



Prehistoric, Saxo-Norman and Early-High medieval activity at Scotsdales Garden Centre, Fordham

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Prehistoric, Saxo-Norman and Early to High Medieval activity at Scotsdales Garden Centre, Fordham, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between the 21st January and 26th April 2019 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out excavations at Scotsdales Garden Centre, Fordham, Cambridgeshire. In total c.1ha was investigated by three areas of excavation (Areas A to C).

Two minor episodes of later prehistoric activity were excavated. A Later Neolithic arrow-making event was evidenced by a small scatter of flints excavated from a buried soil contained within a natural hollow in Area C. An isolated Late Bronze Age pit was encountered in Area A which produced an assemblage of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware tradition pottery, flintwork and cattle bone.

Significantly, the excavation of Area C uncovered a series of enclosures centred on a network of gullies which probably represent a Saxo-Norman (c.AD1066-1150) agricultural complex. The recovery of large charred cereal grain assemblages along with fired clay fragments from this complex strongly suggests crop processing activity, specifically those activities involving heat such as corn-drying. Although there was no evidence for *in situ* burning, corn-drying ovens may have been constructed above ground in the rectangular plots of land defined by the gullies. This processing area and associated enclosures appear to have fallen out of use by the early medieval period.

In the northern part of the development site, Areas A and B uncovered an early medieval (c.1150-1400) boundary ditch which corresponds to the later division plotted on historical maps of Fordham between West Fen Crofts and Holders Crofts. At some point during the early to high medieval period there appears to have been a change in land use when new enclosure boundaries were cut which truncated, but also respected, the earlier boundary alignment. This reorganisation incorporated a large watering hole which suggests pastoral farming activity. Around the end of the medieval period the site lay within a zone of quarrying activity to extract the underlying chalk.

The remains uncovered by the excavation are of local and regional significance. Saxo-Norman remains related to arable agriculture have been documented that may shed some light on crop processing activities being carried out in Fordham during this period. The early to high medieval remains provide an important insight into the early medieval origins and evolution of land use within two crofts within the immediate hinterland of the village.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between 21st January and 26th April 2019 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out excavations at Scotsdales Garden Centre, Market Street, Fordham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6233 7065; Fig. 1). The site lies on the western fringes of the historic village of Fordham. The surrounding area contains a number of known prehistoric archaeological sites and remains.
- 1.1.2 The work was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Hill Residential Ltd in relation to the development of the site for mixed use, comprising 150 residential dwellings, a care home, local shop, ancillary medical consultation facility, public open space and associated infrastructure (Planning Application: 17/00880/OUM).
- 1.1.3 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology prior to the excavation in order to establish the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits (Malric-Smith 2017; Fig. 2). Two areas of concentrated activity were identified: late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval pits and ditches focussed on Trench 24 in the southern part of the site, and medieval pitting and/or chalk quarrying in the northern part of the site focussed on Trench 16.
- 1.1.4 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Brudenell 2018) and approved by CCC/HET detailing the strategy for excavation of three areas (Areas A, B and C) which was required on the site to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the medieval remains revealed by the initial phase of evaluation. The preparation of the WSI was informed by a Brief issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Environment Team (CCC/HET; Gdaniec 2018).
- 1.1.5 This report deals solely with the 2019 excavation. Relevant parts of the evaluation phase of work will be referred to during the report where appropriate, with their results forming part of the stratigraphic narrative.
- 1.1.6 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council Stores in due course under the site code ECB5770.

1.2 Topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located towards the south-western edge of Fordham village, to the west of the road junction of Market Street and Station Road (centred TL 6233 7065). It falls within the envelope of the current Scotsdales Garden Centre premises, which comprises a garden centre, nurseries, car parking and open rough grassland. The site is bounded by Market Street to the north-east, Station Road to the south-east and fields to the north-west and south-west.
- 1.2.2 The northern excavation area is within an area of nurseries, bisected by trackways and water pipes for an irrigation system. The southern area is within a plot of rough pasture.

- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the site comprises chalks and marls of the West Melbury Chalk Formation, Totternhoe Stone Member, and Zag Chalk Formation. The subsoil at the site comprises a mid-brown grey clay silt, with patches of made ground below a dark brown clay silt topsoil.
- 1.2.4 The excavation areas lie between 6-9m OD, with the ground falling gently to the west.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following provides a summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site (Fig. 2). This draws information obtained from the following sources:

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 There is widespread evidence for prehistoric activity around the site, particularly towards the fen-edge to the west and north-west, and along the Snail Valley to the east, where numerous finds of polished flint axes and other worked flint implements have been recovered. The earliest finds are an Upper Palaeolithic long blade recovered from the site itself (11758), and a Mesolithic tranche axe (07551) and flint pick (07511) recovered c. 700m to the north-east.
- 1.3.3 Evidence for Neolithic activity is more widespread, with a series of stray polished axes (01228; 07530; 07548; 07552; MCB16112), an adze (10213), chisels (07555; 11778;) and a sickle (07553) recovered from various find spots within 1km of the site. Other scatters of prehistoric worked flint have also been recorded (08165; CB14609), and the evaluation of the site itself yielded pieces of residual worked flint and a prehistoric pottery sherd (Malric-Smith 2017; ECB5191; MCB25851)
- 1.3.4 Investigations undertaken in advance of the Fordham Bypass, c. 500m to the west of the site, revealed evidence for Neolithic to Iron Age occupation in the form of flint scatters, hollows, ditches, pits, a burnt flint dump and a well (MCB16949, MCB16950; CB15000; CB15001). An Iron Age pottery scatter c. 1km to the south-east (11287), and the find spot of an Iron Age brooch c. 1km to the north-west (11707) attest to further later prehistoric activity in the surrounding landscape.

Late Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.5 Evidence for Roman activity is restricted to a series of finds spots. Roman coins were found c. 300m to the south-east of the site (07579), with pottery and metalwork including coins, brooches and a pin recovered c. 1km to the south-east (11287A). Other sherds of Roman pottery have been recovered c. 1.1km to the north-east (07739).
- 1.3.6 The evaluation of the site itself yielded a few heavily abraded residual Roman sherds (Malric-Smith 2017; ECB5191; MCB25852).

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.7 Although three Middle Saxon book fittings were found c. 650m to the south-east of the site (07546), the current evidence suggests that the main focus of Saxon and

medieval activity was centred upon the area c. 800m to the east of the site, in what later became the historic core of the village of Fordham. Saxon settlement is well attested in this area, notably from archaeological investigations at Hillside Meadow (CB14611; CB14613; CB15031; CB15561). These revealed three phases of Anglo-Saxon occupation and activity, with remains including enclosures, sunken featured buildings, ditches, postholes and gullies.

- 1.3.8 A sunken featured building, post-built structure, ditches and postholes dating from the Middle-Late Saxon period were also excavated at Fordham Primary School, c. 1km east of the site (CB14610). Settlement activity here continued into the medieval period (MCB24655), with pits and postholes revealed.
- 1.3.9 Evidence for Late Saxon to early medieval activity was found in the southern half of the site in Trench 24 of the evaluation (Malric-Smith 2017; ECB5191; MCB25851). Ditches, pits and two layers with Late Saxon and early medieval finds were revealed, whilst several undated features located in close proximity may relate to the same period of activity.

Medieval

- 1.3.10 The historic core of Fordham village is broadly centred upon church of St Peter and St Mary Magdalene (07574). The majority of the church dates from the 13th century onwards, but some Norman components still survive. Medieval remains have been found throughout the wider area of the historic core, with pits, ditches, postholes, coins and other finds indicative of domestic activity revealed therein (07579; CB14608; MCB24604; MCB24655).
- 1.3.11 As part of the Hundred of Staploe, Fordham consisted of two manors. The main manor was referred to in the Domesday Book as having been held by Brunmann and King Edward in 1066 and both Brunmann and King William in 1086. The survey of 1086 lists six villagers, 15 smallholders and 1 slave as part of that manor. Its 10 ploughlands comprised of two lord's plough teams, four lord's plough teams possible and four men's plough teams. Other resources included meadow for six ploughs and two mills (Open Domesday, online resource). The 'British History Online' also lists the production by this manor of honey, corn and malt and watermills on the River Snail. One mill probably stood near Fordham moor, at the north end of the parish where the river Snail bends westward into Soham. The second may have stood beside the modern Island House, where the Snail divides just south of the village's main bridge (Wareham and Wright 2002, 402-410). From the mid 12th century it was assigned to support two royal servants, who each received from the 1170s equal shares of its income. A search of the manorial record on the British History Online website provides further details. The first part granted to Richard de Clare, was from c.1385 styled *Feltons* or *Hengraves* and after 1600 as only *Feltons*. The location of *Hengraves* manor house (recorded in c.1334) may have occupied a site south of Church Street where 'Feltons' manor house later stood in c.1375. The second part granted to Henry de Kemesek, which included a manor house in 1288 at an unknown location, was known as Fordham *Coggeshalls* by 1412 (*Ibid.*, 395-402).

- 1.3.12 A second, smaller manor was held by two Freemen in 1066 and belonged to Wiuhomarch (the steward) in 1086. Its four ploughlands consisted of one lord's plough team and three men's plough teams with one ploughland of meadow (Open Domesday). This manor was called *Bassingbourns* from c.1400. The location of its manorial farmstead may have originally stood on Lord's Barn Close in the north of the village; later the site of a farmstead built by St John's College. Both *Coggeshalls* and *Bassingbourns* manors merged in the 15th century before being endowed to St John's College, Cambridge at its foundation (Wareham and Wright 2002, 395-402).
- 1.3.13 In addition to these two manors, from the 13th century freehold land was held in the north-west of Fordham from the Crown's Soham Duchy manor (*Ibid.*).
- 1.3.14 Approximately 1km south-east of the site lies Fordham Abbey, a Gilbertine priory founded before 1227 by the Canons of the Order of Sempringham (07449). This priory and its estate, commonly called *Biggin Priory*, appropriated the site of an earlier hospital founded in c.1205. By 1279 the Prior held the original endowment of a messuage, a watermill and 14 acres of arable land. The watermill is perhaps the *Welnemelne* mentioned c.1320 which stood on the Snail at the north end of the Biggen closes, just south of the modern River Lane. The Fordham manors also gifted land to the priory which included land to 'support 13 poor folk' and 'lordship over 24 free and unfree tenants occupying 23 acres' (*Ibid.*). The priory was dissolved in 1538, with none of the priory buildings surviving to the present day.
- 1.3.15 A possible 12th century fortified site is located c. 700m south-east of the site (07545), which is believed to be associated with the 1143-1144 rebellion of the Earl of Essex. However, field investigation has revealed no evidence of earthworks of fortification in this area.
- 1.3.16 A cluster of medieval pits and ditches were also revealed in the northern half of the site in Trench 6 (Malric-Smith 2017; ECB5191; MCB25852). The pits were generally wide and elongated and had flat or near flat bases, suggesting they were quarry pits. Some contained 12th-14th century pottery, animal bone and marine shell and one pit contained remains of an adult horse.

Post Medieval and Modern

- 1.3.17 The population of Fordham grew rapidly from the 1570s, and had possibly doubled by the 17th century. By 1801 it had reached 700 and rose to a peak of 1584 in 1851. Building developments in the 20th century saw the population reach 2204 by 1991.
- 1.3.18 Fordham was subject to a series of fires between 1601-1861 that destroyed numerous timber-framed buildings in the historic core. However, surviving 16th-17th century buildings include a timber-framed barn (DCB1270), The Crown Public House on Church Street (DCB957), and 17th century coaching inn, The Chequers, on Carter Street (DCB626). The village also includes a number of other 18th-19th century buildings, some of which are listed (e.g. DCB627, DCB1268, DCB1441, DCB956 and DCB960).
- 1.3.19 By the end of late 19th century the site was within the gardens and nurseries of Shrubland House (MCB19367) which belonged to George Townsend. He established extensive nurseries and a seed growing establishment on land west of Market Street

(MCB21552; MCB21553), that would later become parts of the Scotsdales site. Other nurseries sites were located c. 800m to the north (MCB21541; MCB21554; MCB21556).

- 1.3.20 The early historic maps of Fordham show the site as arable land. The 1656 map of Fordham Manor depicts *Holdres Croftes* in the northern part of the site, with the land divided in strips backing onto a larger, slightly sinuous north-east to south-west aligned boundary. The strips broadly correspond with some of the linear ditches revealed in the evaluation, with the larger boundary corresponding with the line of ditches and pits revealed in Trench 6 (Malric-Smith 2017; ECB5191; MCB25851).
- 1.3.21 A similar arrangement of boundaries is depicted on the 1809 Enclosure map, although by the publication of the 1886 Ordnance Survey First Edition map, the site had become a nursey plantation. The evaluation in the southern area of the site revealed several ditches running parallel to existing field boundaries, likely to be post-medieval in origin (Malric-Smith 2017; ECB5191; MCB25851). One of these contained sherds of post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and a long cross coin dated to Edward I.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

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

2.1.3 The CCC/HET Brief for Archaeological Investigation also sets out a number of research priorities for the site (Section 4.2, p. 3). These are listed below:

- i. To examine the evidence for settlement, including character, extent, morphology and environment and place the results within their broader landscape context;
- ii. To examine the available, evidence to reconstruct the diet and economy of the site, with reference to the recovered floral and faunal remains and contribute to an understanding of the pattern of land use and agricultural practices;
- iii. To examine the ceramic traditions and contribute to an understanding of local and regional ceramic developments;
- iv. To examine the faunal remains and the contribution the assemblage can make to our understanding of animal husbandry practices for this area; and
- v. Through a programme of environmental sampling to reconstruct the environmental condition of the site and the impact of the settlement on the local environment.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

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

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)

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

2.3 Additional Research Objectives

2.3.1 Two further research aims, to supplement the original research questions, were identified following the completion of the fieldwork, drawing upon the research agendas listed in Section 2.2.1. These are listed below:

- vi. The origins and development of the different rural settlement types need further research, also the dynamics of medieval settlement. Much of the region has primarily a dispersed pattern, not nucleated, and more small hamlets are being discovered all the time. More data will add to our understanding of the

way places appear, grow, shift and disappear. Targeted work in Cambridgeshire has confirmed a Late Saxon origin for many existing settlements, a similar approach could perhaps be usefully extended across the region (Medlycott 2011, 70); and

- vii. What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? (Medlycott 2011, 70).

2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

- 2.4.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Stewart 2018) and detailed in the WSI (Brudenell 2018) which required that c.1ha in total (Area A encompassing 3498m²; Area B encompassing 3168m²; and Area C encompassing 3944m²) be machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon.
- 2.4.2 Area B was separated from Area A by a 15m-wide gap through which passed a network of irrigation pipes associated with Scotsdales Garden Centre. A 6m-wide gap was also left unexcavated through the centre of Area B due to the presence of irrigation pipes.
- 2.4.3 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360° type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.4.4 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.
- 2.4.5 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.
- 2.4.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.4.7 A total of 50 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features. These each totalled up to 40L (or 100% of context) and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.
- 2.4.8 Additional bulk samples were taken from the natural solution hollows uncovered in Areas A, B and C. These features were test pitted with the resultant soil sieved for the small finds such as microliths.
- 2.4.9 Site conditions were good, with rain at times.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The proposed development area was subject to three open-area excavations (Areas A-C) totalling c.1ha. 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.
- 3.1.2 Summary descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section supplemented by a full context inventory presented in Appendix A, Table 1. Finds and environmental reports are given in Appendices B and C respectively.
- 3.1.3 Excavation plans of Areas A-C showing all cut numbers allocated to features is presented as Figures 3 and 4. Excavation plans of Areas A-C with phasing and grouping of features are presented as Figures 5-10. Only the most pertinent cut numbers have been included alongside the group names on Figure 8 for clarity. Selected sections are included as Figure 11a-b. Period 2 and 3 excavation results are overlain on the 1656 map of Fordham Manor as Figure 12. Similarly, Period 4 excavation results are overlain on the 1809 Inclosure map provided as Figure 13. Photographs of a selection of features are indicated in Plates 1-14.
- 3.1.4 Four main periods of activity have been identified:
 - Natural features
 - Period 1: later prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)
 - Period 2: Saxo-Norman (c.AD1066-1150)
 - Period 3: early to high medieval (c.AD1150-1400)
 - Phase 3.1
 - Phase 3.2
 - Period 4: post-14th century (c.AD1400 to present)

3.2 Residual material

- 3.2.1 The majority of the flintwork was recovered as a residual element from Period 2-4 features and is chronologically mixed, reflecting activity from the Mesolithic through until the Early Bronze Age and including several distinctive pieces including a polished axehead reworked as a discoidal core and a thumbnail scraper. This material is likely to have derived from extensive prehistoric activity evidenced in this area, which would have overlooked the low-lying ground and minor watercourses of the eastern-most part of the 'Wicken basin' (App. B.4.11; see Hall 1996, 89). Although outside of the scope of the research aims presented in Section 2, this assemblage is briefly discussed in Section 4.
- 3.2.2 A few Roman ceramic items (pottery and CBM) were recovered from the excavation as residual items in Period 2-4 features. The poor condition of these items indicates they are not located near to its primary site of deposition and had been subject to post-depositional disturbance from the Saxo-Norman period onwards, and were probably

transported onto the site as a result of waste management/manuring activity. These items are described in the results section below and included within the appropriate Appendix report but as they fall outside the scope of research aims for the project (see Section 2) these items are not considered further.

3.3 Unstratified metalwork

- 3.3.1 A number of metal finds indicative of a medieval to post-medieval presence were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil of all three areas during metal detecting. These included a medieval lead spindle whorl (SF 28), three lead weights (SF 29, 30 and 31), a medieval copper alloy harness pendent (SF 27) and 17 dress buttons, all from the topsoil. The subsoil finds included an unidentified metal object (SF 3), a lead alloy suspension weight (SF 10), a fragment of lead alloy medieval vesical-shaped seal matrix (SF 23), a modern thimble (SF 26), a cast copper alloy buckle (SF 9), a cast copper alloy harness fitting (SF 22), a copper alloy suspension loop of a crotal bell (SF 20), a late medieval copper alloy thimble (SF 25), a copper alloy buckle (SF 1), a copper alloy quatrefoil (SF 21), two coins (SF 2 and 8), a coin badge (SF 11; App. B.1 Plates 1 and 2) and 4 plain dress buttons.

3.4 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.4.1 The three excavation areas revealed the upper horizon of the natural Chalk Formation (102) sloped gradually westwards across the site towards West Fen. Consisting of a light yellow-white chalk, the natural geology was overlain by subsoil (101/257/259) up to 0.2m thick. This was in turn overlain by topsoil (100/256/258) up to 0.25m thick. An assemblage of metalwork spanning the medieval to modern periods was recovered from the topsoil, outlined in Section 3.3.1 above.
- 3.4.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good and the excavation areas remained dry. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.5 Overview of results

- 3.5.1 The archaeological works uncovered evidence for activity spanning the Later Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, Saxo-Norman and early to late medieval periods with later activity grouped into a later, post-14th century phase (Figs 3 and 4). A small scatter of five Later Neolithic flints, excavated from buried soil contained within a natural hollow in Area C, included an unfinished arrowhead. Late Bronze Age activity was confined to a single pit in Area A which produced an assemblage of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware tradition pottery. The Saxo-Norman occupation of the site lay entirely within Area C, where a possible crop-processing complex, possibly related to corn-drying, was uncovered within a wider arrangement of enclosures. Two phases of early to high medieval remains were encountered in neighbouring Areas A and B. The earlier phase appeared to relate to agricultural activity and/or settlement activity either side of the dominant boundary alignment of Ditch 149. At some point during the early to high medieval period there appears to have been a reorganisation of the land when new enclosure boundaries were cut along with a watering hole feature suggestive of

pastoral farming. Around the end of the medieval period the site lay within an extensive zone of chalk quarrying activity. This quarrying activity respected the earlier enclosures which remain extant in the landscape and are shown on the 1656 map of Fordham.

3.6 Natural Features

- 3.6.1 A total of eight naturally infilled solution hollows were identified within all three excavated areas which in many cases were truncated by archaeological features. These irregularly shaped natural features were investigated by a series of hand dug test pits and machine excavated slots to sample their deposits for artefacts and determine their depths.

Areas A and B (Fig. 5)

- 3.6.2 Solution hollow **297** was located along the southern baulk of Area A and continued southwards from the excavation limit. This hollow measured up to 14.2m in diameter and two test pits excavated into its mid greyish brown silt deposit (288-289) determined a depth of approximately 0.1m.
- 3.6.3 To the southeast, solution hollow **1028** extended across the eastern part of Area B. Measuring up to 30m in diameter, four test pits were excavated into its light grey silty chalk fill (1029) and determined this feature to have a maximum depth of c.0.35m. Fill 1029 produced a single Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead. This hollow was truncated by Phase 3.1 Enclosure 309.
- 3.6.4 In the south-western corner of Area B, solution hollow **1083** was investigated with a machine excavated slot. With a diameter of at least c.8m, this feature extended beyond the excavation limit. Its single fill (438), up to 0.12m thick, consisted of a mid-greenish grey silty clay that produced two sherds (20g) of pottery dating to AD 1200-1350. This feature was cut by Phase 3.1 ditch **439**.

Area C (Fig.6)

- 3.6.5 Five solution hollows were uncovered and investigated in Area C. Lying centrally in the southern part of the excavation area, solution hollow **800** measured up to 10m in diameter and 0.33m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. This hollow contained two naturally lain deposits, the basal fill (803) measured 0.09m thick and consisted of a light grey sandy silt. This was overlain by fill 804 which measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt. This hollow was truncated by a number of Period 2 features.
- 3.6.6 To the west of hollow **800** lay a far larger hollow (**1014**), up to c.38m in diameter, which extended across almost the entire south-western corner of the excavation area (Plate 1). Two machine excavated slots determined this feature to be c.0.5m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. A total of three naturally lain deposits were observed. The basal fill (1015=1018=1020) measured between 0.1-0.35m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silt. This was overlain by fill 1016 (=1041=1042) which measured between 0.1-0.17m thick and consisted of a dark brown silty clay. Environmental samples of fills 1015 and 1016 produced charred cereal grains.

- 3.6.7 The uppermost fill (1017=1019=1021) measured between 0.3-0.4m thick and consisted of a mid-greyish brown silt. Significantly, five worked flints were recovered from this fill associated with the production of an arrowhead (described in Section 3.7.2 below). This hollow was cut by both Period 2 and 3 features.
- 3.6.8 Towards the eastern limit of Area C, hollow **1022** measured up to 14m in diameter and 0.3m deep with gently sloped sides and an irregular base. Two naturally lain deposits were identified. The basal fill (1023) measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a light yellowish grey chalky clay. This was overlain by fill 1024 that measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a mid-greyish brown silt. This upper fill contained eight sherds (74g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1250 and one whelk shell fragment (9g). The southern end of this hollow was truncated by Period 4 ditch **796**.
- 3.6.9 To the northwest of hollow **1022**, solution hollow **1010** measured up to 13m in diameter and 0.5m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This hollow contained two fills: the basal fill (1011) measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a dark brown clay; The upper fill (1012) measured 0.35m thick and consisted of a mid-brown grey silt. A fragment (425g) of saddlequern (rubber) stone was recovered from the basal fill and a piece (11g) of burnt flint was produced by the upper fill. This hollow was cut by Period 2 Enclosure 662.
- 3.6.10 Towards the northern end of the site lay hollow **1007** which measured up to 19m in diameter and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. This hollow contained a single mid-brown silt fill (1008=1009). This hollow was also truncated by Period 2 Enclosure 662.

3.7 Period 1: Later Prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)

Area A (Fig. 5)

Late Bronze Age pit 254 (c.1150-800BC)

- 3.7.1 In the south-west corner of Area A was pit **254** which was irregular in plan and measured 2.88m wide and 0.43m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base (Fig. 11a, Section 24; Plate 2). This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (255) measured 0.13m thick and consisted of a light grey silty clay that contained 54 sherds (225g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, a worked flint and 128 fragments (197g) of burnt flint and 65 fragments (548g) of animal bone including cattle. This was overlain by fill 260 which measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt and contained 40 fragments (320g) of animal bone including cattle and a single residual worked flint and 11 fragments (116g) of burnt flint.

Area C (Fig. 6)

Later Neolithic flint scatter (c.3300-2400BC)

- 3.7.2 The uppermost fill (1017=1019=1021) of hollow **1014** (described in Section 3.6.7 above) contained five worked flints including an unfinished arrowhead.

3.8 Period 2: Saxo-Norman (c.AD1066-1150)

Area C (Fig. 7)

- 3.8.1 Features attributed to this period were identified in Area C, in the southern part of the development area. The remains comprised a series of ditches and enclosures which incorporated a dense area of shorter gullies with charred grain rich fills indicative of agricultural activity. These features were accompanied by a scatter of more isolated pit and post holes. These features lay on a common north-north-west to south-south-east axis.

Enclosure 662

- 3.8.2 Within the northern part of the excavation area lay the north-eastern extent of a large rectilinear ditched enclosure, aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, which measured at least 54m by 43m. The only evidence for an internal division within its circuit was a c.15m-long section of ditch on the same axis. When taken as a whole, these ditches probably delineate a large plot of enclosed land to the west, that although of unknown extent, perhaps continued westwards to meet with the ancient boundary between West Fen Crofts and Holders Crofts (Fig. 2). The enclosure ditches profile (gently sloped sides and a concave base) was heavily truncated in places around its circuit which resulted in its segmented character.
- 3.8.3 Ditch **618** (=620=622) represented part of the northern boundary of the enclosure and measured between 0.52-0.82m wide and 0.08-0.18m deep (Fig. 11b, Section 107) Its single fill (619=621=623) consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt that contained animal bone including field vole, small rodent and amphibian. Within a c.1m-wide gap beyond its eastern terminus lay two post-holes. Post-hole **630** measured 0.15m wide and 0.04m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (631) consisted of a mid-brownish grey clayey silt. Post-hole **628** measured 0.21m wide and 0.17m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (629) was the same as 631. This ditch continued eastwards (**632=636**) on the same orientation with similar dimensions and profile (c.0.55m wide by c.0.1m deep). Its single fill (633=637) consisted of a mid-brown clayey silt that contained a single sherd (109g) of pottery (costrel) dating to AD1050-1225. Projecting in a linear arrangement beyond the ditch's eastern terminus lay a row of four post-holes (**638**, **640**, **642** and **644**) which measured between 0.25-0.46m and 0.11-0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Their single fills (639, 641, 643 and 645) consisted of a mid-brown or mid greyish brown clayey silt. The easternmost ditch segment **646** (=648) on this boundary alignment measured 0.24-0.4m wide and between 0.07-0.13m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (647=649) consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt.
- 3.8.4 A small segment of ditch (**624=626**) was located immediately north of intervention **622**. This segment of ditch measured 4m long and between 0.3m to 0.38m wide and 0.05m to 0.07m deep. Its single fill (625=627) consisted of mid brown clayey silt.
- 3.8.5 The north-eastern corner of the enclosure appears to have been re-cut at some point as the alignment of ditch segment (**634** (=650) differed slightly from ditches **632** and **646**. This ditch segment measured between 0.38-0.58m wide and 0.07-0.13m deep. Its single fill (635=651) consisted of a mid-brown grey clayey silt.

- 3.8.6 Post-holes **652** and **654** were located immediately south of ditch **646**. These post-holes measured 0.2m wide and 0.05m deep. Their single fills (653 and 655) consisted of mid-greyish brown and light brownish grey clayey silt.
- 3.8.7 The remainder of the eastern side of the enclosure ditch was split into four segments of ditch as well as a small number of post-holes. Ditch **656** (=658) measured 0.43m wide and between 0.03-0.07m deep. Its single fill (657=659) consisted of a very light greyish brown clayey silt. Segment **660** lay 2.2m to the southeast and measured 0.51m wide and 0.06m deep. Its single fill (661) consisted of light grey silty clay.
- 3.8.8 Post-hole **852** measured 0.36m wide and 0.04m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (853) consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt. Ditch segment **683** (=685) measured between 0.64-0.83m wide and 0.08-0.16m deep. Its single fill (684=686) consisted of light brown clayey silt. Segment **687** measured 0.58m wide and 0.08m deep. Its single fill (688) consisted of light brown clayey silt. Post-hole **689** measured 0.37m wide and 0.06m deep. Its single fill (690) consisted of light grey clayey silt.
- 3.8.9 Immediately to the south-east was the final segment of the enclosure ditch (**759=857=861=867**) which measured between 0.2-0.54m wide and 0.04-0.12m deep. Its single fill (760=856=862=868) consisted of light brown grey clayey silt.

Internal features

- 3.8.10 Ditch **814=816=818** represents an internal division within Enclosure 662. This ditch had a west-south-west to east-north-east orientation and measured between 0.7-1.04m wide and 0.06-0.08m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (815=817=819) consisted of light grey brown clayey silt.
- 3.8.11 To the south of ditch **814=816=818** were four small pits. Pit **747** was the most northerly of the group and measured 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep with vertical sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (748) consisted of a mid-grey silty clay. To the south lay an elongated pit (**826**) which measured 3.7m long, 0.58m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (827) consisted of mid-brownish grey silty clay. To the south pit **749** measured 0.92m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (750) consisted of a mid-brownish grey clayey silt. Immediately west lay pit **745** which measured 0.8m wide and 0.33m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (746) consisted of mid-greyish brown silty clay.
- 3.8.12 To the north of ditch **814=816=818**, a single pit (**691**) was identified in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure. It measured 0.78m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (692) consisted of a mid-brown clayey silt.

Enclosure 721

- 3.8.13 To the north of Enclosure 662 lay ditch **721**, on the same alignment as Enclosure 662. This ditch possibly represents the southern boundary of a further enclosure that extended to the north, beyond the excavation limit. Ditch **721** (=723) extended for 8.9m and measured 0.57m wide and between 0.07-0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (722=724) consisted of light brown grey silty sand.

- 3.8.14 To the east of this ditch lay a possible 5.9m-wide entranceway, across which extended a loose arrangement of six post-holes (**733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743**). These post-holes measured between 0.16-0.3m wide and 0.05-0.24m deep with steep or vertical sides and a concave base. They contained a single fill (734=736=738=740=742=744) consisting of light brown grey silty sand.
- 3.8.15 Beyond this possible entranceway, the ditch then continued as cuts **725=727=729** and measured between 0.42-0.5m wide and 0.05-0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (726=728=730) consisted of light brown grey silty sand that contained two sherds (9g) of pottery dated to AD840-1150. An environmental sample of this fill contained charred cereals and weed seeds.
- 3.8.16 A single pit (**731**) was located directly east of ditch **725**. This pit measured 0.48m wide and 0.05m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (732) consisted of a light brownish grey silty sand.

Enclosure 842

- 3.8.17 At the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 662 lay a network of short, linear ditches and large pits within a rectangular (29m x 19m) area (Enclosure 842). The southern and western extent of this area was defined by a continuous boundary ditch which separated this area from Enclosure 662 to the north and west and Enclosure 669 to the south. As the ditch network lay on the same alignment as the enclosures, this group of features probably represents a contemporary agricultural complex.
- 3.8.18 Ditch **842** (=798=846=855=869=876=951; Plate 6) was L-shaped in plan and represented the western and southern sides of the rectangular enclosure. The western side of the enclosure lay on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation before it turned 90 degrees east-north-east at its southern end where it extended for 29m before terminating within the excavation area. This ditch measured between 0.29-0.7m wide and 0.1-0.36m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (843=845=854=870=877=879=950) consisted of light to mid brownish grey sandy silt or chalky silt and contained a single sherd (3g) of pottery dating to AD1050-1250, a fragment (7g) of animal bone and a single fragment (12g) of fired clay.

Crop drying areas?

- 3.8.19 In the western part of Enclosure 842, three equally sized (c.9m x c.6m) rectangular areas were defined by the network of gullies (described below) which possibly represent crop-processing areas. These gullies lay on perpendicular south-west to north-east and north-west to south-east alignments; an alignment shared with the Period 2 enclosures.

Gullies

- 3.8.20 The northern most gully (**766=768=770**), on a west-south-west to east-north-east axis, measured 11.2m long, between 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.18-0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (767=769=771) consisted of mid-grey clayey silt which produced three sherds (8g) of pottery dated to AD840-1300 and a single fragment (3g) of animal bone.

- 3.8.21 This gully described above formed a T-shape with gully **772** (= **779** (Fig. 11b, Section 159; Plate 7) = **1034**) which measured 10m long and between 0.67-0.87m wide and 0.26-0.52m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. This gully contained multiple fills. At its northern end (**772**) four fills were recorded, the basal fill (773) measured 0.07m thick and consisted of mid-grey clayey silt. This was overlain by fill 774, measuring 0.08m thick and consisted of light grey clayey silt with abundant chalk inclusions. Fill 775 measured 0.11m thick and consisted of light grey clayey silt. The uppermost fill (776) measured 0.16m thick and consisted of mid-grey clayey silt. To the south-east intervention **1034** contained two fills, the basal fill (1033) measured 0.06m thick and consisted of very dark grey sandy silt with charcoal inclusions. This was overlain by fill 1032 which measured 0.4m thick and consisted of mid-brown sandy silty clay and contained four sherds (52g) of pottery dating to AD1050-1250, six fragments (4g) of mussel shell and a fragment of amphibian bone. The environmental sample of this fill contained abundant charred cereal grains, chaff, legumes and weed seeds. The southernmost intervention (**779**) contained four fills. The basal fill (780) measured 0.08m thick and consisted of very dark grey clayey silt. This was overlain by fill 781 which measured 0.07m thick and consisted of dark yellow grey clayey silt and contained six fragments (3g) of mussel shell and a fragment of amphibian bone. Fill 782 measured 0.1m thick and consisted of very dark grey clayey silt and contained two sherds (73g) of pottery dating to AD875-1100 and fragments of water vole bone. Both fill 781 and 782 were environmentally sampled and produced abundant charred plant remains; predominantly free threshing bread wheat mixed with grains of rye, barley and oats. Chaff and weed seeds were also present. The uppermost fill (783) measured 0.3m thick and consisted of dark grey clayey silt.
- 3.8.22 Maintenance and reinstatement of this boundary was evident in two of the sections where the uppermost fills were truncated (**777** cutting **779**; **1035** cutting **1034**). These recuts measured between 1.04-1.4m wide and 0.26-0.86m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. At its northern end **777** contained a single fill (778) which consisted of dark grey clayey silt and contained a single sherd (2g) of pottery dating to AD1150-1400, two fragments (33g) of fired clay, a single fragment (85g) of intrusive late medieval to post-medieval brick, a single residual worked flint and two fragments (16g) of animal bone. Intervention **1035** contained two fills. The basal fill (1031) measured 0.38m thick and consisted of dark brown grey sandy silt which yielded four fragments (48g) of animal bone including sheep/goat. This was overlain by fill 1030 which measured 0.76m thick and consisted of very dark grey silty sand and contained seven sherds (58g) of pottery dating to AD1050-1250, five fragments (320g) of fired clay, one fragment (22g) of oyster shell and six fragments (160g) of animal bone including cattle, small rodent and amphibian. This fill was environmentally sampled and produced abundant charred cereal grains, chaff, legumes and weed seeds.
- 3.8.23 Immediately to the south-west of gully terminus **779** lay gully **799** which extended in a west-south-west direction for 6.6m. This gully measured 0.96m wide and 0.36m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two fills: the basal fill (806) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of light brown grey sandy silt; and the upper fill 1086 measured 0.12m thick, consisting dark brown grey sandy silt.

Pits

3.8.24 A linear arrangement of four pits were located alongside the southern boundary of Enclosure 842. The easternmost pit (**794**) measured 1.7m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. Its single fill (795) consisted of mid-grey brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions that contained two sherds (105g) of Thetford-type ware dating to AD840-1150 and seven fragments (194g) of animal bone including cattle and pig. To the west, pit **835** measured 1.92m wide and 0.44m deep with vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 11b, Section 170). Its single fill (836) consisted of mid-brownish grey chalky silt that produced two sherds (9g) of pottery dating to AD1150-1300 and eight fragments (66g) of animal bone including cattle and bird. Immediately to the west, pit **801** measured 0.95m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloped sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (802) consisted of very light grey chalky silt. The westernmost pit (**933**) measured 1.18m wide and 0.56m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (934) consisted of light grey silty clay.

3.8.25 Each of these pits were truncated by Period 4 ditch **796**.

Enclosure 669

3.8.26 The northern part of a further sub-rectangular ditched enclosure lay immediately to the south of Enclosure 842. It measured approximately 28m by 20m and extended beyond the southern excavation limit. Within the circuit of its boundary ditches lay elements of possible internal divisions, pits and post-holes.

3.8.27 The earliest cut associated with the enclosure ditch lay at its north-western corner, where a heavily truncated ditch terminus (**871**) was observed which measured 0.38m wide and 0.2m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (872) consisted of light brownish grey sandy silt and contained pig and amphibian bone. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained charred cereals and weed seeds. This feature was cut by terminus (**873**) which contained two fills. The basal fill (874) measured 0.35m thick and consisted of mid-brownish grey sandy silt which contained five sherds (271g) of Thetford-type ware dating to AD840-1150 and four fragments (32g) of animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat and amphibian. An environmental sample of this fill produced charred cereals, chaff, legumes and weed seeds. This was overlain by fill 875 which measured 0.13m thick and consisted of light grey sandy silt.

3.8.28 Extending east-north-eastwards from this terminus, ditch **790** (=840 (Plate 6) =844=873=949) measured between 0.4-1.06m wide and 0.18-0.53m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch fill (791=841=845=874/875=948) generally consisted of mid-brownish or yellowish grey chalky silt that yielded three sherds (20g) of pottery dating to AD1050-1350, eight fragments (72g) of animal bone (including pig, rabbit and sheep/goat) and three fragments (5g) of mussel and cockle shell. Residual items included a single fragment (1g) of Roman pottery and a residual re-worked prehistoric flint axe.

3.8.29 This ditch turned southwards to delineate the eastern boundary of the enclosure as ditch **850** (=669=671=863). It measured between 0.94-1.14m wide and 0.3-0.42m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (670=672=851=864) consisted of light to mid grey brown clayey silt and contained two sherds (21g) of pottery dating

to AD1150-1250 and nine fragments (67g) of animal bone including cattle and sheep/goat. Fill 851 was environmentally sampled and produced charred cereals, legumes and weed seeds.

- 3.8.30 An elongated pit (**719**) lay to the east of this alignment. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (720) consisted of dark grey clayey silt contained a single sherd (6g) of pottery dated to AD1050-1225 and two fragments (14g) of animal bone.
- 3.8.31 The western side of Enclosure 669 was defined by a series of three parallel gullies on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The most easterly gully (**681=810**) measured between 0.61m-0.79m wide and 0.24-0.35m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (682=811) consisted of light to mid grey brown clayey silt that yielded two sherds (4g) of pottery dating to AD1150-1400. To the north of this gully lay an elongated pit (**755**) which may represent a truncated continuation of this alignment. It measured 0.59m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (756) consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt which produced 1g of animal bone.
- 3.8.32 To the west lay gully **677 (=679=822=944)** which extended for 16m and measured between 0.31-0.7m wide and 0.05-0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (678=680=823=945) consisted of a mid-grey clayey silt to mid-greyish brown silt and contained four sherds (29g) of pottery dated to AD875-1250, a single fragment (31g) of animal bone including cattle and a fragment (6g) of oyster shell.
- 3.8.33 Between gullies **677** and **681** lay two post-holes (**967** and **969**) which measured c.0.2m wide and c.0.1m deep with sloping sides and concave bases. Their fills (966 and 968) consisted of a mid-greyish brown silt.
- 3.8.34 The final ditch (**821=938=1089**) measured between 1.13-1.56m wide and 0.2-0.31m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (939=946=1090) consisted of light to mid grey brown silt and contained three sherds (14g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350. This ditch may have continued north-westwards although the features here were unclear due to the underlying natural hollow (**1014**). However, 10m to the north-west lay ditch **926 (=928=1026)** may possibly represent as continuation of this boundary. It measured between 0.39-0.76m wide and 0.12-0.23m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (927=929=1027) consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay and contained two sherds (4g) of pottery dated to AD840-1150, eight fragments (53g) of animal bone including horse and a single residual worked flint. An environmental sample from this fill identified abundant charred cereal grains.

Internal gullies

- 3.8.35 Gully **784 (=786)** may have represented an internal division to this enclosure. This gully had a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation and measured between 0.36-0.54m wide and 0.04-0.05m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (785=787) consisted of light grey clayey silt. Adjacent to the southern terminus of this gully lay post-hole **788** which measured 0.31m wide and 0.12m deep

with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (789) consisted of a mid-brown clayey silt.

- 3.8.36 Directly to the north-east lay a further short section of ditch **848 (=953)** on the same axis and measured between 0.7-0.77m wide and 0.38-0.55m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (849=952) consisted of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt and contained two sherds (19g) of pottery dating to AD1050-1225, a fragment (7g) of oyster shell and ten fragments (85g) of animal bone including sheep/goat and cattle. An environmental sample of its fill produced charred cereal grain. This ditch was truncated at its northern end by pit **955**.

Crop drying area?

- 3.8.37 As with the similar areas defined by gullies in Enclosure 842, rectangular area (c.9m x c.6m) defined by gully (**784=786**) possibly represents the footprint of a rectangular building plot in the north-eastern corner of Enclosure 669.

Other internal features

- 3.8.38 In the western part of the enclosure, pit **751** measured 0.78m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (752) consisted of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt and contained two sherds (9g) of Thetford-type ware pottery dating to AD840-1150. To the north, a smaller pit (**757**) lay adjacent to the northern enclosure boundary. It measured 0.53m wide and 0.48m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (758) consisted of a mid-brown clayey silt.

3.9 Phase 3.1: early to high medieval (c.AD1150-1400)

Areas A and B (Fig. 8)

- 3.9.1 Areas A and B partly revealed the extent of a linear boundary ditch (Ditch 149) on a north-west to south-east alignment. This early land division appeared to separate areas of settlement activity which extended to its east and west. However, as this boundary was revealed towards the excavation's south-western limit, the bulk of the settlement activity uncovered by Areas A and B lay to the east. This activity took the form of a concentric arrangement of narrow parallel ditches (Ditch Group 305 and Ditch Group 369), on the same alignment as the dominant boundary, which appeared to enclose a central building plot. Within this plot lay a group of post-holes (Post-Hole Group 900) which probably formed part of the building's north-western wall. Immediately to the east of this complex of features lay a small, rectangular plot of land (Enclosure 309) which may have extended beyond the south-eastern limit of Area B. To the west of Ditch 149, the presence of both a well and a cobbled surface demonstrated settlement activity also extended to the west of the excavation.

Ditch 149

- 3.9.2 Towards the south-western excavation limits of Areas A and B lay Ditch 149. On a north-west to south-east alignment, this boundary represented an early land division which was respected into the later period. The closely spaced, and often intercutting, ditches along this boundary alignment represent the successive remodelling and reinstatement of this boundary alignment across the early-high medieval period. This

boundary was eventually replaced by Phase 3.2 Enclosure 140 and Ditch 133 whose layout was nonetheless governed by this early division in the landscape.

