Roman to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Excavation Report

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Roman to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Between June and July 2016 OA East conducted an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon (TL 2351 7221). The works comprised an open area excavation that extended approximately 50m back from the Ermine Street frontage. Following on from the excavation, monitoring of service trenches took place in May 2017.

The earliest evidence for activity on site comprised a series of ditches aligned broadly parallel with the extant Ermine Street. These features contained a small quantity of Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Late Saxon activity took the form of a ditch running perpendicular to Ermine Street and a small number of discrete features in the south-western part of the site. During this time and into the early medieval period it would appear that the site was predominantly given over to refuse disposal.

As the medieval period progressed and the town, to the south, flourished and expanded there was an increase in activity at the site, peaking during the 13th and 14th centuries.

This was represented by several phases of ditching demarcating plot boundaries, between which were interspersed a large number of pits of varying sizes. A particularly large pond-like feature whose long axis was aligned parallel with Ermine Street was also recorded during the archaeological investigations immediately adjacent to the site in 2013. This feature and a number of the larger pits were very square-cut in profile, with further evidence for their maintenance also surviving in one pit in the form of wooden revetting. The environmental assemblages provided some tentative evidence for industrial processes, possibly relating to the dyeing of cloth or textiles.

During the post-medieval period it would appear that very little activity took place on the site with only a small number of pits and postholes pre-dating the activity associated with the 19th-century housing and associated services.

The activity on site was broadly comparable with that recorded immediately to the south-east during the Link Road excavations.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) on land adjacent to Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon (Fig. 1; centred on TL 2351 7221). An evaluation undertaken previously on the site by OA East (Ladd 2015) recorded 12th to 14th century pits and ditches sealed by a later medieval or post-medieval cultivation soil. Post-medieval remains included two 19th century wells, house foundations, garden walls, outbuildings and a path (ECB4560). As a result of these findings a Brief was issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC/HET; Planning Application No. 15/01423/FUL), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Thatcher and Connor 2016), for a full archaeological excavation of these remains to be undertaken in advance of the proposed development.

1.1.2 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990).

1.1.3 Following the completion of the excavation a Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (Thatcher 2017b) was produced which re-assessed the project's research aims and objectives and suggested additional objectives relating to the Roman to medieval periods.

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

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Huntingdon is located in the Great Ouse Valley which comprises Jurassic clays overlain by river terrace gravels and alluvium. The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the solid geology of the proposed development area as Mudstone belonging to the Oxford Clay Formation. Excavation revealed yellow/orange clayey silts, probably alluvium, overlying gravels and sands. The northern part of site sits at around 11m OD, close to the line of Ermine Street. Here, made ground associated with modern development overlay the natural deposits. The ground level sloped southwards and westwards to around 10m OD towards Barracks Brook, which passes west and south of the site before flowing through the town centre to join the Great Ouse.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

1.3.1 The proposed development is located within the Great Ouse valley, an area rich in prehistoric remains (notably major ritual complexes of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age date). There has been very little prehistoric activity recorded in the vicinity of the site, due perhaps in part to the 20th century history of land-use in this area.

Roman

1.3.2 During the Roman period Ermine Street, the major road north from London, ran through Huntingdon on its route towards Lincoln and eventually York. Its conjunction with The River Great Ouse, the main local watercourse, defined the settlement focus. To the south of the site, the line of Ermine Street later became the medieval High Street.

1.3.3 The current route bounds the northeastern edge of the subject site but despite its proximity, few remains of this date have been recorded in the vicinity. At the subject site, the evidence for a Roman presence comprised the possible vestiges of a Roman road and roadside ditch running adjacent to Ermine Street. The discovery of a bronze key (CHER 02613) attests to some Roman activity in the area, as do excavations at Stanton Butts, to the north, which uncovered the remains of a 'V' shaped ditch dated to the Roman period, interpreted as the roadside ditch (Fig. 1, ECB2104). Excavations close to Ermine Street immediately to the south (Thatcher 2017a) revealed two undated, partial adult burials that are considered most likely to represent Roman roadside burials.

1.3.4 To the south of the site a small excavation carried out in St Benet's Court in 1975 (Spoerry 2000, 36) revealed no direct evidence of the earlier, western line of Ermine Street. However, a triangular-sectioned Roman ditch further east was taken to be evidence of an easterly, later, line of the Roman road.

1.3.5 It is suggested that during this time small scale ribbon development extended northwards from the river crossing and Roman pottery found at the High Street, St Marys Street and Brookside would seem to support this. Whilst excavations in the car parks of the new District Council Offices at Pathfinder House, St Marys Street found a variety of Roman pits and ditches (ECB2161 & ECB2444). More recent work here in 2007 uncovered evidence for Roman settlement and industrial activity (ECB2599).

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.6 The development of Huntingdon prior to the Late Saxon period is uncertain and the areas of settlement are unclear. The subject site lies well away from the suggested focus of the main Saxon settlement and outside the medieval town of Huntingdon itself.

1.3.7 However, as stated previously, it was in the areas immediately adjacent to Ermine Street that ribbon development out of the town occurred, as shown by adjacent excavations in 2013 (Thatcher 2017a).

1.3.8 The site is in close proximity to the putative site of St Andrew's church. This was owned by Ramsey Abbey and last mentioned in 1529. Dryden's Walk, nearby, to the south was formerly known as St Andrew's Close and the discovery of an infant burial within a test pit adjacent to Ermine Street and two partial adult burials may be of note in respect to this (Fig. 1, ECB3573). However, at present the two adults are thought more likely to represent Roman roadside burials.

1.3.9 The surviving evidence for the extent of the Late Saxon settlement mainly comprises Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman pottery found residually in later features during various archaeological investigations to the south of the site. For example, residual Late Saxon pottery found during an evaluation at Marshall's Garage, on the corner of Hartford Road and High Street (ECB935) and Saxo-Norman pottery recovered during works in the Town Centre between Walden Road and Princes Street (ECB1804/2608). Excavations at Orchard Lane revealed rubbish and cess pits dating from AD900-1150 (ECB188).

1.3.10 Late Saxon occupation features dating to AD 950-1050 were also found at the corner of Hartford Road and High Street (ECB2004) to the south. These included a wide variety of feature including ditches, wells, gravel extraction pits and possible postholes. Significantly, a substantial boundary was also recorded aligned perpendicular to the High Street and no Late Saxon features lay to the north this boundary, possibly indicating that this feature marked a significant boundary within the Late Saxon town, or even the edge of settlement.

1.3.11 The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to twenty properties being cleared away to make way for the castle, which is evidence that by 1086 the settlement had spread to this area between Alconbury Brook and Ermine Street/High Street. No Late Saxon evidence has been recorded north of the Market Place to date, indicating perhaps the north-western extent of the Late Saxon settlement. It is of note that Late Saxon to early medieval pottery has been found further to the north, in test pits dug next to Ermine Street for the West of Town Centre Link Road. However this was outside the town ditch and may have been a separate area of settlement, perhaps Balm Hole (ECB3573).

Medieval

1.3.12 Huntingdon grew into a very substantial, thriving town from the mid-10th century onwards. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records it possessing 256 burgess plots, two churches, one mill and three moneyers. It was clearly a particularly attractive commercial and investment centre, with many religious houses owning land and property. By the early 1400s there were 16 churches, two priories, a friary and three hospitals. Huntingdon's wealth was bolstered by the Lordship of the Earls of Huntingdon and its proximity to nearby trading markets of international repute.

1.3.13 This prosperity was not to last. The town suffered heavily during the anarchy of the wars of Stephen and Matilda (1135 & 53). It subsequently recovered in the 12th-13th centuries but once again fell into severe decline in the 14th century as a result of the Black Death and the decline of the St Ives fair; instigated by a dearth of foreign traders during the 100 Years War. This social and economic upheaval led to a quarter of the settlement becoming uninhabited and abandoned by 1363, further diminishing tithe and land values. Several excavations around the town show evidence of urban contraction in the later medieval period when previously urban space reverted to agricultural use; Chequers Court (ECB3550/3912), Walden House (ECB1804) and the subject site were all sealed by a later medieval or post-medieval cultivation soil.

1.3.14 Even at its height when the town expanded along Ermine Street, the subject site lay on the northern outskirts of the medieval settlement core. This was defined by Walden Road and St John's Street, which formed back lanes to Princes Street and the High Street respectively, with side roads – George Street, Germain Street, Hartford Road, St Marys Street and Orchard Lane and others - leading to the commons and surrounding villages. This expansion beyond the town ditch - delineated by a stream running along Brookside and Nursery Road and meeting High Street at Balms Hole - along Ermine Street, is demonstrated by the West of Town Centre Link Road excavations (ECB3573) which found well stratified medieval remains of 11th to 15th century date (Fig. 1).

1.3.15 Outside the historic core there was further medieval roadside settlement on Ermine Street/Stukeley Road. The subject site (ECB4560) in fact represents a continuation of the activity recorded immediately to the south at the Edison Bell Way excavations. Here, a programme of test pitting (ECB3573; OA East 2011) discovered evidence for sub-urban medieval activity close to Ermine Street that resulted in excavation of the northern end of the road corridor, between Barrack Brook and Ermine Street (Fig. 1).

1.3.16 These works revealed predominantly activity dating from the 12th century onwards, after which the area was heavily utilised and probably comprised three properties leading off Ermine Street. In addition to domestic activity there was evidence for industrial features. In particular several very large, vertically sided, flat bottomed pits containing cattle jaws and horn cores thought to be associated with the tanning industry. A cobbled surface along the eastern edge of the site may have been a street or yard giving access to a tannery, and possibly further properties behind. Several bone

knife handles and a dagger chape were found amongst the cobbles. The site produced good environmental remains, including straw and oats suggestive of horse stabling on the site. Other environmental evidence included barley and bread wheat. Metalworking was well represented in the form of several small hearths, hammerscale and other metalworking waste alongside structural features. Structures did not survive well as medieval pitting was in evidence across the site and had caused much truncation.

1.3.17 Further along Ermine Street, evaluation 230m north-west of the subject site (ECB2947) revealed medieval pits, ditches and postholes close to the road (Fig. 1). An excavation at the former Bus Depot on Stukeley Road (ECB3239) identified 12th-14th century structures, pits and ditches. Also to the north-west, excavation at Stanton Butts (ECB2104) identified medieval roadside buildings and tenement features, whilst *c.*100m to the south, at Ferrars Road (ECB4332), were a sequence of quarry pits (Fig. 1).

1.3.18 During the later medieval period Huntingdon's role as a staging point on Ermine Street was central to its fortunes. Its strategic importance also made it a focal point in the various wars of the period; it was sacked by a Lancastrian army in 1461 during the Wars of the Roses.

Post-medieval

1.3.19 The 1572 survey recorded that Huntingdon was small, comprising 281 buildings, which equates to approximately 1000 inhabitants, about half the size of the 12th century town. The 1664 hearth tax suggests the population could have been as low as just 681 people by this date.

1.3.20 John Speed's map of the town of 1610 shows buildings all the way along the High Street to beyond the Town Ditch. Buildings are also shown clustering around the Market Place and Princes Street and there is a pillory and market cross depicted within the Market Place. The town ditch is shown, as are houses on Georges Street. There is a bowling green to the west of the town and a windmill, watermill and gallows to the south. Only the churches of St Benet's, St John's, St Mary's and All Saints remained.

1.3.21 During the Civil War the town was fortified by the Earl of Manchester, in 1645 the Battle of Huntingdon caused much material damage, including the destruction of the churches of St John and St Benedict. The town recovered slowly and was described in a grant of 1663 as 'a poor decayed town, which being on a frequented road was greatly impoverished by the insolencies of armies, free quarters etc during the late wars'.

1.3.22 By the 18th century Huntingdon was a prosperous county centre, staging post and coaching centre and several coaching inns and taverns survive from this period, including the Falcon and the George Hotel. Coach companies and carriage builders/repairers became a significant factor in the town's economy.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and funded by their client, Churchill Retirement Living. The condition of planning permission was included on the advice of CCC/HET and the scope of the works defined, WSI agreed and monitoring of the work undertaken by CCC/HET on behalf of the planning authority.

1.4.2 The excavation phase was managed by Aileen Connor. Chris Thatcher directed the fieldwork with the assistance of Matt Brooks, Zoe Clarke, Peter Dearlove, Steve Graham, Toby Knight, Adele Lord, Joanna Nastaszyc, Rebecca Pridmore and Kelly Sinclair. Site survey was conducted by Dave Brown. Data-entry was undertaken by Adele Lord and Rebecca Pridmore. Lexi Scard and Rachel Fosberry processed and assessed the environmental samples. Site plans and sections were digitised by Stuart

Ladd and the figures for this report were produced by Gillian Greer. Thanks also to the specialists for their contributions: James Fairbairn, Carole Fletcher, Hayley Foster, Nick Gilmour, Ian Riddler and Mairead Rutherford.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and WSI (Thatcher & Connor 2016) and further refined in the Updated Project Design and Post Excavation Assessment (Thatcher 2017b).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were:

- to mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation; and
- to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to Regional and Local Research Agendas (see Section 2.2.2).

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works was to record and advance understanding of the significance of any archaeological remains within the site before development. Furthermore to:

- determine the date, character, function and significance of any features encountered;
- produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire HER; and
- undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis assessing the potential of the remains to contribute to wider research agendas and the scope for dissemination of the project results to a wider audience.

2.2.2 The excavation was conducted within the context of national, regional and local frameworks, in particular English Heritage (2006), whilst the local and regional research contexts are provided by Glazebrook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott (2011).

2.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.3.1 The following site specific research objectives were identified:

2.3.2 To investigate evidence for Roman Ermine Street and any associated roadside activity.

The location of the site adjacent to the purported line of the Roman road affords an opportunity to investigate this important route. Other remains that may survive could include roadside structures and/or burials. The adjacent Edison Bell Way site produced limited evidence for Roman activity but did include evidence for roadside burials.

2.3.3 To establish the initial date and nature of settlement in this location: is there any evidence for Late Saxon activity or was this purely post-Conquest ribbon development/medieval suburb?

Some limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity has been found in the vicinity and pottery from the evaluation suggests that there was activity on or near the site in the late Saxon period.

It is also worthy of note that St Andrew's church (see below), which was located 'near the stream at the north end of the town' (CHER02599), was in existence before 1086 and it is possible that remains associated with the church, churchyard and/or adjacent settlement may be present.

2.3.4 *The main focus of the investigation will be the medieval remains and aims will include:*

- to investigate the character and extent of medieval activity in the area, to examine its relationship with the historic town core to the south east and contribute to our understanding of the development of the

medieval town;

- to contribute to our growing understanding of the early development and layout of Huntingdon and contribute to our understanding of its settlement and economy;
- to investigate the nature of medieval settlement in this location (is there any evidence for a 'planned' settlement or enclave or was it a more 'organic' spread out from the town limits?); and
- to gain a greater understanding of the formation processes that produced the extensive soil layer in evidence at this and many other locations in Huntingdon.

2.3.5 Evidence will be sought for:

- building construction/types/size (postholes/slots/hearths/ovens/floors), to be compared with those revealed on the adjacent site and further along Ermine St/Stukeley Rd.
- plot boundaries (ditches/fencelines - are these consistent dimensions?);
- industrial and/or backplot activity;
- datable sequence of medieval occupation; and
- soil formation processes.

2.3.6 To investigate the diet and economy of the inhabitants of this part of the town through study of the artefactual and ecofactual remains.

Finds and environmental assemblages recovered largely from pits and layers during the evaluation indicate that there is good potential for the study of diet and economy. Finds from the evaluation include pottery, a small amount of medieval CBM, butchered animal bone, a copper alloy cast skillet or cauldron leg and a number of iron nails. The environmental samples indicate that charred plant remains (cereals, herbs, weeds etc.), may not survive well on this site by contrast to the adjacent Edison Bell Way excavation but evidence for shellfish, fish bones and other small animal bones does survive.

This evidence will provide good data for comparison with both the nearby excavated sites in addition to the more extensive Town Centre sites within the historic town core.

2.3.7 *To investigate evidence for possible change in activity in the late medieval (1350-1500 period) and the subsequent abandonment/contraction of settlement/reversion to agriculture.*

2.3.8 *To model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events using the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation.*

2.4 Additional Research Objectives

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

2.4.2 The post-excavation assessment process also identified a number of new objectives, many of which will contribute to a variety of research themes at national, regional and local levels.

2.4.3 The research aims and objectives for the project are partly based on those in '*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*' (Medlycott 2011). Where this is the case, the relevant sections are noted in italics below, and are followed by a brief discussion as to how the results of the current excavations can add to the debate on the specific research themes and objectives. These will supplement the original Research Objectives outlined above.

Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman

Towns

2.4.4 *There is now scope for significant developments in our understanding of the inter-relationships between towns and their hinterlands. The development and role of the towns... (and) their role as centres of supply and demand all need further study. The development of urbanism outside of wics needs further study.*

In conjunction with the evidence from other excavations in the immediate vicinity (Thatcher 2017a) the Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman activity within the site may help to enhance our understanding of the development of the periphery of the town.

Infrastructure

2.4.5 *The main communication routes through the region need to be established. This would include main routeways, secondary routes, valley corridors, rivers and marine transport. It would act as a base for information on the distribution of site types by period and contemporary environment.*

Within this theme the *'role of existing infrastructure (Roman roads) in shaping the new landscape'* is particularly relevant given the proximity of the site to Ermine Street.

Medieval

Towns

2.4.6 *There is scope for significant development in our understanding of the inter-relationships between towns and their hinterlands. The development of towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand all need further study.*

2.4.7 *It is too easy to think of medieval town layouts as static, however archaeology on individual plots can reveal when the plots were first occupied, and help address the issue of changes over time.*

The location of the site on the outskirts of the medieval town makes it an ideal location for seeking to establish the character of these environs and also for tracing the expansion and contraction of the town during the course of the medieval period. The assessment has already identified fluctuations in feature densities and finds assemblages across medieval period. Further analysis of these strands of evidence may also help to elucidate changes in use on the site over time.

Infrastructure

2.4.8 *The main communication routes through the region need to be established. The main routes, secondary routes, river and marine routes would act as a base for information on the distribution of site types by period and contemporary environment.*

The location of the site adjacent to the route of Ermine Street, which dates from the Roman period, provides an opportunity for further study of the kind of activities being undertaken on the roadside close to the limits of the medieval town.

There is fairly strong evidence from the finds and environmental assemblages for activities relating to the preparation and serving of food and drink, which might be indicative of its proximity to an inn.

Industry

2.4.9 *The production and processing of food for urban markets is a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands from the Roman period onwards. The interchange between rural food supplies and urban industrial and craft products was essential for both town and village or hamlet. The East of England, historically rural with a few large towns, is well placed to study this problem.*

Some of the activity on the site – large, wide based pits with evidence for maintenance and revetting – appears to have been related to industrial processes, whether this be means of production or disposal of waste. Further analysis of the finds and environmental assemblages and stratigraphic data will refine our understanding of the activity taking place on site.

2.5 Methodology

2.5.1 The excavation methodology used followed that detailed in the WSI (Thatcher & Connor 2016) approved by Andy Thomas of CCC/HET, which required that approximately 0.15ha in total be machine stripped in a phased approach.

Phase 1 soil stripping

2.5.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360° type excavator to reveal the top of the buried soil horizon across the area of the excavations. A 2m-wide flat bladed ditching bucket was employed to strip overburden and topsoil, including undefined medieval/post-medieval cultivation soil. All machine excavation was carried out under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

Phase 1 hand excavations

2.5.3 The evidence provided by the adjacent excavation along the route of the new Edison Bell Way Road indicated that there were unlikely to be any features cutting through the buried soil horizon on the site, however, if encountered they were to be excavated using the same methodology as for Phase 2 below. Otherwise the buried soil horizon was investigated by means of hand dug test pits. A total of 15, 2m x 1m square pit were excavated within each 5m square of the excavation on a standard grid in order to provide a sample sufficient to assess finds distribution and soil formation processes. Bulk samples of *c*.40 litres were kept for each test pit that were subsequently subjected to standard processing for environmental remains.

Phase 2 soil stripping

2.5.4 Once CCCHET was satisfied that sufficient sampling had been undertaken, the medieval soil horizon was removed by machine to the top of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of further archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket was used to strip the buried soil horizon in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Hard materials, topsoil and subsoil were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations, if required. The excavation was not backfilled without the approval of the CCCHET.

Phase 2 hand excavations

2.5.5 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces was cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits. All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed were hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. The excavation characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. All excavation of archaeological deposits were done by hand, unless agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that there would be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation was decided by the senior project archaeologist.

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

2.5.7 Sufficient excavation was carried out in line with the proportions of each feature class to be excavated outlined in the WSI (Thatcher & Connor 2016).

2.5.8 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.5.9 A total of 78 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features. These each totalled between 1L and 40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

2.5.10 Site conditions were good with rain at times.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The proposed development area was subject to three evaluation trenches (Ladd 2015) by OA East in October 2015 and an open-area excavation (including a Test Pit survey) by OA East totalling 0.15ha in June-July 2016. Following on from the excavation, monitoring of service trenches took place in June 2017 (Fig. 2).

3.1.2 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.

3.1.3 Summary descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section supplemented by a full context inventory presented in Appendix A. Finds and environmental reports are given in Appendices B and C respectively.

3.1.4 An overview of the excavation results is shown on Figures 2 & 3. A Detailed plan of each phase is shown as Figures 4-8. Selected sections are included as Figures 9-10.

3.1.5 Four main periods of activity have been identified:

Period 1: Iron Age and Roman (*c*. 800 BC-AD 410)

Period 2: Late Saxon (*c*.AD 850-1066)

Period 3: medieval (*c*.AD 1066-1500)

Period 3.1: Early medieval (*c*.AD 1066-1200)

Period 3.2: High medieval (*c*.AD 1200-1350)

Period 3.3: Late medieval (*c*.AD 1350-1500)

Period 4: post-medieval and modern (*c*.AD 1500-present)

3.2 Period 1: Iron Age and Roman (*c*. 800 BC-AD 410)

Introduction

3.2.1 The earliest evidence for activity was located in the northeastern part of the site, close to the route of Ermine Street (Fig. 4). The natural topography here rose to a plateau extending west of the line of the present road. Iron Age remains on the site comprised a single discrete pit (**503**) that produced an assemblage of 40 Early Iron Age pottery sherds. Although no evidence for Roman Ermine Street itself was uncovered on this high ground, it was the location of three north-west to south-east aligned ditches (Ditches 1-3) and an increased frequency of stone was also noted in the uppermost natural strata in this locale.

3.2.2 In total, the ditches yielded only a small assemblage (22 sherds) of Roman pottery, with only cut **550** exclusively producing Roman finds. However, the over-arching alignment of the features was broadly in line with a ditch recorded immediately to the south-east at the Link Road Excavations that was also interpreted as of putative Roman origin (Thatcher 2017a). It is tentatively suggested that these features may have been associated with the Roman Road bordering the east of the site.

Pit 503

3.2.3 A single pit (**503**) was located towards the northeastern end of the excavation area between the alignment of Period 1 Ditches 1 and 2. It was sub-circular in plan and measured up to 0.6m in diameter by 0.34m deep. The backfill (502) consisted of light

grey silty clay with occasional flint gravel inclusions that produced 40 sherds (171g) of Iron Age pottery.

Ditches 1-3

3.2.4 Towards the northeastern end of the site lay three parallel ditches on a north-west to south-east alignment. These linear ditches appeared to respect the alignment of Ermine Street, approximately 5m to the east, bordering the eastern side of the excavation. Each ditch alignment entered the excavation from the north, and continued intermittently (due to truncation by Period 2-4 features) across the full extent of the area, to continue beyond the excavations southern boundary. Where stratified fills were encountered in each ditch cut, the basal fill invariably consisted of a light blueish grey clay with rare gravel inclusions.

Ditch 1

3.2.5 The easternmost linear alignment, Ditch 1 (comprising cuts **560**, **685**, **687**, **707** and **825**) measured between 0.26-1m wide and 0.05-0.38m deep with a U-shaped profile. Each cut contained up to four fills (561/562, 686, 688/689/690/691, 704/705/706 and 826 respectively) that generally consisted of light brownish orange sandy silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. There was evidence for the re-cutting/clearing out/maintaining of this ditch alignment with cut **687** truncating cut **560**. Fill 561 contained 2g of fired clay.

Ditch 2

3.2.6 Approximately 2m to the west of Ditch 1, Ditch 2 (comprising cuts **581**, **634**, **637**, **668**, **697** and **698**) measured between 0.5-1.6m wide and 0.2-0.62m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills (379, 582/583/584, 633, 638, 669/670/671, 718 and 719 respectively) generally consisted of light greyish brown/greyish orange sandy clayey silt with varying flint gravel content. The fills produced a combined total of 44 sherds (499g) of pottery (date range 1175-1400) and 16 animal bone fragments of cattle, pig, sheep/goat, domestic fowl and hare. Fills 633 and 638 contained iron nails (SF 42 and 52 respectively) along with 48g of fired clay.

Ditch 3

3.2.7 Immediately to the west of Ditch 2 lay Ditch 3 (comprising cuts **525**, **529**, **550**, **696**, **733**, **736**, **737**, **752** and **761**) that measured between 0.36-1.33m wide and 0.18-0.58m deep with a U-shaped profile. Each cut contained up to three fills (526/527/528, 530, 551/552/553/554, 717, 757, 758, 759/760, 753 and 762 respectively) that generally consisted of light brownish grey/mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. There was evidence for the re-cutting/clearing out/maintaining of this ditch alignment with cut **529** truncating cut **525**. The fills produced a total of 117g of clay and fill 757 yielded eight sherds (86g) of pottery (date range 1175-1400).

3.3 Period 2: Late Saxon (*c.*AD 850-1066)

Introduction

3.3.1 Evidence for Late Saxon activity comprised mainly residual finds recovered from later features. As with the excavations immediately to the south-east, only a small number of Late Saxon features were identified (Fig. 5); Ditch 4 in the north-eastern part of the site and Ditch 5 uncovered along with pits **175** and **285** in the south-western part of the excavation.

Ditch 4

3.3.2 This 12m-long linear ditch (comprising cuts **433** and **508**) was revealed in the northeastern part of the excavation on a south-west to north-east alignment. It appeared to terminate a short distance from the eastern boundary of the site and Ermine Street. It measured between 0.67-1.1m wide and 0.12-0.3m deep, with a U-shaped profile that contained two fills. The primary fill (432 and 507) consisted of dark brownish grey clay with occasional charcoal and poorly preserved wood fragments along with rare gravel inclusions. A sample of waterlogged fill 507 contained weed seeds. This was overlain by a secondary fill (431 and 506) consisting light orange grey silty clay. Fill 506 produced a sherd (2g) of pottery (date range 875-1100).

Ditch 5

3.3.3 Towards the southwestern end of the site lay a further 3m-long section of ditch (comprising cuts **283** and **287**) on a north-west to south-east alignment that measured between 0.2-0.41m wide and 0.08-0.17m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Its northwestern terminus lay adjacent to Period 2 pit **285**. The fills (284 and 288 respectively) consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. Fill 284 contained a sherd (2g) of pottery (date range 875-1100) along with small fragment (2g) of green bottle glass and fill 288 produced 2g of fired clay.

Pit 285

3.3.4 This small sub-circular pit lay adjacent to the northwestern terminus of Ditch 5. It measure up to 0.19m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Its single backfill (286) consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions.

Pit 175

3.3.5 Approximately 6m to the north of pit **285**, lay a similar small sub-circular pit (**175**) that measured up to 0.41m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It contained a single backfill (176) comprising light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions that produced a sherd (2g) of pottery (date range 875-1200) and a bone fragment of sheep/goat.

3.4 Period 3.1: Early medieval (*c.*AD 1066–1200)

Introduction

3.4.1 A greater number of features were attributed to this phase, which would suggest increased levels of activity in comparison with the preceding periods (Fig. 6). Based on the continuity of alignment of the ditches across Periods 2 and 3 (Figs 5-6), it seems that during this phase there was a gradual increase in activity and perhaps even little change in the broad character of the activity undertaken on site.

3.4.2 A total of three ditches (Ditches 6-8), all aligned south-west to north-east (perpendicular to Ermine Street) were dated to this period. It seems likely that these represented plot boundaries. This arrangement apparently evolved into the ditch alignments defining the plots of Periods 3.2 and 3.3. The remaining features comprised 13 relatively small pits (Pit Group 1) spread across the site.

Ditches 6-8

3.4.3 The excavation partly revealed three linear boundary ditch alignments that defined a series of rectilinear plots of land across the northeastern part of the site (alongside Ermine Street) and may have continued to the north and south of the excavation limits. Each ditch was laid out on a south-west to north-east axis.

Ditch 6

3.4.4 The northernmost of the plot boundary ditches was Ditch 6 (comprising cuts **780**, **805**, **835**, **840** and **866**) which measured between 1.4-3.1m wide and 0.3-0.68m deep with a U-shaped profile. Each cut contained up to four fills (791/792/793/794, 816, 845, 844 and 862/863/864/865 respectively) generally consisted of light-dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with varying gravel content. The ditch fills produced a combined total of four sherds (60g) of pottery (date range 1050-1150/1300-1400), 200g of tile and eight bone fragments of cattle and sheep/goat.

Ditch 7

3.4.5 Approximately 17m to the south of Ditch 6, Ditch 7 (comprising cuts **448** and **452**) measured between 0.3-0.68m wide and 0.22-0.35m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills (449 and 453) generally consisted of light-mid greyish orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions that yielded a combined total of three sherds (13g) of pottery (date range 1050-1350) and a pig bone fragment.

Ditch 8

3.4.6 Ditch 8 (comprising cuts **412**, **517** and **570**) lay 8m to the south of Ditch 7 and measured between 0.74-1.26m wide and 0.36-0.5m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills (413, 516 and 571/572/573 respectively) generally consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The fills yielded a combined total of 13 sherds (247g) of pottery (date range 1050-1500) and 23 cattle, sheep/goat, pig and pheasant bone fragments. Fill 516 contained an iron nail (SF 36).

Pit Group 1

3.4.7 A total of 14 small to medium sized pits were also observed to be scattered across the full extent of the site that produced early medieval pottery (Table 2). Pits **215**, **468** and **587** were found to be truncated by Period 3.2 pits. Each pit was sub-circular in plan with gradual sides and concave bases. Only backfill deposits were encountered in each of the pits with stratified deposits contained within pits **468**, **482** and **618**.

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
132	0.62	0.45	133	Mid grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal fragments	2 sherds (16g) pottery (date range 1150-1200+)
151	0.9	0.38	152	Mid blueish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	1 sherd (8g) pottery (date range 1050-1250)
153	1.2	0.56	154	Dark blueish grey silty clay w/freq gravel inclusions	3 sherds (38g) pottery (date range 1150-1250). 2 sheep/goat bone frags.
171	1.05	0.18	172	Light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	2 sheep/goat bone frags.
173	0.32	0.17	174	Light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	1 sherd (3g) pottery (date range 1050-1200). 1g fired clay
215	1.26	0.32	214	Mid greyish orange sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	7 sheep/goat and domestic fowl bone frags.
259	0.43	0.08	260	Light brownish grey clayey silt w/rare gravel inclusions	1 sherd (6g) pottery (date range 1050-1250)
301	1.08	0.12	302	Dark brownish grey clayey silt w/freq gravel inclusions	1 sherd (8g) pottery (date range 1050-1250)
303	0.96	0.1	304	Brownish grey clayey silt w/freq gravel inclusions	
468	0.8	0.18	469	Mid brownish orange silty sand w/freq gravel inclusions	
			470	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	1 sherd (3g) pottery (date range 1050-1200).

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
					1 sheep/goat bone frag.
482	1.1	1	479	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	
			480	Very dark blue silty clay with some charcoal inclusions	SF 64, bone knife handle. SF 62 iron nail fragment. 75g tile. 32 domestic fowl, pig, cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
			481	Mid brownish grey clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions	
587	1.06	0.1	588	Mid greyish brown silty sand	2 sherds (51g) pottery (date range 1100-1200). 1 cattle bone frag.
589	1.06	0.07	590	Light greyish brown silty sand	
618	3.18	0.38	617	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	3 sherds (11g) pottery (date range 1150-1350). SF 49, iron nail. 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
			619	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay	9 sherds (50g) pottery (date range 1300-1450). 3 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.

Table 2: Pit Group 1 inventory

3.5 Period 3.2: High medieval (*c*.AD 1200–1350)

Introduction

3.5.1 The majority of the archaeological remains on the site were dated to this phase (Fig. 6). Of note was a very large, pond feature with an apparently square cut profile (Plates 3 & 4) that continued beyond the southeastern limit of the site and was exposed during the Link Road excavations (Fig. 3).

3.5.2 The linear features from this phase (Ditches 9-13 and Fence 1) had a shared alignment with Ermine Street and Period 3.1 ditches. In all likelihood they represented either the re-working of the property boundaries established in Period 3.1, or delineated zones of activity. Within the excavation area, this activity appeared to be focussed on a 21m-wide plot of land that contained a small enclosure (Ditches 14 and 15), the centre of which lay a group of small, intercutting pits (Pit Group 2). The enclosure was ringed by a number of large square cut pits (Pit Group 3), similar in character to those identified at the Link Road excavations. A group of three likely cess pits (or possibly pit latrines) were uncovered in the northeastern part of the site that contained greenish deposits with high organic content. More common were sub-circular pits, distributed across the site, between 1 and 2m in diameter (Pit Group 4).

Pond *(Plates 3 & 4)*

3.5.3 A large pond feature with an apparently square cut profile entered the southeastern limit of the site (Fig. 9, Section 92 & 128). The full length of the pond (on its long axis) was between 15-20m and up to 10m wide by 1.5m deep. The cut (**238**, **250** and **347**) containing a series of disuse backfills (251-255). The primary fill (251) at the base of the pond consisted of dark grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions that produced four sherds (162g) of pottery (date range 1720-1780), four iron nails (SF 14 and 61) and five bone fragments of horse, sheep/goat and cattle.

3.5.4 The overlying fills (239-242, 252-255 and 348-351 respectively) consisted of a succession of dark greenish grey, mid grey and light orange brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. A combined total of 37 sherds (810g) of pottery (date ranges 1200-1500 and 1600-1800), 88g of tile, 27g of glass and four animal bone fragments were recovered from these fills. The pond deposits appeared to have been truncated at their north-western extremity by Period 3.2 Ditch 9.

3.5.5 Based upon the finds evidence it would appear that this feature stood open for the remainder of the medieval period; its earliest fills contained pottery dating to the mid 13th century (App. B.4).

Ditches 9-12

3.5.6 The southern part of the excavation area partly revealed a network of linear ditches. They were aligned south-west to north-east along the axis of Ditch 9 with perpendicular ditch-spurs extending to the north (Ditch 10) and south (Ditches 11 and 12), and continued southwards beyond the limit of the excavation. It is possible the ditches would also have drained water away from this area that seems likely to have been prone to flooding.

Ditch 9

3.5.7 This ditch (comprising cuts **192**, **291**, **318**, **352**, **380** and **446**) measured between 0.78-1.4m wide and 0.17-0.4m deep. The fills (193, 292/293, 319/320, 353 and 447 respectively) generally consisted of light-dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. These fills yielded a combined total of 30 sherds (267g) of pottery (date range 1050-1400) and eleven bone fragments of pig, cattle and sheep/goat. Fill 293 yielded an iron nail (SF 15). There was evidence for the re-cutting/clearing out/maintaining of this ditch alignment with cut **380** truncating cut **352**.

Ditch 10

3.5.8 This 7m-long ditch extended north-westwards from Ditch 9 (**207** & **270**). Terminating 3m from Ditch 15. This gap in the ditches may have acted as a point of access between the southwestern and northeastern parts of the site. It measured *c*.0.7m wide by *c*.0.4m deep with a V-shaped profile. The fills (206 & 271) consisted of dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. A bone knife handle (Fig. 11, SF 12) recovered from the ditch terminus (271) was of note as it bore a representation of a high status medieval female figure cradling a bird of prey, most probably a hawk (App. B.2). An iron nail (SF 38) was also recovered from the fill along with eight sherds (44g) of pottery (date range 1225-1400), 6g of CBM and two bone fragments of cattle and sheep/goat.

Ditch 11

3.5.9 A separate spur (**328**) aligned perpendicular to Ditch 9 extended south-eastwards from the latter, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 1.15m wide and 0.31m deep and contained a dark brownish grey silty clay fill (329) w/freq gravel inclusions. The fill yielded a heavily corroded copper-alloy strap end or buckle plate (SF 19) and 13 sherds (50g) of pottery (date range 1175-1300) along with 18 bone fragments, including 16 belonging to cat.

Ditch 12

3.5.10 Approximately 8m to the south-west of Ditch 11, a further separate ditch (**315**) led south-east from Ditch 9 that measured 2.7m wide and 0.46m deep. It was filled by mid orange grey silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions (314) that produced three fragmentary iron artefacts (SF 54) and two sherds (65g) of pottery (date range 1200-1400).

Ditch 13

3.5.11 A further linear ditch (comprising cuts **779** and **861**) lay approximately 21m to the north-west of Ditch 9, within the northern part of the excavation. This ditch probably represents a reinstatement of Period 3.1 Ditch 6, located 2m to the south. It measured between 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (789) consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Fence 1

3.5.12 This probable fence line was observed to extend on a south-west to north-east alignment across the southwestern part of the excavation area. It was represented by seven post holes (**128**, **130**, **134**, **136**, **149**, **155** and **167**), spaced between 1m and 6m apart, that extended for 15m across the area and appeared to continue beyond the excavation's southwestern limit. Each post hole measured between 0.25m-0.68m in diameter and 0.08m-0.25m deep, and contained a single fill (129, 131, 135, 137, 150, 156 and 168) consisted of mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. These fills produced a combined total of 12 sherds (148g) of pottery (date range 1050-1500) and bone fragment of sheep/goat.

Enclosure

3.5.13 To the northeast of Fence 1, in the northern part of the excavation, lay a small ditched enclosure on a shared alignment as the other linear features attributed to this period. The enclosure was defined on its southeastern side by Ditch 14 (**326**) and on its southwestern side by Ditch 15 (**324**). Together, these ditches defined a rectangular (6m x >4m) plot of land that probably would have continued north-westwards, although its northwestern extent appeared to have been truncated. Both ditches measured c.0.5m wide and c.0.2m deep. The fills (325 and 327) similarly consisted of light-mid greyish brown silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions that together produced six sherds (60g) of pottery (date range 1150-1400) and a fragment of sheep/goat bone. The fill of Ditch 15 was observed to be truncated by Period 3.3 oven **360**.

Pit Group 2

3.5.14 A tight cluster of five, small intercutting pits (**366**, **371**, **373**, **374** and **398**) were located within the enclosure (Table 3). Each pit was either sub-circular or amorphous in plan and contained up to three backfill deposits.

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
366	2	0.27	367	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions	6 sherds (26g) pottery (date range 1175-1300)
			368	Mid brownish red sandy silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions	5 sherds (19g) pottery (date range 1175-1300)
			401	Mid brownish grey sandy silt w/mod gravel inclusions	
371	-	0.16	372	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with chalk flecks and charcoal fragments	4 sherds (14g) pottery (date range 1150-1500). 1 cattle bone frag.
373	0.98	0.34	399	Mid brownish grey sandy silt w/mod gravel inclusions	
			406	Dark brownish grey sandy silt w/mod gravel inclusions	6 sherds (37g) pottery (date range 1225-1400). 2g fired clay
374	0.64	0.33	375	Mid brownish grey clayey silt w/mod gravel inclusions	1 sherd (8g) pottery (date range 1150-1500)
			376	Mid brownish grey sandy silt w/mod gravel inclusions	1 sherd (2g) pottery (date range 1050-1200)
			400	Mid brownish grey sandy silt w/mod gravel inclusions	
398	3.1	0.26	397	Mid brownish grey silty clay	

Table 3: Pit Group 2 inventory

Pit Group 3 (Plates 1 & 2)

3.5.15 A group of five large sub-circular pits (**202**, **234**, **311**, **485** & **534**) were located around the periphery of Enclosure 2, one of which (**311**) truncated Ditch 14 (Table 4). Two further outlying pits of similar morphology (**459** & **842**) were partly uncovered on the eastern and northern limits of the excavation respectively (Fig. 10, Section 161). The pits had square-cut profiles, near vertical sides, slightly concave bases and contained between two and seven backfill deposits. A sample of the waterlogged fill from pit **311** yielded plant remains dominated by weed seeds. Pit **534** was found to be truncated by pit **485**.

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
202	1.42	0.62	199	Dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	7 sherds (109g) pottery (date range 1225-1400). 4 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
			200	Light orange grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
			201	Light blueish grey silty clay	
			203	Light blueish grey sandy clay	3 sherds (35g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). 14g fired clay
234	3.8	-	231	Light greyish orange silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions	2 sheep/goat bone frags.
			232	Light brownish grey sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions	
			233	Mid greyish blue clay	
311	-	-	309	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	3 sherds (22g) pottery (date range 1300-1400). SF 46, iron nail. 2 sheep/goat bone frags.
			310	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	19 sherds (117g) pottery (date range 1200-1400). 5 sheep/goat bone frags.
			312	Light orange brown silty sand w/freq slag and gravel inclusions	Slag
			313	Dark brownish grey clay with wood fragments	13 sherds (384g) pottery (date range 1200-1400). 1 horse bone frag.
459	2.1	0.54	455	Light greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	13 sherds (185g) pottery (date range 1200-1500). 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
			456	Mid yellowish orange sandy clay	1 sherds (45g) pottery (date range 1050-1250)
			457	Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
			458	Dark brownish grey silty clay	1 sherds (9g) pottery (date range 875-1200). 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
485	6.8	0.46	483	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	2 sherds (9g) pottery (date range 1150-1250)
			484	Dark blueish grey silty clay with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions	5 sherds (69g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). 3 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
534	6.8	0.5	532	Light orange grey sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions	1 sheep/goat bone frag.
			533	Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
842	3.4	0.7	849	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
			850	Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	18 cattle, pig, sheep/goat and horse bone frags.
			851	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
			852	Dark reddish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
			853	Light greenish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
			854	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	4 sherds (29g) pottery (date range 1050-1250). 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
			855	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	6 sherds (93g) pottery (date range 1200-1400)

Table 4: Pit Group 3 inventory

Cess pits/pit latrines

3.5.16 A group of three sub-circular pits (**475**, **520** and **592**) were located in the northeastern part of the site that contained layers of greenish deposits with a high proportion of organic matter. Each pit contained a relatively high number (between 5 and 18) of stratified deposits (Table 5; Fig. 10, Section 115). Two samples of waterlogged fills from pit **592** yielded plant remains dominated by weed seeds.

