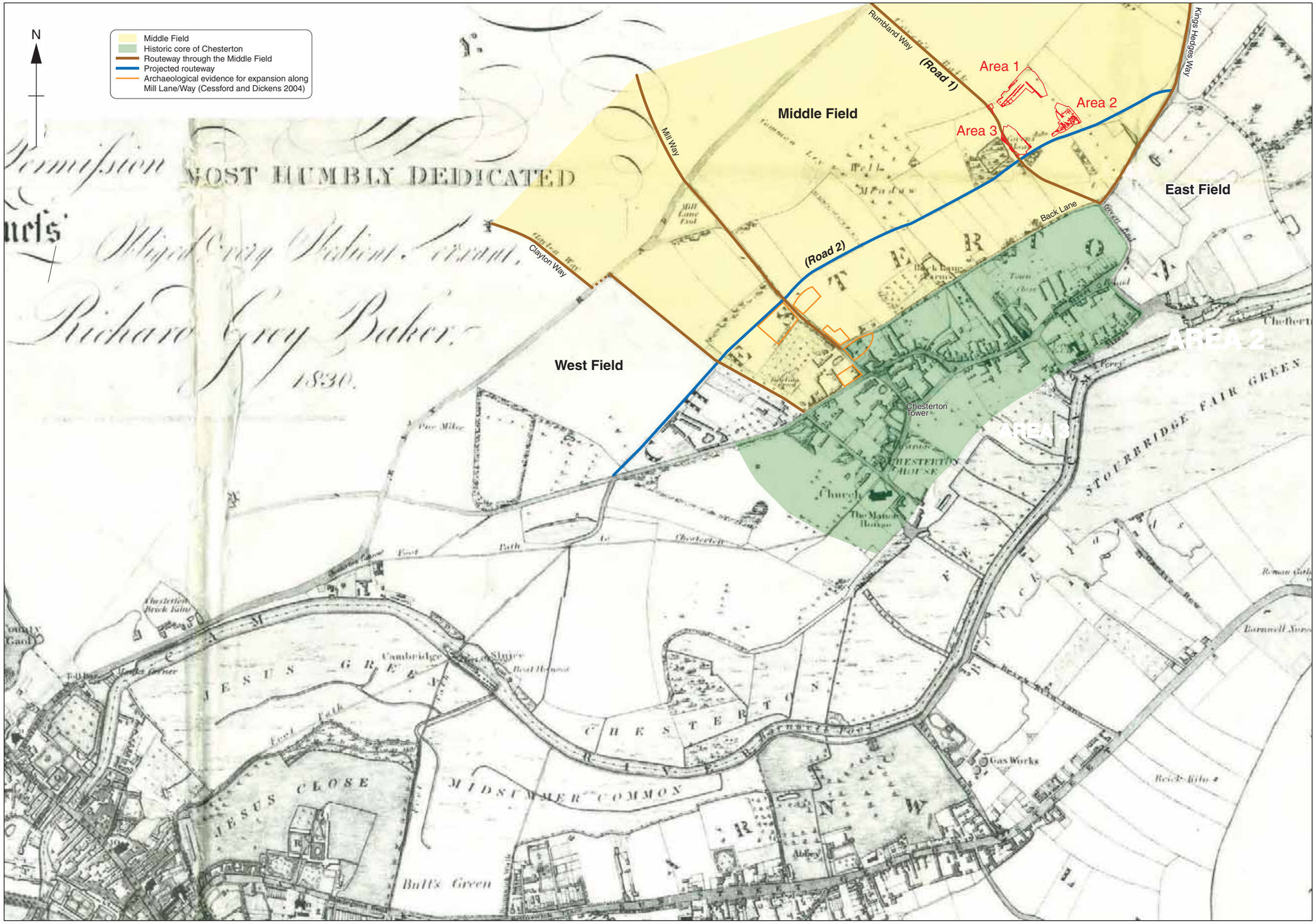


Figure 16a: Suggested medieval landscape of Chesterton (Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge) with medieval features (Phase 3.2)

Figure 16b: Medieval activity along new routeways and adjacent to Coven's moat (1838 Draft Enclosure map)

