



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

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

August 2021

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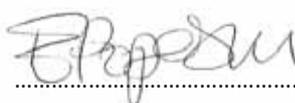
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Land North of Sandpit Pond Farm, Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

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

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

Whilst there is some slight evidence of activity during the Late Saxon period, occupation at the site seems to have been fully-established in the 12th century. A series of boundary ditches and small enclosures probably delineating plots / properties or different areas of activity were laid out extending southwards from Whine's Lane, some of which were retained or recut during the high medieval and late medieval phases. These are likely to have been the 'backplots' for properties (located closer to the frontage), where evidence for quarrying, pit digging/rubbish disposal, agricultural and industrial activities was revealed. Iron working appears to have been undertaken, probably in the more easterly part of the site, represented by smithing hearth waste distributed within the backfills of numerous pits and ditches. The fairly substantial medieval pottery assemblage is one of the largest to have been excavated in Over and will be a useful comparator with the assemblage from Fen End, a similar contemporary site recently investigated on the north-eastern edge of the village.

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

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Between 29th June and 5th October 2020 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook a programme of archaeological excavation on land north of Sandpit Pond Farm, Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (TL 3778 6975; Fig. 1). A total of 0.53ha was excavated ahead of residential development of the site by Bushmead Homes, to the south of the historic core of the village. The excavation followed an evaluation undertaken in June 2019 which revealed multi-period evidence, including settlement-related activity centred on the 10th to 15th centuries (Bull 2019; ECB5826).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a design brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/2383/17/FL) supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Lewis 2020). The work was designed to preserve by record any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019).
- 1.1.3 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Over is a large fenland village in south Cambridgeshire, located approximately 12km north-west of Cambridge.
- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the site has been mapped as mudstone of the West Walton and Ampthill clay formations. This is overlain with glaciofluvial deposits of mid Pleistocene sands and gravel. <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed: 12/11/2020).
- 1.2.3 Much of the western half of Over parish is fenland lying at 3m OD, with the eastern half extending on to the higher ground of the fen-edge. The River Great Ouse is located c.2km to the north of the site and the Swavesey Drain, a meandering waterway which follows the parish boundary between Over and Swavesey, flows 3km to the south of the site.
- 1.2.4 The site is situated on the southern edge of the modern village and is generally level at 12m OD. Prior to the excavation, the site was utilised for agriculture (rough pasture), with remains of ridge and furrow cultivation visible in aerial photographs. There was no evidence for extensive ground disturbance.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The following information draws upon site reports, the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lewis 2020) as well as data from the Cambridgeshire Historic

Environment Record (HER). HER entries most relevant to the site are illustrated on Figure 2 and are listed in **bold** type below.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 Prior to the current investigation, there were relatively few prehistoric remains known within the immediate area of the site. Late Neolithic features containing flint cores and flakes were recorded 900m to the south (**CHER MCB19358**), while a Bronze Age arrowhead was recovered by metal detecting on the site of a Roman villa at Church End in the north of the village (**CHER MCB16669**).
- 1.3.3 A number of prehistoric sites are known within the wider area and include the Ouse Fen Bronze Age Barrow Group, 2.6km to the north (CHER 11943; not illustrated), in addition to clusters of Late Neolithic pits and a Middle Bronze Age field system (CB15277; not illustrated). A later Bronze Age settlement (with a large pottery assemblage) was excavated at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton (Evans and Patten 2011).

Iron Age

- 1.3.4 In the Middle to Late Iron Age a settlement developed 900m to the south of the site that may have continued in use into the Roman period (**CHER MCB19358**), including evidence for metalworking and significant quantities of cattle remains, perhaps associated with processing and redistribution. An Iron Age coin (a Gaulish ?Bellovaci) has also been found some distance to the north-west (**CHER 03725**).
- 1.3.5 At Norman Way Industrial Estate, closer to the current the site, Iron Age activity was identified in the southern half of the site in the form of two ditches, presumably forming part of a field system (**ECB4283**).

Romano-British

- 1.3.6 The site is located near the Roman fen-edge to the south-west and the area may have been densely settled during the Roman period (Hall 1996). Roman pottery and tile fragments have been found nearby (**CHER 07724**), possibly associated with a double rectangular enclosure, seen as cropmarks, located to the south-east of the site (**CHER 11133**).
- 1.3.7 The excavations at the Norman Way Industrial estate (**ECB4283**), on the opposite side of Longstanton Road from the current site, recorded relatively dense Roman archaeology, including numerous sub-circular pits, a possible tank relating to brewing, several boundary ditches and two watering holes (Moan 2017). Most of the pits were intercutting and often shared the same backfill, suggesting intensive activity over a short period of time, where features were dug and backfilled in quick succession. These features may have been related to industrial activities undertaken on the edge of the larger settlement complex located to the south-east (**CHER MCB19358**).
- 1.3.8 A moderate finds assemblage was recovered from the Norman Way excavation, including pottery dating from the mid-1st through to the 4th century AD, quern fragments, two Roman coins, two pins (one bone, the other copper), slag and a small assemblage of animal bone. Environmental remains produced a large quantity of

charred chaff and spelt grain, with the charred grain showing evidence of germination – indicative of malting the grain for brewing. It was suggested that malting may have been taking place on site or in the near vicinity, and any waste from this process was being used a fuel source for other industrial activities nearby (Moan 2017).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 1.3.9 Until the 2019 evaluation, evidence of post-Roman (Anglo-Saxon) activity in this part of the village was sparse, with most of the surviving medieval remains being located within the historic core of the settlement focused on the church to the north. However, a small assemblage of medieval pottery (CHER 07724a) was recovered from fieldwalking to the south-east, while traces of medieval ridge and furrow could be discerned from aerial photography on a broad north to south alignment across the current site. Further evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded as cropmarks close to Swavesey Drain to the south of the site (MCB21091), and as earthworks by a lane called The Doles, to the north-west of the site (CHER 10294) and to the immediate west, off Mustill Lane (CHER 10292). Ditches of possible medieval or later date have been identified during an evaluation at Long Furlong to the north of the site, the presence of which suggested an agricultural use of the area during these periods (CB15291).
- 1.3.10 Further to the north, evaluation and subsequent excavation to the south of Fen End road revealed evidence of medieval toft development. This included ‘back yard’ features such as plot boundary ditches, pits, wells and animal burials dating from the early to late medieval periods, c. 11th-15th centuries (MCB26946; Sinclair 2021).
- 1.3.11 The Church of St Mary, situated over 1km to the north-west of the site, is of 13th century origin, with much of the structure dating to the 14th century (CHER 03559). The polyfocal layout of the village is discernible from the several ‘Ends’ (Church End, Fen End and Over End), where settlement developed at the junctions of various routes, with Over End (where the current site is located) originally being focused around a small green. The village was quite extensive and the population not insignificant, being estimated to have had around 700 inhabitants by 1279, with 378 poll taxpayers recorded in 1377 (Taylor 1998, 69).
- 1.3.12 Over’s medieval economy was clearly tied to the exploitation of the fens, with six fisheries documented on Willingham Mere as well as several on the Ouse, where eels were particularly plentiful. Valuable crops included rushes and reeds, alongside woad and teazles; the latter used for processing wool. Perhaps most important to the medieval economy was the rich pasture afforded by the fens: by the early 17th century there were 1300 cattle and 1000 sheep recorded on one manor, with butter and cheese supplied to Cambridge (Taylor 1998, 69).

Post medieval and modern

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

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

Previous work

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

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

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

1.4.2 The aims and objectives were developed with reference to Regional and Local Research Agendas:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

1.4.3 Post-excavation assessment has also been informed by the draft Regional Framework Review (<http://eaareports.org.uk/algao-east/regional-research-framework-review/> accessed 12/11/2020).

Site Specific Research Objectives

1.4.4 The following site-specific objectives were set out in the WSI (Lewis 2020), with reference to the Design Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Gdaneic 2019) and based on the results of the evaluation:

- To contribute to an understanding of the development and nature of the settlement at Over in the medieval period including the former extent of the village.
- To aim to identify the presence of prehistoric activity on site though the recovery of *in situ* and residual material culture.
- To consider the location of the site with reference to the wider medieval and later-prehistoric landscapes within the region and with reference to cropmark evidence surrounding the site.
- To examine the evidence of land division in relation to prehistoric and medieval settlement and occupation activity, including character, extent morphology, diet, economy and environment and place the results within their local and broader landscape context.
- To examine any evidence for trade, both regionally and further afield, making reference to the presence of marine taxa (and items possibly obtained from the docks at Swavesey).
- To examine the ceramic traditions of the medieval and prehistoric periods and contribute to an understanding of local and regional ceramic developments.
- To examine the faunal remains and the contributions the assemblage can make to the understanding of animal husbandry practices for this area.

- To aim to establish the location of potential kilns or ovens on site and their association with either settlement and/ or industrial activity.
- To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

- 1.5.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*. Fieldwork was also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).
- 1.5.2 All excavated areas were first scanned using a CAT and Genny by a suitably qualified operator to determine the presence of services within the excavated area.
- 1.5.3 The site covered 0.53ha, with the mechanical excavation carried out in phases due to a lack of spoil storage space and a far greater concentration of archaeology than was originally anticipated. The northern half (c.0.2ha) of the site was excavated first, with spoil stored on the south-western portion. Once the northern half was fully excavated and recorded, an area directly adjacent to the northern edge of the excavation was specifically set aside for spoil storage. Subsequently, the south-western quarter of the site (c.0.15ha) was machine stripped and then excavated, followed by the south-eastern quadrant (c.0.18ha).
- 1.5.4 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360-type mechanical excavator and a 20-tonne dumper truck. Topsoil and subsoil were removed to the top of the natural soils or to the top of archaeological features, whichever was encountered first. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 1.5.5 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand or trowel where necessary. Features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents, except those of obviously modern date. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character. No human burials, cremations and other deposits relating to funerary activity were revealed.
- 1.5.6 Specific methodologies were also employed, in agreement with CHET, to investigate a possible industrial area (potentially the location of a smithy or workshop) exposed within the north-eastern corner of the site, which was notable for having a high concentration of burning and charcoal deposits on the surface. This area, measuring approximately 20m wide, was divided into a series of 1x1m squares. A 2-litre environmental sample was obtained from each square to test for the presence of hammerscale and other indications of industrial activity. Each alternate square was then individually excavated, and the area planned using geo-rectified photogrammetry (Plate 1). Across the site were three areas of large, deep and amorphous features which were initially hand-excavated in steps to a depth no greater than 1.2m. Following this, three sondages were machine-excavated to ascertain the true extent and depth of the features: one within a large cluster of prehistoric pits at the centre of the site and two to investigate two wells or watering holes in the north-eastern quadrant of the site.
- 1.5.7 Archaeological features and excavated slots were recorded using a Leica GS08 GPS with Smartnet capabilities, which was supplemented by Total Station survey and detailed hand drawn plans of inter-cutting features. Geo-rectified photogrammetry

using a pole-cam was also utilised. Complex prehistoric and industrial features (see paragraph 1.5.5) were captured photogrammetrically from ground level and from the pole-cam.

- 1.5.8 A register of all features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept. All features, layers and deposits were recorded on OA East *pro-forma* sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the relative size or significance. The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs including both general site shots and photographs of specific features.
- 1.5.9 Artefacts were collected by hand and metal detector and were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' were located more accurately by GPS where collected by metal detecting and not associated with a specific context.
- 1.5.10 A total of 119 bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) were taken from a range of features and deposits. A further 22 series samples of 2L each were taken from the 1x1m grid over the industrial area (see above), and four monolith column samples were also obtained: two from a group of Late Bronze Age features in the south-eastern corner of the site and two from one of a group medieval pits in the north-western corner of the site.

1.6 Project scope

- 1.6.1 This assessment deals purely with the 2020 excavation phase of the project. The evaluation phase has been reported on separately (Bull 2019) but will be referenced in this assessment where appropriate.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Type	No.
Context Registers	*
Section registers	6
Small find registers	2
Photographic registers	19
Digital photographs inc photogrammetry	596
Video	1
Environmental registers	*
Drawing sheets	32
Context records	1152
Plan drawings	3
Section drawings	219

Table 1: Stratigraphic records

(* created as part of the digital recording system, DRS)

2.1.2 The results of the excavation are summarised by phase below. Preliminary phasing is based on stratigraphic and spatial associations, combined where possible with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts. A number of features did not produce dating evidence and/or have not been phased and will be reviewed during analysis.

2.1.3 Summary descriptions of the features and artefacts included in this section are supplemented by a context inventory presented in Appendix A. Specialist assessment reports including spot-dating where applicable are included as Appendices B and C. An overview of the excavation results is shown in Fig. 3. Preliminary phase plans are presented as Figs 4-7, with selected sections included as Fig. 8.

2.1.4 Throughout the text cut/intervention numbers are shown in **bold** type. Where multiple interventions were excavated across a single feature, the lowest number allocated is generally used to refer to the feature as a whole. Broad groups have also been assigned (using the lowest cut number) to associated features or land-use elements such as enclosures, pits, and possible structures and these are annotated on the accompanying phase plans. These will be reviewed and refined during analysis.

2.2 General distribution of archaeological features

2.2.1 A range of archaeological features was revealed within the excavation area, including boundary ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and wells representing activity dating to the Late Bronze Age, Late Saxon to medieval and post-medieval periods. Much of this activity dates to the medieval period and was focused within the northern part of the site close to a lane and presumably represents tofts or crofts laid out in relation to this routeway during the post-Norman development of the village.

2.2.2 Overlying soil layers were generally between 0.4-0.7m thick, except for the north-east corner of the site, where colluvium and/or alluvium had accumulated on the lower contours, resulting in an additional 0.2m of overburden. Elsewhere, topsoil was c.

0.3m thick and subsoil was no more than 0.4m thick. The topsoil (1) was a dark greyish brown sandy silt and the subsoil (2) was a light greyish brown clay silt.

2.3 Phasing summary

2.3.1 The archaeological works uncovered evidence for activity spanning the Late Bronze Age to the post-medieval periods, but predominantly dating to the medieval period. A background scatter of prehistoric pottery and worked flint, Roman pottery, tile and a coin, in addition to Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, is indicative of nearby activity during these periods, although all were found as residual elements in later contexts.

2.3.2 Six preliminary phases of activity have been identified, with the main occupation evidence being related to the medieval period (Phases 3-5), as summarised below:

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

Phase 2: Late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman (*c.*AD 850-1150)

Phase 3: Early medieval (*c.*AD 1150-1250)

Phase 4: High medieval (*c.* AD 1250-1400)

Phase 5: Late medieval (*c.*AD 1400-1500)

Phase 6: Post-medieval to modern (*c.*AD 1500-present)

2.3.3 Very few features are currently assigned to Phase 2 and these may be amalgamated with Phase 3 during analysis. A small number of natural features (Fig. 4), probable tree holes, were identified in the south-eastern part of the site and are not included in the following summary. Undated and unphased features are currently grouped under Phase 0.

2.3.4 The features were largely concentrated in the northern part of the excavated area. Located across the site were clusters of large deep pits, several of which have been dated by associated pottery to the Late Bronze Age period (Phase 1). During the early to high medieval periods (Phase 3 to 4) the site was divided into rectangular north-to-south aligned strips by a series of ditches. Smaller pits and postholes were concentrated to the north, closer to Whine's Lane, and predominantly date to the high medieval period (Phase 4). In the north-eastern corner of the site, a rectangular enclosure was established that was recut and redefined during the high medieval period, with evidence for a rectangular structure constructed by the late medieval period (Phase 5). From the post-medieval period onwards, activity was limited and linked to the agricultural use of the site.

2.4 Phase 1: Late Bronze Age (*c.*1150-800 BC)

2.4.1 Although 82 worked flints were recovered from the site (see App. B.3), the bulk of these were residual, potentially Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The earliest features identified on the site comprise several pits, a possible watering hole and a boundary ditch which produced quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery, in addition to fragments of animal bone and struck flints (Fig. 4). Environmental samples from features in this phase were largely devoid of plant remains (App. C.3).

- 2.4.2 Pit group 353 consisted of at least seven sub-circular intercutting pits (Table 2) of varying size located towards the centre of the site, sealed by possible alluvial layers (365, 366, 370) that may have been infilling hollows or shallow pits. Together, these produced most of the Late Bronze Age pottery from the site (201 sherds, 3898g). Animal bone recovered from the pits and associated layers includes cattle (including a skull with horn cores attached (SF16) from pit 409) and horse.
- 2.4.3 A large pit or watering hole (498) measuring over 4m wide and in excess of 1m deep cut into the southern end of this group, and produced a moderately large group of pottery, alongside fired clay, flint and animal bone (largely cattle with some horse and pig). This was cut by a small cluster of pits, Pit group 723, which also produced small amounts of pottery, fired clay, flint and animal bone.
- 2.4.4 Directly to the south of these was a second discrete group of pits (Pit group 803), comprising four intercutting pits that produced pottery, animal bone, burnt stone, flint and fired clay. Of significance are several fragments of clay mould used for casting bronze (largely from pit 807), including SF33: a mould possibly for casting a bar or ingot (App. B.2).
- 2.4.5 In the south-eastern corner of the site was a large pit or well (701, also excavated as 956) which produced two sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.
- 2.4.6 Adjacent to (and possibly cut by) pit/well 701 was a large boundary ditch (702) running across the south-eastern corner of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. This produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery and several fragments of animal bone, including cattle and horse.
- 2.4.7 Two pits identified during the evaluation (E1146 and E1148) are also likely to belong to this phase as they produced broadly contemporary pottery.

Group No	Associated cut numbers	Width/ Diam (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery	Animal bone (No.)	Other Finds
353 Pit group	353, 355, 357, 386, 409, 412, 417 Layers: 365, 366, 370	0.4 - 4.6	0.3 - 1.35	201 sherds, 3898g	9	Flints, fired clay
498 Pit/ watering hole	498, 866	4.2	1.08	149 (1070g)	20	Flints, fired clay, slag
701 Pit (well)	701, 956	3.11	0.84	2 (11g)	-	-
702 Ditch	702	1.1 - 3.12	0.75 - 1.14	2 (17g)	6	-
723 Pit group	723, 725, 824	1.6 - 2	0.9 - 1	14 (120g)	1	Flints, fired clay
803 Pit group	803, 807, 1107, 1111	2.1 - 3.9	0.6 - 1.3	81 (938g)	6	Fired clay inc. clay mould (SF33), burnt stone

Table 2: Phase 1 features

2.5 Phase 2: Late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman (c.AD 850-1150)

- 2.5.1 Although residual Late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery was found in later contexts, only one pit (860) located broadly in the centre of the site, exclusively contained datable finds from this period, a single small sherd of St Neots (late 9th-11th century) ware that may be residual. Pit 392 (which had an uncertain relationship with Phase 1 Pit group 353 has provisionally been assigned to this phase: it contained no datable finds but did produce animal bone, fish bone and a single oyster shell. A further ditch-like feature (65/221) and a spread/layer (198) may belong to this period on stratigraphic grounds, but there was no associated datable evidence to conclusively support this suggestion.

2.6 Phase 3: Early medieval (c.AD1150-1250)

- 2.6.1 This phase (Fig. 4) was characterised by the establishment of a series of boundary ditches aligned roughly north-to-south across the site and associated activity. The ditches appear to have delineated 'backplots' for tofts/crofts or small homesteads, which would presumably have fronted a lane (Whine's Lane) which is shown on late 19th century historic maps onwards. Samples taken from Phase 3 deposits all contain small quantities of poorly-preserved charred food remains including cereal grains and occasional peas (App. C.3).

Boundary ditches

- 2.6.2 The boundary ditches (59, 167, 581, 609 and 622) were relatively shallow with U-shaped profiles (Plate 3) and included some that were retained and/or recut in subsequent phases. The more westerly example (59) was poorly defined, being very shallow and irregular (disturbed by pitting/rooting) and may have been a track/hollow way or hedge line rather than a ditch. Ditch 73 (between ditches 59 and 609/622) may also have been established in this phase but is currently assigned to Phase 4 (see below). These features produced small quantities of pottery, animal bone (including the mandible of a cat from ditch 167), shell and metalworking debris; an iron nail was found in ditch 167.

Enclosure 152 and associated features

- 2.6.3 A rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 152) was established at the northern end of the site, probably associated with the initial phase of a dwelling within the central plot of the site, and possibly abutting boundary ditch 167. The main perimeter of the enclosure was formed by ditches 152 and 229, which enclosed an area of at least 388m², with a c.2.5m-wide entrance on its southern side. Within the enclosure were two internal ditches (249 and 520) and a few scattered pits (455, 524, 341, 274 and 288), the largest of which (288) cut internal ditch 520. Very few finds were recovered from the ditches or internal pits (pit 455 contained a fragment of metalworking slag and a sherd of Developed St Neots ware pottery), with the only notable find being a fragment of whetstone (SF7) from ditch 229. This may suggest a non-domestic function for the enclosure, although this area may have been deliberately kept clean.

2.6.4 There may have been an associated ‘outer’ ditch (267 and 999) but very little of this survived truncation by later features, while a further possible external ditch (403) was located to the south-east. These ditches produced small quantities of pottery (mid 11th-12th century), animal bone (predominantly dog from ditch 999) and metalworking debris.

Group/ Feature No	Associated cut Nos	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No/(g)	Bone (g)	Other Finds
59 boundary	159, 197, 221, 351	0.6 - 4.2	0.1 - 0.14	6 (20)	61	Shell, slag
152 enclosure	170	0.33	0.16	2 (15)	-	slag
167 boundary	442, 514, 532, 555, 1155	0.66 - 2.1	0.3 - 0.62	42 (620)	269	Fe nail, slag
229 enclosure	522	0.3 - 0.84	0.1 - 0.4	-	-	Flint, slag Whetstone (SF7)
249	306	0.7 - 1.54	0.26 - 0.49	-	-	-
403	405, 593, 600	0.44 - 0.74	0.22 - 0.26	2 (30)	-	-
520	-	1.2	0.06	-	-	-
581 boundary	585, 598	1 - 2	0.10 - 0.15	4 (30)	-	flint
609 boundary	649, 911, 1140	0.8 - 1.34	0.23 - 0.56	11 (89)	192	-
622 boundary	-	0.7 - 1.15	0.12 - 0.48	-	-	-
999	1106	1.45	0.22	6 (27)	320	slag

Table 3: Phase 3 ditches

Pits and quarries

2.6.5 Outside of the enclosure most of the remaining pits (and occasional postholes) of this phase were widely distributed across the site/property plots, both individually (83, 84, 236, 255, 325, 595, 626, 764, 795, 801, 933, 1097 and 1115) and in small groupings (such as Pit group 279; Table 4), possibly representing the remains of small extraction pits, features associated with industrial processes (see below) or rubbish disposal. They varied in size and shape and where present contained small amounts of Late Saxon to medieval pottery, fired clay, quern and metalworking debris (see below). Pit 255 contained prehistoric pottery and fragments of a loomweight and may belong to Phase 1. A possible well (700) was partly exposed in the south-east corner of the site, cutting boundary ditch 581 suggesting that it may have been established towards the end of this phase. It measured 2.35m wide but could not be fully investigated for health and safety reasons; no finds were recovered.

2.6.6 A broadly linear cluster of five sub-circular pits (Pit group 27; Table 4) was revealed in the north-western corner of the site, to the immediate south of which was a group of four larger intercutting pits (Pit group 89), some of which were more linear in plan with often steep sides and flat bases. These pits cut into the sharp sand and gravel patches within the natural geology and most probably represent extraction pits, with the more linear examples perhaps relating to strip quarries. Together they produced small quantities of pottery (predominantly mid 11th-12th or late 12th-13th century), fired clay and metalworking debris, the latter including 0.9kg from pit 71 in Pit group 27.