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
475			474	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	17 sherds (100g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). SF 53, three iron nails. 6 pig, cattle and sheep/goat frags.
			476	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	31 sherds (372g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). SF 50 and 51, iron nails and artefact. 36 goose, domestic fowl, pig, cat, cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
			512	Dark greenish grey silty sand with organic inclusions	3 sherds (29g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). SF 58, iron hobnail. 6 domestic fowl, cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
			513	Light greyish orange sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
			514	Light greyish orange silty sand	1 sherd (22g) pottery (date range 840-1150)
			519	Dark greyish brown silty sand with organic and wood inclusions	1 sherd (26g) pottery (date range 840-1150). 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
520			521	Cess deposit with occasional gravel inclusions	
			522	Dark blackish grey silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	1 sherd (6g) pottery (date range 1150-1500). SF 25, iron nail. 1 mallard bone frag.
			523	Brownish grey and green sandy clay. Frequent shell	78 sherds (886g) pottery

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
				fragments, occ. gravel and charcoal inclusions and rare fragments of ash and mortar	(date range 1225-1400). SF 26, iron artefact. 42 pig, domestic fowl, cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
			524	Mid brownish grey and green silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	35 sherds (338g) pottery (date range 1175-1300)
			531	Mid grey slightly sandy clay with gravel and rare charcoal inclusions	
			273	-	SF 24, bone stylus
592			594	Mid grey sandy silt	3 sherds (35g) pottery (date range 1150-1350)
			595	Dark grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions	
			596	Light grey with orange mottling clayey sand w/rare gravel inclusions	
			597	Dark grey clayey silt w/rare gravel inclusions	3 sherds (35g) pottery (date range 1150-1350). 5 sheep/goat and dog bone frags.
			598	Dark greenish grey sandy silt w/rare gravel inclusions	
			599	Dark grey clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions	
			600	Dark brownish grey sandy silt w/rare gravel inclusions	
			601	Dark greenish grey clayey silt w/rare gravel inclusions	2 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
			602	Dark blueish grey silty clay with high organic content and rare gravel inclusions	
			603	Dark greyish green silty clay w/rare gravel inclusions	4 sherds (52g) pottery (date range 1300-1450). 41g tile
			604	Dark blueish grey clayey silt with high organic content with rare gravel inclusions	
			605	Dark greenish grey clayey sand w/rare gravel inclusions	2 cattle bone frags.
			606	Mid reddish brown clayey silt w/rare gravel inclusions	6 sherds (83g) pottery (date range 1225-1400). 173g tile. 2 sheep/goat bone frags.
			611	Dark greyish green silty clay w/rare gravel inclusions	10 sherds (195g) pottery (date range 1300-1400). 7 cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse bone frags.
			612	Light grey sandy clay w/rare gravel inclusions	
			613	Dark greyish green clayey silt w/rare gravel inclusions	
			614	Light grey sandy clay w/rare gravel inclusions	
			615	Mid reddish brown clayey silt w/rare gravel inclusions	3 sherds (26g) pottery (date range 1200-1500)

Table 5: Cess pit inventory (cess deposits highlighted orange)

Pit Group 4

3.5.17 A total of 36 sub-circular pits of varying dimensions were found across the excavation area (Table 6). Considering their distribution, it is likely this pitting activity extended beyond the excavation limits. All of the pits proved to be a mix of discrete and intercutting features. No obvious grouping of features was determined nor were the activities identified associated with their primary use. Most of the pits contained one or two fills. A selection contained multiple stratified deposits (**428**, **623**, **684**, **724** & **830**).

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
145	1.86	0.46	146	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	4 sherds (94g) pottery (date range 1175-1400). 2 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
157	0.48	0.18	158	Light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	3 sherds (11g) pottery (date range 1050-1200). 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
161	2.65	0.34	162	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	10 sherds (111g) pottery (date range 1200-1500). SF 60, iron nail. 3 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
163	1.24	0.28	164	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	3 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
165	1.24	0.2	166	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	27 sherds (727g) pottery (date range 1225-1400). 11 cattle, pig and sheep/goat bone frags.
169	0.66	0.4	170	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions	4 sherds (57g) pottery (date range 1150-1500). 11g fired clay. 2 sheep/goat bone frags.
195	1.25	0.3	194	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	4 sherds (21g) pottery (date range 1175-1300)
213	1.68	0.32	228	Mid brownish grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
218	-	0.52	219	Light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
263	0.51	0.12	264	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	1 sherds (8g) pottery (date range 1175-1300)
267	-	-	268	Mid brownish grey clayey silt w/freq gravel inclusions	2 sherds (7g) pottery (date range 1150-1500)2 cattle and sheep/goat frags.
			269	Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	3 sherds (13g) pottery (date range 1225-1400)
297	0.86	0.22	298	Dark brownish grey silty clay w/freq gravel inclusions	68g tile. 1 cattle bone frag.
299	1	0.2	300	Dark orange grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	1 sheep/goat bone frag.
305	0.7	0.1	306	Dark orange brown silty clay w/freq gravel inclusions	
307	1.1	0.12	308	Light brownish grey silty clay w/freq gravel inclusions	
361	10.08	0.25	362	Mid brownish grey silty sand w/rare gravel inclusions	
			363	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	9 sherds (46g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). SF 20, iron nail
378	-	-	357	Light orange grey clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions	3 sherds (40g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). 1 cattle bone frag.
383	2.14	0.72	384	Mid brownish grey clayey silt w/rare gravel inclusions	12 sherds (93g) pottery (date range 1200-1450). 1g fired clay. 4 sheep/goat and domestic fowl bone frags.
428	0.96	0.46	434	Light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
			435	Dark reddish yellow sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
			436	Dark grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
443	1.62	0.28	444	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel	2 sherds (55g) pottery

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
				inclusions	(date range 1300-1400)
			445	Light blueish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	
471	1	0.32	472	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	9 sherds (43g) pottery (date range 1200-1400). 1 pig bone frag.
489	1.98	0.42	488	Dark orange grey sandy clay w/mod gravel inclusions	6 sherds (46g) pottery (date range 1225-1400)
			501	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
585	0.68	0.12	586	Mid greyish brown silty sand with gravel inclusions	14 sherds (224g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). 8 cattle, sheep/goat and domestic fowl frags.
608	2	0.7	609	Light greenish grey with orange mottling sandy clay with rare gravel inclusions	1 sherd (26g) pottery (date range 1150-1500). 3 goose and sheep/goat bone frags.
			610	Light grey silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	4 sherds (56g) pottery (date range 1150-1350). 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
623	1.56	0.24	624	Dark blueish black silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	2 sherds (27g) pottery (date range 1150-1400)
			625	Dark blueish black silty clay w/freq gravel inclusions	35 sherds (279g) pottery (date range 1225-1400). 6 sheep/goat and pig bone frags.
			626	Dark brownish grey sandy clay w/rare gravel inclusions	1 cattle bone frag.
684	2.02	0.64	677	Light greyish brown sandy silt w/freq gravel inclusions	
			678	Light greyish orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	
			679	Light greyish orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	
			680	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	5 sherds (28g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). SF 43, iron nail. 60g tile
			681	Light orange grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
			682	Light orange grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
			683	Dark blueish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
692	1.4	0.6	693	Light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
			694	Light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
724	0.8	0.6	695	Dark brownish grey clayey silt w/freq charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions	
			702	Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
			712	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	1 sherd (6g) pottery (date range 1150-1500). 2 cattle bone frags.
730	0.85	0.28	728	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	7 sherds (164g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). 2 sheep/goat and cattle bone frags.
			729	Greyish orange sandy clay	
731	1.2	0.14	732	Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel	1 sherd (9g) pottery

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
				and charcoal inclusions	(date range 1050-1250)
			738	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
735	1.5	0.36	754	Dark brownish grey silty clay w/freq gravel inclusions	17 sherds (83g) pottery (date range 1175-1300)
767	0.52	0.28	765	Mid greyish orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	
			766	Light orange grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	
787	0.44	0.12	788	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	1 sherd (43g) pottery (date range 1150-1500). 1 sheep/goat frag.
818	1.28	0.22	817	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	3 sherds (41g) pottery (date range 1225-1400). 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
830	1.34	0.44	831	Mid greyish brown sandy silt w/freq gravel inclusions	
			832	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	3 sherds (11g) pottery (date range 1175-1300). 1 sheep/goat bone frag.
			833	Mid brownish grey sandy clay w/freq gravel inclusions	1 sherd (9g) pottery (date range 1150-1500). 6 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
868	1.14	0.56	867	Light greyish orange clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions	1 cattle bone frag.

Table 6: Pit Group 4 inventory

3.6 Period 3.3: Late medieval (*c*.AD 1350–1500)

Introduction

3.6.1 As with the preceding phases, there was little evidence for any marked change in the general layout of the site during the late medieval period; the ditches from this phase (Ditches 16 and 17) were essentially re-cuts of those set out earlier in the medieval period (Fig. 7). This suggests the 21m-wide plot of land established in Period 3.2 remained the central feature of Period 3.3 uncovered by the excavation area. The heavily truncated remains of an oven (**360**) was found to be placed centrally within this plot. Excavation of the north-eastern part of the site revealed a deep, sub-circular pit (**500**) that appeared to have been excavated to allow the construction of a central well (**622**) lined with both wood and stone (Plates 5-7). The remaining pitting activity belonging to this period was similar in nature to that of Period 3.2, with a series of square and sub-circular pits spread across the site (Pit Group 5).

3.6.2 The most noticeable difference was an apparent decline in the level of activity during this time in comparison with Period 3.2. This was corroborated by the finds evidence. Late medieval (AD 1350-1500) ceramics constituted just *c*.1% of the total assemblage by weight (App. B.4). It would also appear that even though the pond remained open during this phase, it was gradually infilling, which would indicate that it had ceased to be maintained.

Ditch 16

3.6.3 This south-west to north-east aligned boundary ditch (**878** & **859**) was found to be a re-instatement of Period 3.2 Ditch 13. It measured *c*.1.3m wide and *c*.0.45m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The fills (790, 795/796 & 858) consisted either of a light brownish

grey or dark greyish green sandy clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions. A total of five sherds (42g) of pottery (date range 1300-1450) was recovered along with 154g of peg tile and four cattle and sheep/goat bone fragments from the fills. There was evidence for the re-cutting/clearing out/maintaining of this ditch alignment with cut **778** and **836** truncating cut **878**. Fill 790 yielded a partial clay tobacco pipe bowl (15g), however this is considered to be an intrusive item.

Fence 2

3.6.4 Extending for 7m, immediately to the south of Ditch 16 lay a parallel alignment of three square postholes (**772**, **799** and **873**). Spaced *c*.1.5m apart, these postholes measured between 0.47m-0.58m square and 0.11m-0.4m deep. The fills (773-777, 800/801, 874/875) generally consisted of greenish grey/dark greyish brown clayey silt with varying gravel content and yielded a total of 11 sherds (129g) of pottery (date range 1175-1500) along with two cattle and sheep/goat bone fragments.

Ditch 17

3.6.5 Approximately 21m to the south-east of Ditch 16, parallel Ditch 17 was found to be a reinstatement of of Period 3.2 Ditch 9. This ditch alignment survived as two separate segments (comprising cuts **243**, **245**, **294**, **356**, **414** and **662**) that measured between 0.41-1.3m wide and 0.16-0.7m deep, with a U-shaped profile, whose fills (244, 246/247, 295/296, 355, 415 and 663 respectfully) generally consisted of light-mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill 296 produced a fragment of possible lead glazing bar (SF 17) and two iron nails (SF 16 and 18). Combined, the fills yielded a total of 44 sherds (301g) of pottery (date range 875-1200/1225-1450), 51g of tile and ten bone fragments of sheep/goat, cattle, cat and frog.

Oven 360

3.6.6 The remains of a heavily truncated oven lay centrally within the plot of land defined to the north and south by Ditches 16 and 17 respectively. This feature was observed to truncate the Period 3.2 enclosure Ditch 15. It comprised a circular pit, up to *c*.1.5m in diameter and *c*.0.16 deep, with the remains of 1m-long flue extending north-eastwards from the main pit. The surviving *in situ* fired reddish orange clay lining (358) measured up to 0.16m thick, and contained some fragments of charcoal. The hearth base was overlain by waste backfill deposit 359 which consisted of light brownish grey clayey sand with fragments of ash.

Pit 500 and well 622

3.6.7 A large sub-circular pit (**500**; Plate 5), up to 4.6m in diameter, was located immediately to the east of Ditch 17, and extended into the water table to a depth of 1.2m below ground level (Fig. 10, Section 102). A step in the east side of the pit was observed, presumably cut to allow ease of access. A set of seven circular stake holes (**539**, **541**, **543**, **545**, **713**, **715** & **722**) were also revealed associated with the pit. These measured *c*.0.05m in diameter by *c*.0.05m deep. The fills (540, 542, 544, 546, 714, 716 & 723) similarly consisted of dark brownish grey sandy clay w/freq gravel inclusions.

3.6.8 This substantial feature was possibly excavated to allow the construction of a central well (**622**). This well measured up to 1.2m in diameter and contained the remains of both wooden revetting and stone packing material (Plates 6 & 7). Pit **500** was backfilled with a series of nine deposits (491-499) that produced a total of 101 sherds (1397g) of pottery (date range 1300-1450), 273g of tile and 17 bone fragments of cattle, horse, sheep/goat, frog and fish. Fill 491 also produced a bone needle (SF 65) and an iron nail (SF 63) and fill 493 yielded an incomplete copper-alloy strap end (SF 22). The basal deposits (491 and 492) consisted successively of dark blueish green and light blue clay. These deposits were overlain by upper backfill deposits consisted successively of dark

greyish brown/dark orange brown/light brownish grey/light greyish orange silty clay with varying gravel content. A sample of organic/waterlogged fill 495 contained a notably rich assemblage of seeds of edible/economic plants, including hemp and alder. Charred cereal grains, apple/pear seeds and garden pea were also present.

Pit Group 5

3.6.9 A total of 9 additional pits were revealed in the excavation area. Five pits (**139=147**, **141= 143**, **184=211**, **803** and **806**) lay between Ditches 16 and 17, within the central plot of land uncovered by the excavation area. A further four pits (**316**, **381** and **429=627**) were revealed within the neighbouring plot of land to the south of Ditch 17 that extended beyond the excavation's southern limit (Table 7).

Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
139=147	1.8	0.4	140	Light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	12 sherds (138g) pottery (date range 1300-1450). SF 10, pierced copper-alloy object. Intrusive clay tobacco pipe fragment (10g)
			148	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
141=143	2.16	0.3	142	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with mod gravel inclusions	13 sherds (70g) pottery (date range 1300-1550). 121g of tile. 5 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
			144	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
184=211	0.9	0.7	204	Light greyish brown grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	3 sherds (28g) pottery (date range 1175-1500)
			205	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	1 pig bone frag.
			212	Mid greyish brown grey clayey silt w/freq gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions	6 sherds (36g) pottery (date range 1200-1400)
316	2.25	?	317	Light brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	4 sherds (142g) pottery (date range 1175-1300/1300-1450). 2 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
381	1.28	0.74	382	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	19 sherds (280g) pottery (date range 1300-1450). 3 pig, sheep/goat and cattle bone frags.
429=627	1.8	0.86	437	Light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
			438	Dark grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
			439	Mid grey clayey silt with occasional gravel & c/coal inclusions	9 sherds (88g) pottery (date range 1350-1450)
			628	Dark blueish black clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	
803	0.9	0.4	811	Light blueish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	
			812	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions	5 sherds (72g) pottery (date range 1200-1500). 1 sheep/goat bone frag,
806	0.62	0.14	807	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	3 cattle and pig bone frags.

Table 7: Pit Group 5 inventory

3.7 Period 4: Post-medieval and modern(*c.*AD 1500–present)

Introduction

3.7.1 The plots of land defined by the Period 3 ditches appeared to have fallen out of use by the post-medieval period, to suggest a break in land-use (Fig. 8). The evidence for activity in the post-medieval period was scant, comprising a small number of shallow pits and postholes (Table 8) and the final backfill/silting up of the pond (**238**; the equivalent of Period 3 pond **250**; Plate 8). The initial stripping of the site uncovered an extensive garden soil, up to 0.40m thick, across the majority of the site that was subject to a Test Pit survey (Table 9). Layer 189 was particularly productive, producing 0.44kg of pottery (date range 1300-1450) and 56 animal bone fragments of cattle sheep/goat, frog and mouse.

3.7.2 The modern activity on the site predominantly related to services, such as drain runs, associated with the former (Victorian or later) properties and industrial buildings on the site (Fig. 8). Two circular, brick-built wells were recorded in the north-eastern part of the site, which paralleled the activity recorded to the east during the Link Road investigations. The fill (191) of a single pit (**190**) produced 7 sherds (0.235kg) of pottery (date range 1300-1450) and 11 bone fragments of cattle, sheep/goat and roe deer.

Pond, pits and post holes

Pits					
Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
190	6.6	0.34	191	Dark blueish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions	7 sherds (0.235kg) of pottery (date range 1300-1450) and 11 cattle, sheep/goat and roe deer bone frags.
198	1.66	0.5	196	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	1 cattle bone frag.
			197	Light orange grey silty sand with occasional gravel & charcoal inclusions	
289	1.17	0.06	290	Light brownish red silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	
785	0.55	0.12	786	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	10 sherds (173g) pottery (date range 1550-1800)
804	0.74	0.2	813	Light brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	
			814	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions	1 sheep/goat bone frag.

Postholes					
Post	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
416	0.22	0.18	417	Mid grey silty sand	
477	0.49	0.18	478	Mid brownish grey silty sand with gravel inclusions	5 sherds (25g) pottery (date range 1700-1900).

Pits					
Pit	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
					3g clay tobacco pipe

Pond					
Pond	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits		
			Fill	Description	Finds
238	7	1.5	239	Dark greyish brown sandy clay w/freq gravel inclusions	1 sherd (6g) pottery (date range 1720-1780). CBM. Glass wine bottle base (288g). 6 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags.
			240	Mid brownish grey sandy silt	Shell, CBM, iron nail (SF 37). 131g peg tile and 717g tile
			241	Dark reddish grey silty clay	2 sherds (16g) pottery (date range 1300-1400). 16g tile. 5 sheep/goat, pig, cattle and red deer bone frags.
			242	Dark greyish blue silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	1 sherd (70g) pottery (date range 1225-1400). 3 cattle and sheep/goat bone frags
			872	Light greyish brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions	

Table 8: Inventory of post-medieval and modern pits and posts and pond deposits

Garden soil test pit survey

3.7.3 A Test Pit survey on a 5m grid that was conducted in order to sample the buried post-medieval and late medieval soil deposits (layers 331-339). The environmental results are presented in detail in Appendix B.1-3 but, in summary, the samples from the lower layers contained very few environmental remains, with occasional charred cereal grain, and charcoal recovered whilst the upper garden soils contained frequent coal and/or clinker fragments. The dating evidence recovered from the test pits is summarised in Table 9 below.

Context	Test Pit No.	Pottery spot date	Pottery weight (kg)	Comments/Other finds
100	3	Mixed 19th or 14th-mid 15th	0.060	3 animal bone frags.
101	3	1225-1400	0.060	

Context	Test Pit No.	Pottery spot date	Pottery weight (kg)	Comments/Other finds
102	1	1800-1900	0.257	Iron nail (SF 57). 5g glass. 2g clay tobacco pipe. 7 animal bone frags.
103	1	Mixed 19th or 13th-15th century	0.054	Iron nail (SF 55) and iron artefact (SF 56). 5 animal bone frags.
104	4	1750-1800	0.008	Not reliable dating. 1g clay tobacco pipe. 1 animal bone frag.
105	4	1800-1900	0.014	
107	2	1225-1400	0.022	Iron nail fragment (SF 39).
108	2	1300-1400 (c1300)	0.068	Iron bent nail (SF 44). 2 animal bone frags.
109	2	0875-1100/1050-1250	0.012	1 animal bone frag.
110	5	1750-1850	0.385	Iron nail (SF 59). 126g glass. 14g clay tobacco pipe. 2 animal bone frags.
111	6	1300-1400 (c1300)	0.025	11g glass. 1g clay tobacco pipe. 3 animal bone frags.
112	6	1200-1300	0.140	1 animal bone frag.
113	12	1800-1850	0.211	8g glass. 7g clay tobacco pipe
114	12	1750-1850	0.393	42g glass. 2g clay tobacco pipe. 1 animal bone frag.
115	12	1750-1850	0.229	160g glass. 5 animal bone frags.
116	15	1300-1400	0.017	Iron nail head (SF 47). 3 animal bone frags.
117	15	1350-1450 (1350-1400)	0.067	2 animal bone frags.
118	15	1250-1400	0.052	2 animal bone frags.
119	8	1800-1850	0.088	31g glass. 6g clay tobacco pipe
120	8	1200-1500	0.023	Not reliable dating
121	8	1175-1300	0.006	Not reliable dating
122	14	1750-1800	0.052	2 animal bone frags.
123	14	1150-1500	0.002	Not reliable dating. 3 animal bone frags.
125	9	1300-1500	0.038	56g glass. 3 animal bone frags.
126	9	1300-1450	0.222	6 animal bone frags.
127	11	1800-1850	0.033	13g glass. 3g clay tobacco pipe. 5 animal bone frags.
189		1300-1450	0.443	56 animal bone fragments of cattle sheep/goat, frog and mouse

Table 9: Test Pit inventory

3.7.4 In Table 9, above, the greyed out rows represent the lower soil layers. Relatively small quantities of pottery were recovered and there was evidence for considerable post-depositional movement of material, suggesting that these layers were not closely datable. Subsequently, these layers were removed by machine to reveal the dense sequence of stratified archaeological deposits spanning the Roman to post-medieval periods described above.

3.8 Finds Summary

Introduction

3.8.1 Finds consisted of: medieval or early post-medieval metalwork and worked bone objects including a 13th to 14th century bone knife handle; Early Iron Age, Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and early modern pottery; Roman, medieval and modern tile; and fragments of modern glass and clay tobacco pipe. A small quantity of possibly residual fired clay dating to the Roman period was also recovered. Faunal remains were recovered from features dating to the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Small finds (Appendix B.1)

3.8.2 A total of 49 objects were recovered from the site of which 38 items were iron, five copper-alloy, one lead and five worked bone. Where identifiable, all artefacts were of medieval or early post-medieval date.

3.8.3 The greater majority of finds were iron nails, which are likely to date to the medieval period. The three identifiable copper-alloy objects were two medieval leather strap ends and a stud. The fragmentary bone objects included: two medieval bone needles or pins, two knife handles (fashioned example detailed below), and a stylus.

Bone knife handle (Appendix B.2; Fig. 11)

3.8.4 The more complete bone knife handle listed above has been fashioned from a bone midshaft, stemming from the long bone of cattle or horse. It shows a woman dressed in a long gown that covers her entire body. The figure on the handle can be identified as a woman carrying a falcon. This scene was commonly represented on bone and ivory handles and gravoirs of 13th to 14th century date. The lower part of the handle has been cut to shape with a knife and pierced, and it includes part of the oval-sectioned tang of an implement, probably a knife.

The prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.3)

3.8.5 A total of 40 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (171g) was recovered from a single pit (**503**). Most of the assemblage is small body sherds. However, three larger sherds retain a shoulder and one fragment of rim survives. It is probable that all of these sherds are from the same vessel.

The medieval pottery (Appendix B.4)

3.8.6 The excavation produced a moderate post-Roman pottery assemblage of 1884 sherds, weighing 24.378kg (phased assemblage is 939 sherds weighing 12.853kg), representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV), numbering 556. The assemblage is predominantly medieval, dating from the 13th to the end of the 14th century. Also present are a small number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds, a quantity of early medieval pottery and a small assemblage of late medieval fabrics. A small number of early modern fabrics were also recovered. The assemblage is broadly similar to, although smaller than, that recovered from the West of Town Centre Link Road site (Fletcher 2017b), which lies immediately to the south of the current site.

3.8.7 The range of pottery types recovered from the site suggest that, although this area lies outside the main settlement of medieval Huntingdon, there was some level of late Saxon-early medieval domestic activity here and on the adjacent West of Town Centre Link Road site. The medieval assemblage is domestic in nature with little material a result of primary deposition, much of the material having been reworked, suggesting

that the focus of occupation lay either on the adjacent West of Town Centre Link Road site or more likely, elsewhere closer to the town.

CBM and fired clay (Appendix B.5)

3.8.8 Archaeological works produced a ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage of 126 fragments (14.01kg) recovered from layers, ditches, pits, postholes and ponds. A much smaller assemblage of fired clay was also recovered, consisting of 20 fragments (0.241kg) from a similar range of features. The CBM consists mostly of fragments of roof tile (five items displaying a partial peg or nail hole), floor tile or brick.

3.8.9 The assemblage represents the presence of: brick built structures (evaluation structure 3) from as late as the 1850s; 18th century tiled roof and brick floored buildings; roof tile of post-medieval date; and Roman tile. The pre-modern assemblage is fragmentary, likely the result of rubbish deposition, rather than deliberate demolition or clearance. The total CBM assemblage is similar (although smaller) than the one recovered from Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road (Fletcher 2017a).

Glass (Appendix B.6)

3.8.10 Excavation of the 19th century or later overburden deposits across the site produced a total of 37 shards (0.453kg) of vessel and window glass. This domestic assemblage consists largely of bottle glass, including a pharmaceutical bottle.

3.8.11 Although much of the assemblage concerns the storage and consumption of wine, no glass drinking vessels were recovered. The presence of fragmentary window glass (not closely datable) is also indicative of a building. In general, the material is suggestive of rubbish deposition or clearance.

Clay tobacco pipe (Appendix B.7)

3.8.12 A total of 21 fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe (0.063kg) was recovered from the site, dated to the 18th-19th century. The fragments most likely represent casually discarded pipe stems that have subsequently been reworked into feature fills.

3.8.13 The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site.

3.9 Environmental Summary

Faunal remains (Appendix C.1)

3.9.1 The excavation produced a total of 713 (33.68kg) of recordable fragments of animal bone from features dated to the Roman, medieval, post-medieval/modern periods. The assemblage from Edison Bell Way shows several distinct similarities to neighbouring sites in Huntingdon, particularly those from: West of Town Centre Link Road and Ferrers Road. Similarly, sheep/goat dominated the medieval assemblage followed by cattle along with a variety of birds present and a later medieval sheep/goat assemblage with traits indicative of a reliance on secondary products (dairy). However, the post-medieval phase saw an increase in cattle and a decrease in sheep/goat which is not seen at Edison Bell Way.

3.9.2 The importance of sheep is usually attributed to an increase in wool production however, this data does not indicate that this is the trend at Edison Bell Way. The ageing data indicates that sheep/goat were not surviving into adulthood and were slaughtered upon reaching maturity or younger, perhaps for meat production. However, this data, when viewed against data from contemporary sites in Huntingdon, it can be stated that in terms of taxa representation this assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns, particularly highlighting the importance of sheep.

3.9.3 Wild species also play a minor role in the assemblage. The Period 3.3 antler with butchery evidence is an indication that antler was likely exploited for craft working activity.

Plant remains and charcoal (Appendix C.2)

3.9.4 A total of 78 environmental bulk samples were retrieved during the excavation. The majority of samples came from features, including pits/cess pits possible wells, ponds, ditches, postholes and a kiln/oven, associated with medieval activity at the site. Many of the samples coming from the medieval features contained the occasional cereal grain. However, Period 3.2 Pit Group 4 pits **739** and **740** produced relatively rich charred assemblages. Crop processing waste, such as charred cereal chaff was rare. Charred weed seeds typically associated with cultivated and waste/disturbed areas were similarly rare. Charcoal was present in the majority of the samples, however identifiable were limited and comprised a mixed assemblage of oak, alder/hazel, hawthorn-type, and blackthorn-type. The richest palaeoenvironmental remains from the site comprised waterlogged seeds, recovered from several of the pits, ponds and wells (see below and Appendix B.3). Several of the pits were described as being slightly 'cessy', therefore, it is possible that the edible remains in them arrived to the site as part of faecal matter.

Analysis of the waterlogged plant remains (Appendix C.3)

3.9.5 Six bulk samples were chosen for full analysis of the waterlogged plant remains. The Late Saxon waterlogged assemblage is derived from areas of cultivation or waste ground, which may reflect on-site vegetation or may have been inadvertently transported or trampled on-site by people and/or animals. Some seeds of economic/edible plants occur and may have been deliberately collected or might represent naturally occurring plants in the local environment.

3.9.6 There is evidence to support the possibility of potential textile or cloth working during the high medieval period, although the plant remains that may be interpreted as indicative of this activity (weld, teasels) are also known from cultivated/waste ground. There is evidence of an exotic flora (including seeds of hemlock, fig, cannabis) especially during the late medieval period.

3.9.7 The abundance of hemp seeds recovered during the late medieval period may suggest the use of these seeds as a potential component of a late medieval diet but may also support the possible development of hemp as an economic crop, potentially for use in textile or rope making.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 A sequence of activity spanning the Roman to post-medieval periods was revealed by the excavations at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon. The results of the excavation are discussed below by period and, within this chronological order, according to the themes for the further study identified by the assessment.

4.2 Iron Age/Roman

4.2.1 The location of the excavation, adjacent to modern day Ermine Street afforded an opportunity to investigate the possibility that the line of Roman Ermine Street passed either through the site or that associated roadside activity might have been preserved in this location.

4.2.2 In the event, the limited Roman activity recorded at the site provided some circumstantial evidence for the route of the Roman roadway lying in close proximity to present day Ermine Street.

4.2.3 The earliest feature identified by the investigation (Period 1) was a single pit (**503**), containing 40 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (App. B.3), lying close to the northern limit of the site. This feature lay in between the line of Ditches 1, 2 and 3, which were aligned north-west to south-east, in line with a ditch recorded immediately to the south-east at the Link Road Excavations (Thatcher 2017a). Only a small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from these features, but it is interesting to note that this was the only part of the site from which finds dating to either the Roman or prehistoric periods were recovered, other than a solitary fragment of Roman tile.

4.2.4 This in itself would seem to indicate activity at that time on a line projected close to the course of the present road. It is therefore suggested that, in conjunction with two other strands of evidence, we might postulate that the line of a routeway lay very close, or perhaps even within the bounds of the excavation.

4.2.5 Firstly, between the line of the ditches and the northern edge of the site, adjacent to Ermine Street, an increased frequency of stone was noted at the interface between the lowermost soil deposits and natural strata. An exploratory section excavated along the western baulk here did not reveal any stratified deposits indicative of an *in situ* road surface. However, it is possible that this material may have represented the last vestiges of material used to surface a road, either displaced or truncated by later activity.

4.2.6 Secondly, and perhaps more significantly, the natural topography here rose to a plateau extending west of the line of the present road. This high ground would have been a favourable location for a route or trackway as it would have been naturally well drained. It was demonstrated during both this excavation and those immediately to the south-east that the lower ground to the south deteriorated especially rapidly during wet spells and was inviable for sustained activity thus, presumably, making relatively small variations in the lie of the land of some significance to mobility.

4.2.7 Finally, and most circumstantially, it might also be noted that the presence of a limited quantity of later prehistoric remains in this specific location could indicate that this putative causeway was in use prior to the Roman period. Although one would assume that this to be a logical conclusion, based upon the local ground conditions described above.

4.3 Late Saxon

4.3.1 The evidence for Late Saxon activity (Period 2) at the site was scant and comprised just four features (pits **175** & **285**, Ditches 4 & 5), each of which produced only single sherds of Late Saxon pottery. Late Saxon pottery represents only c.5% of the assemblage by weight, which correlates with the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Thatcher 2017a) for this period; although on that site, which yielded larger overall finds assemblages, this equated to almost 107 sherds (App. B.4).

4.3.2 This would suggest that whilst there was Late Saxon domestic activity in the vicinity, the area lay outside of settlement at that time. Given the reduction in size between the assemblages across a limited distance, from south to north, it is tempting to conclude that this trend indicates the very limit of Late Saxon activity to the north of the settlement.

4.3.3 In terms of enhancing our understanding of the development of the periphery of the town, it seems most likely that this location was given over to refuse disposal, rather than habitation. The identifiable pottery mostly comprised jar sherds, bowls and jugs (App. B.4), but there was no tangible evidence for settlement features that one would expect were these domestic finds recovered from their place of use.

4.3.4 This is supported by the environmental evidence which primarily comprised ruderal species typical of cultivated/waste ground and damp or wet ground conditions. Also nettle seeds, elderberry and blackberry, that thrive in nitrogen rich soils common in proximity to human habitation. Some of this evidence was preserved as mineralised plant remains, a process that may occur in refuse or cess pits. The presence of insect remains may also be explained by proximity to decaying organic matter (App. C.3).

4.3.5 Regarding the remaining stated aims of the project for this period, no evidence that would help to elucidate the location of St Andrew's church – reputedly 'near the stream at the north end of the town' – was recovered. In relation to the 'role of existing infrastructure (Roman roads) in shaping the new landscape' it is difficult to say more than that it seems most likely that, based on the fact that there is evidence for the locale lying within or alongside the route of the Roman road, this would have continued to be the case into the post-Roman period. The fact that the location of the road was determined by the topographic factors discussed in Section 4.2 makes it all the more probable that any pre-existing routes would continue to function as such.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 A number of aims relating to the medieval period were identified for the site. Most importantly, its location on the outskirts of the medieval town made it ideal for seeking to establish both the character of this edge-land and the expansion and contraction of the town during the course of the medieval period.

Early medieval edge-land

4.4.2 In terms of the character and extent of medieval activity in the area it is possible to say that the process of expansion into and use of the site during this time was a gradual one. All the indications are that, fundamentally, despite an increase in the number of features, particularly pits, from the Late Saxon (Period 2) to early medieval period (Period 3, phase 1), there was little evidence for the use of the site for anything other than the disposal of domestic waste until the beginning of the 13th century.

4.4.3 This is supported by the small quantity of fragmentary early medieval pottery recovered. The pottery from this period represented less than 10% of the assemblage and mainly comprised Developed St Neots, Huntingdon Thetford-type ware and

Thetford-type ware jar sherds; all kitchen wares and typical of domestic rubbish deposition. Only Pit Group 1 pit **482**, near the road, produced a significant assemblage including a minimum of three jars and a dish.

4.4.4 There were fewer intrusive sherds recorded at the subject site than at the adjacent Town Centre Link Road site, despite the fact that early medieval pottery at the latter represented a marginally higher 13% of the overall assemblage (App. B.4). This is perhaps noteworthy as it is reasonable to assume that the increased levels of residuality recorded at the neighbouring site were the result of more widespread occupation and activity there. The fact that a comparison between the two sites reveals a tangible decline in activity moving away from the town – both in the number of features and the character of the finds assemblage – would point to the fact that the site still lay at the very limit of activity associated with the early medieval settlement.

4.4.5 The ditches attributed to this period (Ditches 6-8) continued the alignment of the only ditch from the Late Saxon period (Ditch 6), which suggests a continuity between the periods, probably predicated on the position of Ermine Street in relation to the site. No structural remains were in evidence that could be attributed to this period, which would support the conclusion that the site lay beyond any areas of habitation or craft industrial activity. It is also difficult to confidently label them as property boundaries as they do not obviously demarcate groups of features indicative of structured use. It may therefore be the case that they in fact represented drainage, perhaps from the road to the low ground to the south and west, which also suggests that the site itself was peripheral to the town.

High medieval expansion

4.4.6 During the 13th and early 14th centuries it appears that the site was more intensively used. Whilst it is difficult to state conclusively the exact nature of this activity it is possible to highlight a number of possible uses to which the site was put during the peak of medieval expansion of the town.

4.4.7 The largest proportion of the features within the site were attributed to this period and their distribution was also indicative of a more structured use of the site. Ditches 9-13 formed a coaxial arrangement delineating parcels of land presumably fronting onto Ermine Street. This represented a continuation of the land divisions at the neighbouring Town Centre Link Road excavations.

4.4.8 The southernmost plot enclosed a pond that also extended into the latter site. Based on the finds evidence it would appear that this feature was laid out during this time and stood open well into the late medieval period.

4.4.9 The remaining plots contained sequences of pits (Pit Groups 2, 3 and 4) and a number of cess/rubbish pits but no structural remains that could be assigned a domestic function. The cess pits themselves tended to contain the largest quantities of pottery, much of which was fragmentary and subject to a degree of reworking both prior to and post-deposition. The material was domestic in nature, predominantly comprising vessels used in the processing of food and drink (App. B.4). A greater volume of remains of edible species were also recovered from the environmental samples taken from these features (App. C.3). Further evidence for food preparation and consumption was also provided by the faunal assemblage (App. C.1). Sheep/goat were the most common species during this period and the recovered remains were, in the main, from meat bearing joints and waste bone. These factors all point to the continued use of the site for rubbish disposal at some remove from areas of habitation.

4.4.10 Whilst it is clear that waste disposal was still ongoing, there are a number of indicators that this did not represent the totality of activity on the site during the medieval period. This evidence is discussed below but broadly it may be more pertinent at this point to think of the site as part of a wider zone on the edge of the town (that certainly includes the Town Centre Link Road site) where activities not suitable within areas of habitation were being undertaken. For instance, tasks associated with the processing of raw materials, industry and production.

4.4.11 Firstly, the faunal remains indicate that butchery may have been undertaken on site, with waste material dumped in pits (App. C.1). Strong evidence for butchery was also noted at the Town Centre Link Road excavations, which recorded not only a larger volume of animal bone but also raised the possibility that butchery on site may not have been purely for domestic consumption of meat and may in fact have included processing for other activities such as tanning or bone working (Thatcher 2017a).

4.4.12 Also, relatively low quantities of pottery were recovered from the larger pits constituting Pit Group 3. This both lends weight to the interpretation of the cess pits discussed above and also highlights the possibility that these large discrete features served a specific function, other than refuse disposal. These pits were characterised by their relatively large size, steep sides and flat bases, which might indicate that they were maintained, perhaps for use in an industrial context. In this they were reminiscent of features recorded to the south-east.

4.4.13 An aspect of the environmental evidence that might point to a specific activity being undertaken on the site is the presence of hemp seeds in Period 3.2 cess pit **592**. This plant was mainly valued for its fibre, which was used to make, amongst other things, rope, clothes and oil. It is therefore possible that some form of craft production was being undertaken near to the site. However, it should be born in mind that hemp is often interpreted as a component of ruderal vegetation in the vicinity of habitation, for instance areas of damp ground and waste land. Indeed, the majority of the plant remains from features attributed to this period comprised ruderals (App. C.3).

4.4.14 The other noteworthy environmental find was seeds of caper spurge, weld and teasels; the former are rarely found at distance from settlement, the latter have commonly been used in textile dyeing. Whilst this material was not recovered in great enough quantities to state definitively that textile production was being undertaken on site, the relatively high frequency of seed pods attributed to teasels within the assemblage, does raise the possibility that textile/cloth working was undertaken here, or perhaps nearby (App. C.3).

4.4.15 Attention should also be drawn to the fact that at the neighbouring Town Centre Link Road excavations, the environmental samples produced predominantly cereals, with scant evidence for 'economic' plants (Thatcher 2017a). This might lend further weight to the interpretation of the subject site's function as one of production.

4.4.16 Finally, the location of the site itself might have played a part in determining its usage. As has already been established, its location adjacent to a stretch of Ermine Street at the very margins of the medieval settlement, would have made it a logical choice for the site of secondary industrial or processing activities, such as butchery or cloth/textile production. Namely, proximity to a major route would facilitate access to raw materials coming to and leaving the site. Another factor that would potentially have made this location attractive is that it lay close to a source of water – Barrack Brook.

4.4.17 The earliest available cartographic source for the site is the Speed map of 1620, which shows the Brook passing the site to the south on its easterly course and skirting the town, before joining the Ouse downstream of the settlement. Although this source post

dates the medieval period, it seems unlikely that this water course would have been substantially diverted in the intervening period and so it seems fair to assume that it ran close to the site during the period in question.

4.4.18 If one of the site's functions was textile/cloth production then ready access to water would have been essential during the washing and dyeing process. The fact that this water course appears to have bypassed the town would make it all the more suitable as it would have reduced the likelihood of contaminating water supplies. Another advantage of this site pertaining to the mitigation of contamination is that it not only lay outside the town but also broadly to the north of the focus of settlement, meaning that the prevailing winds would have carried unpleasant smells, or even fumes associated with industrial activity, away from the town rather than over its inhabitants. If textile/cloth production were practised on site then the process of cleaning fabrics would have required the use of an alkaline solution, often either Lye or even stale urine. This would, no doubt, have resulted in an insalubrious air, making a location where such by-products would not impinge upon the local population all the more important.

Later medieval decline

4.4.19 The evidence from the mid 14th century onwards is characterised by an apparent decline in the level and range of activity on site. Fewer features were identified from this phase and there was a marked reduction in the quantity of finds; just 1% of the recovered pottery assemblage comprised late medieval ceramics (App. B.4).

4.4.20 Analysis of the environmental remains did reveal a relative abundance of hemp seeds from fill 495 of pit **500** which might suggest that hemp was being used in an economic capacity, potentially for textile or rope production (App. C.3). This would fit with the suggested land use for the preceding phase and does suggest a level of continuity, but the sample size is admittedly limited.

4.4.21 It is also interesting to note that very few late medieval finds were recovered from Pond **250**. This feature did contain later, post-medieval material and this might, therefore, indicate that the site was largely uninhabited during the latter part of the medieval period, other than for the disposal of waste. This is perhaps attested to, again, by deposit 495 which contained an assemblage of waterlogged plant remains typical of cess pits that included both edible species - elderberry, bull ace/damson, charred apple/pear, charred garden pea, abundant seeds of fat-hen and fig seeds – and ruderal taxa such as nettles and chickweeds (App. C.3).

4.4.22 This overall pattern of decline and infrequent use was also apparent at the adjacent site (Town Centre Link Road) and would appear to reflect the general malaise during this time as a result of the Black Death, agricultural recession and famine.

4.5 Conclusions

4.5.1 The results of this excavation have fulfilled the aims of the project and will contribute significantly to current understanding of the edge-land of Huntingdon from the Roman period onwards.

4.5.2 During the Roman period the site lay well outside any settlement but it should be noted that this is one of the few sites close to Ermine Street within Huntingdon to have revealed evidence for the route of the Roman road. At the subject site it appears that the road itself is most likely to have followed a similar course to that of the present day route. This was most probably chosen in order to take advantage of the relative elevation in what is best described as a marginal localised landscape.

4.5.3 From this time until the post-medieval period it is fair to say that one of the defining characteristics of the site is that it appears never to have to been deemed suitable for domestic habitation. Once again, this is likely to be a result of the ground conditions, which were prone to rapid deterioration during wet spells and therefore not conducive to settlement.

4.5.4 This does not mean that the site was without advantages and there were a number of factors that probably made it more attractive for alternative functions. Namely, its location close to the convergence of Barracks Brook – a ready supply of water – and Ermine Street – a major arterial road through Huntingdon and across the wider area. This would have made it particularly apt as a site for processing and production.