- 3.9.3 This ditch entered Area A from the north-west (**149=264**) where it truncated an earlier pit (**154**) and a gully (**261**) whose fill (262) contained five sherds (9g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1400. Ditch cut **149** (Plate 9) measured 1.8m wide by 0.9m deep with stepped sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (150) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of mid-grey silty sand which yielded six sherds (118g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450 and a single fragment (10g) of animal bone. Overlying this was fill 151 which measured 0.08m thick and consisted of light grey silty sand. Fill 152 measured 0.5m thick and consisted of mid-grey brown sandy clay that produced 11 sherds (224g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1350, a single fragment (18g) of animal bone and three fragments (14g) of mussel and oyster shell. The uppermost fill (153) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of mid-brown silty sand that contained six sherds (47g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1350, three unidentifiable iron objects (SF 5, 6 and 7), a single fragment (61g) of tile and five fragments (28g) of animal bone including sheep/goat, cattle and vole. Immediately to the south of slot **149**, intervention **264** recorded only two fills: the 0.25m thick basal fill (263) consisted of light grey silty clay and contained two sherds (4g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350; and the upper fill (289) measured 0.32m thick and consisted of light grey brown silty clay.
- 3.9.4 Roughly 6.7m to the south-west was gully **261** which had a north-east to south-west orientation and measured 0.62m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (262) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained five sherds (9g) of pottery dated to AD 1200-1400.
- 3.9.5 To the south-east this boundary alignment appeared to split into two parallel ditches (**218** and **179=447**) before continuing to Area B (Fig. 11a, Section 23). Cut **218** measured 1.28m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (219) consisted of a mid-brown silty sand which produced two sherds (46g) of intrusive pottery dating to AD1550-1800 and two tile fragments (108g). Cut **179=447** measured between 1.79-1.95m wide and 0.22-0.44m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (180=448) consisted of mid-grey silty sand that yielded 32 sherds (287g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450, 22 fragments (117g) of oyster and mussel shell and seven fragments (40g) of animal bone including sheep/goat and dog. Both these ditches were truncated by Phase 3.2 Enclosure **140**.
- 3.9.6 This boundary alignment continued into Area B as parallel ditches **407** (Plate 11) and **356**. Ditch **407** measured 1.07m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (408) consisted of mid-brown grey silty clay. To its east ditch **356** measured 2m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (357) consisted of very light grey brown silty sand that produced two residual worked flints.
- 3.9.7 Although these ditches were truncated by Phase 3.2 watering hole **358/409**, both their alignments could be projected to the south-east as ditches **365=377=396=473** and **360=383=489**; appearing to cross in the southern part of Area B.
- 3.9.8 Ditch **365=377=396=473** measured between 0.6-0.73m wide and 0.26-0.38m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (366=378=397/400=474) consisted

of mid to light brownish grey silty clay which produced a sherd (3g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450 along with a residual Roman sherd (3g).

- 3.9.9 Ditch **360=383=489** measured between 0.75-1.24m wide and 0.25-0.27m deep with sloping sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (361=384=490) consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty clay that contained a single sherd (4g) of pottery dating to AD1150-1350 and two fragments (212g) of tile along with residual items including a Roman pottery sherd (2g) and a worked flint.
- 3.9.10 Evidence for the re-cutting/clearing out/maintaining of this enclosure ditch alignment was observed in both of these parallel ditch alignments (**379** cutting **377** and **381=419=475** cutting **360=383=489**). The fill (380) of cut **379** contained an incomplete iron horseshoe (SF 14) of late medieval date, an unidentifiable iron object (SF 15), four sherds (179g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1250 and three fragments (14g) of animal bone. The fill (382=420=476) of cut **381=419=475** consisted of mid-brownish grey clayey silt and contained three sherds (114g) of pottery dated to AD1050-1225, a single fragment (132g) of tile and a single fragment (7g) of animal bone.
- 3.9.11 Adjacent to these ditch alignments ditch terminus **362**, which projected into the southern part of Area B from the south-east, may also have belonged to this boundary alignment. It measured 1.36m wide and 0.59m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its basal fill (363) measured 0.08m thick and consisted of light grey silty clay. This was overlain by fill (364) which measured 0.51m thick and consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt that contained a single sherd (2g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1500.
- 3.9.12 Similarly, at the northern end of the excavation, ditch **105** which extended for 3.5m from the northern baulk of Area A produced three sherds (8g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350, two fragments (2g) of animal bone and three residual worked and burnt (4g) flints.

Building plot

A small, rectangular (15m x 7.5m) plot of land was defined on three sides by a series of narrow ditches and gullies (Ditch Groups 305 and 369) on perpendicular north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east alignments; an alignment shared with Ditch 149. The presence of Post-Hole Group 900 within this plot strongly suggests a building-plot; either a dwelling or a structure associated with agricultural activity. The full extent of its surrounding ditch network extended beyond the northern and southern excavation limit. The ditch cuts each generally contained mid-greyish brown/brownish grey sandy/clayey silt fills or light greyish brown chalky silt fills.

Post-Hole Group 900

- 3.9.13 A total of eleven post-holes (**900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 962** and **1050**) were recorded within the footprint of the building plot, clustered along its north-western side, although no clear wall-element could be discerned. Each post-hole measured between 0.2-0.6m in diameter and 0.02-0.1m deep with U-shaped profiles and contained light yellowish grey chalky silt fills (901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 963 and 1051 respectively).
- 3.9.14 Two further post-holes (**1054** and **1056**) were also positioned in the building plot's southern corner. These measured between 0.45-0.6m wide and 0.05-0.09m deep and

contained light grey sandy chalk fills (1055 and 1057). To the west, the fill (919) of post-hole **918** (0.45m wide x 0.15m deep) was environmentally sampled and produced charred cereal grains and legumes.

- 3.9.15 To the north of the main group lay post-hole **922** which measured 0.25m wide and 0.16m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (923) consisted of mid-greyish brown chalky silt. This post-hole lay adjacent to post-hole **958** which measured 0.3m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (959) consisted of a mid-brownish yellow chalky sand produced a sherd (2g) of pottery dating to AD1200-1400.
- 3.9.16 A further two neighbouring post-holes (**708** and **710**) were identified to the south-west of the building plot. Each post-hole measured between 0.3-0.45m wide and 0.06-0.08m deep

Ditch Group 305

- 3.9.17 Within the footprint of the purported building lay a 5.1m-long section of ditch (**471=964=992**) which measured 0.32m wide and between c.0.1m deep with sloping sides and an irregular base.
- 3.9.18 The south-eastern side of the possible building plot was defined by two aligned ditch segments. The north-easterly segment (**305** (Plate 4) =**506=526**) measured between 0.2-0.36m wide and 0.1-0.2m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (306=505=525) produced two sherds (7g) of pottery dating to AD1150-1350, two fragments (200g) of sheep/goat and horse bone and a fragment (1g) of mussel shell. In addition, four residual worked flints and a burnt piece (55g) were also recovered. This ditch alignment continued to the south-west as ditch segment **508=524** which measured between 0.26-0.45m wide and 0.05-0.08m deep with sloping sides and an irregular base.
- 3.9.19 The opposing north-western side of the possible building plot was defined by gully **354=367** which measured between 0.26-0.34m and 0.08-0.26m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. A parallel ditch alignment (**401=716=920** and **403**), lay c.2m to the north-west; along the northern baulk of Area B. It measured c.0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The fill (404) of cut 403 produced a fragment (16g) of cattle bone.
- 3.9.20 Further gullies (**428=698**; **426=430=542=546=712**) extended along this alignment to the southwest. Ditch **428=698** measured 6m-long, between 0.25-0.5m wide and 0.08-0.2m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (429=697) yielded five sherds (27g) of pottery dating to AD1200-1400. Ditch **430=542=546=712** measured between 0.25-0.43m wide and 0.13-0.2m deep with sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (431=543=547=711) produced two fragments (26g) of burnt flint. A further (unexcavated) section of this alignment continued beyond the south-western excavation limit and was truncated by the Phase 3.2 watering hole. Ditch **426** measured 0.38m wide and 0.08m deep with sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill (427) contained two sherds (25g) of pottery dating to AD 1200-1400.

Ditch Group 369

- 3.9.21 The southwestern side of the possible building plot was delineated by ditch **369=432=1067**. It measured between 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.07-0.1m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. Its single fill (370=433=1068) produced a single cockle shell fragment (6g). Approximately 2.5m to the south-west lay parallel ditch alignment **520=556=696** and **522** which measured between 0.3-0.5m wide and 0.1-0.34m deep with steep sides and a flat base.

Other ditches and gullies

- 3.9.22 Two neighbouring short sections of ditch were located at the eastern corner of building plot. Ditch **518** measured 0.52m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (517) contained a sherd (1g) of pottery dated to AD1050-1200 along with a residual worked flint. Ditch **516** measured 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (515) produced two sherds (19g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350.
- 3.9.23 Between the building plot and Ditch 149 to the southwest lay two curvilinear ditches (**510=544=548=702** and (**344=348=352** (Plate 5) =**394=609**). These features measured between 0.4-0.67m wide and 0.08-0.2m deep and produced only two fragments (1g) of animal bone.
- 3.9.24 A 4m long ditch (**392**) entered the northern part of Area B from the southeast before terminating between the building plot to the northeast and Ditch 149 to the southwest. It measured 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep with sloped sides and a concave base.

Enclosure 309

- 3.9.25 To the east of the building plot lay a larger ditched enclosure on the same south-west to north-east alignment. This enclosure comprised the north-western and north-eastern sides of a rectangular (>25m x 25m) plot of land that extended beyond the southeastern excavation limit. A short section of ditch also partly defined its south-western side. A c.5m-wide gap along its north-western side, facing the building plot, probably defined an entranceway. To the southwest of the entrance the presence of closely aligned, parallel ditches probably represent the successive reinstatement or remodelling of the enclosures north-western arm adjacent to the building.
- 3.9.26 The northern arm of this enclosure was investigated by five sections (**483=485=487=494=496**). This ditch measured between 0.27-0.63m wide and 0.04-0.14m deep with sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 11a, Section 79). Its single fill (484=486=488=495=497) consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty clay that yielded two sherds (11g) of pottery dating to AD1150-1350. Residual items were also recovered, that included a Roman tile fragment (276g) and two worked flints.
- 3.9.27 To the southwest of ditch terminus **483**, two post-holes (**481** and **512**) were positioned within the entranceway on the enclosure's northern side which probably formed part of a gateway structure. Post-hole **481** measured 0.23m wide and 0.16m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (482) consisted of mid-brownish grey silty clay. Post-hole **512** measured 0.26m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (511) consisted of light grey chalky silt.

- 3.9.28 To the southwest of the entranceway lay a series of three parallel ditches alongside the possible building plot. The northernmost ditch (**309=504**) measured 8.4m long, between 0.26-0.34m wide and 0.08-0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 4). Its single fill (310=503) consisted of light brownish grey chalky silt that produced a single sherd (12g) of pottery dating to AD1200-1400.
- 3.9.29 Immediately south of ditch terminus **309** lay a 2.6m-long section of ditch (**311**). It measured 0.44m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. Its basal fill (312) measured 0.14m thick and consisted of mid-brownish grey chalky silt which produced two residual worked flints and a piece of burnt flint (62g). This was overlain by fill 313, which measured 0.26m thick, and consisted of a mid-brownish grey chalky silt with large stone inclusions. The upper fill yielded a sherd (83g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1400 and a residual worked flint.
- 3.9.30 Ditch **311** (Plate 4) was truncated on its southern side by ditch **314=333**. It measured c.0.6m wide and between 0.22-0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (315=332) consisted of mid-greyish brown chalky silt which produced six sherds (100g) of pottery dated to AD1050-1350 and 263 fragments (218g) of mussel shell. Other items recovered from its fill included a residual sherd (2g) of Roman pottery and worked flint along with an intrusive late medieval brick fragment (48g). Furthermore, an environmental sample of this fill yielded a single wheat grain. At the entranceway end of this feature, a post-hole **335** was identified within this feature that measured 0.4m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (334) consisted of mid-brownish grey chalky clayey silt.
- 3.9.31 The only evidence for a southwestern boundary ditch for this enclosure was a 5.5m-long ditch (**434**) which entered the excavation area from the south-east before terminating. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (435) consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt.

Pits to the east of Ditch 149

- 3.9.32 A total of 11 pits (**109, 115, 116, 424, 465, 467** (Fig. 11a, Section 73; Plate 3), **554, 558, 560, 592** (Fig. 11a, Section 96) and **714**) were attributed to this phase to the east of Ditch 149, six of which produced medieval pottery sherds. These discrete features measured between 0.35-2.21m in diameter and 0.1-0.63m deep and generally contained mid-brownish grey clayey/sandy silt fills.

Area A

- 3.9.33 Towards the western end of Area A, the fill (110) of pit **109** produced 9 sherds (24g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350. South-east of pit **109**, the fill (118) of pit **115** yielded a sherd (7g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450, two fragments (3g) of animal bone and a fragment (12g) of oyster shell. The fill (122) of pit **116** produced three sherds (13g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1350 and a single fragment (4g) of animal bone.

Area B

- 3.9.34 The fill (561) of pit **560**, partly uncovered on the northern baulk of Area B, consisted of dark grey chalky silt with abundant charcoal inclusions. To the south of pit **560**, the fill (425) of pit **524** yielded two sherds (8g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350. The fill

(593) of pit **592**, uncovered in the southern part of Area B, contained a single sherd (28g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1500

Features to the west of Ditch 149

3.9.35 To the west of Ditch 149, the remaining features attributed to this phase in Areas A and B are described below from north to south.

Well 300

3.9.36 Adjacent to the south-western boundary of Area A, to the west of Ditch 149, a well (**300**) was uncovered that measured 1.06m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m deep (Fig. 11a, Section 31). This well contained a total of five fills. The 0.14m thick basal fills (328 and 304) represent slumping events of light grey/white silty clay. This was overlain by a 0.2m thick deposit light greyish yellow clayey silt (301) which produced a large quantity (340 sherds; 2124g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1350. Other finds recovered from this deposit included 15 fragments (100g) of cattle bone, 7 fragments (7g) of oyster and mussel shell, a residual worked flint and 33g of burnt flint. An environmental sample of this fill produced a small quantity of charred cereal grain. Overlying fill 302 measured 0.24m thick and consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt which yielded six fragments (48g) of animal bone, including pig. The uppermost fill (303) measured 0.35m thick and consisted of light grey brown silt that produced two fragments (7g) of tile and 22 fragments (69g) of animal bone, including sheep/goat.

Pit 171

3.9.37 Approximately 10m to the south of well **300**, pit **171** which measured 0.93m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (172) consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt which produced a fragment (7g) of (Barnack) building stone, 21 fragments (87g) of burnt flint and 29 fragments (233g) of animal bone, including cattle and sheep/goat. An environmental sample of this fill produced charred cereal grains.

Cobbled surface 166

3.9.38 Immediately south of pit **171**, a cobbled surface (166) was uncovered in the southwestern corner of Area A that continued beyond the excavation limit. This surface of frequent small to medium-sized sub-angular stones covered a 5.8m by 3.3m area and upon excavation was found to be 0.06m thick. An overlying, 0.04m thick, accumulation of mid-grey clayey silt (167) yielded a single sherd (5g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450.

Pits

3.9.39 The remaining discrete features uncovered in Area B consisted of a scatter of eight pits (**436, 572, 573, 575, 578, 534, 566** and **569**) that varied between 0.4-1.3m in diameter and 0.07-0.6m deep with U-shaped profiles. The pit fills (437, 571, 574, 576/577, 579, 533, 567/568 and 570) generally consisted of mid brownish grey/greyish brown silty clay/clayey silt. The fill (533) of pit **534** contained three sherds (7g) of pottery dated to AD 1150-1450 and a residual worked flint.

Linear ditches

- 3.9.40 The extent of five linear ditches were partly uncovered in Area B, to the west of Ditch 149, which possibly represents a continuation of the settlement activity suggested by Ditch Groups 305 and 369 to the north-east.
- 3.9.41 In the south-western corner of the northern part of Area B, curvilinear ditch **336** lay on a south-west to north-east alignment before turning northwards where it was truncated by Phase 3.2 watering hole **358**. It measured 1.78m wide and 0.34m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 11a, Section 37). Its 0.1m thick basal fill (337) consisted of light grey clayey silt which yielded an iron awl (SF 13) and a single fragment (15g) of cattle bone. This was overlain by fill 338 which measured 0.24m thick and consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt.
- 3.9.42 To the south, a further ditch (**340=594**) was observed on a similar alignment along the northern baulk of the southern part of Area B. This ditch measured at least 0.83m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (339=595) consisted of mid-brownish grey clayey silt that produced a single sherd (6g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450.
- 3.9.43 Two parallel ditches (**343=600** and **405=477**) were identified in the south-western corner of Area B on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The eastern ditch (**405=477**) measured between 1.08-1.16m wide and 0.18-0.38m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Cut **477** contained two fills: the 0.12m thick basal fill (478) consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt; the upper fill (479) consisted of light greyish brown clayey silt. Cut **405** contained a single fill (406) consisted of mid-brownish grey silty clay and contained a single sherd (2g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450.
- 3.9.44 The western ditch (**343=600**) measured between 0.74-1.16m wide and 0.4-0.58m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This ditch contained two fills: the basal fill (342=601), up to 0.13m thick, consisted of light brownish grey clay; the upper fill (341=602), c.0.4m thick, consisted of mid-brownish grey clayey silt that produced 20 sherds (314g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1350, 13 fragments (498g) of animal bone (including sheep/goat, cattle and horse), five fragments (64g) of oyster shell, a residual worked flint and a fragment (6g) of burnt flint. A small quantity of charred cereal grains was also recovered from an environmental sample of the upper fill.
- 3.9.45 To the west lay ditch **439** on a north-west to south-east alignment which measured 1.34m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (440) consisted of mid-brownish grey silty clay which produced two sherds (23g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350.

3.10 Phase 3.2: early to high medieval (c.AD1150-1400)

Areas A and B (Fig. 8)

3.10.1 This settlement activity appeared to have ceased at some point during the early to high medieval period. In conjunction, there was evidence for reorganisation of the system of land division in this phase, represented by the cutting of new boundary ditches (Ditch 133) with Enclosure 140 cutting across the earlier dominant alignment of Ditch 149. The only other feature attributed to this phase was a large watering hole for livestock placed at the north-eastern end of Enclosure 140. It is therefore possible this reorganisation may have resulted from a change in local land economy from an agricultural to a pastoral basis.

Ditch 133

3.10.2 Ditch 133 (**133=137=142=145=173=186**) entered the excavation area from the north-east and continued south-westwards to abut Enclosure 140. It measured between 0.46-1.28m wide and 0.16-0.34m deep and contained a mid-brown/greyish brown silty clay/clayey silt fill (134/136=138=143=146=174=187). This fill produced three sherds (16g) of pottery dated to AD 875-1200, six fragments (283g) of animal bone (including cattle) and a single fragment (112g) of residual Roman CBM. An environmental sample from this fill produced a small quantity of weed seeds. Its southwestern terminus abutted the corner of Enclosure 140.

Enclosure 140

3.10.3 Areas A and B partly revealed the north-eastern extent of a large rectilinear ditched enclosure or field, aligned south-west to north-east, which extended south and west from the excavation limits. Within Area A, this enclosure's northern corner was delineated by boundary ditch **140=168=222=273=441** which measured between 1.57-3.27m wide and up to 0.98m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 11a, Section 23). Each excavation slot encountered between two and three fills (141=169/170=223/253=277/278=442/443/444 respectively).

3.10.4 The basal fill (170=223=277=442), up to 0.34m thick, generally consisted of mid-brownish grey/light grey silty clay or silty sand with chalk inclusions. Fill 223 contained four sherds (36g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350 and three fragments (26g) of animal bone. The upper fills (141=169=253=278=443/444) generally consisted of light-mid brownish grey silty sand, which combined yielded 35 sherds (231g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1400, 66 fragments (355g) of oyster and mussel shell and two fragments (12g) of animal bone. In addition, two sherds (4g) of residual Roman pottery and tile fragments (177g) along with an intrusive post-medieval tile fragment were also recovered.

3.10.5 The enclosure ditch was observed to widen towards the south-eastern limit of Area A before it continued into Area B as two intercutting, parallel ditches. The earlier ditch (**319=326=385=541** (Plate 10)) to the north-east appeared to have been reinstated by a later cut (**316=321=389=562**) to the southwest.

3.10.6 The earlier ditch (**316=321=389=562**) measured 1.01-1.9m wide and 0.11-0.9m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (563) of slot **562** consisted of mid-

greyish brown silty clay. Ditch slot **389** contained a 0.58m thick basal fill (390) consisted of light brownish grey silty clay that produced four sherds (31g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350, four fragments (3g) of mussel shell and two fragments (6g) of animal bone. Overlying this was fill 391, consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty clay which contained seven fragments (35g) of animal bone, including sheep/goat. Ditch terminus **316** contained two fills. Basal fill (317) consisted of light grey clay was overlain by mid greyish brown clayey silt (318) which contained 1g of animal bone. Ditch slot **321** contained four fills. The basal fills (322-324), up to 0.1m thick, consisted of light grey clay with chalk inclusions. The upper fill (325) consisted of mid-brownish grey clayey silt which yielded two sherds (5g) of pottery dated to AD 1150-1350, 11 fragments (25g) of animal bone (including horse and amphibian) and charred cereal grains

3.10.7 The later ditch (**319=326=385=541**) measured 0.22-2.1m wide and 0.12-1.07m deep with steep sides and a flattish to concave base. Cut **541** contained two basal fills (539 and 540) of slumping material consisted of reddish grey chalky silt, up to -0.1m thick, overlain by a grey silty, chalky clay (538) which produced two sherds (44g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1400. ditch cut **385** contained three fills. The 0.05m thick basal fill (386) consisted of light brownish grey silty clay. This was overlain by fill 387 (0.34m thick) consisted of dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks which contained three sherds (22g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1350, a fragment (3g) of copper slag and animal bone; including sheep/goat, shrew and amphibian. The uppermost fill (388) consisted of mid-greyish brown silty clay that produced two fragments (84g) of animal bone and an intrusive modern brick fragment (190g). An environmental sample was taken from this fill that yielded a small quantity of charred cereal grains. The single fills (320 and 327) of ditch slots **319** and **326** consisted of light to mid-grey clay silt.

3.10.8 A 2m-wide gap on the north-eastern side of the enclosure in the southern part of Area B probably defined an entranceway. A set of three post holes (**412**, **414** and **416**) were present within the entrance that possibly formed part of an associated gateway structure. The post holes measured between 0.19-0.35m in diameter and between 0.07-0.36m deep, with vertical sides and concave bases. The single fills (413, 415 and 417/418) generally consisted of light to mid-grey clayey silt. Fill 418 produced a small quantity of charred cereal grain from an environmental sample and also contained a residual worked flint.

Watering hole

3.10.9 A large sub-circular pit (**358=409**), probably representing a watering hole, was located within Enclosure 140 at the western end of Area B. It measured 14.5m x 12m in diameter and 0.6m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. It truncated the earlier boundary ditches belonging to Phase 3.1 Ditch 149. A metallised surface (410; Plate 11), comprising small and medium sub-rounded stones and flint, was observed along its northern edge to probably allow ease of access for livestock.

3.10.10 This was overlain by disuse backfill (411=359), up to 0.22m thick, consisted of a mid-greyish brown clayey silty sand. A broad range of artefacts were recovered from this fill. Ironwork included a complete horseshoe (SF 17) dating from the late medieval to post-medieval period, a medieval fiddle head nail and a medieval barrel padlock case

(SF 24). A total of 18 sherds (157g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1350 was recovered along with a fragment of lava quern (137g), a whetstone (164g), two fragments (16g) of oyster shell and 27 fragments (1124g) of animal bone, including horse, sheep/goat and rabbit.

Post-holes 528, 562 and 564

- 3.10.11 In the northern part of Area B, a post-hole **564** was recorded which cut Enclosure 140 ditch slot **562**. It measured 0.42m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (565) consisted of mid-brownish grey silty clay that yielded a single sherd (8g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450. Approximately 1m to the north-east lay post-hole **528** which measured 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (527) consisted of light grey chalky silt that contained 1g of amphibian bone. Approximately 2m to the south, a further similar post-hole (**532**) truncated Phase 3.1 Ditch 149.

3.11 Period 4: post-14th century (c.AD1400-present day)

Areas A and B (Fig. 9)

After the close of the 14th century, there does not appear to be (on the basis of the limited number of later artefacts recovered from Areas A and B) any further evidence for settlement or remodelling of the Period 3 enclosure boundaries. Instead, this system of enclosure appears to have remained unaltered in the landscape through the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Indeed, these boundaries remained visible earthwork elements in the landscape until the current excavation. The boundaries were respected by a large number of sub-rectangular pits, with a notable concentration of intercutting examples (Pit Group 191) towards the western end of Area A, that continued northwards beyond the excavation limit. This pitting activity, presumably for the quarrying of the underlying chalk on a large scale, did not extend to the south to Area C. The pit fills yielded a small quantity of post-14th century ceramics to reinforce the view that this episode of chalk quarrying, although not closely datable, occurred after the early to high medieval period. A large assemblage of 12th to 14th century pottery and other artefacts were recovered from the pit fills that, although potentially imported onto the site as a result of manuring, a large proportion may have originated from the Period 3 settlement activity partly uncovered by the excavation of Areas A and B or the near vicinity.

Pit Group 191

- 3.11.1 At the western end of Area A lay a large group of intercutting sub-rectangular pits that appeared to have respected, and been confined to the north of, Phase 3.2 Ditch 133. The pitting activity probably represents quarrying of the underlying chalk. A representative sample of 18 pits were excavated (**191, 197, 200, 204, 207, 212, 215, 233, 237, 239, 244, 248, 252, 279, 281, 285, 290 and 293**). Measuring between 0.6-6.43m wide by 0.14-0.97m deep, each pit had steep to gently sloped sides with concave or flat bases (Fig. 11a, Section 21). These cuts contained a series of between one and three disuse backfills (192/193/196, 198/199, 201/230, 205/206/284, 208/209/231, 213, 216/217, 234/235, 238, 240/241/242, 245/246, 247, 249/250/251,

280, 283, 286, 291/292 and 294/295/296) generally consisting of light to mid-greyish brown/grey silty clay or silty sand with chalk inclusions.

- 3.11.2 Combined, the fills yielded a range of finds including 23 sherds (106g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450, a single fragment (629g) of architectural stone (SF 12), two fragments (70g) of CBM, three tile fragment (76g), 26 fragments (195g) of animal bone including sheep/goat, two fragments (12g) of oyster shell, two residual worked flints and fragments (37g) of burnt flint.

Pit Group 147

- 3.11.3 An extensive group of similar, discrete sub-rectangular pits was revealed to extend across the remainder of Areas A and B. Although less dense in distribution, this scattering of pits is considered to represent a wider continuation of the episode of chalk quarrying activity centred on Pit Group 191. The few datable artefacts recovered from their fills also suggest a broadly similar post-14th century date. Although the vast majority of these pits lay on the same alignment and respected the layout of the Phase 3.2 enclosure ditches, pit **272** was observed to encroach upon the northern corner of Enclosure 140 to reinforce a later date for this activity.

Area A

- 3.11.4 A selection of 18 of the quarry pits were excavated in Area A (**107, 119, 123=158, 127=175, 130, 147, 156, 162, 181, 183, 189, 224, 228, 265, 267=269, 272, 449 and 1006**). Each measured between 0.92-4.76m wide by 0.18-0.93m deep with vertical or sloping sides and flat to concave bases (Fig. 11a, Section 23). The pits contained between one and three backfills (108, 120, 124/125/126=159/160/161, 128/129=176, 131/132, 148, 157, 163/164/165, 182, 184/185, 190, 225, 229, 266, 268/270/271=287/288, 274/275/276, 450 and 1005 respectively) generally consisting of light to mid-greyish brown/grey clayey silt or silty sand with chalk inclusions.
- 3.11.5 In total, these pits produced a broad range of artefacts that included: an unidentifiable iron object (SF 4), 304 sherds (3137g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450, four fragments (18g) of CBM, 13 fragments (189g) of medieval floor tile, 10 fragments (485g) of tile, 1732g of animal bone, 241 fragment (440g) of mussel and oyster shell, 10 residual worked flints and 18g of burnt flint. The fill (1005) of pit **1006** also contained some charred cereal grain. Furthermore, two sherds (55g) of pottery dated to AD1050-1225 and a single Roman sherd (38g) was recovered.

Area B

- 3.11.6 A selection of 28 of the quarry pits were excavated in Area B (**307** (Plate 4), **331, 346, 350, 373, 375, 454, 457, 459, 461=580=586, 463, 492, 514, 550, 582=588, 590, 598, 603, 605, 606** (Plate 12), **607, 608, 700, 882, 884, 887, 1004, 1065**). Each measured between 0.54-1.9m wide by 0.17-0.72m deep with vertical to gently sloping sides and flat to concave bases. The pits contained between one and three fills (308, 329/330, 347, 351, 374, 376, 456, 458, 462=581=587, 560, 464, 493, 513, 551, 583/584/585=589, 591, 599, 604, 610/611, 612/613, 614/615, 616, 699, 883, 885/886, 888, 1003, 1066 respectively) generally consisting of light to mid-greyish brown/grey clayey silt or silty sand with chalk inclusions.

- 3.11.7 A whetstone (SF 19; 247g), 98 sherds (933g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1450, two fragments (80g) of tile, 23 fragments (56g) of animal bone, eight fragments (149g) of oyster and mussel shell were found. In addition, 26 residual worked flints, fragments (92g) of burnt flint and seven sherds (99g) of residual Roman pottery were recovered.

Area C (Fig. 10)

- 3.11.8 Excavation of the southern part of Area C partly revealed the extent of two enclosed parcels of land aligned with the modern road (B1102) along the southern boundary of the development site. These parcels of land were defined by two parallel field boundary ditches laid out on a south-west to northeast alignment, with a further parallel subdivision within the northern, c.33m-wide plot, terminating within the excavation area. The southernmost boundary was further defined by rows of post-holes (Post-Hole Group 971) which probably delineate fence-lines. A scattering of discrete features was also uncovered that mostly lay adjacent to these divisions that probably represent root-systems of trees and shrubs which mostly lay around the periphery of these pre-existing fields.

Recent field boundaries

- 3.11.9 The northernmost ditch (**761=763=824**; (Fig. 11b, Section 169; Plate 13) measured between 0.92-2.05m wide and 0.28-0.48m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Cut **763** contained two fills. The basal fill (764) measured 0.42m thick and consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt which produced a single fragment (2g) of animal bone. This was overlain by fill 765 which measured 0.06m thick and consisted of light grey chalky silt. The remainder of the ditch contained a single fill (762=825) which consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt and contained two fragments (2g) of mussel shell. An environmental sample was taken from fill 762 that produced charred cereal grains including wheat, rye, barley and oats alongside legumes.
- 3.11.10 To the south, ditch **796** (=831=930) extended for 24m in a south-westerly direction before terminating in the excavation area. It measured between 0.99-1.6m wide and 0.34-0.48m deep with sloped sides and a flat base (Fig. 11b, Section 170). The terminal end of this ditch (**930**) contained two fills. The basal fill (931) measured 0.15m thick and consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay. This was overlain by fill 932 which measured 0.33m thick and consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay that contained 1g of amphibian bone. An environmental sample of this fill produced charred cereal grains including wheat, barley, rye and oats alongside legumes. The remainder of this ditch contained a single fill (797=832) which consisted of mid-grey to mid-yellowish brown silty clay that contained four sherds (31g) of residual pottery dated to AD1050-1225 and 46 fragments (96g) of animal bone, including bird, sheep/goat and cattle.
- 3.11.11 Southernmost ditch **1049** (=1079=1081) measured between 0.17-0.57m wide and 0.08-0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a flattish base (Fig. 11b, Section 164). Its single fill (1048=1080=1082) consisted of light grey or light brown silt with occasional stone inclusions. This ditch was re-established (**673=675=807=812**) by a cut that measured between 0.63-1.14m wide and 0.18-0.36m deep with sloped to steep sides and a concave base. At its western end, this ditch (**807**) contained two fills (Fig. 11b, Section 164). The basal fill (808) measured 0.08m thick which consisted of very

light greyish brown silt. The basal fill was overlain by fill 809 (0.36m thick), consisted of light greyish brown silt that contained post-medieval pottery (six sherds; 218g) and post-medieval to modern CBM (six fragments; 2920g) along with four fragments (136g) of animal bone, including cattle and amphibian. The remainder of the ditch contained a single fill (674=676=813) that consisting of light to dark brown clayey silt that yielded eight sherds (68g) of pottery dated to AD1600-1650, a single fragment (958g) of post-medieval brick and 38 fragments (669g) of animal bone, including cattle.

Tree-boles

- 3.11.12 A total of 14 sub-circular pit-like features were attributed to this phase that possibly represent natural tree-boles. Seven of these discrete features were excavated. To the north of ditch **761=763=824** lay two adjacent tree-boles. The larger tree-bole (**1093**) measured up to 2m in diameter and 0.25m deep with sloped sides and a flat base. Its single fill (1094) consisted of light grey chalky silt. The smaller tree-bole (**1002**) measured up to 1m in diameter and 0.36m deep with sloped sides and a flat base. Its single fill (1001) consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt and contained a single sherd (3g) of pottery dated to AD875-1200, a fragment (1g) of mussel shell and six fragments (20g) of animal bone.
- 3.11.13 To the south of ditch **761=763=824**, a large tree-throw/tree-bole (**792=858**) truncated the footprint of one of the Period 2 building plots and its surrounding gullies. Consequently, a broad range of finds were recovered from its fills with a large proportion probably originating from this earlier phase of activity. It measured 2.9m wide and 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (859=1047), consisted of mid-greyish brown silty clay, measured up to 0.53m thick, and contained ten sherds (117g) of pottery dating to AD1050-1400, 37 fragments (543g) of animal bone (including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and bird), a fragment (3g) of mussel shell and a piece (92g) of burnt flint. This was overlain by fill 793 that measured 0.33m thick and consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay. This upper fill contained 29 sherds (368g) of pottery dating to AD1050-1400, a single fragment (259g) of fired clay, five fragments (27g) of oyster and mussel shell and two fragments (211g) of possibly Roman CBM.
- 3.11.14 Along the southern side of ditch **796=831=930**, three natural tree-boles (**833**, **837** and **955**) truncated boundary ditches belonging to Period 2 Enclosures 669 and 842. The western most feature of this group (**833**; Fig. 11b, Section 170) measured up to 1.4m in diameter and 0.46m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (834) consisted of mid-brownish grey chalky silt that produced six fragments (441g) of animal bone, including horse and sheep/goat. To the east, pit **955** measured 1.06m wide and 0.22m thick with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (954) consisted of mid-brownish grey silt. The most easterly tree-bole (**837**) measured 0.84m wide and 0.6m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. This pit contained two fills. The basal fill (838) measured 0.33m thick and consisted of light brown chalky silt which produced a single sherd (23g) of Thetford-type ware pottery dating to AD840-1150. This was overlain by fill 839, which measured 0.28m thick, consisted of light yellowish brown chalky silt.

- 3.11.15 To the south of ditch **675** lay a linear arrangement of three tree-boles (**820**, **940** and **942**) of similar morphology – steep sided and a flat-based cuts that contained light to mid-greyish brown silt fills. The northernmost feature of the group (**820**) measured 0.89m wide and 0.57m deep. Its fill (947) contained three sherds (7g) of pottery dated to AD1050-1250. To the south, tree-bole **942** measured 0.52m wide and 0.54m deep whose fill (943) contained two sherds (3g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1500 and three fragments (57g) of oyster shell. Tree-bole 942 was cut by **940** which measured 2.3m wide and 0.63m deep. Its fill (941) contained three further sherds (14g) of pottery dated to AD1150-1400, a single fragment (180g) of tile, a single worked flint, fragment (52g) of burnt flint and 16 fragments (25g) of animal bone; including sheep/goat, pig and bird.

Post-hole Group 971

- 3.11.16 Extending for 19.5m along the southern side of Period 4 ditch **1049=1079=1081**, on a parallel alignment, lay a linear arrangement of post-holes spaced between c.0.5-4m apart. This group comprised a total of 11 post holes (**753**, **979**, **989**, **985**, **983**, **987**, **991**, **977**, **973**, **1037** and **1039**) that measured between 0.29-0.66m in diameter and 0.05-0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 11b, Section 200). Each post-hole contained fills (754, 972, 976, 978, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 1036 and 1038 respectively) consisting of mid-greyish brown silt with occasional chalk inclusions. The fills of three of the post-holes contained three sherds (65g) of pottery dating to AD1050-1400 along with fragments of animal bone and mussel shell. An environmental sample from post-hole 983 also produced some charred cereal grains. Post hole **753** produced a single sherd of Creamware (c.1740-1830).
- 3.11.17 Similarly, along the northern side of the Period 4 ditch, lay an intermittent linear arrangement of a further six post-holes of similar morphology. The most north-easterly post-hole (**1044**) measured 0.44m wide and 0.07m deep. Its fill (1043) produced two fragments (7g) of iron slag and charred cereal grains from an environmental sample. Approximately 3m to the south-west, post-hole **1046** measured 0.37m wide and 0.18m deep. A further three post-holes (**996**, **998** and **1000**; Plate 8) were located 12.2m to the south-west that measured between 0.36-0.45m wide and 0.04-0.08m deep.
- 3.11.18 To the south of these post-hole alignments were four post-holes (**971**, **975**, **981** and **1063**) that measured between 0.22-0.53m wide and 0.08-0.15m deep of similar morphology to that of the fence-lines. The fill (980) of post-hole **981** contained three fragments (1g) of mussel shell.

Other features

- 3.11.19 In the south-eastern corner of Area C lay two further post holes and a ditch terminus which extended beyond the southern excavation limit. Post-hole **665** measured 0.38m wide and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (666) consisted of mid-brownish grey clayey silt which produced two sherds (6g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1350, 1g of animal bone and four fragments (3g) of mussel shell. This post-hole was apparently recut by post-hole **667** which measured 0.28m wide and 0.26m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (668) consisted of dark brownish grey clayey silt that contained a single sherd (4g) of pottery dated to

AD1150-1450. Ditch **663** (=693) measured between 0.37-0.5m wide and 0.12-0.14m deep with sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (664=694) consisted of dark brown clayey silt and contained five sherds (17g) of pottery dated to AD1200-1400, four fragments (19g) of animal bone including sheep/goat and ten fragments (14g) of mussel shell.

3.12 Finds summary

Introduction

3.12.1 Finds were recovered from all of the excavated areas and consisted of: later prehistoric flintwork and saddlequern; Late Bronze Age pottery; Saxo-Norman pottery and fired clay; early-mid medieval metalwork, pottery and CBM; and post-medieval CBM. In addition, a small quantity of residual later prehistoric flintwork and a few items of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon ceramics were also recovered from Period 2-4 features. Furthermore, three medieval coins were retrieved from the excavated subsoil overburden.

Coins (Appendix B.1)

3.12.2 A gilded silver coin (SF 11) of Edward the Confessor (c.1059-62) that was converted into a badge was recovered from the subsoil (259) in Area C. Richard Kelleher (2012) noted a peak of activity in the transformation of coins into badges/brooches either side of the Norman Conquest, with a range of coins spanning from c.1016 to c.1158. In addition, a silver halfgroat (SF 2) dated to the reign of Henry VII (c.1501-09) and a silver penny (SF 8) dated to the reign of Edward III (c.1327-77) were recovered from the subsoil in Areas A and B respectively.

Metalwork (Appendix B.2)

3.12.3 An assemblage of 24 metal finds (10 iron objects, seven lead objects, seven copper alloy) was recovered from topsoil, subsoil and archaeological features across all three areas (other than coins). The objects dated from the medieval period to the 19th century and largely correspond with the date of the features recorded on site. In addition, 21 metal buttons of 18th-20th century date were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. A total of five identifiable iron objects were recovered from stratified medieval contexts. Three objects: a barrel padlock and shackle (SF 24), an incomplete fiddle head nail (SF 16) and a complete horseshoe (SF 17) were found in the backfill (359/411) of Phase 3.2 watering hole **358=409**. A further incomplete horseshoe was found in Phase 3.1 Ditch 149 (**379**) and an awl was recovered from Phase 3.1 ditch **336**.

Metalworking debris (Appendix B.3)

3.12.4 Just 10g (x 3 pieces) of slag were examined from this excavation. Some 7g of this consisted of iron slag (vitrified hearth lining) from Period 4 post-hole **1044** and another 3g of copper (or copper-alloy) metalworking slag from a ditch slot (**385**) excavated into Phase 3.2 Enclosure 140. Little can be interpreted from this very small assemblage, the pieces of which were most probably re-deposited. All that can be deduced from this is that limited metalworking was probably being carried out, either on-site or nearby, during the earlier medieval period.

Flintwork (Appendix B.4)

3.12.5 A total of 81 worked flints, and 849g of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavations. The majority of the flint was recovered as a residual element from later features and the worked flint is chronologically mixed, reflecting activity from the Mesolithic through until the Early Bronze Age. A very small proportion of the worked flint (six pieces) was derived from the fills of large natural hollows and probably represents the remains of relatively undisturbed lithic scatters. Five worked flint were recovered from hollow **1014**. These pieces almost certainly represent an unfinished/abandoned attempt at the manufacture of a Later Neolithic transverse arrowhead, very probably of chisel form. The single worked flint recovered from hollow **1028** is a very fine, complete leaf-shaped arrowhead of Early Neolithic date. Larger *in situ* assemblages of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork from buried soil horizons were recovered from the Fordham Bypass excavations (Mortimer 2005), c.1km to the south. The most substantial flint assemblages came from Late Bronze Age (Period 1) pit **254** (11 fragments, 116g) that also contained sherds of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware pottery (see below). This assemblage provides further evidence for extensive prehistoric activity in this area, which would have overlooked the low-lying ground and minor watercourses of the eastern-most part of the 'Wicken basin' (see Hall 1996, 89).

Stone (Appendix B.5)

3.12.6 A total of 1.6kg (seven pieces) of worked stone were examined from this excavation, of which 562g consisted of quern and rubber stone, 411g (three pieces) whetstone and 629g of architectural (Barnack) stone re-used as a mortar. A fragment of a weathered and redeposited prehistoric dolerite saddlequern (rubber) was recovered from Period 1 solution hollow **1010** (Area C). The mortar was recovered from Phase 3.1 pit **171** (Area A). A residual piece of Roman lava quern was found in Phase 3.2 watering hole **409** (Area B) along with two whetstones. A further whetstone was retrieved from the fill of Period 4 quarry pit **605** (Area B).

Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.6)

3.12.7 An assemblage totalling 54 sherds (225g) of Late Bronze Age Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from pit **254** context 255. This was the only context at the site to yield prehistoric pottery. The assemblage is dominated by body sherds, but includes fragments of a base from a small vessel and five refitting rim sherds from a coarseware vessel. The assemblage also includes the shoulders of two different pots, one being a thin-walled vessel, the other having a post-firing preformation/repair hole on the neck. Whilst the assemblage is relatively small and contains few diagnostic sherds, those present are typical of the Late Bronze Age (c.1150-800 BC). In the local landscape, the pottery is similar in character to larger Late Bronze Age ceramic groups recovered from the Fordham Bypass excavations (Percival 2005; Brudenell 2012), and excavations at Turners Yard, Fordham (Brudenell 2015).

Roman pottery (Appendix B.7)

3.12.8 An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 14 sherds, weighing 150g was recovered as residual items from Period 2 and 3 ditches in all the excavated areas and Period 4

quarry pits in Areas A and B; with the majority of sherds recovered from the quarry pits. These sherds probably became incorporated within the later features due to manuring and other agricultural processes, although may hint at Roman activity being present in the vicinity.

Saxon to post-medieval pottery (Appendix B.8)

- 3.12.9 Archaeological works produced a moderate assemblage of phased post-Roman pottery assemblage of 1073 sherds weighing 10.090kg, representing a minimum number of vessels of 384; with a low average sherd weight (0.009kg). The phased assemblage predominantly dates to the mid 12th to the end of the 14th century. Also present are a small number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds, and a significant assemblage of early medieval pottery. There are almost no late medieval fabrics (post-1350) and, although many fabrics were in production from the 13th to the end of the 15th century, those that are definitively late are absent. A small number of post-medieval and early modern fabrics were also recovered.
- 3.12.10 The assemblage is domestic in nature, with a predominance of vessels present used in the processing of food and drink and management of domestic hearths, in fabrics from Cambridgeshire and some of the surrounding counties. It could be considered to comprise occupation rubbish dumping within the area of excavation. However, the paucity of material within the majority of the features indicates they were not used for rubbish deposition and that the bulk of the material may have been deposited as manuring spreads or redeposition of material, perhaps as deliberate infilling for reasons other than rubbish deposition. The presence of a relatively large number of curfews scattered between various features suggest that the assemblage originates from one or more households and that at least one household was of some status. It is possible that this material may have links to the Gilbertine priory that lies approximately 1km to the south-east of the excavated site. The presence of a Hedingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware costrel may be a link to the Priory, as they are commonly called pilgrim flasks, however, there is no direct proof of this and the material may have come from a manor or merchants' household within the village. Although the presence of the sherds from a red earthenware costrel and Post-medieval Redware bowl seem to indicate there was some later activity, the relatively low levels of post-medieval fabrics (AD 1550-1900) indicate that the site's usage probably changed, possibly before the end of the 14th century.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.9)

- 3.12.11 Archaeological excavation work recovered a small assemblage of CBM (61 fragments, 7124g) from Period 2, 3 (Phases 3.1 and 3.2) and 4 features in Areas A, B and C. This assemblage comprised probable Roman material (5 fragments, 732g) and later medieval to post-medieval brick and tile (56, 7392g). Largely, the material was collected from upper and disuse fills of pits and ditches across these areas. The majority of the material was heavily abraded and survived as small fragments, indicating intense post-discard erosional processes. The Roman material was scant and heavily abraded, mirroring the character of the pottery assemblage, which suggests this site is on the edge of any Roman occupation in the area. A very small fraction was medieval and accords with the feature phasing. In the main, the CBM dates do not

completely agree with the phasing for the features, instead the assemblage is later and likely to be intrusive; perhaps indicating the longevity of some features within the landscape. The majority of it may have been ploughed into the soil as part of manuring practices of the late post-medieval and early modern period.