Metalworking evidence

2.6.7 Metalworking debris (or slag) alongside a background scatter of hammerscale was generally distributed across the northern half of the excavation from features dating to this and subsequent phases of activity, suggesting that a smithy may have been located in the vicinity. Several of these features were close to the rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 152) and include pits/quarries (71, 131, 159, 274, 279 and 801), in addition to boundary ditches (59 and 167 and 999) and enclosure ditches (152 and 229). Further analysis is required, although it seems that the metalworking debris is not in sufficient densities to be able to accurately pinpoint the potential location of a smithy. Of note is a large pit (801) located to the south of the enclosure which produced a smithing hearth base (SHB) alongside a fragment of quern stone, a small quantity of pottery datable to 1050-1200 (four sherds; 28g) and animal bone; an environmental sample produced poorly-preserved plant remains and no evidence of hammerscale.

Group No.	Associated cut Nos	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No/(g)	Bone (g)	Other Finds
27 extraction	27, 29, 31, 51, 71	1.5 - 2.3	0.08 - 0.74	6 (66)	6	Fired clay, slag
89 extraction	89, 94, 99, 131	0.8 - 3.4	0.08 - 0.66	16 (66)	-	Flint, slag
279	279, 553, 1001, 1099, 1101	0.36 – 1.02	0.05 – 0.3	6 (22)	35	Flint, slag

Table 4: Phase 3 pit groups

2.7 Phase 4: High medieval (c.AD1250-1400)

2.7.1 The high medieval period witnessed the most intensive use of the site (Fig. 5), with activity again focused on the northern half of the excavation area, closer to the lane. This included the re-establishment or replacement of some of the main plot boundary ditches and enlargement of the rectangular enclosure, alongside more concentrated quarrying in the western part of the site and a general increase in sub-division of the land (with ditches) and associated pit-digging and possible industrial activity in the north-eastern area. Evidence for continued metalworking in the vicinity of the

enclosure was also found. The bulk of the finds (predominantly pottery: 908 sherds of which 544 are dated to the medieval period; App. B.6) were recovered from features provisionally assigned to this phase. The highest proportion of animal bones (185 fragments) was also recovered from Phase 4 features and includes a fairly limited but consistent range of taxa for sites of this date, with horse being a notable component (App. C.1). Environmental samples were generally more productive with several features containing abundant cereal grains including free-threshing wheat with lesser quantities of oats, barley and rye. Chaff remains are sparse while legumes are frequent: all representing common crops and associated contaminants for the medieval period (App. C.3).

Boundary ditches

2.7.2 The easternmost backplot boundary was recut by ditches 139, 611 (Plate 3) and 624, while a new western boundary ditch (127) appears to have been laid out *c.*25m to the west, presumably replacing Phase 3 ditch/boundary 59. A narrow ditch (73) *c.*6.5m to the east of ditch 127 may have delineated a subdivision within the main, central plot defined by these boundaries, with other smaller ditches and gullies perhaps associated with drainage or structures. The ditches produced generally small finds assemblages (Table 5), although ditch 139, adjacent to Enclosure 152, yielded a fairly large group of pottery in addition to metalworking slag, and a grain-rich environmental sample.

Group/ Ditch No.	Associated cut Nos	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No/(g)	Bone (g)	Other Finds/enviro
10	253	0.3 - 0.45	0.15 - 0.2	25 (172)	12	Cua slag (12g)
57	527, 528	0.86 - 0.9	0.1 - 0.17	1 (3)	-	Flint, stone
73 Sub- division	75, 87, 743	0.75 - 1.5	0.12 - 0.22	1 (5)	-	-
123 Sub- division	881	0.55 - 0.8	0.22 - 0.34	11 (207)	21	Fired clay, shell
127	449, 526, 547 (193, 195)	1.46 - 2	0.08 - 0.15	-	-	-
129 enclosure	157, 189, 215, 251	0.4 - 1	0.2 - 0.23	35 (301)	271	Slag (16/1.793), shell
139 boundary	165, 446, 533, 557	0.45 - 2.1	0.3 - 0.69	43 (464)	566	Slag (7/0.656); Roman CBM. Sample: frequent wheat and barley
144 Ring-ditch	457, 587, 589, 591	0.42 - 0.54	0.18 - 0.26	4 (71)	-	-
217	265	1.35 - 1.62	0.25	-	-	-

Group/ Ditch No.	Associated cut Nos	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No/(g)	Bone (g)	Other Finds/enviro
579	616, 1035	0.9 - 1.96	0.16 - 0.63	5 (44)	-	Flint, slag
583	614, 672, 941, 1033	0.5 - 2.07	0.2 - 0.46	19 (149)	4	-
611 boundary	736, 1017, 1121, 1128, 1140	0.7 - 1.52	0.2 - 0.48	5 (61)	59	slag
624 boundary	684, 909, 1015, 1126	0.8 - 1.1	0.3 - 0.39	4 (65)	141	-
757	907, 1069	0.69 - 0.8	0.27 - 0.4	1 (5)	8	-
758	905	0.59	0.33	2 (30)	-	-
785 Sub- division	919, 923	0.8 - 1.6	0.28 - 0.32	-	-	Flint, shell Roman CBM
900	1037, 1051	0.79 - 1.85	0.14 - 1.85	22 (294)	-	shell

Table 5: Phase 4, main ditch groups

Reworking of Enclosure 152 and associated features

- 2.7.3 In this phase the eastern part of the enclosure ditch (152) was retained from the previous phase, but the western side was extended with the cutting of a new ditch (129) and two possibly associated smaller ditches (10 and 217) to the north and south. This enclosure measured approximately 30m wide internally (nearly 10m wider than its predecessor), with a cluster of undated postholes (335, 337 and 339) that may have been associated with a gate or other structure within its wide (c.9m) entrance to the south. No datable finds were recovered from ditch 129, which produced a small amount of animal bone and shell, alongside metalworking debris/slag. Small amounts of metalworking (copper-alloy) slag were also recovered from ditch 10, in addition to pottery of predominantly 13th-14th century date.
- 2.7.4 Although no definite contemporary structures were identified within the enclosure, several new pits and postholes of varying shape and size (Pit group 199; Table 6) were cut within its interior, some of which may have had a structural function. Several of these features yielded finds, with at least two (possible well 257 (Plate 4) and pit 298) containing metalworking slag, while others produced fragments of lava quern (207), fired clay (269), a well-used whetstone (SF5 from pit 203) and animal bone, including 15 horse bones from pit 207 and two dog bones from pit 298. The two deeper pits or possible wells (207 and 298) appear to have remained open into Phase 5 as they produced small quantities of late medieval pottery sherds alongside medieval fabrics. Samples taken from two of the features (257 and 269) produced relatively low-levels of plant remains (App. C.3).

Features to the south of Enclosure 152

- 2.7.5 Immediately to the south of the enclosure were numerous pits and possible postholes (Pit group 114, Table 6) clustered around a small ring-ditch (144) with a south-facing entrance. The ring-ditch had an internal diameter of c.4m and may represent an agricultural or industrial structure such as a hayrick or workshop (?associated with smithing), or a small animal pen. The pits (Table 6) varied in size and shape, with most being sub-circular in plan and steep-sided. They produced small quantities of pottery (largely 13th-14th century), animal bone (horse, cattle, bird, sheep/goat) and mussel/oyster shells, including the only example of a shucked oyster shell that came from pit 430. Together, these features also produced fragments of metalworking slag, including a smithing hearth base (SHB) from pit 398. Frequent poorly preserved cereals were evident in an environmental sample from pit 114, while pit 398 produced abundant wheat grains with some evidence of infestation with the parasitic 'ear-cockle' nematode (see App. C.3) and possible cess.
- 2.7.6 Further pits, some intercutting, lay to the south of this feature group (Pit group 120; Table 6), surrounding a deep (2.2m) well (377), in addition to several short lengths of ditch or rectangular pits (120, 645, 647) and a gully (766), some of which may represent further subdivisions or were perhaps related to structures. Together these produced small amounts of predominantly high medieval pottery (57 sherds, 692g, nearly half of which came from large pit 850), shell and part of a fired clay object (in pit 768), alongside fragments of lava quern and animal bone; the latter including cattle, sheep/goat and pig. A small quantity of metalworking waste was found in well 377 and pits 850 and 1081 while well 377, pit 163 (which showed evidence of burning; Plate 5) and 647 produced a small group of metal objects including two iron nails and a copper-alloy buckle or dress fastener (SF101). Environmental samples from one pit (768) contained charred cereal grains and weed seeds, while other features (120, 161, 163 and 729) showed no plant preservation. Of the two samples taken from well 377 only one contained some preserved wood fragments but no waterlogged seeds or other remains.
- 2.7.7 A further group of large intercutting pits (291, 289 and 682 lay to the east, adjacent to an apparent entranceway in boundary ditch 139, with a possibly associated ditch or gully (123) to the north. The ditch (see Table 5) and pits (291 and 289) produced small quantities of medieval pottery, animal bone, shell, fired clay, residual flint and slag.

Features to the east of boundary ditches 139, 611 and 624

- 2.7.8 This area, which may have lain within a separate property, was notable for the fairly dense cluster of pits and ditches, some of which appear to have been related to industrial or agricultural activities.
- 2.7.9 To the north of a possible sub-division (ditch 785; Table 5) were several ditches or elongated pits (605, 566 and 317) which produced small amounts of medieval pottery and animal bone, alongside numerous pits and possible postholes (Pit group 78; Table 6). The pits varied in size, with several containing multiple fills. These produced the largest collection of pottery from this phase (over 3kg), spanning the Late Saxon to medieval periods, with most dating to the 12th-14th centuries. Other finds include

small quantities of animal bone (pig (including neonate pig bones in 156), cattle, sheep/goat and cat), shell, fired clay and slag (from pits 156 and 1025). Fragments of lava quern stone and whetstones were also recovered from pits 79, 80 and 83 (SFs 2, 27-30) and pit 420 produced a fragment of Roman tile.

- 2.7.10 To the south of ditch 785 was a possible area of industrial activity represented by a large steep-sided pit with evidence of burning (pit 1077) which was investigated by a series of test pits (see Section 1.5; Plate 1). Despite extensive sampling, no hammerscale or metalworking slag was recovered, although low-levels of poorly-preserved cereals and other plant remains were present. Very few finds were recovered, comprising a sherd of pottery and small fragments of pig, amphibian and fish bone.
- 2.7.11 Surrounding pit 1077 were several postholes, pits and ditches, while a currently unphased possible surface (1011) may also have been associated. The pits and postholes (Pit group 747; Table 6) may represent small extraction pits, gullies/beamslots and possible structures; this group will be revisited during analysis. The pits produced pottery (mostly spot-dated to the high medieval period, although pit 879 also produced 14-15th century fabrics and will be rephased to Phase 5 during analysis), fired clay (including several fragments probably from a bread oven from pit 747), slag and shell. Several amphibian bones were also recovered (mostly from pit 747), alongside occasional bones of fish, sheep/goat, horse and cattle. Environmental samples from pit 946 showed poor preservation, while a sample from pit 747 included abundant cereals and weed seeds and has been selected for further analysis.
- 2.7.12 Nearby ditches 758, 900, 579 and 583 may have acted as boundary or drainage features for this possible industrial area: all were curving in plan and produced low levels of finds (see Table 5).

Features to the west of boundary ditch 127

- 2.7.13 During this phase the north-western corner of the site continued to be characterised by intercutting shallow pits cut into the sands and gravels, most probably for quarrying purposes. A cluster of elongated oval pits (Pit group 3; Table 6) was revealed close to the northern limit of excavation, with a further pit (53) located 6m to the south-west. Together, these yielded very few finds comprising a handful of pottery, slag and animal bone (horse), while an environmental sample from pit 5 yielded poorly-preserved and sparse plant remains and metalworking debris.
- 2.7.14 To the immediate east was a small collection of similar pits adjacent to and possibly extending into Enclosure 152 (Pit group 46; Table 6). These produced a range of predominantly high medieval pottery (mostly from quarry 46), animal bone (including horse, sheep/goat, cattle), metalworking slag (mostly from 46 and 223), shell, lava quern (SF11), burnt stone and fired clay. Samples taken from two of the features produced poorly-preserved sparse plant remains. A single pit (154) located adjacent to enclosure ditch 129 contained nine sherds of high medieval pottery alongside small amounts of slag and animal bone; the latter including chicken and fish. An environmental sample from one of the pit fills contained abundant wheat, with frequent legumes and sedges (App. C.3) and has been selected for further analysis.

2.7.15 Several large and sometimes amorphous areas of quarries and/or intercutting pits lay to the south (470, 1149, 1150, 1151 and 1152), of which several were investigated during the evaluation phase. Two features (99 and 159) excavated in this group produced very few artefacts (a single pieces of metalworking slag from pit 159), while a short section of L-shaped ditch (57) adjacent to ditch 127 produced similarly-sparse evidence (Table 5).

Group No	Associated Postholes/Pit cuts	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No/(g)	Bone (g)	Other Finds/Enviro
3	3, 4, 5, 16, 19, 33, 35, 38, 40, 42, 53	0.6-1.8	0.14-0.74	7 (73)	201	Slag (2/127). Enviro: poorly-preserved.
46	46, 223, 238 242, 263	0.37-1	0.12-0.8	87 (892)	394	Slag (20/1,795), fired clay, shell, quern (SF11), stone
78	78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 142, 143, 156, 319, 384, 420 434, 436, 438, 440, 444, 575, 577 and 1025	0.38-2.22	0.18-0.8	257/(3,267)	209	Fired clay, shell, slag (5/412) whetstones x 3, quern x 2 (SFs 2, 27-30); 1 x Roman CBM
114	114, 458, 461, 937, 398, 329, 323, 331, 321, 428 430	0.48-2.14	0.09-0.88	42/(483)	698	Slag (11/579) inc SHB; shell. Enviro: cereals, with some evidence of grain infestation and cess.
120	120/492, 161, 163, 327, 377, 496, 638, 645, 647/892, 663, 666, 677, 729, 768, 850, 851, 1079 and 1081	0.3-2.6	0.19-2.2	57/(692)	791	Slag (6/388), lava quern (2/ 124), shell. 2 x fe nails, Cua buckle (SF101). Enviro: generally poor preservation, parts from that form pit 768.
199	199, 269, 213, 205, 207, 203, 257, 272, 298, 304, 453	0.3-2.3	0.05-1.3	90 (1,355)	2,761	Fired clay, lava quern, slag (8/1,071g). Whetstone (SF5). Enviro: occasional mixed cereals
747	747, 879, 902, 913, 915, 917, 921, 925, 944, 946, 954, 963, 983, 1019, 1023, 1087, 1089, 1091	0.46-1.82	0.12-1.12	100 (1,055)	397	Fired clay (103/900), slag (3/506), burnt stone, shell. Enviro: abundant remains (pit 747)
1077	1077, 1093, 1095, 1132	1.2-1.6	0.3	1 (4)	6	Enviro: occasional cereals

Table 6: Phase 4, main high medieval pit groups

2.8 Phase 5: Late medieval (c.AD 1400-1500)

2.8.1 During this phase of the site's use the earlier boundary ditches appear to have been retained, at least initially, and new activity was evident within Enclosure 152 in the northern part of the site (Fig. 6). In general, activity appears to have been less intensive than during the preceding phase, which is also reflected in the lower

quantities of finds being recovered. Of the 318 pottery sherds recovered, only 46 are late medieval suggesting that much of the assemblage was reworked. The small collection of animal bone included a similar range of taxon to earlier phases, apart from the general absence of amphibian or fish remains. Environmental samples appear to have originated from disturbed contexts and produced only small amounts of poorly-preserved plant remains.

Boundary ditches

- 2.8.2 Ditches 139, 611 and 73 may have been retained and/or remained at least partially open into this phase: ditch 139 produced a small amount of late medieval (14th-15th century) pottery. A further, smaller ditch (125) was cut to the immediate west of ditch 139 but produced only high medieval pottery that is likely to be residual, alongside animal bone and part of a large D-shaped iron buckle (SF1).

Enclosure 152

- 2.8.3 A new smaller rectangular enclosure (172; Plate 6) was created in the eastern part of Enclosure 154, adjacent to ditch 139. This measured 11.5m by 5.7m internally and may have surrounded a small structure, of which no trace has survived, or may represent the remains of a building with an entrance on its northern side. The ditch produced small quantities of mid 14th-15th century pottery, slag, and animal bone (sheep/goat), alongside part of a residual early medieval flat tile. Extending to the west and north of the enclosure was a possible surface (240), with a further spread or surface to the west (1156): these may have been contemporary but produced no datable finds.
- 2.8.4 Located to the north and south of Enclosure 172 were two clusters of pits, several of which were intercutting (Pit groups 233 and 281; Table 7). The deeper examples (309 and 342) may have been wells as they were steep-sided, extended to depths of c.1.2m and contained multiple backfills, while the shallower examples may have been small quarries. Pit group 281 produced fairly large groups of pottery (mostly mid 14th -15th century) and slag (1.5kg and 2.8kg respectively), alongside small amounts of fired clay and animal bone in addition to part of an iron chest mount (SF21). Relatively few finds were recovered from pit group 233 (Table 7). A single pit (460) lay to the south of Enclosure 152, cutting Phase 4 ring ditch 144. This produced single sherd of residual medieval pottery and a fragment of animal bone.

Features to the east of boundary ditches 139 and 125

- 2.8.5 Several pits (422, 500, 653, 655, 774, 838, 1048, 1146) were dug in this phase, with a final curving ditch (618) possibly forming a boundary to the south-east. The pits measured between 0.68-3.6m wide and between 0.1-1.42m deep; with the deepest example (422) possibly representing a well. Together these produced 0.9kg of mixed pottery, the latest of which is late medieval, alongside several fragments of animal bone from a large mammal (mostly from pit 500) and small quantities of fired clay, shell and lava quern. Ditch 618 produced no datable finds (Table 7).

Group No	Associated cuts	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery No/(g)	Bone (g)	Other Finds/Enviro
125	125, 883	0.6	0.3	25 (651)	313	1 x Fe objects (SF1)
172 Enclosure/ structure	172, 174, 176, 247, 296 ?300, ?302 and 531	0.15- 0.86	0.11 - 1.18	8 (121)	39	Slag (2/216), CBM (1/347) Enviro: poor preservation
233 Pit group	233, 308, 309, 342; (178)	1.4-3.89	0.4-1.3	19 (238)	254	Slag (3/327), CBM (1/102)
281 Pit group	281, 283, 285, 287	0.54-1.7	0.5-0.74	225 (1,564)	45	Slag (14/2,805), fired clay. Fe object (SF21)
618 Ditch/gully	618, 632, 939, 668, 1031	0.36-1.9	0.11- 0.33	-	-	Fired clay (12/144)

Table 7: Phase 5, selected late medieval feature groups

2.9 Phase 6: Post-medieval and modern (c. AD 1500-present)

2.9.1 Very little activity was evident on the site in this phase (Fig 7), suggesting that it had largely been abandoned or given over to pasture, the latter perhaps represented by a turf layer (1135). Large swathes of alluvial layers also covered the northeastern corner and southern end of the site (119, 495), overlying the earlier features. This suggests that rising water levels may have become an increasing issue and/or that drainage of the site was no longer being rigorously maintained. Late 19th century to modern maps of the village show the site as an open plot of land with a large pond to the south.

2.9.2 Features in the south-western corner including a series of parallel gullies or ruts (472, 504, 529 and 548), a rectangular pit (502) and a rubble-filled feature 489 appear to have been related to more recent activity, as does a ditch in the north-east corner (ditch 534). The ditches/gullies produced a single sherd of modern pottery and pit 489 contained a single horse bone. Further to this, many of the small assemblage of metal finds were metal-detected from topsoil and subsoil layers that covered the site (see App. B.1).

2.10 Unphased features (Phase 0)

2.10.1 A number of features are currently unphased, largely comprising pits and postholes (Fig. 7). Most of these are likely to relate to the medieval activity outlined above, predominantly Phase 4, although some may belong to Phase 1. These will be re-examined during analysis and assigned where possible to a phase based on any associated evidence or stratigraphic relationships with dated features.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The following finds were recovered:

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Iron (Fe)	7	-
Copper Alloy (Cua)	9	-
Lead (Pb)	6	-
Metalworking slag	192	18,720
Flint	103	1476
Pottery	2133	24,885
CBM	9	1,140
Worked sand burnt stone	51	12427
Fired clay	365	5385

Table 8: Quantification of artefacts

3.2 Metalwork

3.2.1 A total of 19 fragments of metalwork (relating to a total of 18 artefacts) was recovered, with the majority found through metal-detecting of the topsoil and subsoil and just four associated with archaeological features (medieval, Phases 3-5 pits and ditches). The assemblage overall is in poor condition and comprises copper-alloy (Cua), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb) artefacts. It predominantly dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods, apart from a single item of prehistoric date (a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age spiral ring) and a Roman coin; both found unstratified. Other objects include domestic items (vessel and a chest mount), jewelry/personal items (buckle and button) and practical items (crotal bell, nail). None of the lead fragments are identifiable.

3.3 Metalworking waste/slag

3.3.1 A total of 18.72kg (192 pieces) of slag and associated metalworking debris was examined, the majority of which consists of iron smithing slag (186 pieces), of which a very small proportion showed some minor contamination with copper alloy. Slight evidence of non-ferrous metalworking in the form of copper-alloy slag and a few fragments of clay mould for bronze casting was also identified and is most likely to be Late Bronze Age (Phase 1) to Iron Age in date. The bulk of the iron smithing slag is almost certainly post-Roman, and most likely medieval, in date.

3.4 Flint

3.4.1 A total of 103 pieces of flint were recovered of which 21 natural pieces of flint were discarded, leaving a total of 82 flints which were quantified. The assemblage is dominated by flakes (47), with a proportion of blade-based material, some of which have prepared platforms, and most of the material appears to be early prehistoric and is therefore likely to be residual. The condition of the flint is generally poor, with many worn and edge-damaged pieces. It seems that much of the raw material was sourced from fluvial gravels, although fine-grained flint was also used.

3.5 Late Bronze Age pottery

- 3.5.1 A total of 528 sherds (6853g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 41 contexts relating to 31 cut features/interventions, predominantly Phase 1 pits. The pottery is in moderate to poor condition with most sherds being small and abraded. It is of Late Bronze Age origin and forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Cambridgeshire.

3.6 Post-Roman pottery

- 3.6.1 A total of 1605 sherds (18,032g) was collected from 248 contexts during the excavation. Most of the pottery came from medieval pits and ditches, with the largest quantities being recovered from Phase 5 pit fills 288 (pit 287, 113 sherds) and 286 (pit 285, 84 sherds). Early and high medieval pottery frequently occurred together in the same contexts. A small quantity of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was found, while Late Saxon pottery was more plentiful but the quantity is still relatively small in comparison with later wares. Early and high medieval pottery was the most frequent find with early medieval wares being dominated by Huntingdon types. Of the identifiable vessels, there were 33 jars, 17 bowls, one bowl/dish and one jug.

3.7 Ceramic building material

- 3.7.1 A total of 1.14kg (nine pieces) of CBM (tile) was examined, the vast majority of which consisted of worn fragments of Roman roof tile, although a small amount of early medieval (probably Saxo-Norman) floor tile or oven brick was also recovered.

3.8 Burnt stone, worked stone and building stone

- 3.8.1 A total of 6.16kg (48 pieces) of utilised stone was recovered, of which 4.42kg (16 pieces) consisted of worked stone, 1.64 kg (31 pieces) of burnt stone and just 0.1 kg (1 piece) of building stone. The differentiated burnt stone is likely to be prehistoric in origin, although redeposited within later features. Most of the worked stone was composed of burnt and fragmentary pieces of Saxon to early medieval lava quern, some Roman and medieval whetstones, and a single large prehistoric anvil.

3.9 Fired clay

- 3.9.1 A total of 5kg (365 pieces) of fired clay was recorded, the majority of which is worked clay (3.27 kg (84 pieces)), with 1.4kg (237 pieces) of daub and 0.36kg (44 pieces) of undifferentiated fired clay. Due to the very poor condition and fragmentary nature of these objects it was difficult to be certain of their function, although provisionally some of the assemblage has been interpreted as being parts of loomweight, and part of a kiln/oven stand. A large unperforated cuboid clay weight or oven/kiln stand recovered as a surface find (SF 13) may possibly be of prehistoric (Late Bronze Age) date, and probably originates from the same tradition as the loomweights.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

Environmental remains	No.	Weight (g)
Animal bone	344	18,711
Shell	-	356
Samples (bulk)	119	-

Table 9: Quantification of ecofacts

4.2 Animal bone

4.2.1 A moderately large group of animal bone was collected from hand excavation and environmental sampling. A total of 344 animal bone fragments from five separate phases spanning the Bronze Age to the later medieval periods were recorded, a high percentage of which (244 fragments) are identifiable to taxon. Most of the animal bone derives from contexts dated to the high medieval period (Phase 4). Eight species were identified (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, chicken, dog, cat and frog); also present are amphibian, bird and fish bone that have not been identified to individual taxa.