4.5.5 Its selection for means of production does hint at an element of planning with regards both the physical and economic growth of the town, especially when the subject site is considered in conjunction with the neighbouring excavations, where a similar pattern of occupation and use was in evidence. These point to a fairly extensive zone at or just beyond the edge of settlement whose primary focus was to act as a focal point for activities advantageous to the economy and supply of the town but also detrimental to life within it.

4.5.6 As with any urban excavation, this project has provided merely a snapshot of relatively dense and sustained activity. Its significance therefore is primarily contributory and will best be maximised by comparison with the wider corpus of evidence from across the town and its hinterland.

4.5.7 When viewed as one facet of a complex landscape, this edge-land site, with its evidence for industrial practise and disposal, elucidates aspects of the workings and the fortunes of the town that are quite distinct from the evidence from the core of the settlement - which speak more clearly of urban settlement and habitation - and the more northerly stretches of Ermine Street – which are characterised by ribbon settlement well beyond the medieval town's limits.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
100		Garden soil	4	layer		dark greyish brown	clayey silt		firm		0.29	
101		Garden soil	4	layer		mid greyish brown	clayey sandy silt		firm		0.27	
102		Garden soil	4	layer		mid greyish brown	clayey silt		firm		0.23	
103		Garden soil	4	layer		mid brownish grey	clayey silt		firm		0.14	
104		Garden soil	4	layer		dark greyish brown	clayey silt		soft			
105		Garden soil	4	layer		dark greyish brown						
106		Garden soil	4	fill		mid greyish brown	clayey silt		soft			
107		Garden soil	4	layer							0.21	
108		Garden soil	4	layer							0.18	
109		Garden soil	4	layer							0.1	
110		Garden soil	4	layer		dark brownish grey	sandy silt		firm		0.52	
111		Garden soil	4	layer		mid brownish grey	clayey silt		firm		0.21	
112		Garden soil	4	layer		mid brownish grey	clayey silt		firm		0.21	
113		Garden soil	4	layer		dark greyish brown			friable		0.4	
114		Garden soil	4	layer		mid orangey brown	sandy loam		friable		0.3	
115		Garden soil	4	layer							0.08	
116		Garden soil	4	layer		brownish grey	silty clay				0.26	
117		Garden soil	4	layer							0.24	
118		Garden soil	4	layer							0.04	
119		Garden soil	4	layer		mid greyish brown	sandy silt		firm		0.34	
120		Garden soil	4	layer							0.12	
121		Garden soil	4	layer		light yellowish brown	sandy silt		firm		0.11	
122		Garden soil	4	layer		dark brownish grey	sandy silt		firm		0.17	
123		Garden soil	4	layer		dark brownish grey	sandy silt		firm		0.21	
124		Garden soil	4	layer		light greyish brown	silty sand		firm		0.09	
125		Garden soil	4	layer		mid orangey grey	clayey silt		firm		0.25	
126		Garden soil	4	layer		mid brownish grey	clayey silt		firm		0.32	
127		Garden soil	4	layer		dark brownish grey	sandy loam		friable		0.5	
128	128	Fence 1	3.2	cut	pit					0.61	0.12	sub-circular
129	128	Fence 1	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ stones, snails and charcoal		0.61	0.12	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
130	130	Fence 1	3.2	cut	pit					0.35	0.11	sub-circular
131	130	Fence 1	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ snails, charcoal		0.35	0.11	
132	132	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					0.48	0.25	oval
133	132	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	mid grey	silty clay	moderate stones, occ charcoal		0.48	0.25	
134	134	Fence 1	3.2	cut	pit					0.32	0.08	circular
135	134	Fence 1	3.2	fill	pit	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ stones		0.32	0.08	
136	136	Fence 1	3.2	cut	post hole					0.25	0.15	circular
137	136	Fence 1	3.2	fill	post hole	blueish grey	clay	moderate stones	firm	0.08	0.05	
138	136	Fence 1	3.2	fill	post hole	dark greyish brown	silt	occ stones	loose	0.2	0.15	
139	139	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit					1.8	0.4	sub-rectangular
140	139	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	gravel moderate	soft	1.8	0.4	
141	141	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit						0.3	oval
142	141	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	moderate gravel	soft		0.3	
143	143	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit						0.3	?
144	143	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ gravel	soft		0.3	
145	145	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.86	0.46	oval
146	145	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ gravel	soft	1.86	0.46	
147	147	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit					0.16	0.22	sub-rectangular
148	147	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ gravel	soft	0.16	0.22	
149	149	Fence 1	3.2	cut	post hole					0.52	0.25	circular
150	149	Fence 1	3.2	fill	post hole	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ gravel	soft	0.52	0.25	
151	151	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					0.9	0.38	?
152	151	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	mid blueish grey	silty clay	occ stones and flint	soft			
153	153	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					0.8	0.56	sub-rectangular
154	153	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	dark blueish grey	silty clay	frequent flint	soft			
155	155	Fence 1	3.2	cut	post hole					0.34	0.1	sub-circular
156	155	Fence 1	3.2	fill	post hole	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ stones and charcoal		0.34	0.1	
157	157	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.48	0.19	oval
158	157	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ stones and charcoal		0.48	0.19	
159	159	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit							oval
160	159	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ stones and charcoal				
161	161	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.34		sub-circular

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
162	161	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ gravel	soft		0.34	
163	163	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.24	0.28	?
164	163	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	occ gravel	soft	1.24	0.28	
165	165	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.24	0.2	sub-circular
166	165	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ gravel	soft	1.24	0.2	
167	167	Fence 1	3.2	cut	pit					0.51	0.17	oval
168	167	Fence 1	3.2		post hole	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	occ gravel and iron stone	soft	0.51	0.17	
169	169	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.66	0.4	oval
170	169	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	moderate gravel	soft	0.66	0.4	
171	171	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					0.42	0.18	oval
172	171	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ stones, bone and charcoal		0.42	0.18	
173	173	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	post hole					0.31	0.17	sub-circular
174	173	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	post hole	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ stones		0.31	0.17	
175	175	Pit 175	2	cut	post hole					0.41	0.2	sub-circular
176	175	Pit 175	2	fill	post hole	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occ stones		0.41	0.2	
179	179		3.2	cut	ditch					0.75	0.43	linear
180	179		3.2	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	frequent stones and charcoal		1	0.56	
182	179		3.2	fill	ditch	mid brownish orange	sandy silt	occ stones				
183	179		3.2	fill	ditch	mid orange	sand	occ gravel	loose			
184	184	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit					0.7		oval
189		Garden soil	4	layer		dark greyish brown	clayey silt		soft			
190	190		4	cut	pit					6.6	0.34	sub-circular
191	190		4	fill	pit	dark blueish grey	sandy silt	occ charcoal	soft			
192	192	Ditch 9	3.2	cut	gully					1.4	0.4	curvilinear
193	192	Ditch 9	3.2	fill	gully	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ flint	soft	0.94	0.4	
194	195	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ stones	soft	1.25	0.3	
195	195	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.25	0.3	sub-circular
199	202	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	dark brownish grey	clayey sand	occ stone and charcoal, mod lenses of sand	soft	2.9	0.5	
200	202	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light orangey grey	sandy clay	occ stone	soft	0.94	0.2	
201	202	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light blueish grey	silty clay		soft	0.7	0.12	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
202	202	Pit Group 3	3.2	cut	pit					1.42	0.62	sub-rectangular
203	202	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light blueish grey	sandy clay		soft	1.52	0.1	
204	184	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	light greyish brown	clayey silt	occ stones				
205	184	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	light brownish grey	clayey silt	occ stones				
206	207	Ditch 10	3.2	fill	ditch	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ stones, flint and charcoal	firm	0.74	0.43	
207	207	Ditch 10	3.2	cut	ditch					0.74	0.43	linear
208	208		3.2	cut	pit					1.5	0.42	oval
209	208		3.2	fill	pit	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occ gravel	firm	1.5	0.27	
210	208		3.2	fill	pit	light greyish	silty clay	gravel	firm	1.4	0.16	
211	211	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit					0.9	0.52	oval
212	211	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	freq stones, occ charcoal	firm	1.68	0.52	
213	213	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.68	0.32	oval
214	215	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	mid greyish orange	sandy clay	occ stones	firm	1.1	0.32	
215	215	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					1.26	0.32	oval
218	218	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit						0.52	sub-circular
219	218	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light greyish brown	sandy clay	small stones rare	compact		0.52	
228	213	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silt	occ stones and charcoal		1.68	0.32	
229	229		3.2	cut	ditch					0.58	0.32	linear
230	229		3.2	fill	ditch	dark brownish grey	silty sand	gravel	compact	0.58	0.32	
231	234	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light greyish orange	silty sand	mod small stones	firm	3.8	0.2	
232	234	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light brownish grey	sandy clay	mod small stones	soft	3.52	0.36	
233	234	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill		mid greyish blue	clay		soft	3.2	0.1	
234	234	Pit Group 3	3.2	cut	pit					3.3		sub-circular
236	236		3.2	cut	ditch					0.66	0.3	curvilinear
237	236		3.2	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ stones	soft	0.66	0.3	
238	238	Pond	3.2	cut	pond					7	1.5	sub-circular
239	238	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	freq cbm and small stones	firm	0.56	0.24	
240	238	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	frew shell and cbm	firm	7	0.1	
241	238	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	dark reddish grey	silty clay		soft	0.5	0.48	
242	238	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	dark greyish blue	silty clay	rare small stones	soft	0.18	0.14	
243	243	Ditch 17	2	cut	pit					1	0.36	sub-circular
244	243	Ditch 17	2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ stones and flint	soft	1	0.36	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
245	245	Ditch 17	3.2	cut	ditch					1	0.7	curvilinear
246	245	Ditch 17	3.2	fill	ditch	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	freq charcoal	friable	0.7	0.2	
247	245	Ditch 17	3.2	fill	ditch	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	freq stones	friable	0.42	0.3	
248	248		3.2	cut	ditch					0.48	0.34	linear
249	248		3.2	fill	ditch	dark brownish grey	silty sand	gravel	compact	0.48	0.34	
250	250	Pond	3.2	cut	pond					8	1.5	sub-circular
251	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	dark grey	clay silt	small stones	loose		0.88	
252	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	dark greenish grey	sand silt	mod stones	soft		0.52	
253	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	mid grey	silt sand	mod stones	loose		0.7	
254	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	light orange brown	silt sand	rare stones	loose		0.6	
255	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pit	mid grey	clay silt	mod stones	soft		0.3	
256	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pit	light red brown	sand silt	rare stones	soft		0.19	
259	259	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	post hole					0.38	0.08	sub-circular
260	259	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	post hole	light brownish grey	clay silt	rare stones		0.38	0.08	
263	263	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.51	0.12	sub-circular
264	263	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clay silt	occ stones and charcoal		0.51	0.12	
267	267	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit							sub-circular
268	267	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occ stones				
269	267	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ stones				
270	270	Ditch 10	3.2	cut	ditch terminus					0.7	0.42	linear
271	270	Ditch 10	3.2	fill	ditch	dark brownish grey	silty sand	gravel	compact	0.7	0.42	
274	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	light green grey	silt clay	rare stones	compact		0.92	
275	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	mid green	clay silt	gravel	compact		1.02	
276	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	dark red brown	clay silt	rare stones	compact		1.22	
277	250	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	dark greenish grey	silt clay	rare stones	soft		1.5	
280	245	Ditch 17	3.2	fill	ditch	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare stones	soft	1	0.2	
283	283	Ditch 5	2	cut	ditch					0.2	0.08	linear
284	283	Ditch 5	2	fill	ditch	light brownish grey	clay silt	occ stones and charcoal	firm	0.2	0.08	
285	285	Pit 285	2	cut	pit					0.19	0.08	linear
286	285	Pit 285	2	fill	pit	light brownish grey	clay silt	occ stone and charcoal	firm	0.19	0.08	
287	287	Ditch 5	2	cut	ditch					0.41	0.17	linear
288	287	Ditch 5	2	fill	ditch	light brownish grey	silt	occ charcoal and stones	firm	0.41	0.17	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
291	291	Ditch 9	3.2	cut	ditch					0.98	0.4	linear
292	291	Ditch 9	3.2	fill	ditch	light brownish grey	silty clay	occ stones	firm	0.98	0.4	
293	291	Ditch 9	3.2	fill	ditch	medium brownish grey	clay silt	occ charcoal and stone	firm	0.82	0.33	
294	294	Ditch 17	3.3	cut	ditch					1.3	0.24	linear
295	294	Ditch 17	3.3	fill	ditch	light brownish grey	clay silt	occ stone	firm	1.3	0.24	
296	294	Ditch 17	3.3	fill	ditch	mid brownish clay	clay silt	occ charcoal and stones		0.99	0.24	
297	297	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.86	0.22	sub-circular
298	297	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark brownish grey	silty clay	freq stones	soft	0.86	0.22	
299	299	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1	0.2	sub-circular
300	299	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark orangey grey	silty clay	occ stones	soft	1	0.2	
301	301	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					0.8	0.12	sub-circular
302	301	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	dark brown grey	clay silt	freq small stones	soft	0.8	0.12	
303	303	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					0.96	0.1	sub-circular
304	303	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	brownish grey	clay silt	freq stones	soft	0.96	0.1	
305	305	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.7	0.1	sub-circular
306	305	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark orangey brown	silty clay	freq stones, rare charcoal	soft	0.7	0.1	
307	307	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.1	0.12	sub-circular
308	307	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light brownish grey	silty clay	freq stones	soft	1.1	0.12	
309	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pond	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ stones	compact	1.44	0.22	
310	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ gravel	compact		0.4	
311	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	cut	pond							oval
312	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	ditch	light orangey brown	silty sand	freq slag and stones	compact			
313	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	ditch	dark brownish grey	clay	wood frags	compact	2.6	0.6	
314	315	Ditch 12	3.2	fill		mid orangey grey	silty clay	occ stones and charcoal flecks	soft	2.7	0.46	
315	315	Ditch 12	3.2	cut	ditch					2.7	0.46	linear
316	316	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit					2.25		oval
317	316	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	light brownish grey	silty clay	occ stones and charcoal	compact	2.2		
318	318	Ditch 9	3.2	cut	ditch					1.05	0.34	linear
319	318	Ditch 9	3.2	fill	ditch	light brownish grey	silty clay	occ flint occ charcoal	compact	1.05	0.24	
320	318	Ditch 9	3.2	fill	ditch	light brownish orange	silty sand	occ flint occ stones	loose	0.5	0.16	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
321	233	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	occ stones and charcoal	firm	0.84	0.3	
322	233	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	dark brown clay	silty clay	occ stones occ charcoal	soft	0.5	0.12	
324	324	Enclosure	3.2	cut	ditch					0.52	0.18	linear
325	0	Enclosure	3.2	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silt	occ gravel rare charcoal		0.52	0.18	
326	326	Enclosure	3.2	cut	ditch					0.25	0.06	linear
327	326	Enclosure	3.2	fill	ditch	light greyish brown	silt	occ gravel		0.25	0.06	
328	328	Ditch 11	3.2	cut	ditch					1.15	0.31	linear
329	328	Ditch 11	3.2	fill	ditch	dark brownish grey	silty clay	freq charcoal occ stones	soft	1.15	0.31	
340	340		3.2	cut	ditch					0.34	0.08	linear
341	340		3.2	fill	ditch	light brownish grey	silt	rare stones		0.34	0.08	
342	342		3.2	cut	ditch					0.55	0.36	linear
343	342		3.2	fill	ditch	light brownish grey	sandy silt	rare stones	soft	0.55	0.36	
347	347	Pond	3.2	cut	pond					0.98	0.84	sub-circular
348	347	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	mid greenish grey	clay	soft		0.53	0.35	
349	347	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	mid greyish blue	clay		soft	1.71	0.53	
350	347	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	mid orangey grey	silty clay	occ stones	soft	0.98	0.54	
351	347	Pond	3.2	fill	pond	light greyish orange	clay sand	freq cbm	loose	0.68	0.3	
352	352	Ditch 9	3.2	cut	ditch					0.54	0.3	linear
353	352	Ditch 9	3.2	fill	ditch	light brown grey	silty clay	occ stone	firm	0.54	0.3	
355	356	Ditch 17	3.2	fill	ditch	mid brown grey	silty clay	occ stones	firm	0.41	0.16	
356	356	Ditch 17	3.2	cut	gully					0.41	0.16	linear
357	378	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light orangey grey	clay sand	occ stone	soft	2.18	0.32	
358	360	Oven 360	3.3	fill	oven	mid reddish orange	clay	occ burnt clay mod charcoal	firm	1.62	0.16	
359	360	Oven 360	3.3	fill	oven	light brownish grey	clay sand	mod ash	soft		0.1	
360	360	Oven 360	3.3	cut	oven					1.46	0.16	sub-circular
361	361	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					10.08	0.25	sub-circular
362	361	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty sand	rare stones	firm	1.08	0.23	
363	361	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ stones occ charcoal		1.08	0.25	
366	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	cut	pit					0.66	0.27	linear

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
367	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ stones rare charcoal		0.66	0.23	
368	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish red	sandy silt	occ stones rare charcoal	soft	0.66	0.09	
369	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	pit	light orangey brown	sandy silt	rare stones	soft		0.27	
370	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	pit	mid grey brown	sand silt	small stones-moderate-random and charcoal	soft	0.18	0.24	
371	371	Pit Group 2	3.2	cut	posthole					0.38	0.22	sub-circular
372	371	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	posthole	mid brown grey	sand silt	large chalk flecks, rare charcoal	loose		0.22	
373	373	Pit Group 2	3.2	cut	post hole					0.5	0.34	uncertain
374	374	Pit Group 2	3.2	cut	post hole					0.64	0.33	sub-circular
375	374	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	posthole	mid brown grey	clay silt	small stones-moderate-random	soft		0.33	
376	374	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	posthole	mid brown grey	sand silt	medium stones-moderate-random	moderate		0.16	
377	371		3.2	fill	post hole	mid brown orange	sand silt	chalk flecks-moderate-random	moderate		0.16	
378	378	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit							unknown
379	379	Ditch 9	3.2	cut	gully	light grey orange	sand clay	n/a	soft	0.45	0.25	
380	380	Ditch 9	3.2	cut	gully					0.44	0.25	linear
381	381	Pit Group 5	3.2	cut	pit					1.28	0.74	sub-circular
382	381	Pit Group 5	3.2	fill	pit	dark brown grey	silt clay	small/medium stones-occasional-random	soft		0.74	
383	383	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					2.14	0.72	sub-circular
384	383	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brown grey	clay silt	small to medium stones-rare-random	soft		0.72	
392	394		3.2	fill	ditch	mid brown grey	silt clay	small stones-random-rare	firm	0.38	0.2	
393	394		3.2	fill	ditch	light grey orange	sand clay	small stone-rare-random	firm	0.22	0.24	
394	394		3.2	cut	ditch					0.44	0.24	linear
395	396		3.2	fill	ditch	mid brown grey	silt clay	small stone-rare-random	firm		0.2	
396	396		3.2	cut	ditch					0.56	0.2	curvilinear
397	398	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	ditch	mid brown grey	silt clay	n/a	firm		0.26	
398	398	Pit Group 2	3.2	cut	ditch					0.48	0.26	linear
399	373	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	post hole	mid brown grey	sand silt	medium stones-random-	firm		0.34	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
								moderate				
400	374	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	post hole	mid brown grey	sand silt	medium stones-occasional-random	moderate		0.24	
401	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	pit	mid brown grey	sand silt	small stones-moderate random	firm	0.49	0.04	
406	373	Pit Group 2	3.2	fill	pit	dark brown grey	sand silt	medium stones-moderate-random	loose		0.29	
412	412	Ditch 8	3.1	cut	ditch					1.26	0.36	linear
413	412	Ditch 8	3.1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ stone	soft	1.26	0.36	
414	414	Ditch 17	3.2	cut	ditch					0.68	0.16	linear
415	414	Ditch 17	3.2	fill	ditch	light greyish brown	silty sand	iron flecks	compact	0.68	0.16	
428	428	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.96	0.46	sub-circular
429	429	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit					1.8	0.86	sub-circular
431	433	Ditch 4	2	fill	ditch terminus	light orangey grey	sandy clay	occ charcoal	firm	0.77	0.16	
432	433	Ditch 4	2	fill	ditch terminus	dark brownish grey	clay	occ wood frags occ charcoal flecks	soft	0.61	0.19	
433	433	Ditch 4	2	cut	ditch terminus					0.77	0.35	linear
434	428	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light greyish brown	clay silt	occ stones	soft		0.46	
435	428	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark red yellow	sand clay	occ stones	soft		0.7	
436	428	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey	clay silt	occ stones	soft		0.33	
437	429	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	light grey brown	clay silt	occ stones	soft		0.86	
438	429	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	dark grey	clay silt	occ stones	soft		0.8	
439	429	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	mid grey	clay silt	occ stones occ charcoal	soft		0.4	
443	443	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.62	0.28	circular
444	443	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ stone occ gravel	sticky		0.28	
445	443	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light blueish grey	sandy clay	occ stone charcoal flecks	sticky	0.18		
446	446	Ditch 9	3.2	cut	ditch					0.78	0.17	linear
447	446	Ditch 9	3.2	fill	ditch	mid orange grey	silty sand	occ gravel	compact	0.78	0.17	
448	448	Ditch 7	3.1	cut	ditch					0.3	0.35	linear
449	448	Ditch 7	3.1	fill	gully	light greyish orange	silty sand	occ gravel	compact	0.3	0.35	
452	452	Ditch 7	3.1	cut	ditch					0.68	0.22	linear

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
453	452	Ditch 7	3.1	fill	ditch	mid greyish orange	silty sand		loose	0.56	0.12	
454	452	Ditch 7	3.1	fill	ditch	mid grey	silty sand	gravel	compact	0.56	0.1	
455	459	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light grey brown	silty clay	occ stones	firm	1.4	0.38	
456	459	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	mid yellowish orange	sandy clay		soft	0.22	0.02	
457	459	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ stones	firm	0.36	0.14	
458	459	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	dark brown grey	silty clay		soft	0.6	0.26	
459	459	Pit Group 3	3.2	cut	pit					2	0.54	square
460	250	Pond	4	fill	pond	dark orangey brown	silty clay	occ gravel	soft	4.2	0.12	
461	250	Pond	4	fill	pond	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ gravel	soft	3.6	0.18	
462	250	Pond	4	fill	pond	light blueish grey	sandy clay	freq sand occ gravel	loose		0.2	
463	250	Pond	4	fill	pond	dark greyish blue	silty clay	freq brick freq tile freq stone	firm	4.4	0.2	
464	250	Pond	4	fill	pond	dark orangey brown	silty clay	occ gravel	soft		0.16	
465	465	Ditch 8	3.1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ gravel occ stone	soft			
466	465	Ditch 8	3.1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ gravel occ stone	soft		0.18	
467	465	Ditch 8	3.1	fill	ditch	dark blueish grey	silty clay	occ gravel	soft		0.08	
468	468	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					0.8	0.18	sub-circular
469	468	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	mid brownish orange	silty sand	freq gravel		0.8	0.18	
470	468	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ stones		0.5	0.18	
471	471	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1	0.32	sub-circular
472	471	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ stones occ charcoal	soft	1	0.32	
473	473	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2									
474	473	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit					1	0.19	
475	475	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	cut	pit					1.42	0.6	oval
476	475	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty sand	gravel	compact	1.42	0.38	
479	482	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	Mid yellowish brown	Clayey sand	small stone (0.5-4cm)	Friable	1	0.19	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
480	482	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	Very dark blue	Silty clay	Bones, pottery, metal, charcoal	Friable	1.1	0.32	
481	482	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	Mid brownish grey	Clayey sand	Occasional medium stones (5-8cm)	Friable	0.9	1	
482	482	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					1.1	1	circular
483	485	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	Dark greyish brown	Sandy clay - feels gritty	Occasional stones	Firm	1.5	0.3	
484	485	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	Dark bluish grey	Silty clay	Very occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Very soft	1.34	0.14	
485	485	Pit Group 3	3.2	cut	pit					1.5	0.46	oval
488	489	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	Dark orange grey	Sandy clay	Moderate inclusion of small stones and small lens of sand	Firm	2.02	0.3	
489	489	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.98	0.42	Oval
491	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / Cess pit?	Light brownish grey	Silty clay	Frequent stones	Firm	5	0.22	
492	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / Cess pit	Dark orange brown	Sandy clay	Gravel	Loose		0.06	
493	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / cess pit						0.14	
494	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / cess pit						0.06	
495	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / cess pit						0.18	
496	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / cess pit	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional stones	Soft		0.18	
497	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / cess pit	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay		Soft		0.2	
498	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / cess pit	Light blue	Clay		Soft - sticky		0.06	
499	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	Well / cess pit	Dark bluish green	Clay		Soft		0.14	
500	500	Pit 500	3.3	cut	Well / cess pit					4.6	1.2	sub-circular
501	489	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	Occasional medium stones very occasional large stones	Soft	1.82	0.12	
502	503	Pit 503	1	fill	post hole/pit	light grey	silty clay	occasional medium sorted stones (0.5 - 10cm)	plastic	0.6	0.34	
503	503	Pit 503	1	cut	post hole/pit					0.6	0.34	circular
506	508	Ditch 4	2	fill	ditch	Mid orangey grey		occasional small stones, small charcoal flecks	firm	0.94	0.22	
507	508	Ditch 4	2	fill	ditch	dark brownish grey	silty clay	rare stones, moderate inc. poorly preserved wood	soft	0.56	0.4	
508	508	Ditch 4	2	cut	ditch					0.9	0.2	linear

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
511	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	well/cess pit	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional stones + charcoal	soft		0.2	
512	475	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark greenish grey	silty sand	organic flecks (mid brownish orange)	compact	1	0.26	
513	475	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	light greyish orange	sandy clay	occasional flint	firm		0.3	
514	475	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	lighty greyish orange	silty sand, clay flecks		compact/loose		0.1	
516	517	Ditch 8	3.1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty clay	small stones	firm	0.8	0.3	
517	517	Ditch 8	3.1	cut	ditch					0.86	0.5	linear
518	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	pit	mid greyish green	silty clay		soft		0.2	
519	475	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark greyish brown	silty sand	organic,wood	loose		0.06	
520	520	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	cut	pit					1.48	0.4	D-Shape
521	520	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	Mixed/multiple	cess	occasional moderately sorted stones	firm/hard	1.48	0.4	
522	520	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	Dark blackish grey	silty clay	occasional charcoal, occasional moderately sorted stones	soft	1.17	0.41	
523	520	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	medium slightly-brownish grey,moss green flecks	sandy clay	occasional moderately sorted stones. Frequent shell. Rare ash chunks. Rare mortar frags. Occasional charcoal.	soft	1.48	0.26	
524	520	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	Mid slightly-brownish grey,greenish brown flecks	silty sand	occasional moderately sorted stones	soft		0.27	
525	525	Ditch 3	1	cut	ditch					1.33	0.3	linear
526	525	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	light blueish grey	clay	rare moderately sorted stones	plastic/moderate	0.63	0.3	
527	525	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	greyish-maroon brown	clay	occasional wood fragments	plastic-firm	0.98	0.3	
528	525	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	mixed - predominantly light greyish/brownish bluegrey and mid yellowish orange with light brownish grey lenses	clay	rare charcoal. Rare well sorted small stones	firm/plastic	1.05	0.22	
529	529	Ditch 3	1	cut	ditch					0.88	0.2	linear

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
530	529	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	light brownish grey,reddish orange flecks	clayey silt	Occasional moderately sorted small stones	moderate	0.88	0.2	
531	520	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	Mid grey	Slightly sandy clay	Small well sorted gravel, rare charcoal	soft	0.22	0.39	
532	534	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light orange grey	sandy clay	moderate small stones	firm	0.7	0.22	
533	534	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	mid brown grey	silty clay	rare stones	soft	0.46	0.3	
534	534	Pit Group 3	3.2	cut	pit					1.6	0.5	linear
539	539	Pit 500	3.3	cut	stakehole					0.06		circular
540	539	Pit 500	3.3	fill	stake hole	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	frequent stone, occasional seed	loose	0.06		
541	541	Pit 500	3.3	cut	stake hole					0.06		circular
542	541	Pit 500	3.3	fill	stake hole	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	frequent small stones,occasional seeds	loose	0.06		
543	543	Pit 500	3.3	cut	stake hole					0.06		circular
544	543	Pit 500	3.3	fill	stake hole	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	frequent small stones, occasional seeds	loose	0.06		
545	545	Pit 500	3.3	cut	stake hole					0.08		circular
546	545	Pit 500	3.3	fill	stake hole	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	frequent small stones,occasional seeds	loose	0.08		
547	500	Pit 500	3.3	fill	well?	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	frequent small stones. Occasional seeds	loose	2	0.04	
550	550	Ditch 3	1	cut	rooting/posthole?					1.24	0.23	irregular, vaguely linear
551	550	Ditch 3	1	fill	treebole?	mid grey	silty clay	Occasional well sorted small stones, occasional charcoal	soft to moderate	0.66	0.23	
552	550	Ditch 3	1	fill	treebole?	mid borwnish grey	clayey silt	occasional moderately sorted stones	moderate	1.24	0.17	
553	500	Ditch 3	3.3	fill	pit	light blueish brown	clay		soft		0.2	
554	500	Ditch 3	3.3	fill	well	mid orangey brown	silty clay	frequent gravel/rubble	loose			
560	560	Ditch 1	1	cut	ditch					0.67	0.19	linear
561	560	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	Mid grey	clayey silt	occasional charcoal 0.02-0.04,occasional small rounded stones 0.02-0.06	soft	0.35	0.17	
562	560	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	light grey with orange mottling	silty clay	occasional charcoal 0.02-0.06, occasional	soft	0.32	0.19	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
								angular+rounded stones 0.0-0.04				
567	250	Pond	4	fill	pond	patchy dark and mid grey	Humic clay	occasional small stones,random dist	very soft+ wet	3.64	0.74	
568	250	Pond	4	fill	pond	very dark brown grey	humic silt	very frequent small snail shells & occasional larger ones	very soft	0.72	0.46	
569	250	Pond	4	fill	pond	light greenish yellow	silty clay	-	soft	0.8	0.26	
570	570	Ditch 8	3.1	cut	ditch					0.74	0.5	linear
571	570	Ditch 8	3.1	fill	ditch	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	-	firm	0.74	0.1	
572	570	Ditch 8	3.1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty sand	some gravel	compact	0.58	0.29	
573	570	Ditch 8	3.1	fill	ditch	brownish grey	silty sand	-	loose	0.4	0.06	
581	581	Ditch 2	1	cut	ditch					1.1	0.62	linear
582	581	Ditch 2	1	fill	ditch	light orange grey	clay silt	frequent well sorted small stones	soft	1	0.04	
583	581	Ditch 2	1	fill	ditch	light orange brown	sandy silt	occasional well sorted sub-angular small stones/flint	soft		0.14	
584	581	Ditch 2	1	fill	ditch	dark blue grey	silty clay	occasional well sorted small stones	soft	1	0.6	
585	585	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.68	0.12	oval
586	585	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	silty sand	gravel	compact	0.68	0.12	
587	587	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					0.38	0.1	oval
588	587	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	silty sand	-	compact	0.38	0.1	
589	589	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	gully?					0.24	0.07	linear
590	589	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	gully?	light greyish brown	silty sand	-	compact	0.24	0.07	
592	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	cut	pit					2.6	1.72	sub-circular
594	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	mid grey	snady silt	-	soft-waterlogged		1.72	
595	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey	sandy silt	rare small stones, random	soft		1.63	
596	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	light grey, 10% orange mottling	clay sand	rare small stones, random	soft		1.46	
597	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey	clay silt	rare small stones, random	soft		1.02	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
598	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark green grey	sandy silt	rare small stones, random	soft		1.12	
599	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey	clay silt	rare small stones, random	soft		1.04	
600	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark brown grey	sand silt	rare small stones, random	soft		1.12	
601	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark green grey	clay silt	rare small stones,random	soft		0.96	
602	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark blue grey	silt clay, very high organic component	rare small stones, random	soft		0.64	
603	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey (20% green)	silt clay	rare small stones, random	soft		0.6	
604	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark blue grey	clay silt, high organic contingent 40%	rare small stones, random	SOFT		0.18	
605	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark green grey	clay sand	rare small stones,random	soft		0.4	
606	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	mid reddish brown	clay silt	rare small stones, random	compact		0.22	
608	608	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					2	0.7	sub-circular
609	608	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light green grey,30% orange mottling	sand clay	rare small stones, random	soft		0.7	
610	608	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light grey	silt clay	rare small stones,random	soft		0.6	
611	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey (20% green)	silt clay	rare small stones, random	soft		0.4	
612	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	light grey	sandy clay	rare small stones, random	soft		0.3	
613	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey green	clay silt	rare small stones, random	soft		0.22	
614	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	light grey	sandy clay	rare small stones, random	soft		0.2	
615	592	Cess pit/pit latrines	3.2	fill	pit	mid reddish brown	clay silt	rare small stones, random	compact		0.18	
617	618	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ stones mod oyster shells	soft		0.31	
618	618	Pit Group 1	3.1	cut	pit					1.38	0.38	sub-circular
619	618	Pit Group 1	3.1	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ stones	soft		0.38	
622	622	well 622	3.3	cut	pit					0.74	0.22	rectangular

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
623	623	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.56	0.24	sub-circular
624	623	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark blueish black	silty clay	occ stones	soft	1.56	0.24	
625	623	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark blueish grey	silty clay	freq stones	soft	1.56	0.24	
626	623	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark brown grey	sandy clay	few stones	compact	1.56	0.16	
627	627	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit					0.5	0.28	sub-circular
628	627	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	dark blueish black	clayey silt	occ stones	soft	0.5	0.28	
637	637	Ditch 2	1	cut	ditch					0.88	0.2	linear
638	637	Ditch 2	1	fill	ditch	light brown grey	sandy silt	freq stones	soft	0.88	0.2	
657	500		3.3	fill	pit	mid orangey brown	clay	occ flint occ stone	sticky		0.14	
662	662	Ditch 17	3.2	cut	ditch					0.73	0.2	linear
663	662	Ditch 17	3.2	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	mod stones mod charcoal	firm	0.73	0.2	
668	668	Ditch 2	1	cut	ditch					1.48	0.28	linear
669	668	Ditch 2	1	fill	ditch	light greyish brown	silty sand	clay	compact	1.48	0.04	
670	668	Ditch 2	1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ stones occ flint	compact	1.32	0.2	
671	668	Ditch 2	1	fill	ditch	light greennish grey	clay	occ gravel	firm	0.74	0.07	
672			3.2	layer		light grey orange	sandy clay	freq stones	compact	2.9	0.18	
673	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light orange grey	sandy clay	occ stone	firm	2.52	0.32	
674	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light blue grey	silty clay	rare stone rare charcoal flecks	soft	1.16	0.12	
675	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill		mid yellow				0.9	0.34	
676	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	mid greenish grey	silty clay	occ stones	soft	0.8	0.2	
677	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light grey brown	sandy silt	freq stones	compact	1.76	0.18	
678	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light grey orange	silty sand	occ stones	firm	0.22	0.18	
679	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light grey orange	silty sand	occ stones	firm	0.16	0.22	
680	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clay silt	mod stones	firm	1.94	0.34	
681	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light orange grey	sandh clay	occ stone	soft	0.5	0.14	
682	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light orange grey	sandy clay	occ stone	soft	0.68	0.12	
683	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark blue grey	silty clay	occ stone	soft	1.48	0.12	
684	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					2.02	0.64	oval
685	685	Ditch 1	1	cut	ditch					0.46	0.16	linear
686	685	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	light brownish orange	silty sand			0.46	0.16	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
687	687	Ditch 1	1	cut	ditch					1.26	0.3	linear
688	687	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	light brownish orange	clay	occ gravel	firm	0.06		
689	687	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	light brownish orange	sandy clay		firm	0.05		
690	687	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	light brownish orange	clay	occ gravel	firm	0.43		
691	687	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	light brownish orange	sandy clay	occ flint occ stone	compact	1.14		
692	692	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.4	0.6	circular
693	692	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light brownish grey	clay silt	occ stones	soft	0.4	0.2	
694	692	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light brown grey	clay silt	occ stones	soft	0.3	0.1	
695	724	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark brownish grey	silty clay	freq charcoal occ stones	soft	0.5	0.2	
696	696	Ditch 3	1	cut	ditch					1.2	0.58	
697	697	Ditch 2	1	cut	ditch					1.6	0.54	
698	698	Ditch 2	1	cut	gully					0.25	0.1	linear
702	724	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brown grey	silty clay	mod stones	soft	0.7	0.1	
704	707	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	mid orangey grey	silty clay	occ stone	firm	0.46	0.12	
705	707	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	mid brownish orange	clay sand	occ stone	firm	0.36	0.08	
706	707	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	light blue grey	silty clay		soft	0.24	0.08	
707	707	Ditch 1	1	cut	ditch					0.46	0.26	linear
709	250		4	fill	pit	dark greenish grey	clay silt	occ stones	soft		0.52	
710	250		3.3	fill	pit	mid grey	clay silt	occ stones	soft		1.04	
711	250		3.2	fill	pit	dark green grey	sand clay	occ stones	compact		1.4	
712	724	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey brown	silt clay	occ stones	soft	1	0.32	
713	713	Pit 500	3.3	cut	stake hole					0.1	0.06	circular
714	713	Pit 500	3.3	fill	stake hole	mid greyish brown	silty clay		soft	0.1	0.06	
715	715	Pit 500	3.3	cut	stake hole					0.12	0.08	circular
716	715	Pit 500	3.3	fill	stake hole	mid greyish brown	silty clay		soft	0.12	0.08	
717	696	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	mid grey brown	sand silt	occ stones	soft	0.6	0.29	
718	697	Ditch 2	1	fill	ditch	dark orange brown	clay silt	occ charcoal occ stones	soft	0.79	0.27	
719	698	Ditch 2	1	fill	gully	mid brown grey	clay silt	freq flint	soft	-0.25	0.1	
722	722	Pit 500	3.3	cut	stake hole					0.06	0.06	circular
723	722	Pit 500	3.3	fill	stake hole	mid greyish brown	silt clay		soft	0.06	0.06	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
724	724	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.8	0.6	circular
725	725	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	post hole						0.26	sub-circular
726	725	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	post hole	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	freq stones	loose	0.56	0.14	
727	725	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	post hole	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	freq stones mod charcoal	firm	0.56	0.07	
728	730	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brown grey	clay silt	occ stones	firm	0.85	0.26	
729	730	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	grey orange	sandy clay		soft	0.47	0.07	
730	730	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.85	0.28	
731	731	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.2	0.14	circular
732	731	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brown grey	silty clay	occ stones charcoal flecks	soft	1.1	0.06	
733	733	Ditch 3	1	cut	ditch					0.62	0.24	sub-circular
735	735	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.5	0.36	sub-circular
736	736	Ditch 3	1	cut	ditch					0.64	0.18	linear
737	737	Ditch 3	1	cut	ditch					1.12	0.28	linear
738	731	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid grey brown	clay silt	occ stones	soft	1.2	0.05	
739	739	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.6	0.32	sub-circular
740	740	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.98	0.16	sub-circular
746	739	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid blueish grey	sandy clay	occ charcoal	firm			
747	739	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ gravel	compact			
748	740	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light greyish brown	sandy clay	occ stones	compact			
749	740	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ gravel	compact			
752	752	Ditch 3	1	cut	ditch					0.12	0.01	
753	752	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	light brown grey	silty clay	occ stones	soft	0.12	0.01	
754	735	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark brownish grey	silty clay	freq stones	friable	0.52	0.36	
757	733	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch terminus	light greyish brown	clay silt	occ stones	soft	0.62	0.24	
758	736	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occ stones	soft	0.64	0.18	
759	737	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	light blueish grey	sandy clay		soft	0.82	0.18	
760	737	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	dark blueish grey	silty clay	occ wood	soft	0.3	0.08	
761	761	Ditch 3	1	cut	ditch					0.36	0.18	linear
762	761	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ stones	soft	0.38	0.18	
765	767	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid grey orange	clay sand	occ stone	firm	0.42	0.22	
766	767	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	light orangey grey	sandy clay	occ stones	soft	0.3	0.1	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
767	767	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.52	0.28	sub-rectangular
772	772	Fence 2	3.3	cut	post hole					0.5	0.11	square
773	772	Fence 2	3.3	fill	post hole	mid greyish brown	clay silt	freq stones	soft		0.04	
774	772	Fence 2	3.3	fill	post hole	dark greyish brown	clay silt	occ stones occ charcoal	soft		0.07	
775	772	Fence 2	3.3	fill	post hole	mid reddish brown	silty sand	occ stones occ charcoal	loose		0.04	
776	772	Fence 2	3.3	fill	post hole	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ stones	loose		0.05	
777	772	Fence 2	3.3	fill	post hole	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occ stones	loose		0.05	
778	778	Ditch 16	3.3	cut	ditch					1	0.48	linear
779	779	Ditch 13	3.2	cut	ditch					0.5	0.24	linear
780	780	Ditch 6	3.1	cut	ditch					3.1	0.51	linear
785	785		4	cut	pit					0.55	0.12	sub-circular
786	785		4	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occ stones	soft	0.55	0.12	
787	787	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					0.44	0.12	sub-circular
788	787	Ditch 13	3.2	fill	pit	mid grey brown	clay silt	occ stones	soft	0.44	0.12	
789	779	Ditch 13	3.2	fill	gully	dark greyish brown	clay silt	occ stones	soft		0.22	
790	778	Ditch 16	3.3	fill	ditch	dark greyish green	clay silt	occ stones	soft		0.24	
791	780	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	light grey brown	sandy clay	mod stones	soft		0.54	
792	780	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	light grey	silt clay	occ stones	soft		0.54	
793	780	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	light greyish brown	clay sand	freq stones	soft		0.44	
794	780	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	mid greyish orange	sandy clay	mod stones	soft		0.44	
795	878	Ditch 16	3.3	fill	ditch	mid grey	clay silt	mod stones	soft		0.48	
796	878	Ditch 16	3.3	fill	ditch	dark greenish grey	clay silt	mod stones	soft		0.2	
799	799	Fence 2	3.3	cut	post hole					0.47	0.12	square
800	799	Fence 2	3.3	fill	post hole	mid yellowish brown	clay silt	freq stone	firm		0.04	
801	799	Fence 2	3.3	fill	post hole	dark greyish brown	clay silt	mod charcoal mod stones	soft	0.49	0.09	
803	803	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	ditch					0.9	0.4	linear
805	805	Ditch 6	3.1	cut	ditch						0.38	linear
806	806	Pit Group 5	3.3	cut	pit					0.62	0.14	sub-circular
807	806	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	clay silt	occ stones	soft	0.62	0.14	
811	803	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	ditch	light blueish grey	silty sand	occ gravel	compact	0.85	0.23	

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
812	803	Pit Group 5	3.3	fill	ditch	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	occ stones	compact	1.02	0.15	
816	805	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	light blueish grey	clay		firm		0.03	
817	818	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occ stone	firm	1.28	0.22	
818	818	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.28	0.22	irregular
825	825	Ditch 1	1	cut	ditch					0.6	0.2	linear
826	825	Ditch 1	1	fill	ditch	Light greyish brown	silty clay		firm	0.6	0.2	
829	733	Ditch 3	1	fill	ditch	Dark greyish brown	silty clay	moderate gravel	friable		0.45	
830	830	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit	Sub circular			concave - slightly flat	1.34	0.44	
831	830	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent stone	soft	0.71	0.12	
832	830	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occasional random subangular and rounded stones	friable	0.82	0.15	
833	830	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	mid brownish grey	sandy clay	frequent small angular stones	compact	0.97	0.16	
835	835	Ditch 6	3.1	cut	gully					0.38	0.08	linear
840	836	Ditch 6	3.1	cut	ditch						0.3	linear
842	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	cut	pit					3.4	0.7	sub-circular
844	840	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	dark greyish brown	silty sand	gravel	compact		0.3	
845	835	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	gully	mid greyish brown	silty sand	gravel	compact	0.38	0.08	
849	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small stones	soft		0.72	
850	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small stones	soft		0.68	
851	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small stones	soft		0.62	
852	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	dark red brown	sandy clay	occasional small stones	soft		0.52	
853	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	light green grey	clay silt traces of charcoal	small and medium stones occasionally	soft		0.5	
854	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional small stones	compact		0.31	
855	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	fill	pit	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional small and medium sized stones	compact		0.18	
858	859	Ditch 16	3.3	fill	ditch	light brown grey	sandy silt	moderate inclusion of small stones throughout	firm	1.28	0.42	
859	859	Ditch 16	3.3	cut	ditch					1.28	0.42	linear
860	861	Ditch 13	3.2	fill	ditch	light bluish grey	sandy silt		firm	0.9	0.22	
861	861	Ditch 13	3.2	cut	ditch					0.9	0.22	linear

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan
862	866	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional med pottery, occasional orange sand lens	soft	1.36	0.46	
863	866	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	mid blue grey	silty clay	occasional angular small stones	soft	0.7	0.36	
864	866	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	mid brownish orange	clayey sand		firm	0.5	0.1	
865	866	Ditch 6	3.1	fill	ditch	light orange grey	silty clay	v. occasional stone	soft wet	0.6	0.2	
866	866	Ditch 6	3.1	cut	ditch					1.4	0.68	linear
867	868	Pit Group 4	3.2	fill	pit	patchy light grey orange	clayey sand	occasional stone throughout	firm	1.14	0.46	
868	868	Pit Group 4	3.2	cut	pit					1.14	0.56	
872	238	Pond	4	fill	pit	light grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones	soft		0.33	
873	0	Fence 2	3.3	cut	pit					0.58	0.4	sub-circular
874	873	Fence 2	3.3	fill	pit	mid greenish grey	clayey silt	rare sandy stones	soft		0.4	
875	873	Fence 2	3.3	fill	pit	light greenish grey	silty clay	rare small stones and some charcoal	compact		0.21	
878	878	Ditch 16	3.3	cut	ditch					1	0.48	linear

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Small Finds

By James Fairbairn

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 48 objects were recovered of which 38 objects were produced from ferrous material. Five copper-alloy objects and five worked bone objects were recovered. Where identifiable, all artefacts were of medieval or early post-medieval date, with the exception of the incomplete bone needle (SF 65) which could date from the Roman through to the late medieval period.