Fired clay (Appendix B.10)

- 3.12.12 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of fired clay (9 fragments, 624g) from Period 2 (gully **777/1035** and Enclosure 669 ditch **844**) and Period 4 (tree-bole **792**) features in Area C. The majority of the material comprised structural fragments. These fragments had remnant flattened surfaces and showed signs of hand forming with a unity of fabric which suggests a similar origin for the material.

3.13 Environmental summary

Animal bone (Appendix C.1)

- 3.13.1 The animal bone from the site represents a small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 8.56kg (170 identifiable fragments) from Period 1-4 features; the largest proportion retrieved from Period 4. The species represented include cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog, frog, toad, water vole, shrew, rabbit, field vole and domestic fowl. The faunal remains are largely in a fair to poor condition with heavy fragmentation. Domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with sheep/goat and cattle remains being the most well represented. The assemblage consisted of both extremities (primary butchery elements) making up 57% of the assemblage and meat bearing elements. This would suggest that all stages of carcass processing, consumption and disposal was taking place on site. The characterisation of the faunal assemblage is mostly mixed domestic food waste and absent of any unusual deposits or articulated burials. The limited amount of husbandry evidence suggests sheep/goat were exploited for a mixed economy, as animals aged from 25 months up to adulthood were present in the Period 2 assemblage, which contained the only significant ageing data. The ageing data for cattle does not allow for any insight into husbandry practices at Fordham. The bird remains (Period 2 pit **835** in Area C) were identified as domestic fowl which would have been exploited mainly for eggs in the medieval period.

Mollusca (Appendix C.2)

- 3.13.2 A total of 675 shells or fragments, weighing 1.585kg, of marine molluscs were collected during the excavation. The shells recovered are mostly oyster by weight (126, 1.116kg), from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, with mussels from intertidal zones, numerically superior (546, 0.462kg). Other species recovered were cockle and whelk. The bulk of the shells recovered represent general discarded food waste, somewhat reworked before deposition in the features. The presence of marine shells indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site, indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access food sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Environmental bulk samples (Appendix C.3)

- 3.13.3 Fifty bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas. Within Area C, preservation of charred plant remains was recovered in abundance from the south of the area with the focus appearing to be Period 2 gully **779/1035/1039**. Four samples taken from this feature produced predominantly free-threshing bread wheat, mixed with grains of rye, barley and oats. Wheat and rye chaff are also present along with culm nodes that represent straw. Seeds of weeds that would have been growing amongst the cereal crops include a significant component of wetland plant species.
- 3.13.4 Fired clay fragments are frequent in the residues from these samples possibly indicating that the feature had been backfilled with the remains of an oven structure. Samples from features in the near vicinity (Period 2 Enclosure 669 ditch terminus **871/873**) also produced similar assemblages of mixed cereal remains. Samples taken from Period 3 deposits in Areas A and B produced a small quantity of charred wheat grains likely to represent a background scatter, possibly as the result of the use of midden material as fertiliser. Two of the Period 4 ditches in Area C (cuts **807** and **930**) contained significant residual assemblages of charred cereal grains probably reworked from Period 2 features.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The discoveries of later prehistoric remains relating to the assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork and the Late Bronze Age pit form a relatively minor element of this section. The bulk of the discussion focusses on analysis of the Saxo-Norman and medieval remains and their resulting materials which inform the research aims given in Section 2 into aspects of rural activity in Fordham's immediate hinterland and any possible associations with the village's manors or priory. The widespread recovery of ceramic evidence from feature fills has enabled the development of a firm chronology of land use and associated settlement activity. The recovery of charred grain assemblages and structural fired clay from the central complex of Saxo-Norman features uncovered in Area C, at the southern end of the development area, make a major contribution to the research aims of the project. Similarly, the evolution of medieval settlement activity in the northern part of the development, encountered by Areas A and B, also offer a significant contribution.

4.2 The later prehistoric remains

Area C: Neolithic arrowheads

- 4.2.1 Flintwork was recovered from two of the natural hollows relating to both Early Neolithic (hollow **1028**) and Later Neolithic (hollow **1014**) arrows. These items are clearly indicative of Neolithic hunting activity upon the chalkland ridge encompassing this site. This ridge lies between the River Snail to the east and West Fen; areas which have provided more numerous flintwork findspots of the period (see Sections 1.3.2-3; Mortimer 2005). Both the arrows and the residual Neolithic flintwork (along with Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age items) recovered from later feature fills on the site are further evidence that later prehistoric activity was not solely confined to the river valley and fen edge. The reworked polished axehead recovered from Enclosure 669 adds to the series of stray polished axes found in the parish (see Section 1.3.3).

Area A: Late Bronze Age pit

- 4.2.2 The Late Bronze Age pit lay upon a chalkland ridge between the River Snail to the east and the West Fen. Prehistoric settlement would have been attracted by the light chalky soils of this ridge with its proximity to water. This is reflected in the archaeological record which highlights an area of extensive prehistoric activity around eastern-most part of the Wicken basin (Appendix B.4.11; Hall 1996, 89). The chalk ridge itself extends northwards towards Fordham from the more extensive chalkland environs of Exning on the Icknield Way zone. North of Fordham the ridge splits into a westward arm leading to Wicken and north-westwards arm to Soham. The pit produced pottery sherds belonging to at least four Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware vessels, a quantity of burnt flint and four cattle bone fragments to suggest it lay within a wider zone of settlement of the period. However, the lack of any further features suggests the site was perhaps peripheral to any domestic focus. The relative wealth of later prehistoric activity uncovered by the Fordham bypass excavation along the margins of West Fen, c.500m to the west of the site (see Section 1.3.4; Mortimer 2005) along with the

findspots mapped by the CHER along the Snail river valley (see Section 1.3.2) indicates that domestic settlement probably gravitated towards these lower lying areas.

- 4.2.3 The mix of pottery vessel sherds, burnt flint and animal bone recovered from the pit did not display any sign of 'special' or 'formal' deposition (Brudenell 2012, 338-346). It is more likely these remains represent a collection of domestic rubbish from nearby dwellings which were deposited in this roughly excavated pit. Other perishable refuse items, now invisible, were probably interred. The burnt flint is an important indicator for domestic activities involving heat such as cooking and craft activities (Appendix B.4.10). The cattle bone fragments reflect the dominant livestock animal reared and consumed by Late Bronze Age communities.

4.3 The Saxo-Norman remains

Area C: A crop processing complex?

- 4.3.1 Part of an extensive group of related features was uncovered by Area C whose fills produced pottery dating almost exclusively from the 11th to 12th centuries, with little ceramic evidence for activity before or after this date. The mix of Developed St Neots, Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware, Early Medieval ware and South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware fabrics (23% of total by weight), dated to between c.1050-1250, indicates pre-12th century occupation close to the area of excavation (Appendix B.8.9). When combined with the radiocarbon date of 1030-1155 cal AD (95.4% confidence) achieved for the abundant charred cereal grain within the central gully within this group, a Saxo-Norman date is the most likely interpretation. No diagnostic pottery was recovered from this area to evidence earlier Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site. A small proportion of the pottery assemblage (8% by weight) recovered mostly from the ditch fills of Enclosure 669 dates from the late 12th to 14th centuries. This suggests that although this group of features may be firmly attributed to the Saxo-Norman period, some of the more substantial boundary elements may have been left partially open into the early medieval period after the occupation of this site ceased.
- 4.3.2 Saxo-Norman Enclosures 662 and 669 extended from a central complex of features that lay within Enclosure 842. Within its bounds lay a rectilinear arrangement of short linear gullies that define three, equal sized rectangular spaces, c.9m x 6m across. Only ten sherds (135g) of pottery were recovered from the gullies indicating that these were not the remains of domestic dwellings. The presence of abundant charred plant remains, comprised predominantly of cereal grain along with chaff and weed seeds, from gully (**772=779=1034**) is more suggestive of a crop processing complex, possibly relating to corn/crop drying. This central gully, which displayed a notably regular cut, was maintained and reinstated, with the latest cut (**777=1035**) also containing abundant charred cereal grains, chaff, legumes and weed seeds. These charred assemblages presumably derived from adjacent corn drying ovens. More significantly, the upper fill of the recut produced five fragments (320g) of structural fired clay which possibly originated from the superstructure of a corn dryer or other form of oven (Appendix C.3.24). Fired clay fragments were frequently observed in the residues from all of the samples taken from this gully to support this suggestion (Appendix C.3.13). The original extent, shape and form of these superstructures, which may have been

placed within the rectangular spaces, is impossible to determine due to their complete destruction and truncation by the plough. Only the deeper gully elements of this complex remain which were probably excavated to provide drainage for each of the rectangular working areas. A further rectangular space was similarly defined in the north-eastern corner of Enclosure 669 which may have served the same purpose. Excavation of its enclosure recovered a further piece (12g) of fired clay of the same fabric (cut **844**) and similar mixed grain cereal assemblages to those of the gullies (cuts **871/873**). A further component of this complex was the group of four pits of unknown function arranged alongside the southern boundary of Enclosure 842 which only produced a few more sherds of pottery and animal bone fragments.

- 4.3.3 Where the remains of early medieval corn dryers/grain ovens have been identified on excavations, these features invariably survive only as below ground pits of varying shapes (ranging from rectangular slots, bottle-shaped, key-hole shaped, pear-shaped, sub-rectangular; Clarke 2019, 23). These below ground remains represent either the stoking area for the fire, the flue or the heating chamber elements. None of these below ground features were lined, with both the flue and heating chamber lying beneath a fired clay superstructure (McKerracher 2014, 82). There is no record of any corn dryer having been housed within a shelter or building which is probably due to the high risk of fire at this type of site. The lack of any below ground remains on the current site may therefore be problematic to this interpretation. An alternative solution would be for the central gully (**772/777** etc) itself as having acted as one of these three below ground elements to a corn-dryer with the remaining gullies defining and draining the surrounding working areas. This central feature's regular cut is the most likely candidate for either a flue or heating chamber. The most likely interpretation for these remains is that the below ground structural elements have either suffered complete truncation by the plough or were never present with these corn dryers having been constructed entirely above ground within the rectangular spaces. Other excavated examples such as at Potton, Bedfordshire (Clarke 2019) and Barley, Hertfordshire (Woolhouse 2019) only survived as the heating chamber elements being as little as 0.36m in depth.
- 4.3.4 Whatever the configuration for the current site, the best evidence for this overall interpretation of corn drying activity is the fired clay rich soil excavated from the central gully and its abundant cereal grain assemblage. The small volume of surviving structural clay (365g) recovered from the site is also reflected in other corn drying sites such as Potton, Bedfordshire, where as little as 120g was recovered (Clarke 2019). This suggests that this type of fired clay superstructure probably suffered a great deal of fragmentation after disuse and may not survive well in the archaeological record. This may be due to these structures having been less hard fired than bread ovens or pottery kilns, with only gentle heating required to dry cereal crops.
- 4.3.5 The cereal grain assemblages recovered from this presumed crop processing complex were predominantly free-threshing bread wheat, mixed with grains of rye, barley and oats. Wheat and rye chaff are also present along with culm nodes that represent straw. Seeds of weeds that would have been growing amongst the cereal crops include a significant component of wetland plant species (Appendix C.3.13). The recovery of a few fully processed charred grain assemblages from this group of features supports

the interpretation of these features representing the remains of a crop processing complex, with corn drying a central activity. The mixed varieties of cereals allude to multiple drying events taking place in the ovens (Stevens 2011). Free-threshing wheat comprised the largest proportion of the cereal crops to tentatively suggest this was the dominant crop being produced and dried on the associated manor farm estate, along with smaller proportions of rye, barley and oats. It is clear from the associated weed seeds that these crops were grown on fields bordering the wetlands widespread in the local area. The drying of this variety of wheat (that came to prominence over the Anglo-Saxon period) was an important step in its preparation for storage, being particularly vulnerable to insect pests and bacterial/fungal mould (Stephens 2011, 98; Atkins and Webster 2012, 284). Charred plant remains from the gully recut also allude to the possible drying of legumes (peas and beans). Importantly, no partly germinated barley grains (malt) were identified which suggests these ovens were not also employed for malting/brewing; a closely allied process in the archaeological record (Moffett 1994, 61). The charred grain demonstrates accidental burning of the crop periodically took place. Drying of cereal crops to prevent them from germinating only required gentle heating with higher temperatures required to harden grain to make it more suitable for milling (Atkins and Webster 2012, 284). Damp grain would turn to mush and clog up the grooves on the grinding surfaces of millstones (Johnson *et al.* 2009, 20). Parching the grain could also have a beneficial effect on the flavour of the flour after milling (Moffett 1994, 61). The periodic burning down of corn dryer superstructures was an ever-present hazard.

- 4.3.6 All of the surrounding enclosures were aligned to the possible crop processing complex discussed above. The more substantial ditch cuts delineating Enclosures 669 and 842 were possibly established to offer protection to the activities taking place within them from roaming livestock. The southern part of Enclosures 662 and 669 extended beyond the limit of excavation towards the present Station Road; a routeway shown on historical mapping to have been established as far back as at least 1656 (Fig. 12). It remains a possibility that the continuous circuit of Enclosure 669 may possibly represent a pen for livestock, however its wide entrance on its north-western corner coupled with the assemblages of grain (cuts **871/873**) and structural fired clay (cut **844**) recovered from its fills are more in keeping with the crop processing theme proposed for Enclosure 842. The less substantial and intermittent circuits of Enclosures 662 and 721 are also considered more likely to have been associated with arable agriculture rather than used for livestock management.
- 4.3.7 It is feasible that this crop processing complex comprised an important part of one of the two manorial farm estates described for the Saxo-Norman period, although it is not possible to attribute it to either without further historical research (see Section 1.3.11). The production of both corn and malt are listed by the Domesday survey of Fordham's manors as primary sources of income. There was an absence of quern in the finds assemblage to suggest the grinding of grain to make flour was not one of the crop processing activities taking place on this site with grain likely to have been carted off to the manorial watermills which stood on the River Snail (see Section 1.3.11).

4.4 The early to high medieval remains

Areas A and B: The establishment of 'Holders Croftes' and 'West Fen Croftes'

- 4.4.1 The abandonment of the Saxo-Norman agricultural complex in the early medieval period may have corresponded with the establishment of two crofts partly excavated by Areas A and B (Fig. 12). A rectilinear network of ditches was encountered in the northern part of Area B arranged around a central rectangular space which measured c.12m x 7m across. This scale, along the presence of Posthole Group 900, strongly suggest the presence of a timber-framed building. The ditch network did not extend northwards to Area A, indicating that this settlement activity was probably confined to the north by a boundary which lay beyond this excavation area's northern limit.
- 4.4.2 The modest amount of pottery (of low average sherd weight) recovered from this group of early medieval features in Areas A and B is perhaps indicative of a more agricultural setting than domestic occupation. There was no evidence for any internal floor surface, hearth, kitchen oven, partitions or other features to indicate domestic roles usually associated with a medieval toft – the dwelling within a croft. However, it is equally possible that any internal features have been completely truncated by the plough which also completely removed evidence for post settings around a majority of the presumed wall-lines. A parallel example dating to the later 12th century may be seen at the manorial complex excavated at Botolphs Bridge, Orton Longueville which included buildings either related to a farmyard or domestic function (Spoerry and Atkins 2015, figs 23, 34, 139-140). Parallel arrangements of rectilinear gullies surrounding timber structures were also revealed within the medieval manorial crofts excavated at Goltho, Lincolnshire and Barton Blount, Derbyshire (Beresford 1975, figs 4-13). These ditches were described at both these sites as probably having been excavated for drainage only (*ibid.*, 13). Excavation of the earthworks that clearly represented a toft fronting Cropston Road, Anstey, Leicestershire uncovered only relatively slight evidence for post-holes and beamslots relating to structures. Structural remains at that site were also accompanied by a rectilinear arrangement of ditches for drainage and defining routes (hollow ways) through the croft (Browning and Higgins 2003, figs 2-4). The structure to the east of Enclosure 140a may therefore represent an agricultural building, such as a storage barn or byre to shelter livestock. Such a building is perhaps more likely to have been located in the rear part of a croft. The ditches on this site probably also acted as both drainage gullies and boundaries associated with its immediate farmyard.
- 4.4.3 The lack of any evidence within the excavation areas for an access from this possible building onto a roadway running alongside Enclosure 140a supports this interpretation. The frontage of the later *Holdres Croftes* faced Market Street (c.150m to the north-east) where the main building/dwelling of the properties are likely to have been located. Similarly, *West Fen Croftes* probably fronted onto a now disused roadway which appears to have partially survived as the 'private road' shown on the 1809 Inclosure map (Fig. 13). Taken together these remains witness an expansion of early medieval settlement activity to the west of Fordham which possibly relates to the founding of a Gilbertine Priory approximately 0.6km to the south of the site in 1227. Along with its endowed land of *Biggin Field*, other manors in the parish are

documented to have gifted land to the priory to ‘support 13 poor folk’ and ‘lordship over 24 free and unfree tenants occupying 23 acres’ (see Section 1.3.6). Lay settlements were often established along with priories to cater for their needs. The western and eastern limits of both these crofts also correspond with the limit of the Priors *Biggen Field* to suggest a broadly contemporary origin.

- 4.4.4 The cardinal alignment of this locality appeared to have been defined by Enclosure 140a which extended, broadly from north-west to south-east, across the full extent of both Areas A and B. The ceramic evidence recovered from this ditch indicates this boundary originated during the early medieval period. The multiple ditch cuts recorded along this boundary alignment in plan and in section demonstrate this land division was maintained over a long period. The course of this boundary alignment is significant as it corresponds on the 1656 map of Fordham Manor with the division between *West Fen Croftes* to the west and *Holdres (Holders) Croftes* to the east (Fig. 12). Only a small part of *West Fen Croftes* to the west of Enclosure 140a was excavated by Areas A and B. The presence of a well (300), a cobbled surface (166), a scattering of pits and a similar density of ditches to that excavated to the east of Enclosure 140a demonstrates settlement activity probably continued to the west.
- 4.4.5 The pottery evidence suggests high levels of medieval activity in the vicinity of the site which would be in keeping with this site’s interpretation as straddling the rear of two blocks of medieval closes. Much of this material relates to kitchen activities such as storage, the serving of liquids, food preparation and the management of domestic hearths (Appendix B.8.10). The aquamanile wash basin sherd (Appendix B.8.14) and small piece of architectural Barnack Stone (Appendix B.5.4) indicate that a building or buildings of some status stood in the vicinity of the site.

Evidence for pastoral farming in Fordham’s hinterland

Areas A and B

- 4.4.6 The largest pottery assemblage of this period (c.21%) was recovered from the backfills of well 300 after its disuse, possibly in the mid 14th century (Appendix B.8.39). The disuse of this well was probably associated with a wider remodelling of the local landscape during this period. Although not possible to distinguish, on the basis of ceramic dating, the stratigraphy of the site clearly indicates the cutting of a new enclosure (Enclosure 140) which nonetheless respected the previous boundary alignment. This enclosure was accompanied by the cutting of a new boundary (Ditch 133) which extended north-eastwards towards Market Street. It is likely the large pit placed within Enclosure 140, with its stone metalling around the northern edge of its cut, represents a watering hole for livestock. A change in the emphasis of the remains to pastoral farming may have been accompanied by the abandonment of the possible agricultural building and yard to the east of Enclosure 140. Although historical evidence of pastoral farming within Fordham is poor, better evidence from surrounding villages such as Soham can offer a useful parallel for this period. Historical records detail poorer villager’s dependent on livestock (cattle, sheep and pigs) fed on that village’s pastures and fens with cattle the chief animal by the 16th century (Wareham and Wright 2002, 507-529). Susan Oosthuizen’s gazetteer of deserted medieval settlements of Cambridgeshire lists 26 examples of ‘shifted settlements’

which demonstrates that changes to the settlement pattern of villages across this period was commonplace (2009, 17-18). It is interesting to note that the padlock and shackle intended to secure animal (or human) limbs was recovered from the watering hole (Appendix B.2.6).

Area C

- 4.4.7 It is perhaps significant the Saxo-Norman remains were not overlain by any later network of medieval ditches. The lack of any evidence for ridge and furrows having extended across this site suggests this abandoned complex was probably incorporated into a larger parcel of pastoral land in the early medieval period. The documented changes in land ownership associated with the splitting of the main Fordham manor in the 1170s may have stimulated a reorganisation of the immediate hinterland to the village at this time (see Section 1.3.12). The 1656 map of Fordham Manor shows the site still lay entirely within a larger parcel of land by this later date. This later map shows it to have been part of a wider network of rectilinear enclosures that lay to the south of *Holdres (Holders) Croftes* whose origins, as discussed above, probably also lay in the early medieval period.

4.5 The post-14th century remains

Areas A and B: late medieval chalk extraction

- 4.5.1 Both the concentrated zone of intercutting pits and the wider scatter of sub-rectangular pits further evidence the shifting use of this part of Fordham's hinterland from c.1400. The distribution of these pits indicates both Enclosure 140 and Ditch 133 remained extant and respected boundaries at the close of the medieval period. These pits were probably excavated to extract the underlying chalk, with their distribution indicating this quarrying activity extended to the north of the site. It is possible this site was targeted for chalk extraction due to its proximity of the Totternhoe Stone, a band of chalk stone which outcrops along Market Street, immediately east of the site. This stone was extensively quarried as 'clunch' for construction of a range of higher status buildings within local villages, such as manorial farms and churches, and for buildings further afield such as Ely Cathedral and the Cambridge Colleges (Newton 2010, 110). Clunch blocks were cemented together with lime mortar, also produced from the locally available chalk. Lime would also be used to as a protective plaster for this relatively soft building stone. This was produced through the burning of chalk in specially constructed lime kilns. Although no kilns were present on the current site, it is possible the chalk excavated from this site's quarry pits was intended for this use. Medieval examples excavated next to the Totternhoe Stone include large ditch-like features, which probably represent strip quarries into the underlying chalk at Isaacson Road, Burwell; associated with five lime kilns (Muldowney 2006; Muldowney 2008). A neighbouring site excavated at Station Gate, Burwell in 2001-2002 also uncovered intercutting clusters of early to high medieval pits cut into the chalk adjacent to a lime kiln (Clarke forth.). Large irregular shaped quarry pits were revealed during excavations of a medieval clunch-working site at Fordham Road, Isleham. These quarries were associated with workings dated to between the 14th to 16th centuries (Newton 2010, 109). Perhaps the closest parallel to the current site may be found in excavations at Church End, Cherry Hinton; a major source of clunch in the county. At the rear of a row

of medieval properties (crofts) to the north-west of the church lay a 7-12m wide strip of land almost entirely occupied by at least 60 sub-rectangular quarry pits of various sizes cut into the underlying chalk. Their form suggested to the authors that the pits represented individual extraction events of material as required (Cessford and Dickens 2005, 67, fig. 15). Chalk was also excavated from 'marl-pits' during this period for spreading over fields to lessen their acidity, presumably outside the chalkland zone.

- 4.5.2 The Fordham chalk extraction site may therefore be viewed as possibly belonging to one of the main groups of medieval clunch and chalk quarries in Cambridgeshire, centred on Isleham, Burwell (and Reach) and Cherry Hinton (Newton 2010, 110). It is possible the sudden appearance of chalk quarries may have resulted in the endowment of both Fordham's *Coggeshalls* and *Bassingbourns* Manors to St John's College at its founding in 1511 associated with its need for building materials such as clunch and lime mortar (see Section 1.3.4). In this way these quarries possibly represent a short-term economic boom to the croft's inhabitants, with each pit possibly having excavated enough chalk to supply single lime kiln charge. The relatively low levels of post-medieval fabrics (AD1550-1900) pottery of a later date from the pit's backfills also supports this (Appendix B.8.69).

Areas A-C: relict and recent enclosures

- 4.5.3 Historic maps demonstrate the crofts continued to have been occupied as strips of individual land holdings at the time of Inclosure in 1809 (Figs 12 and 13). The course of Ditch 133 was noted as a slight earthwork during the current excavation and would have formed one of the boundaries for these strips along with others which probably lay between the excavated areas. The croft boundary established by Ditch 149 remained largely intact as a division between enclosures until recently, when it was last delineated as a trackway on the 1959 OS map. To the south, one of the early modern ditches encountered in Area C probably corresponds with a subdivision of the enclosures shown to belong to Francis Glossop on the 1809 map. The remaining recent boundaries and Posthole Group 971 encountered in Area C probably also had a similar origin (Fig. 13). Tree-boles were also present in Area C which truncated the earlier remains, with tree-hole **792=858**, located in the heart of the Period 2 crop processing complex, having carried in a notable concentration of pottery, animal bone and a large fragment (259g) of fired clay probably originating from one of the possible corn dryers discussed above.

4.6 Significance

The excavation at Scotsdales Garden Centre is significant in contributing to our understanding of land use in the immediate hinterland of Fordham across both the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods. The feature groups specifically inform of the layout of a Saxo-Norman crop processing complex and the medieval origins of West Fen and Holders Crofts. Although difficult to prove conclusively, the archaeological narrative offered by this site probably reflects the documented development of Fordham's manorial farming estates and perhaps a short-lived local chalk extraction industry, conceivably as a result of incorporation of two of these manors into the estate of St John's College at its founding.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Dissemination of the results of excavation