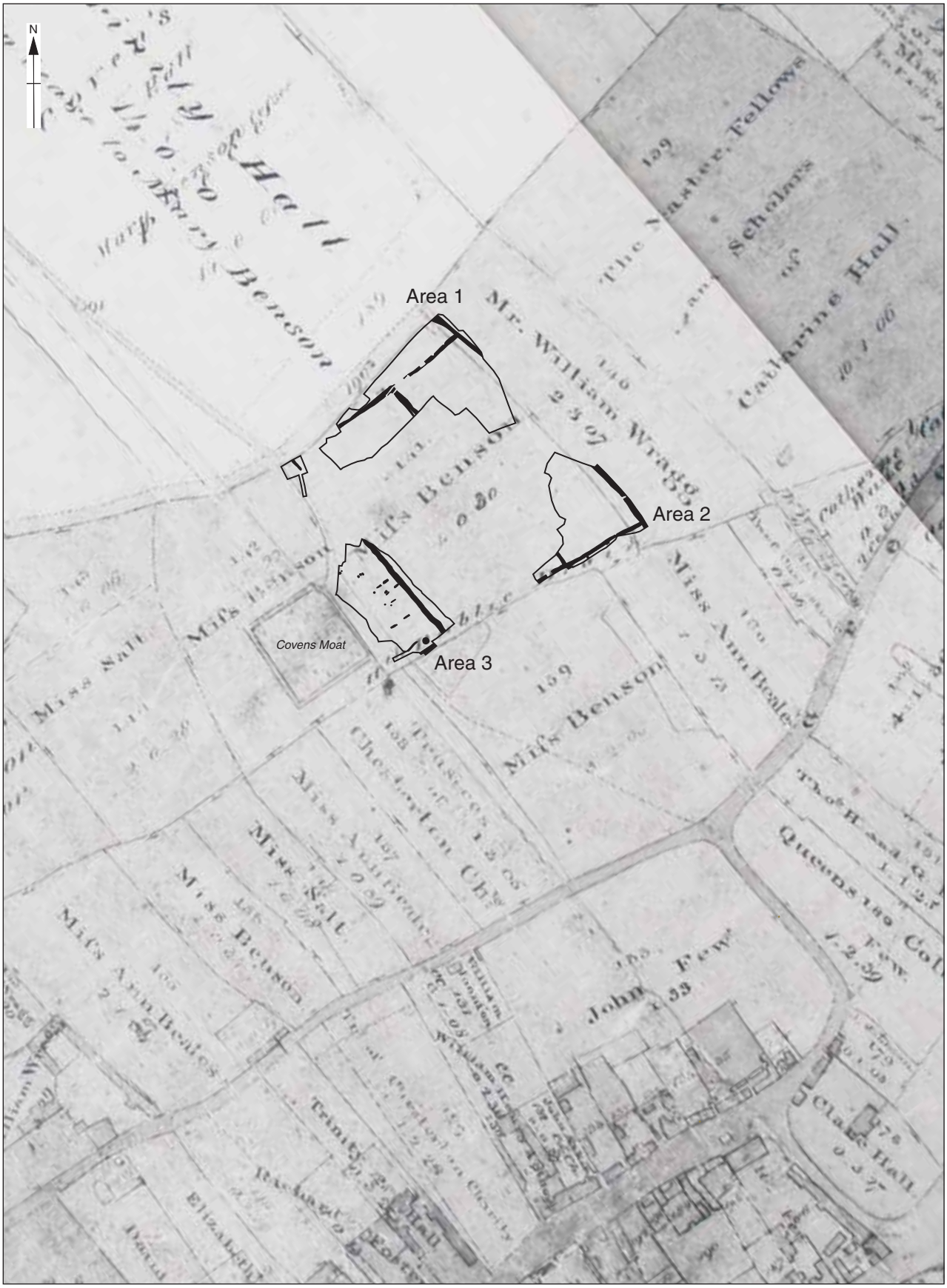


Figure 17: Later medieval field systems (Phase 3.3) with nearby comparable field plots (1838 Draft Enclosure map)

Figure 18a: Place name evidence (1838 Draft Enclosure map)

Figure 18b: Place name evidence (Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge)