B.1.2 The greater majority of finds were iron nails, which are notoriously difficult to date with any certainty. However, the contexts from which they were recovered and their hand wrought manufacture would date them prior to the mid 19th century and more likely into the medieval period.

B.1.3 Where possible each artefact has been assigned to one of the functionality categories defined in Crummy 1983 and 1988 and these are summarised in Table 10.

Category	Function
1	Dress and dress accessories
2	Toilet items
3	Textile manufacture and working
4	Household utensils and furniture
5	Recreation
6	Weighing and measuring
7	Literacy and written communications
8	Transport
9	Buildings and services
10	Tools
11	Fasteners and fittings
12	Agriculture and animal husbandry
13	Military
14	Religious
15-17	Tools and waste from metalworking, skeletal materials and pottery
18	Unknown function

Table 10: Functionality categories defined in Crummy 1983 and 1988

Bone artefacts

B.1.4 Small find 11 Context 189 Buried Soil Phase: Late medieval/post-medieval

Object type: Bone needle or pin (Function: Category 3)

Broad period: Roman to medieval

Incomplete needle, dating from the Roman to medieval periods. The head is missing, the shaft has a sub circular section and has been sharpened and polished to a point. The needle or pin broken before the head and eye. It is a creamy beige colour, with a smooth glossy surface. Length: 71mm, Diameter: 10mm, Weight: 2.23g.

B.1.5 Small find 12 Context 271, cut **270**, Ditch 10 Phase 3.2

Object: Bone knife handle (Function: Category 4) (See App. B.2)

Period: Medieval to early post-medieval

B.1.6 Small find 24 Context 273 Pit 520 Phase 3.2

Object type: Bone Stylus (Function: Category 7)

Broad period: Medieval

A bone stylus of medieval date. The object has been fashioned from the radius of a bird. The shaft is sub circular and the point has been cut and sharpened at a 45% angle. The surface has a polished light brown patina, probably indicative of prolonged handling. The lack of ink staining at the point suggests that it was more likely to be used on a wax tablet Length: 133mm, Diameter: 5.5mm, Weight: 3.71gms.

B.1.7 Small find 64 Context 480 Pit 482 Phase 3.1

Object: Bone knife handle (Function: Category 4)

Period: Medieval to early post-medieval

Fragmentary piece of bone, probably relating to a knife handle. It is sub-rectangular, tapering from the wider broken end to the narrower flattened terminal. The section is trapezoidal with a flat top and base and bevelled sides. A single rivet hole remains piercing the object at 7mm from the narrower end. The rear is flat and unpolished. No staining is evident from contact with an iron blade. Length: 71mm, Width: 10mm, Thickness: 4.5mm, Weight: 1.47g.

B.1.8 Small find 65 Context 491 Less-pit 500 Phase 3.3

Object type: Bone needle (Function: Category 3)

Broad period: Roman to medieval

Incomplete needle, dating from the Roman to Medieval periods. The head of the needle is flattened pierced with a double drilled circular eye that is 3.2mm in diameter. The shaft has an oval section and broken before the point. The colour of the object is creamy beige, the surface is smooth and glossy. It is 62mm long, 6mm wide across the flattened head, the shaft is 3.3mm thick at the widest point and it weighs 1.92g. An example of a pointed head needle can be seen in Colchester archaeological Report 2, figure 70, no. 1959 (Crummy 1983).

Copper-alloy artefacts

B.1.9 Small find 10 Context 135 Pit 134 Phase 3.2

Object: Unidentifiable copper-alloy

A small circular piece of copper-alloy which has been pierced forming a circle. The object may be a link from a piece of jewellery or a small composite piece of a larger object. Diameter: 6mm, Aperture: 3mm, Thickness: 1mm, Weight: 0.2g.

B.1.10 Small find 19 Context 329 Ditch 328 Phase 3.2

Object: Strap End or Buckle Plate (Function: Category 1)

Period: Medieval

A fragmentary strip of heavily corroded copper-alloy. The object is probably a part of a composite buckle or strap end. There is no evidence of rivet holes or decoration. Length: 32mm, Width: 12mm, Thickness: 1mm, Weight: 1.07g.

B.1.11 Small find 22 Context 493 Less-pit 500 Phase 3.3

Object: Strap End (Function: Category 1)

Period: Medieval

An incomplete medieval copper-alloy strap-end dating to the period c. AD 1200-1500. The strap end is cast and rectangular in shape with three rivet holes at one end. to the central hole broken. There is no evidence of decoration. Length: 47mm, Width: 8mm, Thickness: 3mm, Weight: 1.47g.

B.1.12 Small find 34 Context 700 Surface Phase medieval?

Object: Stud Period: Medieval

Copper-alloy stud probably of medieval date. The head is spherical and appears to be undecorated. This sits above a prominent rounded collar. There is no evidence of a shank but this is probably due to corrosion. Diameter: 18mm, Height: 6mm, Weight: 1.07g.

B.1.13 Small find 66 Context 112 Test pit 6 Buried Soil Phase late medieval/post-medieval?

Object: Unidentifiable Copper-alloy object Period: unknown

A fragmentary piece of Cu alloy. Possibly the base of a brooch pin Length: 4mm, Width: 3mm, Weight: 0.5g.

Lead artefacts

B.1.14 Small find 17 Context 296 Ditch 294 Phase 3.2

Object: ?glazing bar

Period: unknown

Fragmentary piece of unidentifiable lead, it is twisted, deformed and tapers to a point. There is no sign of a rebate: the object is unlikely to relate to a glazing. Length: 76mm, Thickness: 2-10m, Weight: 18.13g.

Iron artefacts

B.1.15 The iron artefacts almost entirely consisted of nails of varying sizes. Most were fragmentary and heavily corroded. Thirty-six pieces were recovered from 32 different contexts including flotation samples 64, 12, 21 and 28.

SF No.	Ctxt No.	Cut No.	Feat. Type	Group	Phase	Object Name	Total no.	Comments	Sample No.
36	516	517	ditch	Ditch 8	3.1	Nail	1		
37	240	238	pond	Pond	4	Nail	1		
38	271	270	ditch	Ditch 10	3.2	Nail	1		
39	107		overburden	Garden soil	4	Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Nail fragment	
40	189		buried soil		4	Nail	1		
43	680	684	pit	Pit Group 4	3.2	Nail	1		
44	108		overburden	Garden soil	4	Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Bent Nail	
45	189		buried soil		4	Artefact	1		
46	309	311	pond	Pit Group 3	3.2	Nail	1		
47	116		overburden	Garden soil	4	Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Nail head	
25	522	520	pit	Cesspits/pit latrines	3.2	Nail	1		
20	363	361	pit	Pit Group 4	3.2	Nail	1		
26	523	520	pit	Cesspits/pit latrines	3.2	Artefact	1		
14	251	250	pond	Pond	4	Nail	1	Good Condition	
15	293	291	ditch	Ditch 9	3.2	Nail	1		
16	296	294	ditch	Ditch 17	3.3	Nail	1		
18	296	294	ditch	Ditch 17	3.3	Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Nail fragment	
49	617	618	pit	Pit Group 1	3.1	Nail	1		
50	476	475	pit	Cesspits/pit latrines	3.2	Artefact	1		
51	476	475	pit	Cesspits/pit latrines	3.2	Nail	1	?Nail Fragment	
52	638	637	ditch	Ditch 2	1	Nail	1		
53	474	473	pit	Cesspits/pit latrines	3.2	Nail	3		
54	314	315	ditch	Ditch 12	3.2	Artefact	1	Fe Artefact(s) x3 Fragments	
55	103		overburden	Garden soil	4	Nail	1	TEST PIT 1: ?Nail Frag.	
56	103		overburden	Garden soil	4	Artefact	1	TEST PIT 1: Artefact(s), ? Nail(s) Frags	
57	102		overburden	Garden soil	4	Nail	1	?Nail Fragment	9
58	512	475	pit	Cesspits/pit latrines	3.2	Nail	1	?Nail (hobnail)	64
59	110		overburden	Garden soil	4	Nail	1		12
60	162	161	pit	Pit Group 4	3.2	Nail	1		21
61	251	250	pond	Pond	4	Nail	3		28
62	480	482	pit	Pit Group 1	3.1	Nail	1	?Nail Fragment	
63	491	500	pit	Pit 500	3.3	Nail	1		

Table 11: Iron objects

Conclusions

B.1.16 There is a small but interesting assemblage of bone artefacts, the majority of which came from medieval contexts and can therefore contribute to research questions about status and economy during the medieval period. There are no obviously noteworthy objects amongst the metalwork although since most of the objects have been recovered from medieval contexts, the assemblage as a whole can contribute to an understanding of the local economy for the medieval period.

B.2 Bone Knife Handle

By Ian Riddler

Description

B.2.1 The handle has been produced from a bone midshaft, rounded in section and stemming from the long bone of cattle or horse. It shows a woman dressed in a long gown that covers her entire body. The lower part of the handle has been cut to shape by knife and pierced, and it includes part of the oval-sectioned tang of an implement, probably a knife.

B.2.2 The figure wears a headdress that covers her hair and descends to a point over her shoulders. A decorated headband crosses her forehead. She carries a large bird of prey in her arms, with her left hand wrapped around the feet of the bird and her right arm set below it, with two fingers of her hand extended laterally. The fingers of both hands are depicted schematically as rectangles. The head of the bird is missing but both its chest and wing are delineated by incised lines. A further area of vertical lines below the wing represents the lower tail feathers. The schematic, linear treatment applied to the hands and the bird applies also to other elements of the figure. The right arm includes two sets of lateral paired incised lines and the small mouth of the woman, no wider than the nose, is formed of lips separated and bounded by incised lines.

Discussion

B.2.3 The figure on the handle can be identified as a woman carrying a falcon. This scene was commonly represented on bone and ivory handles and gravoirs of 13th- to 14th-century date. Whilst some of these handles, including an example from Crowland in Lincolnshire (Howe 1983), show a man with a falcon, there is also a corresponding series showing women in this role.

B.2.4 The distinction between male and female figures carrying falcons is not always immediately obvious, with both men and women wearing headbands, for example (Comte and Gaborit-Chopin 1987, 150), but a key element lies with the presence of a head veil (den Hartog 2012, 15). Young male falconers often hold the bird in a similar way to the women with the left hand above the right, but the male figure is usually shown with his hair constrained by nothing more than a headband, and he is usually wearing a surcot with characteristic notches visible along one or both sides (Bencard 1975, 41 43 and 47; den Hartog 2012, fig 3).

B.2.5 Examples of bone or ivory anthropomorphic handles were initially catalogued by Leciejewicz and Bencard (Leciejewic 1974; Bencard 1975). The quantity of handles of this type has risen steadily ever since, with more recent inventories bringing the figure to over 100 examples (Holtmann 1993, 294-384; Burrows *et a*l 2002; den Hartog 2012, 19-24). Intriguingly, women falconers are particularly common in English contexts, although the object type itself remains scarce in medieval England. There are examples from Coventry, Oxford and York, as well as this new find from Huntingdon (Holtmann 1993, fig 136a; den Hartog 2012, 15).

B.2.6 The Huntingdon handle closely reflects the less schematic iconography of a Coventry handle, recovered from excavations at Jordan Well/Bayley Lane, as well as the handles from Oxford and York (Bencard 1975, 48-9 & 51; den Hartog 2012, fig 16). The origins of these anthropomorphic handles are thought to lie in the Parisian ivory workshops of the 13th- and 14th centuries (Bencard 1975, 40; Howe 1983, 149; Holtmann 1993, 330; MacGregor 2000, 163). It is inherently likely, however, that they were also produced locally, in broad emulation of fashionable Parisian designs. The English predilection for

depicting women falconers, alongside the choice of bone – rather than ivory – as their raw material, is indicative of local production circumstances. So too is the occurrence of several handles showing women in similar dress, but lacking any birds of prey, or any indication of their arms; they can be seen on handles from Coventry and Ludgershall Castle (MacGregor 2000, 163 & fig 6.46; den Hartog 2012, fig 5).

B.2.7 Comparatively few of these handles are well-dated and most have been placed within a broad framework of the 13th- to 14th century. On stylistic grounds, it is suggested that the earliest examples closely emulate Parisian designs, with the later handles becoming formulaic in their iconography, from the early 14th century onwards, and developing a small range of secular themes (Holtmann 1993, 359; Hall 2001, 174). In this case the subject matter is secular, rather than religious, and it follows a recognised and familiar iconographic scheme, which suggests that it is of 14th-century date. The Oxford handle has been given a similar dating and the York handle came from a context of 14th-century date (Holtmann 1993, 378; Ashby and Spall 2005, 11).

B.2.8 The male anthropomorphic figures are dressed in aristocratic garments and the women have veils with decorated headbands. The bird of prey is likely to be a falcon, although the birds seen on most examples are not delineated in any detail. Figures carrying hawks were regarded as of high social status (Howe 1983, 149; Camille 2000, 98; den Hartog 2012, 15). Within the overall corpus, male and female falconers dominate the assemblage, well ahead of women with lapdogs, which form the second most common motif. The complex iconography depicted on them indicates that these handles (and the knives that they accompany) were not intended for ordinary, daily use and den Hartog has suggested that they were table knives, used communally at meals on special occasions and thereby anticipating the trend for sets of cutlery for the table that emerged in the early post-medieval period (den Hartog 2012, 7). In effect, they were display knives, intended for show and to provoke conversation (Marquadt 1997, 12 and 24; den Hartog 2012, 7-8).

B.2.9 The figure falls within the domain of the medieval aristocratic art of love, depicted in a wide range of objects and materials (Holtmann 1993, 371-2; Camille 2000). The woman is shown as a falconer, indicating both her nobility and her potential role as a hunter in a relationship, with the ability to control and tame the bird, and to prevent it from flying away. Thus, whilst a 12th-century German poem describes how ‘Women and falcons are easily tamed, if you lure them the right way, they come to meet their man’ Camille has noted that ‘when the lady is shown holding the bird of prey…it usually means that (within the amatory fiction at least) she has her lover under her power’ (Camille 2000, 96 and 97). There is no doubt that in late medieval England, a man or woman using this knife within the context of an aristocratic feast or banquet would be well aware of its symbolism and the amatory message of love, courtship and power that it portrays.

B.3 The Prehistoric Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of 40 sherds of prehistoric pottery (171g) with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 4.3g. The pottery was recovered from a single context (502), which was the fill of Period 1 pit **503**.

B.3.2 The pottery dates from the Early Iron Age. It includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of this period and the fabrics is typically associated with ceramics of this period in the region.

B.3.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW.

Methodology

B.3.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.).

B.3.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (36 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (two sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (two sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

The Pottery

Fabric

B.3.6 All of the pottery (40 sherds, 171g) is in the same fabric:

FS1 - moderate medium to course flint (<5mm) and moderate sand.

Assemblage

B.3.7 All of the material is of Early Iron Age date. Most of the assemblage is small body sherds. However, three larger sherds retain a shoulder and one fragment of rim survives. It is probable that all of these sherds are from the same vessel.

Discussion

B.3.8 The entire prehistoric pottery assemblage dates to the Early Iron Age and was recovered from a single feature. Diagnostic feature sherds are relatively rare but include fragments of a shoulder and a rim. The fabric is typical of the Early Iron Age ceramic traditions in this region.

B.4 The medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate post-Roman pottery assemblage of 1884 sherds, weighing 24.378kg. This total includes material from the evaluation contexts and un-phased material, which will not be discussed further in this report. For the purposes of this report, the phased assemblage is 939 sherds weighing 12.853kg, representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 556. All percentages given refer to the phased assemblage (by weight), unless otherwise stated. The phased assemblage is predominantly medieval, dating from the 13th to the end of the 14th century. Also present are a small number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds, a quantity of early medieval pottery and a small assemblage of late medieval fabrics. A small number of early modern fabrics were also recovered.

B.4.2 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The medieval sherds originating from occupation close to the area of excavation have undergone reworking and represent rubbish disposal on the site. The average sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 14g.

Methodology

B.4.3 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.4.4 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. Significant assemblages, as identified by the excavator, were fully recorded, while the remaining material was recorded to a more basic level, as recommended in the post-excavation assessment. The total assemblage (including un-phased material) is recorded in the summary catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Sampling Bias

B.4.5 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These small quantities of sherds are abraded, undiagnostic, not closely datable and are therefore also not considered in this report.

Assemblage

B.4.6 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used for the phased assemblage, including sherd count and weight of all fabrics are given in Table 12.

Fabric Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. sherds	Weight (kg)	% by weight of assemblage
Bourne-type Medieval wares	BOUB	2	3	0.121	0.94
Brill-Boarstall ware	BRILL	14	32	0.498	3.87
Colne-type ware from Caxton and Bourn	CONCAX	1	1	0.013	0.10
Developed St Neots	DNEOT	46	102	1.145	8.91
Developed Stamford ware	DEST	1	1	0.004	0.03
Early Everton-type ware	ELEVER	14	34	0.338	2.63
Early Everton-type ware/Late Medieval Reduced ware	ELEVER/LMR	3	4	0.029	0.23
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	2	3	0.035	0.27
East Anglian Redware	EAR	12	14	0.187	1.45
East Anglian Redware (Late)	EAR (L)	1	1	0.008	0.06
East Anglian Redware /East Anglian Redware (Late)	EAR/EAR (L)	2	2	0.021	0.16
Grimston glazed ware	GRIM	8	11	0.055	0.43
Hedingham Fineware	HEDI	4	5	0.026	0.20
Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	HUNCAL	10	12	0.180	1.40
Huntingdon Thetford ware and Huntingdon Thetford-type ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HTHET/HUNFSW	1	1	0.025	0.19
Huntingdon Thetford-type ware	HTHET	4	12	0.229	1.78
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	25	34	0.303	2.36
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	9	17	0.161	1.25
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	91	177	1.983	15.43
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware/Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	HUNFSW/HUNCAL	4	5	0.117	0.91
Late Medieval Ely ware	LMEL	1	1	0.004	0.03
Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware	HERTG	6	9	0.121	0.94
Late Medieval Reduced ware	LMR	2	2	0.025	0.19
Lyveden A-type Shelly Ware	LYVA	42	70	1.092	8.50
Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware)	LYST	41	54	1.573	12.24
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	1	1	0.010	0.08
Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares	MEMS	3	3	0.057	0.44
Medieval Sandy coarsewares	MSW	9	15	0.145	1.13
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	8	12	0.094	0.73
Oolitic Shelly Ware	OSHW	2	2	0.013	0.10
Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	PMBL	2	2	0.037	0.29
Post-medieval Redware	PMR	6	10	0.553	4.30
Post-medieval Redware slip decoration	PMR SLIP	1	1	0.018	0.14
Post-medieval Redware/Horticultural Ceramics	PMR/HORT	5	6	0.423	3.29
Potterspury	POTT	5	9	0.141	1.10
Sandy Shelly ware	SSHW	3	3	0.029	0.23
Shelly ware	SHW	108	189	2.261	17.59
South Cambridgeshire grog-tempered ware	SCAGS	1	1	0.013	0.10
South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	3	4	0.099	0.77
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	3	5	0.019	0.15
St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware	NEOT/DNEOT	9	14	0.063	0.49
Staffordshire-type White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	SWSG	6	10	0.054	0.42
Stamford ware	STAM	12	15	0.115	0.89
Thetford-type wares	THET	7	9	0.181	1.41
Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares (of Blackborough End type)	UGBB	3	4	0.023	0.18
Unprovenanced	UPROV	6	10	0.153	1.19
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	7	7	0.059	0.46
Total		**556**	**939**	**12.853**	**100**

Table 12: Pottery fabrics present in the phased assemblage

Pottery by Ceramic Period

B.4.7 Middle Saxon pottery (AD 650-875) is absent from this assemblage, unlike the West of Town Centre Link Road site, where both Maxey ware and Ipswich ware were recovered, although no features of this date were identified (Fletcher 2017b).

B.4.8 Late Saxon-early medieval pottery forms *c*.5% 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 12) comprised mostly jugs. St Neots-type ware jars were also recorded. For a number of sherds, it was difficult to establish if the sherds were St Neots or Developed St Neots; these sherds have been recorded as St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware. The Thetford ware sherds were undiagnostic, however, also present were a number of Huntingdon Thetford ware sherds (MNV 4), including a sherd from a spouted pitcher recovered from Period 3.2 pit **842** in Pit Group 3. This early assemblage is broadly similar to the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017b) for this period.

B.4.9 Early medieval pottery (AD 1050-1200), forms *c*.13% of the phased assemblage (by weight) and comprises mainly Developed St Neots, including a large number of jar sherds (MNV 28) including a 'Top Hat pot' from Period 3.2 pit **623** in Pit Group 4. A bowl and inturned dish were also identified. Vessels present in local fabric Huntingdon Early Medieval ware are predominantly jars (MNV 20). A small number of other fabrics are present, including Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware. The Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware fills the same niche as early medieval wares characterised in both Norfolk and Essex (Spoerry 2016 148). Again, this is broadly similar to the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017b) for this period, although here no examples of lighting and heating vessels were present in this period.

B.4.10 The presence of early medieval fabrics indicates some level of pre-12th century occupation close to the area of excavation and only a moderate number of early medieval features were identified. The relatively low levels of pottery recovered suggests either middening scatters or rubbish deposition within features that were disturbed by later activity.

B.4.11 There are a small number of sherds that overlap the early medieval and beginning of the medieval date range, including a sherd from a South Cambridgeshire grog-tempered ware jar and some sherds that are transitional between Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware. However, these form only *c*.5% of the total phased assemblage (by weight).

B.4.12 Medieval fabrics (whose production spans AD 1200-1500, excluding transitional and exclusively late medieval fabrics 1350-1500/1550) form the bulk of the assemblage, *c*.67% of the total phased assemblage (by weight), comprising 628 sherds weighing 8.66kg and representing an MNV of 375. This suggests moderate levels of medieval activity, with much of this material related to the medieval kitchen and serving of liquids. These vessels were recovered from a wide range and large number of features including approximately 44 pits, a pit/quarry, a well and approximately 22 ditches or ditch sections.

B.4.13 Medieval fabrics includes shelly coarsewares that have not been allocated to a production centre, the majority of which are undiagnostic body sherds and are not easily identified. A common fabric in the assemblage is local Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (177 sherds, 1.983kg, MNV 91), which forms a large part of the medieval assemblage (*c*.15%), and vessels present are most commonly jars (MNV 41), followed

by jugs and a small number of bowls. Other fabrics of note are Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware) with MNV of 41 vessels (54 sherds, weighing 1.573kg), the majority of which (MNV 31) are jug sherds, and Lyveden A-type shelly ware (MNV 42). Brill/Boarstall ware is relatively common, comprising 3.87% of the total phased assemblage (by weight), and Potterspury forms a moderate element, comprising 1.1%. Similar levels of Brill/Boarstall ware were present in the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017b).

B.4.14 Glazed wares are relatively common in the medieval assemblage (*c*.14% by weight of the total phased medieval assemblage) and include Brill/Boarstall, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware), Hedingham Fineware, Grimston ware and Potterspury; a single glazed Medieval Ely ware sherd was recovered from Period 3.3 pit **429** in Pit Group 5.

B.4.15 A further *c*.5% of the total phased assemblage (by weight) are transitional medieval-later medieval sherds, including Early Everton-type ware (AD 1300-1400), of which 34 sherds (0.338kg, MNV 14) were identified, and a further four sherds (0.029kg, MNV 3) where it was unclear if they were Early Everton-type ware or Late Medieval Reduced ware (Everton-type). Also present were Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware sherds representing a minimum of 10 vessels (12 sherds, 0.180kg) from jars and jugs. A single Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware curfew sherd was also recovered, unfortunately this was from an un-phased context.

B.4.16 Definitively late medieval (AD 1350-1500) ceramics form only *c*.1% of the phased assemblage by weight and comprise mainly Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware (9 sherds, 0.121kg, MNV 6), a small number of Late Medieval Reduced wares from various production sites and a single sherd of Late Medieval Ely ware. The size of the late medieval assemblage differs from that of the West of Town Centre Link Road (Fletcher 2017b) being much smaller. In part this is due to the change in dating for Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware, taking the fabrics start point back to *c*.1300 with the publication of *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire* (Spoerry 2016). However, even without this change of date, the late medieval assemblage is far smaller, and this may indicate that the site, close as it is to West of Town Centre Link Road site is even more on the periphery of Huntingdon town and related domestic activity post-*c*.1350.

B.4.17 Post-medieval fabrics represent approximately 8% of the phased assemblage (by weight), higher than the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017c) and comprise mainly mid 16th-18th century Post-medieval Redwares, and sherds of Post-medieval Redware/Horticultural ceramics.

B.4.18 The industrial ceramics of the 18th-early 20th century are poorly represented in the phased assemblage at approximately 0.4%, much of the assemblages identified in the post-excavation assessment (Thatcher 2017a) having come from un-phased contexts. The phased assemblage comprises 10 sherds of Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed ware from a MNV of six vessels.

Provenance

B.4.19 There is a range of fabrics of local and non-local origin present in the assemblage from a moderate range of sources with one obvious exception – there are no imported wares. Imported wares were limited in the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017b), this paucity of imported wares suggesting the site was little used for general rubbish deposition in the 16th century, which is supported by the dearth of post-medieval fabrics in general.

B.4.20 Approximately 24% of the of the phased assemblage (by weight) originates from the Cambridgeshire region, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, and Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware; also present are a small number of Ely ware sherds. Approximately 22% of the phased assemblage (by weight) comprises Northamptonshire fabrics, including Lyveden A-type shelly ware (8.5%), Lyveden/Stanion (Lyveden 'B' ware, 12.5%) and Potterspury ware. A further *c*.9% of the phased assemblage (by weight) comprises the shell-tempered fabrics of St Neots, and Developed St Neots from the Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire regions. The percentage of these shell-tempered fabrics in the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage was slightly larger but broadly similar (Fletcher 2017b).

B.4.21 Buckinghamshire fabrics comprise *c*.4%, Bedfordshire *c*.3% and Lincolnshire *c*.2%, while Norfolk fabrics including Grimston, comprise only *c*.1% of the assemblage. Also present are small numbers of sherds from Essex and Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware. Fabrics from the industrial Midlands are also present in similarly restricted numbers.

Form

B.4.22 The vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature, no specialist vessels were identified apart from the curfew sherd from an unphased context. The assemblage comprised mainly jars (40% of the phased assemblage (by weight)), the many of these vessels in shelly fabrics, including Developed St Neots and Lyveden A-type shelly ware, while a minimum of 40 Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jars were identified. Almost all fabrics represented in the assemblage are represented by at least a single jar.

B.4.23 Jugs form the second group of vessels forming *c*.23% of the phased assemblage (by weight), including a minimum of 31, Lyveden/Stanion (Lyveden 'B' ware) and 12 Brill-Boarstall ware jugs. Jugs were also present in Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, Grimston glazed ware and Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware among others. Some vessels could not be sub-divided into jars or jugs. Bowls are present (9% of the phased assemblage (by weight)) and fabrics include Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, Early Everton-type ware and Developed St Neots. Also present are post-medieval vessels including a Staffordshire-type White Salt-Glazed Stoneware dish. Two post-medieval drinking vessels were also identified. In total, *c*.24% of the assemblage comprised undiagnostic sherds to which no form could be firmly assigned.

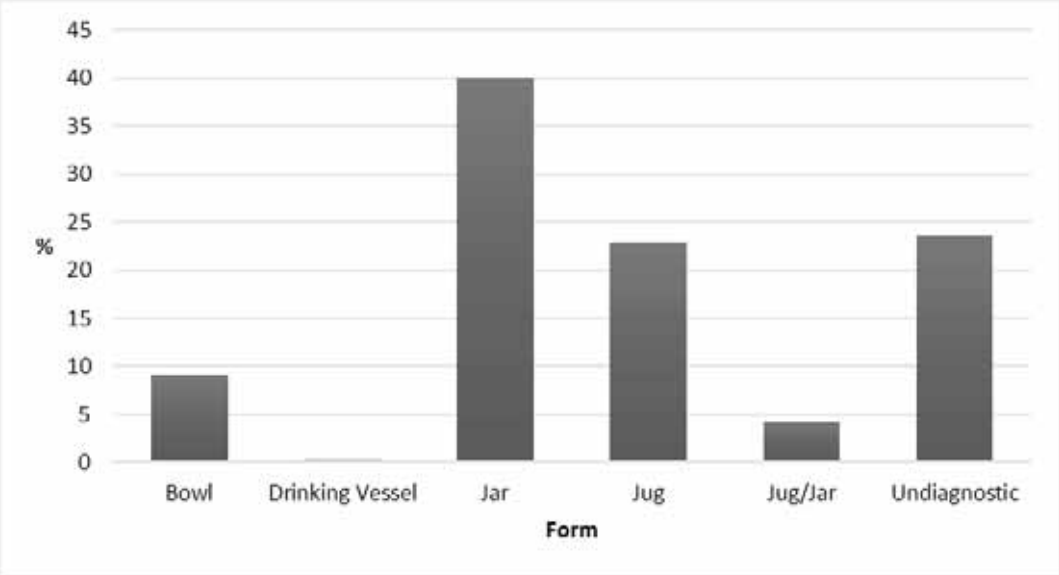

Figure A.4.1: Vessel form present as percentage of the whole assemblage by weight

The Assemblage In Relation to Archaeological Features

B.4.24 The site was divided into four main periods by the excavator and further subdivided into phases. Table 13 indicates the size of the assemblage within each period and phase.

Period	Phase	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	Approx avg sherd wght (kg)	% Assemblage by wght (kg)
Period 2: Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman		4	0.012	0.003	0.1
Period 3: Medieval	3.1 (*c*.mid C11th-end C12th)	89	1.221	0.014	9.5
	3.2 (*c*.mid C12th-mid C14th)	588	7.003	0.012	54.5
	3.3 (*c*.mid C14th-end C15th)	211	3.215	0.015	25.0
Period 4: Post-med to mod		47	1.402	0.030	10.9
Total		939	12.853		100

Table 13: Pottery assemblage by stratigraphic period and phase

B.4.25 The levels of residuality are problematic to address, in particular because the production of many ceramic industries spans multiple phases, especially Phases 3.2 and 3.3. Residuality in Phase 3.2 is less than 1%, all early medieval pottery is residual in Phases 3.3, and this phase, as a result has the highest level of residuality at 6.5%, by comparison with 2.5 % residual material present in Period 4 features. Again, due to the overlap of ceramic production dates with the phase dates, levels of intrusive material are also low, less than 1% in both Phases 3.1 and 3.2.

B.4.26 The bulk of the assemblage (54.5%) was from features assigned to Phase 3.2, and although the 85 contexts from more than 60 features produced 588 sherds, 7.003kg of pottery, the mean sherd weight is low at 0.012kg, suggesting a considerable degree of reworking of the deposits.

Period 2, Late Saxon

B.4.27 Four features that produced pottery were assigned to this phase: pits **175** and **285**, and ditches **283** (Ditch 5) and **508** (Ditch 4). Each feature produced only single sherds of

pottery and dating relates more to stratigraphy than the ceramics each feature produced.

Period 3, Phase 3.1 (Early medieval: c.mid 11th-end of 12th century)

B.4.28 Material was recovered from 16 features, six ditches, one gully, seven pits, and two post holes. The bulk of the features produced low numbers of sherds (fewer than five sherds) with an overall low mean sherd weight. This material forms less than 10% of the assemblage by comparison with 13% of the assemblage on the neighbouring Town Centre Link Road site, although there, levels of intrusiveness were greater (Fletcher 2017b). Here, only Pit Group 1 pit **482** (57 sherds, 0.768kg) produced an assemblage worth noting. The bulk of this small assemblage (47 sherds, 0.551kg) consists of Developed St Neots sherds from a minimum of three jars, including sooted sherds, and a rim sherd from a dish (see also singed/calcined bone recovered from this pit, App. C.1.32). Also present were both Huntingdon Thetford-type ware and Thetford-type ware jar sherds. The assemblage is mostly kitchen wares and represents low levels of domestic rubbish deposition in this phase.

Period 3, Phase 3.2 (Medieval: c.mid 12th-mid 14th century)

B.4.29 This phase produced more than half of the phased assemblage for the excavation, 588 sherds weighing 7.003kg, suggesting that the focus of medieval occupational or, at least the concentration of the debris from medieval occupation, falls within this phase. However, the mean sherd weight is still relatively low at 12g, suggesting that, here too, the pottery has undergone a degree of reworking both prior and post-deposition. The assemblage was recovered from features, including ditches, pits, postholes, a pond and a single layer.

Ditches

B.4.30 A total of 15 ditch that produced pottery, Ditch 9 (**291**, **318**, **352** and **446**), Ditch 10 (**270**), Ditch 12 (**315**), Ditch 13 (**861**) and Ditch 17 (**245**, **356** and **414)**, along with Enclosure ditches **326** and **328** and cuts **179**, **324** and **342**, fall within this phase, producing a combined total of 79 sherds weighing 0.781kg. Of these, 13 ditch cuts produced fewer than ten sherds, the remaining two, ditch cuts **291** (Ditch 9) and **328** (Enclosure) producing 15 and 13 sherds respectively. In total, only Ditch 9 produced more than 0.100kg of pottery (cuts **291** and **352**). The pottery recovered from the ditches is mostly abraded, indicating reworking of the material prior to deposition. None of the ditch assemblages are significant, with only Ditch 9 (**352**) producing moderately large sherds, including four sherds from a Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware jug or jar.

Postholes

B.4.31 The excavator suggests that a line of postholes, **128**, **130**, **134**, **149** and **167** (Fence 1) in the south-western corner of the site, may have formed a fence line, continuing an apparent boundary demarcated by ditch **326**. Of these, only two, **149** and **167**, produced pottery. Posthole **149** produced two abraded sherds (0.034kg), a sherd of Developed St Neots and one of Medieval Essex--type micaceous grey sandy ware, while **167** produced seven sherds, including medieval Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and two sherds from a Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware jar. A further structural posthole, **155**, produced a single sherd of East Anglian Redware.

Pits

B.4.32 Pits produced the bulk of the pottery (479 sherds, 5.900kg) in this phase. A total of 38 pits that produced pottery are placed within this phase of the excavation, of which 28 (**145**, **157**, **161**, **169**, **195**, **202**, **208**, **233**, **263**, **267**, **299**, **305**, **361**, **366**, **373**, **444**, **459**,

485, **489**, **585**, **608**, **684**, **724**, **731**, **787**, **818**, **830** and **842**) produced 15 sherds or fewer. Of these, Pit Group 3 pits **202**, **459** and **485** were large square features, similar in character to pits recorded on the Town Centre Link Road site (Thatcher 2017a). Pit **202** produced 10 sherds of pottery, mostly jar sherds, including Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware; also present was a single sherd from a Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware jug. Pit **459** produced 15 sherds (0.239kg), including late Saxon-early medieval sherds from both a Stamford ware jug and a Thetford-type ware vessel, alongside medieval Brill-Boarstall ware, Lyveden A-type Shelly Ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware sherds. Pit **485** produced nine sherds of pottery (0.105kg), mostly jar sherds, including developed St Neots, Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware sherds.

B.4.33 A further three Pit Group 4 pits **165** and **471** and cess pit **592** produced between 16 and 30 sherds. These pits produced both early medieval and high medieval fabrics, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, Lyveden/Stanion and Grimston. Cess pit **592** also produced both Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware and Early Everton-type ware. Both fabrics have a start date at the beginning of the 14th century, suggesting that some of the fills of this feature date to the latter part of this phase.

B.4.34 Of the remaining Pit Group 3 pit **311**, cess pit **475**, and Pit Group 4 pit **623** produced moderate assemblages. Of these, **311** included body sherds and a handle from a Brill-Boarstall ware jug, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and Lyveden A-type Shelly Ware sherds alongside earlier Stamford ware and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware. The pit also produced the only sherd of Colne-type ware from Caxton and Bourn in the assemblage, which, like the also present Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware, dates to the beginning of the 14th century, suggesting, like pit **592**, this feature may date to the latter part of this phase.

B.4.35 Cess pit/pit latrine **475** produced Late Saxon-Early medieval Stamford ware, Thetford ware and a strap handle from a Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware spouted pitcher or handled jar, alongside medieval Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and other medieval vessels.

B.4.36 The largest pit assemblage was recovered from cess pit **520** (114 sherds, weighing 1.230kg). Shell-tempered wares are common, including sherds from a minimum of five Lyveden A-type Shelly ware bowls, a jar and a jug. A minimum of seven Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jars are represented and two Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jugs, alongside sherds from three Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware jugs. Numerous sherds were sooted, indicating the vessels had been used in food preparation. The average sherd weight for this pit is, however, low at 10g, suggesting the material was reworked prior to deposition.

Pond

B.4.37 The fills of pond **347** (=**238** and **250**) span two periods. The earlier fill, context 349, falls within Phase 3.2, representing general rubbish deposition, and it produced eight, mostly abraded, sherds of pottery (0.076kg), including Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and a jug rim sherd from an Unprovenanced glazed ware vessel, and Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware.

Layers

B.4.38 Layer 672 produced six sherds of pottery (0.089kg), including three sherds from three different jugs in Brill-Boarstall ware, a rim sherd from a Huntingdon Late Medieval

Calcareous ware jug and Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware vessel, which may be intrusive.

Period 3, Phase 3.3 (Late medieval: c.mid 14th-end of 15th century)

B.4.39 Ceramically it is difficult to separate some of these features from the previous phase due to the long-lived nature of some ceramic production, and the excavator has divided these features based on stratigraphy. This smaller group of features produced 25% of the total assemblage recovered from the excavation. A total of 12 features produced pottery within this phase (211 sherds weighing 3.215kg), of which most produced fewer than 25 sherds, with the bulk of the assemblage recovered from a single feature pit **500**, (118 sherds. 2.282kg).

Ditches

B.4.40 Ditch 17 (**294**), Pit Group 5 pit **803**, and Ditch 16 (**859**) produced between them 31 sherds weighing 0.280kg. Amongst these, Ditch 17 (**294**) produced the largest assemblage, 23 sherds, 0.175kg, including Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware and 14th century Early Everton-type ware. Pit **803** produced only five sherds, all broadly medieval, including Grimston glazed ware, and Ditch 16 (**859**) contained three sherds, including Late Medieval Reduced ware.

Posthole

B.4.41 Posthole **772**, belonging to Fence 2, contained a single sherd of unprovenanced glazed ware.

Pits

B.4.42 Pit Group 5 pits **139**, **141**, **184**, **316** and **429** produced between them 59 sherds weighing 0.628kg, of which, pits **139**, **141** and **429** included residual sherds. Pits **139** contained a large sherd from a Thetford-type ware jar, **141** a sherd of Stamford ware and **429**, St Neots and Developed St Neots. In all cases, this residual material was recovered alongside late medieval fabrics, including an unabraded sherd from a Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware jug, from pit **429**. Pits **184** and **316** produced only broadly dated medieval fabrics.

*Pit **500***

B.4.43 Pit **500** produced a large assemblage of 118 sherds, weighing 2.282kg, from seven contexts, forming *c.*18% of the total phased assemblage by weight. The pottery recovered was of varying dates and includes residual sherds of Developed St Neots, alongside medieval South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar and jug, Hedingham fineware, Grimston, Potterspury, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware and Brill-Boarstall ware jugs. Later pottery includes Early Everton-type ware, Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware, Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware and Late Medieval Reduced ware. Vessel forms present are predominantly jugs, representing the serving of liquids and, if this feature was a well, some sherds from jars and jugs may be from vessels lost when retrieving water. Bowls are poorly represented, with only a single Early Everton-type ware rim present.