- 5.1.1 A publication proposal will be submitted to the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society with the aim of publishing a short article on the Saxo-Norman and early to high medieval remains. The article to be published will be submitted by the end of 2020.
- 5.1.2 The publication will include illustrations of selected pottery and metalwork items.
- 5.1.3 It is anticipated that the archive for the project will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council Stores in 2020 under site code ECB5770.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	100	0		0	layer	topsoil							
A	101	0		0	layer	subsoil							
A	102	0		0	layer	natural							
A	103	103		2	cut	gully	boundary				0.41	0.06	wide u-shape
A	104	103		2	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare sub-angular small stones		0.06	
A	105	105		3.1	cut	ditch	boundary?				0.86	0.32	u-shape
A	106	105		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	occasional small-medium stones concentrated at base and occasional charcoal throughout		0.32	
A	107	107	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	unknown				1.8	0.64	irregular u-shape
A	108	107	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish yellow	silty sand	occasional stones, flints and snail shell		0.64	
A	109	109		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				2.21	0.4	wide u-shape
A	110	109		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	rare chalk chunks and small-medium sub-angular stones		0.4	
A	111	111		2	cut	gully	boundary				0.29	0.04	shallow u-shape
A	112	111		2	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare medium sub-rounded stones		0.04	
A	113	113		2	cut	gully	boundary				0.43	0.07	shallow u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	114	113		2	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			0.07	
A	115	115		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				1.26	0.56	wide u-shape
A	116	116		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				1.44	0.63	wide u-shape
A	117	115		3.1	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid grey mottled with brown	silty clay	occasional small sub-angular stones and frequent chalk		0.21	
A	118	115		3.1	fill	pit	deliberate backfill?	mid brown	clayey silt	frequent sub-angular stones		0.35	
A	119	119	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.98	0.18	
A	120	119	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	clayey silt			0.18	
A	121	116		3.1	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid grey mottled with brown	silty clay	occasional sub-angular small stones		0.2	
A	122	116		3.1	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brown	clayey silt	frequent small sub-angular stones		0.43	
A	123	123	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extracation?				1.3	0.3	
A	124	123	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	very light grey	silt	frequent chalk		0.05	
A	125	123	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	dump	light grey	silty	frequent mussel shell		0.03	
A	126	123	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate medium sub-angular stone and lens of chalk (roughly in the middle)		0.22	
A	127	127	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.96	0.26	u-shape
A	128	127	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	very light grey	silt	frequent chalk		0.06	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	129	127	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill?	light brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate small-medium sub-angular stones		0.2	
A	130	130	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction?				2.3	0.28	flat based u-shape
A	131	130	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	very light grey	chalky silt	frequent chalk		0.06	
A	132	130	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate medium sub-angular stones and rare chunks of chalk		0.23	
A	133	133	Ditch 133	3.2	cut	ditch	boundary				1.28	0.34	wide u-shape
A	134	133	Ditch 133	3.2	fill	ditch	deliberate backfill	mid brown	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.09	
A	136	133	Ditch 133	3.2	fill	ditch	natural silting	mid brown	clayey silt	occasional small sub-angular stones and natural flints		0.25	
A	137	137	Ditch 133	3.2	cut	ditch	boundary				0.5	0.19	u-shape
A	138	137	Ditch 133	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	very light brown	silty clay	occasional small stones		0.19	
A	139	139		4	cut	post hole	greenhouse				0.38	0.23	u-shape
A	140	140	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.57	0.17	
A	141	140	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small sub-rounded stones		0.17	
A	142	142	Ditch 133	3.2	cut	ditch	boundary				1.24	0.16	
A	143	142	Ditch 133	3.2	fill	ditch	natural silting	mid grey	clayey silt	rare small sub-angular stones		0.16	
A	144	139		4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare small stones and charcoal, moderate chalk		0.23	
A	145	145	Ditch 133	3.2	cut	ditch	boundary				0.46	0.21	u-shape
A	146	145	Ditch 133	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare flint		0.21	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	147	147	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.12	0.48	flat based u-shape
A	148	147	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional flint, moderate chalk flecks		0.48	
A	149	149	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.8	0.9	u-shape
A	150	149	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	silty sand	occasional chalk, small stones and flints		0.2	
A	151	149	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	silty sand	frequent chalk		0.08	
A	152	149	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	frequent chalk, flints and small stones		0.5	
A	153	149	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	organic material, frequent flints and snail shell		0.24	
A	154	154	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	pit?	unknown				0.5	0.45	u-shape
A	155	154	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional chalk, small stones and flints		0.45	
A	156	156	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				2.52	0.93	u-shape
A	157	156	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	light brown	silty clay	redeposited chalk and small pieces of chalk and stones		0.93	
A	158	158	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.36	0.31	
A	159	158	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	very light grey	silt	occasional small stones		0.07	
A	160	158	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	dump	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional small stones and frequent mussel shell		0.02	
A	161	158	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	rare small-medium sub-angular stones and chalk lens		0.22	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	162	162	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.04	0.34	
A	163	162	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	very light grey	silt	occasional chalk chunks		0.1	
A	164	162	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	dump	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and frequent mussel shell		0.03	
A	165	162	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate small-medium sub-angular stones		0.24	
A	166	0		3.1	layer	surface (external)	cobbled surface			frequent small-medium sub-angular stones	3.3	0.06	
A	167	0		3.1	layer	surface (external)	silting covering cobbled surface	mid grey	clayey silt	moderate small-medium sub-angular stones		0.04	
A	168	168	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				3.27	0.92	u-shape
A	169	168	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand			0.66	
A	170	168	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	small chalk inclusions		0.28	
A	171	171		3.1	cut	pit	use				0.93	0.36	u-shape
A	172	171		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	few small stones		0.36	
A	173	173	Ditch 133	3.2	cut	ditch	boundary				0.74	0.29	rounded v-shape
A	174	173	Ditch 133	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brown	silty clay	occasional small flint stones and rare charcoal		0.29	
A	175	175	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	use				0.67	0.13	u-shape
A	176	175	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty sand	chalk, occasional small flints		0.13	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	177	177		2	cut	gully	boundary				0.14	0.15	u-shape
A	178	177		2	fill	gully	disuse	light grey	silty sand	occasional small stones and flints		0.15	
A	179	179	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.79	0.42	u-shape
A	180	179	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	silty sand	occasional small stones, flints and snail shells		0.42	
A	181	181	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.58	0.48	u-shape
A	182	181	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	few stones		0.34	
A	183	183	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				2.09	0.69	flat based u-shape
A	184	183	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	light brown	silty sand	chalk, occasional flints		0.26	
A	185	183	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brown	silty sand	occasional flints		0.59	
A	186	186	Ditch 133	3.2	cut	ditch	boundary				1.1	0.74	u-shape
A	187	186	Ditch 133	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clay	rare small stones		0.54	
A	189	189	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				2.82	0.66	wide u-shape
A	190	189	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	light brown	clayey silt	frequent small stone and flint, frequent charcoal		0.66	
A	191	191	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				4.4	0.53	u-shape
A	192	191	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty clay	rare chalk		0.32	
A	193	191	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.38	
A	194	194		4	cut	post hole	greenhouse				0.2	0.18	u-shape
A	195	194		4	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	silty clay			0.18	
A	196	191	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty clay	few stones and chalk flakes		0.26	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	197	197	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				3.5	0.5	u-shape
A	198	197	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay			0.3	
A	199	197	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	few flakes of chalk		0.3	
A	200	200	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.88	0.5	u-shape
A	201	200	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	few chalk flakes		0.4	
A	202	202		4	cut	post hole	greenhouse				0.1	0.16	u-shape
A	203	202		4	cut	post hole	disuse	dark brown	silty caly			0.16	
A	204	204	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.7	0.86	u-shape
A	205	204	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty clay	frequent small-medium pieces of chalk		0.4	
A	206	204	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty clay	rare small stones		0.5	
A	207	207	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.06	0.56	u-shape
A	208	207	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare small stones		0.22	
A	209	207	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay			0.4	
A	210	210		4	cut	post hole	greenhouse				0.2	0.3	u-shape
A	211	210		4	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	silty clay			0.3	
A	212	212	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.96	0.42	u-shape
A	213	212	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	few small stones		0.42	
A	215	215	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.96	0.3	u-shape
A	216	215	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	silty clay			0.16	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	217	215	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.2	
A	218	218	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.28	0.26	u-shape
A	219	218	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional small flints and snail shell		0.26	
A	222	222	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.95	0.94	flat based v-shape
A	223	222	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	silty sand	occasional small flints and snail shell		0.34	
A	224	224	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.2	0.46	u-shape
A	225	224	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional flints and snail shells		0.46	
A	226	226		2	cut	gully	boundary				0.6	0.14	u-shape
A	227	226		2	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.14	
A	228	228	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				92	6	u-shape
A	229	228	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	small stones, flints and snail shells		0.6	
A	230	200		4	fill	pit	natural infilling?	light greyish brown	silty clay	rare sub-rounded stones and chalk		0.33	
A	231	207		4	fill	pit	redeposited natural	light grey	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.34	
A	232	181		4	fill	pit	silting?	mid grey	clay	few stones		0.16	
A	233	233	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.86	0.38	u-shape
A	234	233	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty sand	few small stones		0.26	
A	235	233	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent chalk flakes		0.38	
A	237	237	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.6	0.4	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	238	237	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty sand			0.4	
A	239	239	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				3	0.82	u-shape
A	240	239	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty clay	frequent chalk and rare small stones		0.36	
A	241	239	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent chalk flakes		0.34	
A	242	239	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand			0.18	
A	243	279	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.16	
A	244	244	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				2.06	0.68	u-shape
A	245	244	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey mottled with brown	silty sand			0.3	
A	246	244	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent chalk flakes and few small stones		0.44	
A	247	252	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty sand			0.36	
A	248	248	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				4.1	0.68	u-shape
A	249	248	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey mottled with yellow	silty sand	frequent chalk	2.5	0.24	
A	250	248	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent chalk flakes		0.24	
A	251	248	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	few small stones		0.2	
A	252	252	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.65	0.3	u-shape
A	253	222		3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints and snail shells		0.61	
A	254	254		1	cut	pit	extraction				2.88	0.43	wide u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	255	254		1	fill	pit	silting	light grey	silty clay	rare medium stones, moderate chalk		0.14	
B	256			0	layer	topsoil							
B	257			0	layer	subsoil							
C	258			0	layer	topsoil							
C	259			0	layer	subsoil							
A	260	254		1	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	moderate small-medium sub-angular stones		0.3	
A	261	261	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	gully	use				0.62	0.2	u-shape
A	262	261	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	few small stones		0.2	
A	263	264	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	silting	light grey	silty clay	few chalk flakes		0.25	
A	264	264	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				2.32	0.58	
A	265	265	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.5	0.22	
A	266	265	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	light greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small chalk pieces		0.22	
A	267	267	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				3.97	0.36	u-shape
A	268	267	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	frequent medium stones		0.36	
A	269	269	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				3.97	0.92	
A	270	269	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	few chalk flakes, medium stones and snail shells		0.4	
A	271	269	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	few small stones		0.4	
A	272	272	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.22	0.86	u-shape
A	273	273	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				2.12	0.76	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	274	272	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey	silty sand	frequent chalk and occasional small flint and snail shells		0.26	
A	275	272	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flints and snail shells		0.28	
A	276	272	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional flints, small stones and snail shells		0.34	
A	277	273	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	silty sand	frequent chalk and snail shells		0.16	
A	278	273	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional small stones, flints and snail shells		0.6	
A	279	279	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.78	0.37	
A	280	279	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silt	frequent chalk flecks		0.21	
A	281	281	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.77	0.36	
A	282	281	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.21	
A	283	281	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silt	frequent chalk flecks		0.13	
A	284	204	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	rare sub-rounded stones and chalk		0.34	
A	285	285	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.98	0.14	shallow u-shape
A	286	285	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks		0.14	
A	287	269		4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty clay	abundant chalk		0.1	
A	288	269		4	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey	silty clay	moderate charcoal		0.16	
A	289	264		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay			0.32	
A	290	290	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				6.43	0.97	wide u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	291	290	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	silting	light grey	clay	occasional small sub-angular stones		0.13	
A	292	290	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional small-medium sub-angular stones, rare chalk and frequent brown streaks near bottom of fill		0.86	
A	293	293	Pit Group 191	4	cut	pit	extraction				3.56	0.94	u-shape
A	294	293	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	silting	very light grey	clay	frequent chalk		0.08	
A	295	293	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate chalk		0.29	
A	296	293	Pit Group 191	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small-medium sub-angular stones		0.59	
A	297	297		0	cut	natural	solution hollow				9.9	0.08	irregular
A	298	297		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid greyish brown	silt	rare small-medium stones		0.08	
A	299	297		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid greyish brown	silt	rare small-medium stones		0.08	
A	300	300		3.1	cut	well	water				2.06	0.8	
A	301	300		3.1	fill	well	disuse	light greyish yellow	clayey silt	occasional small stones and shell		0.2	
A	302	300		3.1	fill	well	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones, charcoal and shell		0.24	
A	303	300		3.1	fill	well	disuse	light greyish brown	silt	occasional small stones, charcoal and shell		0.35	
A	304	300		3.1	fill	well	disuse	very white grey	silty clay	occasional small stones and shell		0.14	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	305	305	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.2	0.2	u-shape
B	306	305	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones and chalk		0.2	
B	307	307	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.2	0.44	wide u-shape
B	308	307	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional large stones, flint and rare charcoal		0.44	
B	309	309	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.34	0.1	
B	310	309	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	chalky silt	rare charcoal specks		0.1	
B	311	311	Enc. 309	2	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.44	0.4	u-shape
B	312	311	Enc. 309	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional medium-large flints and stones, rare charcoal		0.14	
B	313	311	Enc. 309	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional medium-large stones, rare charcoal		0.26	
B	314	314	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.64	0.22	wide u-shape
B	315	314	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional medium-large flint and stones, rare charcoal		0.22	
B	316	316	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.01	0.58	flat based v-shape
B	317	316	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	slump	light grey	clay	frequent chalk		0.1	
B	318	316	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional small-medium sub-angular stones and frequent organic material from bioturbation		0.58	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	319	319	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.39	0.12	u-shape
B	320	319	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	rare small stones		0.12	
B	321	321	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.24	0.74	flat based v-shape
B	322	321	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	silting	light grey	clay	rare small chalk pieces		0.1	
B	323	321	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	slump	light grey	silty clay	rare chalk		0.06	
B	324	321	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	slump	light grey	silty clay	moderate chalk		0.1	
B	325	321	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and frequent organic material from bioturbation		0.64	
B	326	326	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.22	0.12	u-shape
B	327	326	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.12	
A	328	300		3.1	fill	well	disuse	very light grey	silty clay	occasional small stones and shell		0.14	
B	329	331	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky clayey silt	occasional small stones and redeposited chalk		0.62	
B	330	331	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	occasional small stones	chalky clayey silt		0.1	
B	331	331	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.1	0.72	flat based u-shape
B	332	333	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	chalky clayey silt	occasional small stones and chalk		0.6	
B	333	333	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.6	0.6	u-shape
B	334	335	Enc. 309	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky clayey silt	occasional small stones		0.42	
B	335	335	Enc. 309	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.4	0.42	u-shape
B	336	336		3.1	cut	ditch	boundary?				1.78	0.34	wide u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	337	336		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk, moderate medium sub-rounded stones and occasional flint		0.1	
B	338	336		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional flint		0.24	
B	339	340		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty chalky clay	occasional small stones		0.52	
B	340	340		3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.83	0.52	irregular
B	341	343		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	brownish grey	chalky clayey silt	very occasional small stones		0.36	
B	342	343		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	brownish grey	chalky silty clay	very occasional small stones		0.04	
B	343	343		3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				0.74	0.4	flat based u-shape
B	344	344		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure				0.65	0.11	u-shape
B	345	344		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones and rare charcoal		0.11	
B	346	346	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.22	0.4	u-shape
B	347	346	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones and rare charcoal		0.4	
B	348	348		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure				0.5	0.09	u-shape
B	349	348		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones and flint		0.09	
B	350	350	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.7	0.17	
B	351	350	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones and flint, rare charcoal		0.17	
B	352	352		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure				0.58	0.14	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	353	352		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones and charcoal		0.14	
B	354	354	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	boundary/enclosure				0.26	0.22	deep u-shape
B	355	354	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	light brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional charcoal, rare medium stones and occasional snail shell		0.22	
B	356	356	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				2	0.42	u-shape
B	357	356	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	very light greyish brown	silty sand	moderate chalk		0.42	
B	358	358		3.2	cut	watering hole	water source				11.97	0.6	u-shape
B	359	358		3.2	fill	watering hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional chalk flakes and angular stones		0.6	
B	360	360	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.24	0.26	wide u-shape
B	361	360	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional medium sub-rounded stones and moderate organic material from bioturbation		0.26	
B	362	362		3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				1.36	0.59	flat based u-shape
B	363	362		3.1	fill	ditch	silting	light grey	silty clay	occasional small sub-angular stones		0.08	
B	364	362		3.1	fill	ditch	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones and occasional chalk		0.51	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	365	365	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				0.73	0.38	round based v-shape
B	366	365	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk		0.38	
B	367	367	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	boundary/enclosure				0.34	0.26	u-shape
B	368	367	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate chalk		0.26	
B	369	369	Ditch Group 369	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.6	0.08	u-shape
B	370	369	Ditch Group 369	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate chalk and occasional medium stones		0.08	
B	371	371		3.1	cut	gully	boundary/enclosure				0.28	0.08	u-shape
B	372	371		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional charcoal and rare medium stones		0.08	
B	373	373	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.95	0.48	flat based u-shape
B	374	373	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brown	sandy loam	occasional angular stone and flint		0.48	
B	375	375	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.96	0.48	u-shape
B	376	375	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sandy loam	occasional angular stones and flint		0.48	
B	377	377	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				0.7	0.28	u-shape
B	378	377	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	silting	light brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal		0.28	
B	379	379	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.3	0.34	u-shape
B	380	379	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.34	
B	381	381	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.14	0.25	flat based u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	382	381	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal		0.25	
B	383	383	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				0.75	0.25	flat based u-shape
B	384	383	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal		0.25	
B	385	385	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				2.1	1.07	u-shape
B	386	385	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	slump	light brownish grey	silty clay	rare chalk flecks		0.05	
B	387	385	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	silting?	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional charcoal and chalk flecks		0.34	
B	388	385	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	silting	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal		0.76	
B	389	389	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.9	0.9	flat based u-shape
B	390	389	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	slump	light brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.58	
B	391	389	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal		0.9	
B	392	392		2	cut	gully	unknown				0.25	0.1	u-shape
B	393	392		2	fill	gully	silting?	mid brownish grey	silty clay	frequent chalk flecks		0.1	
B	394	394		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure				0.62	0.16	
B	395	394		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones and rare charcoal		0.16	
B	396	396	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				0.6	0.27	
B	397	396	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	very light grey	clayey silt	occasional small stones		0.05	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
VOID	398	399		4	fill	field drain	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty sand			0.26	
VOID	399	399		4	cut	field drain	drainage				0.16	0.26	u-shape
B	400	396		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones and rare charcoal		0.05	
B	401	401	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.4	0.1	wide u-shape
B	402	401	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones and rare charcoal		0.1	
B	403	403	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.41	0.2	
B	404	403	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small stones		0.2	
B	405	405		3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.08	0.18	u-shape
B	406	405		3.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks, rare charcoal		0.18	
B	407	407	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	drainage?				1.07	0.24	wide u-shape
B	408	407	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional flint		0.24	
B	409	409		3.2	cut	watering hole	water source				11.97	0.22	
B	410	409		3.2	fill	surface (external)	mettled surface			frequent small-medium sub-rounded stones and flint			
B	411	409		3.2	fill	watering hole	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	frequent flint and small-medium sub-rounded stones (from mettled surface)		0.22	
B	412	412	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.36	flat based u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	413	412	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	clayey silt	rare small stones and chalk		0.36	
B	414	414	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	post hole	structural				0.19	0.07	u-shape
B	415	414	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	clayey silt			0.07	
B	416	416	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	post hole	structural				0.35	0.31	irregular
B	417	416	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	clayey silt	raer small sub-angular stones and chalk		0.08	
B	418	416	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional small sub-angular stones		0.23	
B	419	419	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	gully	boundary				0.29	0.12	u-shape
B	420	419	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	silt	occasional small sub-rounded stones		0.12	
B	424	424		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.94	0.4	irregular u-shape
B	425	424		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sandy loam	occasional small angular stones and charcoal		0.4	
B	426	426	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.38	0.08	u-shape
B	427	426	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate chalk and occasional medium stones		0.08	
B	428	428	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.42	0.15	irregular
B	429	428	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate chalk		0.15	
B	430	430	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.5	0.2	lopsided u-shape
B	431	430	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	light brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate chalk		0.2	
B	432	432	Ditch Group 369	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.58	0.1	wide u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	433	432	Ditch Group 369	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate chalk and occasional medium stone		0.1	
B	434	434	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.7	0.28	u-shape
B	435	434	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.28	
B	436	436		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.4	0.13	u-shape
B	437	436		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey	silty sand	chalk		0.13	
B	438	0		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid greenish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks, small sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal		0.12	
B	439	439		3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.34	0.22	u-shape
B	440	439		3.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks, small sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal		0.22	
A	441	441	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				3	0.62	
A	442	441	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	very light grey	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.18	
A	443	441	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and sub-rounded stones		0.18	
A	444	441	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional small sub-rounded stones		0.26	
A	445	445		2	cut	gully	boundary				0.51	0.19	u-shape
A	446	445		2	fill	gully	disuse	mid grey	silty clay	occasional small sub-rounded stones		0.19	
A	447	447	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.95	0.22	
A	448	447	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional sub-rounded small stones		0.22	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
A	449	449	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				2.88	0.61	wide u-shape
A	450	449	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.61	
B	451	451		3.1	cut	elongated pit	unknown				0.65	0.3	u-shape
B	453	451		3.1	fill	elongated pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty sand	some chalk		0.3	
B	454	454	Pit Group 147	3.1	cut	elongated pit	unknown				1.08	0.44	u-shape
B	455	454	Pit Group 147	3.1	fill	elongated pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty sand			0.1	
B	456	454	Pit Group 147	3.1	fill	elongated pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	few small stones		0.34	
B	457	457	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.9	0.42	u-shape
B	458	457	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	some chalk		0.42	
B	459	459	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.8	0.42	u-shape
B	460	459	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	few small stones		0.42	
B	461	461	Pit Group 147	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				0.1	0.1	
B	462	461	Pit Group 147	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty sand	few small stones		0.2	
B	463	463	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.74	0.58	flat based u-shape
B	464	463	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and rare charcoal		0.58	
B	465	465		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.72	0.16	u-shape
B	466	465		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid reddish brown	silty clay	few small stones		0.16	
B	467	467		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				1.4	0.44	wide u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	468	467		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	moderate chalk, medium-large stones and rare charcoal		0.44	
B	471	471		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.32	0.08	flat based u-shape
B	472	471		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional medium stones		0.08	
B	473	473	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				0.68	0.26	
B	474	473	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	frequent small rounded stones		0.26	
B	475	475	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				0.77	0.27	
B	476	475	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	rare large rounded stones and frequent small stones		0.27	
B	477	477		3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.16	0.38	u-shape
B	478	477		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greysih brown	clayey silt	frequent small stones and occasional medium stones		0.12	
B	479	477		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	abundant small stones and occasional chalk		0.26	
B	480	491		4	fill	post-hole	disuse	mid grey	clay	abundant medium flint and occasional large flint		0.18	
B	481	481	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.23	0.16	u-shape
B	482	481	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and small sub-rounded stones		0.16	
B	483	483	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.3	0.04	shallow u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	484	483	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and small sub-rounded stones		0.04	
B	485	485	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.57	0.09	u-shape
B	486	485	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and small sub-rounded stones		0.09	
B	487	487	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.63	0.13	u-shape
B	488	487	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and small sub-rounded stones		0.13	
B	489	489	Ditch 149	3.1	cut	gully	boundary				1.12	0.26	u-shape
B	490	489	Ditch 149	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones		0.26	
B	491	491		4	cut	post hole	structural				0.28	0.18	u-shape
B	492	492	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.87	0.38	flat based u-shape
B	493	492	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brown	silty clay	rare small stones		0.38	
B	494	494	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.27	0.14	u-shape
B	495	494	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and small sub-rounded stones		0.14	
B	496	496	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	gully	boundary/enclosure				0.31	0.09	u-shape
B	497	496	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk and small sub-rounded stones		0.09	
B	498	498		0	cut	natural	tree throw				0.52	0.12	u-shape
B	499	498		0	fill	natural	tree throw	mid greyish brown	silty sand			0.12	
B	500	500		0	cut	natural	tree throw				0.4	0.48	irregular
B	501	500		0	fill	natural	tree throw	mid bluish grey	sandy silt	few small stones		0.48	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	503	504	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	chalky silt	occasional chalk pieces		0.08	
B	504	504	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.26	0.08	wide shallow u-shape
B	505	506	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	greyish brown	chalky silt			0.1	
B	506	506	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.36	0.1	shallow u-shape
B	507	508	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	silty chalk			0.05	
B	508	508	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.45	0.05	wide shallow u-shape
B	509	510		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	chalky silt	very occasional small stones		0.2	
B	510	510		3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.2	wide shallow u-shape
B	511	512	Enc. 309	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	chalky silt			0.1	
B	512	512	Enc. 309	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.26	0.1	flat based u-shape
B	513	514	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey	chalky silt	occasional very small stones		0.35	
B	514	514	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.8	0.35	u-shape
B	515	516		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	reddish grey	chalky silt	very occasional small stones and occasional flint		0.4	
B	516	516		3.1	cut	gully	unknown				0.4	0.4	wide u-shape
B	517	518		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	greyish brown	chalky silt	occasional chalk flecks		0.28	
B	518	518		3.1	cut	ditch	unknown				0.52	0.28	wide u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	519	520	Ditch Group 369	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	chalky silt			0.1	
B	520	520	Ditch Group 369	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.42	0.1	wide shallow u-shape
B	521	522	Ditch Group 369	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	chalky silt			0.25	
B	522	522	Ditch Group 369	3.1	cut	ditch					0.5	0.25	u-shape
B	523	524	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	chalky silt	occasional small chalk pieces		0.08	
B	524	524	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.26	0.08	wide shallow u-shape
B	525	526	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	chalky silt			0.1	
B	526	526	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.3	0.1	wide shallow u-shape
B	527	528		3.2	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	chalky silt	occasional small chalk pieces		0.16	
B	528	528		3.2	cut	post hole	structural				0.48	0.16	wide flat based u-shape
B	529	530		4	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones		0.12	
B	530	530		4	cut	post hole	structural				0.45	0.12	wide shallow u-shape
B	531	532		3.2	fill	post hole/pit	disuse	light grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones		0.08	
B	532	532		3.2	cut	post hole	structural				0.6	0.08	wide shallow u-shape
B	533	534		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty chalk	occasional stones		0.6	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	534	534		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				1.3	0.6	wide u-shape
B	538	541	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	brownish grey	silty chalky clay	occasional small stones		0.8	
B	539	541	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	reddish grey	chalky silt	very occasional small stones		0.1	
B	540	541	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	reddish grey	silty chalky clay	occasional chalk pieces		0.1	
B	541	541	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				2	0.8	flat based u-shape
B	542	542	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.38	0.13	wide u-shape
B	543	542	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional medium stones		0.13	
B	544	544		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure				0.4	0.08	wide u-shape
B	545	544		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	light brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional medium stones		0.08	
B	546	546	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.43	0.2	wide u-shape
B	547	546	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	moderate chalk and occasional small-medium stones		0.2	
B	548	548		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure				0.49	0.1	u-shape
B	549	548		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	moderate chalk and occasional medium stones		0.1	
B	550	550	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.7	0.28	irregular
B	551	550	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small-medium stones and chalk		0.28	
B	554	554		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				1.4	0.48	wide u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	555	554		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sandy silt	very occasional small stones		0.48	
B	556	556	Ditch Group 369	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.3	0.34	deep u-shape
B	557	556	Ditch Group 369	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small-medium stones and chalk, rare charcoal		0.34	
B	558	558		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.5	0.2	u-shape
B	559	558		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional medium stone concentrated at base and rare charcoal		0.2	
B	560	560		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.35	0.18	
B	561	560		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	chalky silt	abundant charcoal		0.18	
B	562	562	Enc. 140	3.2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.18	0.11	
B	563	562	Enc. 140	3.2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.11	
B	564	564		3.2	cut	post hole	structural				0.42	0.36	flat based u-shape
B	565	564		3.2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.36	
B	566	566		3.1	cut	pit	use				0.54	0.24	u-shape
B	567	566		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small stones and chalk		0.08	
B	568	566		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	light brownish grey mottled with yellow	clayey silt	occasional small stones and chalk		0.16	
B	569	569		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.62	0.08	u-shape
B	570	569		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones and chalk		0.08	
B	571	572		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	silty chalk	occasional chalk fragments		0.08	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	572	572		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.08	wide shallow u-shape
B	573	573		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.22	0.07	u-shape
B	574	573		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.07	
B	575	575		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.52	0.2	u-shape
B	576	575		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks and charcoal		0.1	
B	577	575		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.1	
B	578	578		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.5	0.1	u-shape
B	579	578		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occasional chalk flecks		0.1	
B	580	580	Pit Group 147	3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.4	0.22	
B	581	580	Pit Group 147	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty sand			0.22	
B	582	582	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1	0.52	u-shape
B	583	582	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey	silty clay	frequent chalk		0.22	
B	584	582	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand			0.18	
B	585	582	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light greyish brown	silty sand	few medium stones		0.34	
B	586	586	Pit Group 147	3.1	cut	ditch	use				0.9	0.46	
B	587	586	Pit Group 147	3.1	cut	ditch	use	mid bluish grey	sandy silt	few small stones		0.24	
B	588	588	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.04	0.34	u-shape
B	589	588	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty sand	few small stones		0.34	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	590	590	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.58	0.17	flat based u-shape
B	591	590	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light brown	silt	occasional small stones and flint		0.17	
B	592	592		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.7	0.28	u-shape
B	593	592		3.1	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brown	clayey silt	rare small sub-angular stones		0.28	
B	594	594		3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.38	0.36	
B	595	594		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	rare medium sub-rounded stones		0.36	
B	598	598	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.79	0.5	
B	599	598	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate small-medium sub-angular stones		0.5	
B	600	600		3.1	cut	ditch	boundary				1.16	0.58	flat based v-shape
B	601	600		3.1	fill	ditch	silting	light grey	clay	rare small stones		0.13	
B	602	600		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate large sub-rounded stones and occasional small-medium stones		0.46	
B	603	603	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.25	0.69	wide u-shape
B	604	603	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brown	silty clay	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.69	
B	605	605	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.35	0.42	flat based u-shape
B	606	606	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.84	0.39	u-shape
B	607	607	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.54	0.38	u-shape
B	608	608	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.83	0.41	flat based u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	609	609		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure				0.67	0.13	
B	610	605	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	light grey	silty clay	rare charcoal and occasional angular stones		0.05	
B	611	605	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare charcoal and occasional small angular stones		0.36	
B	612	606	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	very light grey	silty clay	occasional small angular stones		0.04	
B	613	606	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid grey	silty clay	rare charcoal and occasional small angular stones		0.38	
B	614	607	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	very light grey	silty clay			0.03	
B	615	607	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			0.36	
B	616	608	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare charcoal and occasional small angular stones		0.4	
B	617	609		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid grey	silty loam			0.15	
C	618	618	Enc. 618	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.82	0.18	u-shape
C	619	618	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.18	
C	620	620	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.59	0.1	u-shape
C	621	620	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.1	
C	622	622	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.52	0.08	u-shape
C	623	622	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small sub-rounded stones		0.08	
C	624	624	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.3	0.07	u-shape
C	625	624	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.07	
C	626	626	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.38	0.05	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	627	626	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.05	
C	628	628	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.21	0.17	u-shape
C	629	628	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk		0.17	
C	630	630	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.15	0.04	u-shape
C	631	630	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk		0.04	
C	632	632	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.09	u-shape
C	633	632	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	rare sub-rounded stones		0.09	
C	634	634	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.58	0.07	
C	635	634	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.07	
C	636	636	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.59	0.11	
C	637	636	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	rare sub-rounded stones		0.11	
C	638	638	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.37	0.14	u-shape
C	639	638	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	rare chalk		0.14	
C	640	640	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	disuse	light grey	silty clay	frequent chalk	0.43	0.09	
C	641	640	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			0.09	
C	642	642	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.46	0.2	u-shape
C	643	642	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	occasional sub-rounded stones		0.2	
C	644	644	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.25	0.11	u-shape
C	645	644	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			0.11	
C	646	646	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.24	0.07	u-shape
C	647	646	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	rare small stones		0.07	
C	648	648	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.4	0.13	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	649	648	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones		0.13	
C	650	650	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.38	0.13	u-shape
C	651	650	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	clayey silt	rare small stones		0.13	
C	652	652	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.2	0.03	u-shape
C	653	652	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt			0.03	
C	654	654	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.19	0.05	u-shape
C	655	654	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	clayey silt	small chalk		0.05	
C	656	656	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.43	0.07	u-shape
C	657	656	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	very light greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small rounded stones		0.07	
C	658	658	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure						u-shape
C	659	658	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	very light greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones		0.03	
C	660	660	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.51	0.06	u-shape
C	661	660	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	silty clay			0.06	
C	662	662	Enc. 662	2		ditch	enclosure						
C	663	663		4	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.5	0.14	u-shape
C	664	663		4	fill	gully	disuse	dark brown	clayey silt	occasional small sub-angular stones and chalk		0.14	
C	665	665		4	cut	post hole	structural				0.38	0.06	u-shape
C	666	665		4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk		0.06	
C	667	667		4	cut	post hole	gardening				0.28	0.26	u-shape
C	668	667		4	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional small sub-angular stones		0.26	
C	669	669	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.04	0.36	rounded v-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	670	669	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	moderate chalk and occasional small sub-angular stones		0.36	
C	671	671	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.94	0.3	
C	672	671	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	small stones and abundant chalk		0.3	
C	673	673		4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.14	0.31	
C	674	673		4	fill	ditch	disuse	light brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones		0.31	
C	675	675		4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.69	0.18	rounded v-shape
C	676	675		4	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	clayey silt	moderate chalk and snail shell, occasional stones		0.18	
C	677	677	Enc. 669	2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.32	0.04	shallow u-shape
C	678	677	Enc. 669	2	fill	gully	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt			0.04	
C	679	679	Enc. 669	2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.31	0.05	shallow u-shape
C	680	679	Enc. 669	2	fill	gully	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt			0.05	
C	681	681	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.79	0.24	u-shape
C	682	681	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional medium sub-angular stones		0.24	
C	683	683	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.83	0.16	u-shape
C	684	683	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brown	clayey silt	rare small sub-rounded stones and occasional chalk		0.16	
C	685	685	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.64	0.08	u-shape
C	686	685	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brown	clayey silt	rare small sub-rounded stones		0.08	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
										and occasional chalk			
C	687	687	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.58	0.06	
C	688	687	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brown	clayey silt	rare small sub-rounded stones and occasional chalk		0.06	
C	689	689	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.37	0.06	flat based u-shape
C	690	689	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk and organic matter from bioturbation		0.06	
C	691	691		2	cut	pit	use				0.78	0.1	shallow u-shape
C	692	691		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	occasional medium sub-rounded stones		0.1	
C	693	693		4	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.37	0.12	u-shape
C	694	693		4	fill	gully	disuse	dark brown	clayey silt	occasional small sub-angular stones and chalk		0.12	
B	695	696	Ditch Group 369	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	greyish brown	chalky silt			0.27	
B	696	696	Ditch Group 369	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.45	0.27	u-shape
B	697	698	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	gully	disuse	reddish brown	silty sand			0.08	
B	698	698	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.25	0.08	shallow u-shape
B	699	700	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty chalk	very occasional small stones and chalk		0.5	
B	700	700	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				0.98	0.5	flat based u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	701	702		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	greyish brown	silty chalk			0.12	
B	702	702		3.1	fill	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.12	wide shallow u-shape
B	707	708		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	greyish brown	silty chalk			0.08	
B	708	708		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.08	shallow u-shape
B	709	710		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand			0.06	
B	710	710		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.45	0.06	shallow u-shape
B	711	712	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	reddish brown	silty sand			0.14	
B	712	712	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch					0.25	0.14	shallow u-shape
B	713	714		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	yellowish brown	sandy silt	very occasional small stones		0.08	
B	714	714		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.65	0.08	shallow u-shape
B	715	716	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	yellowish brown	silty chalk	occasional chalk pieces		0.08	
B	716	716	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.4	0.08	wide shallow u-shape
C	719	719	Enc. 669	2	cut	pit	unknown				0.64	0.22	
C	720	719	Enc. 669	2	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk flecks and small sub-angular stones		0.22	
C	721	721	Enc. 721	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.57	0.07	shallow u-shape
C	722	721	Enc. 721	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	small flints		0.07	
C	723	723	Enc. 721	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.58	0.12	shallow u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	724	723	Enc. 721	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.12	
C	725	725	Enc. 721	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.5	0.1	shallow u-shape
C	726	725	Enc. 721	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.1	
C	727	727	Enc. 721	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.45	0.05	shallow u-shape
C	728	727	Enc. 721	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.05	
C	729	729	Enc. 721	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.42	0.06	shallow u-shape
C	730	729	Enc. 721	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.06	
C	731	731		2	cut	pit	use				0.48	0.05	shallow u-shape
C	732	731		2	fill	pit	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.05	
C	733	733	Enc. 721	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.05	u-shape
C	734	733	Enc. 721	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.05	
C	735	735	Enc. 721	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.2	0.06	u-shape
C	736	735	Enc. 721	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flint		0.06	
C	737	737	Enc. 721	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.25	0.14	u-shape
C	738	737	Enc. 721	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.14	
C	739	739	Enc. 721	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.16	0.12	u-shape
C	740	739	Enc. 721	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.12	
C	741	741	Enc. 721	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.18	0.15	u-shape
C	742	721	Enc. 721	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.15	
C	743	743	Enc. 721	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.18	0.24	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	744	743	Enc. 721	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.24	
C	745	745		2	cut	pit	unknown				0.8	0.33	flat based u-shape
C	746	745		2	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk and rare charcoal		0.33	
C	747	747		2	cut	pit	unknown				0.7	0.16	u-shape
C	748	747		2	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid grey	silty clay	rare small angular stones		0.16	
C	749	749		2	cut	pit	unknown				0.92	0.17	flat based u-shape
C	750	749		2	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	rare chalk		0.17	
C	751	751		2	cut	pit	unknown				0.78	0.28	flat based u-shape
C	752	751		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small sub-rounded stones and chalk		0.28	
C	753	753	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	unknown				0.8	0.11	u-shape
C	754	753	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small chalk pieces		0.11	
C	755	755	Enc. 669	2	cut	pit	unknown				0.49	0.19	u-shape
C	756	755	Enc. 669	2	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare chalk		0.19	
C	757	757		2	cut	post hole	structural				0.53	0.48	flat based u-shape
C	758	757		2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	occasional chalk and charcoal		0.48	
C	759	759	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.43	0.12	u-shape
C	760	759	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional medium sub-angular stones		0.12	
C	761	761		4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.92	0.28	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	762	761		4	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.28	
C	763	763		4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.96	0.48	u-shape
C	764	763		4	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.42	
C	765	763		4	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	chalky silt	abundant chalk		0.06	
C	766	766		2	cut	gully	structure?				0.6	0.24	u-shape
C	767	766		2	fill	possible beamslot	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk and small stones		0.24	
C	768	768		2	cut	gully	structure?				0.5	0.24	u-shape
C	769	768		2	fill	possible beamslot	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk and small stones		0.24	
C	770	770		2	cut	gully	structure?				0.57	0.18	u-shape
C	771	770		2	fill	gully	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk and small stones		0.18	
C	772	772		2	cut	gully	structure?				0.67	0.36	flat based u-shape
C	773	772		2	fill	gully	dump	mid grey	clayey silt			0.07	
C	774	772		2	fill	possible beamslot	dump	light grey	clayey silt	abundant chalk		0.08	
C	775	772		2	fill	possible beam sloy	dump	light grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk		0.11	
C	776	772		2	fill	gully	dump	mid grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk and occasional medium sub-rounded stones		0.16	
C	777	777		2	cut	gully	structure?				1.04	0.26	u-shape
C	778	777		2	fill	gully	dump	dark grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk and moderate sub-angular stones		0.26	
C	779	779		2	cut	gully	structure?				0.87	0.52	flat based u-shape
C	780	779		2	fill	gully	dump	very dark grey	clayey silt	rare chalk		0.08	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	781	779		2	fill	gully	dump	dark yellowish grey	clayey silt	rare small chalk pieces		0.07	
C	782	779		2	fill	gully	dump	black	clayey silt	occasional chalk		0.1	
C	783	779		2	fill	gully	dump	dark grey	clayey silt	moderate small chalk pieces		0.3	
C	784	784		2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.36	0.04	shallow u-shape
C	785	784		2	fill	gully	disuse	light grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.04	
C	786	786		2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.54	0.05	
C	787	786		2	fill	gully	disuse	light grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.05	
C	788	788		2	cut	pit/post-hole	unknwon				0.31	0.12	u-shape
C	789	788		2	fill	pit/post-hole	disuse	mid brown	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.12	
C	790	790	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.44	0.26	rounded v-shape
C	791	790	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	yellowish brown	chalky silt	rare small stones and chalk	0.44	0.26	
C	792	792		4	cut	tree bowl	natural				2.84	0.8	rounded v-shape
C	793	792		4	fill	tree bowl	dump?	dark greyish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk flakes		0.33	
C	794	794		2	cut	pit	unknown				1.7	0.54	u-shape
C	795	794		2	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	frequent chalk		0.54	
C	796	796		4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.6	0.47	flat based v-shape
C	797	796		4	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.47	
C	798	798	Enc. 842	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.06	0.53	u-shape
C	799	799		2	cut	gully	structure?				0.96	0.36	u-shape
C	800	800		0	cut	natural	solution hollow				9.6	0.33	wide u-shape
C	801	801		2	cut	pit	unknown				0.95	0.22	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	802	801		2	fill	pit	dump	very light grey	chalky silt	frequent chalk		0.22	
C	803	800		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	light grey	sandy silt	frequent chalk and very rare small-large sub-rounded flint		0.09	
C	804	800		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional chalk and flint		0.24	
C	805	798	Enc. 842	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional small-medium sub-angular flint stones, charcoal and chalk flecks		0.43	
C	806	799		2	fill	gully	silting	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flints stones and chalk flecks		0.24	
C	807	807		4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.05	0.36	u-shape
C	808	807		4	fill	ditch	disuse	very light greyish brown	silt	rare small stones and some shell		0.08	
C	809	807		4	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	silt	occasional medium stones and shell		0.36	
C	810	810	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.61	0.35	
C	811	810	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones and chalk		0.35	
C	812	812		4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.63	0.21	
C	813	812		4	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones, abundant shell		0.21	
C	814	814		2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.7	0.08	flat based u-shape
C	815	814		2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones		0.08	
C	816	816		2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.04	0.06	flat based u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	817	816		2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones		0.06	
C	818	818		2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1	0.06	flat based u-shape
C	819	818		2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones		0.06	
C	820	820		4	cut	pit	extraction				0.89	0.57	flat based u-shape
C	821	821	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	boundary				1.56	0.25	u-shape
C	822	822	Enc. 669	2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.6	0.18	u-shape
C	823	822	Enc. 669	2	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt			0.18	
C	824	824		4	cut	ditch	boundary				2.05	0.3	flat based u-shape
C	825	824		4	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small round/angular stones		0.3	
C	826	826		2	cut	ditch	use				0.58	0.19	u-shape
C	827	826		2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare small stones		0.19	
C	828	860		4	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	silt	moderate small stones		0.12	
C	829	829		4	cut	post hole	gardening				0.4	0.06	u-shape
C	830	829		4	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	silt	moderate small stones		0.06	
C	831	831		4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.6	0.34	rounded v-shape
C	832	831		4	fill	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish brown	chalky silt	rare small stones and chalk, occasional charcoal flecks		0.34	
C	833	833		4	cut	pit	extraction				1.4	0.46	flat based u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	834	833		4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks		0.46	
C	835	835		2	cut	pit	unknown				1.92	0.44	flat based u-shape
C	836	835		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks		0.44	
C	837	837		2	cut	pit	unknown				0.84	0.6	rounded v-shape
C	838	837		2	fill	pit	disuse	light brown	chalky silt	rare small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks		0.33	
C	839	837		2	fill	pit	disuse	light yellowish brown	chalky silt	rare small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks		0.28	
C	840	840	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.78	0.4	rounded v-shape
C	841	840	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	yellowish brown	chalky silt	rare small stones and chalk		0.4	
C	842	842	Enc. 842	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.82	0.36	rounded v-shape
C	843	842	Enc. 842	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	chalky silt	occasional small stones and chalk, rare charcoal flecks		0.36	
C	844	844	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.54	0.1	u-shape
C	845	844	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional chalk		0.1	
C	846	846	Enc. 842	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.82	0.34	u-shape
C	847	846	Enc. 842	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.34	
C	848	848		2	cut	ditch	unknown				0.7	0.38	u-shape
C	849	848		2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional small stones and chalk		0.38	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	850	850	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.56	0.18	rounded v-shape
C	851	850	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	yellowish brown	chalky silt	rare small stones and chalk		0.18	
C	852	852	Enc. 662	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.36	0.04	shallow u-shape
C	853	852	Enc. 662	2	fill	post hole	disuse	light brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.04	
C	854	855	Enc. 842	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	clayey silt	occasional small sub-rounded stones		0.16	
C	855	855	Enc. 842	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.64	0.16	u-shape
C	856	857	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional small sub-angular stones		0.08	
C	857	857	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.35	0.08	u-shape
C	858	858		4	cut	tree bowl	natural				2.9	0.53	irregular
C	859	858		4	fill	tree bowl	dump?	mid greyish brown	silty clay	frequent chalk and small angular stones		0.53	
C	860	860		4	cut	post hole	gardening				0.38	0.12	u-shape
C	861	861	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.2	0.07	u-shape
C	862	861	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.07	
C	863	863	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				1.14	0.42	rounded v-shape
C	864	863	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	yellowish brown	chalky silt	rare small stones and chalk		0.42	
C	865	865		4	cut	post hole	gardening				0.52	0.32	flat based u-shape
C	866	865		4	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	chalky silt	rare small stones and chalk		0.32	
C	867	867	Enc. 662	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.54	0.04	u-shape
C	868	867	Enc. 662	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate chalk		0.04	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	869	869	Enc. 842	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.55	0.14	u-shape
C	870	869	Enc. 842	2	fill	ditch	silting	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional chalk flecks, flints, small-medium sub-rounded stones and shell		0.14	
C	871	871	Enc. 669	2	cut	gully	enclosure				0.38	0.2	u-shape
C	872	871	Enc. 669	2	fill	gully	silting	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional chalk, small-medium sub-rounded stones, charcoal and very rare flints		0.2	
C	873	873	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.74	0.41	u-shape
C	874	873	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional chalk and charcoal, rare small-large flint		0.35	
C	875	873	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	sandy silt	frequent chalk and occasional charcoal		0.13	
C	876	876	Enc. 842	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.7	0.18	u-shape
C	877	876	Enc. 842	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional chalk		0.18	
C	878	878		2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.29	0.1	flat based u-shape
C	879	878		2	fill	ditch	disuse	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional chalk flecks		0.1	
B	882	882	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				2.2	0.32	wide flat based u-shape
B	883	882	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid greyish brown	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.32	
B	884	884	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.8	0.5	flat based u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	885	884	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	dark brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones and charcoal		0.3	
B	886	884	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones and chalk pieces		0.32	
B	887	887	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.9	0.54	flat based u-shape
B	888	887	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	silting	dark brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones and charcoal		0.15	
B	889	887	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones and chalk pieces		0.36	
B	900	900	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.1	flat based u-shape
B	901	900	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.1	
B	902	902	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.2	0.07	u-shape
B	903	902	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.07	
B	904	904	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.25	0.1	u-shape
B	905	904	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.1	
B	906	906	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.35	0.07	u-shape
B	907	906	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.07	
B	908	908	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.42	0.1	u-shape
B	909	908	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.1	
B	910	910	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.48	0.06	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	911	910	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.06	
B	912	912	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.1	u-shape
B	913	912	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.1	
B	914	914	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.2	0.08	u-shape
B	915	914	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt			0.08	
B	916	916	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.25	0.02	u-shape
B	917	916	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.02	
B	918	918		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.45	0.15	u-shape
B	919	918		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	abundant charcoal and occasional small stones		0.15	
B	920	920	Ditch Group 305	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.5	0.15	irregular u-shape
B	921	920	Ditch Group 305	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid yellowish red chalky sand	chalky sand	occasional small-medium stones		0.15	
B	922	922		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.25	0.16	u-shape
B	923	922		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.16	
B	924	924		3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.56	0.26	u-shape
B	925	924		3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brownish yellow	chalky sand	occasional small-medium stones		0.26	
C	926	926	Enc. 669	2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.5	0.12	rounded v-shape
C	927	926	Enc. 669	2	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional charcoal and chalk		0.12	
C	928	928	Enc. 669	2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.76	0.15	u-shape
C	929	928	Enc. 669	2	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk and charcoal		0.15	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	930	930		4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.99	0.48	u-shape
C	931	930		4	fill	ditch	disuse	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occasional chalk		0.15	
C	932	930		4	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silty clay			0.33	
C	933	933		2	cut	pit	unknown				1.18	0.56	
C	934	933		2	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	light grey	silty clay	occasional chalk		0.56	
C	938	938	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	boundary				1.13	0.31	rounded v-shape
C	939	938	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	light greyish brown	silty clay	moderate chalk		0.31	
C	940	940		4	cut	pit	extraction				2.3	0.63	irregular u-shape
C	941	940		4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	silt	small stones		0.63	
C	942	942		4	cut	pit	extraction				0.52	0.54	flat based u-shape
C	943	942		4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	light greyish brown	silt	moderate chalk		0.53	
C	944	944	Enc. 669	2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.7	0.18	u-shape
C	945	944	Enc. 669	2	fill	gully	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt			0.18	
C	946	821	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt			0.25	
C	947	820		4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	silt			0.57	
C	948	949	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	silty chalk			0.4	
C	949	949	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.4	0.4	
C	950	951	Enc. 842	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid grey	silty chalk	occasional very small stones		0.3	
C	951	951	Enc. 842	2	cut	ditch	enclosure				0.34	0.3	
C	952	953		2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark grey	silt	occasional small stones and chalk		0.55	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	953	953		2	cut	ditch	unknown				0.77	0.55	
C	954	955		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	silt	occasional chalk		0.22	
C	955	955		2	cut	pit	unknown				1.06	0.22	
B	958	958		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.35	flat based u-shape
B	959	958		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish yellow	chalky sand	occasional small-medium stones		0.35	
B	962	962	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.08	u-shape
B	963	962	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	occasional small-medium stones		0.08	
B	964	964		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.32	0.09	wide u-shape
B	965	964		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	moderate small-medium stones concentrated towards base and rare charcoal		0.09	
C	966	967	Enc. 669	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.1	
C	967	967	Enc. 669	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.21	0.1	u-shape
C	968	969	Enc. 669	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.12	
C	969	969	Enc. 669	2	cut	post hole	structural				0.18	0.12	u-shape
C	970	971	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	frequent chalk		0.09	
C	971	971	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.28	0.09	u-shape
C	972	973	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.11	
C	973	973	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.23	0.11	u-shape
C	974	975	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.15	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	975	975	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.22	0.15	u-shape
C	976	977	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.17	
C	977	977	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.39	0.17	u-shape
C	978	979	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.05	
C	979	979	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.59	0.05	u-shape
C	980	981	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.08	
C	981	981	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.53	0.08	u-shape
C	982	983	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.13	
C	983	983	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.29	0.13	u-shape
C	984	985	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.09	
C	985	985	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.42	0.09	u-shape
C	986	987	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.11	
C	987	987	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.35	0.11	u-shape
C	988	989	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.09	
C	989	989	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.43	0.09	u-shape
C	990	991	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.09	
C	991	991	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.44	0.09	u-shape
B	992	992		3.1	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.32	0.09	wide u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	993	992		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	moderate small-medium stones and rare charcoal		0.09	
C	995	996	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.07	
C	996	996	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.36	0.07	u-shape
C	997	998	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.04	
C	998	998	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.45	0.04	u-shape
C	999	1000	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.08	
C	1000	1000	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.41	0.08	u-shape
C	1001	1002		4	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occasional chalk and medium sub-rounded stones		0.36	
C	1002	1002		4	cut	pit	extraction				2.22	0.36	flat based u-shape
B	1003	1004	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones		0.65	
B	1004	1004	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	extraction				1.2	0.65	wide u-shape
A	1005	1006	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty chalk	occasional small stones and chalk pieces		0.7	
A	1006	1006	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	disuse				3.4	0.7	flat based u-shape
C	1007	1007		0	cut	natural	solution hollow				9.35	0.17	shallow u-shape
C	1008	1007		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid brown	silt	occasional medium sub-angular stones		0.17	
C	1009	1007		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid brown	silt	occasional medium sub-angular stones		0.09	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	1010	1010		0	cut	natural	solution hollow				10.8	0.5	wide u-shape
C	1011	1010		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	dark brown	clay			0.15	
C	1012	1010		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid brownish grey	silt			0.35	
C	1014	1014		0	cut	natural	solution hollow				22.19	0.5	wide u-shape
C	1015	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	very dark grey	silt	occasional small stones		0.1	
C	1016	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	dark grey	silt	occasional small stones		0.1	
C	1017	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid brownish grey	silt	occasional small-medium stones and moderate chalk flecks		0.4	
C	1018	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	light greyish brown	silt	moderate chalk		0.35	
C	1019	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid brownish grey	silt	occasional small-medium stones and moderate chalk flecks		0.3	
C	1020	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	light greyish brown	silt	moderate chalk		0.11	
C	1021	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid brownish grey	silt	occasional small-medium stones and moderate chalk flecks		0.3	
C	1022	1022		0	cut	natural	solution hollow				5.45	0.3	shallow u-shape
C	1023	1022		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	light yellowish grey	chalky clay	moderate small chalk pieces		0.15	
C	1024	1022		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional small stones and chalk		0.15	
C	1026	1026	Enc. 669	2	cut	gully	enclosure/boundary				0.39	0.23	u-shape
C	1027	1026	Enc. 669	2	fill	gully	disuse	dark grey	clayey silt			0.23	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
B	1028	1028		0	cut	natural	solution hollow				20.72	0.35	wide u-shape
B	1029	1028		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	light grey	silty chalk	occasional small stones		0.35	
C	1030	1035		2	fill	gully?	disuse	very dark grey	silty sand	occasional small stones and pieces of daub		0.76	
C	1031	1035		2	fill	gully?	disuse	brownish grey with dark patches	sandy silt	occasional small stones and fragments of daub		0.38	
C	1032	1034		2	fill	gully	disuse	mid brown	sandy silty clay	small stones and clay pieces		0.4	
C	1033	1034		2	fill	gully	disuse	very dark grey	sandy silt	possible burning (charcoal)		0.06	
C	1034	1034		2	cut	gully	structure?				0.7	0.06	wide flat based u-shape
C	1035	1035		2	cut	gully?	structure?				1.4	0.86	u-shape
C	1036	1037	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.08	
C	1037	1037	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.24	0.08	u-shape
C	1038	1039	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.16	
C	1039	1039	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.37	0.16	u-shape
C	1040	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	light greyish brown	silt	moderate chalk		0.2	
C	1041	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	light greyish brown	silt	moderate chalk		0.15	
C	1042	1014		0	fill	natural	solution hollow	dark brown	silty clay			0.17	
C	1043	1044	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.07	
C	1044	1044	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.44	0.07	u-shape

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	1045	1046	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.18	
C	1046	1046	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.37	0.18	u-shape
C	1047	792		4	fill	tree bowl	dump?	mid greyish brown	silty clay	small stones and lens of burnt material		0.47	
C	1048	1049		4	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	chalky silt	very occasional small stones		0.08	
C	1049	1049		4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.57	0.08	shallow u-shape
B	1050	1050	PH Group 900	3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.6	0.08	shallow u-shape
B	1051	1050	PH Group 900	3.1	fill	pit	disuse	light brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones		0.08	
B	1052	1052		3.1	cut	gully	structure?				0.3	0.13	wide u-shape
B	1053	1052		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones		0.13	
B	1054	1054		3.1	cut	post hole	structural				0.45	0.09	u-shape
B	1055	1054		3.1	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey	sandy chalk	occasional small-medium stones		0.09	
B	1056	1056		3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.6	0.05	wide u-shape
B	1057	1056		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	sandy chalk	occasional small-medium stones		0.05	
B	1058	1058		3.1	cut	gully	structure?				0.55	0.07	wide shallow u-shape
B	1059	1058		3.1	fill	pit	disuse	light grey	silty sand			0.07	
B	1060	1060		3.1	cut	gully	structure?				0.3	0.15	wide u-shape
B	1061	1060		3.1	fill	gully	disuse	mid brownish grey	chalky silt	occasional small stones		0.15	
C	1062	1063	PH Group 971	4	fill	post hole	disuse	mid greyish brown	silt	occasional chalk		0.08	

Trench	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Profile
C	1063	1063	PH Group 971	4	cut	post hole	structural				0.45	0.08	u-shape
	1065	1065	Pit Group 147	4	cut	pit	unknown				0.7	0.3	
	1066	1065	Pit Group 147	4	fill	pit	disuse				0.7	0.3	
B	1067	1067	Ditch Group 369	3.1	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary				0.5	0.07	wide shallow u-shape
B	1068	1067	Ditch Group 369	3.1	fill	ditch	disuse	very light grey	silty chalk			0.07	
C	1079	1079		4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.3	0.13	
C	1080	1079		4	fill	ditch	disuse	light grey	silt	occasional medium stones		0.13	
C	1081	1081		4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.17	0.12	
C	1082	1081		4	fill	ditch	disuse	light brown	silt	occasional small stones		0.12	
B	1083	1083		0	cut	natural	solution hollow				6	0.12	irregular
C	1086	799		2	fill	gully	disuse	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional chalk and flint		0.12	
B	1087	1087		0	cut	natural	tree throw				0.35	0.12	u-shape
B	1088	1087		0	fill	natural	tree throw	mid grey	silty sand			0.12	
C	1089	1089	Enc. 669	2	cut	ditch	boundary				1.4	0.2	u-shape
C	1090	1089	Enc. 669	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	silt			0.2	
C	1093	1093		4	cut	pit	extraction				2	0.25	U
C	1094	1093		4	fill	pit	disuse	Light grey	chalky silt	very occasional small stones	2	0.25	

Table 1: Context inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Coins

By Denis Sami

Introduction

- B.1.1 Two silver coins and a gilded silver coin badge were recovered from sub-soil across all three areas. All coins are medieval in date (Table 2).

Methodology

- B.1.2 Finds were assessed according to the Oxford Archaeology East finds standard. The catalogue is organised by small find number (SF) and measurement such as diameter, thickness and weight are reported. Identification and parallels are also included in the catalogue together with a chronology.
- B.1.3 Jeffrey North's English Hammered Coinage volumes I and II were used in the identification of the coins and Richard Kelleher (2012) was used in the discussion of the coin/badge SF 11 (App. Plates 1 and 2).

Factual Data

- B.1.4 The objects are complete and very well preserved. SF 8 is worn and clipped leaving both the obverse and the reverse inscriptions illegible and thereby preventing a precise identification. SF 11 was converted into a badge with the addition of a fastening system made of a strip of copper-alloy metal riveted at the centre of the obverse, leaving the reverse visible. The fastening system is formed by a tapering catch-pin hook at one end, while at the opposite end is a loop hosting a straight tapering pin. The reverse of the coin was gilded. Richard Kelleher (2012) noted two peaks of activity in the transformation of coins into badges/brooches. The first occurred during the Norman Conquest with a range of coins spanning from c.1016 to c.1158, and the second at the time of Edward I using coins ranging from c.1266 to c.1317 (Keller 2012, 186). Coin/badge SF 11, which dates to the period spanning from 1059 to 1062, falls within the suggested period of such coin conversions.
- B.1.5 The coins suggest that economic exchange took place in the area in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Coin/badge SF 11 is an uncommon and nationally important artefact that contributes to the debate about the reuse of coins outside monetary contexts.

Recommendations for further work

- B.1.6 Coin/badge SF 11 should be considered for illustration.
- B.1.7 Coin/badge SF 11 needs conservation and cleaning.

SF No	2	8	11
Cut	-	-	-
Context	101	257	259
Denomination	Halfgroat	Penny	Unknown
Date	1501-1509	1327 - 1377	1059 - 1062
Authority	Henry VII	Edward III	Edward the Confessor
Obverse Description	Crowned bust facing, key at each side of bust (no tressure)	crowned, draped bust facing	crowned and draped bust right with sceptre to edge of coin
Obverse Legend	hEnRIC DI GRA REX AnGL	long cross with quatrefoil at centre and three pellets in each quarter	EADPAR. RD RE
Reverse Description	Long cross dividing the inscription with three pellets in each quadrant	illegible	pellet at centre of voided cross with hammer type terminal
Reverse Legend	POSVI DEV ADIVTORE mEV; CIVI/TAS/EBO/RACI	illegible	PVLFSI: ON NORP
Weight (g)	1.46	1.71	2.2
Dimensions (Diam x Thick)	19.1mm x 0.2mm	18.1mm x 0.3mm	19.3mm x 0.3mm

Table 2: Catalogue of coins



App. B.1 Plate 1: Coin badge obverse. Area C subsoil 259. SF 11



App. B.1 Plate 2: Coin badge reverse. Area C subsoil 259. SF 11

B.2 Metalwork

By James Fairbairn

Introduction

- B.2.1 An assemblage of 45 metal finds (not including coins) was recovered from topsoil, subsoil and archaeological features across all three areas.