4.3 Mollusca

A.1.1 A total of 0.356kg of shells were collected by hand from ditches, pits, and a gully; predominantly from Phase 4. They are all edible species, mussel *Mytilus edulis*, from the intertidal zone, and oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is mostly well preserved but has suffered some post-depositional damage.

4.4 Environmental samples

4.4.1 In total 119 bulk environmental samples were taken across the site, in addition to spatial samples that were obtained from the 1x1m grid over the 'industrial area' for the recovery of hammerscale and/or any other industrial waste. Sixty-one samples were selected for assessment. Column samples also were taken from two pits that have potential for pollen and lithographic analysis, but do not form part of this assessment. There is observable bias towards Phase 4, high medieval pits, which were the predominant features encountered during excavation.

4.4.2 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly through carbonisation (charring), in addition to some waterlogging (restricted to wood fragments), and mineralisation; the latter indicating cess inclusion. The overall preservation of charred plant remains is poor and the assemblage is dominated by cereal grains along with seeds of weeds commonly encountered growing alongside cereal crops. Wetland plants are also represented. The seeds of leguminous plants are unusually frequent within the medieval assemblages and include cultivated pulses, peas and beans as well as vetch/tare, clover/medick and melilots, which may have been deliberately cultivated for fodder and/or soil enrichment.

4.4.3 Metalworking debris including flake and spheroidal hammerscale was recovered from ten samples with no obvious distribution pattern.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphy

The Excavation record

- 5.1.1 The stratigraphic record was generated by OA East's Digital Recording System (DRS) which forms part of the digital archive of the project; including digital photographs. The DRS, written and drawn elements of the contextual record form the main components of the excavation data (Table 8) and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. This record has good potential to further understand the archaeological remains dating to the Late Bronze Age and medieval periods in particular.

Condition of the primary excavation sources and documents

- 5.1.2 The records are complete and have been checked for internal accuracy. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are indexed. The site paper archive has been digitised into an MS Access database and the plans into the site GIS project.
- 5.1.3 All primary records are retained at the offices of OA East, Bar Hill. The site codes OVESPF20 (OA East Site Code) and ECB6160 (Event Number) are allocated, and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under these codes. The receiving body for this archive, Cambridgeshire County Council Stores, has allocated Accession Number and ECB6160 (excavation) for these records.
- 5.1.4 The site data is of sufficient quality to address all of the project's Research Objectives and form the basis of further analysis and targeted publication of the key features, finds and environmental assemblages. Further analysis will concentrate on the prehistoric (Phase 1) and medieval (Phases 3-5) phases of activity, as the Late Anglo-Saxon (Phase 2; to be amalgamated with Phase 3) and post-medieval to modern features have no potential to address the project's Research Objectives.

Range and variety of features and deposits

- 5.1.5 Features included a Late Bronze Age ditch and pit clusters; medieval boundary and enclosure ditches; quarry pits, traces of a possible smithy, pits, postholes/possible structures and layers (alluvium, subsoil, topsoil).

Condition of features and deposits

- 5.1.6 The survival of the features was generally good, despite evidence of medieval furrows causing localised low levels of damage to the features, and a large modern pit in the south-western corner of the site filled with rubble and builders' debris.

5.2 Metalwork small finds

- 5.2.1 This small assemblage is largely unstratified and poorly preserved with few diagnostic artefacts and offers very little opportunity to inform on the character or date of activity on the site, or contribute to the site's research objectives.

5.3 Metalworking waste/slag

- 5.3.1 Although there is clear evidence for iron smithing, it was at a low level and none of it was *in-situ*, while the date of this activity remains to be confirmed. Better resolution of the (ceramic) dating of these contexts should help with the latter, but it is likely that the assemblage is a mixture of both medieval and earlier (Roman) iron smithing that has been reworked. The presence of both fresh (unweathered) and weathered (oxidised) smithing hearth bases within pit and ditch fills suggests that there may have been several different sources of ironworking alongside several different phases (or periods) of working.
- 5.3.2 The area of possible industrial activity in the north-eastern corner of the site may have been related to a medieval smithy. However, most of the recovered slag appears to have been dispersed across many features, in unrelated pits and ditches. Together, this suggests that further detailed analysis of the iron smithing slag would not be worthwhile, although plotting its distribution across the site features and phases may have some potential in terms of understanding this aspect of the site's use.
- 5.3.3 Further analysis (pXRF) and research should focus on the evidence for copper-alloy working and the clay mould fragments, notably the more significant bivalve 'ingot' mould.

5.4 Flint

- 5.4.1 The assemblage indicates an early prehistoric presence in an area clearly dominated by archaeology from later periods and adds further to the corpus of known prehistoric sites in the parish of Over, adjacent to the River Great Ouse and the Cambridgeshire Fens. However, this 'background scatter' has little potential to address the project's research objectives and as such there is no justification for a full technological analysis.

5.5 Prehistoric pottery

- 5.5.1 This Late Bronze Age domestic pottery assemblage includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. It is likely to represent the residues of day-to-day cooking and consumption practices organised at a household/farmstead-scale. Further analysis has good potential to help address several of the project's research questions related to prehistoric activity, chronology and ceramic traditions and should provide a sound basis for comparing with other groups from the region in the future.
- 5.5.2 Although this assemblage is not of particular size compared with other contemporary sites in the county, such as Addenbrooke's Hutchison Site, Stonea and Striplands Farm (Brudenell 2008, Needham 1996, Brudenell 2011a), it forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Cambridgeshire.

5.6 Post-Roman pottery

- 5.6.1 This is one of the largest groups of medieval pottery from Over to date, and it is important in adding to current knowledge of medieval wares in this part of Cambridgeshire and can be compared to other sites in the vicinity. The pottery should be studied in relation to the stratigraphic evidence once it is finalised. Firmer dating of

forms and fabrics may be aided by stratigraphic position and information from other artefact types. There is potential to place the assemblage in context based on this, and to discuss it in comparison with other sites excavated in Over and elsewhere in Cambridgeshire and the eastern region.

5.7 Ceramic building material

- 5.7.1 The small group of tile has little potential to address the project's research objectives. The recovery of Roman clay roof tile, albeit in a worn and fragmented condition, provides a useful indication of the presence nearby of Roman archaeology, and in particular of settlement with some tiled (probably) wooden buildings, somewhere in the near vicinity.
- 5.7.2 However, it seems unlikely that any further useful work could be undertaken on this material (or the residual Late Saxon tile) and further analysis would not advance study in relation to any of the project's research aims.

5.8 Worked stone, building stone and burnt stone

- 5.8.1 There is little potential here for further work on this small assemblage, particularly in the case of the lava quern, being in far too poor a condition (and too fragmentary) for further analysis. More detailed phasing information may help to clarify the date of some of the material, to establish whether it represents reworked Roman or later (Saxon) quern and whetstones, while the burnt stone is most likely to have been associated with the Late Bronze Age activity on the site.

5.9 Fired clay

- 5.9.1 There is some potential in this assemblage to better understand the nature of the earlier (Late Bronze Age) settlement evidence here, some of this surviving as features such as pits, storage pits and wells from which small amounts of poorly-preserved worked clay items such as loomweights have been recovered, and some of it surviving as the fired clay re-deposited as rubbish or backfill within the overlying or adjacent medieval archaeology.
- 5.9.2 The analysis of this assemblage raises some questions. Are all these 'loomweights' in fact loomweights at all, and if so, are they of an individual local type? Are all loomweights perforated, and why do they need to be? What processes undertaken on a settlement require the manufacture and use of oven kiln or hearth furniture? Does briquetage made for the production or re-processing of salt have a role at inland sites? Are we looking at the remains of several different phases of oven or kiln construction – and how closely can this be linked to the medieval archaeology?

5.10 Animal bone

- 5.10.1 Although the assemblage is small there is good potential for determining further information about the dietary and husbandry practices of this population. Biometric measurements of the equid bone will enable comparisons with other contemporary sites, notably Fen End Over on the north-eastern edge of the village.

5.10.2 A closer analysis of the fish bone has the potential to give further information on the source; is this freshwater fish or saltwater fish possibly traded from the dock at Swavesey.

5.11 Mollusca

5.11.1 The assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access food sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

5.12 Environmental samples

5.12.1 The assemblage has limited potential to aid regional or national research priorities due to the preserved plant remains representing common crops and associated contaminants for the medieval period. Further analysis of selected samples that have produced abundant cereal remains could contribute to the local research priorities and to the wider understanding of the distribution of medieval settlement in Over. This is currently under debate due to the recent excavations within the village which suggest that settlement in the medieval period was more extensive. Environmental samples from contemporary deposits at Fen End, Over (Fosberry in Sinclair 2021) produced a similar range of cereals and a far wider range of fenland plants which appear to be under-represented at Sandpit Pond Farm. Sites situated so close to the fen-edge would have exploited the abundance of rush and sedge species for their use in basketry, thatch and fuel. There is also far less evidence of fish and eels which would have been an important constituent of the medieval diet, particularly during lent and on fast days (Moffett 2006).

5.12.2 The presence of charred ear-cockles offers a rare opportunity to study what would have been a prevalent crop disease that is rarely encountered (or recognised) in the archaeobotanical record.

5.13 Overall potential

5.13.1 When considered together, the stratigraphic data along with the potential offered by the artefacts (particularly the Late Bronze Age pottery and the substantial amounts of medieval pottery and to a lesser extent the metalworking evidence, metal objects, quern and fired clay) and the ecofacts (faunal remains and some archaeobotanical remains) is considered to be of sufficient quality to address the majority of the project's research objectives and provide a firm base on which to progress an archive report and targeted publication work.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Updated research aims

Introduction

- 6.1.1 The research aims and objectives formulated for the prehistoric and medieval remains, based on the evaluation results and listed in Section 1.4, are repeated below (arranged chronologically), with summary statements outlining the potential for further analysis in relation to these questions.
- 6.1.2 In general terms the site will contribute to the over-arching research into later prehistoric settlement on the fen-edge and understanding the character, extent and development of this fenland village during the medieval (post-Conquest) period.
- 6.1.3 The Phase 6 remains do not contribute to the research aims and objectives and will therefore not be considered further, while Phase 2 will be amalgamated with Phase 3 during analysis.

Original site specific research objectives

Prehistoric

To aim to identify the presence of prehistoric activity on site through the recovery of in situ and residual material culture.

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

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

- 6.1.4 Further to the evaluation results, the excavation recovered a group of worked flints of probable early prehistoric date. Although residual, this 'background scatter' adds to the general corpus of known flint use and prehistoric activity on the Cambridgeshire fen-edge.
- 6.1.5 Of more significance is the identification of settlement-related evidence for the later prehistoric period, comprising pits and wells alongside a possible boundary ditch. These features were associated with a notable assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery (Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware, see below), alongside possible loomweight fragments, fragments of clay mould used for casting bronze (including a mould possibly for casting a bar or ingot), burnt stone, a possible anvil and animal bone. Further analysis of these finds and/or their distribution, combined with some targeted radiocarbon dating, has good potential to illuminate the chronology of this probable small farmstead/household and the types of activities that were being undertaken, such as cooking, metalworking (bronze casting), textile making and animal husbandry.
- 6.1.6 The site is located on the former fen-edge within the valley of the River Great Ouse. Relatively few contemporary sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity,

although a number of prehistoric sites are known within the wider area and include the Ouse Fen Bronze Age Barrow Group, 2.6km to the north (CHER 11943), in addition to a Middle Bronze Age field system (CB15277) and a later Bronze Age settlement (with a large pottery assemblage) that was excavated at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton (Evans and Pattern 2011). Pertinent cropmark evidence will also be considered to place the site in its landscape context, with particular reference to the ditch and how this might relate to the wider axis and extent of land division in this period.

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

- 6.1.7 The Late Bronze Age pottery forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Cambridgeshire and includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. Underpinned by radiocarbon dating of selected contexts (if suitable material is present), there is good potential to compare it with other contemporary sites in the county, such as Addenbrooke's Hutchison Site, Stonea and Striplands Farm (Brudenell 2008, Needham 1996, Brudenell 2011a).

Medieval

To contribute to an understanding of the development and nature of the settlement at Over in the medieval period including the former extent of the village.

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

- 6.1.8 The range and extent of features spanning the ?Late Saxon to late medieval periods across the site offer good potential to contribute to these research objectives. The main focus of the site appears to have been to the north, with boundary ditches and enclosures being established and subsequently reworked over the centuries following the Norman conquest. It appears that different properties (tofts), or defined areas of activity, were laid out with reference to the lane (Whine's Lane) to the north, rather than with Longstanton Road to the south. Within these plots there was evidence for various activities including quarrying, metalworking (predominantly iron smithing), and rubbish disposal. Few structures appear to have been identified as presumably these lay closer to the lane frontage to the north, although it is likely that a building was located within Enclosure 152 within the central plot of land.
- 6.1.9 The associated finds assemblages include one of the largest post-Roman pottery assemblage so far excavated from Over, in addition to smaller groups of metal objects, worked stone, fired clay (including fragments of broken-up oven lining) and metalworking slag which can help to inform on the types of activities being undertaken in different parts of the site. The assemblages of animal bone and plant remains, although not as varied as that from Fen End Over (Sinclair 2021), nevertheless can provide information on diet, economy and environment of the site.
- 6.1.10 This site has provided further evidence for the polyfocal arrangement of Over and the extent of the medieval settlement, with Over End developing at some distance from

the historic core of the village located close to the church to the north-west. Over End seems to have witnessed a period of more intensive activity during the high medieval period, a situation repeated in other areas of the village (notably at Fen End Over; Sinclair 2021) and within the wider region and country as a whole. This was followed by contraction and change in use during/after the late medieval period, which also echoes the results from Fen End (*ibid.*). Further comparison between these sites and their associated artefactual and ecofactual assemblages will help to provide a much clearer picture of how the fortunes of this fenland village waxed and waned.

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

6.1.11 The identification of boundary ditches that had evidently been reworked and plots subsequently sub-divided illustrates that this part of the village was extensively utilised during the medieval period, although by the late medieval period these ditches were no longer maintained. Nearby cropmark evidence may help to establish the extent of the village at this time, although the date of these is not confirmed. Placing the results of this excavation alongside those from previous excavations (notably Fen End; Sinclair 2021), combined with cropmark evidence for field systems and former lanes, incorporating historic map data may help to illuminate the extent and scale of the village at the height of the medieval period and how this fits with the wider pattern of medieval settlement in the Fens and beyond (Spoerry 2005).

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

6.1.12 Evidence for trade is predominantly provided by the pottery (with vessels originating from Cambridgeshire, Essex, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, south Lincolnshire and west Norfolk) and to a lesser extent by the worked stone (*e.g.* lava quern from Germany traded across the North Sea) and marine taxa (mollusca and potentially fish from coastal regions).

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

6.1.13 This is one of the largest groups of medieval pottery from Over to date, and it is important in adding to current knowledge of medieval wares in this part of Cambridgeshire. It can be compared to other sites in the vicinity, such as the recently excavated Fen End site (Anderson 2020), and large assemblages from Swavesey (Anderson 2019) and Longstanton (Anderson 2015).

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

6.1.14 The animal bone assemblage comprises a fairly narrow range of taxa, with animals present being common domestic species with no evidence of hunting; the presence of fish and amphibian remains may reflect the fen-edge location of the site. Low levels of butchery and burnt bones are present, although biometric analysis of the horse remains may help to illuminate the importance of this species to the high medieval population. In addition to understanding the animal husbandry practices of the site, it

will be useful to compare the results with the recently-excavated and contemporary site at Fen End Over to highlight any similarities or differences between these assemblages.

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

- 6.1.15 Although no *in-situ* kilns or ovens were identified, the remains of broken up oven superstructure were recovered along with a possible oven/kiln stand (the latter unstratified). These are more likely to have been related to domestic bread ovens, although the presence of metalworking debris across the northern part of the site suggests that iron smithing was being carried out here (see below).

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

- 6.1.16 Despite cropmark evidence for ridge and furrow, this appears to have had only a localised impact on the archaeology. The presence of subsoil, colluvial and/or alluvial deposits may have protected the buried archaeology to some extent. The more alluvial-like layers are testament to past flooding of the site once drainage was no longer maintained and similar evidence was found at Fen End, Over (Sinclair 2021).

New: To understand the date, type and extent of metalworking on the site

- 6.1.17 Evidence for bronze casting has been identified associated with the Late Bronze Age settlement and requires further analysis focusing on the possible ingot mould. Further analysis of the distribution and associated context dates of the metalworking debris may help to establish where this activity was focused and whether the remains represent (high) medieval iron smithing and/or redeposited Roman or earlier metalworking.

New: To understand the late medieval change in land use

- 6.1.18 The clear downturn in activity in the late medieval period reflects that seen on many other sites across Cambridgeshire and beyond. The reasons for this are likely to be multiple and may include population and/or climate change or rising water levels. The evidence will be compared with that from the Fen End site (Sinclair 2021) to help understand what happened to the village at this time and how this relates to other sites in the Cambridgeshire fens (Spoerry 2005) .

6.2 Interfaces

- 6.2.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Steve Graham (SG) and edited, augmented, checked and quality assured in-house by Post-Excavation Editor Rachel Clarke (RC), Senior Project Manager Nick Gilmour (NG) and Head of Post-Excavation and Publication Elizabeth Popescu (EP). It shall be distributed to the client/consultant (Bushmead Homes Ltd/Julia Pirrie (JP)) and Kasia Gdaniec (KG) from Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) for comment and approval. Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with the client and KG, or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

6.3 Method statements

Stratigraphic analysis

- 6.3.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database in combination with GIS applications. Finds distribution plots will be produced to aid the interpretation of areas of activity across the site. The site matrix will be finalised and the specialist information will be fully integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed grouping and phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced and integrated where appropriate with the results of the evaluation and the specialist analysis, and will form the basis of the archive report.

Illustration

- 6.3.2 The existing digital site plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections selected and digitized where appropriate. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

Documentary research

- 6.3.3 Primary and published sources will be consulted where appropriate using the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record and other resources, including historic maps and aerial photographs where relevant. Reports on comparable sites locally (notably Fen End, Over; Sinclair 2021) and regionally will be consulted in order to place the site within its landscape and archaeological context. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and/or any subsequent publication.

Artefactual and ecofactual analysis

- 6.3.4 All the artefacts have been assessed with detailed recommendations for any additional work given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices B.1-8 and C.1-3). Further work is recommended as follows:

Metalwork

- 6.3.5 The assemblage has been fully recorded and so little work, other than updating contextual and phasing information, is needed to take this assessment to a full report and/or publication. If publication is planned, SFs 10, 50 and 59 should be considered for illustration. If appropriate, the metalwork should be compared and discussed with similar sites in Over and the wider region.

Metalworking waste

- 6.3.6 More accurate dating of features containing metalworking waste may help to determine what period the ironworking originates from, while distribution plans may help to pinpoint the location of the smithy/industrial area.
- 6.3.7 The use of pXRF to examine some of the possible copper-alloy slag or iron slag which may be contaminated with copper would also be worthwhile, as would further study of the bivalve 'ingot' mould in terms of pXRF and seeking parallels.
- 6.3.8 Four items are recommended for illustration/photography.

Flint

- 6.3.9 The grey literature report for the site should include a full catalogue with the flint quantified by context, type, sub-type, and basic attributes. All the retouched pieces and cores should be fully described, but otherwise there is no justification for a full technological analysis.

Prehistoric pottery

- 6.3.10 All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should include any affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.
- 6.3.11 The Late Bronze Age pottery is worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of a selection of form-assigned vessels and other diagnostic feature sherds (max: 10). If appropriate radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery. Ideally contexts 499, 356, 410, 867 and 965 could be considered for radiocarbon analysis. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

Post-Roman pottery

- 6.3.12 The pottery has been fully recorded and is reported on in summary, but requires more detail for a final archive or publication report. The pottery should be studied in relation to the stratigraphic evidence once it is finalised. Firmer dating of forms and fabrics may be aided by stratigraphic position and information from other artefact types. There is potential to place the assemblage in context based on this, and to discuss it in comparison with other sites elsewhere in Cambridgeshire and the eastern region.
- 6.3.13 Up to 15 vessels require illustration (four would also benefit from photography).

Ceramic building material

- 6.3.14 No further work is required.

Worked stone, building stone and burnt stone

- 6.3.15 No further work other than integration of updated dating and phasing information and finalising the catalogue and report.

Fired clay

- 6.3.16 Further analysis of this assemblage hinges on clarifying the date of the associated contexts and investigation of the types of loomweight (or other objects) represented and discussion of the other fired clay in relation to the site and wider local context. Two objects are recommended for illustration.

Animal bone

- 6.3.17 Following final phasing, the full recording of the animal bone will be undertaken and will include bird, fish and amphibian bone identification (from samples), and metric analysis of horse bones/skull, leading to a full grey literature report with comparisons to relevant sites.

Mollusca

- 6.3.18 No further work is required.

Environmental samples

- 6.3.19 Eighty-five samples remain unprocessed including 35 samples from Phase 4 deposits. The results of the assessment suggest that some of these samples may contain charred and possibly mineralised plant remains that have the potential to add to the information on diet, agriculture, and the industrial economy of the site.
- 6.3.20 Of the 61 samples assessed for palaeoenvironmental remains, three Phase 4 samples and two currently unphased samples (if dated) have potential for further analysis of the charred plant remains. Additional samples may prove worthy of analysis if processing of additional samples is undertaken.
- 6.3.21 Column samples were taken from prehistoric pit 702 in the south-eastern corner of the site and medieval pits 257 in the north-western corner of the site. They have potential for use for pollen and lithographic analysis if required. Some samples may contain remains suitable for radiocarbon dating (see 6.3.11 above).
- 6.3.22 Charred plant remains will be counted individually and identified by comparison with the modern reference collection relevant texts (Jacomet 2006, Cappers *et al* 2006) since there is a statistical relationship between types of remains (*eg* cereals, chaff, and weed seeds), which can assist interpretation of the crop-husbandry stages represented. Nomenclature will follow Stace (2010). The existing assessment data will also be considered, as a means of exploring the spatial and chronological patterns of activities at the site in relation to feature types, ground conditions, and possible biases in preservation. The data from all these analyses will be tabulated, following which a report suitable for publication, encompassing the results relating to the charred plant remains and charcoal, will be prepared, and archive catalogues produced.

6.4 Publication and dissemination of results

- 6.4.1 Tasks associated with finalising the stratigraphic narrative and further analysis of artefacts/ecofacts for the archive report are identified in Table 11 (and see Section 7.2 below). The archive report will be prepared and made available on the OA Library (<https://oxfordarchaeology.com/oalibrary>). A copy of the report will also be lodged with the Cambridgeshire HER.
- 6.4.2 It is proposed that a publication article will be produced (in line with OA’s Publication Policy and Guidance) for *Proceedings Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society (PCAS)* which summarises the results detailed in the excavation report. This will focus on the key aspects of the site, possibly combining and comparing with the pertinent results of the nearby Fen End excavation (see below). A publication proposal will be submitted to the *PCAS* editor following approval of the excavation report by Cambridgeshire County Council HET (see Section 7.2.1).

6.5 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

- 6.5.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or disposal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by the relevant specialists during this assessment stage (see Appendices B-C). On completion of full analysis, discussions will be had between the relevant parties (see Section 6.2 above) to oversee the disposal of redundant material and preparation for archiving of material considered to hold continuing value for the archaeological record. The retained material will be deposited with the site archive in due course (see below).