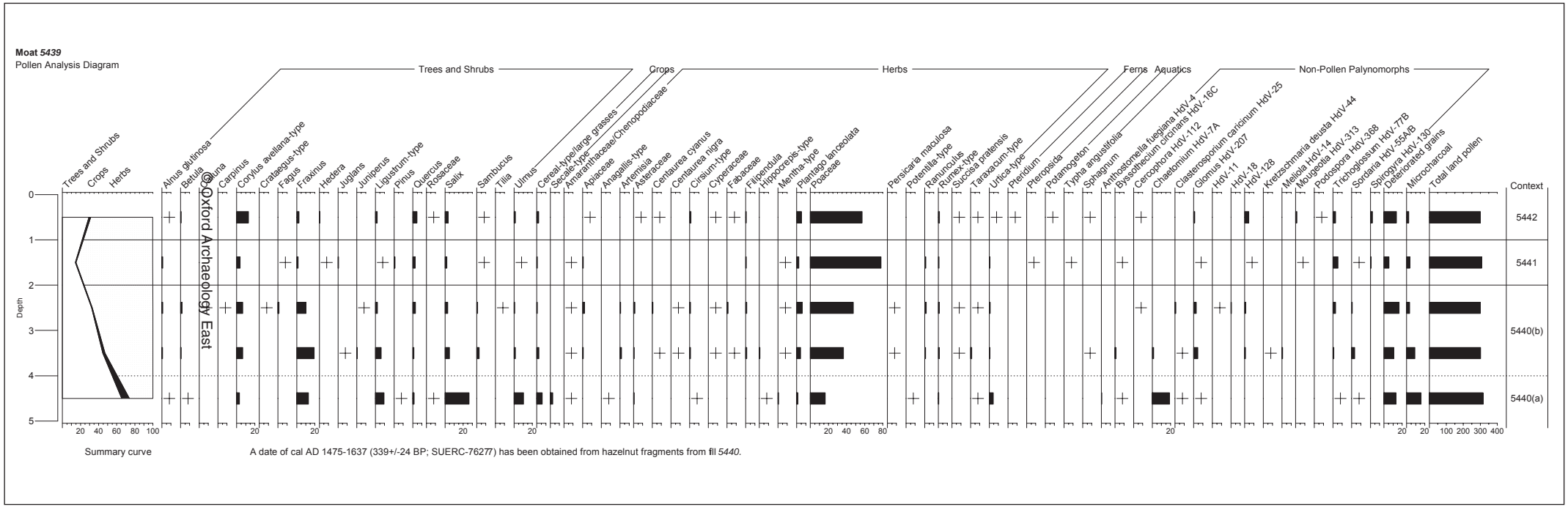


Figure 19: Pollen Diagram (C. 5)

Plate 1: View of Area 1 from south-west

Plate 2: View of Area 1 from north-east

Plate 3: View of Area 2 from south-east

Plate 4: View of Area 2 from north-east (showing Structure 7 in foreground)

Plate 5: View of Area 3 from north-west, with Road 1 centrally and Covens moat to the right of the frame

Plate 6: Phase 1.1 pits **1286** and **1289** (Pit Group 1), from south-east

Plate 7: Phase 1.1 pits **1208** and **1212** (Pit Group 1), from east

Plate 8: Phase 1.1 Watering hole **1316**, from south-west

Plate 9: Wood remains at base of Watering hole **1316**

Plate 10: Phase 1.1 pits **1379**, **1387** and **1389** (Pit Group 3), from south-east

Plate 11: Burnt layers within Phase 1.1 Pit **1151**, from north-west

Plate 12: Multiple pig remains in Phase 3.2 Pit **1024**, from north-east

Plate 13: Excavation of Covens moat, from north-west

Plate 14: Small find 533: Iron key with X-ray

Plate 15: Small find 518: Copper alloy buckle

Plate 16: Small find 515: Copper alloy buckle

Plate 17: Small find 500: Gilded copper alloy book edge cover

Plate 18: Small finds 529-531: Gilded copper alloy upholstery nails

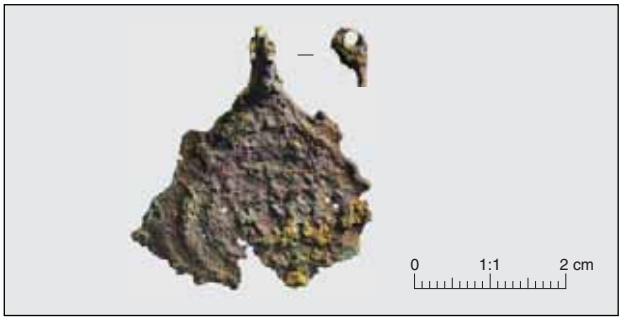


Plate 19: Small find 523: Copper alloy horse harness pendant with circular motif

Plate 20: Small find 502: Silver belt mount

Plate 21: Small find 506: Lead cloth seal with cross decoration

Plate 22: Small finds 522: Lead weight

Plate 23: Small find 104 with finished parallel from St Albans (XHTSMS19)