The small finds

- B.2.2 The assemblage comprised 45 objects including ten iron objects, seven lead objects, seven copper alloy 21 buttons. Many of these finds were metal detected from the topsoil and subsoil layers across the site however; some of the objects were recovered from archaeological features. The objects dated from the medieval period to the 19th century and largely correspond with the date of the features recorded on site (Phases 2 to 4 – 10th to 13th century to 14th to 15th century).

Iron objects

Small Find 17 (411)

- B.2.3 A complete iron horseshoe dating to the late medieval period to post-medieval period (c.AD 1400-1600). The horseshoe is heavily corroded, one rectangular iron nail can be determined *in situ* around the edge. The shoe has a broad web measuring 36 mm across, and tapers slightly to the heels. The horse shoe is similar to Clark Type 4 but slightly larger in all measurements, therefore giving it a slightly later date. No other distinguishing marks can be determined through the corrosion. The overall dimensions are as follows: 126mm in length, 115mm in width, 12mm in thickness.

Small Find 14 (380)

- B.2.4 An incomplete iron bevelled horseshoe, probably of late medieval date (c AD 1450 - 1550). The object is a rounded U-shape in plan with a more purely U shape inner profile has a broad). The number and location of nail holes cannot be determined due to corrosion. It is likely to be Type 4 (Clark 2004). It is 122mm in width, 120mm in length. It weighs c 225g.

Small Find 15 (380)

- B.2.5 A heavily corroded piece of unidentifiable iron. Rectangular in shape. It has a length of 65mm. A width of 40mm and a thickness of 15mm. It weighs 196g.

Small Find 24 (359) (App. Plate 1)

- B.2.6 A medieval iron barrel padlock case Similar to Goodall's Type D (in Biddle, 1990), with a hinged shackle, locked and corroded in place. The spring and bolt are enclosed within the case. Barrel padlocks with shackles (Type D) were intended to secure human or animal limbs (Goodall 1990 p.1001). Examples from Winchester date from the late 10th to early 15th century.

- B.2.7 The case is cylindrical and c.40mm in cross-section, widening to c.45mm diameter at the open end. The shackle (c.16mm diameter cross-section) is hinged at one end (to a

projection from the case) and curves in an arc to the opposite end of the case, where it is locked in place within the padlock mechanism. The padlock has a length of 150mm, a width of 115mm and weighs 677g.

Small Find 13 (337)

- B.2.8 Iron awl/point that is a long thin rod that has a circular cross-section. The rod has an expanded waist which tapered at both ends to a point, however one end is now truncated. The remaining side tapers to a fine point while the other side would most likely have had a flat terminal and acted like a tang that could have been inserted into a socket. It has a length of 76mm, a diameter of 8mm and weighs 1g.

Small Find 16 (411)

- B.2.9 An incomplete iron medieval fiddle head nail dating to between c. AD 1050-1350. The nail is rectangular in cross section and slightly thicker on one side when seen in plan than the other. The top of the nail is rectangular in plan. Below this the pin extends which is triangular in shape. The nail is 25mm long, 16.0mm wide, 5mm thick and weighs 4.48g.

Unidentifiable iron objects

- B.2.10 Five unidentifiable iron objects of various sizes were recovered:

Small Find 3 (101)

Small Find 4 (148)

Small Find 5 (153)

Small Find 6 (153)

Small Find 7 (153)

Lead Objects

Small Find 10 (259)

- B.2.11 A lead-alloy suspension weight of probable medieval to post-medieval date, c.AD 1200 - 1800. The object is circular with a slightly concave base, with possible markings to the upper surface. The metal has a mid-brown/grey patina. The object is 30mm in diameter, 20mm thick and weighs 60g. The term 'weight' is used here in its broadest sense to include uses that do not involve weighing (e.g. holding-down, tensioning, etc.). Such objects were commonly used from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period.

Small Find 28 (100)

- B.2.12 Lead spindle whorl. A crude cast plano-convex whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 7mm and with a flattened circumferential rim of width 4mm around its upper edge. A light nick across the flat upper surface on one side of the hole might be a tying notch. Abraded. Suggested date: medieval, 850-1000 Diameter: 24mm, Thickness: 9mm, Weight: 48.33gms.

Small Find 29 (100)

- B.2.13 A lead weight of medieval to post-medieval date, about AD 1250 - 1900. It is a circular disc of lead with a mass of 26.09g, which is only a little less than one ounce. There are no recognisable features on either face. One face is more pitted and slopes from one side to the other. The diameter is 28 mm and the object is 5mm thick and it weighs 61g.

Small Find 30 (100)

- B.2.14 A crudely cast, square lead weight of probably medieval to post-medieval date, AD 1250 - 1800. The weight is slightly concave. It has a width of 52mm and is 4mm thick. It weighs 230g). It could also be a weight that was not used for measuring, such as a counterweight.

Small Find 31 (100)

- B.2.15 A crudely cast, circular lead weight of probably medieval to post-medieval date, AD 1250 - 1800. It has a diameter of 35mm and is 3mm thick. It weighs 88g. It could also be a weight that was not used for measuring, such as a counterweight.

Small Find 23 (101)

- B.2.16 Fragment from a lead alloy medieval vesica-shaped seal matrix consisting of a pointed tip of the object, 12.4mm in length. The reverse is flat and unmarked suspension fitting is evident, suggesting that this is the lower portion of the object. The die face has text in Roman letters surrounding a border containing remnants of a possible leaf design. Length 21mm. Width 18mm. Thickness 2mm.

Small Find 26 (101)

- B.2.17 A machine made modern conical thimble made by the Stanoid company in the 1930s. The makers name is stamped on a plain band at the base of the thimble along with the size (39). The dome is stamped with concentric pits. Height 22mm. Thickness 2mm.

Copper Alloy Objects*Small Find 9 (257)*

- B.2.18 An incomplete cast copper-alloy single loop oval buckle with ornate outer edge, with narrowed and offset strap bar. Dated between c. 1250 - 1400 Description: Two lobed knops flank a constriction for a transversely grooved decorative imitation roller. The narrowed and offset strap bar has two lobed knops on either end. The frame features bevelling on both the inside and outside edge. Missing pin. The pin bar is pulled backwards and bent suggesting damage linked to its loss. Very dark green patina Measurements: 16mm long, 20mm wide, 2mm thick

Small Find 22 (101)

- B.2.19 A cast copper-alloy harness fitting probably of the late medieval period. The fitting is composed of two distinct parts. The smaller component is a flat connecting plate with The 'upper' lobe is centrally placed, while the side lobes are set perpendicularly to the upper lobe and extend to either side. The other remaining component is a pendant at first glance, but the underside has the remains of two rivets, suggesting it was attached

to a strap rather than allowed to suspend. The attachment/pendant has a circular central body that is domed with a decorated terminal at one end consisting of a collar circle surmounted by a small knob. At the opposite side of the central body is a suspension hook. Length 38mm. Width 15mm. Thickness 9mm.

Small Find 20 (101)

- B.2.20 A copper alloy suspension loop of a crotal bell. The object has a single aperture for attachment. Post-medieval in date. Length 15mm. Width 13mm. Thickness 3mm.

Small Find 25 (101)

- B.2.21 A late medieval copper alloy thimble. Cast conical or beehive-shaped thimble with a plain basal zone, above which the wall is occupied by hand-stamped round pits of diameter 1mm which appear as if arranged in horizontal rows to the top. The dome is occupied by similar pits in a concentric arrangement. Suggested date: late medieval, 1400-1500. Diameter: 23.0mm, Height: 24.4mm, Thickness (wall): 2.3mm.

Small Find 1 (102)

- B.2.22 Copper alloy buckle. Cast double looped or spectacle buckle with broad moulded outer edges with closely-spaced transverse grooves and slightly indented, and with a narrowed central strap bar. A central constriction on the strap bar is where a pin has been lost. Suggested date: late medieval, 1400-1500. Length: 26mm, Height: 22mm, Thickness: 2.3mm.

Small Find 27 (100)

- B.2.23 A medieval copper alloy harness pendant. The pendant is sub-circular in form and domed having a convex front and concave reverse. It has an integral rectangular cross sectioned short shaft projecting from the upper edge terminating in a transverse circular suspension loop. The loop is pierced by a hole with a diameter of 2mm. There is no sign of decoration.

Small Find 21 (101)

- B.2.24 A copper alloy quatrefoil, probably the bow of a key of medieval date, about AD 1100 - 1500. The bow is openwork with four circular holes, one in each lobe. No trace of the shank survives. Width 16mm. Height 12mm. Thickness 1mm.

Buttons

- B.2.25 All buttons were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil and date to the 18th-20th century.

Topsoil (100) = 17 dress buttons with no decoration noted.

Subsoil (101) = 4 plain dress buttons



App. B.2 Plate 1: Barrel padlock with shackle. Area B. Period 3.2 fill 359 of pit **358**. SF 24

B.3 Metal working debris

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 Just 10g (x 3 pieces) of slag were examined from this excavation (Table 3). Some 7g of this material consisted of iron slag (vitrified hearth lining) and another 3g of copper (or copper-alloy) metalworking slag.

Methodology

B.3.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite, whilst a magnet was used to help to determine the presence of wustite or free iron.

Catalogue and description of slag

- B.3.3 The few small pieces of copper-alloy and iron smithing slag examined helped to confirm the (at least) small scale presence of medieval (13th – 15th century AD) metalworking on site. Whilst the nature of the evidence (small slag pieces recovered from the environmental residues) was ephemeral, the material examined was fresh rather than weathered, and suggests activity somewhere within the settlement environment. This may have been a metal workshop and/or a smithy.
- B.3.4 The vitrified hearth lining (VHL) fragments will have been associated with a smithing hearth used for heating up the iron object to be smithed, the clay lining of this having partly melted and become fused with the hammerscale and other iron-rich slag in its base, alongside re-melted iron slag (smithing hearth base (SHB)).
- B.3.5 The small piece of copper-alloy slag most probably represents slag drip (such as copper silicate etc) associated with a clay hearth or melting crucible.

Context	Cut	Sample no.	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Magnetic (0-4)	Type	Period
387	385	11	1	3	15	slag drip	0	Cu-alloy metallurgy	13 th – 14 th C
1043	1044	24	2	7	10 + 35	VHL	0-2	iron smithing	10 th – 13 th C

Table 3: Catalogue of metalworking slag

Conclusion

B.3.6 Little can be interpreted from this very small assemblage, the pieces of which were most probably re-deposited. These were found within a 13th-14th century gully (the copper-alloy slag drip) and a 14th-15th century posthole (the iron smithing slag), and all that can be deduced from this is that limited metalworking was probably being carried out, either on-site or nearby, during the earlier medieval period.

B.4 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

- B.4.1 A total of 81 worked flints, and 849g of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavations (Table 4). The majority of the flint was recovered as a residual element from later features and the worked flint is chronologically mixed, reflecting activity from the Mesolithic through until the Early Bronze Age and including several distinctive pieces including a polished axehead reworked as a discoidal core and a thumbnail scraper. A very small proportion of the worked flint (six pieces) were derived from the fills of large natural hollows – despite the size of these assemblages they include several diagnostically Neolithic pieces and probably represent the remains of relatively undisturbed lithic scatters.
- B.4.2 The entire assemblage has been recorded and a basic catalogue of the flint by type and context is appended to this report as Table 6.

Type	No.
Chip	6
Irregular waste	2
Primary flake	4
Secondary flake	38
Tertiary flake	15
Secondary blade-like	3
Tertiary blade-like flake	1
Secondary blade	1
Tertiary blade	2
Core	3
Re-worked ground axehead	1
Scraper	2
Leaf-shaped arrowhead	1
?Unfinished PTD arrowhead	1
Retouched flake	1
Total worked	81
unworked burnt count	196
unworked burnt weight (g)	849

Table 4 Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

Condition and raw materials

- B.4.3 Much of the worked flint is in relatively poor condition and minor to moderate edge damage (chipping/rounding) is common. The only major exception to this is the material from the natural hollows, which can be described as relatively fresh. Virtually all of the worked flint is recorticated ('patinated') to some extent, and some pieces are also mineral stained. Raw materials are good quality and appear to utilise both small gravel cobbles (with thin weathered cortical surfaces) and somewhat fresher, nodular flint. This material is similar to that described from other more substantial

assemblages from the area such as those recovered during the Fordham Bypass excavations (Bishop in Mortimer 2005) and is likely to be derived from local secondary sources of glacio-fluvial gravels, with the possibility that some material was transported to the site from flint-bearing chalk deposits, which outcrop within 5km south-east of the site.

The natural hollows

- B.4.4 Although a very small assemblage of flint was recovered from the natural hollows (six worked flint and a single fragment of unworked burnt flint), it does include a number of diagnostic pieces, and appears to date exclusively to the Neolithic (Table 5).

Cut	1010	1014	1028	Total
Context	1012	1021	1029	
Secondary flake		2		2
Tertiary flake		2		2
Leaf-shaped arrowhead			1	1
?Unfinished PTD arrowhead		1		1
Total worked		5	1	6
Unworked burnt count	1			1
Unworked burnt weight (g)	11			11

Table 5 Flint from natural hollows

- B.4.5 Five worked flint were recovered from hollow **1014**. These include four unretouched flakes, at least two of which appear to have been removed from Levallois-like cores. The fifth piece is the medial section of a regular flake with a straight, slightly oblique distal truncation formed by direct, abrupt, retouch and a slightly irregular proximal truncation. This almost certainly represents an unfinished/abandoned attempt at the manufacture of a transverse (PTD) arrowhead, very probably of chisel form. Both transverse arrowheads and the use of Levallois-like technologies are strongly associated with Later Neolithic technologies (Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware associated; c. 3300-2400 cal BC) and this material seems likely to represent the remains of a coherent later Neolithic assemblage.
- B.4.6 The single worked flint recovered from hollow **1028** is a very fine, complete leaf-shaped arrowhead (Green's 1980 type 3b, non-ogival), of Early Neolithic date.

Other contexts

- B.4.7 The remainder of the worked flint assemblage was recovered from a series of later features and is thought to represent residual prehistoric material incidentally caught up in the fills of later features. This material comprises 75 worked flints from 38 individual contexts, mostly from the fills of pits and ditches in Areas A and B (see Table 6). Most contexts produced just one or two worked flints; pit **463** was exceptional in producing 12 worked flints, but these were in poor condition and there is little doubt they represent residual material.
- B.4.8 Taken as whole, the worked flint is clearly chronologically mixed. Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material is represented by at least seven blade-based removals, alongside more generalised flake-based removals which probably largely reflect Neolithic and

Early Bronze Age activity. The two cores in the assemblage are simple, minimally reduced, flake cores are not strongly diagnostic. Retouched forms are restricted to two scrapers, one is a finely made thumbnail scraper from pit **290**, a form characteristic of the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age, and the second is a thermally fractured chunk which has been modified for use as a scraper by fine abrupt retouch on one edge.

- B.4.9 The most distinctive and significant find among this material, however, is a reworked polished flint axehead from ditch **846**. Despite its recovery as a residual find, it is in good condition and takes the form of a discoidal core with extensive bifacial flaking all around its perimeter, except for one small area where the ground and polished side facet of the original axehead is preserved. Small areas of ground/polished surface are also present on both flaking surfaces where they have not been completely removed by later reduction. The reworking of axeheads is relatively common in Neolithic assemblages in the region, and whilst it is rare to find complete or even semi-complete axeheads, flakes struck from them are invariably present in any substantial assemblage of Early or Later Neolithic date. A local example of this practice is provided by a substantial assemblage of flintwork recovered from a pit excavated at Chalk Farm, Isleham (some 5km to the north), which includes the broken/reworked butt ends of two ground axeheads, and at least four flakes struck from axeheads (Gdaniec *et al.* 2007, 22-25).
- B.4.10 The unworked burnt flint was generally recovered in low densities and is also likely to be residual prehistoric material, and although some may represent material inadvertently caught up in hearths/other fire settings, most is likely to represent deliberately heated flint used in cooking or craft activities of some kind. The most substantial assemblages came from pits **254** (11 fragments, 116g) and **171** (21 fragments, 87g, from the residue of environmental sample 4).

Discussion

- B.4.11 Although small, the flint from the excavation provides good evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, with diagnostically Early Neolithic, Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pieces present, including small amounts of material found in relatively undisturbed contexts infilling the large natural hollows on the site. Much larger *in situ* assemblages of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork were recovered from buried soil horizons within such natural features in the southern areas of the Fordham Bypass excavations (little more than a kilometre to the south), in a similar topographic location (Mortimer 2005). Given the size of the assemblage, it is not possible to interpret the character of prehistoric activity on the site in any detail, but it should be seen in this wider context, with evidence for extensive prehistoric activity in this area, which would have overlooked the low-lying ground and minor watercourses of the eastern-most part of the 'Wicken basin' (see Hall 1996, 89).

Context	Cut	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	Re-worked ground axehead	Scraper	Leaf-shaped arrowhead	?Unfinished PTD arrowhead	Retouched flake	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
101	-	Subsoil									1							1		
106	105	ditch			1	2												3	3	4
112	111	gully							1									1	6	8
157	156	pit		1		3	1			1		1						7		
172	171	pit	1															1	21	87
182	181	pit		1		1												2	5	18
185	183	pit						1										1		
192	191	pit																	1	23
206	204	pit				1												1		
255	254	pit				1												1	128	197
260	254	pit						1										1	11	116
292	290	pit												1				1	1	14
301	300	well				1												1	9	33
306	305	ditch				3	1											4	1	55
312	311	ditch				1		1										2	1	62
313	311	ditch				1												1		
315	314	ditch									1							1		
341	343	ditch	1															1		
357	356	ditch				1						1						2		
384	383	ditch										1						1		
418	416	post hole					1											1		
429	428	gully																	2	26
464	463	pit	1		1	8	2											12	2	40
468	467	pit				1											1	2		

Context	Cut	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	Re-worked ground axehead	Scraper	Leaf-shaped arrowhead	?Unfinished PTD arrowhead	Retouched flake	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
486	485	gully	1															1		
488	487	gully				1												1		
517	518	ditch				1												1		
533	534	pit	1															1		
551	550	pit			1		1											2		
602	600	ditch																	1	6
699	700	pit			1	1	2											4		
778	777	unknown				1												1		
847	846	ditch											1					1		
859	858	tree bowl																	1	92
883	882	pit					1											1		
885	884	pit				3	1							1				5		
888	887	pit	1			3	1											5	1	5
925	924	ditch					1											1		
941	940	pit					1											1	1	52
1012	1010	natural																	1	11
1021	1014	natural				2	2									1		5		
1027	1026	gully				1												1		
1029	1028	natural													1			1		
1066	1065	pit				1												1		
Grand Total			6	2	4	38	15	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	81	196	849

Table: Catalogue of worked and burnt flint by context

B.5 Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.5.1 A total of 1.6kg (x7 pieces) of worked stone were examined from this excavation, of which 562g consisted of quern and rubber stone, 411g (x3) whetstone and 629g of architectural stone re-used as a mortar (Table 7). Three other stones examined were neither used, worked nor burnt. Apart from the stone rubber and the lava quern fragment, all of these objects were either made or used during the medieval period.

Methodology

- B.5.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Catalogue and description of worked stone

- B.5.3 Considering the small quantity of material examined, the range of worked stone found was quite varied. In particular, the amount of building stone recovered was small.
- B.5.4 Most interesting amongst this was a small piece of architectural stone which had been re-used upon one of its larger flat surfaces as a shallow stone mortar some 65mm in diameter. The opposite face of this may also have been used briefly as an anvil surface. This piece of Barnack Stone (made of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone from Barnack, Cambridgeshire) was originally part of a small section from an octagonal-shaped column associated perhaps with a window moulding, and potentially therefore (given the date of the context) from a demolished ecclesiastical building.
- B.5.5 Other objects included quite unconnected finds of quern; one a fragment of a weathered and redeposited prehistoric saddlequern (rubber) stonemade of a dolerite erratic recovered from the upper fill (1011) of a solution hollow (1010), and another a fragment of a burnt and eroded piece of imported Roman lava quern (411) from Mayen, Germany, likewise redeposited within an early medieval watering hole (**409**).
- B.5.6 The whetstone consisted of an opportunistically collected and used tabular-shaped glacial erratic stone made of a laminated micaceous (biotite + muscovite) quartzitic sandstone, which was little used, and two well-used cylindrical whetstone pieces made of imported 'Norwegian Rag' quartz schist. The latter are very typical whetstones of the medieval period.
- B.5.7 The final piece of worked stone was just a small broken chip of worked and polished stone which was difficult to place in terms of its lithology/ source but also in terms of its use. Clearly this was some sort of ornamental limestone most probably functioning as a stone floor tile, but an insufficient amount of this survived to be able to identify it.

Context	Cut	SF no.	No. pcs	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Date (C)
171	172		1	7	23x17x17	building stone	4	13 th -14 th
292	290	12	1	629	105 x 105 x 40	architectural stone	1	14 th -15 th
411a	409		1	137	67x45x30	lava quern	4	13 th -14 th
411b	409		2	164	90x32x22 + 52x27x20	whetstone	4	13 th -14 th
611	605	19	1	247	135x45x23	whetstone	2	14 th -15 th
1011	1010		1	425	80x65x45	rubber stone	3	Prehistoric?

Table 7: Catalogue of worked stone

Discussion

Roman lava quern

B.5.8 Lava querns and millstones imported from the production site at Mayen (via the port of Andernach on the Rhine) commonly crossed the North Sea in the form of stacks of blanks within the hold ballast of ships to be off-loaded at the main secondary distribution sites within the ports of London and Colchester (for Eastern England). Workshops in these Roman towns then made up the finished querns and millstones to locally preferred specifications, which would have included such variations as: the development of a raised hopper around the central eye or grain feed aperture within the upper stone (a type which Curwen (1937) described as the ‘later Romano-British projecting hopper type’), the modification of completely perforated lower stones which allowed the iron spindle to pass through into an adjustable beam or wooden bench below, and the insertion of horizontal slots within the upper stone to take a wooden handle (Watts *ibid.* 37). However, the fashion of harp dressing the top surface of the upper stone and raising a kerb around the rim to facilitate the cutting of a ‘L-shaped’ hole for the spiked metal loop for a handle were all imported ideas which seemed to arrive with the first military use of imported lightweight lava quern, and thus these were commonplace (and probably traditional) models of the small querns which accompanied the military expansion and consolidation of Roman Britain. The import and use of lava stone quern and millstone in Roman Britain dates from the mid-late 1st century to the 3rd century AD.

Medieval Norwegian whetstone

B.5.9 These ‘light-grey quartz schist’ whetstones appear to be of a type common in England during the early medieval period, and were probably imported from Eidsborg in Upper Telemark, Norway where there was a well-established whetstone quarrying industry. Whetstones were regularly traded across the North Sea from the port of Skien to trading ports such as Ipswich on the east coast of England from the 9th – 11th centuries (Viking period) onwards (Hansen 2009). In the 13th-century the standard dimension of these exported blanks was approximately 50mm x 30mm x 300mm, which matches moderately well with two of the dimensions of the above broken pieces. It would appear that many Norwegian ‘rag’ whetstones were imported as undressed mullions, and were then finished-off within workshops in urban centres in England. Thus many of the commonly found rough fragments may simply have been broken or off-cut pieces from the production of larger items, in this way ending up

after relatively little use within typical domestic waste contexts (see Ellis & Moore 1990, 280).

- B.5.10 Norwegian whetstone has been found within most medieval towns in Eastern England; there being numerous examples from medieval urban excavations carried out in Cambridge, for example from the Newmarket Road and Grand Arcade sites of recent years (see Timberlake in Cessford 2009)).

Barnack Stone

- B.5.11 Barnack Stone was first being used close to source as a suitable building stone for the construction or repair of the abbeys at Peterborough (11th century AD), Crowland (10th century AD), Sawtry (12th century AD), Ramsey (9th-11th century AD), Norwich Cathedral (14th century AD) and Ely Cathedral (14th century AD) (Purcell 1967, 29-31), and stone was carried to there from the pits at Barnack (the 'Hills and Holes') near Stamford by 'oxen sled' to the nearest rivers of the Ouse and Nene and thence by boat both northward and southward towards Cambridge. Much of the stone used in the Cambridge colleges and later churches and secular buildings came from the demolition of the earlier-built abbeys following the dissolution of the monasteries in the mid-1500s. This re-use of the long-lived and resistant Barnack Stone was much prized, the resource used again as building stone as well as for other purposes as a worked stone within the Cambridgeshire area.
- B.5.12 The majority of the worked stone examined from Fordham is consistent with an early medieval (13th-15th century AD) use or re-use of this, or rarely a re-deposition of older worn material within what are for the most part medieval features.

B.6 Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

- B.6.1 An assemblage totalling 54 sherds (225g) of Late Bronze Age Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from pit **254** context 255. This was the only context at the site to yield prehistoric pottery.
- B.6.2 The pottery is in a stable condition, though the group has a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 4.2g and is dominated by small sherds (83% measuring less than 4cm in diameter). The sherds are unabraded.
- B.6.3 This report provides a quantified description of the pottery, a brief discussion of the date and local affinities, and recommendations for publication and retention.

Methodology

- B.6.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence of surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms

were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

- B.6.5 All pottery has been subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter have been classified as 'small' (45 sherds; 83%); sherds measuring 4-8cm are classified as 'medium' (nine sherds; 17%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter 'large' (no sherds; 0%). A programme of refitting was also conducted, and sherd joins were noted. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Assemblage characteristics

- B.6.6 Pit **254** yielded 54 plain sherds (225g) of pottery. All the sherds are characterised by coarse flint tempered wares with ill-sorted inclusions (Fabric type F1: Moderate to common medium to coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size)). The assemblage is dominated by body sherds, but includes fragments of a base from a small vessel (three sherds, 37g; 7cm in diameter, 25% intact) and five refitting rim sherds (22g) from a coarseware vessel with a rim diameter of 18cm (18% intact). The assemblage also includes the shoulders of two different pots, one being a thin-walled vessel, the other having a post-firing perforation/repair hole on the neck.
- B.6.7 None of the vessels are sufficiently intact to assign to form, although all are coarsewares. Overall, the assemblage probably includes fragments of no more than four vessels, with a minimum of two represented (based on the presence of the rim and base). In total 17 sherds (99g) in the group refit. No carbonised residues were present on the sherds.

Discussion

- B.6.8 Whilst the assemblage from pit **254** is relatively small and contains few diagnostic feature sherds, those present are typical of the Late Bronze Age. The assemblage can therefore be assigned to the Plainware phase of the Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition, dated c. 1150-800 BC (Barret 1980; Brudenell 2012). In the local landscape, the pottery is similar in character to larger Late Bronze Age ceramic groups recovered from the Fordham Bypass excavations (Percival 2005; Brudenell 2012), and excavations at Turners Yard, Fordham (Brudenell 2015).

Recommendations for publication

- B.6.9 The assemblage has limited potential for further works and has been fully described in this report. The presence of the assemblage could be noted in a publication as summary of the pre-medieval activity at the site, but does not warrant further specialist reporting in print. None of the sherds are worth of illustration.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.6.10 The pottery should be retained as part of the project archive.

B.7 Roman Pottery

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction

- B.7.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 14 sherds, weighing 150g was recovered representing a minimum of 13 individual vessels (Table 10). These sherds were moderately to severely abraded and ranged in date from the 1st to 4th century AD and had an average sherd weight of 10.7g.

Methodology

- B.7.2 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay et al 2016) and with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and also Tyers (1996). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (Table 3). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Pottery

- B.7.3 Pottery was recovered from only ditches and pits, with the majority of sherds recovered from pits (Table 8).

Feature type	No of sherds	Weight (g)
Ditch	6	13
Pit	8	137
Total	14	150

Table 8: The Roman pottery by feature

- B.7.4 Seven pottery fabric types were identified (Table 9). The assemblage comprises a large proportion of utilitarian locally made grey coarse ware jars or bowls, although imports from Gaul (Samian ware) was also present. Handmade vessels formed a small portion of the assemblage, however the majority of sherds were wheel made.

Fabric code	Forms	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
SAM CG Samian Central Gaulish (Tyers 1996, 113)	Cup?	1	2	1.33%
SAM SG Samian South Gaulish (Tyers 1996, 112)	Cup?	1	2	1.33%
SGW Sandy Grey Ware	Jar, bowl	3	36	24.00%
SGW (mica) Sandy Grey Ware with Mica inclusions	?	1	2	1.33%
SGW (OX)	Jar, bowl	3	64	42.67%

Fabric code	Forms	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy Grey Ware with Oxidised surface				
SGW (white) Sandy Grey Ware with white surface	Jar	3	34	22.67%
SOW Sandy Oxidised Ware	Jar, bowl	2	10	6.67%
Total		14	150	100.00%

Table 9: Roman pottery by fabric family

Results

- B.7.5 Roman pottery was recovered from ten features across the site and in all cases occurred residually alongside medieval pottery.
- B.7.6 The majority of the assemblage comprised locally made (unsourced) sandy grey wares (90.67% by weight) and represented probable jar and bowl forms. No decoration was identified and the sherds were small and abraded. Sherds recovered from pits **459** and **492** appear to have been handmade suggesting a 1st century AD date, however many of the sherds are not closely datable.
- B.7.7 Unsourced sandy oxidised wares represented 6.67% (by weight) of the assemblage and was not closely dateable and comprised body sherds of either jars or bowls.
- B.7.8 Two sherds of Samian ware were recovered from ditches **314** and **840**. These have been sourced to Central Gaul and Southern Gaul respectively and both sherds represent cups. The red slip, although abraded, was still present and a date of mid 1st to early 2nd century AD can be ascribed to these sherds.

Summary

- B.7.9 The Roman pottery assemblage from this site is small and abraded in nature and occurs residually within later features of a medieval date. The majority of the assemblage comprises unsourced locally produced domestic wares, although there is a small presence of imported wares in the form of two sherds of Samian ware. These sherds have most likely become incorporated within the later features due to manuring and other agricultural processes, although may hint at Roman activity being present within the vicinity.

Catalogue

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	HM/WM	Fabric Family	Form	No of Sherds	Weight (g)	Spotdate	Context Date
A	190	189	Pit	?	SGW (OX)	Jar	1	38	MC1-MC2	MED
A	278	273	ditch	WM	SGW (white)	jar	2	4	C1-C4	MED
B	315	314	ditch	WM	SAM CG	cup?	1	2	AD 50-120	MED
B	361	360	ditch	?	SGW (mica)	?	1	2	C1-C4	MED
B	378	377	Ditch	WM	SGW	jar/bowl	1	3	C1-C4	MED
B	460	459	Pit	WM	SGW	jar/bowl	1	8	MC1-MC2	MED
B	460	459	Pit	WM	SGW	jar/bowl	1	25	MC1-MC2	MED

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	HM/WM	Fabric Family	Form	No of Sherds	Weight (g)	Spotdate	Context Date
B	460	459	Pit	HM	SGW (OX)	Jar/bowl	1	8	C1	MED
B	460	459	Pit	WM	SOW	jar/bowl	1	7	C1-C4	MED
B	493	492	Pit	HM	SGW (OX)	Jar/bowl	1	18	MC1-MC2	MED
C	841	840	Ditch	WM	SAM SG	cup?	1	2	AD 40-100	MED
B	886	884	Pit	WM	SOW	jar?	1	3	C1-C4	MED
B	888	887	Pit	WM	SGW (white)	Jar	1	30	C1-C4	MED

Table 10: Catalogue of Roman pottery

B.8 Saxon to post-medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.8.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate post-Roman pottery assemblage of 1122 sherds, weighing 10.660kg (Table 13). This total includes unphased material, which will not be discussed further in this report. For the purposes of this report, the phased post-Roman assemblage is 1073 sherds weighing 10.090kg, representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 384. All percentages given refer to the phased assemblage (by weight), unless otherwise stated. The phased assemblage is predominantly mid 12th to the end of the 14th century. Also present are a small number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds, and a significant assemblage of early medieval pottery. There are almost no late medieval fabrics (post-1350) and, although many fabrics are in production from the 13th to the end of the 15th century, those that are definitively late are absent. A small number of post-medieval and early modern fabrics were also recovered.
- B.8.2 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded, having undergone reworking, and it represents rubbish disposal on the site. The early medieval and medieval sherds may relate to occupation close to the area of excavation, possibly relating to Fordham Abbey, a Gilbertine priory founded before 1227, which lies approximately 1km to the south-east of the excavated site (para, 1.3.12), or to an as yet unidentified manor. The average sherd weight is low at approximately 0.009kg.

Methodology

- B.8.3 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.8.4 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, residual Roman pottery was removed from the medieval assemblage and is reported on elsewhere (see Appendix B.6). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Sampling Bias

B.8.5 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. The relatively small quantities of sherds recovered from samples are mostly abraded, undiagnostic and not closely datable. Only where the context was deemed significant by the excavator has the material been recorded and considered in this report.

Assemblage

B.8.6 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used for the phased assemblage summary catalogue, sherd count and weight of all fabrics are given in Table 11.

Fabric Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. of sherds	Weight (kg)	% by weight of assemblage
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRIL	6	11	0.074	0.7
Creamware	CREA	1	1	0.002	>0.1
Developed St Neots-type ware	DNEOT	11	18	0.110	1.1
Early medieval Ely ware	EMEL	4	5	0.029	0.3
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	10	20	0.338	3.4
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware (oxidised)	EMEMS (O)	1	1	0.004	>0.1
Early Medieval wares	EMW	6	8	0.056	0.6
East Anglian Redwares	EAR	7	11	0.056	0.6
Grimston Glazed ware	GRIM	12	19	0.424	4.2
Heddingham Coarseware	HEDIC	31	89	0.501	5.0
Heddingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS-HEDIC	9	21	0.595	5.9
Heddingham Fineware	HEDI	38	95	0.832	8.2
Heddingham Fineware/East Anglian Redware	HEDI/EAR	2	9	0.038	0.4
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	1	1	0.027	0.3
Martincamp-type ware III (red earthenware)	MART3	1	4	0.052	0.5
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	21	145	0.645	6.4
Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares	MEMS	14	21	0.340	3.4
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	19	26	0.195	1.9
Medieval Sandy ware	MSW	21	43	0.212	2.1
Post-medieval Redwares	PMR	2	4	0.073	0.7
Post-medieval Redwares (19th century)	PMR (19th cent)	1	1	0.162	1.6
Potterspury ware	POTT	1	1	0.009	0.1
Sandy Shelly ware	SSHW	1	1	0.002	>0.1
Shelly wares	SHW	1	1	0.008	0.1
(South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware	SCASS	10	15	0.146	1.4
South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	126	465	4.550	45.1
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	6	7	0.121	1.2
St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots	NEOT/DNEOT	1	1	0.006	0.1

Stamford ware	STAM	4	6	0.026	0.3
Surrey Whitewares /Tudor Green ware	SURR/TUDG	1	1	0.001	>0.1
Thetford-type wares	THET	9	14	0.422	4.2
Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares (of Blackborough End type)	UGBB	4	5	0.014	0.1
Unprovenanced	UNID	2	2	0.018	0.2
Unprovenanced glazed wares	UPG	0	1	0.002	>0.1
Totals:		384	1073	10.090	100

Table 11: Saxon to post-medieval pottery fabrics present in the phased assemblage.

Pottery by Ceramic Period

- B.8.7 The historic core of Fordham lies to the east of the excavated area and, although Saxon settlement is well attested in this area, notably from archaeological investigations at Hillside Meadow and Fordham Primary School (see Sections 1.3.7-8), Middle Saxon pottery (AD 650-875) is absent from this assemblage. Late Saxon pottery is present, although it is most commonly recovered alongside early medieval material, suggesting a post-mid 11th century date.
- B.8.8 Late Saxon-early medieval pottery forms c.6% of the phased assemblage by weight. The fabrics present are the expected triumvirate of Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware that are found across much of Cambridgeshire in the 10th-12th centuries. The Stamford ware vessels (MNV 4) comprise mostly jugs. St Neots-type ware inturned bowls were also recorded. For a number of sherds, it was difficult to establish if they were St Neots or Developed St Neots; these sherds have been recorded as St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware. The Thetford-type ware sherds (MNV 9) are mostly jars, however, many of the sherds were undiagnostic.
- B.8.9 Early medieval pottery (AD 1050-1200), forms c.9% of the phased assemblage (by weight) and comprises a mix of Developed St Neots, including a 'top hat pot' from gully **882** and gully **1035**, Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware, Early Medieval ware and South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware. The presence of early medieval fabrics indicates pre-12th century occupation close to the area of excavation.
- B.8.10 Medieval fabrics (whose production spanned AD 1150-1500) form c.83% of the total phased assemblage. This indicates high 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. The latter category is represented by sherds from curfews, including a minimum of four South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware curfews from pits **162**, **175**, **449** and ditch **149**. The medieval assemblage is dominated by South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware (465 sherds, 4.548kg, MNV 126) which forms c.45% of the assemblage, and vessels present are most commonly jars (MNV 42), followed by jugs, a small number of bowls and the previously mentioned curfews.
- B.8.11 The second most common fabric by weight is Hedingham Fineware (95 sherds, 0.832kg, MNV 38) c.8% of the assemblage and, by count, Medieval Ely ware (145 sherds 0.645kg, MNV 21), c.6% of the phased assemblage. The other significant fabrics include Hedingham Coarseware (89 sherds, 0.501kg, MNV 31) and Grimston Glazed ware (19 sherds, 0.423kg), which has a relatively low MNV of only 12, although this

includes sherds from a Ram's Head aquamanile. The remaining fabrics are present in moderate to low numbers and came from a moderate range of sources. Glazed wares are relatively common in the medieval assemblage, comprising c.16% of the medieval assemblage, most commonly Hedingham Fineware.

- B.8.12 Definitely late medieval (AD 1350-1500) fabrics are almost completely 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, possibly before the end of the 14th century, long before the dissolution of the priory. The Victoria County History for Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely states that 'in 1279 the village contained c.140 houses, occupied by c.135 manorial tenants. There were 38 people paying the fifteenth in 1327. In 1377 c.340 paid the poll tax and in 1523-4 c.65 the subsidy. Numbers grew rapidly from the 1570s, possibly doubling by the mid 17th century. Ministers reported 240 (adult) communicants in 1603 and still 370 in 1676, when Fordham had c.120 dwellings; from a peak c.1680 the population may have fallen by a third or more by the mid 18th century, only recovering from the 1760s' (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol10/pp389-395#p5>). Post-medieval fabrics are also poorly represented in the phased assemblage and comprise mainly mid 16th-18th century Post-medieval Redwares which reflect the decline in the village. The industrial ceramics of the 18th-early 20th century form 1.7% of the assemblage.

Provenance

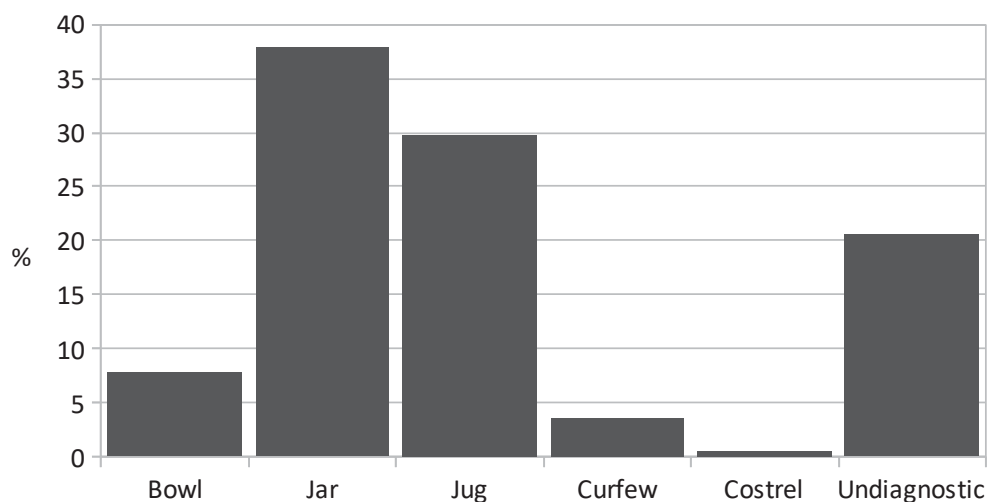
- B.8.13 There is a range of fabrics of local and non-local origin present in the assemblage, from a moderate variety of sources. Approximately 53% of the phased assemblage (by weight) originates from the Cambridgeshire region, including Early Medieval Ely ware, (South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware, Medieval Ely ware and the largest component, South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware (c.45% of the phased assemblage). Approximately 22% of the phased assemblage comprises Essex fabrics, mostly from Hedingham, both Hedingham Fineware and Hedingham Coarseware; Norfolk fabrics form c.9% of the assemblage. A further 7% is broadly ascribed to the East Anglian Region, which includes Post-medieval Redwares that may be from Ely or other producers in the region. The remaining fabrics are present in only low numbers and include pottery from Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and a single sherd from Surrey. Imported wares are represented by four sherds tentatively identified as a Martincamp-type ware (1300-1499) costrel. This paucity of imported wares and the dearth of post-medieval fabrics in general supports suggestion that the site underwent a change of usage or possibly abandonment.

Form

- B.8.14 The vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature and comprised mainly of jars (c.38%), the bulk of which are South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, jugs are not far behind at c.30% with Hedingham Fineware the more common fabric for jugs (by MNV) followed by South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware and then Medieval Ely ware. A Hedingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware spouted pitcher from ditch **379** is the earliest jug present and sherds from

two separate costrels were also identified. In addition to the costrels, two further types of specialist vessel were identified in the assemblage, primarily curfews, including sherds from four South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware curfews from pits **162**, **175**, **449** and ditch **149**. Sherds from a Medieval Ely ware curfew were recovered from ditch **149** and sherds from a Hedingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware curfew in ditch **381** (App. Plate 2). The third type of specialist vessel is a Grimston glazed ware Ram's Head aquamanile (App. Plate 1), of which two large, but somewhat abraded, sherds were recovered from pit **107**. The aquamanile would have been used for hand washing, an essential component of religious and secular rituals in medieval society. [...] pottery aquamanile, made for a humbler clientele, survive, usually in fragments, but most extant aquamanile were cast in copper alloy, through the lost-wax process (https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/aqua/hd_aqua.htm). The Fordham ceramic aquamanile may not have sat on the high table of the priory, yet equally, it would not have appeared on the table of a farm worker. The number of curfews and the aquamanile indicate that the assemblage may be from a building or buildings of some status.

- B.8.15 Bowls are present in low numbers, comprising c.8% of the assemblage in a mix of fabrics, the most common being South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware. Other fabrics represented include St Neots-type ware, Developed St Neots-type ware and Post-medieval Redware. In total, c.21% of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic sherds to which no form could be firmly assigned.



Graph 1: Vessel form present as a percentage of the whole assemblage by weight

The Assemblage in Relation to Archaeological Features

- B.8.16 The site was divided into five main periods by the excavator, of which only Phases 2-4 will be discussed in any detail. Table 12 indicates the size of the post-Roman assemblage for each phase.

Period and Phase	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	Approximate average sherd weight (kg)	% of Assemblage by weight (kg)	% Residual	% Intrusive
Period 2: Mid 11th to mid 12th century	61	0.931	0.015	9.2	0	0.8
Period 3: Mid 12th-end of 14th century	485	3.900	0.008	38.8	0	0.4
	71	0.550	0.008	5.5	0.2	0
Period 4: 15th century to present	456	4.709	0.010	46.7	16.6	0
Total	1073	10.090		100		

Table 12: Saxon to post-medieval pottery assemblage by stratigraphic period/phase

- B.8.17 The levels of residuality are problematic to address, particularly because the production of some ceramic industries is long-lived and also due to the dating of Period 4 as 1400-to present, which renders any medieval pottery industry that does not continue into the late medieval period residual, yet those that start in the high medieval period and continue into the later period are not. The levels of high medieval material in this period, the lack of true late medieval pottery and the paucity of post-medieval pottery all suggest that some of the features in this period are medieval and that the period may be too broad in its definition.
- B.8.18 The bulk of the assemblage is divided between Period 3, Phase 3.1 (37.8%) and Period 4 (46.7%), although, by count, Period 3 has the greater share. Mean sherd weight in both periods is also similar and relatively low at 0.008kg and 0.010kg respectively, suggesting a considerable degree of reworking of the deposits in all periods.
- B.8.19 Some of the features only produced low numbers of moderately abraded to abraded sherds and, where this is the case, dating is thus to be treated with caution.