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| • Copper alloy: | Retain |
| • Iron: | Retain |
| • Lead: | Discard |
| • Worked flint: | Retain |
| • Metalworking slag: | Consider for discard |
| • Worked stone: | lava quern and slate can be considered for discard; retain whetsone |
| • Burnt stone: | Discard |
| • Fired clay: | Retain, apart from possibly the undifferentiated pieces (362g, 44 pieces) |
| • Prehistoric pottery | Retain |
| • Roman pottery | Consider for discard |
| • Post-Roman pottery | Retain apart from modern sherds |
| • CBM | Consider for discard apart from Late Saxon example |
| • Animal & fish bone | Retain |
| • Mollusca | Discard |
| • Environmental flots | Retain |

6.6 Ownership and archive

- 6.6.1 The documentary archive will include all site records, and this is estimated to produce 15 bulk finds boxes, 5 SF boxes, 2 paperwork boxes and 1 A3 folder of permatrace,

although this may be revised following the recommendations outlined above. The finds assemblages will be prepared and stored in readiness for deposition.

- 6.6.2 The digital archive will include copies of the reports, digital photographs including photogrammetry models, figures, plates, survey data and digital plans along with a MS Access database and GIS data. OA East will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright). OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and all standards specified by Cambridgeshire CC Archive Stores (CCCAS). Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, CCCAS under the Site Code ECB6160. The landowner's permission to donate the finds to this repository has been obtained or will be sought.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
Carlotta Marchetto	CM	OA East	Pottery Specialist- Bronze Age/Iron Age
Denis Sami	DS	OA East	Metalwork finds specialist
Assistant Supervisor	AS	OA East	Various; archiving etc
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	OA East	Head of Post-Excavation and Publication
Environmental AS	EAS	OA East	Sample processing
Finds Supervisor (TBC)	FS	OA East	Collating, sending and returning finds
Geomatics Officer (TBC)	GO	OA East	GIS (finds distributions etc)
Gillian Greer	GG	OA East	Illustrator (report figures & finds)
Hayley Foster	HF	OA East	Faunal remains specialist
James Fairbairn	JF	OA East	Photographer
Karen Barker	KB	OA North	Conservator
Katherine Hamilton	KH	OA East	Archive Supervisor
Natasha Dodwell	ND	OA East	Finds & Enviro manager
Nick Gilmour	NG	OA East	Project management
Rachel Clarke	RC	OA East	Post-Excavation Manager/Editor
Rachel Fosberry	RF	OA East	Environmental co-ordinator and archaeobotanist
Rebecca Nicholson	RN	OA South	Fish bone
Rona Booth	RB	OA East	Flintwork specialist
Simon Timberlake	ST	Freelance	Metalworking, worked stone, CBM and fired clay specialist
Steve Graham	SG	OA East	Project Officer and author
Sue Anderson	SA	Freelance	Pottery Specialist- Post-Roman
SUERC	-	-	Radiocarbon dating
Zoe Ui Choileain	ZUC	OA East	Faunal remains specialist

Table 10: Project team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 The analysis stage of post-excavation will commence on approval of the post-excavation assessment report by Cambridgeshire County Council and a final analysis report will be submitted 12 months after this date.

7.2.2 Compilation of a final archive report is normally completed within one year of the approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; thus the final archive report should be completed by August 2022. A publication proposal will be submitted to PCAS in August 2022 at the earliest, with the aim of publishing an article on the Late Bronze Age and medieval remains.

7.2.3 A task list (Table 11) is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Staff	Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	NG RC	4
2	Team meetings	SG RC NG etc	0.5
3	Liason with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information (matrix, searchable plans, phasing) and materials	SG RC ND FS	1
Stratigraphic Analysis			
4	Complete feature group matrices and integrate ceramic /artefact dating	SG	2
5	Add final phasing and groups to database and distribute to specialists	SG	2
6	Compile final group and phase text and overall stratigraphic text/site narrative to form the basis of the full/ archive report	SG	5
7	Review, collate and standarise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	SG	2
8	Create distribution plots of main artefacts and ecofacts, focusing on pottery and other datable finds	SG/GO	1
Documentary Research			
9	Research into relevant Late Bronze Age/medieval sites	SG	1
Artefact Studies			
10	X-ray of Fe objects (1 x plate)	KB	0.25
11	Copper-alloy objects: clean SFs 10, 50 and 59	KB	0.5
12	Metalwork: update archive report/catalogues and produce publication summary, incorporate eval data.	DS	1
13	Metalworking waste: pXRF of possible copper-alloy slag or iron slag & clay moulds Update report with phasing, distribution plots & research	ST	1.5
14	Flint: update assessment and catalogue for full report	RB	0.5
15	Late Bronze Age pottery: full analysis and report; publication summary. Integrate eval data and sherds in medieval report.	CM	2
16	Roman pottery: identify sherds	TBC	0.2
17	Post-Roman pottery: detailed archive report and summary for publication including research into comparisons	SA	1.5
18	Stone: update archive catalogue/report with phasing and prepare comment for publication, incorporate eval data.	ST	0.5
19	Fired/worked clay: integrate phasing, update report, identify any loomweight fragments, research, summary for publication.	ST	1
20	Radiocarbon dating :max 5 samples @ £315 each		
Ecofact Studies			
21	Animal Bone: Take measurements and complete full recording Data analysis, adjusting phasing and writing of report with comparison to relevant sites	HF/ZUC	1.5
22	Identify fish (and amphibian) remains, write report	RN	1
23	Samples: Additional processing of c. 15 samples TBC - 5 samples per day	Enviro AS	3
24	Analysis (1 sample per day)	RF	15
	Tabulation and report	RF	4
25	Column samples	TBC	TBC
Illustration			
26	Prepare final phase plans/mockups, select sections and plate/other report figures (HER, historic maps) and captions	SG	1.5
27	Digitise additional sections	GG	1.5
28	Prepare draft figures based on PXA, including HER Plot and plates	GG	3
29	Late Bronze Age pottery: 5 vessel profiles	GG	1

Task no.	Description	Staff	Days
30	Post-Roman pottery: illustrate up to 15 vessels plus four to be photographed	GG JF	3 0.5
31	Metalworking waste: 4 items 2 x SHBs from context 126; photograph 2 x clay casting moulds (SF33 (809) and context 806 (photo & draw)	JF GG	0.5 1
32	Illustrate maximum of 3 Cua items (SFs 10, 50 and 59)/photo	GG	1
33	Illustrate 2 fired clay objects: part of a Late Bronze Age loomweight from (867 in 866) & (SF13) 99999, unperforated cuboid clay weight or stand	GG	0.5
Report Writing			
34	Integrate documentary research	SG	1
35	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	SG/GG	1
36	Integrate stratigraphic text and add references to illustrations etc	SG	0.5
37	Write historical and archaeological background text	SG	1
38	Write discussion and conclusions	SG	2
39	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	SG	2
40	Internal edit	RC	3
41	Incorporate internal edits	SG/RC	1
42	Final edit/internal approval/QC	RC NG EP	1
43	Send to CCC for approval	NG	0.2
44	Approval revisions	SG/RC	1
Publication			
45	Produce publication proposal	SG/RC	0.5
46	Produce draft publication text	SG	5
47	Compile list of illustrations & mock-ups/liaise with illustrators	SG GG RC	0.5
48	Produce publication figures	GG	2
49	Internal edit	RC	3
50	Incorporate internal edits	SG GG	1.5
52	Final edit	RC	0.5
53	Send to PCAS editor for refereeing	RC	0.1
54	Post-refereeing revisions	RC	0.5
55	Copy edit & proof-reading	RC	1
Archiving			
56	Finds marking	AS	8
57	Paperwork marking	AS	1.5
58	Reboxing and cataloguing of paperwork	KH	1
59	Reboxing and cataloguing of bulk finds	AS	3
60	Checking and cataloguing SF boxes	AS	1
61	CCC barcoding and data entry	KH	1
62	Archive/delete digital photographs (metadata & renaming)	AS	1.5
63	Specialist metadata	various	TBC
64	Other digital aspects	KH	1
65	ADS upload	KH	0.5
66	Overview	KH	1.5

Table 11: Project Task List

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT LIST

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
1	0	layer		0	0	10	0.2		dark grey brown	clay silt
2	0	layer		0	0		0.1		light grey brown	clay silt
3	3	cut	pit	3	4	1.8	0.74	linear		
4	4	cut	ditch	3	4	1.08	0.6	linear		
5	5	cut	pit	3	4	1.3	0.44	linear		
6	3	fill	pit	3	4		0.18		dark blue grey	clay silt
7	3	fill	pit	3	4		0.4		mid grey brown	clay silt
8	3	fill	pit	3	4		0.3		light grey brown	sandy silt
9	4	fill	pit	3	4		0.4		mid grey brown	sand silt
10	10	cut	ditch	10	4	0.45	0.15	linear		
11	10	fill	ditch	10	4		0.15		dark brown	sandy clay
12	12	cut	pit	0	0	0.8	0.28	sub-circular		
13	12	fill	pit	0	0		0.12		dark grey brown	sand
14	12	fill	pit	0	0		0.2		mid green brown	clay silt
15	12	fill	pit	0	0		0.3		light yellow brown	clay silt
16	16	cut	pit	3	4	1.51	0.53	sub-circular		
17	16	fill	pit	3	4		0.26		mid brown grey	silt sand
18	16	fill	pit	3	4		0.27		mid brown grey	silt sand
19	19	cut	pit	3	4	0.88	0.41	sub-circular		
20	19	fill	pit	3	4		0.08		mid brown grey	sand silt
21	19	fill	pit	3	4		0.33		mid brown grey	sand silt
22	4	fill	pit	3	4		0.24		dark red brown	sand silt
23	4	fill	pit	3	4		0.2		light grey	sand silt
24	5	fill	pit	3	4		0.32		mid grey brown	sand silt
25	5	fill	pit	3	4		0.04		dark yellow brown	silt sand
26	5	fill	pit	3	4		0.13		middle grey brown	clay silt
27	27	cut	pit	27	3	1.5	0.2	circular		
28	27	fill	pit	27	3		0.2		dark brown grey	silt sand
29	29	cut	pit	27	3	2.3	0.3	circular		
30	29	fill	pit	27	3		0.3		dark grey brown	silt sand
31	31	cut	pit	27	3	1.95	0.19	sub-circular		
32	31	fill	pit	27	3		0.19		dark grey brown	silt sand
33	33	cut	pit	3	4	0.61	0.22	sub-circular		
34	33	fill	pit	3	4		0.22		mid grey brown	silt sand
35	35	cut	pit	3	4	1.2	0.54	sub-circular		
36	35	fill	pit	3	4		0.23		mid brown grey	sand clay
37	35	fill	pit	3	4		0.47		mid grey brown	silt sand
38	38	cut	pit	3	4	0.63	0.14	sub-circular		
39	0	fill	pit	3	4		0.14		mid grey brown	silt sand
40	40	cut	pit	3	4	0.95	0.17	sub-circular		
41	40	fill	pit	3	4		0.17		mid grey brown	silt sand

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
42	42	cut	pit	3	4	0.62	0.26	sub-rectangular		
43	42	fill	pit	3	4		0.26		mid brown grey	silt sand
44	44	cut	pit	0	0	0.7	0.15	sub-rectangular		
45	44	fill	pit	0	0		0.15		dark grey brown	clay silt
46	46	cut	pit	46	4	0.37	0.2	sub-rectangular		
47	46	fill	pit	46	4		0.2		dark grey brown	silt sand
48	46	fill	pit	46	4		0.13		light brown grey	sand
49	46	fill	pit	46	4		0.23		mid reddish brown	sand silt
50	0	layer		0	0		0.2		dark brown	silt sand
51	51	cut	pit	27	3		0.31	sub-circular		
52	51	fill	pit	27	3		0.31		dark grey brown	asilt sand
53	53	cut	pit	3	4	1.3	0.24	circular		
54	53	fill	pit	3	4		0.24		dark grey brown	silt sand
55	55	cut	post hole	0	0	0.26	0.16	circular		
56	55	fill	post hole	0	0		0.16		dark grey brown	silt sand
57	57	cut	ditch	57	4	0.86	0.17	linear		
58	57	fill		57	4		0.17		mid brown grey	silt clay
59	0			59	3	2.9	0.1	linear		
60	59	fill	ditch	59	3		0.1		dark grey brown	silt clay
61	61	cut	post hole	0	0	0.3	0.23	sub-circular		
62	61	fill	post hole	0	0		0.23		dark brown grey	silt clay
63	63	cut	pit	0	0	1.4	0.25	sub-circular		
64	63	fill	pit	0	0		0.25		light grey brown	silt clay
65	65	cut	ditch	65	2	1.8	0.34	linear		
66	65	fill	ditch	65	2		0.34		light yellow grey	silt clay
67	65	fill	ditch	65	2		0.14		dark brown	clay
68	0	layer		0	0		0.17		light reddish brown	silt clay
69	69	cut	pit	0	0	0.45	0.76	sub-circular		
70	69	fill	pit	0	0		0.76		yellow grey	silt clay
71	71	cut	pit	27	3	1.64	0.08	sub-circular		
72	71	fill	pit	27	3		0.08		dark grey brown	silt sand
73	73	cut	ditch	73	4	1	0.14	linear		
74	73	fill	ditch	73	4		0.14		mid brown grey	sand asilt
75	75	cut	ditch	73	4	0.75	0.12	linear		
76	75	fill	ditch	73	4		0.12		mid brown grey	sand silt
77	78	fill	pit	78	4		0.18		mid grey brown	clay silt
78	78	cut	pit	78	4		0.18	sub-circular		
79	79	cut	pit	78	4	2.03	0.52	sub-circular		
80	80	cut	pit	78	4	0.9	0.48	sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
81	81	cut	pit	78	4	1.2	0.62	sub-circular		
82	82	cut	pit	78	4	2	0.4	sub-circular		
83	83	cut	pit	78	4	1	0.4	sub-circular		
84	84	cut	pit	0	3	1.64	0.8	sub-circular		
85	85	cut	pit	0	0	0.53	0.12	sub-rectangular		
86	85	fill	pit	0	0		0.12		mid brown grey	silt sand
87	87	cut	ditch	73	4	1.1	0.13	linear		
88	87	fill	ditch	73	4		0.13		mid brown grey	silt sand
89	89	cut	pit	89	3	3.4	0.6	sub-rectangular		
90	89	fill	pit	89	3		0.6		mid red brown	sand
91	89	fill	pit	89	3		0.5		mid grey	clay sand
92	89	fill	pit	89	3		0.4		dark grey brown	clay sand
93	89	fill	pit	89	3		0.14		dark brown	sand clay
94	94	cut	pit	89	3	1.55	0.66	sub-circular		
95	94	fill	pit	89	3		0.7		light red brown	sand
96	94	fill	pit	89	3		0.15		dark brown grey	sand clay
97	94	fill	pit	89	3		0.4		dark red brown	sand clay
98	94	fill	pit	89	3		0.2		mid grey brown	sand clay
99	99	cut	ditch	89	3	0.8	0.08	linear		
100	99	fill	ditch	89	3		0.8		dark brown	sand clay
101	79	fill	pit	78	4		0.18		mid grey brown	silt clay
102	79	fill	pit	78	4		0.16		dark yellow brown	clay sand
103	79	fill	pit	78	4		0.16		light yellow brown	sand clay
104	80	fill	pit	78	4		0.32		dark yellow brown	sand clay
105	80	fill	pit	78	4		0.26		light yellow brown	sand clay
106	81	fill	pit	78	4		0.22		dark grey brown	clay silt
107	81	fill	pit	78	4		0.22		mid grey brown	clay silt
108	81	fill	pit	78	4		0.24		light grey brown	clay silt
109	83	fill	pit	78	4		0.32		dark green grey	clay sand
110	83	fill	pit	78	4		0.07		dark brown grey	clay sand
111	84	fill	pit	0	3		0.22		dark yellow brown	clay sand
112	84	fill	pit	0	3		0.34		dark green grey	clay silt
113	84	fill	pit	0	3		0.3		mid grey brown	silt clay
114	114	cut	pit	114	4	1.61	0.34	circular		
115	114	fill	pit	114	4		0.34		dark brown	silt clay
116	89	fill	pit	0	3		0.2		red brown	sand
117	82	fill	pit	78	4		0.22		dark brown grey	clay silt
118	82	fill	pit	78	4		0.18		very dark grey	clay silt
119	0	layer	natural	0	6		0.08		dark green grey	clay silt
120	120	cut	pit	120	4	0.97	0.53	sub-rectangular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
121	120	fill	pit	120	4		0.53		dark grey	clay silt
122	120	fill	pit	120	4		0.35		very daerk grey brown	silt clay
123	123	cut	ditch	123	4	0.55	0.22	linear		
124	123	fill	ditch	123	4		0.22		mid brown grey	clay silt
125	125	cut	ditch	125	5	0.53	0.3	linear		
126	125	fill	ditch	125	5		0.3		dark brown grey	clay silt
127	127	cut	ditch	127	4	1.46	0.15	linear		
128	0	fill	ditch	127	4		0.15		light red brown	silt sand
129	129	cut	ditch	129	4	0.44	2	linear		
130	129	fill	ditch	129	4		0.2		light yellow brown	sandy clay
131	131	cut	pit	89	3	1.2	0.55	sub-circular		
132	131	fill	pit	89	3		0.4		dark brown	sand silt
133	133	fill	pit	89	3		0.3		mid red brown	sand
134	131	fill	pit	89	3		0.1		light brown	silt sand
135	135	cut	pit	0	0	0.7	0.6	sub-circular		
136	135	fill	pit	0	0		0.6		mid red brown	sand
137	135	fill	pit	0	0		0.3		light grey brown	silt sand
138	135	fill	pit	0	0		0.2		mid brown	silt sand
139	139	cut	ditch	139	4	1.8	0.45	linear		
140	139	fill	ditch	139	4		0.21		dark brown grey	clay sand
141	139	fill	ditch	139	4		0.24		mid brown grey	sand clay
142	142	cut	pit	78	4	1.256	0.44	sub-circular		
143	143	cut	pit	78	4			sub-rectangular		
144	144	cut	pit	144	4	1.32	0.22	linear		
145	144	fill	pit	144	4		0.22		dark brown grey	silt clay
146	142	fill	pit	78	4		0.14		dark yellow brown	clay sand
147	142	fill	pit	78	4		0.34		mid grey brown	clay silt
148	142	fill	pit	78	4		0.08		mid grey-mottled	clay silt
149	143	fill	pit	78	4		0.24		mid brown grey	clay silt
150	143	fill	pit	78	4		0.38		light grey	sand clay
151	0	fill	pit	0	4		0.4		dark grey brow	clay silt
152	152	cut	ditch	152	3	0.33	0.16	linear		
153	152	fill	ditch	152	3	0.33	0.16		mid brown grey	silty sand
154	154	cut	pit	0	4	1.9	0.45	sub-circular		
155	154	fill	pit	0	4		0.45		black	loam
156	156	cut	pit	78	4	2.1	0.8	sub-circular		
157	157	cut	ditch	129	4	1	0.22	sub-circular		
158	157	fill	ditch	129	4		0.22		light brown	sand
159	159	cut	natural	59	3	6	0.14	linear		
160	159	fill	natural	59	3	0.6	0.14		brown	sandy silt
161	161	cut	pit	120	4	0.7	0.27	sub-circular		
162	161	fill	pit	120	4	0.7	0.27		dark brown	silty clay
163	163	cut	pit	120	4	1.04	0.38	circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
164	163	fill	pit	120	4	1.65	0.38		light greyish brown, mottled yellow	silty clay
165	165	cut	ditch	139	4	1.2	0.4	linear		
166	165	fill	ditch	139	4	1.2	0.4		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
167	167	cut	ditch	167	3	2.1	0.62	linear		
168	167	fill	ditch	167	3	1.54	0.4		mid yellowish brown	clayey silt
169	167	fill	ditch	167	3	2.1	0.24		mid greyish brown	silty clay
170	170	cut	gully	152	3	0.53	17	linear		
171	170	fill	ditch	152	3	0.53	0.17		yellowish grey	sandy clay
172	172	cut	ditch	172	5	0.58	0.23	linear		
173	172	fill	ditch	172	5	0.58	0.23		yellowish grey	sandy clay
174	174	cut	ditch	172	5	0.51	0.17	linear		
175	174	fill	ditch	172	5	0.51	0.17		yellowish grey	sandy clay
176	176	cut	ditch	172	5	0.15	0.11	linear		
177	176	fill	ditch	172	5	0.15	0.11		yellowish grey	sandy clay
178	178	cut	pit	233	5	0.55	0.18	circular		
179	178	fill	pit	233	5	0.55	0.18		dark blueish grey	sandy clay
180	156	fill	pit	78	4	0.5	0.6		mid orangey brown	silty sand
181	156	fill	pit	78	4	0.9	0.3		light brown	sandy silt
182	156	fill	pit	78	4	1.2	0.4		mid brown grey	sandy clay
183	156	fill	pit	78	4	1.4	0.5		orangey yellow	sandy clay
184	156	fill	pit	78	4	2.2	0.2		light brownish grey	sandy clay grey
185	185	cut	beamslot?flue?	0	0	0.5	0.16	sub-rectangular		
186	185	fill	beamslot/flue?	0	0	0.3	0.16		dark grey	silty grey
187	187	cut	post hole	0	0	0.35	0.35	circular		
188	187	fill	post hole	0	0	0.35	0.35		light orangey brown	silty sand
189	189	cut	ditch	129	4	0.65	0.23	oval		
190	189	fill	ditch	129	4	0.65	0.22		light brown	sand
191	191	cut	pit	0	0	0.9	0.14	sub-circular		
192	191	fill	pit	0	0	0.9	0.14		yellowish brown	silty clay
193	193	cut	ditch	193	4	1.2	0.16	curvilinear		
194	193	fill	ditch	193	4	1.2	0.16		dark brown	silty sand
195	195	cut	gully	193	4	0.8	0.1	linear		
196	195	fill	gully	193	4	0.8	0.1		mid yellowish brown	sandy clay
197	197	cut	ditch	59	3	4.2	0.2	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
198	0	layer	surface (internal)	65	2		0.2		dark red brown	clay sand
199	199	cut	pit	199	4	1.2	1.2	circular		
200	199	fill	pit	199	4		0.42		light brown grey	clay sand
201	199	fill	pit	199	4		0.53		mid brown	silty clay
202	199	fill	pit	199	4		0.5		mid gret brown	clayey silt
203	203	cut	pit	199	4	0.68	0.14	linear		
204	203	fill	pit	199	4	0.68	0.14		mid brown grey	clayey sand
205	205	cut	pit	199	4	0.3	0.1	linear		
206	205	fill	pit	199	4	0.3	0.1		mid reddish brown	clayey sand
207	207	cut	pit	199	4	1.3	0.6	amorphous		
208	207	fill	pit	199	4	1.1	0.28		dark brownish grey	clayey sand
209	207	fill	pit	199	4	0.68	0.12		mid brownish yellow	silty clay
210	207	fill	pit	199	5	1.3	0.32		mid brownish grey	clayey sand
211	211	cut	post hole	0	4	0.18	0.2	circular		
212	211	fill	post hole	0	4	0.18	0.2		mid brownish grey	clayey sand
213	213	cut	post hole	199	4	0.45	0.19	sub-circular		
214	213	fill	post hole	199	4	0.45	0.19		mid greyish brown	clayey sand
215	215	cut	ditch	129	4	0.8	0.2	oval		
216	215	fill	ditch	129	4		0.2		light brown	clay
217	217	cut	pit	217	4	1.35	0.25	rectangular		
218	217	fill	pit	217	4		0.25		dark brown	silt
219	154	fill	pit	0	0		0.14		dark brown	sand
220	154	fill	pit	0	0		0.08		brown grey?	clay
221	221	cut	ditch	59	3	0.35	0.85	linear		
222	221	fill	ditch	59	3	0.4	0.25		mid olive green?	clay
223	223	cut	pit	46	4	1	0.8	sub-rectangular		
224	223	fill	pit	46	4	0.9	0.6		dark brown	silty clay
225	225	cut	pit	0	0	1.3	0.2	unknown		
226	225	fill	pit	0	0	1.3	0.2		mid yellow brown	sandy clay
227	227	cut	pit	46	4	0.5	0.3	sub-circular		
228	227	fill	pit	46	4	0.5	0.3		dark brown	silty sand
229	229	cut	ditch	229	3	0.84	0.4	linear		
230	229	fill	ditch	229	3	0.84	0.4		mid reddish brown	clayey sand
231	197	fill	ditch	59	3		0.2		mid grey brown	clayey silt
232	0	layer		233	5		0.2		dark brown	clayey silt
233	233	cut	pit	233	5	3	0.4	sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
234	233	fill	pit	233	5		0.2		mid red brown	clayey silt
235	233	fill	pit	233	5		0.2		dark brown	clayey silt
236	236	cut	pit	0	3	0.85	0.1	sub-circular		
237	236	fill	pit	0	3		0.1		mid brown	n/a
238	238	cut	ditch	46	4	0.6	0.2	linear		
239	238	fill	ditch	46	4	0.6	0.2		yellowish brown	clay
240	0	layer		240	5		0.2		dark red brown	clayey silt
241	238	fill	ditch	46	4	0.5	0.06		dark grey black	clay
242	242	cut	post hole	46	4	0.5	0.12	circular		
243	242	fill	post hole	46	4	0.5	0.12		mid grey brown	clay
244	0			0	0					
245	245	cut	post hole	0	0	0.51	0.2	sub-circular		
246	246	fill	post hole	0	0		0.2		light brown/yellow	clay
247	247	cut	ditch	172	5	0.86	0.51	linear		
248	247	fill	ditch	172	5	0.86	0.31		grey	sandy clay
249	249	cut	ditch	249	3	1.54	0.26	linear		
250	249	fill	ditch	249	3	1.54	0.26		grey brown	sandy clay
251	251	cut	gully	129	4	0.4	0.18	linear		
252	251	fill	ditch	129	4	0.4	0.18		brown	sandy clay
253	253	cut	ditch	10	4	0.3	0.2	linear		
254	253	fill	ditch	10	4	0.3	0.2		dark brown	sandy clay
255	255	cut	pit	0	3	2.58	0.32	amorphous		
256	255	fill	pit	0	3	2.58	0.32		mid yellowish brown	sandy clay
257	257	cut	pit	199	4	2.3	1.3	circular		
258	257	fill	pit	199	4		0.42		mid brown red	clayey sand
259	257	fill	pit	199	4		0.68		mid grey brown	clay silt
260	257	fill	pit	199	4		0.32		dark red brown	sandy clay
261	257	fill	pit	199	4		0.28		dark grey brown	silt clay
262	257	fill	pit	199	4		0.28		dark yellow brown	clay sand
263	263	cut	pit	46	4	1	0.5	curvilinear		
264	263	fill	pit	46	4	1	0.5		dark brown	silty sandy clay
265	265	cut	ditch	217	4	1.62	0.14	linear		
266	265	fill	ditch	217	4		0.2		mid brown	sand
267	267	cut	ditch	0	3	3.2	0.2	sub-circular		
268	267	fill	ditch	0	3		0.2		light brownie orange	sand
269	269	cut	pit	199	4	1	0.6	sub-rectangular		
270	269	fill	pit	199	4	0.7	0.3		dark browish grey	sandy clay
271	269	fill	pit	199	4	1	0.4		mid brown	clayey sand
272	272	cut	pit	199	4	0.5	0.05	oval		
273	272	fill	pit	199	4	0.5	0.05		dark grey	sandy clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
274	274	cut	pit	0	3	0.5	0.25	irregular		
275	274	fill	pit	0	3	0.45	0.25		dark mid brown	sandy clay
276	276	cut	pit	0	4	1.4	0.8	sub-circular		
277	276	fill	pit	0	4		0.1		mid brown/orange	sand
278	276	fill	pit	0	4		0.4		dark blue grey	sand
279	279	cut	pit	279	3	0.36	0.3	square		
280	279	fill	pit	279	3		0.3		light brown/yellow	sand
281	281	cut	pit	281	5	0.54	0.5	amorphous		
282	281	fill	pit	281	5	0.54	0.5		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
283	283	cut	pit	281	5	1.65	0.74	sub-circular		
284	283	fill	pit	281	5	1.65	0.74		mixed light whitish yellow and mid greyish brown	clay
285	285	cut	pit	281	5	1.7	0.74	sub-circular		
286	285	fill	pit	281	5	1.7	0.74		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
287	287	cut	pit	281	5	1.16	0.62	sub-circular		
288	287	fill	pit	281	5	1.16	0.62		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
289	289	cut	pit	0	4	1	0.95	unknown		
290	289	fill	pit	0	4	0.9	0.8		mid brownish grey	silty clay
291	291	cut	pit	0	4	1	0.8	unkown		
292	291	fill	pit	0	4	1	0.6		light brownish grey	sandy clay
293	291	fill	pit	0	4	1	0.2		light grey	silty clay
294	294	cut	post hole	0	0	0.84	0.23	sub-circular		
295	294	fill	post hole	0	0	0.84	0.23		grey brown	sandy clay
296	296	cut	gully	172	5	0.82	0.4	linear		
297	296	fill	gully	172	0	0.82	0.4		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
298	298	cut	pit	199	4	1.9	0.6	sub-circular		
299	298	fill	pit	199	4	1.9	0.6		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
300	300	cut	ditch	172	5	0.62	1.18	linear		
301	300	fill	ditch	172	5	0.62	1.18		grey yellowish brown	sandy clay
302	302	cut	gully	172	5	0.74	0.32	linear		
303	302	fill	gully	172	0	0.74	0.32		dark grey brown	sandy clay
304	304	cut	pit/ditch	199	4	0.98	1.06			
305	304	fill	pit	199	4	0.98	1.06		grey brown	silty clay
306	306	cut	ditch	249	3	0.7	0.49	linear		
307	306	fill	ditch	249	3	0.7	0.42		grey broqgn	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
308	308	cut	pit	233	5	1.4	1.1	sub-circular		
309	309	cut	pit	233	5	3.42	1.3	sub-circular		
310	309	fill	pit	233	5		0.12		light red brown	clay sand
311	308	fill	pit	233	5		0.7		dark brown grey	clay silt
312	308	fill	pit	233	5		0.18		dark brown	clay silt
313	309	fill	pit	233	3		0.24		light brown grey	clay sand
314	309	fill	pit	233	3		0.3		dark red brown	clay sand
315	309	fill	pit	233	3		0.22		dark yellow brown	clay sand
316	309	fill	pit	233	3		0.7		mottled brown yellow	loam
317	317	cut	ditch	317	4	0.9	0.46	linear		
318	317	fill	ditch	317	4	0.9	0.46		yellowish grey	sandy clay
319	319	cut	post hole	78	4	0.84	0.26	sub-circular		
320	319	fill	post hole	78	4	0.84	0.26	''	brownish grey	sandy clay
321	321	cut	pit	114	4	0.68	0.38	sub-circular		
322	321	fill	pit	114	4	0.68	0.38		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
323	323	cut	pit	114	4	1.16	0.44	sub-circular		
324	0	fill	pit	114	4	1.16	0.44		dark brownish grey	sandy clay
325	325	cut	pit	0	3	1.1	0.36	sub-circular		
326	325	fill	pit	0	3	1.1	0.36		mid brownish grey	sandy clay
327	327	cut	pit	120	4	0.58	0.2	square		
328	327	fill	pit	120	4	0.58	0.2		mid reddish brown	sandy clay
329	329	cut	pit	114	4	1.94	0.3	sub-circular		
330	329	fill	pit	114	4	1.94	0.3		mid brownish grey	sandy clay
331	331	cut	kiln	114	4	0.48	0.32	sub-circular		
332	331	fill	pit	114	4	0.48	0.32		mid reddish brown	silty sandy clay
333	333	cut	post hole	0	4	0.43	0.21	sub-circular		
334	333	fill	post hole	0	4	0.43	0.21		light reddish brown	silty clay
335	335	cut	pit	335	4	0.6	0.16	indeterminate		
336	335	fill	pit	335	4	0.6	0.16		mid brownish grey	sandy clay
337	337	cut	pit	337	4	0.72	0.22	sub-circular		
338	337	fill	pit	337	4	0.72	0.22		mid brownish grey	sandy clay
339	339	cut	ditch	337	4	0.62	0.16	linear		
340	339	fill	ditch	337	4	0.62	0.16		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
341	341	cut	pit	0	3	1.16	0.44	sub-circular		
342	342	cut	pit	233	5	3.89	1.2	circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
343	342	fill	pit	233	5	1.16	0.44		light grey	clay sand
344	342	fill	pit	233	5				light brown	clay sand
345	342	fill	pit	233	5				dark red brown	clay sand
346	342	fill	pit	233	5				light grey brown	clay silt
347	342	fill	pit	233	5				dark grey brown	clay sand
348	342	fill	natural	233	4		0.48		dark grey	clay silt
349	349	cut	pit	0	0	0.6	0.28	sub-circular		
350	0	fill	pit	0	0	0.6	0.28		mid grey brown	clay sand
351	351	cut	ditch	59	3	2.7	0.08	linear		
352	351	fill	ditch	59	3	2.7	0.08		mid grey brown	sand silt
353	353	cut	pit	353	1	1.65	0.37	circular		
354	353	fill	primary	353	1	1.65	0.37		drak greyish brown	silty sand
355	355	cut	pit	353	1	0.4	0.3	circular		
356	355	fill	secondary	353	1	0.4	0.3		dark grey	silty clay
357	357	cut	pit	353	0	1.8	1.35	not visible probably circular		
358	357	fill	primary	353	0	1.5	0.013		dark grey	sandy silt
359	357	fill	primary	353	0	1.8	0.27		dark grey	silty clay
360	357	fill	secondary	353	0				grey	clay
361	0			0	0	2.3	0.12		reddish grey	silty clay
362	0			0	0	2.6	0.19		red clay	silty clay
363	0			0	0	5.2	0.24		red	silty clay
364	0	fill	alluvial	0	0	4.2	0.11		red clay	gravelle clay
365	0	fill	alluvial	353	1	4.6	0.22		red grey	silty clay
366	0	layer	alluvial	353	1	3	0.25		light greyish brown	silty clay
367	367	cut	ditch?	353	1	403	0.55	linear		
368	367	fill	primary	353	1	2.6	0.22		brownish grey	silty clay
369	367	fill	secondary	353	1	1.9	0.2		dark brown	silty clay
370	367	fill	secondary	353	1	3.4	0.34		dark brown	silty clay
377	377	cut	natural	120	4		2.2	sub-circular		
378	377	fill	natural	120	4				dark grey	silty clay
379	377	fill	pit	120	4		0.34		dark green grey	small stones/ rare
380	0	fill	natural	0	4		0.52		mid grey	clay silt
381	377	fill	pit	120	4		0.4		dark brown	clay silt
382	377	fill	pit	120	4		0.3		dark brown grey	clay silt
383	377	fill	pit	120	4		0.6		dark gree grey	silt clay
384	384	cut	natural	78	4	2.05	0.5	sub-circular		
385	384	fill	pit	78	4		0.54		dark grey brown	silt clay
386	0			0	0					
387	0			0	0					
388	0			0	0					