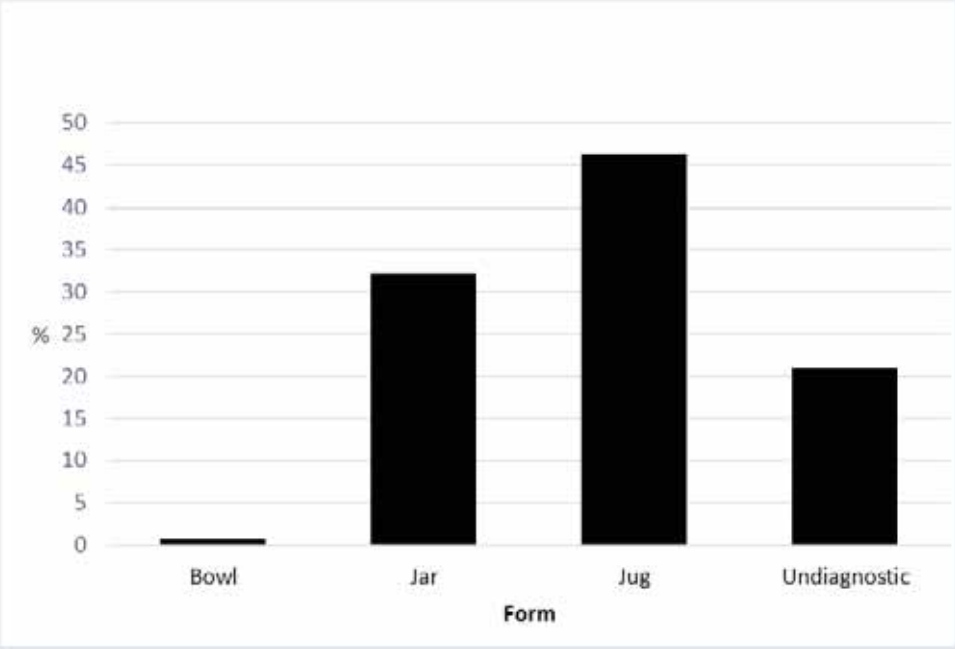

Figure A.4.2: Vessel form present as % of well/cess pit assemblage by weight

B.4.44 The most common fabric was Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware, with at least eight different vessels present, followed by Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware. The 14th century, Early Everton-type ware is the third most common fabric and produced a minimum of five jars, followed by the somewhat earlier Potterspury. Other fabrics present in moderate numbers include South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware and Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware, with other fabrics including Grimston ware and Hedingham Fine ware present in low numbers.

B.4.45 The presence of a number of fabrics with their origins in the early 14th century suggests that the well may have been constructed prior to the mid 14th century. A number of sherds from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jar may represent a loss of a single vessel when the well was in use. However, much of the pottery is moderately abraded and the levels of abrasion suggest that this was not primary deposition and might represent clearance and dumping of rubbish up to the end of the 15th century. No 16th century material was recovered from the feature.

Pond

B.4.46 Pond **250** (=**238** and **347**), the excavator suggests, is still apparently open at this point, although very little material was deposited, in total two sherds, one of medieval Shelly ware and the other Late Medieval Ely ware.

Period 4, Phase 4 (post-medieval to modern c.16th-20th century)

Pits

B.4.47 The pottery assemblage in this phase was recovered from two only features, pit **785**, which contained ten sherds (0.173kg) of mostly residual material including Thetford-type ware, Early Everton-type ware and seven sherds from several Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware vessels. A single sherd from a Post-medieval Redware Drinking Vessel represents the post-medieval assemblage from this feature.

Pond

B.4.48 The bulk of the pottery was recovered from pond **250** (=**238** and **347**), 37 sherds weighing 1.229kg, the majority assigned to cut **250** (27 sherds, 1.043kg). Some medieval and later medieval pottery was present, suggesting that the pond remained open to some degree during this period, with either some level of reworking or redeposition of earlier material. However, the majority of the pottery recovered by weight is Post-medieval Redware *c*.1550-1800, including moderately large sherds from bowls and jars. Sherds of Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware from a bowl and a jug or jar are also present, alongside sherds from Staffordshire-type White Salt-Glazed Stoneware vessels (*c*.1720-1780). The date of this material suggests this last phase of backfilling or silting of the pond took place before the end of the 18th century.

B.4.49 The lack of post-medieval activity is similar to the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017c).

Discussion

B.4.50 The assemblage is broadly similar to, although smaller than, that recovered from the West of Town Centre Link Road site (Fletcher 2017b), which lies immediately to the south of the current site. Sherds of Late Saxon-early medieval fabrics are present in the assemblage, including St Neots, Stamford ware, Thetford-type wares and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, suggesting that, although this area lies outside the main settlement of medieval Huntingdon, there was some level of late Saxon-early medieval domestic activity here and on the adjacent West of Town Centre Link Road site.

B.4.51 The medieval assemblage is domestic in nature, with a predominance of vessels present used in the processing of food and drink and comprising occupation deposits, mostly as rubbish disposal, within the area of excavation; little material appears to be primary deposition, much of the material having been reworked, suggesting that the focus of occupation lay either on the adjacent West of Town Centre Link Road site or more likely, elsewhere closer to the town.

B.4.52 The relatively low levels of post-medieval fabrics (AD 1550-1720) indicate that the site's usage probably changed at the end of the 15th century, and that perhaps the land was abandoned and/or cleared, maybe due to disturbance of the site by subsequent building of Victorian and or later properties, both domestic and industrial.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Codes not used in the preceding text

Fabric Name	Fabric Code
Bone China	BCHIN
Coloured-glazed Refined White Earthenware	COLGE
Creamware	CREA
Creamware/Refined White Earthenware	CREA/RFWE
East Anglian redware /Post-medieval redware	EAR/PMR
English Stoneware	ENGS
Horticultural ceramics	HORT
Late Slipped Kitchen ware	LSKW
Lustreware	LUST
Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire-type stoneware	NOTTS
Post-medieval Redware/Horticultural Ceramics	PMR/HORT
Refined White Earthenware	RFWE
Refined White Earthenware with slip decoration	RFWE SLIP
Refined White Earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	RFWE SPON
Refined White Earthenware with painted decoration	RFWE PNTD
Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed decoration	RFWE TR
Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	RFWE FLOW
Staffordshire Mottled ware	STMO
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STSL
Transitional Redware	TRANS
Yellow ware	YELL
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP

Table 14: Pottery codes not in phased assemblage text

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
2				BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.041	1830-1900
				HUNFSW	Colander	1	1	0.012	
				LUST	Drinking vessel	1	2	0.004	
				PEARL	Bowl	0	1	0.002	
				PEARL TR	Dish- plate	2	4	0.024	
				PEARL TR	Bowl	1	1	0.013	
				RFWE	Bowl	1	1	0.005	
				RFWE FLOW		1	1	0.002	
				RFWE SPON	Chamber pot	1	4	0.040	
				RFWE TR	Bowl	2	2	0.064	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
				STMO	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.004	
7				HORT	Plant pot	1	2	0.007	1805-1900
				HUNEMW	Spouted pitcher	1	1	0.011	
				LYST		1	1	0.015	
				PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.002	
8				DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	1175-1300

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				DNEOT		1	1	0.005	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.008	
				NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.005	
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	2	0.009	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.003	
9				CREA	Bowl	1	2	0.013	1770-1840
				PEARL	Bowl	1	1	0.030	
				PMBL	Bowl	1	3	0.025	
10				DNEOT		1	3	0.101	1125-1300
				HUNEMW		1	2	0.015	
				HUNFSW	Jug	2	1	0.008	
				HUNFSW	Bowl	2	2	0.038	
				LYST	Jug	2	1	0.003	
				SHW	Jar	1	4	0.035	
11				DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.017	1175-1300
				HTHET/HUNFSW		1	1	0.009	
				NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.003	
16	19			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.005	1175-1300
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	2	0.004	
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.003	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.012	
				HUNFSW		1	6	0.019	
18	19			HTHET	Jar	1	1	0.011	c.1150
				SHW		1	1	0.007	
20	12			DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.034	1100-1200
				DNEOT	Handled bowl	1	2	0.207	
				DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.060	
				SCAGS	Jar	1	1	0.047	
				THET	Handled Jar	1	1	0.053	
				DNEOT	Bowl	0	1	0.053	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	2	4	0.053	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.007	
				STAM	Bridge spouted pitcher	0	1	0.006	
23	12			BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.015	1225-1300
				DNEOT	Jug	1	20	0.334	
				DNEOT	Jar	1	3	0.040	
				DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.047	
				DNEOT		1	1	0.014	
				HTHET/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.034	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.027	
				HUNFSW	Jug	3	25	0.604	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.018	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.046	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.009	
				MSW		1	2	0.008	
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	2	0.050	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				SHW	Jar	1	3	0.050	
				SHW		1	4	0.020	
				STAM	Bridge spouted pitcher	1	1	0.018	
28	13			DNEOT		1	1	0.014	1225-1300
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.031	
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.073	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.010	
				NEOT		1	3	0.080	
				SHW	Jar	3	7	0.086	
				SHW		1	3	0.012	
30	29			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	1300-1450
				DNEOT		1	3	0.007	
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.006	
				HUNCAL	Curfew	1	1	0.058	
				HUNFSW		2	3	0.016	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.009	
				SHW		1	2	0.017	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
32	31			MEMS		1	1	0.011	1200-1400
				NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.007	
33	31			DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.019	1175-1300
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	2	0.006	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.008	
				SHW	Jar	2	6	0.085	
				SHW		1	4	0.017	
				THET		2	6	0.039	
34	31			NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.005	1050-1200
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.002	
				STAM	Bowl	1	1	0.017	
36	35			HUNEMW		1	1	0.002	1225-1400
				LYST		1	1	0.031	
				MSW		1	1	0.003	
				NEOT		1	1	0.004	
				SHW		3	6	0.096	
39	14			DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.062	1175-1300
				HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.007	
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.032	
				SCAGS	Jar	1	1	0.020	
40	14			HUNEMW/HUNFSW		3	3	0.006	1175-1300
				HUNFSW	Jug	1	2	0.120	
				NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	
				SHW		2	4	0.058	
42	41			ELEVER/LMR		1	2	0.007	1300-1450
				GRIM	Jug	1	2	0.017	
				GRIM		1	2	0.022	
				HUNCAL	Jar	2	2	0.031	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.005	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.034	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.026	
				LYST		1	1	0.008	
				NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.017	
				POTT		1	2	0.040	
				SHW	Jug	1	1	0.070	
				SHW	Jar	2	7	0.079	
				SHW		2	4	0.030	
				THET		2	2	0.011	
				UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.002	
47	29			ELEVER	Jug	1	1	0.057	1300-1400
50	48			HUNFSW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.008	1225-1400
				LYST		1	2	0.024	
53	51			DNEOT		1	1	0.002	1225-1400
				HTHET		1	1	0.005	
				HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.008	
				LYST		1	1	0.006	
				SHW		1	1	0.002	
54	51			HUNFSW		1	1	0.007	1175-1300
				SHW		1	3	0.014	
55	51			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	1175-1300
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	3	0.012	
				MSW		1	1	0.008	
				SHW		1	1	0.017	
59				HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.014	
100		Garden soil	4	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.013	1805-1900
				EMEMS		1	1	0.003	or 1300-1450
				HUNCAL	Jug	1	1	0.012	
				HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.009	
				HUNCAL		1	1	0.004	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	
				MSW	Jar	1	1	0.003	
				RFWE		1	1	0.004	
				UPROV		1	1	0.004	
101		Garden soil	4	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.008	1225-1400
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.045	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.006	
102		Garden soil	4	ENGS		1	1	0.011	1820-1900
				HORT	Plant pot	1	1	0.004	
				LSKW	Bowl	1	1	0.025	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.010	
				MEL	Jug	1	1	0.016	
				RFWE		2	3	0.005	
				RFWE PNTD	Dish, plate	1	1	0.007	
				RFWE TR	Dish, plate	3	11	0.174	
				YELL		1	1	0.002	
103		Garden soil	4	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.009	1805-1900
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.003	or 1200-

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				MSW		1	1	0.005	1500
				RFWE		1	1	0.001	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				SHW		1	4	0.019	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.009	
104		Garden soil	4	BCHIN	Drinking vessel	2	2	0.008	1794-1900
105				HORT	Plant pot	1	2	0.010	1800-1900
				SHW		1	1	0.004	
106		Garden soil	4	HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.012	1175-1300
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				SHW		1	1	0.004	
107		Garden soil	4	EAR	Jug	1	1	0.002	1225-1400
				HUNEMW		1	2	0.003	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.006	
				MSW		1	1	0.006	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.005	
108		Garden soil	4	EAR		1	1	0.002	1300-1400 (*c*.1300)
				ELEVER/LMR		1	1	0.007	
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.009	
				HTHET		1	1	0.007	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
				LYST	Jug	2	2	0.028	
				MEMS		1	1	0.004	
				SHW		1	1	0.007	
109		Garden soil	4	NEOT/DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.011	875-1100/ 1050-1250
110				CREA		1	1	0.001	1770-1840
				ENGS	bottle	1	1	0.039	
				HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.013	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.025	
				PEARL TR	Dish, plate	1	2	0.005	
				RFWE PNTD	Dish, plate	1	1	0.007	
				STMO	Bowl	1	1	0.089	
111		Garden soil	4	ELEVER/LMR		1	2	0.006	1300-1400 (*c*.1300)
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.004	
				LYST	Jug	1	2	0.008	
				MSW		1	1	0.004	
112		Garden soil	4	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.009	1200-1300
				HUNFSW		2	4	0.021	
				MSW	Jug	1	1	0.011	
				SHW	Jar	2	2	0.007	
				SHW		3	6	0.060	
				UPG	Jug	2	3	0.033	
113		Garden soil	4	CREA		2	5	0.016	1820-1840+
				ENGS	jar	1	1	0.113	
				ENGS	bottle	1	2	0.014	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				HORT	Plant pot	1	1	0.012	
				PEARL		0	1	0.003	
				PEARL TR	Bowl	1	1	0.002	
				PMR/HORT		0	1	0.016	
				RFWE	Drinking vessel, cup	1	1	0.007	
				RFWE TR		1	6	0.002	
				SWSG		1	1	0.002	
				YELL	Bowl	2	3	0.024	
114		Garden soil	4	CREA	Rounded Bowl	1	1	0.036	1770-1840 or 1805-1900
				CREA	Dish, plate	2	3	0.040	
				CREA/RFWE	Dish, plate	3	3	0.017	
				CREA/RFWE		1	14	0.085	
				NOTTS	Jar	1	1	0.180	
				NOTTS	Bowl	1	1	0.012	
				PEARL PNTD	Lids	1	1	0.006	
				PEARL TR	Bowl	2	2	0.007	
				SWSG	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				SWSG		0	1	0.001	
115		Garden soil	4	CREA	Dish, plate	1	1	0.029	1770-1840
				CREA	Bowl	1	1	0.062	
				CREA		1	1	0.022	
				HORT	Jar	1	1	0.053	
				PEARL TR	Bowl	1	1	0.005	
				STSL	Bowl	2	3	0.046	
				TRANS	Bowl	1	1	0.003	
				UPROV	Jar	0	1	0.008	
116		Garden soil	4	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.004	1300-1400
				EAR	Jug	1	1	0.005	
				ELEVER/LMR		1	1	0.002	
				MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
117		Garden soil	4	ELEVER/LMR		2	3	0.022	1350-1450 (1350-1400)
				HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.012	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	3	0.014	
				MSW	Jar	2	2	0.015	
				SHW		1	1	0.003	
118		Garden soil	4	MSW		2	2	0.011	1250-1500
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.007	
				POTT		2	1	0.007	
				SHW		1	2	0.026	
119		Garden soil	4	BCHIN		1	2	0.004	1820-1900
				MSGW		0	1	0.004	
				PEARL TR	Dish, plate	1	3	0.012	
				PMR		1	1	0.009	
				RFWE		0	2	0.002	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				RFWE SLIP		1	2	0.006	
				RFWE TR		0	1	0.001	
				STSL	Bowl	1	1	0.046	
				YELL SLIP	Bowl	1	2	0.006	
120		Garden soil	4	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.001	1200-1500
				HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.007	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.010	
				SHW		1	1	0.005	
121		Garden soil	4	HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	1175-1300
122				CREA/RFWE	Dish	1	1	0.004	1805-1900
				DNEOT		1	1	0.007	
				MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
				MSW		1	1	0.006	
				NOTTS		1	1	0.004	
				SHW	Jug	1	1	0.019	
				STAM		1	1	0.007	
123		Garden soil	4	SHW		1	1	0.002	1150-1500
125				ELEVER/LMR		1	2	0.007	1805-1900
				HUNEMW	Jar	0	1	0.002	
				HUNFSW		0	2	0.003	
				MSGW	Jar	0	1	0.003	
				MSW	Jug	1	2	0.011	
				PEARL TP/RFWE TP	Dish, serving vessel	1	1	0.013	
126		Garden soil	4	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.004	1300-1450
				ELEVER/LMR	Jar	2	5	0.038	
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
				HUNCAL	Jug/jar	1	3	0.047	
				HUNCAL	Jug	1	4	0.035	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.002	
				LMEL	Jug	1	1	0.004	
				LYST	Jug	4	4	0.010	
				NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.002	
				POTT	Jug	1	3	0.012	
				SHW		3	6	0.018	
				STAM	Jug	2	3	0.025	
				THET	Jar	1	1	0.003	
				THET		1	1	0.004	
				UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.003	
127		Garden soil	4	COLGE	Jar	1	1	0.009	1820-1900
				CREA	Drinking vessel	1	2	0.003	
				CREA	Dish	1	2	0.005	
				HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.003	
				MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				PEARL TR	Dish	1	1	0.003	
				PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.016	
				RFWE TR		1	1	0.005	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.005	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				SHW		2	3	0.087	
				YELL		0	1	0.003	
				YELL SLIP	Jar	1	1	0.009	
				YELL SLIP	Bowl	1	2	0.015	
129	128	Fence 1	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.005	1150-1500
131	130	Fence 1	3.2	HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.010	1350-1450
133	132	Pit Group 1	3.1	EMEMS		1	1	0.012	1150-1200+
				SHW		1	1	0.004	
140	139	Pit Group 5	3.3	HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.009	1300-1450 (1300-1400)
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				LYVA		1	1	0.019	
				MSGW		0	2	0.011	
				SHW		1	3	0.016	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.016	
				THET/HUNTHET	Jar	1	1	0.051	
				UPROV		0	1	0.004	
142	141	Pit Group 5	3.3	DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.009	1300-1550 (1300-1400)
				ELEVER/LMR		2	2	0.008	
				HUNFSW	Jug	2	3	0.014	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.010	
				SHW		3	4	0.025	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
146	145	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	1175-1400
				LYVA		1	1	0.011	
				SHW		2	2	0.079	
150	149	Fence 1	3.2	DNEOT		1	1	0.007	1200-1400 (1200-1250)
				MEMS		1	1	0.027	
152	151	Pit Group 1	3.1	DNEOT		1	1	0.008	1050-1250
154	153	Pit Group 1	3.1	EMEMS		0	1	0.008	1150-1250
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.013	
				SHW		1	1	0.017	
156	155	Fence 1	3.2	EAR		0	1	0.001	1200-1400
158	157	Pit Group 4	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.009	1050-1200
				HUNEMW	Jar	0	1	0.002	
160	159	Pit Group 4	3.2	DEST	Jug	1	1	0.004	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	
				DNEOT		0	1	0.002	
				EAR		1	1	0.004	
				HUNEMW		2	4	0.013	
				HUNFSW		3	6	0.037	
				LYST	Jug	2	2	0.051	
				MSGW		0	1	0.006	
				MSW		0	2	0.013	
				SHW		7	19	0.155	
162	161	Pit Group 4	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	1200-1500

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				GRIM		1	1	0.004	(1200-1300)
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.008	
				HUNFSW	Jug	2	2	0.026	
				SHW	Bowl	1	2	0.043	
				SHW		1	1	0.008	
				THET/HUNTHET		1	2	0.013	
166	165	Pit Group 4	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.053	1225-1400
				EAR	Jug	1	1	0.050	
				HUNFSW	Jar	2	3	0.105	
				LYST	Jug	1	4	0.200	
				LYST		1	1	0.024	
				LYVA	Jar	2	3	0.050	
				MSW		1	1	0.024	
				NEOT/DNEOT		0	1	0.007	
				SHW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.046	
				SHW	Jug	0	1	0.014	
				SHW	Jar	5	10	0.154	
168	167	Fence 1	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.021	1175-1400
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.012	(1175-1300)
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.020	
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.003	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.024	
				SHW		1	1	0.018	
170	169	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	1	2	0.040	1150-1500
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.012	(1150-1200)
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
174	173	Pit Group 1	3.1	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.003	1050-1200
176	175	Pit 175	2	STAM		1	1	0.002	875-1200
180	179		3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.002	1175-1500
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	(1175-1300)
				SHW		2	5	0.026	
189		Garden soil	4	HTHET		1	1	0.020	1300-1450
				HUNCAL		1	2	0.020	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	2	5	0.028	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	3	0.067	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.011	
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	2	0.038	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.019	
				THET	Jar	1	12	0.116	
				THET/HUNTHET	Handled Jar	1	1	0.089	
191	190		4	DNEOT		1	1	0.017	1300-1450
				ELEVER/LMR		1	1	0.003	(1300-1400)
				HUNCAL	Dish	1	2	0.046	
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.026	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.020	
193	192	Ditch 9	3.2	HUNFSW	Jug/jar	4	7	0.070	1175-1300

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				SHW	Jar	2	4	0.053	
194	195	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	4	4	0.021	1175-1300
				SHW	Jar	2	2	0.023	
199	202	Pit Group 3	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.011	1225-1400
				LYST	Jug	1	3	0.034	
				LYVA	Jar	1	2	0.056	
				MSGW		1	1	0.008	
203	202	Pit Group 3	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	1175-1300
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.024	
				MSGW		0	1	0.004	
204	184	Pit Group 5	3.3	HUNFSW		0	1	0.003	1175-1500
				OSHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.017	
205	184	Pit Group 5	3.3	HUNFSW	Jar	3	7	0.044	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
205	184	Pit Group 5	3.3	LYST		0	1	0.002	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
209	208		3.2	BOUB		1	2	0.071	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
				HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.053	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.014	
				HUNFSW	Bowl	1	1	0.034	
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.019	
				LYST	Jug	3	3	0.048	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.017	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.013	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.006	
				UPROV		0	1	0.007	
212	211	Pit Group 5	3.3	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.013	1200-1400
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
				MEMS		1	1	0.004	
				MSW		1	1	0.006	
				SHW	Jar	1	2	0.008	
220	218	Pit Group	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	0	1	0.004	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.029	
				HUNFSW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.020	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.015	
				LYVA	Jar	1	2	0.081	
239	238	Pond	4	SWSG	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.006	1720-1780
241	238	Pond	4	HUNCAL		1	1	0.012	1300-1400
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.004	
242	238	Pond	4	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.070	1225-1400
244	243	Ditch 17	2	STAM	Jar	1	1	0.006	875-1200
246	245	Ditch 17	3.2	HUNFSW		0	2	0.006	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.018	
				MEMS		1	1	0.011	
				SHW		1	2	0.012	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				THET		1	1	0.005	
251	250	Pond	4	PMBL	Bowl	1	1	0.019	1720-1780
				PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.052	
				PMR/HORT	Jar	1	1	0.075	
				SWSG	Dish	1	1	0.016	
252	250	Pond	4	PMR	Bowl	2	5	0.261	1600-1800
				PMR/HORT		1	1	0.019	
254	250	Pond	4	PMR	Jar	1	1	0.019	1720-1780
				PMR	Bowl	1	2	0.187	
				PMR SLIP	Bowl	1	1	0.018	
				PMR/HORT		1	1	0.012	
				SWSG	Bowl	1	5	0.018	
				SWSG		3	3	0.014	
255	250	Pond	4	PMR/HORT		1	2	0.064	1600-1800
256	250	Pond	4	PMR/HORT	Jar	1	1	0.253	1600-1800
260	259	Pit Group 1	3.1	DNEOT		1	1	0.006	1050-1250
264	263	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.008	1175-1300
268	267	Pit Group 4	3.2	SHW		2	2	0.007	1150-1500
269	267	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	0	1	0.005	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				LYST		1	1	0.007	
				MSW		1	1	0.006	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	
271	270	Pit Group 4	3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.007	1225-1400
				EAR	Jug	1	1	0.004	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.003	
				MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
				MSGW		1	2	0.014	
				SHW		1	1	0.004	
				SSHW		1	1	0.008	
277	250	Pond	3.3	LMEL		1	1	0.004	1350-1500
				SHW		1	1	0.008	
279				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.002	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.010	
				THET/HUNTHET	Jar	1	1	0.024	
				UPG	Jug	1	1	0.008	
284	283	Ditch 5	2	NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.002	875-1100/ 1050-1250
292	291	Ditch 9	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.005	1050-1200
293	291	Ditch 9	3.2	DEST		1	1	0.004	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				HUNEMW		0	1	0.005	
				HUNFSW		3	5	0.035	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.012	
				MSW		0	1	0.014	
				SHW		3	4	0.023	
				THET/HUNTHET		1	1	0.010	
295	294	Ditch 17	3.3	ELEVER		1	1	0.004	1300-1400
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.007	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				SHW		2	3	0.015	
				DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.037	
				ELEVER/LMR		0	1	0.005	
				HUNFSW		3	5	0.027	
				LYVA	Jug	1	2	0.029	
				MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				SEFEN		0	1	0.004	
				SHW	Jar	3	5	0.040	
298	297	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.015	
300	299	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNFSW		1	1	0.007	1175-1300
				SHW	Jar	1	2	0.012	
				UPG	Jug	1	1	0.003	
302	301	Pit Group 1	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.008	1050-1250
306	305	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.006	
				SHW		0	1	0.002	
309	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	BRILL		1	1	0.007	1300-1400
				CONCAX		1	1	0.013	
				SHW		0	1	0.002	
310	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	BRILL	Jug	3	8	0.033	1200-1400 (1200-1300)
				DNEOT		1	1	0.010	
				EAR		1	2	0.011	
				HUNEMW		0	1	0.002	
				HUNFSW		1	2	0.012	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.012	
				LYVA		0	1	0.009	
				SHW		1	1	0.018	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				UPG		1	1	0.002	
313	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	BOUB	Jug	1	1	0.050	1200-1400
				BRILL	Jug	1	8	0.259	
				LYVA	Jug/jar	1	4	0.075	
314	315	Ditch 12	3.2	EAR		1	1	0.005	1200-1400
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.060	
317	316	Pit Group 5	3.3	HUNFSW/HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.022	1175-1300/ 1300-1450
				MSW		1	1	0.007	
				SHW	Jug	2	2	0.113	
319	318	Ditch 9	3.2	LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1400
322	233		3.2	LYVA	Jar	1	3	0.082	1150-1400
325	324	Pit Group 3	3.2	DNEOT		0	1	0.002	1150-1500 (not reliable dating)
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
				SHW		1	1	0.008	
327	326	Enclosure	3.2	LYVA		1	1	0.007	1150-1400
				SHW	Bowl	1	2	0.039	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
329	328	Ditch 11	3.2	HUNFSW		1	3	0.009	1175-1300
				MSW		0	1	0.003	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.004	
				SHW		3	8	0.034	
330				BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.020	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.014	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	0	1	0.002	
				HUNFSW	Colander	1	1	0.013	
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.014	
				MSW		1	1	0.005	
				SHW		4	7	0.040	
333	333			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.003	1200-1500
343	342		3.2	HEDI		0	1	0.001	1150-1350
				UPROV		1	1	0.008	
344	342			HTHET	Jug/jar	1	1	0.029	1175-1500 (1175-1300)
				HUNFSW	Jar	2	3	0.016	
				HUNFSW/HUNCAL		1	1	0.008	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				SHW		3	6	0.037	
346	345			MSGW		1	1	0.004	1150-1500
349	347	Pond	3.2	GRIM	Jug	0	1	0.001	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
				HUNFSW		3	3	0.029	
				MSGW		1	1	0.004	
				SHW	Jar	1	2	0.021	
				UPG	Jug	1	1	0.021	
350	347	Pond	4	ELEVER/LMR	Jug/jar	1	1	0.016	1600-1700
				HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.006	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.036	
				MSW		1	1	0.012	
				PMBL	Jug/jar	1	1	0.018	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
353	352	Ditch 9	3.2	LYST	Jug/jar	1	4	0.148	1225-1400
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.015	
				SEFEN		1	1	0.022	
				SHW		1	1	0.007	
354				HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.011	1150-1500
				SHW	Jar	1	2	0.020	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.006	
355	356	Ditch 17	3.2	HTHET	Jar	1	2	0.011	1175-1300
				HUNFSW	Jar	2	2	0.011	
				SHW		1	1	0.004	
357	378	Pit Group 4		HUNFSW	Jar	2	2	0.019	1175-1300
				LYVA	Bowl	1	1	0.021	
				MSW		0	1	0.007	
363	361	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	1	3	0.013	1175-1300
				HUNFSW	Jar	3	4	0.026	
				SHW		2	2	0.007	
367	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	HUNFSW		1	1	0.002	1175-1300

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.003	
				SHW		3	4	0.021	
368	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.009	1175-1300
				MSW		1	1	0.003	
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	3	0.007	
370	366	Pit Group 2	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	0	3	0.006	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.014	
372	371	Pit Group 2	3.2	SHW	Jar	3	4	0.014	1150-1500
375	374	Pit Group 2	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.008	1150-1500
376	374	Pit Group 2	3.2	HUNEMW		1	1	0.002	1050-1200
382	381	Pit Group 5	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.051	1300-1450
				HUNCAL		1	1	0.007	
				HUNFSW		2	3	0.018	
				HUNFSW/HUNCAL		1	1	0.008	
				LYVA	Bowl	1	2	0.092	
				MSW		1	1	0.016	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.017	
				SHW		2	8	0.054	
				UPROV	Jar	1	1	0.017	
384	383	Pit Group 4	3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.006	1200-1450 (1200-1300)
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.012	
				HUNFSW		3	3	0.028	
				NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	
				SEFEN		1	1	0.011	
				SHW		5	5	0.027	
386	385			HUNFSW		2	3	0.017	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
				MSW		1	1	0.002	
				SHW	Jar	3	35	0.911	
				UPG	Jug	2	2	0.007	
389				BRILL	Jug	2	2	0.032	1225-1400
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.007	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.011	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.043	
				SHW	Jar	2	2	0.012	
				SHW	Bowl	2	2	0.041	
				SHW		5	7	0.079	
406	373	Pit Group 2	3.2	LYST		1	1	0.017	1225-1400
				SHW		3	5	0.020	
413	412	Ditch 8	3.1	SHW	Jar	1	1	0.017	1150-1500
415	414	Ditch 17	3.2	SHW	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1500
439	429	Pit Group 5	3.3	EAR		1	1	0.013	1350-1450
				EAR (L)		1	1	0.008	
				HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.021	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.017	
				MEL	Jug	1	1	0.010	
				NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.007	
				SHW		1	1	0.012	
444	444	Pit Group 4	3.2	ELEVER	Jug	1	1	0.042	1300-1400
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.013	
447	446	Ditch 9	3.2	LYST	Jug	2	2	0.020	1225-1400
				MSGW		1	1	0.007	
449	448	Ditch 7	3.1	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.001	1150-1350
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
453	452	Ditch 7	3.1	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	1050-1200
455	459	Pit Group 3	3.2	BRILL		1	1	0.007	1200-1500
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.045	(1200-1300)
				HUNFSW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.012	
				LYVA	Jar	3	5	0.055	
				SHW		2	3	0.057	
				SSHW		1	1	0.003	
				THET		1	1	0.006	
456	459	Pit Group 3	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.045	1050-1250
458	459	Pit Group 3	3.2	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.009	875-1200
470	468	Pit Group 1	3.1	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.003	1050-1200
472	471	Pit Group 4	3.2	EAR	Jar	1	1	0.006	1200-1400
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	(1200-1300)
				MSW		1	1	0.004	
				SHW	Jar	0	4	0.016	
				UGBB	Jar	1	2	0.013	
474	471	Pit Group 4	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.014	1150-1500 (1175-1300)
				DNEOT		1	3	0.013	
				HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.010	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.012	
				SHW		0	6	0.034	
				STAM	Jug	1	2	0.006	
				UPROV		1	1	0.004	
476	475	Cesspits/pit latrines	3.2	DNEOT		1	2	0.021	1175-1300
				HUNEMW	Spouted pitcher or handled jar	1	1	0.031	
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	0	6	0.047	
				HUNFSW	Jar	4	9	0.168	
				NEOT		1	2	0.010	
				OSHW		1	1	0.005	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.013	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				SHW		0	2	0.027	
				STAM	Jug	1	2	0.008	
				STAM	Jar	1	2	0.007	
				UPROV		1	2	0.031	
478	477			HORT		0	1	0.003	1700-1900 or 1175-1300
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.010	
				MSW		0	1	0.005	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	0	1	0.002	
480	482	Pit Group 1	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	3	46	0.489	1050-1250
				DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.062	
				HTHET	Jar	1	8	0.174	
				THET/HUNTHET	Jar	1	2	0.043	
483	485	Pit Group 3	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.004	1150-1250
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.005	
484	485	Pit Group 3	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.012	1175-1300
				DNEOT		1	1	0.012	
				HUNFSW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.025	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.009	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.011	
486	485	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	1175-1300
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.021	
488	489	Pit Group 4	3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.003	1225-1400
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.005	
				HUNFSW		1	2	0.009	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.008	
				SHW		1	1	0.021	
491	500	Pit 500	3.3	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.007	1350-1450 (1350-1400)
				DNEOT		2	2	0.030	
				EAR	Jug	1	1	0.007	
				ELEVER	Jar	3	19	0.141	
				ELEVER	Bowl	1	1	0.018	
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
				HERTG	Jug	1	4	0.066	
				HTHET/HUNFSW		1	1	0.025	
				HUNCAL		2	2	0.030	
				HUNFSW		4	7	0.102	
				LMR		1	1	0.018	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.034	
				LYST		2	2	0.040	
				LYVA		2	2	0.023	
				MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.009	
				MSW	Jar	1	1	0.011	
				MSW		1	3	0.017	
				POTT	Jug	1	3	0.029	
				POTT		1	2	0.018	
				SHW		2	3	0.037	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				SSHW		1	1	0.018	
				UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.006	
				UPG	Jug	1	1	0.006	
				UPG		1	1	0.009	
493	500	Pit 500	3.3	BRILL	Jug	1	2	0.046	1350-1450
				BRILL		0	1	0.003	(1350-1400)
				EAR	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				EAR/EAR (L)	Jug	1	1	0.009	
				ELEVER	Jar	1	2	0.007	
				ELEVER		1	2	0.021	
				HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.014	
				HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.010	
				HUNFSW/HUNCAL		1	2	0.020	
				LYST	Jug	1	2	0.040	
				MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.026	
				MSW		0	1	0.001	
				POTT	Jug	0	1	0.003	
				POTT		1	1	0.004	
				SHW		1	1	0.004	
495	500	Pit 500	3.3	BRILL	Jug	1	2	0.024	1300-1400
				EAR	Jug	1	1	0.041	
				EAR/EAR (L)	Jug	1	1	0.012	
				ELEVER	Jar	1	1	0.050	
				ELEVER		1	3	0.024	
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.008	
				HUNFSW		0	1	0.002	
				HUNFSW/HUNCAL		1	1	0.035	
				LYST	Jug	2	2	0.053	
				NEOT/DNEOT		0	1	0.001	
				POTT	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				SHW		0	3	0.009	
496	500	Pit 500	3.3	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.210	1225-1400
506	508	Ditch 4	2	NEOT		1	1	0.002	875-1100
511	500	Pit 500	3.3	HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.031	1300-1400
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.082	
512	475	Cesspit/pit latrines		HUNFSW		1	1	0.024	1175-1300
				SHW		1	2	0.005	
514	475	Cesspit/pit latrines		THET	Jar	1	1	0.022	840-1150
516	517	Ditch 8	3.1	BRILL	Jug	0	3	0.090	1200-1500
				DNEOT		1	1	0.008	(1200-1300)
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.021	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	
				SHW	Jug	1	1	0.057	
518	500	Pit 500	3.3	HUNFSW	Jar	1	9	0.344	1175-1300
519	475	Cesspit/pit latrines		THET	Jar	1	1	0.026	840-1150
522	520	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	SHW	Jar	1	1	0.006	1150-1500

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
523	520	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	DNEOT	Jug/jar	1	1	0.034	1225-1400
				DNEOT		3	4	0.013	(1225-1300)
				GRIM	Jug	0	1	0.001	
				HUNEMW	Jar	2	5	0.041	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.017	
				HUNFSW	Jug	2	3	0.066	
				HUNFSW	Jar	6	23	0.168	
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.013	
				LYST	Jug	3	5	0.024	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.020	
				LYVA	Bowl	5	18	0.278	
				SHW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.057	
				SHW	Jar	2	3	0.027	
				SHW	Bowl	1	3	0.048	
				SHW		4	5	0.075	
				UGBB		1	1	0.004	
524	520	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.003	1175-1300
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	16	0.107	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.011	
				LYVA	Jug	1	1	0.004	
				SHW	Jar	1	5	0.085	
				SHW	Bowl	1	4	0.066	
				SHW		1	7	0.062	
547	500	Pit 500	3.3	HUNCAL		1	1	0.007	1300-1450
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.248	
				POTT	Jug	1	1	0.08	
				SEFEN	Jug	1	1	0.023	
				SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.050	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.020	
564				DNEOT	Jar	3	5	0.030	1225-1400
				HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.006	(1225-1300)
				HUNFSW	Jar	3	4	0.022	
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.010	
				LYST	Jug	2	2	0.038	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.006	
				LYVA	Bowl	1	1	0.042	
				OSHW		1	1	0.006	
				SHW	Jar	2	2	0.020	
				SHW		2	2	0.059	
				UPG	Jug	1	1	0.010	
567	250	Pond	4	LYST		1	1	0.016	1225-1400
571	570	Ditch 8	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	1	3	0.022	1050-1250
572	570	Ditch 8	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.016	1050-1250
586	585	Pit Group 4	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.043	1175-1300
				DNEOT		0	1	0.006	
				HUNFSW	Jar	3	5	0.105	
				SHW		1	6	0.070	
588	587	Pit Group 1	3.1	SCAGS	Jar	1	1	0.013	1100-1200

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.038	
593	581	Ditch 2	1	GRIM	Face jug	1	1	0.017	1250-1350
597	592	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.005	1200-1400
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.025	
				UPG		1	1	0.005	
603	592	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	HUNCAL	Jug/jar	1	1	0.024	1300-1450
				HUNCAL		0	1	0.009	
				ELEVER		2	2	0.019	
606	592	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	EAR		1	1	0.015	1225-1400
				EMEMS	Jar	1	1	0.015	
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.013	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.014	
				SHW	Jar	2	2	0.026	
609	608	Pit Group 4	3.2	UPROV		1	1	0.026	1150-1500
610	608	Pit Group 4	3.2	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.007	1150-1350
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.030	(1150-1200)
				LYVA		1	2	0.019	
611	592	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.005	1300-1400
				ELEVER		1	1	0.008	
				HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.036	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.007	
				LYVA	Jar	3	3	0.101	
				MSW		1	1	0.010	
				UPROV		1	1	0.028	
615	592	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.005	1200-1500
				SHW		0	2	0.021	
617	618	Pit Group 1		HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.002	1150-1350
				SHW		0	1	0.002	
				UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.007	
619	618	Pit Group 1		HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.004	1300-1450
				HUNCAL		1	3	0.016	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
				LYVA	Jar	1	3	0.014	
				SHW		1	1	0.011	
624	623	Pit Group 4	3.2	LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1400
				SHW		1	1	0.018	
625	623	Pit Group 4	3.2	DNEOT	Jar, top hat pot	1	1	0.019	1225-1400
				DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.003	(1225-1300)
				DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.015	
				DNEOT		1	1	0.005	
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.006	
				HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.003	
				HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.003	
				HUNFSW	Jar	4	7	0.035	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.003	
				LYST	Jug	2	3	0.032	
				LYVA		1	3	0.016	
				SHW	Jar	3	5	0.046	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				SHW		3	7	0.048	
				UPROV	Jug	1	2	0.045	
631	630			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1400
633				DNEOT	Jar	2	3	0.062	1175-1300
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
				HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.007	
				HUNFSW	Jar	2	3	0.028	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.002	
				LYVA	Jug	1	1	0.005	
				SHW	Jar	3	8	0.216	
				SHW	Bowl	1	5	0.065	
				SHW		1	2	0.012	
638	637	Ditch 2	1	DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.020	1200-1400 (1200-1300)
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.011	
				MEMS		1	1	0.010	
				SHW		1	4	0.012	
663	662	Ditch 17	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	1300-1450
				GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
				HUNCAL	Handled vessel, pipkin or skillet	1	1	0.027	
				LYST		1	1	0.010	
				LYVA		1	2	0.008	
				SHW		0	1	0.004	
672			3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.005	1350-1450
				HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.008	
				HUNCAL	Jar	1	2	0.027	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.031	
				LYST		1	1	0.018	
673	311	Pit Group 3	3.2	HUNCAL		1	1	0.022	1300-1450 (1200-1300)
				LYST		1	1	0.033	
				LYVA	Jug/jar	1	2	0.041	
680	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	1175-1300
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.003	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.007	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.002	
				LYVA		1	1	0.010	
700				MSGW		1	3	0.020	1150-1500
712	724	Pit Group 4	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.006	1150-1500
728	730			HUNFSW		1	1	0.032	1175-1300
				LYVA	Jar	2	2	0.053	
				LYVA	Bowl	1	3	0.065	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.014	
732	731	Pit Group 4	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	1050-1250
754	735	Pit Group 4		HUNFSW	Jar	1	12	0.058	1175-1300
				SHW	Jar	0	4	0.024	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.001	
757	733	Ditch 3		HUNEMW	Jar	1	3	0.015	1175-1400

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.005	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.01	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				THET	Jar	1	1	0.044	
				UGBB		1	1	0.004	
774	772	Fence 2	3.3	UPG	Jug	1	1	0.013	1200-1500
786	785		4	ELEVER		1	1	0.004	1550-1800
				HUNFSW		3	7	0.082	
				PMR	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.034	
				THET		1	1	0.053	
788	787	Pit Group 4	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.043	1150-1500
793	780	Ditch 6	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.011	1050-1150
				HTHET		1	1	0.019	
796	878	Ditch 16		HUNCAL		1	1	0.003	1300-1450
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	
812	803	Pit Group 5	3.3	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.017	1200-1500 (1300-1450)
				GRIM		1	2	0.008	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.007	
				HUNFSW/HUNCAL	Jug	1	1	0.040	
817	818	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNFSW		0	2	0.005	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
				LYST		1	1	0.036	
832	830	Pit Group 4	3.2	HUNFSW		1	2	0.006	1175-1300
				SHW		0	1	0.005	
833	830	Pit Group 4	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.009	1150-1500
846	836			EAR/PMR	Jar	1	5	0.012	1200-1500
847	841			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.007	1175-1300
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.008	
854	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	4	0.029	1050-1250
855	842	Pit Group 3	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.009	1200-1400 (1200-1300)
				HTHET	Spouted pitcher or handled jar	1	1	0.025	
				HUNFSW		0	1	0.007	
				MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.019	
				MSW		0	1	0.033	
858	859	Ditch 16	3.3	EAR	Jar	1	1	0.019	1350-1500
				EAR		1	1	0.007	
				LMR	Jar	1	1	0.007	
860	861	Ditch 13	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.017	1150-1500
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.078	
862	866	Ditch 6	3.1	HUNCAL		1	1	0.009	1300-1450 (1300-1400)
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.021	
871	839			DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.025	1300-1400
				DNEOT		0	1	0.003	

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Fabric Code	Form	MNV	Count	Weight (Kg)	Date
				ELEVER	Jar	1	1	0.009	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW		0	1	0.013	
				HUNFSW		2	2	0.009	
				MSGW	Jar	0	1	0.003	
				SHW	Jar	2	3	0.021	
874	873	Fence 2	3.3	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.003	1175-1300
				HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.030	
				HUNFSW	Jar	2	4	0.023	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.019	
				SHW	Jar	2	3	0.041	
99999				HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.008	1300-1450
				HUNFSW	Jug/jar	0	1	0.031	(1300-1400)
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.079	
				SHW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.080	
				SHW	Jar	1	10	0.174	
				SHW		1	2	0.048	
Total						**1110**	**1884**	**24.378**	

Table 15: Full pottery assemblage by context

B.5 CBM and Fired Clay

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological works produced a ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage of 126 fragments weighing 14.01kg recovered from layers, ditches, pits, postholes and ponds. A much smaller assemblage of fired clay was also recovered, consisting of 20 fragments weighing 0.241kg, from a similar range of features. With a single exception, however, the features contained either CBM or fired clay, but not both. Three finds are excluded from the statistics, although they are recorded in the catalogue: a fragment of stone tile, a piece of stoneware drain and a sherd of Refined White Earthenware wall tile. This report incorporates the material recovered during the evaluation phase.