Period 2: Mid 11th to mid 12th century

- B.8.20 A total of 31 features that produced pottery were assigned to this period. Of these, some features have been grouped under master numbers or groups, and both numbers are used where required. Almost all features produced relatively low numbers of sherds and, as a result, some features have been grouped together.

Area C

Enclosure 662

- B.8.21 Only one part of the enclosure ditch **636** (=632) produced pottery, a single sherd from a Hedingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware vessel (App. Plate 3), tentatively identified as a costrel (0.109kg).

Enclosure 721

B.8.22 Only one part of the enclosure ditch **727 (=725)** produced pottery, two undiagnostic sherds from a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware vessel (0.009kg).

Enclosure 842

B.8.23 Only one part of the enclosure ditch **842 (=844)** produced pottery, an undiagnostic sherd from a Developed St Neots-type ware vessel (0.003kg).

B.8.24 Gully **766 (=768)** and **772 (=779=1034)** each produced pottery, between them nine sherds weighing 0.133kg. Most of the sherds are late Saxon-early medieval, including a large sherd from a St Neots-type ware inturned dish from **766**. Gully **1035** produced seven sherds of pottery (0.112kg), including a sherd from an Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware jar.

Enclosure 669

B.8.25 The enclosure comprises a number of ditches, not all of which produced pottery. Ditch **790 (=840=846=850=873)** produced eight sherds of pottery (0.291kg), including five sherds (0.271kg) from a Thetford-type ware storage jar, recovered from the south west terminus of the ditch (**873**). Ditch **669** produced only two undiagnostic sherds (0.021kg) of Developed St Neots-type ware and South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware.

Other linear features

B.8.26 Ditches, **821**, **848** and **926 (=928)** and gullies **677 (=679=822=944)**, **681**, each produced low numbers of sherds, a mixture of Late Saxon-early medieval wares and medieval fabrics. Gully **677** produced four sherds of pottery (0.029kg), including two sherds from a Developed St Neots-type ware cylindrical jar (top hat pot) and a St Neots-type ware inturned dish. Ditch **848** included Thetford-type ware, as did ditch **926**, while gully **681** produced two undiagnostic sherds of Medieval Sandy Greyware and ditch **821** produced three undiagnostic sherds (0.014kg), one each of Hedingham Coarseware, Hedingham Fineware and Medieval Sandy Greyware, all dated to mid 12th-mid 14th century and therefore intrusive in this period.

Pits

B.8.27 Of the 15 pits attributed to Period 2 in Area C, only five (**719**, **751**, **794**, **835** and **837**) produced pottery assemblages and all contained only one or two sherds. Pits **751**, **794** and **837** produced only Thetford-type ware sherds. Pit **719** produced a single sherd of South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware and **835** contained two intrusive sherds of Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares (of Blackborough End type). Overall, the paucity of pottery recovered from the pits suggests they were not used for rubbish deposition or were perhaps quickly backfilled after excavation.

Period 3:Phase 3.1 Mid 12th-end of 14th century

B.8.28 Most features in this phase were linear in nature and overall produced low levels of pottery. A single feature, well **300**, produced the largest assemblage of pottery in this phase.

Area A and B

Ditches

- B.8.29 Ditch **149** (=264) produced 23 sherds weighing 0.387kg with a MNV of 16, the bulk of which are South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, including three sherds (0.058kg) from a curfew. The ditch assemblage also contained two sherds from a Medieval Ely ware curfew, alongside sherds from South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, Medieval Ely ware jars and jugs and Hedingham Fineware, Grimston Glazed ware and Brill/Boarstall ware jugs. The presence of curfew sherds is not uncommon, however, sherds from two separate curfews in two different fabrics in the same feature assemblage is rare and may indicate either, the pottery deposited in the ditch is from more than one household, or the household had more than one hearth. In Fordham, more than 200 years after the curfew sherds were deposited, the status of a household or dwelling was still considered in terms of number of hearths. Ministers reported 240 (adult) communicants in 1603 and still 370 in 1676, when Fordham had c.120 dwellings; barely 15 of them had more than three hearths, and 55-65 had only one (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol10/pp389-395#p5>).
- B.8.30 Ditches **105**, **179** (=447), **218** and gully **261** produced in total 42 sherds weighing 0.350kg, the bulk of which was recovered from **447**. The sherds recovered are mainly undiagnostic and the fabrics are a mix of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware and Hedingham Fineware, with an intrusive sherd from a Post-medieval Redware jar recovered from ditch **218**. Again, the paucity of pottery in the features suggests that the boundary ditches demarcate agricultural rather than domestic space, even though, as in ditch **149** (=264), there are sherds with strong domestic associations. The levels of pottery recovered do not indicate occupation or primary deposition.
- B.8.31 Ditch **365** contained an undiagnostic sherd from a South Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware vessel, while ditch **360** produced only a single sherd of Hedingham Fineware (1150-1350). Ditches **379** and **381** both produced small assemblage of pottery, including transitional material. Ditch **379** in particular produced four sherds of pottery totalling 0.179kg: an undiagnostic sherd from a Developed St Neots ware vessel sherd from a Hedingham Fineware jug, and two Hedingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware vessels, an everted near-square rim sherd from a jar (App. Plate 6) and the partial neck, rim, handle and spout with attached bridge from a spouted pitcher. The pitcher is relatively highly decorated, with both incised or combed wavy lines and rouletted decoration, and with narrow thumbled applied strips on the tubular spout (App. Plate 5). The identification of the fabric was confirmed by Helen Walker (Walker pers. comm.). The vessel, although in a coarse fabric, is well made by a skilled potter and, like several other vessels recovered from the site, very probably sat on the table of someone of means.

- B.8.32 Ditch **381** produced three sherds from a Hedingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware curfew, weighing 0.114 kg, decorated with thumbled strips (App. Plate 2). A similar curfew is illustrated in Cotter, although that curfew is semi-circular (Cotter 2000, 54, fig. 32 no.70). Not enough of the curfew survives to be certain of its circular, or semi-circular in this case, nature. The number of curfew sherds recovered from the site would suggest a more urban locale than is in fact the case for the site, away from centre of the village.
- B.8.33 Ditch terminus **362** produced a single sherd from an Unprovenanced glazed ware jug. The presence of such low sherd numbers does not permit reliable dating of these features.

Ditch Group 305

- B.8.34 This group also only produced low numbers of sherds. Two sherds of pottery (0.007kg) were recovered from **305**, a sherd from a Medieval Ely ware jug and an undiagnostic sherd from an Early Medieval ware vessel.
- B.8.35 Gully **430** produced two sherds, weighing 0.027kg in total, comprising East Anglian Redware and South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware; both sherds are undiagnostic. A further two sherds were recovered from gully **426** (2 sherds, 0.025kg), of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware and Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy ware.

Other ditches

- B.8.36 Ditches **516** and **518** produced a combined total of three jar sherds (0.020kg) from Early Medieval ware, Hedingham Coarseware and (South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware vessels.

Enclosure 309

- B.8.37 The ditches that formed this enclosure produced low numbers of sherds, a total of 10 sherds weighing 0.206kg. Ditch **483** (=494) produced only two sherds of pottery, including a single fragment of Medieval Ely ware. Ditches **309** and **311** produced undiagnostic sherds of Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy ware. Finally, ditch **314** (=333) produced five sherds, including three sherds of Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy ware jars.

Pits to the east of Ditch 149

- B.8.38 Five out of the 11 pits to the east of ditch **149** produced pottery. Most pits produced only one or two sherds, the largest assemblage came from pit **109** which produced nine small sherds, including Hedingham fineware and a sherd from a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar. Pit **115** also produced a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware sherd, while pits **116** and **595** produced single sherds from Grimston Glazed ware jugs, and pit **424** contained a rim sherd from a Hedingham Coarseware jar.

Features to the west of Ditch 149

Well

- B.8.39 Ceramically, the most productive feature was well **300**, which produced the largest single feature assemblage at 340 sherds, weighing 2.124kg, representing an MNV of 41 and forming c.21% of the total period assemblage for the site. This feature was the main source of pottery on the site. Three contexts within the well's five fills produced pottery. The basal fills 304 and 328 produced no pottery and are described as slumping events (see Section 3.9.36). These events may have occurred while the well was in use, while the ceramic assemblage recovered from the other three contexts may have been, in part, deposited while the well was open. Jugs and jars are often used to remove water from a well and are also often dropped into the well when a handle breaks or if a vessel smashes against the side of the well. They may also represent deliberate backfilling of the feature. This appears more likely, as few of the vessels are near or even partially complete, as might be expected if vessels had been dropped into the well. It appears more probable that the pottery represents backfilling of the feature, possibly in the mid 14th century.
- B.8.40 The well-produced an MNV of 17 jugs (185 sherds, 1.068kg). The sherds are a mixture of rim sherds and body sherds from rod and strap handled jugs in several different fabrics (App. Plates 4 and 5), including Hedingham Coarseware (MNV2), Hedingham Fineware (MNV 4), Medieval Ely ware (MNV 3) and South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware (MNV 6). In addition, were sherds from Grimston Glazed ware and Brill/Boarstall ware jugs and the single Potterspury ware (1250-1500) sherd in the site assemblage, from context 302, suggesting that the *terminus post quem* for infilling of the well is shortly after the mid 13th century. The well also produced jars (61 sherds, 0.470kg, MNV 4) including an early medieval (South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware jar base sherd recovered from context 301.

Other features

- B.8.41 Layer 167, which overlay the cobbled surface 166, produced a small undiagnostic sherd of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware; no pottery was recovered from the cobbles themselves.
- B.8.42 Ditch **340** (=594) produced only a single sherd of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, and pit **534** contained three sherds (0.007kg), two of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, the third sherd of Medieval Sandy ware.
- B.8.43 Ditch **343** (=600), which ran parallel to ditch **405**, produced an assemblage of 20 sherds, weighing 0.314kg (MNV 8). The pottery was recovered entirely from the upper fill, 602, and no pottery was recovered from the basal fill. The assemblage includes South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jars and a jug, alongside Grimston Glazed ware, Hedingham Fineware jug sherds and a single Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (1150-1350) bowl sherd. This is the only sherd of Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware from the excavated assemblage, although it was recorded in the evaluation assemblage (Sudds 2017).

Period 3: Phase 3.2 Mid 12th-end of 14th century

B.8.44 As in Phase 3.2, many of the features are linear in nature and produced few sherds.

Areas A and B

B.8.45 Boundary ditch **133 (=173)** produced three sherds from a Stamford ware collared vessel.

Enclosure 140

B.8.46 Another small to moderate assemblage was recovered from enclosure **140 (=222=273=441)**, comprising 38 sherds weighing 0.267kg and representing an MNI of 12 vessels. These are mostly jars, including South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, Medieval Sandy Greyware and Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy ware vessels. A single Grimston Glazed ware jug sherd was recovered from ditch **441**.

B.8.47 In addition, **385=541** produced five sherds of pottery (0.066kg), including Medieval Ely ware and South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, while **321=389** produced a further six sherds (0.036kg), including three sherds of Hedingham Fineware.

Watering hole

B.8.48 Context 359 (=411), described as the disuse fill of sub-circular pit, possible watering hole **358 (=409)**, produced 18 sherds of pottery (0.157kg, MNV 12), including rim sherds from Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jars and rims and body sherds from South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, Brill/Boarstall ware, Grimston Glazed ware and Hedingham Fineware jugs.

Post hole

B.8.49 Of the post-holes identified, only two examples produced pottery. Post hole **564** produced a rim sherd from a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar, and a single sherd of Sandy Shelly ware was recovered from post hole **958**.

Period 4: Post 14th century

B.8.50 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from this period (46.7% of the assemblage), almost entirely from pits in Areas A and B, with a low number of features in Area C.

Areas A and B

Pit Group 191

B.8.51 Only seven quarry pits in this group (**191, 197, 200, 204, 207, 212** and **290**) produced pottery and overall the group produced only 23 sherds (0.106kg), of which only **290** produced more than three sherds. The pottery recovered from **290** is a mix of Hedingham Coarseware, Hedingham Fineware, South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jars and jugs, and a single sherd from a Grimston Glazed ware jug. The remaining pits produced a similar range of fabrics, the exception being **204**, which produced a base sherd from a residual Stamford ware vessel (875-1200).

Area A

Pit Group 147

- B.8.52 Of the excavated quarry pits in this group, only four produced pottery: **147, 183, 224** and **228**. The combined number of sherds produced by the quarries is 17, weighing 0.091kg, representing 17 vessels. Fabrics recovered from the quarries include Hedingham Fineware, Hedingham Coarseware, South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and (South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware.
- B.8.53 The excavator identified a further 14 individual quarry pits (**107, 119, 123 (=158), 127=175, 130, 156, 162, 181, 189, 265, 267 (=269), 272, 449** and **1006**, each producing varying quantities of pottery.
- B.8.54 Quarry pits **119** and **265** produced only single sherds, while pits **123 (=158), 130, 156, 189, 267 (=269)**, and **1006**, produced 20 sherds or fewer weighing, in each case, less than 0.350kg. Fabrics present include Brill/Boarstall ware, Grimston Glazed ware, Hedingham Fineware, South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, Medieval Ely ware and residual wares, including Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and St Neots-type ware. These are the same fabrics and vessel types seen across the rest of the site in this period and, to some degree, in Period 3, due to the overlap in dates between the periods.
- B.8.55 Quarry pits **162** and **449** also only produced low numbers of sherds (13 sherds, 0.182kg, MNV 6) and 15 sherds (0.199kg, MNV4) respectively. Both produced sherds from South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware curfews, two of six curfews identified in the site assemblage. Three curfews were identified in Period 3 and three in this period; all the Period 4 curfews are South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware. The third curfew was recovered from **127=175**. This quarry pit produced 12 sherds in total (0.219kg, MNV 3), which includes a sherd from the upper surface of a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware curfew.
- B.8.56 The assemblage from quarry pit **107** (17 sherds, 0.410kg, MNV6) produced a small, yet interesting, assemblage containing rim sherds from two South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jars and the largest group (by weight) of Grimston Glazed ware vessels. The feature contained two large sherds from the body and head from a Ram's Head aquamanile; the sherds are moderately abraded to abraded, although enough survives to identify the form. As discussed in Section B.8.14, the aquamanile would have been used for hand washing in both religious and secular medieval households of some means, thus originating from a building of some status.
- B.8.57 The assemblage from quarry pit **181** was slightly larger by weight (0.556kg) than the other quarry pits, although sherd numbers are only moderate at 27 (MNV 7). The assemblage is mostly South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar and bowl sherds, and also includes residual base sherds from a Hedingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware jar.
- B.8.58 The largest assemblage recovered from the chalk quarry pits was that recovered from pit **272**, which produced 74 sherds (0.585kg, MNV 22) and included rim sherds from

three South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jars and body sherds from two jugs. In addition, were Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy ware jars and jugs and similar Medieval Sandy ware vessels. Also present were sherds from a Hedingham Fineware jug and undiagnostic Medieval Ely ware sherds.

Area B

- B.8.59 Further quarry pits were located within Area B (not all were excavated) and these are also probably chalk extraction pits.
- B.8.60 Pit **605** produced the largest individual assemblage from this group, 33 sherds weighing 0.532kg (MNV 11). Approximately a quarter of the assemblage is residual Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware sherds with the main component of the assemblage being South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware.
- B.8.61 Pit **606** produced six sherds weighing 0.081kg (MNV 3), almost all of which are South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware sherds. Pit **608** produced two sherds, one of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, alongside a sherd residual Early Medieval Ely ware.
- B.8.62 Another 15 other pits (**331, 454, 457, 459, 463, 492, 550, 598, 603, 606, 608, 882, 884, 887** and **1004**) contained pottery. In total, they only produced 63 sherds weighing 0.401kg. Three pits, **454, 598** and **1004**, produced only single sherds, while the remaining pits each produced eight or fewer sherds. The fabrics present are those seen across the rest of the site, including South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, Hedingham Fineware, Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares and Medieval Ely ware. Many of the sherds recovered are undiagnostic and moderately abraded to abraded. The paucity of pottery suggests the pits were not used for rubbish deposition and may have been short-lived and that the pottery became incorporated through later reworking, perhaps during manuring and ploughing.

Area C

Ditches

- B.8.63 Of the ditches in this area, few contained pottery. Ditch **796** produced four sherds (0.031kg), including three sherds from an early medieval (South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware jar.
- B.8.64 Recuts of ditch **1049** produced pottery. Re-cut **673 (=675=807)** produced, in total, 14 sherds weighing 0.296kg (MNV8). The assemblage includes several residual sherds of St Neots-type ware, medieval South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware and Hedingham Coarseware. Other pottery present includes a sherd from a Post-medieval Redware bowl (1550-1800) and a sherd from a 19th century redware bowl. However, the most interesting sherds were from a Martincamp-type ware III (red earthenware) costrel (1600-1650), as this is the only imported ware present in the assemblage. This is not a common find and, alongside the number of curfew sherds, hints at an assemblage more urban than rural, suggesting at least some of the pottery has come from a property of substance.

Post-holes

- B.8.65 Post-hole group **971** comprises 11 post-holes, of which only **977**, **983**, and **1037** produced pottery assemblages, each containing a single sherd of pottery: Developed St Neots-type ware South, Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware and Medieval Sandy Greyware respectively. In addition, post hole **753** produced a single sherd of Creamware (c.1740-1830).
- B.8.66 Post-holes **665** and **667** lay at the northern end of ditch **663=693**; their individual assemblages are small. From **665**, single sherds of Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy ware and Medieval Sandy ware (0.006kg) were recovered, all dated 13th-mid 14th century. From **667**, a single sherd from a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware vessel (0.004kg). Ditches **663 (=693)** produced a mix of five sherds of Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy ware and Medieval Sandy ware (0.013kg) and a sherd each of Thetford ware (0.002kg) and Blackborough End type ware.

Discussion

- B.8.67 The assemblage is domestic in nature, with a predominance of vessels present used in the processing of food and drink and management of domestic hearths, in fabrics from Cambridgeshire and some of the surrounding counties. It could be considered to comprise occupation rubbish dumping within the area of excavation. However, the paucity of material within the majority of the features indicates they were not used for rubbish deposition and that the bulk of the material may have been deposited as manuring spreads or redeposition of material, perhaps as deliberate infilling for reasons other than rubbish deposition. Only well **300** (340 sherds (2.124kg, MNV 42) produced an assemblage that may have been deposited while the well was in use, although it is more probable that this represents deliberate deposition of ceramics, alongside other material, to infill the well.
- B.8.68 The presence of a relatively large number of curfews scattered between various features, Period 3, Phase 3.1 ditches **149** and **381**, Period 4 pits **162**, **175** and **449**, alongside the aquamanile recovered from Period 4 pit **107**, suggest that the assemblage originates from one or more households and that at least one household was of some status. It is possible that this material may have links to the Gilbertine priory that lies approximately 1km to the south-east of the excavated site (see Section 1.3.14). The presence of a Hedingham Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware costrel may be a link to the Priory, as they are commonly called pilgrim flasks, however, there is no direct proof of this and the material may have come from a manor or merchants' household within the village.
- B.8.69 The relatively low levels of post-medieval fabrics (AD 1550-1900) indicate that the site's usage probably changed, perhaps from pastoral to arable or perhaps the land was abandoned, although the presence of the sherds from a Martincamp-type ware III (red earthenware) costrel and Post-medieval Redware bowl in ditch **1049** re-cut **673 (=675=807)** seem to indicate there was some later activity.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Period/Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Context Date
0	438		GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.009	1200-1350
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.011	
	793	792	DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.029	1050-1225 or 1200-1400
			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.01	
			DNEOT	Undiagnostic	0	3	0.007	
			EMEL	Rounded jar	1	1	0.092	
			EMEMS	Jar	1	12	0.112	
			EMEMS	Jar	2	4	0.029	
			EMEMS-HEDIC	Jar	1	2	0.028	
			MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			MEMS	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.003	
			THET	Jar	1	2	0.041	
			UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.002	
	859	858	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	4	0.027	1050-1225
			EMEMS	Rounded jar	1	1	0.067	
			THET	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.011	
	1024	1022	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	1150-1400 (1150-1250)
			LYVA	Undiagnostic	2	4	0.037	
	1025	1022	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.016	c.1150
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.012	
			UNID	Jar	1	1	0.003	
	1047	1047	MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.003	1200-1400
			MEMS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.01	
2	637	636	EMEMS-HEDIC	Costrel	1	1	0.109	1050-1225
	680	679	EMEMS (O)	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	1050-1225
	682	681	MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.004	1150-1400
	720	719	SCASS	Jar	1	1	0.006	1050-1225
	728	727	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.009	1150-1450
	751	751	THET	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.009	840-1150
	767	766	UGBB	Jar	1	2	0.003	1150-1300
	769	768	THET	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.005	840-1150
	778	777	MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1150-1400
	782	779	NEOT	Inturned dish	0	1	0.018	875-1100
			NEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.055	
	795	794	THET	Jar	1	1	0.062	840-1150
			THET	Jar, storage jar	1	1	0.043	
	823	822	DNEOT	Cylindrical jar ('top hat' pot)	1	2	0.012	1050-1250
	836	835	UGBB	Jar	2	2	0.009	1150-1300
	838	837	THET	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.023	840-1150
	841	840	HEDIC	Jar	1	1	0.013	1150-1350
	845	844	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	1050-1250
	847	846	SCASS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.005	1050-1225
	849	848	EMEMS	Jug	1	1	0.014	1050-1225
			THET	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.005	
	851	850	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1050-1225
	864	863	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.015	1150-1250
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	1150-1250
	874	873	THET	Jar, storage jar	1	5	0.271	840-1150
	927	926	THET	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	840-1150
	929	928	NEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	875-1100
	945	944	NEOT	Inturned Dish	1	1	0.013	875-1100
	946	821	HEDI	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.001	1150-1350
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.011	
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	
	1030	1035	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.005	1050-1225
			EMEMS	Jar	1	3	0.06	
			EMW	Jar	1	3	0.047	
	1032	1034	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.006	1050-1250

Period/Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Context Date
			DNEOT	Cylindrical jar ('top hat' pot)	1	1	0.046	
3.1	106	105	HEDIC	Jar	1	1	0.002	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	2	2	0.006	
	110	109	HEDI	Jug	0	8	0.014	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Jar	0	1	0.01	
	118	115	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.007	1150-1450
	122	116	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.005	1200-1350
			HEDIC	Jar	1	2	0.008	
	150	149	SEFEN	Jug	1	2	0.044	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Lighting and heating: curfew	1	3	0.058	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.016	
	152	149	BRIL	Jug	1	1	0.009	1200-1350
			HEDI	Jug	1	2	0.022	
			MEL	Jug	1	1	0.07	
			MEL	Lighting and heating: curfew	1	2	0.068	
			SCASS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.009	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.016	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	1	0.019	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.009	
	153	149	GRIM	Jug	1	2	0.007	1200-1350
			MEMS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.025	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	
			UNID	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.009	
	167		SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.005	1150-1450
	180	179	HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.028	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	7	0.096	
	219	218	MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	1550-1800
			PMR	Jar	1	1	0.042	
	262	261	EAR	Undiagnostic	1	5	0.009	1200-1400
	263	264	HEDI	Jug	1	2	0.004	1150-1350
	301	300	GRIM	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.017	1200-1350
			HEDI	Jug	2	17	0.086	
			HEDIC	Jug	1	11	0.062	
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	0	8	0.019	
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	3	6	0.055	
			MEL	Jug	1	101	0.176	
			SEFEN	Bowl	1	4	0.073	
			SEFEN	Jar/jug	0	28	0.209	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	4	0.131	
			BRIL	Jug	1	6	0.024	
			EAR	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			GRIM	Jug	1	3	0.027	
			HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.003	
			HEDIC	Jug	1	16	0.138	
			MEL	Jug	1	7	0.095	
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.025	
			POTT	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			SEFEN	Bowl	1	1	0.038	
			SEFEN	Jar	0	14	0.127	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	5	0.074	
			SEFEN	Jug	0	2	0.042	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	2	0.112	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	28	0.108	
			BRIL	Jug	1	2	0.035	
			HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			HEDI	Undiagnostic	0	3	0.007	
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	3	12	0.031	
			MEL	Jug	1	10	0.117	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.013	

Period/Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Context Date
			SCASS	Jar	1	1	0.038	
			SEFEN	Jar	0	39	0.174	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.044	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	2	0.004	
	306	305	EMW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1150-1350 (1150-1200)
			MEL	Jug	1	1	0.005	
	310	309	MEMS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.012	1200-1400
	313	311	MEMS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.083	1200-1400
	315	314	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.006	1200-1350
			MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.057	
	333	333	EMEMS	Jar	1	2	0.037	1050-1225
	364	362	UPG	Jug	0	1	0.002	1200-1500
	366	365	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	1150-1450
	380	379	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.007	1150-1225/1250
			EMEMS-HEDIC	Jar	1	1	0.068	
			EMEMS-HEDIC	Jug	1	1	0.09	
			HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.014	
	382	381	EMEMS-HEDIC	Lighting and heating: curfew	1	3	0.114	1050-1225
	406	405	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.002	1150-1450
	425	424	HEDIC	Jar	1	1	0.006	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	
	427	426	MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.021	1200-1400
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.004	
	431	430	EAR	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.001	1200-1400
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	2	4	0.026	
	440	439	HEDI	Jug	1	2	0.023	1150-1350
			HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.008	
	448	447	HEDI	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.001	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Jar	1	18	0.141	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.013	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.013	
	456	454	MSW	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1500
	476	475	HEDI	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	1150-1350
	495	494	MEL	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1150-1350
			UNID	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.009	
	515	516	HEDIC	Jar	1	1	0.005	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
			SCASS	Jar	1	1	0.014	
	517	518	EMW	Jar	1	1	0.001	1050-1200
	533	534	MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.004	
	593	592	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.028	1200-1500
	595	594	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	1150-1450
	602	600	EMEMS	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.012	1200-1350
			GRIM	Jug	1	4	0.073	
			HEDI	Jug	1	3	0.046	
			HUNFSW	Bowl	1	1	0.027	
			MEL	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.028	
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.006	
			SEFEN	Jar	2	3	0.016	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	2	0.097	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	2	0.009	
	959	958	SSHW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	
3.2	174	173	STAM	Jug/jar	1	3	0.016	875-1200
	223	222	HEDI	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Jar	1	3	0.034	
	253	222	MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.008	1250-1400
			SEFEN	Jar	1	10	0.017	
	278	273	MEL	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	1150-1350
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.008	

Period/Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Context Date
	325	321	HEDIC	Jar	1	2	0.005	1150-1350
	359	358	BRIL	Jug	1	1	0.005	1200-1350
			EMEMS	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			EMEMS-HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.008	
			HEDI	Jug	1	4	0.013	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	2	0.05	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	3	0.04	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	3	0.021	
	387	385	EMEL	Undiagnostic	2	2	0.017	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
			MEL	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.005	
	390	389	HEDI	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.023	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.008	
	411	409	SEFEN	Jar	2	2	0.01	1150-1450
	444	441	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.006	1200-1350
			HEDIC	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			MEMS	Jar	1	6	0.091	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.008	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	10	0.082	
	538	541	EAR	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.01	1200-1400
			SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.034	
	565	564	SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.008	1150-1450
4	108	107	GRIM	Aquamanile	1	2	0.239	1200-1350
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			HEDI	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.01	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	7	0.092	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	5	0.065	
	120	119	GRIM	Jug (face jug)	1	1	0.003	1200-1350
	126	123	HEDI	Jug	1	9	0.222	1200-1350
			MEL	Jug	1	3	0.015	
			MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	5	0.023	
	129	127	SEFEN	Jar	1	10	0.153	1150-1450
	132	130	HEDI	Jar	1	1	0.027	1150-1350
			HEDI	Jug	1	6	0.123	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	2	2	0.007	
	148	147	HEDI	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1150-1350
	157	156	EMEMS	Jar	1	2	0.013	1250-1350
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.007	
			MEL	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.012	
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.021	
			MSW	Undiagnostic	2	7	0.026	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.014	
			SURR/TUDG	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.001	
	160	158	HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.009	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.014	
			SEFEN	Jar	0	30	0.173	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	2	0.042	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	1	0.02	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.003	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.016	
	164	162	SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.002	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Lighting and heating: curfew	1	2	0.007	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	
	165	162	HEDI	Jug	1	3	0.009	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Jar	0	1	0.025	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	2	0.1	
			SEFEN	Lighting and heating: curfew	0	2	0.024	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.011	
	176	175	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.005	1150-1350

Period/Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Context Date
			SEFEN	Lighting and heating: curfew	1	1	0.061	
	182	181	EMEMS-HEDIC	Jar	1	2	0.055	1050-1225
	185	183	HEDI	Jug	1	2	0.011	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.013	
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.014	
			SCASS	Undiagnostic	1	4	0.012	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.005	
	190	189	EMEMS-HEDIC	Jar	1	3	0.011	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
			EMEMS-HEDIC	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.005	
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	3	4	0.016	
	192	191	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.006	1150-1350
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.001	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	
	199	197	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.009	1150-1450
	201	200	MSW	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.001	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.006	
	206	204	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.004	c.1150-1200
			STAM	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	
	208	207	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	1150-1450
	213	212	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	1150-1450
	225	224	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.001	1150-1350
			HEDI	Undiagnostic	0	2	0.012	1150-1350
	229	228	EMEMS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.008	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.008	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
	232	181	EMEMS-HEDIC	Jar	1	8	0.137	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
			SCASS	Jar	1	1	0.01	
			SEFEN	bowl	0	6	0.118	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	5	0.053	
			SEFEN	Rounded bowl	1	5	0.183	
	266	265	SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.019	1150-1450
	270	269	HEDI	Jug	1	4	0.022	1150-1350
			HEDI/EAR	Jug	1	6	0.02	
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	
			NEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	2	0.021	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	8	0.048	
			HEDI/EAR	Jug	1	3	0.018	
	274	272	HEDI	Jug	1	5	0.03	1200-1350
			MEL	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.011	
			MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.003	
			MEMS	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			MEMS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	
			MSGW	Jar	1	2	0.013	
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.009	
			SEFEN	Jar	0	23	0.152	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	1	0.053	
			SEFEN	Rounded Jar	1	3	0.11	
	275	272	HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	7	0.016	1150-1350
			MEL	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.008	
			MSW	Jar	1	3	0.027	
			MSW	Jug	1	2	0.007	
			MSW	Undiagnostic	0	5	0.026	
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	7	0.026	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	7	0.065	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.016	
	292	290	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.007	1200-1350
			HEDI	Jug	2	2	0.009	
			HEDI	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.002	

Period/Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Context Date
			HEDIC	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			SEFEN	Jug/jar	1	1	0.013	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	3	6	0.027	
	329	331	HEDIC	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.002	1150-1350
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.022	
	450	449	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.056	1150-1350
			SEFEN	Lighting and heating: curfew	1	1	0.035	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	13	0.108	
	458	457	MEL	Jug	1	6	0.019	1150-1350
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.007	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.002	
	460	459	HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	1200-1350
			MEMS	Jar	1	2	0.032	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.008	
	464	463	HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	1150-1350
			MEL	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.005	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.009	
	493	492	EMW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1200-1400
			MEL	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.005	
			MEMS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.012	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.003	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	
	551	550	SEFEN	Jar	1	4	0.013	1150-1450
	599	598	EMEL	Jar	1	2	0.003	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	
	604	603	SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.016	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Jar	2	3	0.037	
	611	605	EAR	Jar	1	1	0.015	1200-1350 (c.1200-1225/1250)
			EAR	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.007	
			EMEMS	Jar	1	6	0.111	
			EMEMS	Undiagnostic	1	3	0.079	
			HEDIC	Bowl	1	1	0.013	
			MSW	Undiagnostic	0	3	0.016	
			SEFEN	Bowl	1	1	0.023	
			SEFEN	Jar	0	13	0.144	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	4	0.124	
	613	606	MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Jar	0	2	0.019	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	2	0.057	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.003	
	616	608	EMEL	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.009	1150-1450
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.01	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.006	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	
	674	673	HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.009	1600-1650
			MART3	Costrel	1	4	0.052	
			NEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	
	676	675	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	1150-1450
	666	665	MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.004	1200-1350
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1200-1350
	668	667	SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.004	1150-1450
	694	693	EMW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1200-1400
			MEMS	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.011	
			THET	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	
			UGBB	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	
	754	753	CREA	Plate	1	1	0.002	1740-1830
	797	796	NEOT/DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	1050-1225
			SCASS	Jar	1	3	0.025	
	809	807	MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.007	c.1800
			NEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.028	

Period/Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Context Date
			PMR	Bowl	1	3	0.031	
			PMR (19th cent)	Bowl	1	1	0.162	
	883	882	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.001	1150-1450 (1150-1225)
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	0	1	0.001	
	885	884	SEFEN	Jar	2	4	0.014	1150-1450
	886	884	SCASS	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	1150-1450
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.006	
	889	887	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.01	1150-1350
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.005	
			SHW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.008	
	941	940	MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.006	1150-1400
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	0	2	0.008	
	943	942	MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.003	1150-1500
	947	820	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.005	1050-1200/1250
			EMW	Jar	1	1	0.002	
	976	977	DNEOT	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.002	1050-1250
	982	983	SCASS	Jar	1	1	0.024	1050-1225
	1001	1002	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.003	875-1200
	1003	1004	HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.006	1150-1350
			MSW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.003	
	1005	1006	BRIL	Jug	1	1	0.001	1200-1350
			EAR	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			HEDIC	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.012	
			MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.008	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.025	
			SEFEN	Undiagnostic	1	2	0.005	
	1036	1037	MSGW	Undiagnostic	1	1	0.012	1150-1400
					220	585	5.846	

Table 13: Summary of the Saxon to post-medieval pottery assemblage by phase and context



App. B.8 Plate 1: Grimstone 'aquamanile' sherd. Area A. Period 4 fill 108 of quarry pit **107**



App. B.8 Plate 2: EMEMS Curfew sherd. Area B. Period 3.1 fill 382 of ditch **381**



App. B.8 Plate 3: EMEMS Costrell sherd. Area C. Period 2 fill 637 of ditch **636**



App. B.8 Plate 4: SEFEN Straphandle sherd. Area A. Period 3.1 fill 302 of well **300**



App. B.8 Plate 5: EMEM decorated jug sherd. Area B. Period 3.1 fill 380 of ditch **379**



App. B.8 Plate 4: EMEM decorated jar sherd. Area B. Period 3.1 fill 380 of ditch **379**

B.9 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological excavation work recovered a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); 61 fragments, 7124g. The material was collected from features in Areas A, B and C. This assemblage comprised probable Roman material (5 fragments, 732g) and later medieval to post-medieval brick and tile (56, 7392g). The assemblage was collected from Period 2, 3 (Phases 3.1 and 3.2) and 4 features. Much of the CBM could not be closely dated, however it is clear that the date ranges recorded are, in the most part, later than the pottery dates. The fact that the CBM was moderately to severely abraded (average weight 117g) and that it was collected mostly from disuse fills of ditches and pits indicates its intrusive nature. This report provides a quantified assessment of the material and its significance.

Methodology

B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. McComish (2015), Ryan (1996) and Woodforde (1976) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Tables 15 and 16.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.9.3 Twenty-one fabrics were recorded within this assemblage (A to N), seven of which were sub-fabric variants (B1-3, C1-2, J1 and M1). The fabric labels were assigned as encountered during analysis. Two fabrics (L and M) represent the probable Roman material, the rest were attributed to the later material. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards hard fired, fine sandy fabrics with a variety of coarse inclusions for the late material. Some fabrics were notable; namely Fabric A which bore resemblances to Bury Coarse Ware or South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff (SEFEN) ware (pers. comm. Carole Fletcher), Fabrics D and F which were similar to post-medieval stock brick fabrics described by Ryan (1996) and Fabric E whose bricks were very likely to have been Burwell yellow bricks. As the bricks survived only as fragments and the fabrics did not appear more than a handful of times each none were attributed, with certainty, to any known production sites.

B.9.4 Little work has been carried out to consolidate these fabrics into smaller groups. Analysis of the fabrics by period or area offers limited insight due to low fragment count. The high number and diversity of fabrics is indicative of several production phases and origins for the material; combined with the assemblage's scattered and intrusive nature there is little archaeological significance.

B.9.5 The fabric descriptions, with notes, can be found in Table 14.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
A	Buff to Light Orange, yellow-grey faces	Coarse Sanded	common white, red and dark sand and grit; occ calc flecks	common white, red and dark sand and grit; rare calc pellets	None	Similar to Bury Coarse Ware or South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware (SEFEN)
B	Mid Brown with Reddish margins and mid grey core	Hard fine sandy	common mica and fine voids, occ fine sand	Rare sub-rounded calc pellets, elongate voids, ironstone chunks	Dense fine	Lmed-Pmed; hard fired, refined with rare calc
B1	<i>Mid Orange-Pink with yellowish core</i>	"	"	"	"	-
B2	<i>Mid Orange-Pink with darker faces</i>	<i>Hard fine sandy</i>	<i>common mica and fine voids, occ fine sand</i>	<i>Rare sub-rounded calc pellets, elongate voids, ironstone chunks</i>	"	-
B3	<i>Mid Brown-Orange</i>	<i>Hard fine sandy</i>	<i>common mica and fine voids, occ fine sand</i>	<i>Rare sub-rounded calc pellets, quartz and rounded voids</i>	<i>Dense fine</i>	-
C	Light Orange with mid grey core	Hard fine sandy, micaceous	very common mica, common white quartz, occ round voids	rare white quartz, red clay pellets and rounded voids	med	Lmed-Pmed; mica rich, fine sand, refined
C1	<i>Mid brown with dark core</i>	<i>Hard fine sandy, micaceous</i>		<i>few to none, rare quartz</i>	<i>med</i>	<i>Lmed-Pmed; mica rich, fine sand, refined</i>
C2	<i>Mid Orange with light core</i>	<i>Hard fine sandy, micaceous</i>	<i>fewer fine inclusions</i>	rare white quartz, calc and red clay pellets and rounded voids	<i>med</i>	<i>Lmed-Pmed; mica rich, fine sand, refined</i>
D	Mid Orange to Sienna	Fine Silt with Sandy texture	frequent very fine yellow clay/sand flecks, occ rounded voids	occ clay pellets, patches of unhydrated clay, sub-rounded flint, ?slag/burnt porous stone, rounded and sub-angular pores	very fine	L15-E17 stock brick Ryan 1996; marbled, twisted body clay
E	Mid White/Light Yellow/Green-Grey, with yellow and red folded core	Hard silt	occ rounded voids, very rare grit	occ rounded and sub-rounded voids, rare ironstone/gritty material	Coarse	Suffolk White-Type/Burwell Yellow-Type
F	Mid Red/Orange with mid to dark grey core	Hard silt	common calc flecks, pores and rare dark grit	occ calc pellets, fossiliferous chunks (and impressions), clay chunks and elongate voids.	?Fine	17th-18th Stock Brick
G	Mid/Dull Grey-Yellow	Dense fine sandy (porous)	common rounded pores	common rounded pores, rare gritty material	fine, calcy	Lightweight, hard fired
H	Dull Red to Purple	Hard fine sandy	frequent very fine yellow clay/sand flecks, occ rounded voids	Occ finer rounded voids, and very coarse sub-angular/sub-rounded voids	Fine	Pmed Red Stock or Place Brick
I	Light pinkish-orange with light to mid purple core	Hard fired, coarse sanded	common quartz, flint and sandy grit material, occ rounded voids	occ rounded and sub angular flint and quartz grains, rare clay pellets and rare very coarse fossil shell	Med	Med-Pmed Coarse sanded, shelly clay
J	Mid to dark orange	Hard fine sandy, micaceous	common mica, white quartz, dark grit and rare rounded voids	occ rounded calc and red-brown clay pellets, rare sub-angular voids, rare grit	Fine	Lmed-Pmed; mica rich, fine sand, calc and clay coarse inclusions

J1	<i>same with reddish core</i>	"	"	"	"	-
K	Dull pinkish brown	Hackly, pelletous, compressed	occ rounded calcy/white clay flecks, voids	occ coarse to very coarse white clay pellets, burnt ?slag-type material	No vis	London Brick type; Lpmed to Modern
L	Mid to Bright Orange	Hard fine sandy	common mica, quartz, dark grit	occ sub-rounded flint, rare coarse flint and red clay pellets	No vis	?Roman
M	Mid to Dull Brown with Dull grey core	Hard fine sandy, micaceous	common mica, quartz, dark grit and occ red flecks	occ med flint, quartz and red pellets; rare very coarse flint pebbles, rounded stone and calc pellets	No vis	?Roman
M1	<i>Darker brown</i>	"	"	"	"	-
N	Dull light pink-brown with mid orange core	Hard fired, silt	occ rounded pores	occ rounded, sub-rounded pores, rare purple ?grog	Coarse, calcy	Pmed
Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
A	Buff to Light Orange, yellow-grey faces	Coarse Sanded	common white, red and dark sand and grit; occ calc flecks	common white, red and dark sand and grit; rare calc pellets	None	Similar to Bury Coarse Ware or South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware (SEFEN)
B	Mid Brown with Reddish margins and mid grey core	Hard fine sandy	common mica and fine voids, occ fine sand	Rare sub-rounded calc pellets, elongate voids, ironstone chunks	Dense fine	Lmed-Pmed; hard fired, refined with rare calc
B1	<i>Mid Orange-Pink with yellowish core</i>	"	"	"	"	-
B2	<i>Mid Orange-Pink with darker faces</i>	<i>Hard fine sandy</i>	<i>common mica and fine voids, occ fine sand</i>	<i>Rare sub-rounded calc pellets, elongate voids, ironstone chunks</i>	"	-
B3	<i>Mid Brown-Orange</i>	<i>Hard fine sandy</i>	<i>common mica and fine voids, occ fine sand</i>	<i>Rare sub-rounded calc pellets, quartz and rounded voids</i>	<i>Dense fine</i>	-
C	Light Orange with mid grey core	Hard fine sandy, micaceous	very common mica, common white quartz, occ round voids	rare white quartz, red clay pellets and rounded voids	med	Lmed-Pmed; mica rich, fine sand, refined
C1	<i>Mid brown with dark core</i>	<i>Hard fine sandy, micaceous</i>		<i>few to none, rare quartz</i>	<i>med</i>	<i>Lmed-Pmed; mica rich, fine sand, refined</i>
C2	<i>Mid Orange with light core</i>	<i>Hard fine sandy, micaceous</i>	<i>fewer fine inclusions</i>	rare white quartz, calc and red clay pellets and rounded voids	<i>med</i>	<i>Lmed-Pmed; mica rich, fine sand, refined</i>
D	Mid Orange to Sienna	Fine Silt with Sandy texture	frequent very fine yellow clay/sand flecks, occ rounded voids	occ clay pellets, patches of unhydrated clay, sub-rounded flint, ?slag/burnt porous stone, rounded and sub-angular pores	very fine	L15-E17 stock brick Ryan 1996; marbled, twisted body clay
E	Mid White/Light Yellow/Green-Grey, with yellow and red folded core	Hard silt	occ rounded voids, very rare grit	occ rounded and sub-rounded voids, rare ironstone/gritty material	Coarse	Suffolk White-Type/Burwell Yellow-Type
F	Mid Red/Orange with mid to dark grey core	Hard silt	common calc flecks, pores and rare dark grit	occ calc pellets, fossiliferous chunks (and impressions), clay chunks and elongate voids.	?Fine	17th-18th Stock Brick

G	Mid/Dull Grey-Yellow	Dense fine sandy (porous)	common rounded pores	common rounded pores, rare gritty material	fine, calcy	Lightweight, hard fired
H	Dull Red to Purple	Hard fine sandy	frequent very fine yellow clay/sand flecks, occ rounded voids	Occ finer rounded voids, and very coarse sub-angular/sub-rounded voids	Fine	Pmed Red Stock or Place Brick
I	Light pinkish-orange with light to mid purple core	Hard fired, coarse sanded	common quartz, flint and sandy grit material, occ rounded voids	occ rounded and sub angular flint and quartz grains, rare clay pellets and rare very coarse fossil shell	Med	Med-Pmed Coarse sanded, shelly clay
J	Mid to dark orange	Hard fine sandy, micaceous	common mica, white quartz, dark grit and rare rounded voids	occ rounded calc and red-brown clay pellets, rare sub-angular voids, rare grit	Fine	Lmed-Pmed; mica rich, fine sand, calc and clay coarse inclusions
J1	same with reddish core	"	"	"	"	-
K	Dull pinkish brown	Hackly, pelletous, compressed	occ rounded calcy/white clay flecks, voids	occ coarse to very coarse white clay pellets, burnt ?slag-type material	No vis	London Brick type; Lpmed to Modern
L	Mid to Bright Orange	Hard fine sandy	common mica, quartz, dark grit	occ sub-rounded flint, rare coarse flint and red clay pellets	No vis	?Roman
M	Mid to Dull Brown with Dull grey core	Hard fine sandy, micaceous	common mica, quartz, dark grit and occ red flecks	occ med flint, quartz and red pellets; rare very coarse flint pebbles, rounded stone and calc pellets	No vis	?Roman
M1	Darker brown	"	"	"	"	-
N	Dull light pink-brown with mid orange core	Hard fired, silt	occ rounded pores	occ rounded, sub-rounded pores, rare purple ?grog	Coarse, calcy	Pmed

Table 14: CBM fabric series

Assemblage

B.9.6 The following will outline the assemblage by area and feature period, with a focus on object form and notable material. The assemblage is almost entirely intrusive; almost none of the object dates relate to the feature period. This is an indication of intense working of the topsoil layers and reduces the archaeological significance of the material.