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
389	0			0	0					
390	0			0	0					
391	0			0	0					
392	392	cut	pit	0	1	1.29	1.4	circular		
393	392	fill	wood obj	0	2		0.03		black	
394	392	fill	primary	0	2	0.5	0.31		dark grey	silty clay
395	392	fill	secondary	0	2	0.87	0.22		yellow grey	silty clay
396	302	fill	secondary	0	0	1.17	0.58		browish grey	silty clay
397	392	fill	secondary	0	0	1.45	0.51		dark brown	silty clay
398	398	cut	pit	114	4	2.6	0.88	sub-circular		
399	398	fill	pit	114	4	0.88	0.08		light grey	clay silt
400	398	fill	pit	114	4	0.9	0.06		very dark grey	silty clay
401	398	fill	natural	114	4	1.36	0.24		mid greyish brown mottled with light yellow	silty clay
402	398	fill	pit	114	4	2.22	0.56		mid brownish grey	silty clay
403	403	cut	paleochannel	403	3		0.68	linear		
404	403	fill	paleochannel	403	3		0.68		mid brownish red	silt
405	405	cut	natural	403	3	0.88	0.48	sub-circular		
406	405	fill	pit	403	3	0.88	0.48		mid brownish grey	silty clay
407	407	cut	pit	0	0	1016	0.34		subcircular	steep
408	407	fill	pit	0	0	1.16	0.34		dark brownish grey	silty clay
409	409	cut	pit	353	1	0.5	0.67	probably circular, not visible		
410	409	fill	primary	353	1	0.84	0.34		greyish brown	silty sand
411	409	fill	secondary	353	1	1.24	0.27		dark greyish brown	silty clay
412	412	cut	natural	353	1	1.55	0.75	probably circular not visible in plan		
413	412	fill	primary	353	1	1.36	0.21		brownish grey	silty sand
414	412	fill	primary	353	1	1.38	0.12		red yellow	gravelly silt
415	412	fill	secondary	353	1	1.3	0.19		reddish grey	silty clay
416	412	fill	secondary	353	1	0.9	0.17		grey	silty clay
417	417	cut	pit	353	1	1.66	0.55	probably circular, not visible in plan		
418	417	fill	primary	353	1	0.92	0.15		dark reddish grey	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
419	417	fill	secondary	353	1	1.66	0.4		brownish grey	silty clay
420	420	cut	natural	78	4		0.6	sub-circular		
421	420	fill	pit	78	4		0.6		dark grey	silty clay
422	422	cut	natural	0	5	2.84	1.42	sub-circular		
423	422	fill	pit	0	5				dark blue grey	sand silt
424	422	fill	pit	0	5				light grey	silty clay
425	422	fill	pit	0	5				mid grey	sand clay
426	422	fill	natural	0	5				dark grey	clay silt
427	423	fill	natural	0	5		0.62		mid grey brown	clay silt
428	428	cut	tree throw	114	4	0.82	0.42	amorphous		
429	428	fill	tree throw natural	114	4	0.82	0.42		mid yellow grey	silty clay
430	430	cut	pit	114	4	2.14	0.86	sub-circular		
431	430	fill	natural	114	4	0.2	0.1		light whitish grey	silty clay
432	0	fill		114	4	0.3	0.12		mid brownish red	silty sand
433	430	fill	pit	114	4	2.14	0.86		mid brownish grey	silty clay
434	434	cut	pit	78	4	1.37	0.48	sub-circular		
435	434	fill	pit	78	4	1.37	0.48		mid grey brown	silt clay
436	436	cut	pit	78	4	2.2	0.18	sub-circular		
437	0	fill	pit	0	4	2.2	0.18		light grey brown	clay silt
438	438	cut	unknown	78	4	0.92	0.54	sub-circular		
439	0	fill	unknown	438	4	0.92	0.24		mid brown	sand silt
440	440	cut	pit	78	4	0.8	0.56	sub-circular		
441	0	fill	pit	438	4	0.8	0.56		dark brown	sand silt
442	442	cut	ditch	167	3	1.2	0.45	linear		
443	442	fill	ditch	167	3	1.2	0.45		mix of orange and dark brown	sandy silt
444	444	cut		78	4	1.5	0.3	linear		
445	444	fill	ditch	78	4	1.5	0.3		dark brown	silty sand
446	446	cut	ditch	139	4	0.45	0.3	linear		
447	446	fill	ditch	139	4	0.45	0.7		pale brown	sandy silt
448	0	layer	surface	0	0		0.1		light grey brown	sand clay
449	449	cut		127	4	1.5	0.09	linear		
450	449	fill	primary fill	127	4	1.5	0.09		dark brown	silty clay
451	451	cut	pit	0	0	0.55	0.14	oval		
452	451	fill	pit	0	0	0.55	0.15		pale brown	sandy silt
453	453	cut	pit	199	4	0.8	0.5	circular		
454	453	fill	pit	199	4	0.8	0.5		yellow/pale brown/dark grey/mixe brown	sandy silt

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
455	455	cut	pit	0	3	0.6	0.12	oval		
456	455	fill	pit	0	3	0.6	0.12		pale mid brown	sandy silt
457	457	cut	ring ditch	144	4	0.78	0.5	curvilinear		
458	458	cut	pit	114	4	1	0.22	sub-circular		
459	459	cut	pit	0	0	0.2	0.22	sub-circular		
460	460	cut	pit	0	5	1.08	0.59	square		
461	461	cut	pit	114	4	1.48	0.09	circular		
462	457	fill	ditch	144	4				dark grey brown	clay silt
463	457	fill	ditch	144	4				light red brown	silt sand
464	458	fill	pit	114	4		0.22		dark grey brown	clay silt
465	459	fill	pit	0	0		0.22		ark grey brown	silty clay
466	460	fill	pit	0	5				light reddish brown	silt sand
467	460	fill	pit	0	5				dark grey brown	silty clay
468	460	fill	pit	0	5		0.2		light grey brown	silt sand
469	461	fill	pit	114	4		0.09		mid grey brown	silty clay
470	470	cut	pit	0	4	2.2	0.14	linear		
471	470	fill	pit	0	4	2.2	0.14		ark reddihs brown	silty sand
472	472	cut	ditch	472	6	0.66	0.2	linear		
473	472	fill	ditch	472	6	0.66	0.2		dark brownish black	silty sand
474	474	cut	ditch	472	6	0.54	0.1	linear		
475	474	fill	ditch	472	6	0.54	0.1		ark brownish black	silty sand
476	489	fill	manual backfill /modern	0	0	1.1	0.31		black	silty clay
477	477	cut	pit	0	0	1.4	0.65	circular		
478	477	fill		0	0	1.4	0.65		yellow grey	silty clay
479	477	fill	primary fill	0	0	1	0.46		blueish grey	silty clay
480	480	cut	pit	0	0	1.6	0.63	circular		
481	480	fill	primary fill	0	0	1.6	0.63		yellow grey	silty clay
482	480	fill	primary fill	0	0	1	0.57		blueish grey	silty clay
483	483	cut	pit	0	0	0.78	0.55	circular		
484	483		primary fill	0	0	0.78	0.55		yellow-grey	silty clay
485	483	fill	primary fill	0	0	0.53	0.32		blueish grey	silty clay
489	489	cut	natural	0	6	6.4	0.28	circular		
490	489	fill	primary fill	0	6	0.45	0.28		blueish grey	silty clay
491	0	fill	subsoil	0	0	1.7	0.37			
492	492	cut	natural	120	4	0.9	0.54	sub-rectangular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
493	492	fill	natural	120	4				dark grey brown	clay silt
494	492	fill	natural	120	4				mid grey brown	clay silt
495	0	aluvium		0	6	10	1.1		pale yellow brown	sandy silt
496	496	cut	pit	120	4	1.1	0.2	sub-circular		
497	496	fill	pit	120	4	1.1	0.2		mid grey brown	clay silt
498	498	cut	pit	498	1	4.1	1.08	sub-circular		
499	498	fill	pit	498	1	3.7	0.4		dark reddish grey	sandy clay
500	500	cut	pit	0	5	0.68	0.5	circular		
501	500	fill	animal bone	0	5	0.3	0.1			
502	502	cut	natural	472	6	1.4	0.1	rectangular		
503	502	fill	pit	472	6	1.4	0.1		dark blue grey	sandy clay
504	504	cut	gully	472	6	0.4	0.1	linear		
505	504	fill	gully	472	6	0.4	0.1		dark blue grey	sand silt
506	506		gully	472	6	0.4	0.1	linear		
507	507		gully	472	6	0.4	0.1		dark blue grey	sand silt
508	508		gully	472	6	0.5	0.14	linear		
509	508		gully	472	6	0.5	0.14		dark blue grey	sand silt
510	510		gully	472	6	0.5	0.22	linear		
511	510		gully	472	6	0.5	0.22		dark blue grey	sand silt
512	500	fill	secondary	0	5	0.5	0.18		brownish gray	silty clay
513	500	fill	tertiary fill	0	5	0.46	0.31		ark brown almost black	
514	514	cut	ditch	167	3	0.98	0.51	linear		
515	514	fill	secondary fill	167	3	0.98	0.51		grayish brown, mottled with yellow	silty clay
516	516	cut	tree throw	0	0	0.75	0.16	sub-circular		
517	516	fill	primary	0	0	0.75	0.16		dark greyish brown	silty clay
518	498	fill	pit	498	1	1.9	0.72		pale grey	silty sand
519	498	fill	pit	498	1	4.2	0.4		pale yellow	silty clay
520	520	cut	ditch	0	3	1.2	0.06	linear		
521	0	fill	ditch	0	3	1.2	0.06		light brown	sandy clay
522	522	cut	ditch	229	3	0.4	0.06	linear		
523	522	fill	ditch	229	3	0.4	0.05		light brown	sandy clay
524	524	cut	pit	0	3	0.8	0.18	circular		
525	524	fill	pit	0	3	0.4	0.18		mid brown	sandy silt
526	526	cut	ditch?	127	4	2	0.1	linear		
527	527	cut	ditch	528	4	1.8	0.1	linear		
528	528	cut	ditch??	57	4	0.9	0.1	linear		
529	529	cut	gully	472	6	0.37	0.1	linear		
530	530	cut	gully	472	6	0.5	0.06	linear		
531	531	cut	ditch	0	5	0.65	0.2	linear		
532	532	cut	ditch	167	3	2	0.56	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
533	0	fill	ditch	139	4	0.8	0.3	linear		
534	534	cut	ditch	534	6	0.6	0.3	linear		
535	534	fill	ditch	534	6		0.05		dark greyish brown	sandy silt
536	534	fill	ditch	0	0		0.25		dark greyish blue	sand
537	531	fill	ditch	0	5		0.2		dark reddish brown	clayey sand
538	538	cut	unknown	0	0		0.8	sub-circular		
539	538	fill	pit	0	0		0.8		light red brown	clay sand
540	533	fill	ditch	139	4		0.3		dark red brown	clay silt
541	532	fill	ditch	167	3				mid grey brown	sand silt
542	532	fill	ditch	167	3				light grey brown	clay silt
543	543	cut	pit	0	0	0.9	0.08	sub-rectangular		
544	543	fill	pit	0	0	0.9	0.08		light brown	clayey sand
545	545	cut	ditch	545	3	0.9	0.18	curvilinear		
546	545	fill	ditch	545	3	0.9	0.18		mid grey brown	sandy clay
547	547	cut	ditch	127	4	1.8	0.08	linear		
548	0	fill	ditch	59	3		0.1		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
549	528	fill	ditch??	57	4		0.1		light reddish brown	silty clay
550	0	fill	ditch?	127	4		0.1		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
551	530	fill	gully	472	6		0.06		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
552	529	fill	gully	529	6		0.1		mid reddish brown	sandy silt
553	553	cut	pit	279	3	1.02	0.2	linear		
554	553	fill	ditch terminus	279	3	0.92	0.2		light grey brown	silty sand
555	555	cut	ditch	167	3	0.66	0.43	linear		
556	555	fill	ditch	167	3	0.66	0.43		mid brownish grey	silty sand
557	557	cut	ditch	139	4	2.1	0.69	linear		
558	0	fill	ditch	139	4	1.14	0.22		mid greyish brown	sandy silt
559	0	fill	ditch	139	4	2.1	0.47		dark greyish brown	silty sand
560	560	cut	pit	0	0	84	26	sub-circular		
561	560	fill	pit	0	0	84	26		greyish brown	sandy clay
562	562	cut	pit/posthole	0	3	0.48	0.18	sub-circular		
563	562	fill	pit/posthole	0	3	0.48	0.18		greyish brown	sandy clay
564	0			0	4					