Methodology

B.5.2 The CBM and fired clay was counted, weighed, classified by form and fabric; 15 CBM fabrics and four fired clay fabrics were identified and variants distinguished by using an alphanumerical indicator (see tables 16 & 17). Levels of abrasion and any evidence of re-use were noted in the catalogue on a context by context basis into an Access 2000 database, following the guidelines laid down by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002).

B.5.3 The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue, CBM by form and weight by feature, with the full catalogue available in the archive. The CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.5.4 The CBM consists mostly of fragments of roof tile, five of which have a partial surviving peg or nail hole, pieces of floor tile and fragments of brick; tile outnumbers brick by 3:1 (by weight). The condition of the CBM is moderately abraded overall. None of the fired clay could be assigned to a form or function, mainly because of the abraded or highly abraded condition of the fragments.

B.5.5 Over 50% of the CBM was recovered from Structure 3 during the evaluation, part of an 1850s building formerly on the site. The next largest assemblages of CBM were recovered from Period 3.2 pond **238=250**, Period 3.3 pit **139** (Pit Group 5), 19th century layer 110 and post-medieval layers 102, and 114. The single piece of fired clay from Period 1 Ditch 3 (**525**) represents just over 36% of the total fired clay assemblage. Other features producing small quantities of fired clay include Period 1 Ditch 3 (**550**) and Period 3.2 Pit Group 2 pit **366**. Only pond **238** contained fragments of both CBM and fired clay.

B.5.6 The bulk of the CBM was recovered from: evaluation pits **31** and **35** (Ladd 2015); Period 3.1 Ditch 6 (**866**); Period 3.2 Ditch 10 (**270**), Ditch 13 (**861**), cess pit/pit latrine **520**, Pit Group 2 pit **373**, Pit Group 4 pits **297**, **383** and **684**; Period 3.3 pit **500**; and Period 4 garden soil layers 39, 107, 113, 116, 120, and 279 and pond **250** may be contemporary with the medieval and early post-medieval pottery also recovered from these features, however, a small number of Roman CBM fragments were recovered as a residual element in pits **297** and **500**. Where no such pottery was found, no later material was located in association with the CBM and it may still be regarded as potentially medieval. The fired clay could be contemporary with the pottery or quite possibly be entirely residual and of Roman date; background levels of Roman pottery

are present on the site, which is not unexpected as the site lies on the south-west side of Ermine Street.

Discussion

B.5.7 The assemblage represents the presence of brick built structures from as late as the 1850s, buildings with tiled roofs, floor bricks from the 18th century, post-medieval roof tile through to 1st-4th century Roman tile. The assemblage is fragmentary, and with the exception of the material recovered from structure 3 in the evaluation, is mostly the result of rubbish deposition, rather than deliberate demolition or clearance. The total CBM assemblage is similar although smaller than the one recovered from Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road, which comprised 18.810kg from 73 contexts where only four contexts produced assemblages of more than 1kg (Fletcher 2017a). In this assemblage, apart from the evaluation material only a single feature Period 4 pond **250**, produced more than a kg of CBM.

Archive and dispersal

B.5.8 The archive Access 2000 database acts as a full record and the CBM and fired clay may be deselected prior to archival deposition. No further work is required on this assemblage, however the fabrics identified in this assemblage should be used for any further work undertaken of CBM assemblages from adjacent sites.

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Brick	Floor brick	Floor tile	Peg tile	Tile (inc. ridge tile)	Tile or brick	Un-diagnostic CBM	Un-diagnostic fired clay	Stone Tile	Wall Tile	Water or sewage pipe
2								0.040						
3				2.317	1.583	3.793								
6								0.017						
7				0.062						0.009			0.004	0.062
10				0.025				0.062						
28	13			0.007										
33	31						0.032							
36	35							0.066						
39	14									0.003				
42	41							0.065						
100		Garden soil	4	0.080										
102		Garden soil	4	0.025	0.114			0.242						
103		Garden soil	4	0.015				0.024						
104		Garden soil	4	0.016					0.009					
105		Garden soil	4					0.048						
107		Garden soil	4	0.026										
110		Garden soil	4					0.309	0.012					
111		Garden soil	4					0.016						
113		Garden soil	4					0.087						
114		Garden soil	4	0.181				0.036	0.165					
115		Garden soil	4						0.016					
116		Garden soil	4					0.036						
119		Garden soil	4					0.118						
120		Garden soil	4					0.007						
122		Garden soil	4	0.007	0.147									
125		Garden soil	4	0.095										
127		Garden soil	4					0.054						
138	136	Fence 1	3.2						0.006					
142	141	Fence 1	3.2					0.121						
170	169	Pit Group 4	3.2								0.011			
174	173	Pit Group 1	3.1								0.001			
180	179		3.2	0.015										
203	202	Pit Group 3	3.2								0.014			
240	238	Pond	3.2				0.131	0.717						
241	238	Pond	3.2					0.016			0.010			
252	250	Pond	4	0.122				0.076						
254	250	Pond	4					0.012						
255	250	Pond	4				0.164	0.083						
256	250	Pond	4					0.154						
271	270	Ditch 10	3.2							0.006				
279		Garden soil	4							0.014				
288	287	Ditch 5	2								0.002			
298	297	Pit Group 4	3.2					0.068						
350	347	Pond	3.2	0.009										
370	366	Pit Group 2	3.2							0.030				
384	383	Pit Group 4	3.2								0.001			
406	373	Pit Group 2	3.2								0.002			
480	482	Pit Group 1	3.1					0.075						
491	500		3.3					0.117						
493	500		3.3					0.117	0.039					
526	525	Ditch 3	1								0.087			
551	550	Ditch 3	1								0.030			
561	560	Ditch 1	1								0.002			

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Brick	Floor brick	Floor tile	Peg tile	Tile (inc. ridge tile)	Tile or brick	Un-diagnostic CBM	Un-diagnostic fired clay	Stone Tile	Wall Tile	Water or sewage pipe
564								0.031		0.017				
567	250	Pond	4				0.043	0.349				0.178		
593	581	Ditch 2	1					0.020						
603	592	Cess pit/pit latrine	3.2					0.041						
606	592	Cess pit/pit latrine	3.2					0.173						
633											0.044			
638	637	Ditch 2	1								0.004			
663	662	Ditch 17	3.2					0.051						
680	684	Pit Group 4	3.2	0.065				0.060						
858	859	Ditch 16	3.3	0.011			0.133		0.021					
860	861	Ditch 13	3.2	0.124										
862	866	Ditch 6	3.1	0.081				0.154	0.046					
Total				**3.283**	**1.844**	**3.793**	**0.503**	**3.662**	**0.314**	**0.079**	**0.208**	**0.178**	**0.004**	**0.062**

Table 16: Summary CBM and fired clay by feature by weight in kg

Fab	Description	Tot.	% wght (kg)
F1	Poorly mixed yellow-pink fabric, dom. colour yellow. Many voids & calc. inclusions, yellow surfaces. Local Burwell-type brick.	22	23.5
F1a	Variant of F1, slightly more pink clay within the body of the tile.	12	3
F1b	Variant of F1, poorly mixed yellow-pink fabric with large coarse inclusions.	5	12.4
F1c	Reassigned as F15.		
F1d	Variant of F1, more pink, as with F1b, contains more calcareous material, inc. in the basal sanding.	2	1.6
F1e	Var. of F1, similar to Fabric 1a w/greater density of dull red clay lenses. Clay poorly mixed w/large, dark inclusions of indeterminate nature.	17	6.5
F2	Hard fired, dull pink fabric with pink surfaces, voids and large inclusions, some flint, possibly some grog.	2	0.3
F2a	Variant of F2, slightly sandy.	1	0.3
F3	Hard fired, refined, dull red fabric with few visible inclusions.	2	27.1
F4	Poorly mixed yellow-pink fabric with moderate rounded voids, occasional calcareous material.	5	1.3
F4a	Variant of F4, denser, duller red & numerous voids, some are lined w/yellow slightly mottled fabric.	2	1.6
F5	Dull pink matt-feeling fabric, yellow-cream lenses, clay and?grog temper, occasional flecks of mica.	3	0.9
F6	Dull red fabric, heavily sanded surfaces, frequent calcareous inclusions up to 4mm, also clay pellets.	1	0.4
F7	Mid buff surfaces & margins, med. thickness, mid grey core, fine quartz tempered & calc. material. Some voids, reasonably well mixed fabric.	2	0.9
F8	Dull red-pink fabric, hard fired, some rounded, some elongated voids. Moderately well mixed. Some yellow lenses, occasional clay pellets or grog.	8	4.4
F8a	Var. of F8, calc. material under surface. Surfaces yellow, core oxidised. Very hard fired, probably over fired.	1	0.3
F9	Hard fired, dull red-orange surfaces. Mod. margins & mid grey core w/pale lenses similar to fabric 13, sanded base, calcareous inclusions in whatever lined the mould & occasional calcareous in matrix.	1	0.2
F10	Dull buff surface & moderate margins, thick mid to pale grey core. Large inclusion of a piece of shell, some dark patches that may be organic material, fine quartz. Some voids in the matrix.	2	1.8
F10 a	Variant of F10, also similar to F7. Dull red to pale buff surfaces with buff margins, pale grey core, lightly sanded base. Some calcareous material in the sand. Uncertain if medieval or Roman.	1	0.8
F11	Moderately hard, dull red fabric with quartz and flint inclusions, moderate to large voids.	12	3.3
F12	Hard fired relatively smooth fabric dull red surfaces & thick margins w/mid grey core. Quartz visible & occ. lenses of red, some elongated voids. Occ. Calc. material & white quartz seen in matrix under a hand lens.	3	0.9
F13	Hard fired dull red surfaces, narrow dull red margins, mid grey core. Quartz tempered core shows lenses of slightly paler clay, relatively well mixed with occasional. red lens. Lower surface very rough & possibly sanded.	15	6.8

Fab	Description	Tot.	% wght (kg)
F13 a	Variant of F13, hard fired, dull red fabric w/paler, almost self slipped surface, dull red margins, mid grey core. Swirls of red in grey core, occ. completely oxidised hackly fracture, var. voids in matrix, oval & rounded. Core shows fabric poorly mixed, calc. inclusions, some visible quartz, base v.rough, not sanded. likely post-med	2	0.5
F14	Very hard fired, swirly, poorly mixed oxidised dull red fabric, elongated oval voids, some paler pink lenses, some quartz, occasional flint. Possibly an oxidised version of several of the other fabrics.	1	0.3
F15	Mixed yellow-pink fabric, yellow. More refined, w/fewer inclusions than F1. Mod. version of local Burwell-type brick brick.	3	0.6

Table 17: CBM fabrics

Fabric	Description	Total count	% by weight (kg)
FC1	Dull red fabric, poorly mixed, few visible inclusions, except some flint and clay pellets or grog.	2	13.3
FC1a	Variant of FC1 with more clay pellets or grog, partially reduced and flint present.	1	36.1
FC2	Pale pink, dull red and slightly yellow fabric with no visible inclusions but some voids.	4	2.5
FC2a	Variant of FC2, pale grey reduced patches within the fabric.	2	8.7
FC3	Poorly mixed dull red fabric, quartz tempered with moderate-common chalk inclusions.	6	17.8
FC3a	Variant of FC3 with less chalk.	1	5.8
FC4	Similar to FC3 but more quartz and common flint with some chalk inclusions.	4	15.8

Table 18: Fired Clay fabrics

B.6 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 Archaeological works produced shards of vessel and window glass, recovered from four contexts during evaluation of the site and a further five features and nine layers during subsequent excavation (Table 19). The glass was scanned, catalogued, weighed and recorded as individual vessels where possible. The minimum number of vessels (MNV) recovered from individual contexts was also recorded. The glass and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.6.2 The shards are in variable condition, with the 18th century glass in relatively poor condition, the glass patinated and iridescent, while the 19th-20th century glass is more robust and little affected by the burial environment. The glass fragments recovered from layers 102, 111, 113 and 127 are all relatively small and moderately abraded and have been reworked, becoming incorporated into the layers, and although mostly 19th century or later, some 18th century material is present.

Assemblage

B.6.3 A small amount of glass was recovered from the evaluation trenches, however the bulk of the assemblage was recovered from the excavated Period 4 garden soil layers 102, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 119, 125 and 127, producing a total of 37 shards weighing 0.453kg. The majority of these layers also produced 19th century pottery, suggesting that the layers are mostly 19th century or later.

B.6.4 Glass was recovered from five features, including Period 3.3 Pit Group 5 pit **211**, which produced a small fragment of window glass that could not be closely dated and, although found alongside abraded sherds of medieval pottery, is likely to be post-medieval. Period 3.2 Pond **238**, which contained late 18th-19th century glass also produced 18th century pottery. Period 2 Ditch 5 (**283**) produced intrusive 19th-20th century glass along with the 11th-mid 13th century pottery.

Conclusion

B.6.5 Consisting largely of bottles of various forms, mostly 19th century or later, the assemblage appears domestic in nature and includes a pharmaceutical bottle. Although much of the assemblage concerns the storage and consumption of wine, no glass drinking vessels were recovered. Fragments of window glass also indicate the presence of buildings and suggest that this material represents general rubbish deposition or clearance. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. The following catalogue acts as a full record and no further work is recommended. The glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Glass Catalogue

Ctxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Count	Wght (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
2				2	0.088	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Base from a mould-blown brown glass bottle w/embossed moulded kick & surviving letters HAVN on base.	m.C19/20
				1	0.011	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Neck shard from an olive green glass bottle.	C19th-20th
7				1	0.001		Window?	Shard of clear, colourless glass.	NCD*
8				1	0.002		Window	Shard of clear glass with surface iridescence.	NCD*
9				1	0.007	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Shard of olive green bottle glass.	C19th-20th
				1	0.006	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Shard of olive green bottle glass with some surface iridescence.	C19th
				1	0.001		Window	Shard of clear glass with surface iridescence.	NCD*
102 <9>	layer	Garden soil	4	1	0.005	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Irregular shard from a dark olive green glass bottle, not closely datable but likely to be 19th or 20th century.	C19th/20th
				1	0		Window glass	Sub-rectangular shard of clear window glass w/slight greenish cast & slightly matt clouded surfaces. 1.3-1.9mm thick.	NCD*
				1	<0.001	1	Utility vessel-bottle? pharmaceutical	Irreg small shard of clear blue glass, poss from pharmaceutical bottle.	C19th +
				1	<0.001		Uncertain	Small sub-rect shard of clear, near colourless, glass w/clouded dull surfaces. Uncertain if is flake of window or from vessel	NCD*
				1	<0.001		Uncertain	Small sub-rect curved shard of clear colourless glass, most likely from bottle.	C19th/20th
110	layer	Garden soil	4	3	0.078	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Irreg shards of thick clear glass w/green cast. Some larger bubbles within glass & likely to be press-moulded. 5-10mm thick.	C19th +
				4	0.038	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Irreg shards of clear glass wi/green cast, some larger bubbles within glass, press-moulded. 2.4-3.6mm thick.	C19th +
				1	0.009	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Curved shard from a dark olive green cylindrical glass bottle.	C19th +
				1	0.001		Window glass	Irregular shard of clear window glass with a slight greenish-blue cast and slightly matt clouded surfaces. 1.1-1.3mm thick.	NCD*
111	layer	Garden soil	4	4	0.011	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Four irreg frags from black/dark olive green glass bottle, w/slightly matt external surfaces, varying thickness from 3-6.4mm.	NCD* C19th ?

Ctxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Count	Wght (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
113	layer	Garden soil	4	1	0.008	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Curved shard from the body or shoulder of a cylindrical glass bottle. Pale olive green with iridescence, flaking surfaces, and sub-rectangular in shape. Most of the edges show iridescence indicating it was broken mainly in antiquity; there has been some surface loss. Surviving thickness is 2.5- 3.4mm.	NCD* poss. C18th-19th
114	layer	Garden soil	4	1	0.005		Window glass	Sub-triangular shard of clear window glass w/slight greenish cast & slightly matt, iridescent, clouded, surfaces. 1.5-2.6mm thick at outer rounded, slightly curved, edge. Rounded edge is from boundary of the sheet of crown or muff/cylinder glass.	NCD* ? C18th
				1	0.020	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Irregular curved shard of thick patinated and highly iridescent black glass, maximum thickness 12mm.	NCD* 18th
				1	0.017	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Partial neck and body shard from a highly iridescent and patinated olive green glass bottle, 2.6-3mm thick.	NCD* C18th?
115	layer	Garden soil	4	1	0.160	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Partial base shard from black glass bottle. Surfaces heavily patinated & where patination is thin, surfaces are highly iridescent. Base appears to be from a wide cylindrical vessel w/remains of shallow domed kick. Short surviving section of sidewall, combined w/the angle of the kick & the thickness of glass (8.1-9.8mm thick), so most likely C18th century, no later than *c.*1780. (Van den Bossche, 2001, 30 fig 2)	*c.*1725-80
119	layer	Garden soil	4	3	0.020	2	Utility vessel-bottle	Curved body shards & neck shard of black/olive green glass, patinated & flaking w/underlying iridescence. 3-4mm thick.	NCD*? C18
				1	0.009	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Irreg shard of curved, clear, dark olive green glass w/large bubbles within glass, from a cylindrical bottle. 4.1-4.3mm thick.	NCD* C18th/19th
				1	0.002		Uncertain	Small irreg shard of glass, 1 flat surface, other slightly rounded & ?encrusted. Shard may be window glass. 1.8mm-3mm thick.	NCD*
125	layer	Garden soil	4	5	0.054	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Curved body shards of black/dark olive green glass, from a cylindrical bottle. Surface is lightly patinated, external surface having become somewhat clouded. The largest shard flares out slightly towards the base. Although not closely datable, the condition of the glass suggests mid 18th or later. 2-7mm thick.	Mid C18th or later
				1	0.002	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Sub-rectangular curved shard, narrow neck of a clear bottle w/greenish cast. Surface is lightly iridescent. 2mm thick.	NCD*C19 ?
127	layer	Garden soil	4	1	0.006	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Curved neck shard of black/dark green glass. Surface lightly patinated, external surface somewhat clouded. 3-4mm thick.	NCD* C18th/19th
				1	0.003	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Irregular curved body shard of black/dark olive green glass, from a cylindrical bottle, the external surface having become somewhat clouded. 2-2.5mm thick.	NCD*
				1	0.004		Window glass	Irregular shard of flat, highly iridescent, window glass which, when held to the light, appears to be	C18th

Ctxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Count	Wght (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
								clear with a greenish cast. One short edge is possibly grozed. The glass is not closely datable, however, it is possibly 18th century. 2.4mm thick.	
212	**211**	Pit Group 5	3.3	1	0.005		Window glass	SF13, sub-rectangular shard of clear window glass w/blue-green cast, a single right-angled corner survives. 1.7-2.8mm thick.	NCD*
239	**238**	Pond	3.2	1	0.288	1	Utility vessel- wine bottle	Complete, slightly bulging, base from cylindrical black/dark olive green glass bottle. Surface is patinated, where this flaked off, surface is highly iridescent. Base diam approx 80mm. Bell shaped kick 22mm deep, pontil scar hidden by opaque patination, avg wall thickness 7mm. The form suggests a late 18th-early 19th century vessel. (Intrusive)	Late C18th-19th
255	**250**	Pond	4	2	0.027		Uncertain	Irreg, sub-rectangular shard of slightly uneven, poss curved, pale green glass (when held to the light- break in the glass is recent) - patinated & iridescent. Curve suggests glass may be from bottle, however this is uncertain. Two small areas of edge look as if they have been grozed, but it is uncertain if these are just old damage. 2.7-3.7mm thick.	NCD* *c*.C19th or 20th
284	**283**	Ditch 5	2	1	0.002	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Single small sub-rectangular shard of clear green glass, 3.1-3.6mm thick. (Intrusive)	NCD* *c*.C19/20
350	**347**	Pond	3.2	1	0.008	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Curved shard of clear colourless glass w/slightly iridised surface, from body or shoulder of ? cylindrical bottle. 3.1-3.5mm thick. (Intrusive)	C19th/20
Total				**51**	**0.899**	**24**			

Table 19: Glass (*Not closely datable)

B.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

Assemblage and Methodology

B.7.1 A total of 20 fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.06kg, was recovered from eight layers, a pit and a ditch. One intrusive pipe bowl from Period 3.3 Pit Group 5 pit **147**, is complete and the stem survives to a length of 37mm; the pipe is an Oswald type 15 (Oswald 1975, 37–41) with a date range of *c.*1840-80. A second intrusive partial bowl, from Period 3.3 Ditch 16 (**778**), is an Oswald type 10 (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and dates to *c.*1700-40, while a third fragment, recovered from layer 102, cannot be dated more closely than late 18th or 19th century. The remainder of the material cannot be closely dated.

B.7.2 Terminology used is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). A quantification table for the clay pipes can be found at the end of this report (Table 20), based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (http://scpr.co/PDFs /Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf). Stem bore diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size. The clay tobacco pipe and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Conclusion

B.7.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what are most likely casually discarded pipe stems that have subsequently been reworked. The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site, by one or more individuals, most likely in the 18th and 19th century. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. The following catalogue acts as a full record.

Ctxt	Cut	Group	Period	Form	Wght (kg)	No. stem frags	No. com-plete/ partial bowls	Description	Date
102	Layer	Garden soil	4	Frag. pipe stem	0.002	2		Two frags of stem, likely from different pipes. The narrowness of one suggests from close to the mouthpiece. Slightly oval in shape, 22mm long w/trimmed seams (one can still be seen & felt). Second length is 26mm, diam approx 5.8mm, w/trimmed, well finished mould seams.	NCD
<9>				Frag. pipe stem	<0.001	1		Stem length 23mm, 5.7mm diam, neatly trimmed mould seams.	NCD
<9>				Frag. pipe bowl	<0.001		1	Sub-rect frag of pipe bowl, decorated w/short narrow ribs 7mm in length (horizontally).	C18/C19
104	Layer	Garden soil	4	Frag. pipe stem	<0.001	1		Length of stem 19mm, slightly oval, trimmed mould seams.	NCD
110	Layer	Garden soil	4	Frags pipe stem	0.007	2		Two fragments join to give a length of stem of 84mm. Tapering oval stem, mould seams are shallow but visible.	NCD
					0.007	2		Two frags of pipe stem from separate pipes, one encrusted post-deposition as the discolouration extends across one broken end. Broken close to joint w/the heel/bowl, neatly trimmed mould seams. Length 43mm, diam 7.6mm. 2nd frag 41mm long, slightly oval, single mould seam still obvs.	
111	Layer	Garden soil	4	Frag. pipe stem	0.001	1		Length of tapering stem 22mm, 6.9mm diameter, neatly trimmed mould seams.	NCD
113	Layer	Garden soil	4	Frag. pipe stem	0.007	3		Three frags of pipe stem, one greyed due to use & burning, most likely the result of cleaning the pipe, burning removes the tar and other materials that build up in a pipe after use. Length 40mm, tapering, oval stem, no obvious mould seams. Other two fragments show no discolouration: length 37mm, sub-rounded stem w/well trimmed seams; length 32mm, 6.3mm diam, one mould seam is still slightly visible.	NCD
114	Layer	Garden soil	4	Frag. pipe stem	0.002	1		Single fragment of tapering pipe stem 32mm in length, slightly oval stem.	NCD
119	Layer	Garden soil	4	Frags pipe stem	0.006	3		Three frags from different pipes, the longest fragment curves slightly, 70mm length slightly oval & tapering w/neatly trimmed seams. A shorter narrow fragment poss. from close to mouth piece of stem, tapering, one mould seam still visible 35mm long. Final fragment, 24mm long, 6.5mm in diameter, one mould seam still slightly prominent.	NCD
127	Layer	Garden soil	4	Frag. pipe stem	0.003	1		Length of stem 44mm, 7.2mm diameter, neatly trimmed mould seams.	NCD
139	**147**	Pit Group 5	3.3	Complete pipe bowl Oswald type 15	0.010		1	Complete pipe bowl & spur w/short length of surviving slightly oval stem (37mm to edge of spur.) Mould seam on back of bowl is neatly trimmed & slightly burnished. Seam on front of bowl knife trimmed and slightly burnished. (Intrusive)	*c.*1840-80
790	**778**	Ditch 16	3.3	Partial pipe bowl Oswald type 10	0.015		1	Partial bowl, much of front of bowl missing as is much of rim from the remainder. Mould seam on back of bowl & stem neatly trimmed & only slight trace can be seen at junction of bowl and stem. Seam on the surviving bowl front neatly trimmed. Seam at junction of sub-rounded, slightly angled heel & the stem is very obvs and untrimmed. (Intrusive)	*c.*1700-40
Total					**0.060**	**17**	**3**		

Table 20: Clay Tobacco Pipe

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster PhD

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from the site. The assemblage was of a medium size 33.68 kg and the number of recordable fragments, that could be assigned to a phase, totalled 681 from hand-collection and 32 fragments from environmental samples. Animal bone was recovered mainly from pits and ditches and ponds dating to Period 1 (Iron Age and Roman), Period 3 (medieval) and Period 4 (post-medieval and modern). There was also a group of material that was unphased consisting of 57 recordable fragments. The species represented includes cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), sheep (*Ovis aries*) horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), cat (*Felis Catus*), mouse (*Mus musculus*), hare (*Lepus sp.)* frog (*Rana temporaria*), domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*), pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), goose (Anser sp.) mallard (*Anas anas*) and fish belonging to the gadidae and salmonidae families.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). This involves analysing and recording bones from the assemblage but omitting those fragments that are considered 'low grade' and not worthy of being counted. In order for an element to be recorded 50% of the diagnostic zone on a bone must be present. This method narrows down the assemblage so that fragmented elements are not counted multiple times. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered.

C.1.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes. Attempts to distinguish between sheep and goat were carried out based on morphological characteristics and metric data following Boessneck (1969, 339-341) and Prummel and Frisch (1986, 569-570).

C.1.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 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 M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) for horse and dog, and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

C.1.5 Gnawing marks made by carnivores and rodents were noted where applicable. For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning on bones was recorded as either blackened, calcined or singed.

C.1.6 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992). Estimated shoulder heights were calculated following Fock (1966) for cattle, Teichert (1969) for sheep all as quoted in von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

Results of Analysis

C.1.7 Material from securely dated contexts were divided into three periods. No identifiable fragments derived from Period 2. Period 1 consisted of material from the Iron Age and Roman periods, Period 3 consisted of material from the medieval period and Period 4 consisted of material from the post-medieval and modern period.

C.1.8 The majority of the faunal material dated to the medieval period. The assemblage was in good condition with moderate to high fragmentation.

C.1.9 Period 1 consisted of only 9 identifiable fragments (Table 21). Most of the fragments from this phase were recovered from Ditch 2. No ageing data could be derived from this small amount of material.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat	3	33.3	1	20
Pig	3	33.3	1	20
Cattle	1	11.1	1	20
Horse	1	11.1	1	20
Domestic Fowl	1	11.1	1	20
Total	**9**	**100**	**5**	**100**

Table 21: Number of identifiable specimens from Period 1 (Iron Age/Roman)

C.1.10 Period 3 contained the greatest amount of material with 514 identifiable fragments recovered. There were 490 fragments recovered via hand collection and 24 from environmental samples. Many of the contexts in this phase were ascribed to specific phases within the medieval period, with a large proportion of the assemblage from the high medieval (Period 3.2). However, as several contexts were only ascribed to the broader medieval phase, the fragments were grouped together for comparative purposes.

C.1.11 This phase is particularly significant due to the wide variety of species from medieval features. The environmental samples and hand collected material were rich with small mammal and bird remains.

C.1.12 Sheep/goat made up a large proportion of the medieval assemblage comprising 51.6% of the NISP, followed by cattle with 28.8%. The bone was in good condition and fragmentation was moderate.

C.1.13 Ageing data for sheep/goat was fairly robust, mandible wear stages indicate that over half of the animals were adults, with an even distribution from 10 months up to maturity at age of death. Epiphyseal fusion data corresponds with the tooth wear data in that most elements contained fused epiphyses though those that were unfused aged to less 1.5-3.5 years of age at death. Cattle dental evidence also suggest most animals were over 4 years of age as does the fusion data. The only bones with unfused epiphyses were late fusing elements, indicating a small presence of cattle less than 3.5 years of age. The only pig mandible that could be aged was 17-19 months of age at death.

C.1.14 There was evidence of taphonomic changes in this phase in the form of gnawing, burning and butchery. Gnawing was present on four fragments of bone from Ditch 10 (**270**), pond **250** and Pit Group 5 pit (**141**). Gnawing marks were all made by carnivores, likely dogs. Burning was seen solely on sheep/goat remains with blackened and

calcined fragments from Pit Group 1 pit **482**, cess pit/pit latrine **475** and Enclosure ditch **326**. Butchery evidence was present on 10 fragments belonging to sheep/goat, cattle and pig. Cattle horncores from pit **31** excavated during the evaluation (Ladd 2015) and Test Pit 2, showed evidence of heavy chop marks on the base, indicating removal of the horn from the cranium. A cattle mandible also had a series of heavy chop marks on the ascending ramus, which indicates the removal of the tongue or disarticulation of the mandible from the skull. Additionally, a sheep mandible had cut marks on the body and ascending ramus likely signs of skinning.

C.1.15 The distribution of skeletal elements for cattle suggests that all stages of carcass processing and consumption are represented for the medieval phase, this interpretation is also consistent for sheep/goat remains.

C.1.16 All 8 of the pig canine teeth recovered from Period 3 were from male animals. Suggesting breeding females were not necessarily kept on site.

C.1.17 Estimated shoulder height could be obtained for 6 sheep/goat elements and 3 cattle elements. Sheep/goat shoulder heights ranged from 53.57cm-64.93cm and cattle ranged from 105.73cm-112.08cm.

C.1.18 Fish remains consisted of elements belonging to the gadidae family. Four species of birds were recovered, indicating the presence of wading birds, all of which would have been popular dietary choices during the medieval period. The skeletal remains of cat indicate there were at least 3 animals from this phase of occupation.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat	265	51.6	15	36.6
Pig	39	7.6	3	7.3
Cattle	148	28.8	7	17.1
Horse	9	1.8	2	4.9
Domestic Fowl	17	3.3	2	4.9
Goose	3	0.6	1	2.4
Pheasant	1	0.2	1	2.4
Mallard	1	0.2	1	2.4
Frog	4	0.8	1	2.4
Dog	1	0.2	1	2.4
Red deer	1	0.2	1	2.4
Cat	20	3.9	3	7.3
Mouse	2	0.4	1	2.4
Fish	2	0.4	1	2.4
Hare	1	0.2	1	2.4
Total	**514**	**100**	**41**	**100**

Table 22: Number of identifiable specimens from Period 3 (medieval)

C.1.19 Period 4 consisted of 133 fragments, 125 of which were from hand-collection and 8 from environmental samples. A substantial proportion of fragments were from pit **190** and layer 189. Sheep/goat also dominated this phase comprising 47.4% of the NISP followed by cattle with 34.6%.

C.1.20 The small amount of dental ageing data indicates two cattle of 24 months and 38 months. One sheep of 12-21 months of age at death and one sheep aged as mature. One pig mandible indicated the presence of an animal of 8-9 months of age. Regarding epiphyseal fusion ageing, the majority of elements contained fused epiphyses. A pig humerus from pit **289** contained an unfused proximal humerus, indicating an animal less than 3.5 years of age at death. The cat remains from layer 189 contained an unfused proximal humerus and tibia indicating an animal less than 11.5 months of age at death.

C.1.21 Taphonomic evidence was seen in the forms of carnivore gnawing and butchery. Carnivore gnawing occurred on sheep/goat and cattle fragments from layer 189 and pit **190**. Butchery was evident on a piece of red deer antler from pond **238**, likely associated with craftworking activity. Two sheep/goat humeri showed evidence of small cuts on the mid-shaft of the bone on both anterior and posterior sides. These marks are associated with filleting of meat.

C.1.22 The distribution of skeletal elements for cattle suggests that all stages of carcass processing and consumption are represented for this phase, this interpretation is also consistent for sheep/goat remains.

C.1.23 The two pig canine teeth recovered from this phase both classified as male. This again may suggest breeding females were not habitating on the site.

C.1.24 Estimated shoulder heights could be calculated for one sheep/goat calcaneus, with a shoulder height of 64.35cm and a cattle metatarsal with a shoulder height of 105.73cm.

C.1.25 There was a small presence of wild species in this phase in the form of red deer and roe deer and smaller species including mouse, frog and fish belonging to the gadidae and salmonidae families.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat	63	47.4	3	18.75
Pig	9	6.8	1	6.25
Cattle	46	34.6	3	18.75
Horse	2	1.5	1	6.25
Domestic Fowl	3	2.3	1	6.25
Frog	1	0.8	1	6.25
Roe deer	1	0.8	1	6.25
Red deer	1	0.8	1	6.25
Cat	3	2.3	1	6.25
Mouse	2	1.5	1	6.25
Fish	2	1.5	2	12.5
Total	**133**	**100**	**16**	**100**

Table 23: Number of identifiable specimens (Period 4: post-med/modern)

Discussion

C.1.26 At Edison Bell Way, domestic animals were the mainstay of the food economy with sheep/goat, followed by cattle and pig dominating the assemblage. Sheep/goat were the prominent species in both the medieval and post-medieval/modern phases. There was little evidence to suggest that very young sheep, cattle or pig breeding was not taking place on site. However, the absence of fragile and small bones belonging to young animals may be due to preservation or recovery techniques. No elements were distinguished to be definitively goat, and a small number were distinguished to be sheep, with the majority categorised as sheep/goat.

C.1.27 Element distribution revealed there was no obvious biases with the majority of elements present for the main food species including meaty joints and waste bone, indicating butchery was likely occurring onsite and waste material dumped in pits. The butchery evidence confirms marks are evidence of exploitation with heavy chopping implements and rapid dismemberment. While sheep/goat produced the higher NISP percentage, cattle produce a much higher yield of meat than the other domestic species, they would have made up a large portion of the diet of the residents of the site.

C.1.28 Wild species play a minor role in Periods 3 and 4, with a broader variety of wild species appearing in Period 3. The presence of a red deer metatarsal from Period 3 and a roe deer scapula from Period 4 suggests that deer were hunted and would have played a

small role in terms of diet. The antler from Period 4 with butchery evidence is an indication that antler was likely exploited for craft working activity.

C.1.29 The presence of domestic fowl and pheasant would have provided a source of meat but also eggs from the chickens. As in medieval times there was a mixed economy of eggs and meat, yet later there was more of a focus on breeding for meat (Albarella, 1997). Goose were desired for their feathers in the medieval period and more so for their meat in the later medieval period in England (Albarella 1997). It seems reasonable to suggest that birds would have only played a minor role in the diet at Huntingdon.

C.1.30 The age at death data suggests a farming technique based primarily on meat production. As pig were used solely for meat and lard, they were slaughtered around 17-19 months in the medieval period, once reaching an optimum weight. Sheep/goat ranged in age from 10 months to maturity, however there was not a presence of adults or old sheep/goat. This indicates an economy less dependent on milk and wool production and more dependent on the exploitation of animals for meat. Wool production was very important in the English medieval economy and would have reached its peak in the 13th–14th century (Albarella, 1997). However, with the absence of adult and old sheep in this assemblage, wool production likely was not as significant at this site. Cattle in Period 3 were mainly 3-4 years of age at slaughter and cattle in Period 4 were 2-3 years of age at slaughter. This again indicates husbandry was directed toward raising cattle for meat, opposed to dairying, and slaughtered when reaching an optimum weight at the end of immaturity.

C.1.31 There was a similar distribution in the percentage of domestic species in Periods 3 and 4. Pig sexing information was slim but indicated only males were identified in the assemblage. Estimated shoulder heights were consistent in Periods 3 and 4 for sheep/goat and cattle, with no noticeable variations in size, however there was only a small amount of data.

C.1.32 In terms of taphonomic changes there was minimal evidence of carnivore gnawing, burning and butchery. Gnawing, in these cases, highlights the presence of dogs or cats on site. While only one fragment of dog was found in Period 3, cat remains were recovered from both Period 3 and 4. Evidence of burning of remains was minimal however is likely evidence of domestic activity. Three fragments from Period 3.1 Pit Group 1 pit **482** contained fragments that were singed and calcined (see also sooted pottery sherds recovered from this pit, App. B.4.28). Calcination occurs at much higher temperatures, 700 degrees Celsius or more (Lyman 1994). This evidence indicates roasting was likely the method of cooking implemented. Butchery evidence highlights a butchery practices characterized by heavy chops to the mandible and pelvis and cut marks associated with fine skinning and disarticulating of ligaments around the epiphyses.

C.1.33 The assemblage from Edison Bell Way shows several distinct similarities to neighbouring sites in Huntingdon, particularly those from: West of town centre Link Road (HUNTLR13) and Ferrers Road (HUNFER17). The faunal remains from HUNTLR13 were similar in that sheep/goat dominated the medieval assemblage followed by cattle. There was also a variety of birds present, most of which were chicken sized (Hadjikoumis 2015). The later medieval assemblage saw sheep/goat slaughtered later at 4+ years of age, indicating more of a reliance on secondary products. The post-medieval phase saw an increase in cattle (50% NISP) and a decrease in sheep/goat (40.4% NISP), which is not seen at Edison Bell way. HUNFER17, was also dominated by sheep (42.8% NISP) followed by cattle (24.8%

NISP). The assemblage contained several bird varieties including domestic fowl and pheasant, there were also many fish remains retrieved from the site (Foster 2017).

C.1.34 The trend for economies to become more reliant on meat in the late medieval and post-medieval periods is a well-documented trend, however the importance of sheep is usually assumed to be an increase in wool production (Albarella 1997). This data does not indicate that this is the trend at Edison Bell way. The ageing data indicates that sheep/goat were not surviving into adulthood and slaughtered upon reaching maturity or younger.

C.1.35 The material is a good representation of a medieval and post-medieval domestic faunal assemblage. The data represents good quantity of identifiable animal bone. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Huntingdon, it can be stated that in terms of taxa representation this assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns, particularly highlighting the importance of sheep.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.1.36 The assemblage should be retained as it contains a good amount of animal remains for a faunal collection from Huntingdon and adds to the overall picture of the animal economy in the region alongside the other Huntingdon assemblages.