Area	Form	Count	Weight
A	Tile	37	1627
	Undiag.	3	135
Total		40	1762
B	Brick	4	308
	Tile	6	700
Total		10	1008
C	Brick	8	3963
	Tile	2	343
	Undiag.	1	48
Total		11	4354
Grand Total		61	7124

Table 15: CBM fabric series

Area A

Period 3

Phase 3.1

- B.9.7 Ditches **149**, **218** and well **300** produced an assemblage of medieval to post-medieval flat tile, a portion of which were probably late in that broad phase; i.e. the tile from ditch 218 (208g).

Phase 3.2

- B.9.8 Ditch **133** produced an undiagnostic, possible Roman, fragment (112g); an abraded undiagnostic piece of chunky CBM (>30mm thick) made in Fabric L. Ditch **441**, Group 140, produced, alongside a post-medieval peg tile (44g), an abraded Roman tile fragment made in Fabric M.

Period 4

- B.9.9 This portion of the assemblage (32 fragments, 1197g) was collected from Period 4 extraction pits. Generally, this material can be considered within the latest part of the phasing and in many cases dating to after it. The material gathered from these features comprised fragments of a medieval floor tile (11, 359g), from pit **162**, which was made in a fabric (A) similar to SEFEN wares (pers. comm. C. Fletcher). It was notable for also having stab marks in the base, probably to aid the clay in drying. The forming and fabric give it a likely 13th to 14th century date.
- B.9.10 The rest of the assemblage was not as closely datable. This material comprised inch-thick floor and half-inch flat tile, because the fragments were singular and heavily abraded they were given a broad medieval to post-medieval date range. However, a portion of it was probably late in that broad period - some fragments were given a slightly narrower late medieval to post-medieval range. This latter material was collected from pits **181**, **215** and **272**. The fragment from **290** may have been part of a nib tile but this identification is uncertain, it was made in Fabric C1 a fairly common fabric in this assemblage. Pits **269** and **290** also produced fragments with no diagnostic

features (2g and 21g respectively), they were however assigned similar dates to the rest of this material.

Area B

Period 3

- B.9.11 A small collection of medieval to post-medieval and modern CBM was collected from Period 3 features in Area B.

Phase 3.1

- B.9.12 A single fragment of heavily abraded brick (48g) was recovered from ditch **314**. The fragment preserved part of a face and its breaks had a hackly and pellety texture. It was probably derived from a London brick or similar and is latest post-medieval to modern. Ditch **381** produced a fragment of chamfered inch-thick tile (132g, Fabric J). It was neatly formed with regular rounded arrises and dense fine sanding on the base and surviving edge. While there was no apparent wear on the upper bed the chamfer suggests it was a flooring tile. It was given a late medieval to post-medieval date. A similarly thick tile, with possible wear polish, was recovered from ditch **383**. It is also probably later medieval to post-medieval in date. This ditch also produced a half-inch flat tile fragment of a similar date (80g). Two small abraded brick fragments (70g) came from ditch **477**, these were not diagnostic but likely shared the late dates of the other fragments in this area.

Phase 3.2

- B.9.13 Ditch **385**, Group 140, produced a fragment of yellow brick (190g). Its remnant faces were yellow-grey with patchy sinter. The evidence for forming, exacted and neat, and its fabric, fine silt clay with gritty inclusions hard fired to a mid-white/yellow/grey with streaks of reds are concurrent with Ryan's (1996) description of the Suffolk-white and Burwell yellow bricks. For this site, its close proximity to Burwell and the brickworks east of the Burwell Lode give a degree of certainty to its origin. These bricks are fairly late in date being attributed to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Period 4

- B.9.14 Two scrappy very abraded fragments (80g) of half inch flat tile were collected from pit **603**. No close date was given but they were probably post-medieval.

Area C

Period 2

- B.9.15 Gully **777** produced a single fragment of brick or thick tile (B3, 85g), it was slightly abraded and retained a 22mm thickness. It was neatly formed and had a densely fine sanded base. It is probably a late medieval to post-medieval floor brick/tile.

Period 4

- B.9.16 Two fragments of severely abraded Roman CBM (163g, Fabric M1, and 48g, fabric L) were collected from tree-bole **858**. The larger fragment was relatively thin for a Roman form (15-17mm), however it had a fairly regular and smoothed upper face with a double finger groove signature and an irregular and sanded base. A Roman date is suggested based on fabric and form, but it is not certain.

- B.9.17 The majority of the CBM collected from Period 4 features in Area C were late bricks. Ditches **675** and **807** produced fragments of seven bricks (one, 958g, from **675** and six, 2920g, from **807**). These bricks survived, although abraded, in good enough condition to be closely dated, based on Ryan's (1996) typology. Ditch **675** produced a large soft abraded red brick. While it had no original dimensions they could be implied, as such it measured >170mm x >85mm x ~55mm. It was probably late medieval to early post-medieval place brick, i.e. the 15th to 17th centuries. Ditch **807**, context 809, produced the highest concentration of CBM at the site. Two stock bricks were also recorded (786g and 433g). The larger fragment was also the earliest. It was made in a mid-orange silty clay with yellow clay pellets and rounded stone inclusions (Fabric D). Its size (>125mm x 100mm x 50mm), fabric and the marbled colouration in its core relate it to 15th to early 17th century stock bricks described by Ryan (1996). The smaller fragment was the header of a well-made dull orange/red brick with a mid-grey core, it was fairly regularly made with sharp arrises. It was likely to have been a 17th to 18th century stock brick. Ditch **807** also produced two Suffolk white/Burwell yellow type bricks (675g and 622g), almost identical to the fragment described in Area B (W105mm x 50mm). A smaller and more irregular yellow-brick was also identified (331g). It was made in a slightly darker version of Fabric E. This colour and the dimensions suggest it could have been a clinker-type brick (W105mm x 40mm), common in the 18th and 19th centuries in East Anglia, or a variant of the above.
- B.9.18 Pit **940** produced a fragment of inch-thick tile (180g) with wear polish along the surviving stretcher face, suggesting that this floor brick was used as edging or within a herringbone pattern.

Discussion

- B.9.19 The CBM assemblage was recovered from contexts in Areas A, B and C - with the majority by count from A and weight from C. The assemblage is characterised by a broad spread and high levels of abrasion indicating post-demolition/-deposition activity. Largely, the material was collected from upper and disuse fills of pits and ditches across these areas. The majority of the material was heavily abraded and survived as small fragments, indicating intense post-discard erosional processes. The larger fragments, especially the bricks, survived in a state that meant they were more closely datable. The CBM assemblage was comprised of a variety of fabrics, forms and production techniques, all of which point to multiple sources for the material and several phases of manufacture.
- B.9.20 The Roman material was scant and heavily abraded, mirroring the character of the pottery assemblage, which suggests this site is on the edge of any Roman occupation in the area. The narrow set of fabrics is interesting, suggesting not only similar origins but similar uses for this material. This minor portion of the CBM assemblage, however, cannot offer any insight into the location or style of the original construction. The later building material was predominant. Most fragments from this fraction were only assigned broad medieval to post-medieval dates. However, where closer dating was achieved, the majority of that material was post-medieval to modern (15th-19th centuries). A very small fraction was medieval and agreed with the feature phasing. In the main, the CBM dates do not completely agree with the phasing for the features,

instead the assemblage is later and likely intrusive; perhaps indicating the longevity of some features within the landscape. When and how the material arrived at the site is debatable. The majority of it may have been ploughed into the soil as part of manuring practices of the late post-medieval and early modern period and as such do not all necessarily relate to local constructions.

Period	Area	Cxt.	Cut	Feature	Form	Desc.	Fabric	Date	Comment	Count	Weight (g)
2	C	778	777	Gully	Brick	?Floor	B3	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of probably floor tile. Regular forming, exacted and smoothed upper, fairly regular dense fine sanded base.	1	85
3.1	A	153	149	Ditch	Tile	Peg	I	Med-Pmed	Fragment of peg tile with 15mm rounded peg hole. Neatly formed in a sandy fabric, remnant faces exacted, base slightly more sandy.	1	61
		219	218	Ditch	Tile	Flat	B	Lmed-Pmed	Refitting fragments of a half-inch flat tile, with a grog dense mortar applied to both beds and breaks. Neatly formed, neat fairly sharp arrises, exacted faces, dense fine sanded base. Mortar is grey, lime based with common coarse calc, grog and sand grit (?Roman-type). Mortar on breaks indicates reuse.	2	208
		303	300	Well	Tile	Flat	C	Med-Pmed	Severely abraded fragments of flat tile.	2	7
	B	315	314	Ditch	Brick	Undiag	K	Lpmed-Mod	Face fragment from a modern brick. Hackly texture. London brick type.	1	48
		382	381	Ditch	Tile	Floor	J	Med-Pmed	Fragment of chamfered, inch thick floor tile. Neatly formed, regular faces, regular rounded arrises, dense fine sanding on edge and base. No apparent wear on upper face.	1	132
		384	383	Ditch	Tile	?Floor	B2	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of thick tile, probably Lmed floor brick/tile. Regular forming, regular fairly sharp arrises, smoothed upper, regular dense fine sanded base and edge face. Poss. wear polish.	1	132
		384	383	Ditch	Tile	Flat	C2	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of half inch flat tile, probably Lmed. Regularly formed, fairly regular upper and edge faces, regular rounded arrises, regular dense fine sanded base.	1	80
		480	477	Ditch	Brick	Undiag	?H	Lmed-Pmed	Fragments of poss. brick, made in similar red sandy clay to near complete example.	2	70
		495	494	Gully	Tile	Thick	M	?Roman	Fragment of a large abraded tile; complete thickness unclear but probably around 30-35mm. Remnant bed face shows smoothing/wire cutting evidence. Possible Roman form.	1	276
3.2	A	136	133	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag	L	?Roman	Severely abraded fragment from a chunky CBM object, possibly from a Roman form. Fabric is Roman-type, and form suggests ?teg.	1	112
		287	269	Pit	Tile	Flat	B1	Med-Pmed	Corner of a med-pmed flat tile. Fairly neat, upper bed wirecut and smoothed, irregular but fairly sharp arrises and dense fine sanded base and edges	1	114

Period	Area	Cxt.	Cut	Feature	Form	Desc.	Fabric	Date	Comment	Count	Weight (g)
		444	441	Ditch	Tile	Peg	N	Pmed	Corner fragment of a pmed peg tile. Rounded corner, round peg hole, 15mm. Neatly formed, exacted wiped upper bed, undulating lower, irregular fairly sharp arrises. Patchy coarse sanded base.	1	44
		444	441	Ditch	Tile	Undiag	M	?Roman	Fragment of a large abraded tile; complete thickness unclear. Remnant bed face shows fine sanding. Possible Roman form.	1	133
	B	388	385	Ditch	Brick	Suffolk White/Burwell Yellow	E	C18-C19	Sheered body fragment from a Suffolk white/Burwell yellow type brick. Remnant faces are yellow and have patchy sinter.	1	190
4	A	108	107	Pit	Tile	Flat	C	Med-Pmed	Severely abraded fragments of flat tile.	4	18
		165	162	Pit	Tile	?Floor	A	Med	Fragments of an inch thick medieval floor tile. Made in a coarse sanded fabric similar to Bury Coarse Ware and SEFEN. Neatly formed, neat rounded arrises, exacted and smooth faces. Upper bed is smooth and grey coloured, base is darker with hole stabbed into the body (poss. for drying). No Chamfer.	11	359
		182	181	Pit	Tile	?Floor	C	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of half in tile with a chamfered edge, patchy glaze on upper and sandy mortar on base. Neatly formed, irregular fairly sharp arrises, exacted faces, slightly creased base. Upper face has traces of green glaze, base has stretch of yellow quartz rich lime mortar. Surviving edge is chamfered, suggesting floor or decorative tile.	1	94
		182	181	Pit	Tile	Flat	C	?Med-Pmed	Fragment of half inch tile; thickly and irregularly formed. Secondary accretions on almost all surfaces.	1	95
		206	204	Pit	Tile	Flat	C1	Med-Pmed	Fragment of thickly formed 1/2 inch flat tile.	1	16
		208	207	Pit	Tile	Flat	C1	Med-Pmed	Small square fragment of a 1/2 inch flat tile. Neatly formed. Fine mortar accretions on both bes and one break. Reuse.	1	25
		216	215	Pit	Tile	Flat	C1	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of half inch flat tile, with a slight chamfered edge. Neatly formed, neat rounded lower arrises, irregular fairly sharp upper aris, exacted faces, coarse sparse sanded base	1	35
		268	267	Pit	Tile	Flat	C	Med-Pmed	(blank)	2	29
		270	269	Pit	Tile	Flat	C	Med-Pmed	Fragment of neatly formed 1/2 inch flat tile.	1	16
		270	269	Pit	Undiag	Undiag	I	Med-Pmed	Severely abraded fragment of probable] flat tile.	1	2

Period	Area	Cxt.	Cut	Feature	Form	Desc.	Fabric	Date	Comment	Count	Weight (g)
		274	272	Pit	Tile	?Floor	C1	?Med-Pmed	Fragment of abraded thick tile, possibly floor brick/tile. Laminar flaking prevents conclusive ident. Appears fairly neatly formed with exacted faces. A sandy fabric with coarse inclusions. Could poss. be a Roman tile form, which may explain the abrasion.	1	210
		274	272	Pit	Tile	Flat	?D	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of half in tile, neatly formed. Made in a leached D fabric.	1	30
		274	272	Pit	Tile	Flat	C1	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of half in tile, neatly formed. Dense sanded.	1	14
		274	272	Pit	Tile	Flat	C1	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of half inch flat tile. Regularly formed, regular upper, regular dense fine sanded base. Coarse mortar accretion on base.	1	56
		275	272	Pit	Tile	Flat	C	Med-Pmed	Fragment of neatly formed 1/2 inch flat tile.	1	14
		292	290	Pit	Tile	?Nib	C1	Lmed-Pmed	Fragment of tile with remnants of pinched upward end. Thickly made, clumsy.	1	49
		292	290	Pit	Undiag	Undiag	?B3	?Med-Pmed	Severely abraded fragment of probable brick.	1	21
	B	604	603	Pit	Tile	Flat	?C	?Med-Pmed	Severely abraded fragments of flat tile.	2	80
	C	676	675	Ditch	Brick	Stock/Place	H	C15-C17	Large abraded soft red brick, length and width not complete but probably fair amount still extant. Probably Epmed stock or place brick. surviving faces are patchy, suggest fairly regular forming and exacted faces with fine mortar accretions.	1	958
		809	807	Ditch	Brick	Clinker Type	E	C19	Header of a thinner Suffolk white-type/Burwell yellow brick - perhaps a ditch 'clinker-type' (after Ryan 1996) made in same fabric as other SFWH and BrY. Gives a 19thC date for context. Irregular, irregular rounded arrises, wirecut upper bed, fairly regular faces, some divets, coarsely sanded. Internal fabric is reddish to yellow and marbled-like internally.	1	331
		809	807	Ditch	Brick	Stock	F	C17-C18	Header of a well made dull orange/red brick. Regular, fairly regular sharp arrises, exacted faces, occasional stretcher creased. Even colour with mid to dark grey core.	1	433

Period	Area	Cxt.	Cut	Feature	Form	Desc.	Fabric	Date	Comment	Count	Weight (g)
		809	807	Ditch	Brick	Stock/Place	D	C15-EC17	Fragment of near-complete soft brick. Fairly regular form, exacted upper faces, irregular arrises, unfinished but fairly smooth base. Fits description of a place and stock bricks of L15-E17 (Ryan, 1996). Kiss mark on base bed. Made in a soft estuarine clay, fired to burnt sienna. Upper and lower beds have fine mortar accretions. >5x~4x~2 inches	1	786
		809	807	Ditch	Brick	Suffolk White/Burwell Yellow	E	C18-C19	Body fragment of a Suffolk white-type (after Ryan 1996) or Burwell yellow brick. Fairly regular, regular rounded arrises, wirecut concave upper bed, fairly regular faces, deep crease from bed face to a stretcher, kiss mark on base, coarsely sanded, coarse mortar on lower bed. Internal fabric is reddish to yellow and marbled-like internally.	1	675
		809	807	Ditch	Brick	Suffolk White/Burwell Yellow	E	C18-C19	Header end of a Suffolk white-type (after Ryan 1996) or Burwell yellow brick. Fairly regular, irregular sharp arrises, wirecut upper bed, fairly regular faces, some divets, coarsely sanded, scant mortar accretions and secondary accretions on breaks. Internal fabric is reddish to yellow and marbled-like internally.	1	622
		809	807	Ditch	Brick	Undiag	G	Pmed?	Fragment of a lightweight hard fired sandy CBM object, probably from a brick.	1	73
		859	858	Tree Bowl	Tile	?Teg	M1	?Roman	Fragment of tile, made in a Roman-type fabric. Probably piece of tegula or a thin Roman brick form. Upper face and terminal edge are fairly regular, upper has double finger groove signature, base is irregular and fine sanded with creases.	1	163
		859	858	Tree Bowl	Undiag	Undiag	?L	?Roman	Fragment of possible Roman CBM.	1	48
		941	940	Pit	Tile	Floor	J1	Med-Pmed	Fragment of inch thick tile, wear polish on stretcher face suggests it was used as edging. Neatly formed, regular faces, irregular slightly sharp arrises, fine sanded base. No chamfer.	1	180

Table 16: Summary CBM catalogue

B.10 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of fired clay (9 fragments, 624g) from Area C (Table 17). The material was collected from Period 2 and 4 features. This report will provide a quantified assessment of the material and its significance. The assemblage was undiagnostic and offers limited archaeological information. The fragments were soft and therefore severely abraded. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Methodology

B.10.2 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. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 17.

Results of Analysis

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Context Notes	Phase	Fabric type	Fragment type	Structural type	Notes	Count	Weight (g)
778	777	Gully		2	F1a	s	fs	Refitting fragments of a calcy clay with an exacted face	2	33
845	844	Ditch		2	F1	a			1	12
1030	1035	Gully		2	F1	s	hf	Large fragments from a blocky object or structure made in a fine calcy clay. Signs of hand forming, poss faces	5	320
793	792	Tree Bowl	Dump?	4	F1	s	fs/hf	Single large blocky fragment made in a fine calcy clay. Survives as a sub-rectangular block with a remnant fairly exacted bed face, no other faces remain. Suggestions of perforations through the body, preserved as grooves in broken edges (at least two ~D15mm). Original form remains unclear.	1	259

Table 17: Fired clay summary catalogue

Fabrics

B.10.3 Two fabrics were recorded, one a subset of the other (F1 and F1a). These fabrics were made of a fine calcareous clay with quartz and gritty inclusions and occasional coarse rounded flint, pink clay and calcareous pellets (F1) or fine to coarse red clay pellets with pink clay, grit and organic impressions (F1a). The clays were probably sourced locally to the site, with any variation seen being related to geological variation or

differences in paste preparation. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the catalogue in the site archive.

Assemblage

B.10.4 The majority of the material comprised 'structural' fragments, i.e. pieces with recognisable attributes (8 fragments, 612g). These fragments had remnant flattened surfaces and showed signs of hand forming. A small fraction of the assemblage were amorphous fragments with no discernible features (1, 12g). The larger fragments, those from tree-bole **792** and gully **1035** survived in large pieces and appear to derive from reasonably large blocky objects. None of these fragments are diagnostic, and therefore it is not possible to make certain identifications.

Discussion

B.10.5 While the assemblage derived from four separate features there is a unity in fabric, fragment size and relative shape, which suggests a similar origin for the material. No date can be assigned to the material based on its own form, however a prehistoric to Roman date seem appropriate.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.10.6 This material has been fully recorded. The amorphous fragments should be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal bone

By Hayley Foster

5.1.4 Introduction

- C.1.1 The animal bone represents a small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 8.56kg in total (Tables 19-21). There are 170 identifiable fragments assigned to a phase. Material was recovered via hand collection and from environmental samples. Of the 170 identifiable fragments, 40 specimens were retrieved from environmental samples. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), frog (*Anura rana*), toad (*Bufo bufo*), water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), shrew (*Sorex sp.*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), small unidentified rodent and domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*). Remains were dated to period 1 (later prehistoric), period 2 (Saxo-Norman), period 3 (early-high medieval), divided into Phase 3.1 and 3.2 and Period 4 (post-14th century). The largest proportion of remains were retrieved from Period 4.
- C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.
- C.1.3 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 and 1987) 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 third molars (M3s) and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.
- C.1.4 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992).

Results of Analysis

- C.1.5 The faunal remains from Fordham are largely in a fair to poor condition with heavy fragmentation. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing, or pathological change, however the material from pit **835** and pit **1006** is moderately weathered.
- C.1.6 Sheep/goat were best represented in Period 4. Sheep ageing data was minimal however mandible wear stages revealed the presence of animals ageing from 25-26 months, 26-28 months, mature and adult. The fusion data suggests most long bones contained fused epiphyses, except two elements.

C.1.7 Cattle were the second most represented species in the assemblage, making up 23.5% of the NISP. There was no dental ageing data and only one late fusing element containing an unfused epiphysis.

	Period											
	1		2		3.1		3.2		4		Total	Total%
Species	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%		
Sheep/Goat			8	20.0	8	32.0	4	16.0	30	39.5	50	29.4
Cattle	4	100.0	7	17.5	11	44.0	1	4.0	17	22.4	40	23.5
Horse			1	2.5	2	8.0	8	32.0	8	10.5	19	11.2
Pig			4	10.0	2	8.0			2	2.6	8	4.7
Dog					1	4.0					1	0.6
Amphibian			14	35.0			9	36.0	5	6.6	28	16.5
Small Rodent (?)			2	5.0							2	1.2
Water Vole			1	2.5							1	0.6
Shrew							2	8.0			2	1.2
Bird			1	2.5					14	18.4	15	8.8
Rabbit			1	2.5			1	4.0			2	1.2
Field Vole			1	2.5	1	4.0					2	1.2
TOTAL	4	100.0	40	100.0	25	100.0	25	100.0	76	100.0	170	100.0

Table 18: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP)

C.1.8 Horse remains appear to be mostly from adult animals with only one unfused distal metapodial, belonging to an animal less than 15-20 months of age at death.

C.1.9 Other mammals such as pig and dog were represented by only a small number of specimens.

C.1.10 The environmental samples revealed a solid amount of amphibian remains (17.3% of the total NISP) in Periods 2, 3 and 4. Water vole, shrew, field vole, domestic fowl, rabbit and small rodent remains were all additionally retrieved from environmental samples. The presence of several of these species, particularly amphibians and water vole indicate environmental conditions consistent with having a nearby water source. Amphibian remains were mostly identified as frogs however a humerus from ditch **807** was identified as toad.

C.1.11 Metrical data was minimal due to the high levels of fragmentation (Table 18), and estimated shoulder height could not be calculated.

Discussion

C.1.12 At Fordham, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with sheep/goat and cattle remains being the most well represented. Due to the small sample size it is difficult to make interpretation regarding continuity of husbandry practices across the phases of activity.

- C.1.13 The assemblage consisted of both extremities (primary butchery elements) making up 57% of the assemblage and meat bearing elements. This would suggest that all stages of carcass processing, consumption and disposal was taking place on site. The characterisation of the faunal assemblage is mostly mixed domestic food waste and absent of any unusual deposits or articulated burials.
- C.1.14 The limited amount of husbandry evidence suggests sheep/goat were exploited for a mixed economy as animals aged from 25 months up to adulthood in Period 2, which contained the only significant ageing data. The ageing data for cattle does not allow for any insight into husbandry practices. The general historical trends in economy during the medieval period are that cattle were primarily used for traction and sheep/goat for wool, whereas during the post-medieval period, cattle are exploited more heavily for meat and sheep/goat still used primarily for wool (Albarella 1997). Horses would have been used for traction purposes and pig exploited for meat and fat.
- C.1.15 The bird remains were identified as domestic fowl which would have been exploited mainly for eggs in the medieval and meat in the post-medieval periods (Albarella 1997).
- C.1.16 The faunal remains from Fordham Primary School (Ui Choileain 2017), showed a similar representation of the main domesticates, however cattle remains were better represented in the Fordham primary school assemblage.
- C.1.17 The data from this site cannot be used to explore changes in specific husbandry practices overtime, as the data set is too small. This assemblage has the expected range of animals present and demonstrates the exploitation of domestic animals and the occasional presence of wild species.

Retention, dispersal and display

- C.1.18 As the animal remains from this assemblage are dateable to consecutive phases, it would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in Cambridgeshire.

Context	Period	Species	Element	Higham MWS	Age
986	4	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
132	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts
165	4	Sheep/Goat	M3	15	26-28 mnts
832	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	15	26-28 mnts
292	4	Sheep/Goat	M3	16	Mature
164	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
165	4	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
161	4	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
1005	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult

Table 19: Tooth and mandible wear ageing.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
103	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	X	F	Hand

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
108	4	Horse	Scapula	X	F	Hand
108	4	Horse	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand
108	4	Horse	Pelvis	X	F	Hand
108	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
108	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
108	4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
132	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	0	0	Hand
143	3.2	Cattle	Radius	F	X	Hand
153	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
153	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
153	3.1	Cattle	First Phalanx	F	F	Hand
153	3.1	Field Vole	Tibia	F	X	Enviro
161	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
161	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
161	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
164	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	0	0	Hand
164	4	Horse	Metapodial 1	X	UM	Hand
165	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
165	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
165	4	Cattle	Second Phalanx	F	F	Hand
165	4	Cattle	Pelvis	F	F	Hand
165	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
165	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
165	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
165	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
171	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
171	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
172	3.1	Cattle	Tibia	X	F	Hand
172	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
172	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
180	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	X	F	Hand
182	4	Cattle	Radius	F	X	Hand
182	4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	X	F	Hand
182	4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
192	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
253	3.2	Amphibian	Radius	F	F	Enviro
255	1	Cattle	Humerus	X	F	Hand
255	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand
260	1	Cattle	Radius	F	X	Hand
260	1	Cattle	Humerus	X	F	Hand
270	4	Cattle	Pelvis	X	F	Hand
270	4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	X	UM	Hand
287	4	Cattle	Scapula	X	F	Hand
292	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
292	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
292	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
301	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
301	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
301	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
302	3.1	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
302	3.1	Pig	Mandible	X	0	Hand
303	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0	Hand
306	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	F	X	Hand
306	3.1	Horse	Tibia	X	F	Hand

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
325	3.2	Amphibian	Tibia	0	0	Enviro
325	3.2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
337	3.1	Cattle	Patella	0	0	Hand
359	3.2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
359	3.2	Rabbit	Humerus	F	F	Hand
359	3.2	Horse	Tibia	F	F	Hand
359	3.2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
359	3.2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
376	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
387	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Axis	0	0	Enviro
387	3.2	Amphibian	Humerus	0	0	Enviro
387	3.2	Amphibian	Humerus	0	0	Enviro
387	3.2	Amphibian	Pelvis	X	F	Enviro
387	3.2	Amphibian	Radius	0	0	Enviro
387	3.2	Amphibian	Coracoid	0	0	Enviro
387	3.2	Shrew	Mandible	0	0	Enviro
387	3.2	Shrew	Mandible	0	0	Enviro
391	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	X	UM	Hand
404	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
411	3.2	Horse	Metatarsal 1	F	F	Hand
411	3.2	Horse	Second Phalanx	F	F	Hand
411	3.2	Horse	Second Phalanx	F	F	Hand
411	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Atlas	0	0	Hand
411	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	0	X	Hand
448	3.1	Dog	Atlas	0	0	Hand
448	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
460	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
460	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
460	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
528	3.2	Amphibian	Humerus	X	F	Enviro
528	3.2	Amphibian	Humerus	X	F	Enviro
599	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
599	4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand
602	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	X	F	Hand
602	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
602	3.1	Horse	Tibia	X	F	Hand
616	4	Bird	Humerus	X	F	Hand
621	2	Field Vole	Tibia	F	F	Enviro
621	2	Small Rodent (?)	Loose Tooth	0	0	Enviro
621	2	Amphibian	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
621	2	Amphibian	Metacarpal 1	0	0	Enviro
664	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
672	2	Cattle	First Phalanx	F	F	Hand
676	4	Cattle	Cranium	X	0	Hand
680	2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
781	2	Amphibian	Urostyle	0	0	Enviro
782	2	Water Vole	Femur	F	X	Enviro
795	2	Cattle	Femur	F	X	Hand
795	2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
795	2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
797	4	Bird	Femur	F	F	Hand
797	4	Bird	Femur	F	F	Hand
797	4	Cattle	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand
797	4	Bird	Ulna	F	F	Hand

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
797	4	Bird	Ulna	F	X	Hand
797	4	Bird	Tibia	F	F	Hand
797	4	Bird	Tibia	F	F	Hand
797	4	Bird	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
797	4	Bird	Pelvis	O	O	Hand
797	4	Bird	Radius	F	F	Hand
797	4	Bird	Sacrum	O	O	Hand
805	2	Pig	Scapula	X	F	Hand
809	4	Cattle	Femur	X	UE	Hand
809	4	Amphibian	Humerus	X	F	Enviro
809	4	Amphibian	Urostyle	O	O	Enviro
809	4	Amphibian	Metatarsal 1	O	O	Enviro
832	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	O	Hand
834	4	Horse	Femur	X	F	Hand
834	4	Horse	Radius	F	X	Hand
834	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	O	Hand
836	2	Cattle	Tibia	X	F	Hand
836	2	Bird	Metatarsal 1	X	F	Hand
849	2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	X	F	Hand
849	2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand
851	2	Rabbit	Mandible	X	O	Hand
851	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	O	O	Hand
864	2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
872	2	Pig	Second Phalanx	UM	F	Hand
872	2	Amphibian	Humerus	X	F	Enviro
874	2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	O	O	Hand
874	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	X	F	Hand
874	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	O	O	Enviro
874	2	Amphibian	Metatarsal 1	F	F	Enviro
929	2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	O	O	Hand
932	4	Amphibian	Radius	X	F	Enviro
941	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	O	O	Hand
941	4	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	O	O	Hand
941	4	Bird	Ulna	F	F	Hand
941	4	Bird	Tibia	F	X	Hand
982	2	Amphibian	Pelvis	O	O	Enviro
986	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	O	O	Hand
1005	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	O	O	Hand
1005	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
1005	4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand
1005	4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	F	F	Hand
1005	4	Cattle	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand
1030	2	Cattle	Tibia	X	F	Hand
1030	2	Small Rodent (?)	Ulna	F	F	Enviro
1030	2	Amphibian	Tibia	F	F	Enviro
1030	2	Amphibian	Humerus	X	F	Enviro
1030	2	Amphibian	Vertebra	O	O	Enviro
1030	2	Amphibian	Vertebra	O	O	Enviro
1030	2	Amphibian	Femur	F	F	Enviro
1030	2	Amphibian	Symphyseal	O	O	Enviro
1031	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	F	X	Hand
1032	2	Amphibian	Tibia	X	O	Enviro
1032	2	Amphibian	Humerus	X	F	Enviro
1032	2	Amphibian	Ulna	O	O	Enviro

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
1047	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand
1047	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1047	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand
1047	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand
1047	4	Pig	Radius	F	X	Hand
1047	4	Horse	Mandible	X	0	Hand
1047	4	Bird	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand

Table 20: List of specimens

Context	Period	Species	Element	GL (Greatest Length)	Bp (Breadth of proximal)	Bd (Breadth of distal)	GLP (Greatest Length of Glenoid Process)
172	3.1	Cattle	Tibia			49.8	
834	4	Horse	Femur			76.8	
411	3.2	Horse	Metatarsal 1			50.2	
411	3.2	Horse	Second Phalanx	49.7			
108	4	Horse	Scapula				84.5
836	2	Domestic Fowl	Metatarsal 1			14.7	
797	4	Domestic Fowl	Femur	72.4	13.9	13.8	
797	4	Domestic Fowl	Femur	72.6	14.1	13.6	
797	4	Domestic Fowl	Radius		4.7	6.1	
797	4	Domestic Fowl	Tibia		18.4		
797	4	Domestic Fowl	Tibia	103.3	17.9	11.1	
797	4	Domestic Fowl	Ulna		8.04		
797	4	Domestic Fowl	Ulna	64	8.5	7.8	
599	4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1		22.7		
182	4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1			25.2	
864	2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1		20.4		
103	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia			24.7	
602	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia			21.1	
874	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia			23.4	
359	3.2	Rabbit	Humerus	97.3	16.3	11.8	

Table 21: Measurements in (mm) for elements

C.2 Shell

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- C.2.1 Text A total of 675 shells or fragments, weighing 1.585kg, of marine molluscs were collected during the excavation, from 48 contexts (including unphased contexts), representing 46 features, mainly ditches. The shells recovered are mostly oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) by weight (126, 1.116kg), from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, with mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) from intertidal zones, numerically superior (546, 0.462kg). Other species recovered were cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) and whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). The shell is moderately well to poorly preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered some post-depositional damage.

Methodology

- C.2.2 The bulk of the oyster shell was excavated by hand, with a small number of shells recovered through wet sieving of bulk samples, while the greatest quantity of mussels was found in sample 8. The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.
- C.2.3 Winder uses the criterion of a minimum number of 30 measurable individuals of either left or right valves, in her report on the Heybridge assemblage (Winder 2015). Four features produced moderate assemblages and one fulfilled this criterion, ditch **333** (=314), however, the feature produced mostly mussel shell. Therefore, the decision was made not to measure the individual shells, although the oyster shells were roughly sized into juvenile, small, medium, and large, to allow for a level of comparison. Infestation damage to the shell and encrustation was absent from this assemblage.
- C.2.4 Several shells show evidence of damage, in the form of a 'V', 'U' or 'W'-shaped hole on the outer edge/margin of the left or right valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. Two shells exhibit multiple shucking marks, which is unusual. This and any other damage have been recorded in the catalogue.

Assemblage

- C.2.5 The shells were recovered from features across the site, mainly ditches, but also pits, post-holes, gullies and a well, and are mostly oyster by weight, although the majority are mussel by count. Ditch **441** (=140) produced the greatest quantity of shell by weight, 0.353kg, including 0.025kg of mussels, while ditches **333** (=314) and **162** contained the largest assemblages by count (262 and 153 respectively). Overall, the assemblage from individual features was small, with most producing fewer than five shells.

Period 0: Unphased

- C.2.6 Two tree boles, **792** and **858**, and a solution hollow, **1022**, have not been phased. All three produced low numbers of shell, including the only whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) in the assemblage, from **1022**. In total, 7 shells or fragments of shell, weighing 0.039kg, were recovered.

Period 2:

- C.2.7 In total, all shell from this phase comprises 302 shells or fragments of shell, weighing 0.291kg, the majority of which are mussel.

Area B

- C.2.8 Ditch terminus **333** (=314) contained a concentration of mussel shells that was sampled as 8, producing 262 shells or fragments, weighing 0.217kg. The presence of so many mussel shells at this one point may indicate deliberate deposition of the remains of a meal for several people.
- C.2.9 Ditch **305** produced a single incomplete mussel shell and ditch **1067** (=369) produced a single complete cockle shell.

Area C

Enclosure 669 and other linear features

- C.2.10 Ditch **790** (**798** =**805**=**850**) produced one partial mussel shell and two cockles from sample 48, while gully **663** (=693) produced 10 mussel shells, of which only one was complete. Gully **677** (=994), ditch **848** and ditch **1035** each produced oyster shell.

Gully 772

- C.2.11 Gully **772** (=779=1034) produced 12 mussel shells, none of which are complete, from samples 15 and 28.

Post-holes

- C.2.12 Within Enclosure 669 were located several post-holes, described as post-hole group **971**. Two of these post-holes, **981** and **989**, produced three fragments of mussel shell and two fragments of mussel shell respectively. Finally, post-hole **665**, which lay to the east of enclosure **669**, produced four fragments of mussel shell.

Period 3

- C.2.13 In this period, ditches **441**, **447** and **449** produced the largest shell assemblages. All shell from this phase totalled 150 fragments, weighing 0.770kg.

Area A

- C.2.14 Ditch **149** produced fragments of both mussel and oyster shell, as did ditch **447**, which produced 13 oyster shells and, although none are complete, several have possible shucking marks; nine fragments of mussel shell were also recovered.

Enclosure 140

C.2.15 Ditch **441** (=140) produced a moderate to large assemblage of shells, 24 mussels, none of which are complete, and 42 oyster shells, of which five near-complete right valves and three left valves have shucking marks, indicating at least some of the oysters were eaten raw or extracted from the shells uncooked.

Other features

C.2.16 Pit **115** produced a single near-complete small left oyster valve. Well **300**, which had produced the largest single assemblage pottery assemblage from the site (340 sherds weighing 2.124kg), produced only fragments of mussel and oyster shell, weighing 0.007kg, from sample 9.

Area B

C.2.17 Enclosure **140** continued into Area B, where ditch **389** (=316) produced four mussel fragments from sample 10. Oyster shell, including an incomplete right valve with a wide shucking mark, was recovered from ditch **600** (=343). The final feature in Area B that produced shell was watering hole **358**, which produced one small complete oyster right valve and an incomplete left valve.

Period 4:

C.2.18 In total, all shell from this phase comprises 216 fragments weighing 0.485kg.

Area A

C.2.19 A single pit **212**, part of Pit Group **191**, produced a complete small oyster right valve. Also within Area A, the excavator identified 14 individual quarry pits, of which (**107**, **123** (=158), **130**, **156**, **162**, **269** (=267), **272** and **1006**, each produced varying quantities of shell, both oyster and mussel, in low numbers. The exception was pit **162**, which produced the second largest feature assemblage of shell by count, 153 shells or shell fragments (two oyster shells and 151 partial and fragmentary mussel shells) weighing 0.122kg in total.

Area B

C.2.20 Within Area B, pits **457**, **603**, **606** and **884** all produced low numbers of oyster and some mussel shells. The assemblage of the four pits combined is eight shells (one mussel, seven oyster) weighing 0.149kg.

Area C

C.2.21 Ditch **761** produced two pieces of mussel shell from sample 46, while pit **942** produced three partial or incomplete oyster shells. Finally, pit **1002** also produced a fragment of mussel shell.

Discussion

- C.2.22 The oyster shells vary from relatively small to medium oysters, while almost no thick, or what might be considered older, specimens are present in the assemblage. The low number of shucked shells relative to the total shell numbers suggests that the bulk of the oysters may have been cooked rather than eaten raw. Shells, when cooked in boiling liquid, will mostly open without the use of force; discussion regarding disposing of shellfish that do not open after cooking is not required here. The large number of mussel shells relative to oysters appears to indicate deliberate collection of these for food, rather than their accidental inclusion with the oysters.
- C.2.23 The bulk of the shells recovered represent general discarded food waste, somewhat reworked before deposition in the features. Although not closely datable in themselves, they may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. The presence of marine shells indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site, indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access foods sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.3.1 Fifty bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area with the aim to identify any plant remains that are present and their interpretation with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.
- C.3.2 Samples were taken from layers and deposits from within the three areas of excavation from four phases of activity; predominantly from the 10th to 15th century. The most productive samples are from a probable domestic area within Area C where charred plant remains consist of cereal waste which were possibly cultivated in the more agricultural Areas A and B.

Methodology

- C.3.3 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.
- C.3.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- C.3.5 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 22-28. Abundant charred plant remains were recovered from nine samples and these have been subjected to a more detailed assessment (Table 24).

C.3.6 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.7 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.3.8 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Results

C.3.9 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation with the most abundant remains recovered from samples from Area C.

C.3.10 The results are presented by period and phase:

Period 1: Later Prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)

C.3.11 Prehistoric pit **254** produced a large quantity of burnt flint. Preserved plant remains consist of a fragment of charred grain and sparse charcoal that may not be contemporary.

Area	Cut Number	Context Number	Sample Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Burnt snails	Estimated Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery
A	254	255	6	pit	20	10	#f	++++	0	<1	+

Table 22: Period 1 sample

Period 2: Saxo-Norman (c.1066-1150)

C.3.12 A single sample from Area A gully (111) was devoid of preserved remains.

C.3.13 Fourteen samples were taken from features within Area C with preservation of charred plant remains recovered in abundance from the south of the area with the focus appearing to be gully **779/1035/1039**. Four samples taken from this feature all produced abundant assemblages of charred cereal grains, predominantly free-threshing bread wheat, mixed with grains of rye (*Secale cereale*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Wheat and rye chaff is also present along with culm nodes that represent straw. Seeds of weeds that would have been growing amongst the cereal crops include corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), docks (*Rumex* sp.),

clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), champions (*Silene* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), annual knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*) and a number of grass (Poaceae) species. There is a significant component of seeds of wetland plant species such as black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), spike rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and Great Fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). Fired clay fragments are frequent in the residues from these samples possibly indicating that the feature had been backfilled with the remains of an oven structure. No *in situ* burning was evident on excavation in any of the features sampled.

C.3.14 Samples 15, fill 781 and Sample 16, fill 782 were taken from the terminus of the feature (779). Sample 16 produced the greatest density of cereal grains estimated at 195 per litre of soil. Sample 15 has an estimated density of 35 grains per litre of soil. Sample 27, fill 1030 of ditch slot **1035** and Sample 28, fill 1034 of ditch slot **1032** have estimated densities of 40 grains and 13 grains per 22 grains per litre. Sample 22 was taken from ditch 1026 which cut into natural hollow 1014. It produced a similar assemblage of mixed cereal grains with an estimated density of 25 grains per litre.

C.3.15 Samples from features in the near vicinity also produced similar assemblages of mixed cereal remains. Ditch **871** (Sample 19) and ditch **873** (Sample 18) had estimated densities of 6 and 18 grains per litre respectively.