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
565	0			0	4					
566	566	cut	ditch/gully	566	4	0.29	0.26	linear		
567	0	fill	ditch/gully	566	4	0.29	0.26		mid greyish brown	sandy silt
568	568	cut	ditch	534	6	0.18	0.14	linear		
569	568	fill	ditch	534	6	0.18	0.1		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
570	568	fill	ditch	534	6	0.08	0.06		light blue grey	clay
571	571	cut	ditch	545	3	0.32	0.08	linear		
572	571	fill	ditch	545	3	0.32	0.08		mid brownish grey	silty sand
573	573	cut	ditch terminus	566	4	0.9	0.24	linear		
574	573	fill	ditch terminus	566	4	0.9	0.24		mid greyish brown	sandy silt
575	575	cut	pit	78	4	0.38	0.15	sub-circular		
576	575	fill	pit	78	4	0.68	0.15		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
577	0	fill	pit	78	4	0.35	0.27	sub-circular		
578	577	fill	pit	78	4	0.35	0.27		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
579	579	cut	ditch	579	4	0.9	0.16	linear		
580	579	fill	ditch	579	4	0.9	0.16		greyish brown	sandy silt
581	581	cut	ditch	581	3	1.9	0.15	linear		
582	581	fill	ditch	581	3	1.9	0.15		mid yellow brown	silty clay
583	583	cut	ditch	583	4	0.68	0.12	irregular/curvilinear		
584	583	fill	ditch	583	4	0.68	0.12		greyish brown	sandy silt
585	585	cut	ditch	581	3	1	0.2	linear		
586	585	fill	ditch	581	3	1	0.15		mid yellow brown	silty clay
587	587	cut	ditch	144	4	0.42	0.23	sub-circular		
588	587	fill	ditch	144	4	0.42	0.23		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
589	589	cut	ditch	144	4	0.53	0.18	sub-circular		
590	589	fill	ditch	144	4	0.53	0.18		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
591	591	cut	ditch	144	4	0.54	0.26	sub-circular		
592	591	fill	ditch	144	4	0.54	0.2		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
593	593	cut	ditch	403	3	0.44	0.22	linear		
594	593	fill	ditch	403	3	0.44	0.22		light greyish brown	sandy clay
595	595	cut	pit	0	3	0.44	0.45	sub-circular		
596	595	fill	pit	0	3	0.44	0.45		very dark grey	sandy clay
597	0	layer	deposit		1		0.2		dark grey	sandy clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
598	598	cut	ditch	581	3	2	0.1	linear		
599	598	fill	ditch	581	3	2	0.1		mid yellowish brown	silty clay
600	600	cut	ditch	403	3	0.74	0.26	linear		
601	600	fill	ditch	403	3	0.74	0.26		light greyish brown	sandy clay
602	602	cut	pit	0	0	1.46	0.28	sub-circular		
603	602	fill	pit	0	0	1.4	0.1		mid orangish brown	silty sand
604	602	fill	pit	0	0	1.3	0.2		mid grey brown	sandy silt
605	605	cut	ditch	605	4	0.77	0.25	linear		
606	605	fill	ditch	0	0	0.77	0.25		dark brownish grey	sandy silt
607	607	cut	pit	0	0	0.39	0.09	sub-circular		
608	607	fill	pit	0	0	0.39	0.09		mid greyish brown	sandy silt
609	609	cut	ditch	609	3	0.8	0.42	linear		
610	609	fill	ditch	609	3	0.8	0.42		mid grey brown	sand silt
611	611	cut	ditch	611	4	0.9	0.48	linear		
612	611	fill	ditch	611	4	0.9	0.48		mid brown grey	sand silt
613	0	layer	natural	0	0	0.8	0.2		mid orangeish	silty sand
614	614	cut	ditch	583	4	2.07	0.28	linear		
615	614	fill	ditch	583	4	2.07	0.28		orangeish brown	sandy silt
616	616	cut	ditch	579	4	0.88	0.22	linear		
617	616	fill	ditch	579	4	0.88	0.22		light orangish brown	sandy silt
618	618	cut	ditch	618	5	0.36	0.19	curvilinear		
619	618	fill	ditch	618	5	0.38	0.19		browish orange	silty sand
620	620	cut	pit	0	0	0.7	0.48	irregular		
621	620	fill	pit	0	0	0.7	0.48		dark orangish brown	sandy silt
622	622	cut	ditch	622	3	0.7	0.12	linear		
623	622	fill	ditch	622	3	0.7	0.12		mid yellow brown	sandy clay
624	624	cut	ditch	624	4	0.8	0.3	linear		
625	0	fill	ditch	624	4	0.8	0.3		dark brown	silty clay
626	626	cut	pit	0	3	1.5	0.5	sub-circular		
627	0	fill	natural	0	3	1.5	0.5		mid brown grey	sandy clay
628	628	cut	post hole	0	0	0.4	0.8	sub-circular		
629	0	fill	pit	0	0	0.4	0.8		mid brown grey	sandy clay
630	630	cut	natural	0	0					
631	631	cut	natural	0	0				mid grey	silty sandy
632	632	cut	ditch	618	5	0.42	0.11	curvilinear		
633	632	fill	ditch	618	5	0.42	0.11		brownish orange	silty sand
634	634	cut	ditch	634	0	0.68	0.2	linear		
635	0	fill	ditch	634	0	0.68	0.2		mid brown grey	sandy clay
636	636	cut	ditch	634	0	0.68	0.2	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
637	636	fill	ditch	634	0	0.68	0.2		mid brown grey	sandy clay
638	638	cut	pit	120	4	1	0.4	circular		
639	638	fill	pit	120	4	1	0.4		light grey	silty sand
640	638	fill	pit	120	4	0.3	0.19		light yellow orange	silty
641	0			0	0					
642	0			0	0					
643	643	cut		59	3	0.6	0.1	linear		
644	643	fill		59	3	0.6	0.1		mid brownish grey	sandy clay
645	645	cut	ditch	120	4	0.78	0.21	linear		
646	645	fill	ditch	120	4	0.78	0.21		light greyish brown	silty sand
647	647	cut	pit	120	4	0.86	0.25	linear		
648	647	fill	pit	120	4	0.86	0.25		dark greyish brown	silty sand
649	649	cut	ditch	609	3	1.34	0.56	linear		
650	649	fill	ditch	609	3	0.58	0.28		dark grey brown	sandy silt
651	1140	fill		611	4	0.5	0.06		mid orangeish brown	silty sand
652	1140	fill	ditch	609	3	1.34	0.26		dark brown gey	silty clay
653	653	cut	pit	4	5	1.65	0.24	circular		
654	654	cut	pit	0	0	2.83	0.83	circular		
655	655	cut	pit	0	5	3.63	0.8	sub-circular		
656	653	fill	pit	4	5		0.24		dark grey brown	clay silt
657	654	fill	natural	0	0				mid grey brown	clay sand
658	654	fill	pit	0	0				mid grey with orange mottling	clay silt
659	655	fill	pit	0	0				mid grey	clay silt
660	655	fill	pit	0	0				dark grey brown	clay silt
661	655	fill	pit	0	0		0.4		dark brown	clay silt
662	0	layer	floor surface ??	0	0				dark orangish brown	clay
663	663	cut	pit	120	4	1.28	0.47	circular		
664	663	fill	pit	120	4	1.12	0.14		light orangish grey	silty sand
665	663	fill	pit	120	4	1.3	0.4		mid orangeish brown	silty sand
666	666	cut	pit	120	4	1.23	0.54	circular		
667	0	fill	pit	0	0	1.23	0.54		light orangish brown	silt sand
668	668	cut	ditch	618	5	0.59	0.2	curvilinear		
669	668	fill	ditch	618	5	0.59	0.2		brownish orange	sandy silt
670	670	cut	ditch	0	3	0.55	0.27	linear		
671	670	fill	ditch	0	3	0.55	0.27		dark orangish brown	sandy silt
672	672	cut	ditch	583	4	1.13	0.46	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
673	672	fill	ditch	583	4	1.13	0.19		light orangish brown	sandy silt
674	672	fill	ditch	583	4	0.68	0.46		dark orangish brown	sandy silt
675	675	cut	pit	0	0	1.95	0.27	irregular		
676	675	fill	pit	0	0	1.95	0.27		dark orangish brown	sandy silt
677	677	cut	pit	120	0	1.37	0.28	irregular near circular		
678	677	fill	pit	120	0	1.37	0.18		dark orangish brown	sandy silt
679	677	fill	pit	120	0	1.37	0.28		light greyish yellow	clayey sand
681	0			0	0					
682	0			0	0					
683	0			0	0					
684	684	cut	ditch	624	4	0.92	0.34	linear		
685	684	fill	ditch	624	4	0.92	0.34		dark brown grey	silty clay
686	0			0	0					
687	0			0	0					
688	0			0	0					
689	0			0	0					
690	0			0	0					
691	0			0	0					
692	692	cut	pit	0	4	2.4	0.69	circular		
693	692	fill	pit	0	4		0.49		dark grey brown	clay silt
694	692	fill	pit	0	4		0.37		light grey brown	clay silt
695	695	cut	pit	0	0	0.73	0.26	circular		
696	695	fill	pit	0	0	0.73	0.26		very dark greyish brown	sandy silt
697	697	cut	natural	0	0	0.95	0.32	circular		
698	697	fill	natural	0	0	0.15	0.34		very dark greyish brown	sandy silt
699	697	fill	pit	0	0	0.95	0.32		orangish brown	sandy silt
700	700	cut	pit		3	2.35		circular		
701	701	cut	pit	701	1	3.11	0.84	sub-circular		
702	702	cut	ditch	702	1	3.12	1.14	linear		
703	0	fill	pit	3	3				light grey/20% mottling	sand clay
704	0	layer	pit	0	6				dark red	clay silt
705	701	fill	pit	701	1		0.12		light grey. 40% mottling	sandy clay
706	701	fill	pit	701	1		0.54		mid grey	silt clay
707	701	fill	pit	701	1				light grey brown	sand caly
708	701	fill	pit	701	1				light grey brown	silt clay
709	702	fill	ditch	702	1		0.12		light grey	silt sand
710	702	fill	ditch	702	1				bright yellow brown	sand clay
711	711	cut	ditch	702	1				mid red brown	sand clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
712	702	fill	ditch	702	1				dark red brown	silt clay
713	0			0	0					
714	0			0	0					
715	0			0	0					
716	0			0	0					
717	0			0	0					
718	718	cut	pit	0	0	0.64	0.32	oval		
719	718	fill	secondary dump	0	0	0.64	0.32		dark brownish grey	silty clay
720	720	cut	pit	0	0	2.76	0.2	irregular		
721	720	fill	silting?	0	0	2.76	0.2		mottled light brownish grey and white	silty clay
723	723	cut	pit	723	1			sub-circular		
724	723	fill	secondary silting	723	1	0.7	1		light grey brown	clayey sand
725	725	cut	pit	723	1	1.6	1	sub-circular		
726	725	fill	pit	723	1	0.8	0.4		light blue grey	silty clay
727	725	fill	pit	723	1	1.5	0.2		light grey	silty clay
728	725	fill	pit	723	1	1.6	0.3		dark reddish grey	silty clay
729	729	cut	pit	120	4	2.6	0.98	sub-circular		
730	729	deposit	pit	120	4	1.6	0.3		light grey	clayey silt
731	729	fill		120	4				mid greyish brown	clayey silt
732	732	cut	pit	0	0	2.8	0.5	sub-circular		
733	0	fill	pit	0	0		0.08		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
734	732	fill		0	0		0.3		light greyish brown	clayey sand
735	0	fill		0	0		0.22		light grey	clayey sand
736	736	cut	ditch	611	4	1.04	0.4	linear		
737	736	fill	ditch	611	4		0.4		light reddish brown	clayey sand
738	725	fill	pit	723	1		0.5		light grey	sand
739	725	fill	pit	723	1		0.2		mid grey	silt sand
740	740	cut	pit	0	0	1.7	0.34	sub-circular		
741	0	fill	silting	0	0		0.34		dark brownish grey	silt clay
742	0	fill	silting?	0	0	0.4	0.02		mid orangeish brown	sandy silt
743	743	cut	ditch	73	4	1.5	0.22	linear		
744	743	fill	ditch	73	4	1.5	0.22		mid orangeish brown	clayey silt
745	0	fill	post hole	0	0	0.33	0.2	circular		
746	745	fill	pit	0	0	0.33	0.2		yellowish brown	sandy silt
747	747	cut	pit	747	4	1.78	0.73	irregular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
748	747	fill	pit	747	4	0.9	0.73		light brownish yellow	sandy clay
749	747	fill	pit	747	4	1.24	0.67		dark greyish brown	sandy silt
750	747	fill	pit	747	4	1.73	0.63		brownish yellow	sandy clay
751	747	fill	pit	747	4	1.48	0.32		dark greyish brown	sandy silt
752	747	fill	pit	747	4	1.22	0.22		greyish brown	sandy silt
753	753	cut	pit	0	0		0.22			
754	0	fill	natural	0	0		0.22			
755	755	cut	pit	0	0	0.7	0.11	circular		
756	0	fill	silting	0	0		0.11		mid brownish grey	clayey silt
757	757	cut	ditch	757	4	0.8	0.4	linear		
758	758	cut	ditch	758	4	0.8	0.32	linear		
759	759	cut	pit	0	0	0.08	0.52	sub-circular		
760	0	fill	single-use	757	4	0.8	0.4		mid grey brown	clay sand
761	758	fill	ditch	758	4		0.32		mid grey brown	clay sand
762	759	fill	pit	0	0				dark grey brown	clay silt
763	0	fill	pit	0	0				mid grey brown	clay silt
764	764	cut	pit	0	3	2	0.7	sub-circular		
765	0	fill	pit	0	3	2	0.7		mid orangish brown	sandy silt
766	766	cut	ditch	766	4	1.3	0.2	linear		
767	0	fill	ditch	0	4	1.3	0.2		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
768	768	cut	pit	120	4	0.5	0.62	oval		
769	768	fill	pit	120	4	0.5	0.62		dark brownish grey	silty clay
770	0	fill	silting	0	4	0.45	0.48		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
771	768	fill	silting	120	4	0.496	0.62		light yellowish grey	sand silt
772	0	fill	silting	0	4	0.56	0.61		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
773	0	fill	slumping?/	0	4	0.3	0.35		mottling mid brownish grey= mid yellowish orange	mixed clay + sand silt
774	774	cut	pit		5	0.95	0.1	sub-circular		
775	774	fill	pit	0	5	10	0.1		dark grey brown	clay silt
776	776	cut	pit		0	0.86	0.34	sub-circular		
777	776	fill	pit		0		0.1		dark blue grey	clay silt
778	776	fill	pit		0		0.26		mid grey brown	clay silt
779	377	fill	well	120	4				mid grey	silt sand
780	377	fill	well	120	4				dark grey	silt clay
781	377	fill	pit	120	4		0.3		light brownish grey	silty clay
782	377	fill	pit	120	4		0.26		mid grey	clayey silt

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
783	377	fill	pit	120	4		0.5		mid yellowish brown	sandy clay
784	0	fill	natural	0	0		0.54		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
785	785	cut	ditch	785	4	1.6	0.28	curvilinear		
786	785	fill	ditch	785	4	1.6	0.28		medium greyish brown	clayey silt
787	787	cut	ditch	0	0	1.6	0.3	curvilinear		
788	787	fill	ditch	0	0	1.6	0.3		mid orangish brown	sandy silt
789	789	cut	pit	0	0	1.1	0.15	sub-circular		
790	789	fill	pit	0	0	1.1	0.15		mid mottled greyish brown	sandy silt
791	791	cut	pit	0	0	1	0.1	sub-circular		
792	791	fill	pit	0	0	1	0.1		mottled mid greyish brown	sandy silt
793	793	cut	post hole	0	0	0.35	0.33	circular		
794	793	fill	post hole	0	0	0.35	0.33		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
795	795	cut	pit	0	3	0.35	0.3	circular?		
796	795	fill	pit	0	3	0.35	0.3		dark brownish grey. mid orange patches	silty clay
797	797	cut	pit	0	0	0.52	0.22	circular		
798	797	fill	pit	0	0	0.52	0.22		dark brownish grey	silty clay
799	799	cut	pit	0	0	0.68	0.12	circular		
800	799	fill	silting	0	0	0.68	0.12		mid orangish grey	clayey silt
801	801	cut	pit	0	3	1.6	0.28	sub-circular		
802	801	fill	pit	0	3		0.28		dark grey brown	clay silt
803	803	cut	pit	803	1	3.81	1	sub-circular		
804	803	fill	pit	803	1		0.28		bright yellow brown	clay sand
805	803	fill	pit	803	1		0.6		mid blue grey	clay silt
806	803	fill	pit	803	1		0.4		dark red brown	clay silt
807	807	cut	pit	803	1	2.95	1	sub-circular		
808	807	fill	pit	803	1		0.48		light brown red	clay sand
809	807	fill	pit	803	1		0.6		mid grey brown	sand silt
810	810	cut	pit	498	1	0.6	1.8	sub-circular		
811	811	cut	pit	0	0	0.28	0.28	sub-circular		
812	811	fill	pit	0	0		0.26		dark brown grey	silt clay
813	813	cut	pit	0	0	0.9	0.24	circular		
814	813	fill	pit	0	0		0.24		mid brown grey	clay silt
815	815	cut	pit	0	0		0.22	circular		
816	815	fill	pit	0	0		0.22		mid brown grey	silt clay
817	810	fill	pit	498	1		0.6		dark grey	clay
818	810	fill	pit	498	1		0.3		mid orange yellow	silt

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
819	810	fill	pit	498	1		0.5		mid grey	sand silt
820	810	fill	pit	498	1		0.3		light grey brown	sand silt
821	810	fill	pit	498	1		0.4		mid grey	silt clay
822	810	fill	pit	498	1		0.5		pale orange brown	silt clay
823	810	fill	pit	498	1		0.3		mid yellow brown	silt sand
824	824	cut	pit	723	1	2	0.9	sub-circular		
825	824	fill	pit	723	1		0.3		light grey brown	silt clay
826	824	fill	pit	723	1		0.3		dark blue grey	silt clay
827	824	fill	pit	723	1		0.65		mid red brown	sand
828	824	fill	pit	723	1		0.2		light grey brown	silt clay
829	829	cut	pit	0	0	1.8	0.7	sub-circular		
830	829	fill	pit	0	0		0.3		mid brown yellow	clay
831	829	fill	pit	0	0	1.45	0.7		light brown grey	sand clay
832	829	fill	pit	0	0		0.5		dark grey brown	silt clay
833	829	fill	pit	0	0		0.2		dark red brown	sand clay
834	834	cut	pit	0	0	1.45	0.22	sub-circular		
835	834	fill	pit	0	0		0.22		mid grey brown	clay silt
836	834	fill	pit	0	0		0.22		mid brown grey	clay silt
837	0	layer	surface (internal)	0	0		1		light grey brown	clay sand
838	838	cut	pit	0	5			sub-circular		
839	838	fill	pit	0	5		0.04		mid grey brown	silt sand
840	838	fill	pit	0	5		0.28		light red brown	loam
841	838	fill	pit	0	5		0.44		mid grey brown	clay silt
842	842	cut	pit	0	5	4.51	0.6	sub-circular		
843	842	fill	pit	0	5		0.6		mid grey brown	clay silt
844	844	cut	pit	0	0	0.96	0.6	sub-circular		
845	844	fill	pit	0	0		0.6		dark grey brown	sand silt
846	846	cut	pit	0	0	0.96	0.12	sub-circular		
847	846	fill	pit	0	0		0.12		mid grey brown	clay silt
848	848	cut	post hole	0	0	0.32	0.16	sub-circular		
849	847	fill	posthole	0	0				dark grey brown	clay silt
850	850	cut	pit	120	4	2.1	1.3	sub-circular		
851	851	cut	pit	120	4	1.3	0.6	circular		
852	851	fill	pit	120	4		0.16		mid grey brown	clay silt
853	851	fill	pit	120	4		0.18		dark red brown	sand clay
854	851	fill	pit	120	4		0.08		mid grey brown	clay silt
855	851	fill	pit	120	4		0.2		dark grey brown	clay silt
856	850	fill	pit	120	4		0.24		light grey brown	clay silt
857	850	fill		120	4		0.3		light grey brown	sand silt
858	850	fill	pit	120	4				dark grey brown	clay silt
859	0	fill	pit	0	0		0.04		mid grey brown	clay sand

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
860	860	cut	post hole	0	2	1.21	0.3	sub-circular		
861	860	fill	post hole	0	2		0.3		dark grey brown	clay silt
862	862	cut	pit	0	0	1.1	0.08	sub-circular		
863	862	fill	pit	0	0		0.08		light red brown	clay silt
864	864	cut	pit	0	0	1.34	0.34	sub-circular		
865	864	fill	pit	0	0		0.34		light red brown	clay silt
866	866	cut	pit	498	1	4.2	0.8	sub-circular		
867	866	fill	well	498	1		0.8		light grey brown	sand silt
868	866	fill	pit	498	1		0.36		light yellow brown	sand
869	866	fill	pit	498	1		0.2		light brown	sand silt
870	870	cut	pit	500	4		0.9	sub-circular		
871	870	fill	pit	0	4		0.9		dark grey brown	clay silt
872	872	cut	pit	0	0	1.5	0.9	sub-circular		
873	872	fill	pit	0	0		0.9		light yellow brown	sand silt
874	872	fill	pit	0	0		0.8		mid grey brown	clay silt
875	0	layer		0	0	0.9	0.1		light orange brown	sand
876	0	layer		0	0	0.8	0.2		mottled grey brown	sand silt
877	0	layer		0	0		0.4		light orange brown	sand silt
878	0	layer		0	0	0.7	0.4		light yellow brown	sand silt
879	879	cut	pit	747	4	1.2	0.4	sub-circular		
880	879	fill	pit	747	4		0.4		mid grey brown	clay silt
881	881	cut	ditch	123	4	0.8	0.34	linear		
882	881	fill	ditch	123	4		0.34		dark grey brown	clay silt
883	883	cut	ditch	125	5	0.6	0.3	linear		
884	883	fill	ditch	125	5	0.6	0.3		dark grey brown	clay silt
890	864	fill	pit	0	0		0.22		dark red brown	sand silt
891	163	fill	pit	120	4		0.22		dark red	fired clay
892	892	cut	pit	120	4	0.3	0.3	sub-circular		
893	892	fill	pit	120	4		0.3		dark grey	sand clay
894	894	cut	pit	0	0	1.8	0.9	circular		
895	894	fill	pit	0	0		0.9		yellow grey	sand clay
896	894	fill	pit	0	0		0.72		yellow brown	sand clay
897	897	cut	pit	0	4	2	0.65	circular		
898	897	fill	pit	0	4		0.65		grey brown	silt clay
899	897	fill	pit	0	4		0.58		light red brown	sand clay
900	900	cut	ditch	900	4	1.16	0.35	linear		
901	900	fill	ditch	900	4	1.16	0.35		grey brown	silt clay
902	902	cut	pit	747	4	1.6	0.56	irregular		
903	902	fill	pit	747	4		0.56		light red brown	sand clay
904	902	fill	pit	747	4		0.4		grey brown	silt clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
905	905	cut	ditch	758	3	0.59	0.33	curvilinear		
906	905	fill	ditch	758	3		0.33		light red brown	sand clay
907	907	cut	ditch	757	4	0.69	0.27	curvilinear		
908	907	fill	ditch	757	4		0.27		light red brown	sand clay
909	909	cut	ditch	624	4	0.76	0.3	linear		
910	909	fill	ditch	624	4		0.3		light yellow brown	sand clay
911	911	cut	ditch	609	3	0.7	0.24	linear		
912	911	fill	ditch	609	3		0.24		light yellow brown	sand clay
913	913	cut	post hole	747	4	0.46	0.26	sub-circular		
914	913	fill	post hole	747	4		0.2		light grey brown	sand clay
915	915	cut	pit	747	4	0.76	0.26	sub-circular		
916	915	fill	pit	747	4	0.74	0.26		light grey brown	sand clay
917	917	cut	ditch	747	4	0.62	0.3	linear		
918	917	fill	ditch	747	4		0.3		light grey brown	sand clay
919	919	cut	ditch	785	4	0.91	0.3	linear		
920	919	fill	ditch	785	4		0.3		dark grey	sand clay
921	921	cut	pit	747	4	0.84	0.32	sub-circular		
922	0	fill	pit	0	4		0.32		dark grey	sand clay
923	923	cut	ditch	785	4	0.8	0.32	sub-circular		
924	923	fill	ditch	785	4	0.8	0.32		light yellow brown	sand clay
925	925	cut	pit	747	4	1.82	1.12	sub-circular		
926	925	fill	pit	747	4		1.12		dark red brown	silt clay
927	925	fill	pit	747	4				mid red brown	sand clay
928	928	cut	pit	0	4	1.06	0.7	sub-circular		
929	928	fill	pit	0	4		0.7		dark grey brown	clay silt
930	928	fill	pit	0	4				mid grey brown	clay silt
931	928	fill	pit	0	4		0.3		dark grey brown	clay silt
932	928	fill	pit	0	4		0.26		mid grey brown	clay silt
933	933	cut	pit	0	3	2	0.4	sub-circular		
934	933	fill	pit	0	3	2	0.4		mid brown	clayey silt
935	935	cut	pit	0	0			linear		
936	935	fill	pit	0	0				dark greyish brown	clayey silt
937	937	cut	pit	114	4			sub-circular		
938	937	fill	pit	114	4				light greyish yellow	sandy silt
939	939	cut	ditch	618	5	0.5	0.3	linear		
940	939	fill	ditch	618	5	0.5	0.3		mid orangey brown	clayey silt
941	941	cut	ditch	583	4	0.5	0.2	linear		
942	941	fill	ditch	583	4	0.5	0.2		mid orangey brown	clayey silt
943	943	cut	pit	803	1	2.4	1.3	sub-circular		
944	944	cut	pit	747	4	1.04	0.4	irregular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
945	944	fill	pit	747	4	1.04	0.4		dark grey brown	silty clay
946	946	cut	pit	747	4	1.13	0.53	irregular		
947	946	fill	pit	747	4	1.13	0.53		dark greyish brown	silty clay
948	948	cut	pit	0	0	0.43	0.24	irregular		
949	948	fill	pit	0	0	0.43	0.24		light orangey brown	sandy clay
950	950	cut	pit	0	0	0.36	0.16	circular		
951	950	fill	pit	0	0	0.36	0.16		light orangey brown	sandy clay
952	952	cut	pit	0	0	0.44	0.35	irregular		
953	952	fill	pit	0	0	0.44	0.35		light orangey brown	sandy clay
954	954	cut	pit	747	4	1	0.45	sub-circular		
955	955	cut	ditch	702	1	3.2	1.2	linear		
956	956	cut	pit	701	1	2.39	0.5	sub-circular		
957	955	fill	ditch	702	1		0.04		dark grey	clayey silt
958	955	fill	ditch	702	1		0.2		dark red brown	sandy clay
959	955	fill	ditch	702	1		0.06		dark blue grey	clay silt
960	955	fill	ditch	702	1		0.24		light blue grey	clay silt
961	935	fill	ditch	702	1		0.6		dark red brown	clay silt
962	956	fill	pit	701	1		0.58		dark grey brown	clay silt
963	963	cut	pit	747	4	0.5	0.19	irregular		
964	963	fill	pit	747	4	0.5	0.19		greyish brown	silty clay
965	943	fill	pit	803	1		0.2		light yellow gery	sand
966	943	fill	pit	803	1		0.08		light blue grey	sand
967	943	fill	pit	803	1		0.08		mid yellow brown	sand
968	943	fill	pit	803	1		0.06		mid brown grey	silty sand
969	943	fill	pit	803	1		0.26		mid yellow brown	clayey sand
970	943	fill	pit	803	1		0.26		mid grey brown	clay sand
971	943	fill	pit	803	1		0.42		mid yellow brown	clay sand
973	0	layer	alluvial	0	0	1	0.05		pale blue grey	silt
974	0	nat	silting	0	5	1	0.22		orange yellow	sandy gravel
975	0	layer	alluvial	0	0	1	0.35		mixed pale yellow, whites and grey	silty sands
976	976	cut	pit	0	0	0.3	0.7	sub-circular		
977	976	fill	pit	0	0	0.3	0.25		pale brown grey	silty clay
978	976	fill	pit	0	0		0.15		pale orangey brown	sandy silt
979	976	fill	pit	0	0		0.1		pale brown	sandy clay
980	976	fill	pit	0	0		0.1		pale orangey brown	sand
981	976	fill	pit	0	0	0.8	0.2		pale orangey brown	gravelly sand