Context	Period	Species	Element	GL (cm)	ESH (cm)
126	3	Sheep/Goat	MT1	128.1	58.16
413	3.1	Cattle	MT1	194	105.73
214		Cattle	RA	255	109.65
597	3.2	Sheep	MT1	118	53.57
293		Sheep/Goat	CA	54.5	58.75
476		Cattle	MC1	183	112.08
123	3.3	Sheep/Goat	MT1	127.3	57.79
518		Sheep/Goat	MC1	123.1	60.19
42		Sheep/Goat	MC1	132.8	64.93
127	4	Sheep/Goat	CA	59.7	64.35
189		Cattle	MT1	194	105.73

Table 24: Estimated shoulder heights

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
1	158	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
2	176	Pit 175	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Third Phalanx
3	154	Pit Group 1	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Atlas
4			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
5	116	Garden soil	3	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
6			3	Sheep/Goat	Second Phalanx
7			3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
8	104	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
9	126	Garden soil	3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
10			3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
11			3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
12			3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
13			3	Cattle	Third Phalanx
14			3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
15	109	Garden soil	3	Cattle	Horncore
16	156	Fence 1	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
17	100	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
18			4	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
19			4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
20	111	Garden soil	3	Pig	Humerus
21			3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
22			3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
23	117	Garden soil	3	Cattle	Third Phalanx
24			3	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
25	178		0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
26	103	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
27			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
28			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
29			4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
30			4	Domestic Fowl	Tibia
31	122	Garden soil	4	Cattle	Pelvis
32			4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
33	108	Garden soil	3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
34			3	Cattle	Mandible
35	123	Garden soil	3.3	Domestic Fowl	Metatarsal
36			3.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
37			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
38	160		0	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
39			0	Cattle	Metapodial
40	110	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
41	164	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
42			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
43			3.2	Cattle	Scapula
44	118	Garden soil	3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
45			3	Cattle	Metacarpal
46			3	Cattle	Mandible
47	142	Pit Group 5	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
48			3.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
49			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
50			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
51			3.3	Cattle	Horncore
52	172	Pit Group 1	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
53			3.1	Domestic Fowl	Radius
54	102	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
55			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
56			4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
57			4	Domestic Fowl	Ulna
58	125	Garden soil	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
59			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
60			3.3	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
61	170	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
62			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
63	106	Garden soil	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
64	112	Garden soil	3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
65	189	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
66			4	Cattle	Radius
67			4	Cattle	Mandible
68			4	Pig	Cranium
69			4	Cattle	Mandible
70			4	Cattle	Metacarpal
71			4	Cattle	Ulna
72			4	Cattle	Horncore
73			4	Cattle	Astragalus
74			4	Cattle	Calcaneus
75			4	Cattle	Metatarsal
76			4	Cattle	Pelvis
77			4	Cattle	Pelvis
78			4	Cattle	Pelvis
79			4	Cattle	Pelvis
80	162	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	Third Phalanx
81			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
82			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
83	127	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
84			4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
85			4	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus
86			4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
87			4	Cattle	Axis
88	115	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
89			4	Cattle	Ulna
90			4	Cattle	First Phalanx
91			4	Domestic Fowl	Humerus
92			4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
93	160		0	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
94	114	Garden soil	4	Cattle	Calcaneus
95	180		3.2	Cattle	Calcaneus
96	168	Fence 1	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
97			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
98	166	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
99			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
100			3.2	Cattle	Pelvis
101			3.2	Cattle	Astragalus
102			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
103			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
104			3.2	Cattle	Axis
105			3.2	Pig	Humerus
106			3.2	Cattle	Pelvis
107			3.2	Cattle	Metatarsal
108			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
109	146	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	Metatarsal
110			3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
111	189	Garden soil	4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
112			4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
113			4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
114			4	Cattle	Tibia
115			4	Cattle	Atlas
116			4	Sheep/Goat	Femur
117			4	Cattle	Metapodial
118			4	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
119			4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
120			4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
121			4	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
122			4	Pig	Mandible
123			4	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
124			4	Pig	Pelvis
125			4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
126			4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
127			4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
128			4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
129			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
130			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
131			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
132			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
133			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
134			4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
135			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
136			4	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
137			4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
138			4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
139			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
140			4	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
141			4	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus
142			4	Pig	Metatarsal

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
143			4	Cattle	Mandible
144			4	Cat	Humerus
145			4	Cat	Tibia
146			4	Cat	Femur
147			4	Pig	Cranium
148	633	Cesspit/pit latrines	0	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
149			0	Pig	First Phalanx
150			0	Hare	Calcaneus
151			0	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
152			0	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
153			0	Cattle	Calcaneus
154			0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
155			0	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
156			0	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
157			0	Cattle	Metacarpal
158	605	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
159			3.2	Cattle	Mandible
160	597	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
161			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
162			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
163			3.2	Dog	Cranium
164			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
165	672		3.2	Horse	Mandible
166			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
167			3.2	Cattle	Mandible
168	635		0	Horse	Pelvis
169	609	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
170			3.2	Goose	Metacarpal
171			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
172	625	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
173			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
174			3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
175			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
176			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
177			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
178	239	Pond	4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
179			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
180			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
181	615	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	CD	Metatarsal
182	611	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
183			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
184			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
185			3.2	Cattle	Humerus
186			3.2	Pig	Metacarpal
187			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
188			3.2	Horse	Metatarsal
189	606	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
190			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
191	626	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	Horncore
192	601	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Cattle	Humerus
193	619	Pit Group 1	3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal
194			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
195			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
196	617	Pit Group 1	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
197	673	Pit Group 3	3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
198	610	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
199	601	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Cranium

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
200	763		0	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
201	832	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
202	833	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
203			3.2	Cattle	Radius
204			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
205			3.2	Cattle	Horncore
206			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
207			3.2	Cattle	Horncore
208	854	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
209	796	Ditch 16	3.3	Cattle	Radius
210			3.3	Cattle	Pelvis
211	862	Ditch 6	3.1	Cattle	Scapula
212	728	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
213			3.2	Cattle	Metatarsal
214	817	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
215	815		0	Cattle	First Phalanx
216	814		0	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
217	812	Pit Group 5	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Radius
218	834		0	Domestic Fowl	Tibia
219	712	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
220			3.2	Cattle	Humerus
221	788	Ditch 13	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
222	843		0	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
223	858	Ditch 16	3.3	Cattle	Scapula
224			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Radius
225	807	Pit Group 5	3.3	Cattle	Mandible
226			3.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
227			3.3	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
228		Ditch 6	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius
229	794		3.1	Cattle	Metatarsal
230			3.1	Cattle	Femur
231			3.1	Cattle	Radius
232			3.1	Cattle	Humerus
233			3.1	Cattle	Femur
234			3.1	Cattle	Mandible
235	828		0	Horse	Femur
236	850	Pit Group 3	3.2	Cattle	Atlas
237			3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
238			3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
239			3.2	Cattle	First Phalanx
240			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
241			3.2	Horse	Mandible
242			3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
243			3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
244			3.2	Cattle	Radius
245			3.2	Cattle	Horncore
246			3.2	Cattle	Femur
247	867	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
248	860	Ditch 13	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
249	801	Fence 2	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
250	850	Pit Group 3	3.2	Cattle	Mandible
251			3.2	Cattle	Mandible
252			3.2	Cattle	Femur
253			3.2	Cattle	Horncore
254			3.2	Cattle	Metatarsal
255			3.2	Cattle	Mandible
256			3.2	Horse	Femur
257	874	Fence 2	3.3	Cattle	Radius
258	871		0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
259	847		0	Cattle	Mandible

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
260	268		0	Cattle	Scapula
261			0	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
262	209		3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
263			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
264			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
265			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
266			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
267			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
268			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Tibia
269	239	Pond	4	Cattle	First Phalanx
270			4	Cattle	Radius
271			4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
272	292	Ditch 9	3.2	Cattle	Astragalus
273			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
274	296	Ditch 17	3.3	Cattle	First Phalanx
275			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
276			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
277	231	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
278	293	Ditch 9	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus
279			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
280	271	Ditch 10	3.2	Cattle	First Phalanx
281			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
282	242	Pond	4	Cattle	Metatarsal
283			4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
284			4	Cattle	Ulna
285	277	Pond	3.3	Cattle	First Phalanx
286			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
287			3.3	Horse	Mandible
288	193	Ditch 9	3.2	Cattle	Atlas
289			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus
290	241	Pond	4	Pig	Humerus
291			4	Red Deer	Antler
292	251	Pond	4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
293			4	Horse	Mandible
294	214	Pit Group 1	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius
295			3.1	Cattle	Radius
296			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
297	256	Pond	4	Cattle	Pelvis
298	191		4	Cattle	Metacarpal
299			4	Sheep/Goat	Axis
300			4	Cattle	Metacarpal
301			4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
302			4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
303			4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
304			4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
305			4	Cattle	Metacarpal
306			4	Cattle	Metatarsal
307			4	Roe Deer	Scapula
308			4	Cattle	Mandible
309	196		4	Cattle	Metacarpal
310	251	Pond	4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
311			4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
312			4	Cattle	Mandible
313	199	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
314			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
315			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
316			3.2	Cattle	Ulna
317	298	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	Humerus
318	241	Pond	4	Pig	Humerus
319			4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
320			4	Cattle	Humerus
321	295	Ditch 17	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
322	220		0	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
323			0	Cattle	Mandible
324	247	Ditch 17	3.2	Cattle	Cranium
325	231	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
326	255	Pond	4	Cattle	Metacarpal
327	244	Ditch 17	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
328	205	Pit Group 5	3.3	Pig	Radius
329	252	Pond	4	Cattle	Mandible
330	572	Ditch 8	3.1	Pig	Mandible
331			3.1	Cattle	Scapula
332			3.1	Pig	Pelvis
333			3.1	Cattle	Second Phalanx
334			3.1	Pig	Third Metacarpal
335			3.1	Pig	Axis
336			3.1	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
337			3.1	Pheasant	Coracoid
338	547	Pit 500	3.2	Cattle	Humerus
339			3.2	Pig	Ulna
340			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
341			3.2	Pig	Humerus
342	511	Pit 500	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
343			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
344			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
345	564		0	Cattle	Second Phalanx
346			0	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
347			0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
348			0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
349			0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
350			0	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
351			0	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
352	588	Pit Group 1	3.2	Cattle	Pelvis
353	516	Ditch 8	3.1	Cattle	First Phalanx
354			3.1	Cattle	Calcaneus
355			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
356			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
357			3.1	Pig	Humerus
358			3.1	Cattle	Mandible
359	518	Pit 500	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
360	586	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	Second Phalanx
361			3.2	Cattle	Tibia
362			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
363			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
364			3.2	Cattle	Cranium
365			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
366			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
367			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Coracoid
368	523	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Cattle	Third Phalanx
369			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
370			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
371			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
372			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
373			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
374			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
375			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
376			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
377			3.2	Cattle	Third Phalanx
378			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
379			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Femur

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
380			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
381			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
382			3.2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
383			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Femur
384			3.2	Cattle	Second Phalanx
385			3.2	Pig	Cranium
386			3.2	Pig	Mandible
387			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
388			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus
389			3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
390			3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
391			3.2	Cattle	Mandible
392			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Second Phalanx
393			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Femur
394			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Metacarpal
395			3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
396			3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
397			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
398			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
399			3.2	Cattle	Third Phalanx
400			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
401			3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
402			3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
403			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
404	516	Ditch 8	3.1	Cattle	First Phalanx
405			3.1	Cattle	Third Phalanx
406			3.1	Cattle	Radius
407			3.1	Cattle	Humerus
408			3.1	Cattle	Horncore
409	522	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Mallard	Humerus
410	532	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
411	524	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
412			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
413			3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
414			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
415			3.2	Pig	First Phalanx
416			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
417	512	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
418			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
419	571	Ditch 8	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
420	567	Pond	4	Cattle	Horncore
421			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
422			4	Horse	Radius
423			4	Horse	First Phalanx
424			4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
425			4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
426			4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
427			4	Dog	Tibia
428			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
429			4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
430			4	Pig	Femur
431			4	Horse	Tibia
432			4	Dog	Femur
433			4	Pig	Humerus
434			4	Horse	Humerus
435			4	Dog	Mandible
436			4	Horse	Metacarpal
437	354		0	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
438			0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
439			0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
440	442		0	Cattle	Calcaneus
441			0	Cattle	Ulna
442	480	Pit Group 1	3.1	Pig	Mandible
443			3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
444			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
445			3.1	Cattle	Mandible
446	495	Pit 500	3.1	Cattle	Scapula
447	329	Ditch 11	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
448			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
449			3.2	Cat	Femur
450			3.2	Cat	Femur
451			3.2	Cat	Tibia
452			3.2	Cat	Tibia
453			3.2	Cat	Humerus
454			3.2	Cat	Pelvis
455			3.2	Cat	Pelvis
456			3.2	Cat	Mandible
457			3.2	Cat	Mandible
458			3.2	Cat	Scapula
459			3.2	Cat	Scapula
460			3.2	Cat	Ulna
461			3.2	Cat	Ulna
462			3.2	Cat	Radius
463			3.2	Cat	Fibula
464			3.2	Cat	Fibula
465	412	Ditch 8	3.1	Pig	Ulna
466			3.1	Cattle	Radius
467			3.1	Cattle	Metatarsal
468	476	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
469			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
470			3.2	Cattle	Cranium
471			3.2	Cattle	Mandible
472	746		0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
473	317	Pit Group 5	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
474			3.3	Cattle	Pelvis
475	367	Ditch 2	1	Pig	Second Phalanx
476			1	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
477	458	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
478	309	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
479	474	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Cattle	First Phalanx
480			3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
481			3.2	Cattle	Metapodial
482			3.2	Pig	Femur
483			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
484			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
485	357	Pit Group 4	3.2	Cattle	First Phalanx
486	325	Enclosure	3.2	Cattle	Astragalus
487	455	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
488	449	Ditch 7	3.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
489	484	Pit Group 3	3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
490			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
491			3.2	Cattle	Metatarsal
492	354		0	Cattle	Metatarsal
493			0	Sheep/Goat	Atlas
494			0	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
495	368	Ditch 2	1	Cattle	Second Phalanx
496	349	Pond	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
497	447	Ditch 9	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
498			3.2	Pig	Mandible

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
499			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
500			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
501	313	Pit Group 3	3.2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
502	319	Ditch 9	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
503	472	Pit Group 4	3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
504	470	Pit Group 1	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
505	327	Enclosure	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
506	300	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
507	355	Ditch 17	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
508	309	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
509	384	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Femur
510			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Tibia
511			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Femur
512			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
513	372	Pit Group 2	3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
514	370	Ditch 2	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
515	493	Pit 500	3.1	Cattle	Mandible
516			3.1	Cattle	Radius
517			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
518	350	Pond	4	Horse	First Phalanx
519			4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
520			4	Cattle	Astragalus
521			4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
522			4	Cattle	Scapula
523	491	Pit 500	3.1	Cattle	Radius
524			3.1	Cattle	Radius
525			3.1	Horse	Metacarpal
526			3.1	Cattle	Metacarpal
527			3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
528			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
529			3.1	Horse	Tibia
530			3.1	Pig	Mandible
531			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
532	389		0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
533	310	Pit Group 3	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
534			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
535			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
536			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
537			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
538	367	Ditch 2	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
539			1	Pig	Atlas
540			1	Domestic Fowl	Metatarsal
541			1	Pig	Ulna
542	382	Pit Group 5	3.3	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
543			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
544			3.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
545	480	Pit Group 1	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
546			3.1	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
547			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
548			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
549			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
550			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
551			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
552			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
553			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
554			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Second Phalanx
555			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
556			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
557			3.1	Horse	Metapodial
558			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
559			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
560			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
561			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
562			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
563			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
564			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
565			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
566			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
567			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
568			3.1	Domestic Fowl	Humerus
569			3.1	Domestic Fowl	Coracoid
570			3.1	Domestic Fowl	Metatarsal
571			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
572			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Third Phalanx
573	476	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal
574			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Axis
575			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
576			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
577			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
578			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
579			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
580			3.2	Cattle	Horncore
581			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
582			3.2	Goose	Metacarpal
583			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
584			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
585			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
586			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
587			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
588			3.2	Cattle	Horncore
589			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
590			3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
591			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
592			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
593			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
594			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Femur
595			3.2	Cattle	Radius
596			3.2	Cattle	Metapodial
597			3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
598			3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
599			3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
600			3.2	Goose	First Phalanx
601			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Metatarsal
602	53	Evaluation (Ladd 2015)	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
603			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
604	42		3.3	Cattle	Calcaneus
605			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
606			4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
607			3.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
608			3.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
609			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
610			3.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
611			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
612			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
613	22		3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
614			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
615			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
616			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
617			3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
618	33		3.3	Cattle	Astragalus

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
619			3.3	Cattle	Astragalus
620			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
621			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
622	54		3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
623	9		4	Cattle	Third Phalanx
624			4	Cattle	Tibia
625			4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
626			4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
627	20		3.2	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
628	34		3.3	Cattle	Radius
629			3.3	Cattle	Humerus
630			3.3	Cattle	Mandible
631	28		3.3	Cattle	Tibia
632	32		3.3	Cattle	Horncore
633	10		3.3	Cattle	Radius
634			3.3	Cattle	Tibia
635			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
636			3.3	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
637	52		3.3	Cattle	First Phalanx
638	11		0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
639			0	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
640	36		3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
641			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
642			3.3	Cat	Pelvis
643			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
644			3.3	Cat	Metatarsal
645	23		3.2	Cattle	Metacarpal
646			3.2	Cattle	Horncore
647			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
648			3.2	Cattle	Mandible
649			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
650			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
651			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
652			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
653			3.2	Cattle	Pelvis
654			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
655	30		3.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal
656	18		3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
657			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
658			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Tibia
659			3.2	Pig	Femur
660			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
661	16		3.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
662			3.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
663			3.2	Cattle	Second Phalanx
664			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
665			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
666			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
667			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
668			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
669			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
670			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
671			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Tibia
672			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
673			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
674			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
675			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
676			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Second Phalanx
677	30		3.3	Frog	Scapula
678			3.3	Fish (Gadidae)	Atlas

REC ID	Context	Group	Period	Species	Element
679	18		3.2	Domestic Fowl	Metacarpal
680			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
681	53		3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
682			3.3	Sheep/Goat	Second Phalanx
683	22		3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
684	30		3.3	Mouse	Mandible
685			3.3	Mouse	Cranium
686	296	Ditch 17	3.3	Frog	Cranium
687	189	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
688			4	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
689			4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
690			4	Frog	Humerus
691			4	Mouse	Humerus
692	386		0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
693			0	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
694	476	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
695			3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
696			3.2	Cat	Mandible
697	512	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
698			3.2	Cattle	First Phalanx
699			3.2	Domestic Fowl	Ulna
700			3.2	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
701	349	Pond	3.2	Frog	Tibia
702	102	Garden soil	4	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
703			4	Mouse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
704			4	Fish (Salmonidae)	Atlas
705	110	Garden soil	4	Fish (Gadidae)	Atlas
706	518	Pit 500	3.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
707	164	Pit Group 4	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
708	245	Ditch 17	3.2	Cat	Ulna
709	519	Cesspit/pit latrines	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
710	495	Pit 500	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
711			3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial
712			3.1	Frog	Scapula
713			3.1	Fish (Gadidae)	Cranium

Table 25: Identifiable fragments from Edison Bell Way (NISP)

C.2 Plant remains and charcoal

By Denise Druce

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 A total of 78 environmental bulk samples were retrieved during the excavation phase and processed (Table 26). Twelve of the samples came from post-medieval and Victorian occupation layers/garden soils, however the majority came from features, including pits/cess pits possible wells, ponds, ditches, postholes and a kiln/oven, associated with medieval activity at the site.

C.2.2 The bulk samples ranged in volume from one to 40 litres and for the purpose of assessment one tub (up to 10 litres in volume) of each sample, or 100% if less than this, were processed using a modified Siraf flotation machine, where flots were retained in a 0.3mm mesh sieve, and the residue on a 0.5mm mesh. Both the flots and residue were air-dried. The flots were scanned using a Leica stereo-microscope and any plant material, including fruits, seeds, charcoal and wood fragments, was quantified, provisionally identified, and assessed, following Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Other remains, such as bone, snails, insects, small artefacts, industrial/metal waste, and coal/clinker were also quantified. In addition, the dried residues were sorted or scanned for botanical and faunal remains, and small artefacts. Quantification of material recorded in the flots is based on a score of 1 to 4 where 1 = rare (1 - 5 items), 2 = present (6 - 25), 3 = common (26 - 100), 4 = abundant (>100 items). Nomenclature of the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

C.2.3 Charcoal caught on the 2mm sieve was considered identifiable and quantified; where possible, *c* 20 fragments were randomly extracted, fractured and examined in transverse section. While this provides a reliable method for the identification of ring-porous taxa, *eg* oak (*Quercus* sp), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), and elm (*Ulmus* sp), identifications are tentative for the semi- to diffuse-porous taxa, *eg* hawthorn/blackthorn-type (Maloideae*/Prunus* sp). Morphologically similar alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) were not differentiated at this assessment stage. Identification and classification of the charcoal was aided by Hather (2009). The suitability of any surviving organic remains for providing radiocarbon dating material was also considered.

C.2.4 The results, initially recorded on an assessment pro-forma, were entered into a spreadsheet. Both the original hard copies and the digital spreadsheet will be kept with the site archive.

Discussion

C.2.5 The post-medieval/Victorian garden soil layers contained very few environmental remains, limited to the occasional charred cereal grain, and a cultivated pea in Period 4 garden soil layer 122. Charcoal was similarly scarce, and comprised of rare to frequent (<25) identifiable fragments. The largest assemblages were recovered from Period 4 garden soil layers 113 and 122; the former comprising a mix of ash, oak, elm, and pine (*Pinus* sp), the latter alder/hazel *(Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) and hawthorn-type (Maloideae). The garden soils also contained common to abundant comminuted coal and/or clinker fragments.

C.2.6 Many of the samples coming from the medieval features contained plant remains preserved through charring (charred plant remains: cpr), plant remains preserved under anaerobic or anoxic conditions (waterlogged plant remains: wpr), or a combination of

both. Although much of the cpr comprised just the occasional cereal grain, Period 3.2 pits **739** and **740** in Pit Group 4 produced relatively rich charred assemblages. Wheat grains, characteristic of a free-threshing variety, such as bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) were the most commonly recorded cereals. Barley and oat grains were also frequently recorded, and several of the oat grains in Period 3.2 pit **233** in Pit Group 3 still had their diagnostic floret bases attached, which confirmed the presence of common oat (*Avena sativa*). The other typical medieval crop, rye (*Secale cereale*) was poorly represented, and limited to a single grain recovered from pit **740**.

C.2.7 Crop processing waste, such as charred cereal chaff was rare and limited to culm nodes/fragments in Period 3.2 cess pit **592** and Period 3.3 pit **500**, and fine oat lemma/palea fragments in Period 3.2 pits **233** (Pit Group 3) and **830** (Pit Group 4). Charred weed seeds typically associated with cultivated and waste/disturbed areas were similarly rare, but included stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), thistle (*Cirsium* sp), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp), and brome (*Bromus* sp). The presence of stinking chamomile indicates that some of the areas under cultivation comprised of heavy clay soils. Similarly, the occasional sedge (*Carex* sp) seed suggests that some areas under cultivation may have been prone to waterlogging. Other charred economic/edible plant remains were rare, and included the occasional cultivated pea (*Pisum sativum*), and flax (*Linum* sp) seed.

C.2.8 Charcoal was present in the majority of the samples, however frequent to common identifiable (>2mm fragments) were limited to just eight. Many of these samples contained mixed assemblages, which included fragments of oak, alder/hazel, hawthorn-type, and blackthorn-type charcoal.

C.2.9 The richest palaeoenvironmental remains from the site comprised waterlogged seeds, recovered from several of the pits, ponds and wells (see Appendix B.3). Although it is not always easy to determine the antiquity of non-charred remains recovered from sites, their association with abundant wood and organic remains in the Edison Bell Way features suggests the waterlogged seeds are likely to represent vegetation growing, or dumped into the features, whilst they were still open. Several of the deposits contained a diverse range of waterlogged seeds and fruits indicative of waste/disturbed areas and nitrogen-rich ground, that might be expected around a settlement. Elder seeds were ubiquitous across the site, which may indicate areas of scrubby vegetation, however, like the blackberry (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) seeds, and sloe/blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) stones, they may also represent gathered fruits. The recovery of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) and fig (*Ficus carica*) seeds from a couple of the features may indicate imported foods.

C.2.10 Several of the pits were described as being slightly ‘cessy’, therefore, it is possible that the edible remains arrived to the site as part of faecal matter. Indeed, the presence of fly puparia in some of the deposits supports the presence of cess. Several of the waterlogged deposits contained common to abundant insect remains, and/or snails or ostracods. Fish bone and fish scales were also recorded in Period 3.2 cess pit **520**. The recovery of other kitchen/workshop debris in the form of animal bone fragments, oyster and mussel shells, pot fragments and hammerscale, suggests that many of the pits were used for refuse disposal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (l)	Preservation	Cereals	[illegible]	[illegible]	charred seeds	wil seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Detrannts	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CRM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
8	100		Layer	< 10	Victorian garden soil above Medieval layer. Modern plants/moss growing within sample.	8	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	3		0	0		1	1	1	Ash charcoal	n/a	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	+ +	+
9	102		Layer	< 10	Victorian garden soil above Medieval layer.	10	charred	0	0	0	0	0			3	2		0	0		2	1	4	Charcoal includes small twig fragment	n/a	#	#	#	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	# NR	+ + NR	0	0	#	#	0	+	+
10	104		Layer	< 10	Garden soil above Medieval layer.	9	n/a	0	0	0	0	0			1	1		2	0		0	0	2		none	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
11	107		Layer	< 10	Upper fill of TP 2: Post-Med garden soil layer.	8	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	2		1	0		1	0	1		none	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
12	110		Layer	< 10	Victorian garden soil.	9	charred	0	0	0	0	0			1	1		2	0		0	0	2		n/a	#	#	#	#	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	# #	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	+
13	111		Layer	< 10	Victorian garden soil above Med layer.	10	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	3		0	0		0	0	1		n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	+ +	0
14	113		Layer	< 20	C19th garden soil, containing glass and pottery. Wrongly labelled as <13>.	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			2	0		1	0		3	2	4	Cf bread wheat-type grain. Charcoal icludes oak, elm and Pine	n/a	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	#	#	#	+ +	+
15	116		Layer	< 10	Upper fill of TP 15: Post-Med garden soil layer.	8	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	2		0	0		2	0	3		none	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
16	119		Layer	< 10	Upper fill of TP 8: Post-Med/'Victorian' soil.	9	charred	0	0	0	0	0			2	1		2	0		2	1	4	Oak and elm charcoal	none	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	0	#	0	+	+
17	122		Layer	< 10	Upper fill of TP14.	9	charred	1	0	1	0	0			1	2		0	0		2	2	2	Possible barley & oat grains, & cultivated pea. Charcoal includes alder/hazel & cf hawthorn-type	fair	#	#	#	0	0	0	#	0	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
18	125		Layer	< 10	?	10	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0	2		2	0		2	0	3	Indeterminate cereal grain	none	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	#	0	0	+	+
19	127		Layer	< 10	Upper fill of TP 11. Post-Med garden soil.	8	charred	0	0	0	0	0			1	3		0	0		2	2	4	Charcoal mostly elm, with a little short-lived taxa	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	#	0	0	+	+ +
20	160	159	Pit?	< 5	GRAB: Dark charcoal-rich fill of pit. Bone pot recovered.	2	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	0		0	0		2	0	1		none	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	# NR	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	0	0	+ +	0
21	162	161	Pit	< 5	GRAB: Fill containing Med pottery & animal bone.	3	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0	1		1	0		1	0		Cf bread wheat-type grain	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	+ +	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (l)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Weeds	charred seeds	wil seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Detrunks	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CRM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
22	164	163	Pit	<5	GRAB: Fill containing Med pottery & animal bone.	1	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0	1		1	0		0	0		oat grain	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	#NR	#NR	0	0	0	0	+NR	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
23	189	-	Layer	<5	Buried soil layer? Med finds and bone recovered, later features cutting into this.	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			1	2		1	0		1	0		Cf barley, oat and bread wheat grains	poor	#	#	#	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+NR	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
24	220	218	?	<10	GRAB: Mid reddish-brown clayey sand. Contains Med pottery...?	2	charred	0	0	0	0	0			1	0		0	0		1	0			none	#	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+NR	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
25	239	238	Pond	<10	GRAB: Upper fill of pond (?): Levelling layer over middle of probable pond.	1	charred	0	0	0	0	0			1	1		3	0		1	0			none	0	0	#NR	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	241	238	Pond	<10	GRAB: Lower fill above, very organic, fill of pond.	1	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	1		2	0		1	0			none	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
27	246	245	Channel	<10	GRAB: Dark charcoal-rich fill of poss drainage channel.	1	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	1		2	0		3	2		Cf barley and bread wheat-type grains. Alder roundwood charcoal	fair	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+
28	251	250	Pit/pond	<10	PRIORITY: Clayey silt…?	8	w/log	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	0	0	4	2	0		0	0	1	Some insects poss. mod Mixed weed seeds dominated by sedges. Also crowfoot, buttercup type, pale persicaria, sow thistle, and nettle	fair	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	+	0	++	#	#	0	++++	0
29	278	250	Pit/pond	<10	PRIORITY: Basal fill of pit/pond containing wooden supports. Mix of silty clay and degraded wood.	8	w/log	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	1		0	0		Weed seeds dominated by crowfoot, with sedge, thistle and docks	? poor	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	264	?	P/hole	50	Fill of pit or posthole, containing occ. charcoal & CPR & bone.	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			2			2	0		1	0	1	Indeterminate cereal and wheat grain	poor	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
31	312		Layer?	<10	GRAB: Layer of reddened soil. Possible flooring?	1	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		2	0	2		none	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	313	311	Pit	<10	GRAB: Large quantity of burnt/charred material.	1	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2			0	0		0	0			none	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	#NR	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
33	293	291	Ditch	<10	Scarce CPR, occ. charcoal freq. snail/marine shells. parallel with [294].	9	charred	1	0	0	1	0			0			1	0		3	3	1	Indeterminate cereal and barley grain. Charcoal mostly oak, with a little short-lived taxa, eg alder/hazel	fair	##	#	##	##	0	0	0	#NR	#NR	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	296	294	Ditch	<10	Occ. charcoal, parallel with, and probably truncates [291].	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			1			2	0	1	2	0		Wheat grain	poor	##	0	#	0	0	#	0	#	#NR	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (l)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Weeds	charred seeds	wild seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Detrunks	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CRM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
35	322	233	Pit	<10	GRAB: First fill of a pit (1 of 3 intercutting), contained pottery, animal bone and a fair amount of charcoal.	1	charred	2	1	0	0	0			0			0	0		1	2		Indet cereals, oat (in lemma/palaea), cf bread wheat-type. Oat awn fragments. Mixed charcoal inc. alder/hazel & hawthorn-type	fair	0	0	##	#			0	#	NR	NR	NR	0	++	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	329	328	Ditch	<10	GRAB: Dark fill of ditch, containing pot & bone (?)	1	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0			1	0		1	0		cf bread wheat-type	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	+NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	350	347	Pond	<10	Fill of pond, very organic.	7	w/log	0	0	0	0	2	3		0			3	0		0	0		elder seeds	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
38	349	347	Pond	<10	Basal fill of 'pond'. V. organic waterlogged, pot & bone recovered.	8	w/log	0	0	0	0	1			0			3	0		0	0	1	elder seeds	poor	##	0	##	#	0	0	#	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
39	363	361	Pit	<10	Upper fill, containing charcoal and snails.	4	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0			1	0		2	2	2	Oat grain. Charcoal oak and cf hawthorn-type	fair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
40	365	364	P/hole	50	Fill. Charcoal, slag poss molten glass present.	2	n/a	0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		1	0	1		none	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	367	366	Pit	10	Grey fill, below red/burnt layer. occ charcoal present.	5	charred w/log	0	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	1	1	0		1	0	1	Charred cultivated pea	poor	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
42	368	366	Pit?	10	Red/burnt fill containing scarse charcoal.	4	charred	1	0	0	1	0			2	1		1	0		1	0	2	Indeterminate cereal. Goosefoot seed	poor	0	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	+NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	376	374	P/hole?	10	Fill of deep feature, possibly a posthole? Function unknown, occasional charcoal and slag present.	4	charred	1	0	0	1	0			0			2	0		2	1	2	Oat and cf bread wheat-type cereals. Sheep's sorrel seed	poor	0	#	#	0	0	#	0	#	NR	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
46	358	360	Kiln/ oven rem.	<25	Consists of very eroded burnt clay, above 'rake out', probably collapse.	7	charred	1	0	1	1	0			0			3	0		2	1	3	Indeterminate and cf wheat grains. Cultivated pea fragment. Sedge seed. Sedge/grass culm fragments	fair	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
47	359	360		<25	From 'rake out' of film remnant, northern end. Less ashy than <48>.	7	charred	2	0	2	1	0			0	1		3	0		3	2	3	Mostly cf bread wheat-type cereals. Cultivated peas. Goosefoot, sedge and thistle seeds. Small culm fragments. Charcoal includes blackthorn-type roundwood and oak	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	359	360		<20	Taken from ashier part of 'rake out', nearer collapsed oven (358).	7	charred	2	0	1	1	0			0			2	0		3	2	2	Mostly cf bread wheat-type cereals. Cultivated peas.	good	0	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (l)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Weeds	charred seeds	wil seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Detrunks	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CRM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
																								Knotgrass seed. Small culm fragments. Charcoal includes oak.																								
49	386	385	Ditch	<20	Darker fill of ditch with a large amount of Med pottery.	8	charred	2	0	0	0	0			0			3	0		2	2	1	Mixed cereals. Charcoal mostly oak	fair	##	#	##	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
50	246	245	Ditch	<20	Charcoal-rich fill of ditch.	7	charred	2	0	0	0	0			0			3	0	1	3	1	1	Cereals mostly cf bread wheat-type	fair	0	#	##	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
51	438	429	Pit	<10	Basal, soft, silty-clay fill of Med ditch.	7	charred w/log	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	0			0	0		1	0		cf bread wheat-type cereal. Waterlogged nettle and dead-nettle seeds. Hazel nut shell fragment.	fair	##	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	480	482	Pit	40	Top, very dark fill of pit containing charcoal. Waterlogged?	10	w/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	4	4	0		1	1	0		0	0		Mixed waterlogged seeds including nettle, knotweed, blackberry, dead nettle, buttercup, chickweed, sow thistle and sedge. Charred oat grain	good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	##	##	0	0	0	0	0
53	507	508	Ditch	?	Fill of possible beam slot: contains a fair amount of, quire rotted, wood.	7	w/log charred	0	0	0	0	4	3		0			1	0		2	2		Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also hemlock, elder and knotweed/docks	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
54	490	500	Pit	<10	PRIORITY SAMPLE: Clayey silt fill containing cess material and Med pottery.	7	w/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	3	4	0		3	1	0		0	0		Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also nipplewort, docks, elder, dead nettle, blackberry etc. Blackthorn/sloe stones. Charred cf bread wheat-type grain	good	##	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	+	+
55	495	500	Pit	<10	PRIORITY SAMPLE: Silt and clay fill containing organic fills and Med pottery.	8	w/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	2	4	0			2	1		0	1		Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also hemp, hemlock, sow thistle, chickweed, elder, fumitory, dead nettle etc. Charred cf bread wheat-type grain	good	##	0	#	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	#	0	0	+	+
56	518	500	Pit	<10	PRIORITY SAMPLE: Basal fill of lime and clay, with animal remains in the matrix.	7	w/log	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0			1	0		0	0		Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also chickweed, elder, and knotweed.	fair	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	447	446	Ditch	<10	PRIORITY/GRAB SAMPLE: Silty sand fill with charcoal present.	2	charred and w/log	0	0	0	0	1			0			1	0		1	1			poor	0	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	#	0	+	0
58	478	477	P/hole	<50	GRAB SAMPLE: Silty sand with chalk present. Cess/waterlogged?	5	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0			1	0		2	0		cf bread wheat-type cereal grain	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (l)	Preservation	Cereals	[illegible]	[illegible]	charred seeds	wild seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Detrunks	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CRM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
59	521	520	Pit	50	Firm, cessy fill at bottom of pit. Three distinct layer within, sealed below (522). Early to mid Med pit at the north end of the site.	9	charred w/log	0	0	0	0	2		1	0			1	0		2	1		Small charred culm fragments. Waterlogged elder seeds	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	522	520	Pit	25	Sealing layer above (521), containing frequent charcoal and wood fragments within clay.	9	charred w/log	1	0	0	0	1		2	0		1	0	0		4	1		Charred barley grain. Waterlogged seeds of hemlock and elder. Charcoal alder/hazel and oak	fair	##	#	##	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
61	523	520	Pit	<10	Layer above(522), possibly more cess? Full of Med domestic rubbish.	9	charred	2	0	0	1	2			0			2	2		3	1		Charred indeterminate and cf bread wheat-type cereal grains. Charred thistle seed. Small charred culm fragments. Waterlogged elder seeds	good	#	0	##	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
62	527	529	Ditch	<10	Organic, waterlogged layer, sandwiched between clay fills in ditch. Small amounts of preserved wood present. North end of the site.	9	charred and ? w/log	0	0	0	0	2		2	0			1	0		2	1		Oak and alder/hazel charcoal (small fragments). Waterlogged sedge and elder seeds	poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	476	475	Cess pit	<10	Silty sand fill containing charcoal and frequent clay.	7	charred and ? w/log	3	0	0	0	1			0			1	0		2	2		Charred cf bread wheat-type, a little barley, and indeterminate cereal grains. Charcoal mostly oak, including roundwood. Waterlogged elder seeds	good	#	0	###	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
64	512	475	Cess pit	25	Silty sand, organic & waterlogged.	9	w/log and charred	2	0	0	1	3	3		0			1	0		2	3		Charred cf bread wheat-type, cf oat, and indeterminate cereal grains. Charred hazelnut shell fragment. Mixed charcoal including oak and diffuse porous taxa. Waterlogged elder, blackberry and hemlock seeds	good	#	#	##	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	#	0	0	0
65	519	475	Cess pit	25	GRAB SAMPLE: Silty sand, organic.	5	W/log charred	2	0	1	0	1	3	1	0			0	0		2	1		Charred cf bread wheat-type cereal grains. Charred cultivated pea. Waterlogged elder seeds	fair	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	513	475	Pit	25	Sandy clay, organic &waterlogged..	7	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	1	1		0			1	0		1	0		Charred cf bread wheat-type cereal	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (l)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Weeds	charred seeds	wil seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Detrannts	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CRM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
																								grains. Waterlogged elder seeds																							
67	572	570	Ditch	<10	GRAB SAMPLE.	4	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0			0	0	1	3	2		Barley and cf oat grain. Charcoal poorly preserved but includes alder/hazel and hawthorn-type roundwood	fair	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	568	250	Pond	<10	Sample taken from dark, lower fill of pond. Contained animal bone and lots of tiny snail shells.	8	W/log	0	0	0	0	2	2		0			4	0		0	0		Crowfoot and elder seeds	poor	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	## NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	567	250	Pond	<10	Main fill of pond containing wood fragments. North end of context contains animal bone and Med (?) pottery.	8	W/log	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0			2	0		0	0		Crowfoot, buttercup-type and cf pepperwort seeds	poor	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
70	567	250	Pond	<10	Main fill of pond, containing wood fragments. South end.	7	W/log	0	0	0	0	3		3	0			0	0		0	0		Mostly crowfoot seeds, with rare blackberry, elder, nettle and docks	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	0
71	567	250	Pond		MONOLITH sample taken from centre of fill (see section 92).			0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	547	500	Well?	20	GRAB SAMPLE: Holds wooden structure 515. Med in date. CPR and wood fragments likely (no need to retrieve the latter).	1	W/log charred	0	0	0	0	2	3		0			0	0		1	0		Waterlogged goosefoot, fumatory, thistle, nettle, hemlock, and elder seeds. Sloe/blackthorn stone. Charred small grass stem fragments.	good	#	#	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	603	592	Pit/well	<10	Dark, clayey silt organic & waterlogged material from upper part of pit/well.	8	W/log charred	1	1	0	0	4	3	4	0			2	0	1	2	0	1	Waterlogged nettle, sowthistle, chickweed, goosefoot, thistle, elder and other seeds. Sloe/blackthorn stone. Charred cf bread wheat type cereal grain, plus charred culm fragments and culm nodes	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
74	601	592	Pit/well	<10	Mid grey organic & waterlogged material from middle of pit/well, containing leather shoe and such.	7	W/logcharred	1	0	0	0	4	3		0			3	0		2	0		Waterlogged hemp, nettle, chickweed, deadnettle, thistle, dock, knotweed, elder and other seeds/fruits. Charred cf bread wheat type cereal grain	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
75	624	623	Pit	<1	Dark organic & waterlogged fill at base of	9	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	4	2	0			0	0		1	0		Waterlogged hemp, sheep's sorrel, docks,	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	# N	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (l)	Preservation	Cereals	[illegible]	[illegible]	charred seeds	wild seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Detrunks	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CRM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
				0	possible quarry pit. Bone and pottery recovered.																			nightshade, stinking chamomile, deadnettle, nettle, hemlock, goosefoot, and other seeds/fruits. Indeterminate charred cereal grain.										R																
76	643		Layer	< 10	Soil sample from soil layer sealing arch. BS2. DON'T FLOAT.			0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	644		Layer	< 10	Soil sample from soil layer sealing arch. BS2. DON'T FLOAT.			0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	664	581	Ditch	< 10	Dark, organic-rich & waterlogged fill, located within 1m of diesel contamination.	5	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	2	4		0			0	0		0	0		Possible wood peat. Waterlogged blackberry, elder and sedge seeds. Charred cf bread wheat-type cereal grain	fair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	313	311	Pit/pond	< 10	Dark, humic & waterlogged clay. Contained wood 641 & 642, also animal bone and Med pot.	8	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	1		1	0		1	0		Waterlogged elder, goosefoot, sow thistle, fumatory, cabbage-type/wild radish, docks, deadnettle, nipplewort, and spurge. Charred cereals including cf bread wheat-type grains	good	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ +	+
80	695	692	Pit/posthole?	< 10	Dark, organic-rich & waterlogged fill.	8	W/log charred	0	0	0	0	1			0	1		2	0		2	1	1	Waterlogged rush seeds. Charcoal alder/hazel	poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	700		Layer	< 10	Clay sealing/levelling layer over 'metalled' surface. Some charcoal present.	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0	1		2	0		2	0	1	Barley and cf bread wheat-type cereal grains	poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	732	731	Pit?	< 10	Charcoal in fill.	8	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		1	1	0		1	0	1	Waterlogged rush seeds. Charred cf bread wheat-type	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
83	727	728	P/hole	< 10	Charcoal in fill.	3	W/log	0	0	0	0	1		1	0		1	0	0		0	0		Waterlogged hemlock seed	none	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	746	739	Pit	< 30	Charcoal in fill. CPR-rich.	4	charred	3	3	1	1	1			0			0	0		2	1		Cf bread wheat-type, oat and barley grains. Many of the oat grains retain lemma/palea. Culm fragments and lemma/palea fragments. Cultivated pea and flax seeds. Stinking chamomile	good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (l)	Preservation	Cereals	[illegible]	[illegible]	charred seeds	wild seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Detrunks	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CRM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
																								and knotweed seeds																						
85	749	740	Pit	< 30	Charcoal in fill.	7	charred	3	2	0	1	1			0			2	0		2	1		Cf bread wheat-type, oat, barley and rye grains. Indeterminate rachis fragments and culm fragments. Knotweed, stinking chamomile and brome seeds	good	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
86	774	772	P/hole	< 10	Charcoal in fill.	6	W/log charred	0	0	0	0	1		1	0			1	0		1	0		Waterlogged blackberry and elder seeds	poor	0	0	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	# NR	0	0	0	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	+ +	0
87	495	500	Pit 500	< 10	Cess pit/well? Dark & waterlogged with organic material present: lots of wood and leather. Med.	7	W/log charred mineralised	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	0			2	0		1	1		Waterlogged hemp, cf fig, hemlock, nettle, carrot-family, goosefoot, deadnettle, buttercup-type, poppy, and dock seeds. Sloe/blackthorn stone. Charred barley grains, culm nodes/bases, cultivated pea and apple/pear. Vivianite stained mineralised elm charcoal. Slightly cessy.	good	#	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
88	832	830	Pit	< 10	Charcoal in fill.	6	charred W/log	2	1	1	1	1		2	0			1	0		2	0	1	Charred cf bread wheat-type and oat grains. Charred Lemma/palea fragments. Charred cf flax and pea. Waterlogged blackberry, elder and ? other seeds	fair	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	#	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
89	851	842	Pit	< 10	Fill of pit, organic & waterlogged with charcoal, daub and slag present.	8		0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		0	0				0	#	# #	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Table 26: Environmental sample catalogue

C.3 Analysis of waterlogged plant remains

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 Following analysis of 78 bulk samples taken from a number of features revealed during the excavations (see Appendix B.2), six samples were chosen for full analysis of the waterlogged plant remains. One sample is from a Period 2, Late Saxon ditch with the remaining samples from Period 3 (Phases 3.2 and 3.3, of medieval and late medieval age), from a range of pit/well/pond features and a cess pit.