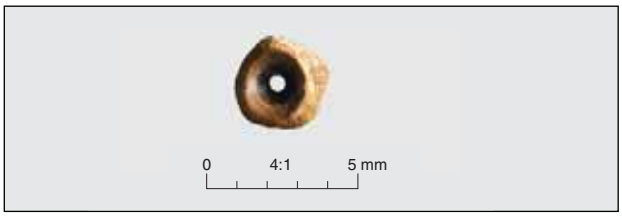


Plate 24: Small find 105: Small bone bead

Plate 25: Middle Iron Age jar from Pit **36**

Plate 26: Early Iron Age cup from Pit **1312**

Plate 27: Early Iron Age jar from Pit **1312**

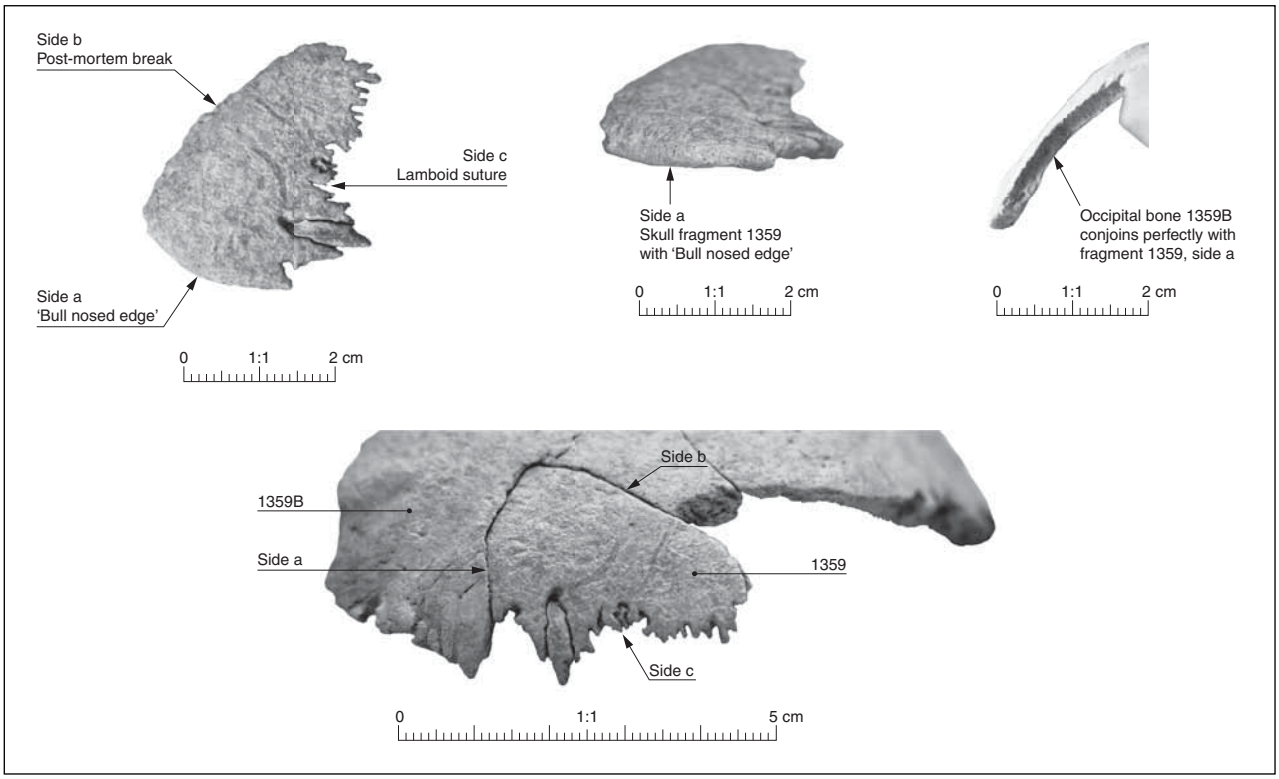


Plate 28: Fragment of right occipital bone (1359) with a 'bull nosed edge', possibly the result of sharp force trauma, from early Iron Age Pit **1371**

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