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
982	976	fill	pit	0	0	0.2	0.25		mid orangey brown	sandy clay
983	983	cut	pit	747	4	0.7	0.8	sub-circular		
984	983	fill	pit	0	4	0.7	0.5		mid grey brown	sandy clay
985	983	fill	pit	747	4	0.35	0.4		mid orangey brown	silty sand
986	986	cut	pit	0	0		0.35	unknown		
987	986	fill	pit	0	0		0.35		mid grey brown	silty sand
988	988	cut	pit	0	0	2	0.4	unknown		
989	988	fill	pit	0	0	0.6	0.1		mixed yellow creams, pale browns and pale greys	silt
990	988	fill	pit	0	0		0.2		mid grey brown	silty clay
991	954	fill	pit	747	4	0.4	0.1		pale brown	silty clay
992	954	fill	pit	747	4	2.6	0.4		dark brown	sandy clay
993	0	fill	pit	0	0	0.5	0.1		mid orange brown	sand
994	954	fill	pit	747	4		0.3		mid brownish grey	silty clay
995	954	fill	pit	747	4	1	0.45		pale grey brown	silty clay
996	996	cut	pit	0	0		0.2	sub-circular		
997	996	fill	pit	0	0		0.16		pale brown, cream	silty sand
998	996	fill	pit	0	0		0.16		pale brown	silty sand
999	999	cut	ditch	999	3	1.45	0.13	curvilinear		
1000	999	fill	ditch	999	3	1.45	0.13		dark grey brown	sandy clay
1001	1001	cut	pit	279	3	0.6	0.05	curvilinear		
1002	1001	fill	pit	279	3	0.6	0.05		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
1003	937	fill	pit	0	5		0.9		dark grey brown	clayey silt
1004	1004	cut	pit	0	0	1.1	0.8	sub-circular		
1005	1004	fill	pit	0	0	1.1	0.8		medium grey	sandy silt
1006	1095	fill	pit	1077	4		0.1		bright red brown	clay
1007	0	layer	deposit	0	0	1	0.1		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
1008	1004	fill	pit	0	0		0.3		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
1009	1077	fill	pit	1077	4		0.28		bright red brown	sandy clay
1010	1010	cut	ditch	702	1	1.1	0.75	curvilinear		
1011	0	layer	layer		0		0.3		pale yellow brown	clayey silt
1012	1010	fill	ditch	702	1	1.05	0.75		pale brownish grey	silty clay
1013	1010	fill	ditch	702	1	0.9	0.25		dark brownish yellow	sandy clay
1014	1010	fill	ditch	702	1	1.6	0.1		pale brown	silty clay
1015	1015	cut	ditch	624	4	1.1	0.39	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
1016	1015	fill	ditch	624	4	1.1	0.23		dark grey	silty sand
1017	1017	cut	ditch	611	4	1.2	0.23	linear		
1018	1017	fill	ditch	611	4	1.2	0.23		light grey	silty sand
1019	1019	cut	pit	747	4	0.73	0.3	sub-circular		
1020	1019	fill	pit	747	4	0.73	0.3		dark grey	sandy clay
1021	1021	cut	post hole	0	0	0.3	0.52	circular		
1022	1021	fill	post hole	0	0	0.2	0.52		dark grey	sandy clay
1023	1023	cut	pit	747	4	0.97	0.66	sub-circular		
1024	1023	fill	pit	747	4	0.97	0.66		dark grey	sandy clay
1025	1025	cut	pit	78	4	0.42	0.18	circular		
1026	1025	fill	pit	78	4	0.42	0.18		dark grey	sandy clay
1027	1027	cut	pit	0	0	0.5	0.3	circular		
1028	1027	fill	pit	0	0	0.5	0.3		dark grey	sandy clay
1029	1029	cut	pit	0	0	0.5	0.12	sub-circular		
1030	1029	fill	pit	0	0	0.5	0.12		dark grey	sandy clay
1031	1031	cut	ditch	618	5	1.9	0.33	curvilinear		
1032	1031	fill	ditch	618	5	1.96	0.33		brownish yellow	clayey sand
1033	1033	cut	ditch	583	4	1.96	0.36	linear		
1034	1033	fill	ditch	583	4	1.96	0.36		light greyish brown	silty clay
1035	1035	cut	ditch	579	4	1.96	0.63	linear		
1036	1035	fill	ditch	579	4	1.96	0.83		greyish brown	silty clay
1037	1037	cut	ditch	900	4	0.79	0.14	linear		
1038	1037	fill	ditch	900	4	0.79	0.14		light greyish brown	silty clay
1040	1040	cut	ditch	702	1	2	0.86	curvilinear		
1041	1040	fill	ditch	702	1	1.1	0.86		pale grey	silty clay
1042	1040	fill	ditch	702	1	0.65	0.66		mid orangey brown	silty clay
1043	1040	fill	ditch	702	1	1.5	0.58		pale grey brown	silty clay
1044	1040	fill	ditch	702	1	1	0.46		dark yellow brown	silty clay
1045	1040	fill	ditch	702	1	1.9	0.15		mid grey brown	silty clay
1046	1046	cut	pit	0	0	1	0.4	sub-circular		
1047	1046	fill	pit	0	0	1	0.4		dark grey	sandy clay
1048	1048	cut	pit	0	5	2.7	0.9	sub-circular		
1049	1048	fill	pit	0	5		0.18		mid yellowish grey	sandy clay
1050	1048	fill	pit	0	5		0.9		dark grey	sandy clay
1051	1051	cut	ditch	900	4	1.85	0.28	linear		
1052	1051	fill	ditch	900	4	1.85	0.28		mid grey	sandy clay
1053	1053	cut	pit	0	0	0.56	0.33	circular		
1054	1054	cut	pit	0	4	0.62	0.28	sub-circular		
1055	1054	fill	pit	0	4	0.62	0.28		mid grey brown	sandy clay
1056	0	layer	deposit	0	0		0.1		dark grey brown	silty sand
1057	1053	fill	pit	0	0		0.33		mid bluish grey	sandy clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
1058	1058	cut	pit	0	0	1.1	1.08	circular		
1059	1058	fill	well	0	0	0.38	0.5		yellowish brown	sandy silt
1060	1058	fill	pit	0	0	0.64	0.66		yellowish grey	clay
1061	0	fill	pit	0	0		0.28		yellowish brown	sandy gravel
1062	1058	fill	pit	0	0	1.1	0.36		yellowish grey	sandy clay
1063	1063	cut	pit	0	0	0.8	0.44	circular		
1064	1063	fill	pit	0	0	0.8	0.44		grey	sandy clay
1065	1065	cut	pit	0	0	0.56	0.28	circular		
1066	0			0	0					
1067	1067	cut	pit	0	0	1.08	0.38	circular		
1068	1067	fill	pit	0	0	1.08	0.38		dark grey brown	clayey silt
1069	1069	cut	pit	757	4	1.91	0.66	sub-circular		
1070	1069	fill	pit	757	4	0.91	0.66		mid grey brown	clay silt
1071	1069	fill	pit	757	4		0.2		dark yellow brown	clayey sand
1072	1069	fill	pit	0	3		0.08		light grey brown	clay silt
1073	1073	cut	pit	0	0	0.89	0.3	linear		
1074	1073	fill	pit	0	0	0.89	0.3		mid grey brown	sandy silt
1075	1073	fill	pit	0	0		0.05		dark yellow brown	clay sand
1076	1073	fill	pit	0	0		0.16		dark grey brown	clay silt
1077	1077	cut		1077	4	1.4	0.3	sub-rectangular		
1078	1077	fill	pit	1077	4		0.1		dark grey brown	sand silt
1079	1079	cut	pit	120	4	0.59	0.19	irregular		
1080	1079	fill	pit	120	0	0.59	0.19		yellowish grey	sandy silt
1081	1081	cut	pit	120	4	1.44	0.45	irregular		
1082	1081	fill	pit	120	4	0.55	0.45		greyish brown	silty clay
1083	1081	fill	pit	120	4	1.38	0.39		yellowish grey	sandy clay
1084	1081	fill	pit	120	4	1.44	0.26		greyish brown	silty clay
1085	1085	cut	pit	0	0	0.4	0.22	irregular		
1086	1085	fill	pit	0	0	0.4	0.22		greyish brown	silty clay
1087	1087	cut	pit	747	4	0.75	0.12	sub-circular		
1088	1087	fill	pit	747	4	0.75	0.12		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
1089	1089	cut	pit	747	4	0.65	0.28	sub-circular		
1090	1089	fill	pit	747	4	0.65	0.28		dark grey brown	clayey silt
1091	1091	cut	pit	747	4	0.9	0.12	sub-circular		
1092	1091	fill	pit	747	4	0.9	0.12		dark grey brown	clayey silt
1093	1093	cut	pit	1077	4		0.26	sub-circular		
1094	0	fill	pit	1077	4		0.26		dark grey brown	clay silt
1095	1095	cut	pit	1077	4	0.8	0.32	sub-rectangular		
1096	1095	fill	pit	1077	4		0.28		dark grey brown	clay silt
1097	1097	cut	pit	0	3			sub-circular		
1098	1097	fill	pit	0	3				dark reddish grey	sandy clay
1099	1099	cut	pit	279	3			sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
1100	1099	fill	pit	279	3				dark grey	sandy clay
1101	1101	cut	pit	279	3			sub-circular		
1102	1101	fill	pit	279	3				mid reddish grey	sandy clay
1103	1103	cut	pit	0	0		0.5	sub-circular		
1104	1103	fill	pit	0	0		0.3		light brown	clay sand
1105	1105	cut	ditch	999	3		0.22	linear		
1106	1106	cut	ditch	999	3				dark grey	clay silt
1107	1107	cut	pit	803	1		0.9	sub-circular		
1108	1107	fill	pit	803	1		0.52		light grey	clay silt
1109	1107	fill	pit	803	1		0.2		mid blue grey	clay silt
1110	1107	fill	pit	803	1		0.4		light orange grey	clay silt
1111	1111	cut	pit	803	1		0.6	sub-circular		
1112	1111	fill	pit	803	1		0.24		mid brown	silt clay
1113	1111	fill	pit	803	1		0.3		mid grey brown	silt clay
1114	1111	fill	pit	803	0		0.14		dark grey brown	silt clay
1115	1115	cut	pit	0	3	2	0.9	sub-circular		
1116	1115	fill	pit	0	3		0.14		dark yellow brown	clay sand
1117	0	fill	pit	0	3				light yellow grey	clay
1118	1115	fill	pit	0	3		0.24		light yellow grey	silt clay
1119	1115	fill	pit	0	3		0.28		light yellow grey	clay
1120	1115	fill	pit	0	3		0.2		mid grey brown	clay silt
1121	1121	cut	ditch	611	4	1.5	0.32	sub-circular		
1122	1121	fill	ditch	611	4		0.32		mid grey brown	clay silt
1123	1123	cut	pit	0	0		0.56		light yellow grey	silt clay
1124	1123	fill	pit	0	0		0.56		light grey	clay silt
1125	1125	cut	pit	0	0		0.34	sub-circular		
1126	1126	cut	ditch	624	4	1.15	0.45	linear		
1127	1126	fill	ditch	624	4	1.15	0.45		reddish grey	silty clay
1128	1128	cut	ditch	611	4	1.12	0.44	linear		
1129	1128	fill	ditch	611	4	1.12	0.44		yellowish brown	silty clay
1130	1125	fill	pit	0	0		0.2		dark green grey	clay silt
1131	1125	fill	pit	0	0		0.1		dark grey green	clay silt
1132	1132	cut	pit	1077	4	1.5	0.3	sub-circular		
1133	0	fill	pit	1077	4		0.2		light green grey	clay silt
1134	1132	fill	pit	1077	4		0.22		dark green grey	clay silt
1135	0	layer	buried soil	0	0		0.1		light grey brown	clay silt
1136	0	layer		0	0				dark red brown	clay sand
1137	0	layer		232	5				light red brown	clay sand
1138	0	layer	surface	232	5		0.2		dark red brown	clay sand
1139	547	fill	ditch	127	4		0.08		light grey brown	clay sand
1140	1140	cut	ditch	611	4	1.52	0.2	linear		
1142	1142	cut	pit	0	0	0.5		sub-rectangular		
1143	1142	fill	pit	0	0	0.5			mid brown grey	clay silt

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape In Plan	Colour	Fine Component
1144	1144	cut	pit	0	0	0.69	0.4	sub-circular		
1145	1144	fill	pit	0	0	0.69	0.4		grey	sandy clay
1146	1146	cut	pit	0	5		1	sub-circular		
1147	1146	layer	buried soil	0	5		1.4		dark blue grey	silt clay
1148	1146	fill	pit	0	5		1		mid red brown	clay silt
1149	0	layer	natural	0	4					
1150	0	layer	natural	0	4					
1151	0	layer	natural	0	4					
1152	0	layer	natural	0	4					
1153	0	layer	natural	0	0					
1154	1155	fill	ditch	167	3					
1155	1155	cut	ditch	167	3		0.7	linear		
1156	0	layer	surface (external)	0	5					
1157	1157	cut	pit	0	0	1.2	0.42	sub-circular		
1158	1157	fill	pit	0	0		0.42			

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 The assemblage consists of 19 fragments of metalwork relating to a total of 18 artefacts recovered largely from metal-detecting of the topsoil/subsoil and from a small number of archaeological features, including pits and ditches associated with the site's medieval phases of activity (Phases 3-5). The assemblage comprises copper-alloy (Cua), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb) artefacts (Table 12) of which (where identifiable) most date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. A single item (a ring) of later prehistoric date and a Roman coin were also found, both from the topsoil/subsoil (assigned context 99999).
- B.1.2 The metalwork includes domestic items (vessel and chest mount), jewellery/decorative items (buckle, button and a finger ring) and items related to agriculture and buildings (crotal bell, nail).
- B.1.3 Nine items were identified to a specific artefact type, while six items remain unidentifiable to type.

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

Table 12: Quantity of artefacts by material

- B.1.4 The assemblage overall is in poor condition; most of the artefacts are fragmented and incomplete. The finds have heavy encrustation and are oxidised due to the adverse conditions of the soil.
- B.1.5 A total of 14 of the artefacts (77.78%) were recovered through metal-detecting from topsoil, while only four were recovered from archaeological features.
- B.1.6 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).
- B.1.7 The catalogues of medieval finds from London published by Egan (1998) and Egan and Pritchard (1991) are used as the main reference in the discussion and description of artefacts, while the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database was consulted for finds not reported in these publications.

B.1.8 The material was classified according to Crummy’s 1983 categories. The items were catalogued and the details are presented at the end of this section in four tables: copper alloy artefacts (Table 13), iron artefacts (Table 14) and lead items (Table 15).

B.1.9 Finds both from excavation and samples were quantified using an Access database. A single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact; this database was interrogated to compile statistics. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

B.1.10 The metalwork and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Factual data

Copper-alloy

B.1.11 A total of nine copper-alloy artefacts were recovered during the project. Despite being incomplete and oxidised it was possible to identify one later prehistoric coiled ring, a Roman coin and seven medieval to post-medieval/modern items.

B.1.12 Four main groups of artefacts were identified, namely objects related to personal adornment, monetary/economic exchange, agriculture/animals and domestic/household objects.

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

Table 13: Typology of copper-alloy items

B.1.13 Objects of personal adornment (in the form of buckles, a mount, a button and a finger ring) represent the bulk of the copper-alloy group. Buckles are represented by an oval frame decorated with four knobs (SF58) and a small fragment of a possible trapezoidal frame (SF381). Oval framed buckles were popular items in the medieval period with a chronology spanning from *c.* 1150 to *c.* 1400 (Egan 1998, 72-73, no. 292).

B.1.14 Chronologically compatible with buckle SF58 is a stamped sixfoil mount (SF50). This is a well known type (Egan 1998, 192, no. 1028) which was widely distributed in the country in the medieval and late medieval periods.

B.1.15 Button SF32 is a stamped modern and undecorated artefact possibly dating to the 18th or 19th centuries.

- B.1.16 A single Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age spiral ring was recovered from topsoil 99999. This artefact, although decontextualised, is chronologically consistent with the later prehistoric features excavated on site (Phase 1).
- B.1.17 A radiate coin of Claudius II Gothicus, AD 268-70 (SF53) and a very poorly preserved French jetton (possibly of Tournai) are the only elements indicating some possible economic exchange, although being unstratified (from topsoil/subsoil) they may not necessarily have been related to the site activity.
- B.1.18 Medieval domestic activity is represented by the fragment of a footed metal vessel from a well documented typology (Egan 1998, 164-166, no. 462).
- B.1.19 Crotal (or rumble) bells are multifunctional items, but were generally used on animals and horse drawn vehicles from the medieval to post-medieval periods. The example from Over (SF61) is incomplete and poorly preserved.

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

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Artefact	No. fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)
								jetton possibly of Tournai. The obverse is nearly illegible. On the obverse is a triple stranded cross fleuretty within a tressure of arches					
61	99999	subsoil	-	crota bell	1	1	incomplete	An incomplete globular crota bell with rectangular suspension	36	27	0	0	21.2
101	381	Pit 377 Group 120	4	buckle	1	1	incomplete	A possible part of a trapezoidal buckle frame. The item is very thin and it could have been use as a dress fastener rather than belt buckle	20	28	1.5	0	0

Table 14: Catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

Iron

B.1.20 Ironwork was recorded in Phase 3 ditch 442 (Boundary ditch 167), Phase 5 pit 281 and Phase 5 ditch 125 (Boundary ditch 125). Items relating to domestic activity (chest mount), horse equipment (buckle) and buildings (nail) were identified, all dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

SF	Context	Cut	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragments	No. Artefacts	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
1	126	125	5	ditch	Fe	buckle	1	1	incomplete	A large D-shaped frame broken at one short side	40	65	8
21	282	281	5	pit	Fe	chest mount	1	1	incomplete	A very encrusted large strip of metal with an expanded terminal. The remains of a nail are encrusted in the mount	83	24	3.5
30	443	442	3	ditch	Fe	nail	2	1	incomplete	A tapering stem with sub-square cross-section	0	0	0

Table 15: Catalogue of iron artefacts

Lead

B.1.21 There are six lead items, none of which come from archaeological features. They are parts of unidentified strips that are difficult to date, but presumably relate to the medieval or post-medieval activity in the area.

SF	Context	Feature	Phase	Material	Artefact	No. fragments	No. Artefacts	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
51	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A short rod with sub-circular cross-section	22	0	0
52	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A shapeless strip	16	20	0.4
54	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A shapeless strip	20	19	0.3
55	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A shapeless strip	21	12	0.4
56	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A narrow and folded strip	24	11.8	4.5
57	99999	subsoil	-	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete	A shapeless folded strip	28	24	9

Table 16: Catalogue of lead artefacts

Statement of potential

B.1.22 This small assemblage is poorly preserved with few diagnostic artefacts and offers very little opportunity to inform on the character or date of activity on the site, or contribute to the site's research objectives. The earliest items are a later prehistoric coiled ring and a Roman coin, although both are unstratified, while the remaining metal artefacts are of medieval or post-medieval date and relate to the concentration of activity on the site during these periods.

B.1.23 Despite the presence of a substantial medieval pottery assemblage (see App. B5) and other finds, the metalwork assemblage includes very few household or other domestic objects. Furthermore, considering the presence on site of archaeological features possibly representing fences or timber structures, the near complete absence of hand forged nails is striking as these are generally very common artefacts on medieval sites. This perhaps could be explained by a systematic recovery and recycling of nails and other structural fittings from abandoned or dismantled structures, for use as scrap metal to be reforged in the smithy; the latter evidenced by the quantities of iron slag found on the site (App. B.2).

Recommendations for further work

B.1.24 This assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet and a summary is presented above. Little work is needed to take this assessment to a report and publication stage, other than adding any updated phasing or context information. The metalwork should be compared and discussed with similar sites in Cambridgeshire, notable within Over (such as Fen End, located to the north-east).

B.1.25 If publication is planned, SFs 10, 50 and 59 could be considered for illustration/photography.