Methodology

C.3.2 Between 7 and 8 litres of sample was processed by hand flotation; a portion of the flot remained wet and the remainder was collected onto a 250µm mesh and air-dried. Waterlogged seeds and plant remains were identified and quantified using a Leica MZ6 binocular microscope. Identification was aided by comparison with the modern reference collection held at OA North, Berggren 1981, and the digital seed atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al* 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The results of the analysis are shown in Table 27 where the waterlogged and other remains are recorded on a scale where 1 = <5 items and 4 = >100 items.

C.3.3 The ecological categories described below have been used to group the waterlogged plant remains. Individual plant species have been included within a single plant community, although many taxa are often found growing in more than one type of plant community. These categories are similar to those defined by Huntley and Hillam (2000, 356-7). The ecological groupings used are as follows:

- *Edible/Economic plants:* Plant taxa, including taxa specifically indicative of food as well as native plants that may be used as food sources, for example blackberries and elderberries (these plants may also occur in hedgerows, woodlands or waste ground, Stace 2010).
- *Weeds/Ruderals:* Plants found in arable fields, on cultivated and waste ground.
- *Broad ecological groupings:* Plants not characteristic of any one community but are found in several.
- *Damp, wet and waste places:* Plants found growing in damp places, in ditches, on wet marshy ground or ponds.

C.3.4 The matrix within which the waterlogged plant remains are found is described in terms of the other plant (*eg* wood, amorphous organic) and other remains (*eg* insects, molluscs) (Table 27), and any charred plant material is also noted. The features analysed for waterlogged plant remains range in age from Period 2 (Late Saxon) to Period 3 (Phases 3.2 and 3.3, of medieval and late medieval age) and the results are presented below in chronological order.

Results: Period 2, Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman

C.3.5 The sample from deposit 507, Ditch 4 (**508**), contains waterlogged plant material mostly derived from weed seeds from cultivated and/or waste ground, including abundant seeds of *Urtica dioica* (common nettle), as well as fewer numbers of *Urtica urens* (small nettle), *Lamium* spp., (dead-nettles), *Conium maculatum* (hemlock), *Stellaria media* (common chickweed), *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen), *Sonchus* spp. (sow-thistles) and

Lapsana communis (nipplewort). Seeds of some edible/economic plants are also recorded, including *Sambucus nigra* (elderberry), *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry) and a poorly preserved seed of *Linum* cf. *usitatissimum* (flax). Plants of wet and and damp environments are represented by seeds of *Carex* spp. (sedges) and *Ranunculus aquatilis*-type (common water-crowfoot). Wood is commonly recorded, of which some has been identified at assessment to comprise oak wood, as well as wood of Maloideae (a subgroup of the rose family, including apples and pears).

Results: Period 3, medieval; Phase 3.2

C.3.6 Two samples from cess pit **592** were analysed along with one sample from Pit Group 3 pit **311**. The assemblages are overwhelmingly dominated by seeds of ruderal plants, in particular, common nettle, chickweed, fat-hen, hemlock, sow-thistle and *Ranunculus repens*-type (creeping buttercup). Consistently present also are seeds of *Reseda luteola* (weld), *Euphorbia lathyris* (caper spurge), seeds of the cabbage family (Brassica-type, a large group including plant such as cabbages, mustards and radishes), dead-nettles and small nettle. Seed pods and seeds assigned to probable Dipsacaceae (teasel family) are present in pit **311** and in deposit 601 from cess pit **592**. Of the edible /economic plants, seeds of elderberry are consistently present, and occurrences of stones and stone fragments of *Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia* (bull ace/damson) are recorded in cess pit **592**, deposit 603; small quantities of seeds of *Cannabis sativa* (hemp) are recorded from both deposits 603 and 601 in cess pit **592**.

C.3.7 Seeds from plants commonly found in wet or on damp ground are present in both cess pit **592** and pit **311**, including seeds of the carrot family (Apiaceae), and, in particular, *Apium nodiflorum* (fool's-water-cress), as well as sedges. Seeds of plants that have a broad ecological range such as *Polygonum aviculare* (knotgrass), *Rumex acetosa* (common sorrel) and *Cirsium/Carduus* spp. (thistles) are also present. Wood, charred cereal grains and molluscs are recorded within deposits from both of these features.

Results: Period 3, late medieval, Phase 3.3

C.3.8 Two samples from pit **500** were analysed for waterlogged plant remains. The assemblages from cess deposit 495 are much richer and more diverse than those from deposit 518. Seeds from all ecological groups (Table 27) are well represented in cess deposit 495, notably rich assemblages of seeds of edible/economic plants, including hemp and elder, with rare occurrences of *Rubus fructicosus* (blackberry), *Ficus carica* (fig) and bull ace/damson. The most abundant ruderal taxa include the seeds of fat-hen, hemlock, chickweed, nettles, dead-nettles and sow-thistles, with rare occurrence of *Hyoscyamus niger* (henbane). Seeds of thistles and knotgrass, indicative of broad ecological environments, are also recorded, as are seeds of fool's-water-cress, sedges, common water-crowfoot and *Lemna* sp. (duckweed), indicative of wet/damp ground. Charred cereal grains and culm nodes are present, as well as charred seeds of *Malus domestica/Pyrus communis* (apple/pear) and *Pisum sativum* (garden pea), along with charcoal, wood, insects and molluscs. Deposit 518 (from the same feature) contains a relatively sparse assemblage, comprising seeds of chickweed and nettles, with fewer counts for seeds of fat-hen, hemlock, sow-thistles, knotgrass, fool's-water-cress and sedges. Of the edible/economic plants, only seeds of elder were recorded.

Interpretation*:* Period 2, Late Saxon

C.3.9 The plant remains are derived from the fill of Ditch 4 (**508**); the remains reveal an abundance of common nettle seeds, which may be interpreted to suggest high levels of nitrogen in the soil, often an indicator of proximity to human habitation (Grieg 1991, 1996). Most of the other seeds recovered from this deposit are ruderals, indicative of

cultivated/waste and damp or wet ground; however, seeds of edible plants are also present, in particular elderberries and less commonly, blackberries. Elderberries and blackberries may have been components of the local vegetation, adjacent to areas of habitation or could have been collected for human consumption. Seeds from these woody species thrive in nitrogen and phosphorus-enriched conditions provided by human habitation (Greig 1991, 1996).

C.3.10 There was evidence for preservation of some of the plant remains by mineral replacement, in particular, of hemp-nettle and flax, both of which are plants known from cultivated/waste ground although flax may also be considered as a potential economic plant, in particular for linen or linseed oil production. However, as only a single, poorly preserved flax seed was recovered, no further interpretation regarding its potential significance is possible. Mineralised plant remains (calcium phosphate replacement) can occur in a variety of archaeological deposits, for example, cess pits, as well as from general refuse pits. It may be that this deposit was located adjacent to such a feature. The matrix components of the assemblage record commonly occurring wood fragments, some of which have been identified at assessment as oak and pear/apple wood (OA East 2018). In addition, amorphous plant matter and insect remains may suggest proximity to decaying organic matter.

Interpretation: Period 3, Phase 3.2, medieval

C.3.11 Waterlogged plant remains from cess pit **592** and Pit Group 3 pit **311** comprise mostly taxa from ruderals, indicative of cultivated or waste ground. Of particular note is occurrence of seeds of caper spurge and weld. Caper spurge is a persistent weed of gardens and is rarely recorded away from settlement (Hall and Huntley 2007); weld is known from open and waste ground and has been used in dyeing, since antiquity (*ibid*). The relative abundance of seed pods, attributed to teasels, is also of interest, as some teasel species may also have been used in textile dyeing (Carrott *et al* 1996). The deposits within which weld seeds and possible teasel pods have accumulated may reflect plants that adapted to open/waste areas following disturbance by people or may (tentatively) refer to derivation following possible textile or cloth working.

C.3.12 Of further interest is the presence of several seeds of hemp (in cess pit **592** but not found in pit **311**), which produces fibres and may have been brought to the area, for example, mixed with rope fibres. Hemp growing became commonplace in Britain under the Romans (Geary *et al* 2005) and has been cultivated in England since at least AD 800, mainly for its fibre, which was used to make sails, ropes, fishing nets and clothes as well as for the oil from hempseed. Records for recovery of hemp seeds from the post Roman period are almost all from urban sites, with hemp growing interpreted as part of the ruderal vegetation in the vicinity of habitation (van der Veen *et al* 2008). The fills of both features also contained seeds of hemlock, a Mediterranean arable weed species that has become part of the British flora (Godwin 1984). Hemlock is described as a ruderal plant (plant of disturbed ground) (Huckerby and Graham 2009) but also as indicative of damp ground, ditches and waste ground (Stace 2010). Both hemlock and hemp seeds may have been ingested and used medicinally, for example, for pain relief (Hall and Huntley 2007).

C.3.13 Evidence from deposits from cess pit **592** for edible foods includes occurrences of seeds of bull ace/damson and elderberry. Fat-hen, although primarily considered as a ruderal, is also a potential arable species that can be used as a food source; experiments have shown the rate of return from the seeds is similar to that from cereals (Stokes and Rowley-Conwy 2002; Mears and Hillman 2007). Pit **311** contained only elderberries and fat-hen seeds.

C.3.14 The limited charred remains present in these deposits include cereal grains, possibly referable to bread wheat-type, as well as culm nodes and chaff, suggesting that waste may have been disposed of in the cess pit. Wood and amorphous organic matter were also prevalent in the waterlogged remains from this feature, suggesting that the seed assemblages may have derived from plants growing adjacent to the site, or could represent discarded plant matter. Seeds from plants of wet ground, for example, fool's-water-cress and sedges, are likely to have grown naturally on ground suitable for location of a well.

Interpretation: Period 3, Phase 3.3, late Medieval

C.3.15 Two samples from pit **500** were analysed for plant remains; the more informative deposit 495 yielded very rich waterlogged plant remains. The assemblage was characterised by vivianite (hydrated iron phosphate, which produces a blue colour) and is associated with waterlogged anoxic deposits and commonly occurs in cess pits (English Heritage 2011). Seeds of edible and economic plants occur commonly within deposit 495, especially seeds of hemp and elderberry, with occurrences of seeds of bull ace/damson, charred apple/pear, charred garden pea and abundant seeds of fat-hen (the latter may be considered as a potential food source (Stokes and Rowley-Conwy 2002; Mears and Hillman 2007). In addition, rare fig seeds were recorded from this deposit; figs probably came from imported material.

C.3.16 A diverse range of taxa from cultivated/waste ground was recorded, with abundances of nettles and chickweeds, suggesting high levels of nitrogen in the soil, interpreted as indicative of human habitation (Huckerby and Graham 2009). The co-abundance of nettles and fat-hen as well as commonly occurring amorphous organic debris, may suggest elements of domestic rubbish tipping and/or decaying organic matter, which may suggest that the pit was used as a site for cess deposition (*Ibid.*).

C.3.17 A relative diversity of seeds associated with plants of wet places was also present in deposit 495, such as fool's-water-cress, sedges, common water-crowfoot and duckweed.

Discussion

C.3.18 The analysis of waterlogged plant macrofossils from deposits at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, dating from Late Saxon to the late medieval period, has revealed the presence of relatively rich and very well-preserved assemblages.

C.3.19 The deposits from Edison Way contain a range of taxa representing a variety of natural habitats or possibly human-influenced or created habitats. The remains of plants that can be classified as weeds are often found on former occupation sites, in fact, the presence of such plant remains may be interpreted as evidence for disturbance created by people and their domestic settings.

- *Plants of damp, wet and waste ground:* It may be expected that wet areas existed adjacent to wells, pits and ponds and therefore it is not unexpected that seeds of sedges and water-cresses are present at such sites.
- *Waste and cultivated ground:* Seeds from this category could have been brought to the site along with any crops that were being used locally. However, as there are few records of charred cereal grains (see Appendix B.2), it is perhaps more likely that these weeds of cultivated or waste ground may have been derived from crops being used at some distance from the site or trampled to the site via people or animals or via animal manure. Plants that can be classified as weeds, for example, nettles and chickweed, may provide strong evidence for disturbance

caused by people (Hall and Huntley 2007). Records for weld seeds and possibly teasel seed pods and seeds, may suggest the possibility of textile dyeing during Phase 3.2.

- *Edible/Economic plants*: Although all deposits from Periods 2 and 3 contained some evidence of seeds that could have been used for food consumption, the strongest evidence is from deposit 495 from pit **500** (Period 3, Phase 3.3) which contained stones/seeds of bull ace/damson, blackberries, elderberries, rare figs, charred apple/pear, pea and charred cereals, as well as significant amounts of hemp seeds. Apart from its use for consumption and/or medical purposes, hemp could have been utilised for production of textiles / ropes.

Conclusions

- Well preserved plant macrofossil assemblages are present in pits and wells from Edison Way, Huntingdon.
- The plant assemblages record plant remains from a variety of habitats, including from cultivated/waste land and from wet/damp environments.
- The Late Saxon (Period 2) waterlogged assemblage is derived from areas of cultivation or waste ground, which may reflect on-site vegetation or may have been inadvertently transported or trampled on-site by people and/or animals. Some seeds of economic/edible plants occur and may have been deliberately collected or might represent naturally occurring plants in the local environment.
- There is evidence to support the possibility of potential textile or cloth working (dyeing) during Period 3, Phase 3.2, the medieval period, although the plant remains that may be interpreted as indicative of this activity (weld, teasels) are also known from cultivated/waste ground.
- There is evidence of an exotic flora (including seeds of hemlock, fig, cannabis) especially during Phase 3.3 (late medieval) although hemlock and cannabis seeds are also recorded during Phase 3.2.
- The abundance of hemp seeds recovered during Phase 3.3 may suggest the use of these seeds as a potential component of a late medieval diet but may also support the possible development of hemp as an economic crop, potentially for use in textile or rope making.

Context Number			507	518	603	601	313	495
Feature Number			**508**	**500**	**592**	**592**	**311**	**500**
Sample Number			53	56	73	74	79	87
Feature Type			Ditch	Pit	Cess pit	Cess pit	Pit	Pit
Period/Phase			2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Processed volume (L)			7	7	8	7	8	7
Flot volume (ml)			150	10	30	20	30	70
% Dry flot analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100
% Wet flot analysed			100	n/a	100	100	100	75
Waterlogged Seeds								
Edible/Economic Plants								
Cannabis sativa	Hemp				1	2		3
Ficus carica	Fig							1
Linum cf. *usitatissimum*	Flax		1					
Prunus domestica ssp. *insititia*	Bullace/Damson				1			1
Rubus fruticosus	Blackberry		1					1
Sambucus nigra	Elderberry		2	1	2	2	2	3
Weeds/Ruderals								
Brassica spp.	Cabbages	cultivated/waste			1	1	1	2
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	cultivated/waste	1	1	3	3	2	4
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots	cultivated/waste	1					
Conium maculatum	Hemlock	damp/waste	2	1	2	3	1	3
cf. *Dipsacus* spp.(pods)	Teasels	waste/damp				3	2	
Euphorbia lathyris	Caper spurge	waste/shady			1	1	1	1
Fumaria officinalis		cultivated/waste					1	1
Galeopsis tetrahit	Common hemp-nettle	cultivated/waste/ damp	1					
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane	waste/nutrient rich						1
Lamium spp.	Dead-nettles	cultivated/waste	2		1	2	2	2
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	waste	1					1
Papaver-type	Poppy family	waste						1
Persicaria lapathifolia	Pale persicaria	cultivated/waste/ damp		1		1		
Plantago major ssp. *major*	Greater plantain	cultivated/waste					1	
Potentilla erecta - type	Tormentil	grass/dwarf shrub (acid)	1					1
Ranunculus repens - type	Creeping buttercup	grassland			1	1	2	1
Reseda luteola	Weld	cultivated/waste			1	1	2	1
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved dock	waste/cult/grass					1	
Sonchus spp.	Sow-thistle	cultivated/waste	1	1	2	2	2	2
Stellaria media	Common chickweed	cultivated/open	1	2	2	2	2	3
Urtica dioica	Common nettle	nutrient rich	4	2	4	4	3	4
Urtica urens	Small nettle	cultivated/waste	1	1	2	2	1	3
Broad taxa								
Asteraceae	Daisy family						1	
Cirsium/*Carduus* spp.	Thistles/					2	1	2
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass			1	1	2		2

Context Number			507	518	603	601	313	495
Feature Number			**508**	**500**	**592**	**592**	**311**	**500**
Sample Number			53	56	73	74	79	87
Feature Type			Ditch	Pit	Cess pit	Cess pit	Pit	Pit
Period/Phase			2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Processed volume (L)			7	7	8	7	8	7
Flot volume (ml)			150	10	30	20	30	70
% Dry flot analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100
% Wet flot analysed			100	n/a	100	100	100	75
Waterlogged Seeds								
Edible/Economic Plants								
Rumex acetosa	Common sorrel				1	2	1	1
Rumex / Polygonaceae	Docks / Knotweeds		1			1		1
Plants of wet/damp ground								
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's-water-cress			1	1	1	1	2
Apiaceae	Carrot family							1
Carex lenticular	Sedges-two sided						1	
Carex trigonous	Sedges-three sided		2	1	2		1	1
Lemna sp.	Duckweed family	ponds/ditches						1
Ranunculus aquatilis-type	Common water-crowfoot	ponds/ditches	1					1
Charred Remains*								
Hordeum sp.	Barley sp.							1
Triticum aestivum	*cf.* Bread wheat-type				1	1	1	
Culm nodes					1			1
Chaff					1			1
Pisum sativum	Garden pea							1
Malus domestica/Pyrus communis	Apple/Pear							1
Other Plant Remains								
Amorphous organic			4	4	4	4	4	4
Wood			3	2	3	3	3	4
Leaf frags						1		
Other Remains								
Charcoal			2		2	2	1	1
Insects			2	2	4		2	2
Molluscs			1	1	3	3	1	2
Ostracods								2

Table 27: Results of the Analysis of the waterlogged plant remains from Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon.

Counts are based on a scale from 1- 4 where 1=<5 items, 2=6-25, 3=26-100 and 4=>100 items.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-342912		
Project Name	Roman to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	31-05-2016	Finish	16-07-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNEBW16	Planning App. No.	15/01423/FUL
HER No.	ECB4627	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB4560

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☒ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Roman 43 to 410	ditch	Roman 43 to 410
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540	ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	Edison Bell Way Huntingdon PE29 3EZ
District	Huntingdon		
Parish	Huntingdon		
HER	CCC		
Study Area	1500m2	National Grid Reference	TL 2351 7221

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas (CCC HET)
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor (OA East)
Project Manager	Aileen Connor (OA East)
Supervisor	Chris Thatcher (OA East)

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	CCC Stores	CCC Stores
ECB4627	HUNEBW16	ECB4627

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☒	☒	☒
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☒	☒	☒
Worked Bone	☒	☒	☒
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☒ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☒ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

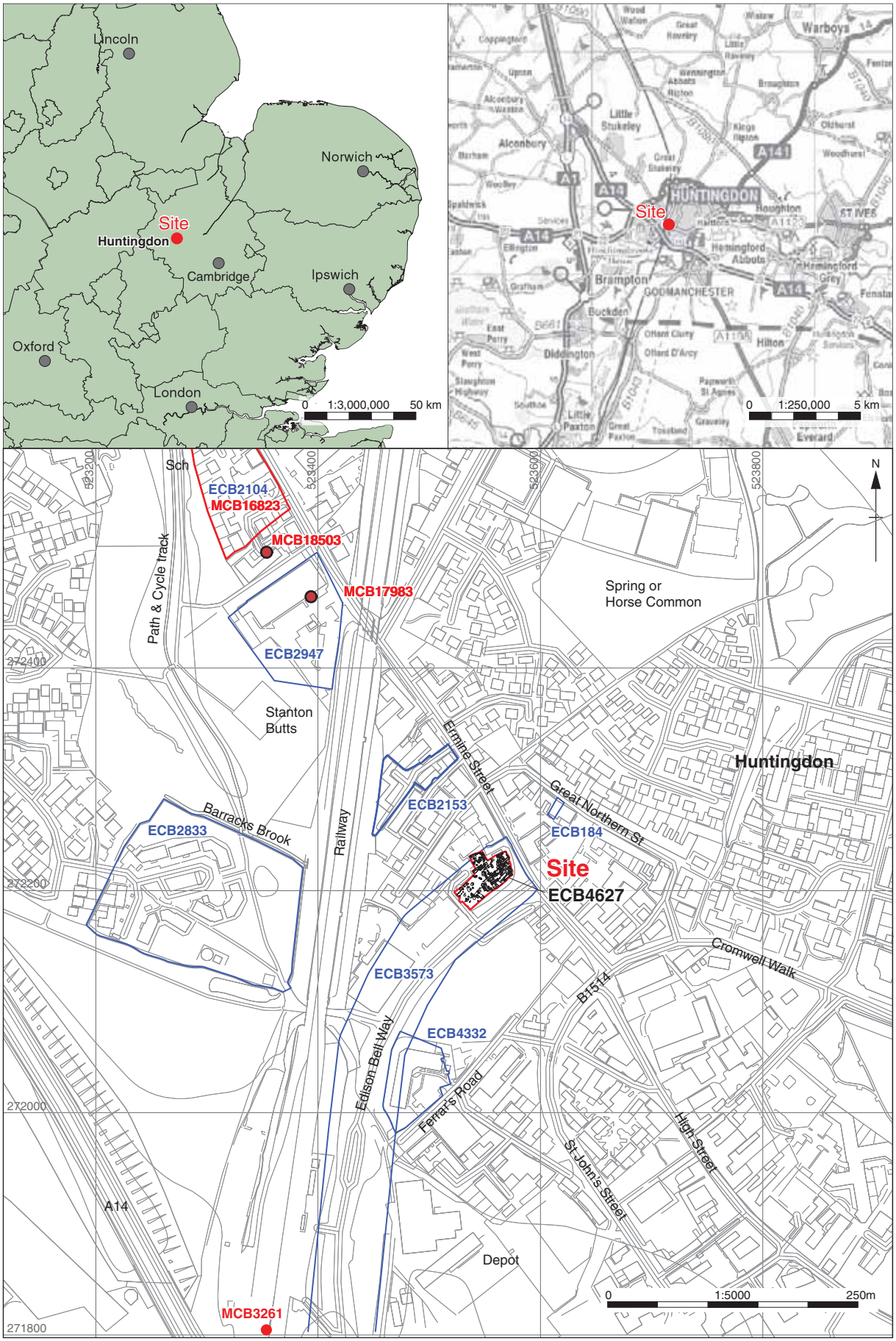


Figure 1: Site location and Historic Environment Record numbers of interest

Figure 2: All features plan

Figure 3: All features plan showing adjacent HUNTLR13 excavations

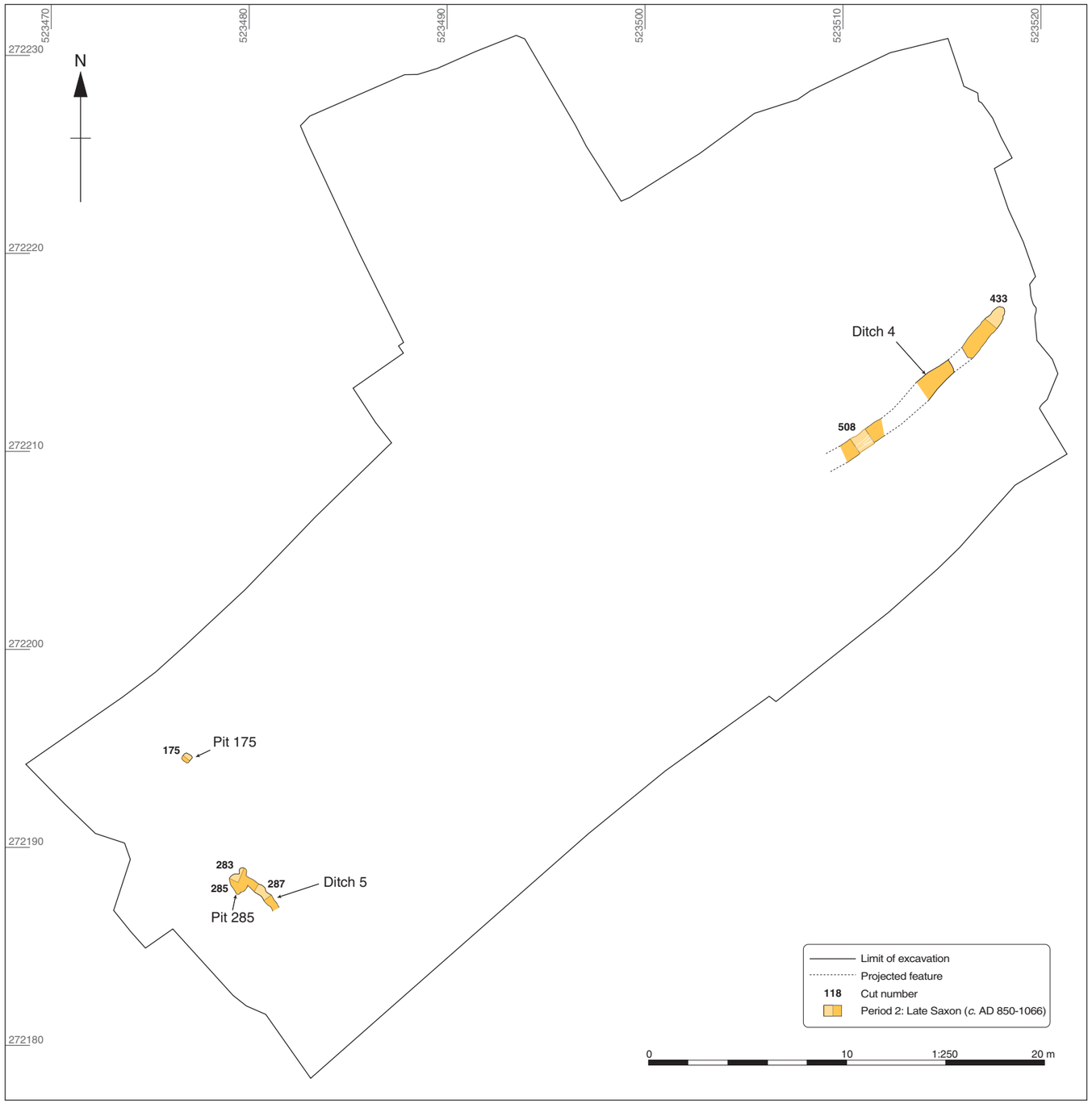


Figure 5: Period 2 - Late Saxon

Figure 6: Period 3 - medieval (Phases 1 and 2)

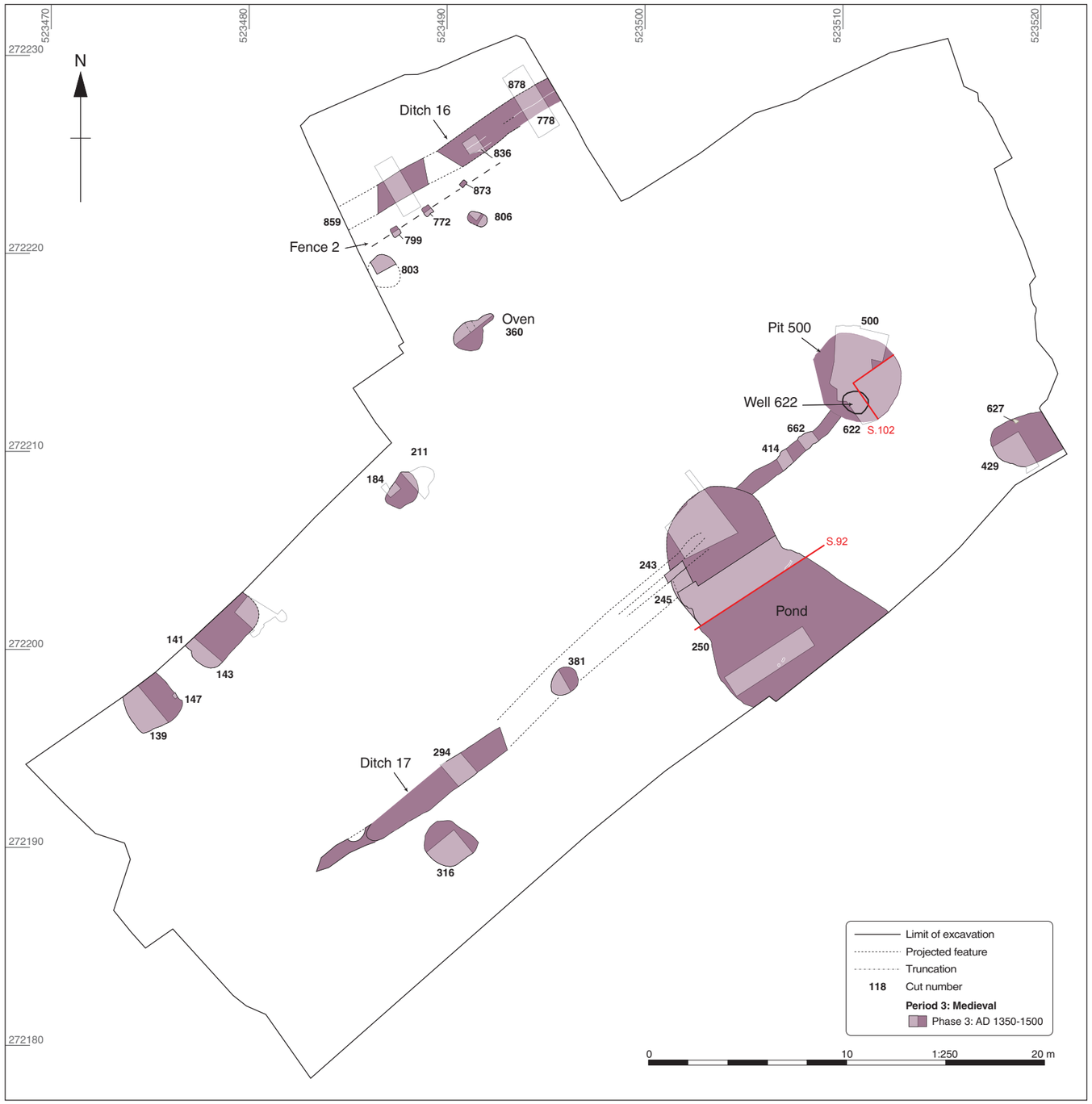
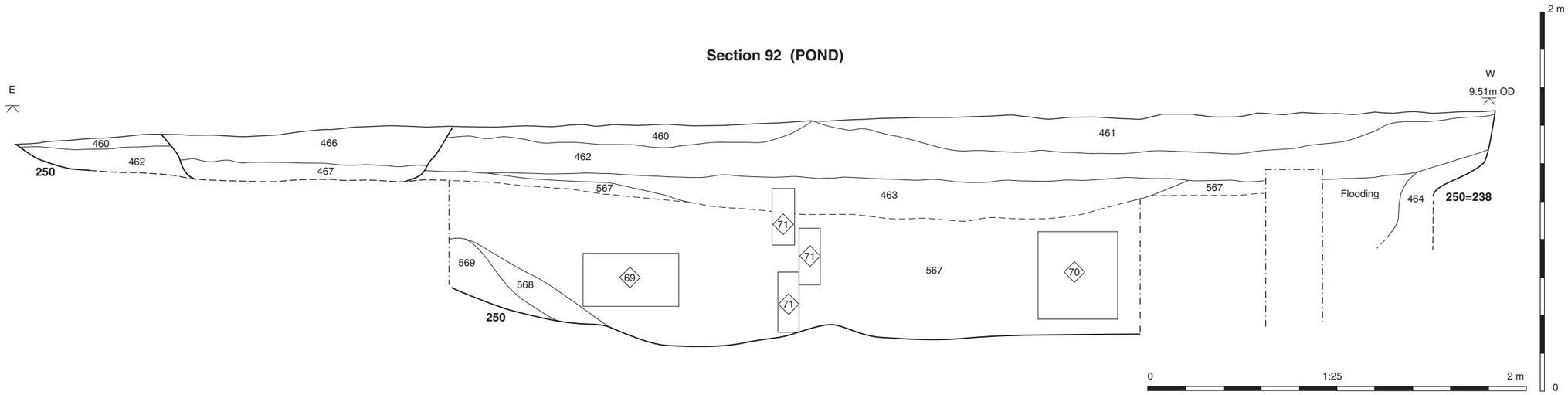


Figure 7: Period 3 - medieval (Phase 3)

Figure 8: Post-medieval and modern



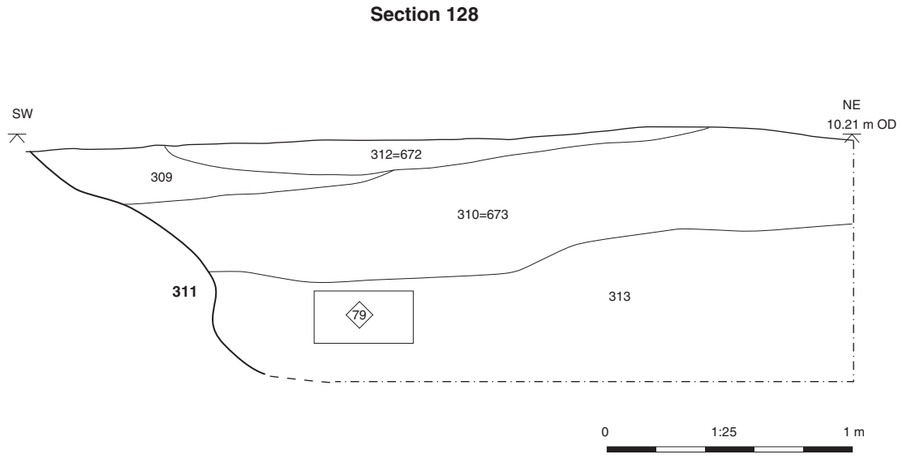
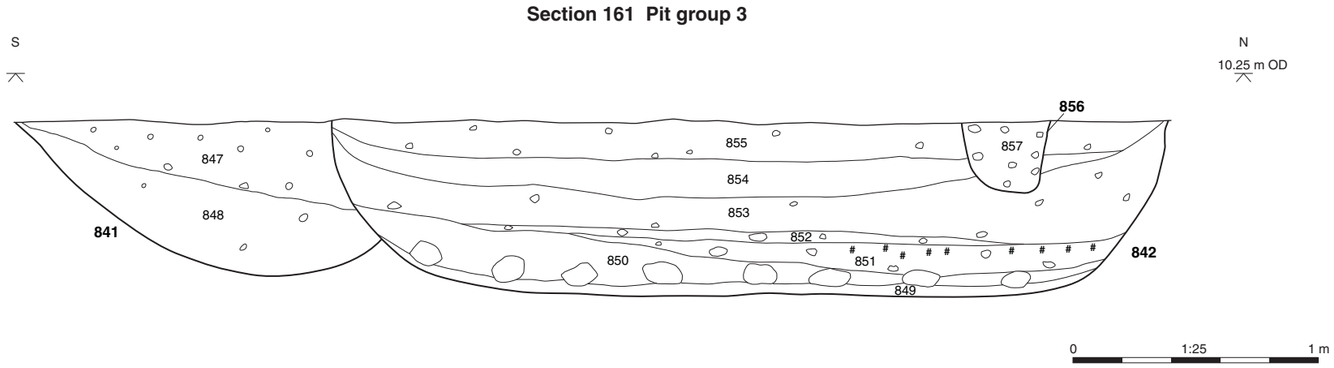
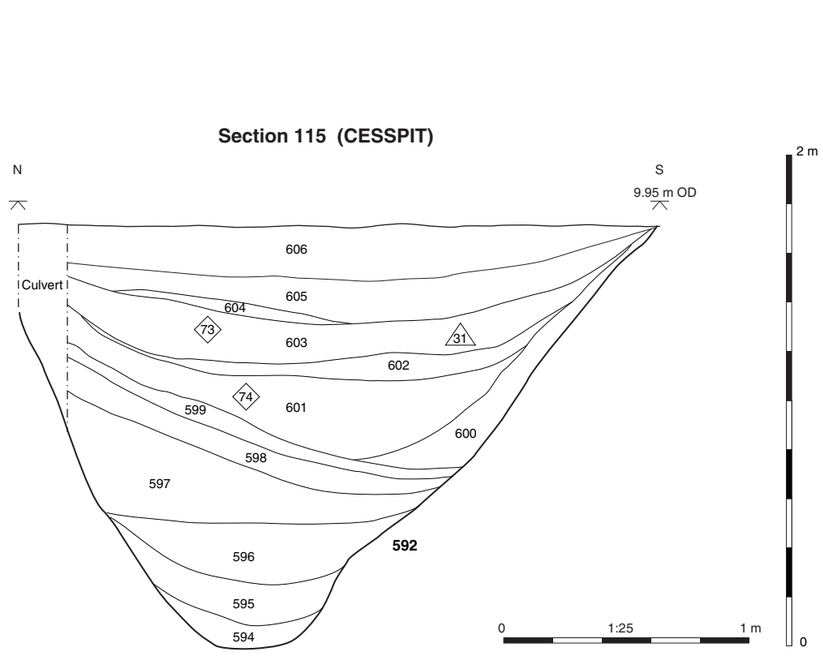


Figure 9: Sections





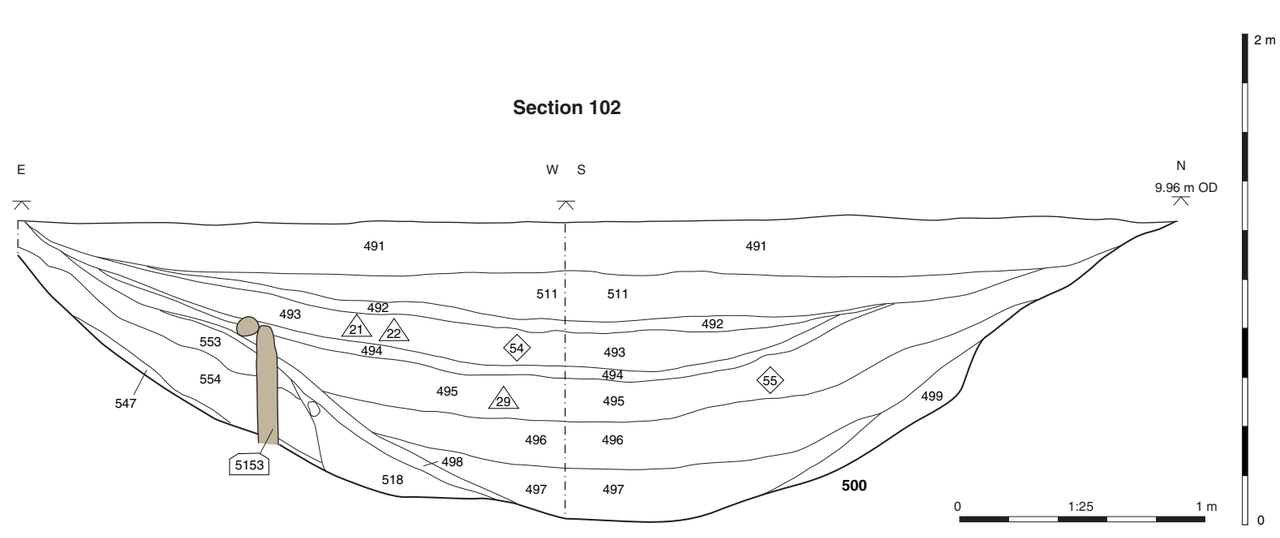


Figure 10: Sections

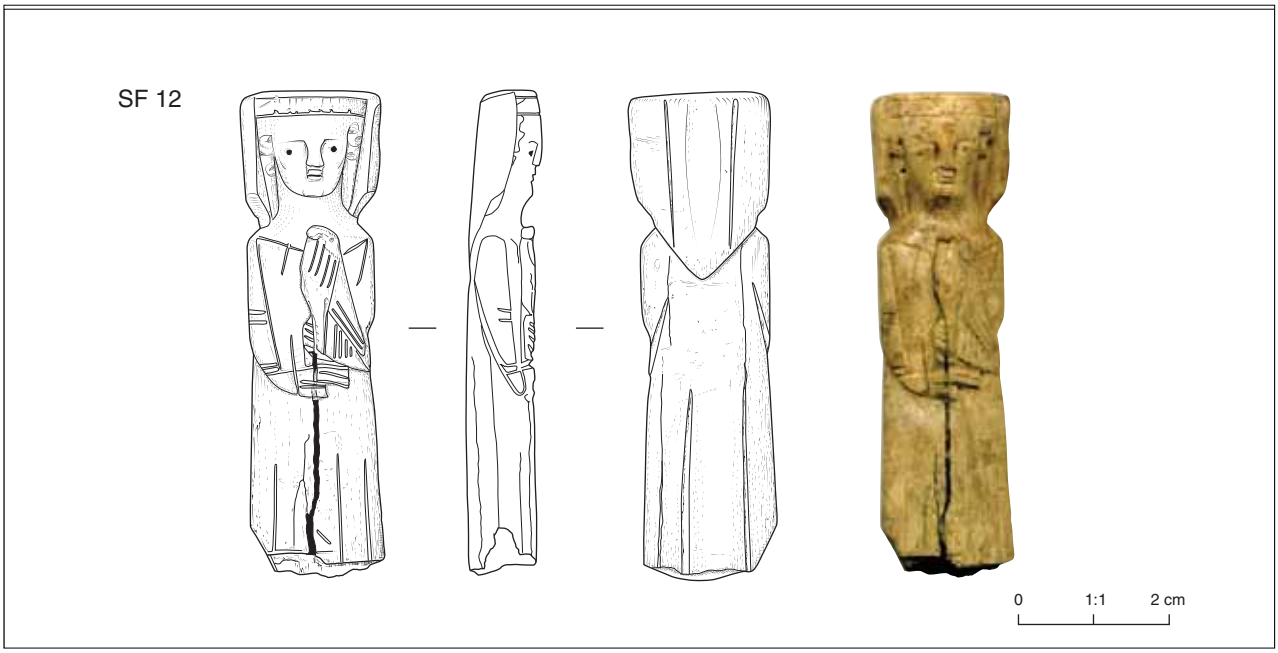


Figure 11: Bone knife handle

Plate 1: Pit **234**, looking west

Plate 2: Pit **311**, looking west

Plate 3: Base of Pond **250**, looking north-west

Plate 4: Lower fills of Pond **250**, looking west

Plate 5: Pit **500**, looking west

Plate 6: Wood revetting and stone packing within cut **622**

Plate 7: Wood revetting and stone packing within cut **622**

Plate 8: Upper, post-medieval fills of pond **250**, looking north-east

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