Area	Cut Number	Context Number	Sample Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Group	Master Number	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Molluscs	Burnt snails	Egg shell	Pottery
A	111	112	2	gully	12	15	0	111	0	0	0	0	++++	0	0	0
C	642	643	13	post hole	17	30	662	0	0	0	0	0	++++	0	0	0
C	644	645	14	post hole	6	20	662	0	0	0	0	0	++++	0	0	#
C	650	651	44	ditch	17	35	766	772	0	0	0	0	++++	0	0	##
C	683	684	45	ditch	16	40	766	772	0	0	0	0	++++	0	0	0
C	727	728	42	ditch	18	10	669	790	#	0	0	#	++++	0	0	0
C	779	781	15	gully	16	60	0	0	#####	##	#	###	++++	0	#	#
C	779	782	16	gully	17	220	0	926	#####	###	#	###	++++	++	#	0
C	850	851	48	ditch	18	70	0	0	##	0	##	#	++++	0	0	0
C	871	872	19	gully	20	40	766	772	###	0	0	#	++++	0	0	0
C	873	874	18	ditch	20	45	0	725	###	#	##	#	++++	0	0	0
C	925	952	51	ditch	8	5	662	618	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1026	1027	22	gully	20	50	662	634	#####	0	0	0	++++	++	0	#
C	1034	1032	28	gully	19	85	662	683	#####	##	##	###	++++	0	0	#
C	1035	1030	27	ditch	18	80	669	790	#####	##	##	##	++++	+	0	##

Table 23: Period 2 samples

Sample No.		15	16	19	18	22	28	27	46	47
Context No.		781	782	872	874	1027	1032	1030	762	932
Feature No.		779	779	871	873	1026	1034	1035	761	930
Feature type		gully	gully	gully	ditch	gully	gully	Gully	ditch	ditch
Phase		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Sample volume (L)		16	17	20	20	20	19	18	16	16
Volume of flot (litres)		60	220	40	45	50	85	80	50	100
Charred cereals:										
<i>Avena</i> sp. caryopsis	Oats [wild or cultivated]	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
<i>Avena</i> sp./Poaceae caryopsis	oat/grass			#	#				#	#
<i>Hordeum vulgare/distichon</i> L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain	###	##	##	##	#	#	#	#	#

<i>Secale cereale</i> L. caryopsis	Rye grain	##	###	##	###	#	##	##	#	##
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. Caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat grain	####	#####	###	###	####	###	#####	###	###
cereal indet. caryopsis	indeterminate	#####	#####	###	###	####	###	#####	#	##
Estimated grain per litre		37	195	6	18	25	13	40	8	6
Charred chaff:										
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. rachis internodes	Rye chaff	##	#####				###	#		
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. rachis nodes	free-threshing Wheat chaff	##	#####	#	#		###	##		
cf. cereal indet. culm node	Cereal stem-joint [indicates straw]	##	#####				#	###		
Other food plants										
Legume <2mm	vetch/tare/small pea	#	#							
Legume 2-4mm	Pea/small bean	#	#	##	##		#		#	#
Legume >4mm	Large pea/bean				#		#	#	#	
Dry land herbs										
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. seed	Corncockle	#	#				#			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. seed	Stinking Chamomile	#	###		#		##	#		
Caryophyllaceae denticle	Pink-family capsule fragment							#		
<i>Centaurea</i> sp. achene	Cornflower-type		#f				#	#		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. seed	Goosefoots	#	#		#			##	#	
<i>Crepis</i> sp. seed	hawk's-beard			#						
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L. achene	Common Fumitory							#		#
<i>Galium aparine</i> L. nutlet	Cleavers	#	#				##	#		
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L. nutlet	Field Gromwell	###	###				###	##		
<i>Lolium</i> cf. <i>temulentum</i> L. caryopsis	Darnel							#		
small Poaceae indet. [< 2mm] caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family				#					
medium Poaceae indet. [3-4mm]	medium-seeded Grass Family							#		
Polygonaceae indet. achene	Dock Family						#	#		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. achene	Knotgrass									
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> ssp. <i>raphanistrum</i> L. mericarp	Wild Radish seed-case segment							#		
<i>Reseda lutea</i> L. seed	Wild Mignonette				#					
<i>Ranunculus</i> cf. <i>acris</i> L./ <i>repens</i> L./ <i>bulbosus</i> L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup						#			
<i>Rumex</i> sp. achene	Docks	#	##	#	#		##			#
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L seed	Annual knawel		#							
<i>Silene</i> sp. Seed	Campions	##	#							
small <i>Trifolium</i> spp. (<1mm) seed	small-seeded Clovers	#		#						
Large <i>Trifolium</i> / <i>Medicago</i> spp. (2-3mm) seed	large-seeded Clovers/Medicks	#	#	#	#					
<i>Viola</i> sp. Seed	violet	#								
Wetland/aquatic plants										
medium trigonous <i>Carex</i> sp. (2-3mm) nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges	#	#		#			#		
elongate lenticular <i>Carex</i> sp. (>2mm) nut	elongate & flat-seeded Sedges	#	#							
Charophyte oogonia	Stonewort	#								
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl leaf	Great Fen-sedge	##	##		#			#		
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl nut	Great Fen-sedge	#			#			#		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp. nut	Spike rush	#						#		
<i>Juncus</i> sp. seed	Rush	#	#							
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> L. nut	Black bog rush	##	##		#		##	##		
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. seed	Elder	#						#u		
Other plant macrofossils:										
Estimated charcoal volume (ml)		10	50	2	1	<1	5	20	0	0
Other remains:										
Snail shell		++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	0	++++
Burnt snails		0	++	0	0	++	0	+	0	0
Egg shell		#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24: Comparison of productive samples from Period 2 and Period 4 in Area C

Period 3: early to high medieval (c.1150-1400)

Phase 3.1: (the agricultural complex and early boundary ditch)

C.3.16 Samples taken from Period 3.1 deposits in Areas A and B produced a small quantity of charred wheat grains, often as single grains per sample. This is likely to represent a background scatter, possibly as the result of the use of midden material as fertiliser and cannot be considered significant. Area B ditch **333** contains frequent mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells.

C.3.17 Sample 36, basal fill 358 of watering hole **359** did not contain any preserved remains.

Area	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Molluscs	Burnt snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery
A	1	106	105	ditch	0	0	19	40	0	0	+++	0	0	++
A	3	153	149	ditch	0	0	18	50	0	0	++++	0	0	+
A	4	172	171	pit	0	0	20	60	#	0	++++	0	0	0
A	9	301	300	well	0	0	17	10	#	0	++++	0	<1	++
B	7	341	343	ditch	0	343	15	50	#	0	++++	0	<1	+
B	8	332	333	ditch	309	314	16	25	#	0	++++	0	<1	0
B	17	561	560	pit	0	0	10	5	0	0	++++	+	0	0
B	25	555	554	pit	0	0	15	10	0	0	++++	0	<1	+
B	26	533	534	pit	0	0	18	10	0	0	++++	0	0	++
B	50	919	918	post hole	0	0	6	5	#	#	++++	++	0	0
B	52	993	992	gully	305	471	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 25: Phase 3.1 samples

Phase 3.2: (the later enclosures cutting the complex)

C.3.18 Samples taken from Phase 3 deposits in Area A did not contain any significant plant remains. Samples from Area B produced a small quantity of charred wheat grains, often as single grains per sample. This is likely to represent a background scatter, possibly as the result of the use of midden material as fertiliser and cannot be considered significant. Area B ditch 333 contains frequent mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells.

C.3.19 Sample 36, basal fill 358 of watering hole **359** did not contain any preserved remains.

Area	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Molluscs	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery
A	32	136	135	ditch	0	133	16	40	0	#	++++	<1	0
A	34	253	222	ditch	140	140	17	40	0	0	+++	<1	#
B	10	390	389	ditch	140	316	20	10	0	0	0	0	##
B	11	387	385	ditch	140	319	16	10	#	0	++++	0	0
B	12	418	416	post hole	0	0	12	5	#	0	++++	0	#
B	36	359	358	watering hole	0	358	14	20	0	0	++++	0	#
B	37	325	321	ditch	140	316	20	15	#	0	++++	<1	0

Table 26: Phase 3.2 samples

Period 4: post-14th century

C.3.20 Only two of the ten samples taken from Period 4 deposits produced significant assemblages of charred plant remains. Sample 46, fill 809 of ditch **807** and Sample 47, fill 932 of ditch **930** (both Area C) both produced similar assemblages of charred cereal grains, predominantly wheat mixed with rye, barley and oats (Table 27). Their content is very similar to the Period 2 samples from the same locality and it is possible that these remains are residual.

Trench	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Function	Group	Master Number	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Molluscs	Pottery	Eggshells	Charcoal volume (ml)
A	5	182	181	pit	deliberate backfill	0	0	16	25	0	0	++++	0	0	<1
A	31	1005	1006	pit	disuse	0	0	16	30	#	0	++++	0	0	0
A	33	292	290	pit	deliberate backfill	191	0	16	20	0	0	++++	#	0	0
A	35	198	197	pit	disuse	191	0	14	10	0	0	++++	0	0	0
B	38	329	331	pit	disuse	0	0	17	20	0	0	++++	#	0	0
B	39	885	884	pit	silting	0	0	18	10	0	0	++++	##	0	0
B	40	464	463	pit	deliberate backfill	0	0	16	15	0	0	++++	0	0	<1
C	23	982	983	post hole	disuse	971	0	8	10	#	0	++++	+NR	0	0
C	24	1043	1044	post hole	disuse	971	0	7	10	#	0	++++	+	0	<1
C	46	762	761	ditch	disuse	0	761	16	50	###	#	0	0	0	0
C	47	932	930	ditch	disuse	0	796	16	100	###	#	++++	0	0	0
C	49	809	807	ditch	disuse	0	673	17	150	0	0	++++	#	0	0

Table 27: Phase 4 samples

Undated

C.3.21 Samples taken from a test pit within hollow **1014** contain charred cereal grains that are likely to have originated from the large assemblages of charred remains recovered from the nearby Period 2 deposits.

Area	Cut Number	Context Number	Sample Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Molluscs	Burnt snails	Estimated Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery
B	500	501	41	natural	16	30	0	0	++++	+	0	0
B	918	919	50	Post hole	6	5	#	#	++++	++	0	0
C	1014	1015	20	natural	13	25	##	0	++++	0	<1	0
C	1014	1016	21	natural	12	10	#	0	++++	0	<1	0

Table 28: Undated samples

Discussion

C.3.22 The environmental bulk samples taken from this site provide evidence of a substantial burning event(s) taking place in Area C which resulted in a large spread of charred cereal remains that accumulated, or were deliberately deposited, in the Period 2 (and some Period 4) features. The recovery of such large quantities of cereals is highly

significant as only a small percentage of what was burnt would survive in a carbonised state and be preserved. Straw and chaff in particular are likely to be under-represented as these elements are less likely to carbonise (Boardman and Jones 1990).

- C.3.23 Wheat grains predominate in the assemblages and would have been the preferred grain for making bread, although the cheaper rye bread may have been more common among the peasant class. Legumes in the form of peas and beans are also present in small quantities and could also have been utilised as a component of bread (ground into flour). During the medieval period some crops were occasionally grown together; wheat and rye were cultivated as a mixed crop known as 'maslin' and would have been sown in the autumn and the weeds corn gromwell and stinking chamomile are also autumn germinating. In the 13th century barley and rye were the most important cereals with wheat increasing in importance in the 14th century (Dyer 1994, 88) but it is possible that the wheat from this site was destined for use at the nearby priory.
- C.3.24 Wheat is most commonly utilised in flour form, meaning that the burning of such large quantities of wheat grains could be the result of a catastrophic fire of sacks of grain in storage, although the presence of fired clay within the samples is more likely to be indicative of oven super-structures. There was no evidence of ovens or any *in situ* burning recorded during excavation, but it is possible that they had been truncated or were raised structures. Late Saxon kilns or ovens in Stafford, Staffordshire (Moffet 1994) produced comparable charred plant assemblages of wheat with barley, rye, oats and occasional legumes from the oven features and the associated 'stokepits'. The possible functions of the ovens were considered; bread ovens are a strong possibility with semi-clean grain being spread over the oven shelves to prevent the bread sticking. This would indeed produce substantial quantities of burnt grain that would have been raked out and discarded in contemporary rubbish pits. Grain drying is another possible use of the ovens as dried grain has been proven to store better and to mill quicker.
- C.3.25 The wetland plant component of the assemblages and the inclusion of burnt snail shells and silicified seeds is a likely indication of the use of peat as fuel. Sedge-beds in the fens were intensively managed during the medieval period for use in thatching and flooring material but also as a favoured fuel in bread ovens (Rowell, 1986).

Recommendations for further work

- C.3.26 The samples have been processed in full and subjected to a detailed assessment. No further work is recommended however half a day should be allocated to allow a review of the contextual data if the report is published.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-370917
Project Name	Prehistoric, Saxo-Norman and Early to High Medieval Activity at Scotsdales Garden Centre, Fordham, Cambridgeshire

Start of Fieldwork	21/01/19	End of Fieldwork	26/04/19
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	FORSGC19	Planning App. Number	17/00880/OUM
HER Number	ECB5770	Related Numbers	ECB5191

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Flintwork	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Post	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	CBM	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Fired clay	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		Animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		Animal bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Mollusc	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		Mollusc	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Metalwork	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		Metalwork residue	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode)
District	East Cambridgeshire District Council	Scotsdales Garden Centre, Market Street, Fordham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5LQ
Parish	Fordham	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	9.28ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 6233 7065	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart (CCC HET)
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell (OA East)
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell (OA East)
Project Supervisor	James Fairbairn (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Cambs. County Store	ECB5770
Digital Archive	OA East	FORSGC19
Paper Archive	Cambs. County Store	ECB5770

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

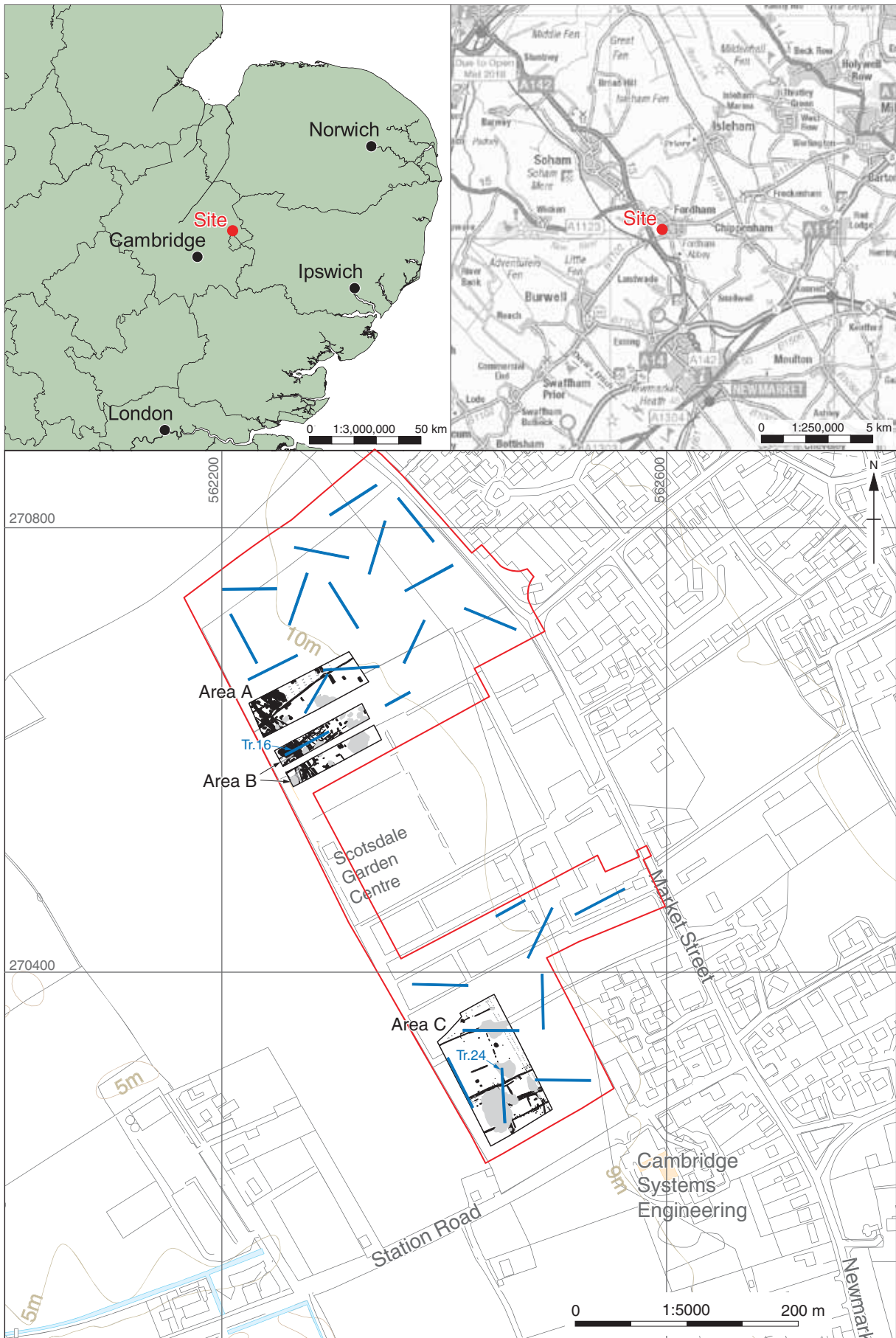
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GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>

Photos (digital)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing overall development area (red), PCA evaluation trenches (blue) and excavation areas (black)

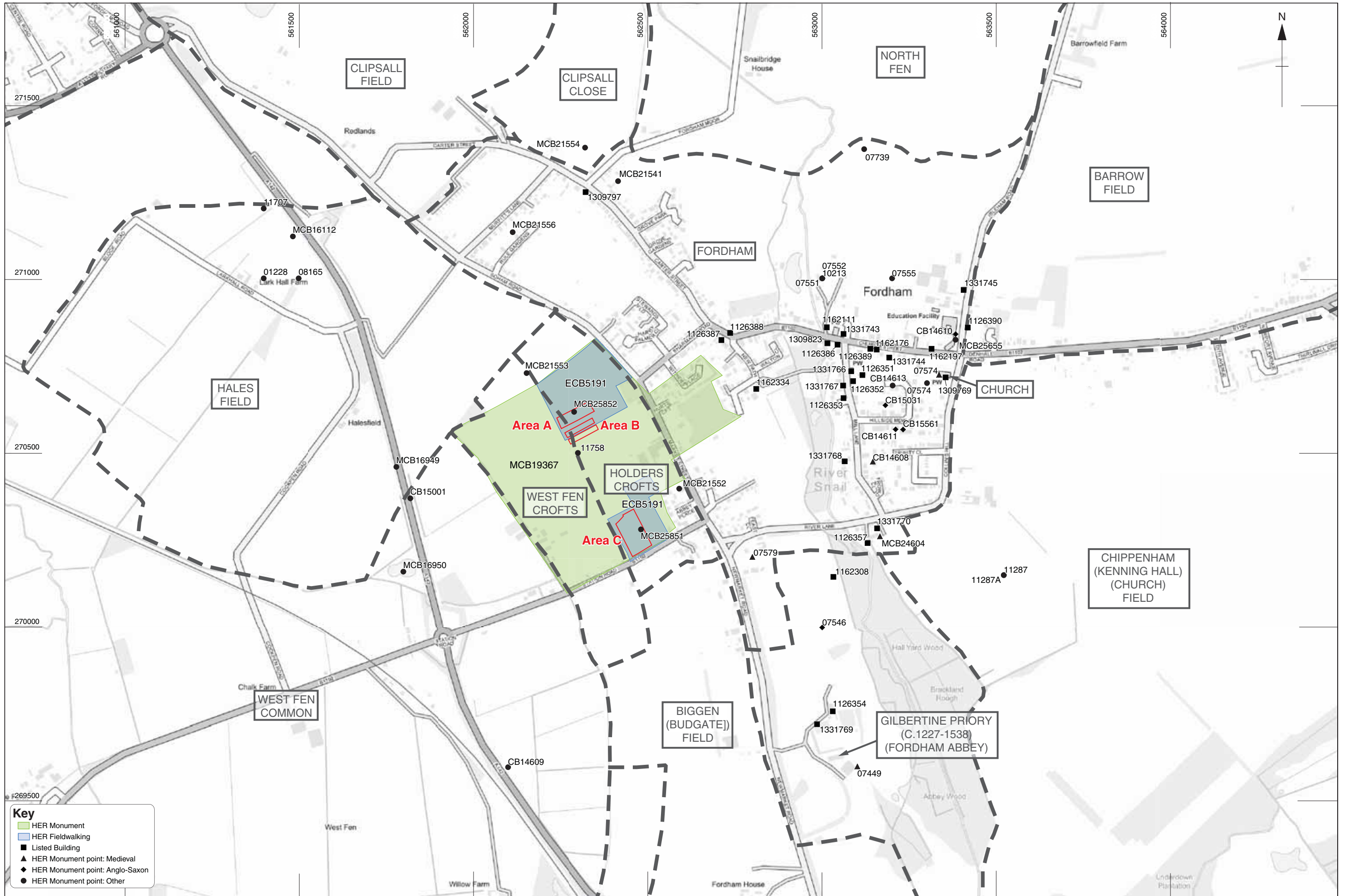


Figure 2: Map showing location of CHER monuments and events and topography before Inclosure c.1800 (taken from British History Online)

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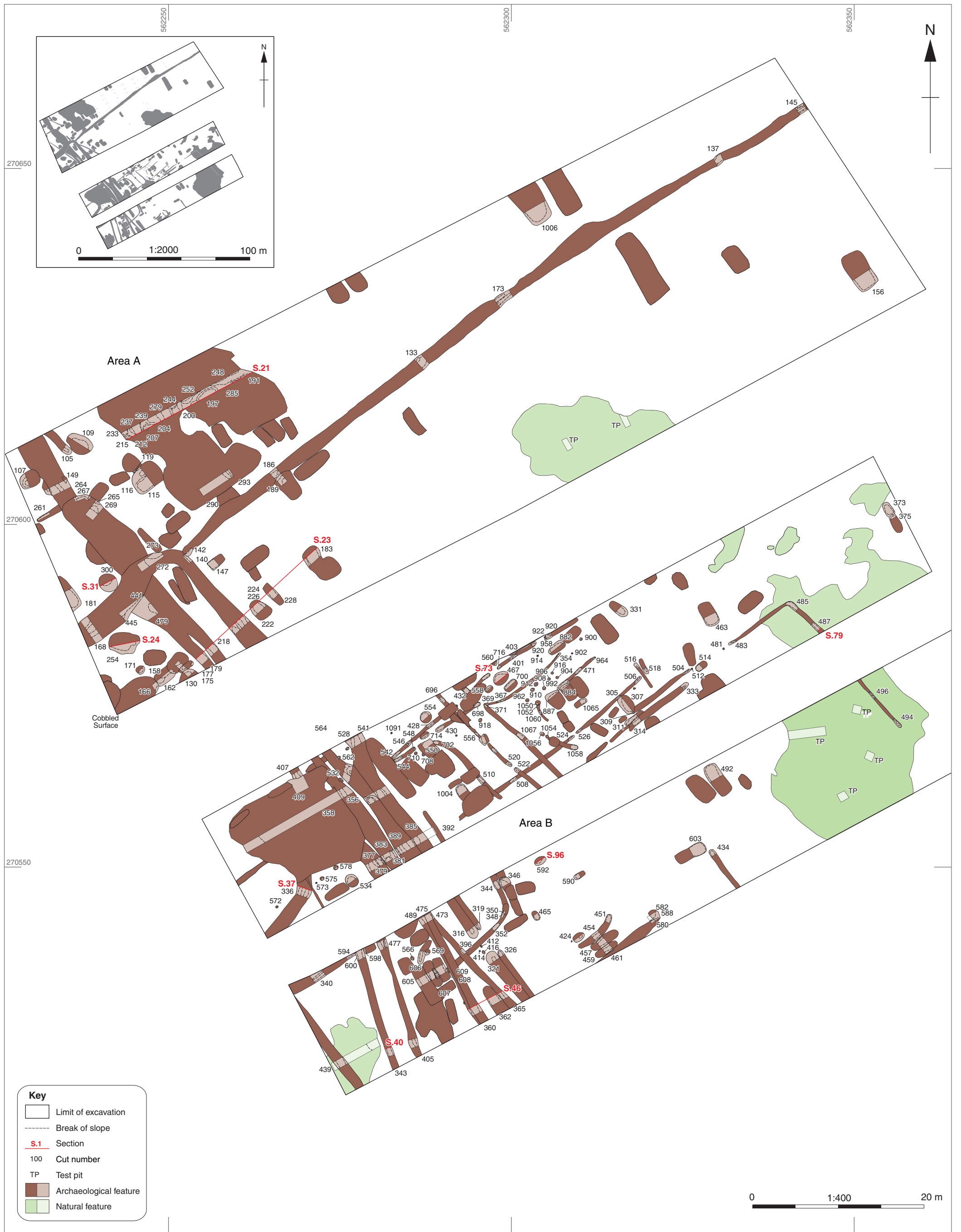


Figure 3: Areas A and B: excavation plan

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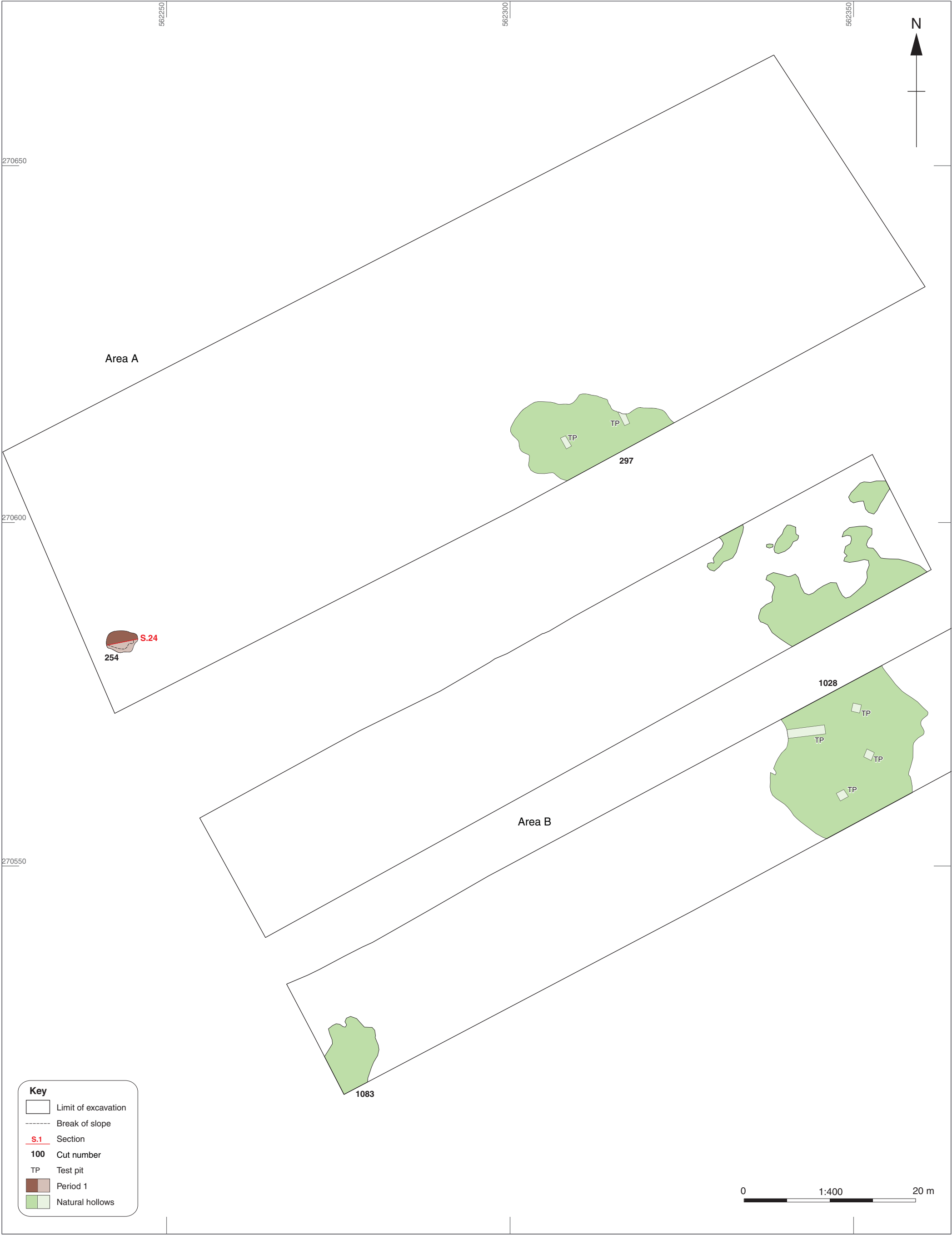


Figure 5: Areas A and B: Natural hollows and Period 1 (Late Bronze Age) phase plan

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Figure 6: Area C: Natural hollows and Period 1 (Mid-Late Neolithic) phase plan



Figure 7: Area C: Period 2 (Saxo-Norman) phase plan



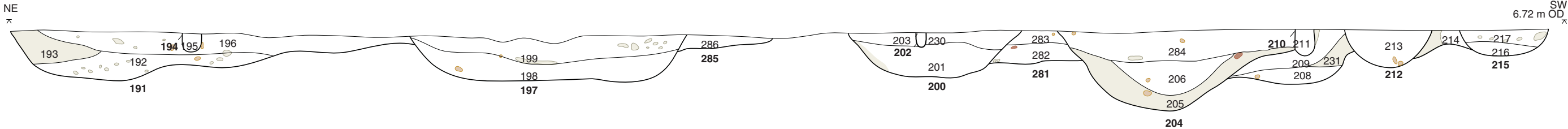


Figure 9: Areas A and B: Period 4 (post 14th century) phase plan

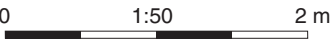
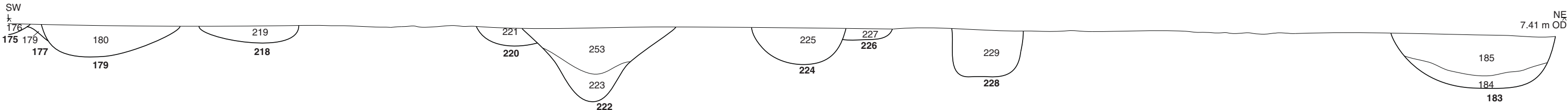


Figure 10: Area C: Period 4 (post 14 century) phase plan

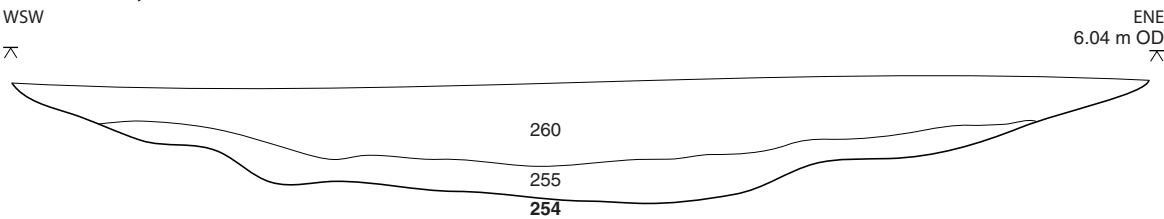
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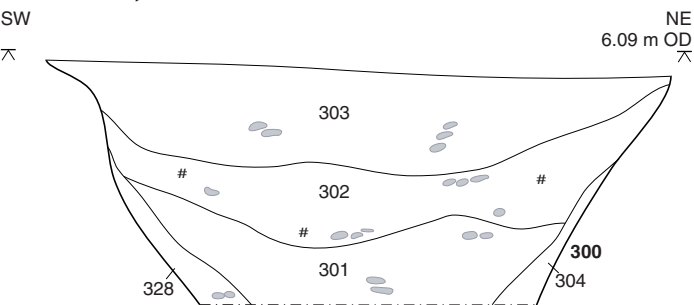
Section 23 Area A



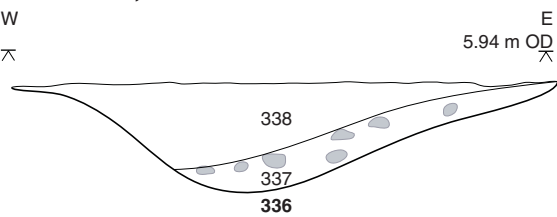
Section 24, Area A



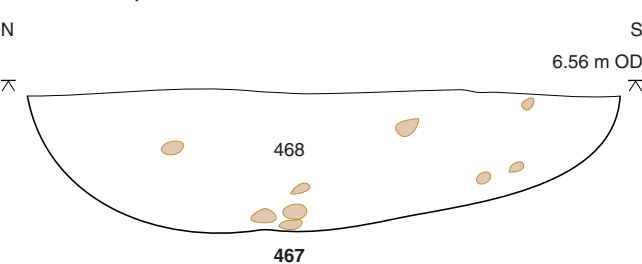
Section 31, Area A



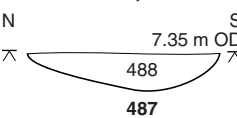
Section 37, Area B



Section 73, Area B



Section 79, Area B



Section 96, Area B



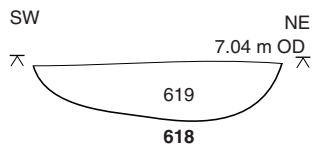
Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Cut
- Deposit
- Break in Section
- 117 Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- Chalk
- Stone
- Tree
- Pottery
- 6.72 m OD Level

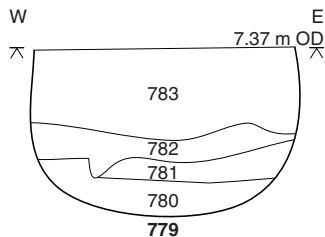


Figure 11a: Selected Sections (Areas A and B)

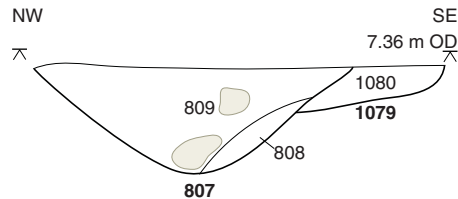
Section 107, Area C



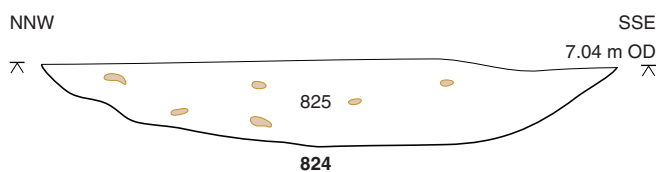
Section 159, Area C



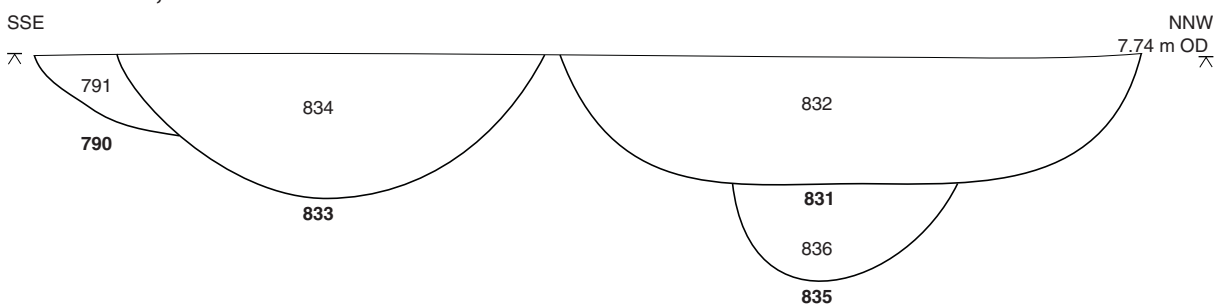
Section 164, Area C



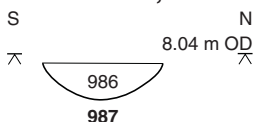
Section 169, Area C



Section 170, Area C



Section 200, Area C



Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit
- - - Break in Section
- 117 Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- Shell
- Tree
- Chalk
- Stone
- 7.74 m OD Level

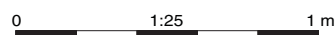


Figure 11b: Selected sections (Area C)

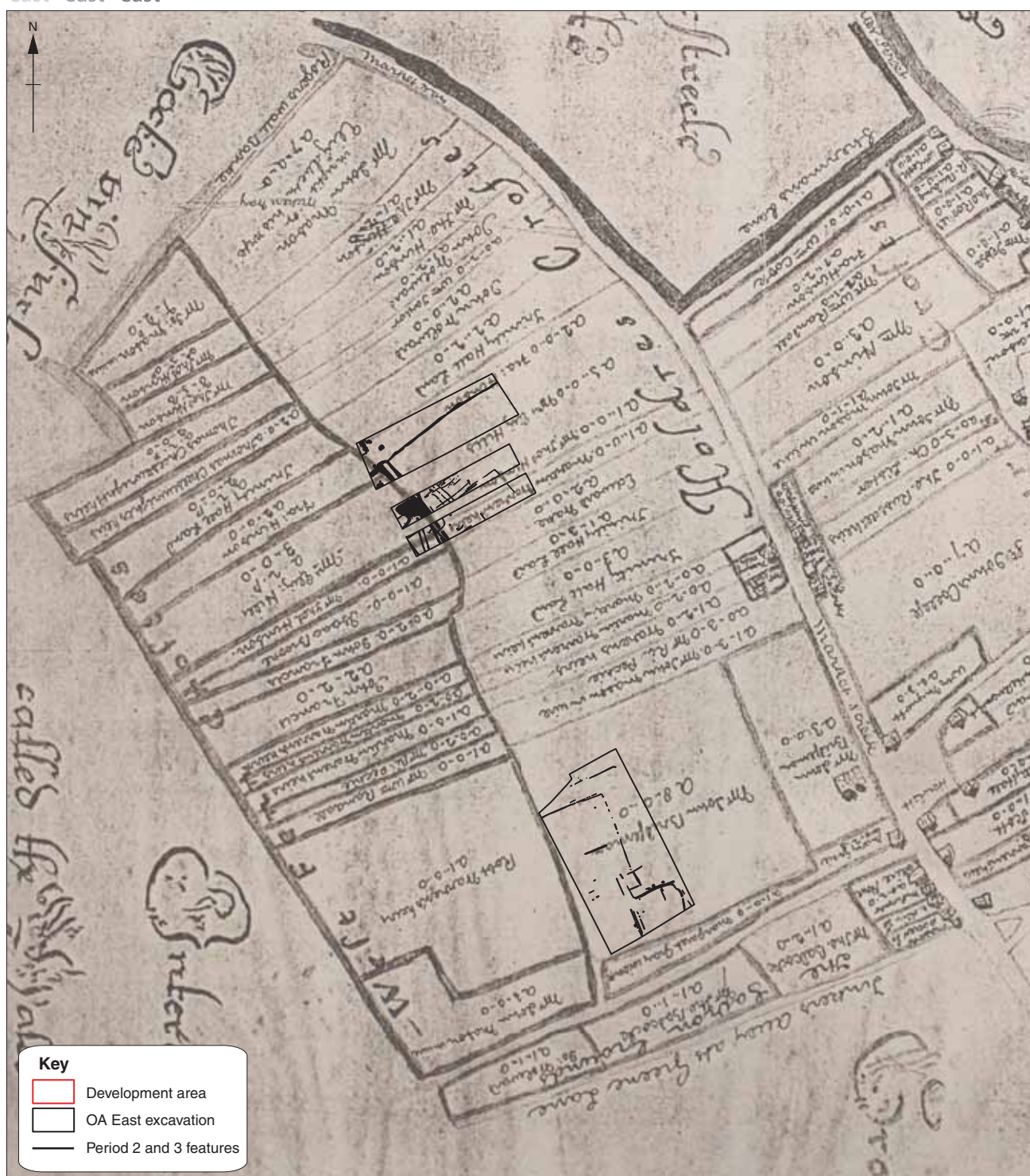


Figure 12: Periods 2 and 3 excavation results overlain on the 1656 map of Fordham Manor (taken from PCA DBA Report R12401, Slater 2017, fig. 4)

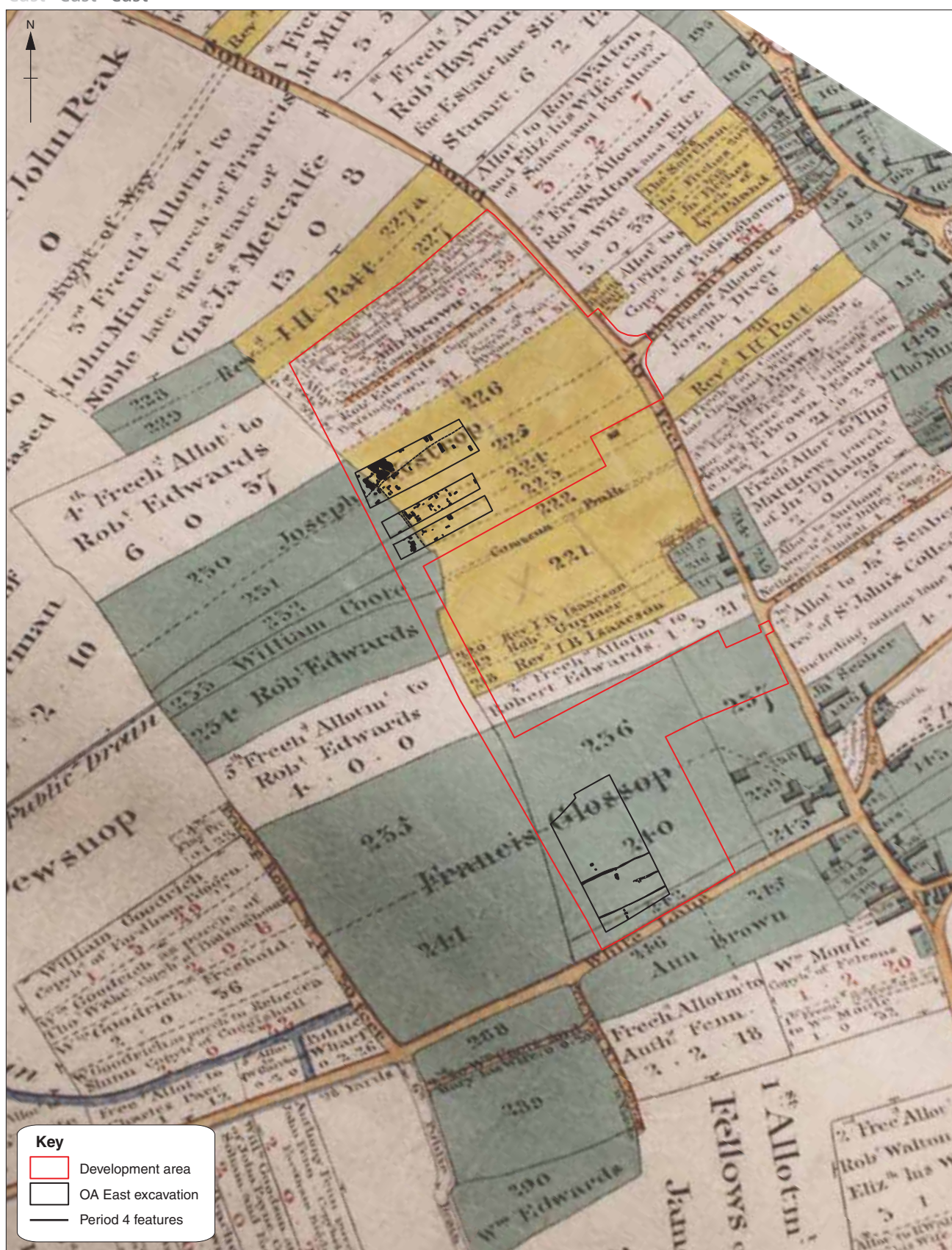


Figure 13: Period 4 excavation results overlain on the 1809 Inclosure map (taken from PCA DBA Report R12401, Slater 2017, fig. 5)



Plate 1: Period 1 hollow **1014**, Area C, looking south



Plate 2: Period 1 pit **254**, Area A, looking north



Plate 3: Phase 3.1 pit **467**, Area B, looking south-east



Plate 4: Phase 3.1 ditches **305** (Ditch Group 305); **309**, **311** and **314** (Enclosure 309) cut by Period 4 pit **307**, Area B, looking north-east



Plate 5: Phase 3.1 ditch **352**, Area B, looking south-west



Plate 6: Period 2 ditches **840** (Enclosure 669) and **842** (Enclosure 842), Area C, looking west



Plate 7: Period 2 gully **779**, Area C, looking north-west



Plate 8: Period 4 post-holes **996**, **998** and **1000**, Area C, looking south-west



Plate 9: Phase 3.1 ditch **149**, Area A, looking north-west



Plate 10: Phase 3.2 ditch **541** (Enclosure 140), Area B, looking south-east



Plate 11: Phase 3.1 ditch **407** and Phase 3.2 metallised surface 410, Area B, looking north-west



Plate 12: Period 4 pit **606**, Area C, looking south-east



Plate 13: Period 4 ditch **824**, Area C, looking north-east



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