Retention and dispersal

B.1.26 The lead may be disposed of. The ironwork would benefit from X-ray. All other finds should be retained and archived accordingly.

B.2 Metalworking waste

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.2.1 A total of 18.72kg (192 pieces) of slag and associated metalworking debris was examined, the majority of which (18.64kg) consists of iron smithing slag (186 pieces) recovered from 62 different contexts. A very small proportion of the iron slag (50g) shows some minor contamination with copper-alloy (Cu-alloy), and although non-ferrous metalworking in the form of true Cu-alloy slag and a few fragments of clay mould for bronze casting were also identified, this amounted to just 88g. The latter evidence for metalworking is most likely Late Bronze Age to Iron Age in date (relating to the Phase 1 pits and other remains), whilst the bulk of the iron smithing slag is almost certainly Roman or later, and most likely (given its context) medieval in date (Phases 3-5, and predominantly Phase 4; high medieval). A graph showing the different categories of metalworking waste identified, and their percentage incidence, is shown in Fig. B.2.1.
- B.2.2 All of the fired and vitrified clay associated with metalworking activities has been included here, rather than within the fired and worked clay report. There may thus be a limited number of references here to the fired clay fabrics identified within the latter, although most of the examples associated with iron smithing are simply referred to as FC (fired clay), VC (vitrified clay) or VHL (vitrified hearth lining), the full catalogue/inventory of slag and metalworking waste is detailed within Table 17.

Methodology

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

Factual data

Iron smithing slag

- B.2.4 Some 18636g (186 pieces) of iron smithing slag were examined, with the largest amounts of found in contexts 286 (Phase 5 pit 285; 1715g), 126 (Phase 5 pit 125; 1442 g), 11 (Phase 4 ditch 10; 1411g), 130 (Phase 4 ditch 129; 1148 g), 48 and 49 (Phase 4 pit 46; 1108g), 282 (Phase 5 pit 281; 1090g) and 72 (Phase 3 pit 71; 1000g). The provisional dates of these feature/ contexts are shown in Fig. B.2.3. Only one of these features (pit 46) was described as having a possible 'industrial' function when excavated. Interestingly, of the 45 different contexts described as being fills of 'industrial pits', only six have produced pieces of iron slag. The evidence instead is of a very large amount of iron smithing waste being distributed over a wide area, and deposited within a variety of different features, amongst them rubbish pits, quarry pits and enclosure ditches.

B.2.5 The 88g of Cu-alloy slag and casting mould was recorded from just four different contexts. Whilst the copper slag came from the fills of medieval (Phase 3/4) ditches, all three of the clay casting mould pieces were recovered from Phase 1 (Late Bronze Age) pits.

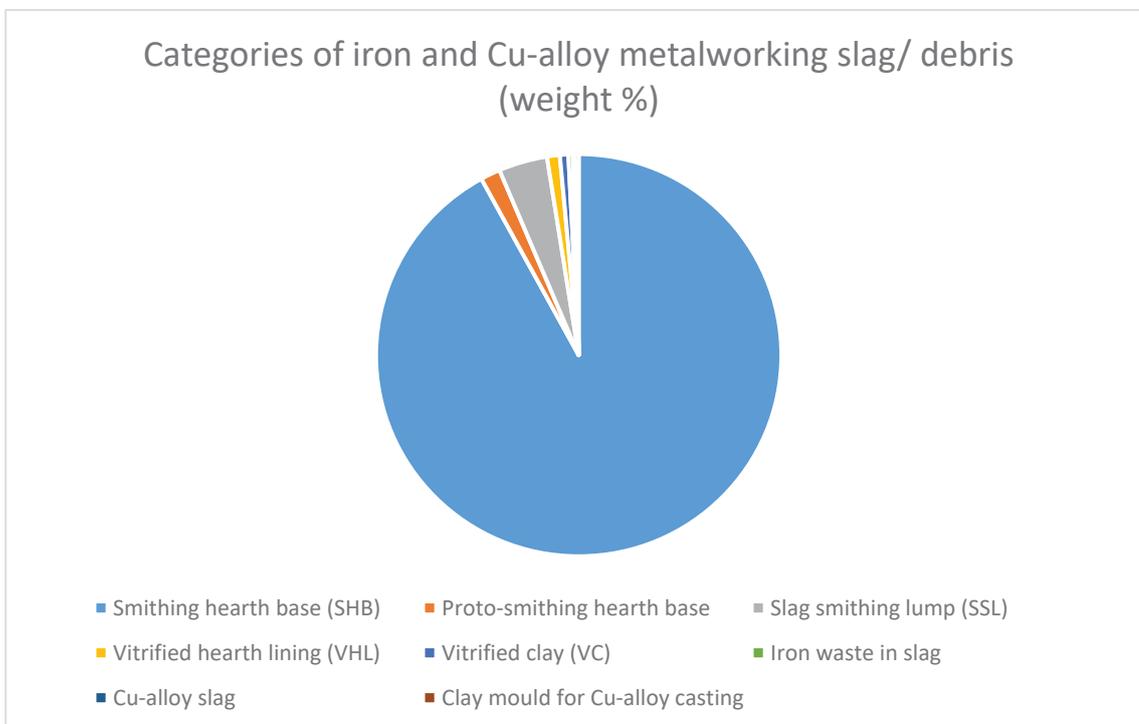


Fig. B.2.1: Categories of slag and metalworking waste identified amongst the ‘slag’ recovered from the Sandpit Pond Farm excavations.

B.2.6 The iron smithing slag was investigated in order to better understand its composition and the processes involved. The categories of slag identified were as follows: 1762g of smithing hearth base (SHB) (*i.e.* the melted disc-like slag cakes formed within the bottom of a smithing hearth (MNI=72)), 302g of proto-SHB (incipient slag cakes removed from the tip of a tuyere (MNI=9)), 745g of slag smithing lump (SSL) (amorphous loose lumps of slag detached during smithing and deposited within the body of the fuel (MNI=11)), 68g of iron waste (iron scrap and fragments of iron metal detached during smithing and partly melted (MNI = 3)), 195g of vitrified hearth lining (VHL) (the melted clay lining of the smithing hearth bowl – usually cut in the ground (MNI=11)) and 129g of vitrified clay (VC) (*i.e.* melted droplets of clay as a light glassy slag (MNI=8)). See Fig. B.2.1.

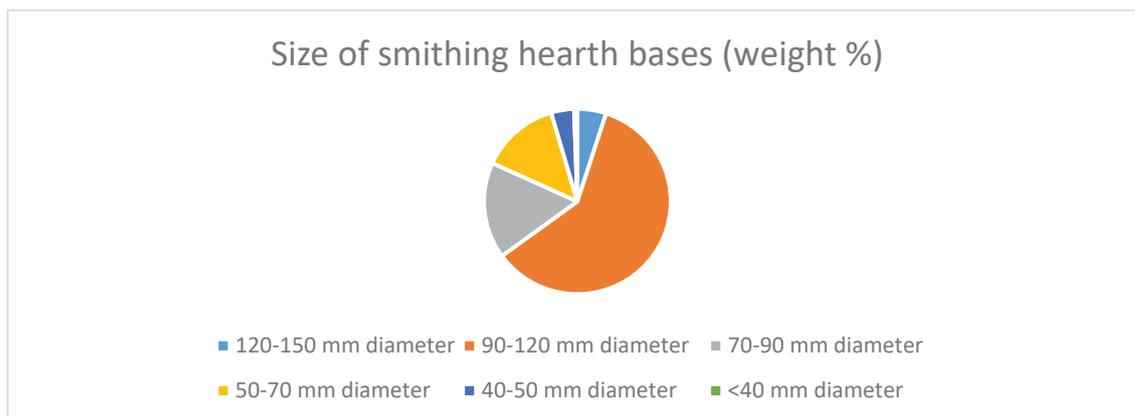


Fig. B2.2: Size range (diameters) of SHBs and proto-SHBs recovered from excavation contexts. The weight of the larger ones masks slightly the real abundance of the smaller ones. The commonest size being 50-70mm (MNI=21), the next being the largest ones 90-120mm (MNI=21) followed by 70-90mm (MNI=18).

- B.2.7 The size range of these typically plano-convex SHBs and proto-SHBs (some of these were perfectly hemispherical in shape whilst others are quite irregular or even bi-convex – the latter often due to the accretion of one SHB with another) was quite varied. These ranged from 120-150mm in diameter (1 example of 852g), 120-90mm (21 examples (10233g)), 90-70mm (18 examples (2869g)), 70-50mm (23 examples (2331g)), 50-40mm (12 examples (678g)) to <40mm (4 examples (95g)) – the latter all being proto-SHBs (Fig. B2.2). The commonest size for these was in fact around 60-80mm diameter; and such examples characterise the assemblage.
- B.2.8 There were a few other characteristic features. Many of the smaller and thinner disc-like dense crystalline SHBs appear to have been hit by a hammer and broken, perhaps in order to assess their iron content. This is a practice often witnessed in Roman iron smithing, but is not necessarily specific to it. The fuel used within all the smithing debris examined was charcoal, some of which was evidently oak, as suggested by the structure of the skeletal voids seen within some of the broken hearth bottoms. The presence of tuyere hinges or breaks upon the edges of some of these SHBs indicate the points where these were snapped off from the cemented ends of the tuyeres using iron tongs. Clearing any obstruction from the tip of the air blast was an essential activity in blacksmithing. The wedge-shaped imprint of a pair of iron tongs can be seen within the largest SHB recovered from context 282.
- B.2.9 Almost all of the iron smithing slag seems to have been recovered from early-late medieval (Phases 3-5) contexts. This does not exclude the possibility of there being Iron Age and Roman ironworking evidence here, although it does still weight the evidence in favour of medieval activity. It is also difficult at this stage to exclude Saxon ironworking, yet the main association at present appears to be with Phase 4, and to a lesser extent, Phase 5 features.
- B.2.10 The composition of the SHB and smithing lumps is largely melted hammerscale formed during the process of forging, although based upon the degree of magnetisation present, much of this was already (or subsequently) oxidised. The fired clay and inclusions of gravel suggest the digging of smithing hearths directly into the ground, with charcoal used as the fuel for smithing.

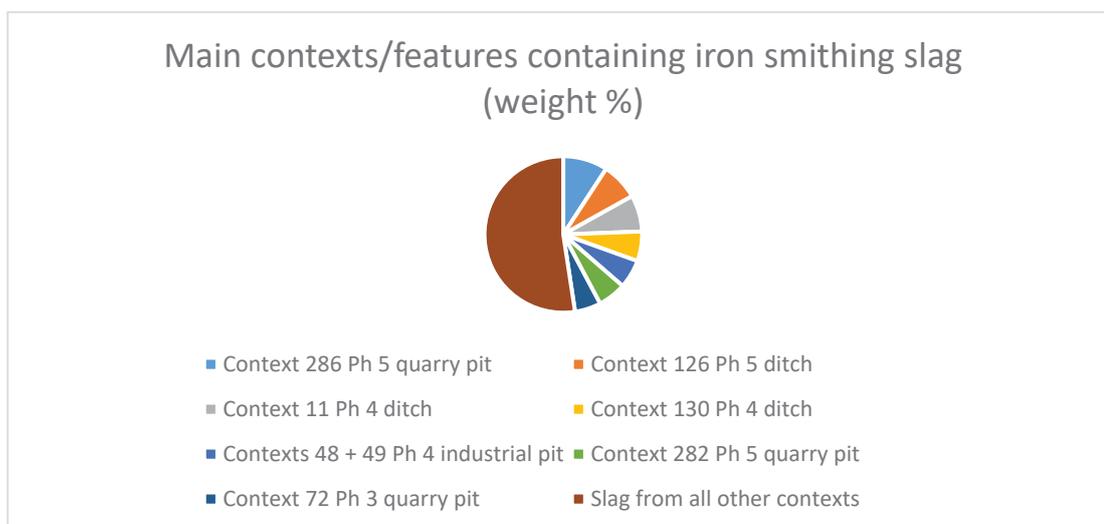


Fig. B2.3: Main context/feature distributions of iron smithing slag from Sandpit Pond Farm excavations. NB only one of these features was recorded as being an 'industrial' pit.

Copper alloy slag and clay casting moulds

B.2.11 The evidence for purely non-ferrous metalworking from this site (excluding that of the copper contamination recognised in some of the iron slags) is both small and ambiguous due to its incomplete nature. No crucible sherds appear to have been found (or at least recognised) to date. The small amount of Cu-alloy slag (12g) recovered from context 254 (Phase 4 ditch fill) could be from the base of a broken crucible, but this seems rather unlikely. It is perfectly possible therefore that both pieces of slag actually relate to the (potentially medieval) iron smithing assemblage, being found within medieval features closely associated with other bits of ironworking slag, and perhaps therefore part of the 'mixed' smithing of iron objects with remnant copper or bronze rivets.

B.2.12 If these are excluded, this leaves three pieces of clay casting mould (all from Phase 1 Pit group 803: fill 806 (803), 809 (807) and 969 (943) = 63g), almost certainly for bronze, and almost certainly prehistoric (most likely Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age) in date. Little can be said of the two smaller pieces (from 806 and 969) which were probably intended for the casting of a small cylindrical piece, perhaps part of a thick needle or brooch, but possibly for the manufacture of something quite different. More interesting though is the larger broken mould SF33 recovered from context 809 in pit 807. This is part of a well-made keyed-in bivalve mould used for the casting of a diagonally-side/ended bar or ingot (with probable dimensions: 70-80mm x 25mm x 10mm). If used for casting an ingot, then this bivalve mould is very unlikely to be later, given that by the Iron Age the practice was to cast ingot bronze within small open moulds. The current example, by contrast, shows signs of being a quite sophisticated re-usable bivalve mould, with a raised (interlocking) rim to fit with the missing counterpart, and two keying notches to locate these. However, there is no evidence at all for the use of a clay luting (Fig. B.2.4).

B.2.13 Further study of this object and its comparison with other Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age moulds and non-ferrous casting assemblages (such as those from Gussage All Saints) may be necessary in due course. A rapid glance at *The Social Context of Technology: Non-ferrous metalworking in later prehistoric Britain and Ireland* (Webley *et al.* 2020) provided no immediate parallel for this mould, although this book could still be a source of future reference.



Fig. B.2.4: Part of a bivalve mould SF33 recovered from context 809, fill of Phase 1 pit 807

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.2.14 Although there is clear evidence for iron smithing, albeit at a low level and none of it *in-situ*, the date of this remains to be confirmed. Unfortunately there are far too few diagnostically conclusive differences between the smithing waste products of these different periods to be able to determine the date of this activity with any certainty. Better resolution of the dating of these contexts should help in providing a more (but perhaps less) convincing argument for an earlier medieval date for this activity, but it is important here to be open as to the possibility that there is a mixture of both medieval and earlier (Roman) iron smithing. This is reinforced further on this site by the very clear evidence for re-deposition of finds across the board, with both prehistoric and Roman stone/ clay/CBM/metalworking-related objects being found within early to late medieval contexts. The appearance of both fresh (unweathered) and weathered (oxidised) smithing hearth bases within pit and ditch fills suggests that several different sources of ironworking may be represented alongside several different phases (or periods) of working. Thus, the better dating of these features might or might not help in this respect.

B.2.15 Distribution of this material will be examined during analysis to establish if there may have been a medieval smithy on the eastern part of the site. If this was the case, then most of the visible slag appears to have been dispersed across a large number of features, most of which appear to be unrelated pits and ditches. Just one of the pits described as having an industrial function (46) may be a contender for being smithy-

related feature, there being very little obvious connection with the rest. Smithies rarely survive archaeologically due to the shallowness of the floor deposits – normally the sites are truncated, and the larger slag pieces dispersed into the fills of ditches and pits across large areas.

- B.2.16 More useful is the detection of hammerscale, with any higher concentrations present in the subsoil perhaps informing the location of the workshop. In this particular case, however, there may be some advantage in examining/re-examining any environmental or soil samples taken from this part of the site, although these generally showed low levels of hammerscale.
- B.2.17 The use of pXRF to examine some of the possible copper-alloy slag or iron slag which may be contaminated with copper would also be worthwhile as a further course of action.
- B.2.18 A similar approach should be adopted to investigate the clay mould fragments. There is a very high probability that these were used for casting bronze, thus the recognition of the use of leaded tin bronze and an approximate indication of the intensity of this signal would be useful in helping to date and characterise this metalworking activity. Further study and research on the bivalve 'ingot' mould will be necessary, but it is clear that this is potentially an interesting object and should be illustrated/photographed in the final report.
- B.2.19 Little in the way of further meaningful work on this assemblage is possible, the overall indications being that ironworking only ever was a small part of the activity taking place within this settlement. The other possibility remains that the industrial area of the settlement lies outside of the area excavated. Based on current evidence the research potential for this material is slight and it may be considered for disposal prior to archiving.

Context	SF no. <Env>	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	Comments
11		16	120x90x60 + 60x45x35 + 60x65x25(re-fit) + 60x45x15(re-fit) + 45x45x25 + 60x40x20 + 45x45x10 + 40 + 30 + 25	141 1	0-2	120-50	x6 SHB (856g + 144g +138g + 62g + 69g + 59g) VHL/SSL (41g) + VHL (10)+SSL(19)	plano-convex to bi-convex to irreg shape large>small SHBs + SHB + SSL with VHL attached + SSL with charcoal incl. Ph 4 ditch 10
18		1	70x60x45	123	1	60	SHB	plano-convex – convex SHB with much charcoal inclus. Ph 4 pit 16
24	14	1	22x12x9	2	1-2		VC	with some Cu-alloy contamination. Ph 4 pit 5
48		7	85x60x40 + 60x55x25 + 60x50x20 + 50x45x23 + 45x35x25 + 40x30x20 + 30x25x15	404	0-1	85?	SHB (x2) + proto-SHB (x2) + SSL (x4)	v irregular shaped small SHBs (155g + 85g), proto- SHBs (56g + 48g) + SSL (59g). Upper fill of industrial Ph 4 pit 46
49		5	110x80x45 + 60x65x30 + 55x40x30 + 70x35x30 + 45x35x15	704	0-1	120	SHB (x2) + SSL + VC + VHL	1 large round-bottomed SHB with attached VHL(432g) + 1 smaller irreg SHB (143g) + VHL/VC (48g) + SSL/VHL (60g) + VHL (21g). Possibly some contamination in VC with Cu-alloy? Ph 4 'industrial' pit 46
72		2	110x90x70 +110x70x50	100 0	0-1	110-90	x2 SHB (687g + 314g)	a bi-convex SHB + irregular SHB (poss associated). Ph 3 pit 71
124		6	55x40x25 (re-fit)	68	2-3	60?	x1 SHB	small plano-convex SHB. Phase 4 ditch 123
126		10	120x130x55 + 115x100x60 + frags 15- 25	144 2	1-4	100 + 120	SHB (x2) SSL + VHL	2 complete plano-convex SHBs (819g + 580g) * with tuyere hinges SSL(450g) + VHL(22g). Ph 5 ditch 125
130		12	95x110x35 + 70x100x30 + 90x65x30 (re-fit) + 70x60x25 (re-fit) + 55x45x30	114 8	0-2	110 - 70	SHB	5 diff irreg-shaped plano- convex slag cakes with some large charcoal inclusions in paces: weights of these 480g + 245g + 185g + 120g + 88g. Ph 4 ditch 129
134		1	25x20x20	9	0		VHL/VC	broken lump. Ph 3 pit 131
140		2	110x90x35 + 70x60x35	445	1-2 + 3	100 + 70	x2 SHB (319g + 125)	plano-convex + Irreg. Ph 4 ditch 139
153		1	30x20x20	13	0		VC	glassy VC lump (poss Cu- alloy slag?). Ph 3 ditch 152
155		2	65x45x22 + 45x10x10	99	1 + 3		SHB(90) + Fe waste(9)	v irreg shaped small SHB with charcoal incl. Ph 4 pit 154
160		1	70x60x30	176	1	80	SHB	fragment of dense plano- convex SHB – weathered Ph 3 pit/hollow 159
166		1	25x15x10	6	2		SHB?	small fragment from edge of SHB. Ph 4 ditch 165
168		1	75x55x40	145	0	70	SHB	plano-convex irregular. Ph 3 ditch 167
173		2	70x60x20 + 65x50x25	217	1 + 2	70 + 50	2 SHBs (80g + 136g)	small plano-convex round bottom + irreg SHB. Ph 5 ditch 172

Context	SF no. <Env>	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	Comments
Context	SF no. <Env>	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	Comments
184		2	50x35x20 (re-fit)	41	1-2	70?	x1 SHB	small plano-convex. Ph 4 pit 156
208		1	90x90x40	514	0	100	SHB	plano-convex SHB with tuyere hinge. Weathered. Ph 4 pit 207
210		3	90x60x30 (re-fit)	154	0-2	90	SHB	half of a well-formed plano-convex SHB +stony incl on top. Ph 4 pit 207
216		2	120x110x50 (re-fit)	559	1-2	110	SHB	irreg plano-convex SHB with tuyere hinge + charc incl. Ph 4 ditch 215
218		5	25x12x10 + 20x15x15 +10-15	21	1-2		SHB (x1)	small fragments from a broken-up SHB. Ph 4 pit 217
222		1	17x15x10	4	1		SSL	Phase 3 ditch 221
224 (1)		3	110x95x50 + 50x40x35	551	0	110	x2 SHB (493g + 68g)	plano-convex with tuyere hinge. Ph 4 pit 223
224 (2)	20	3	17x10x12 + 20x12x12 + 18x12x10	9	0 + 1		SHB(4g) + VC(5g)	small broken-off edge of SHB + droplets of VC/slag. Ph 4 pit 223
230		7	60x55x25(re-fit) + 76x65x45 + 65x35x30 + 60x30x35 + 55x50x20	360	0+1-2	70	SHB (x2: 145g + 75g (partial)) + VC(39g) + SSL(58g) + VHL(35g)	collapsed pieces of plano-convex + irreg SHB (with charcoal) + various frags vitrified clay + slag. Ph 3 ditch 229
232		3	85x60x35 + 60x65x25 + 60x60x25	331	0-2	80-50	SHB (174g + 86g+ 70g)	irregular – plano-convex small SHBs. Ph 5 layer
241		3	90x45x35 (re-fit)	135	1	90	x1 SHB	dense plano-convex SHB with many charcoal inclusions. Ph 4 ditch 238
252		2	55x50x20 + 55x50x25	93	0 + 1	40 + 50	x2 proto-SHBs (46g+ 47g)	Ph 4 ditch 251
254		2	35x20x11 (re-fit)	12	0		Cu-alloy slag	Cu-alloy vitrified slag – perhaps from the base of a crucible? Backfill of Ph 4 ditch 253
259 (1)		1	60x55x35	106	1-2	60	SHB	irreg shape with stony material accreted to it (weathered). Ph 4 pit 257
259 (2)		1	30x20x22	21	2		unidentif SL	uncertain whether SHB or bloomery. Ph 4 pit 257
261	<23>	1	20x17x8	3	2		VHL	VHL with slag accretion. Ph 4 pit 257
275		3	45x40x40 +35x25x15 +30-x20x15	121	0 + 3	70?	x1 SHB (104g) SSL (17g)	broken frags of plano-convex SHB. Ph 3 pit 274
280		1	40x45x40	81	1-2		SHB	broken fragment of plano-convex. Ph 3 pit 279
282		5	130x100x50 + 110x70x55 + 70x50x40 + 50x45x25 +	109 0	0-4	135-50	SHB(x3 : 699g + 259g + 98g) + proto-SHB (30g) + SSL	large plano-convex SHB with impression of blacksmith's tongs (to remove) + irregular separated SHBs (with tuyere blast impress) + proto-SHB/ SSL. Ph 5 pit 281

Context	SF no. <Env>	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	Comments
284		1	30x30x25	28	4	70?	SHB	broken quarter of plano-convex SHB. Ph 5 pit 283
286 (1)		7	150x120x50 + 100x85x45 + 100x90x50 + 80x75x30 + 65x45x40	171 1	0-2	140 + 100 + 80 + 60	SHBs (x5)	irregular plano-convex SHBs (852g + 273g + 303g + 149g + 113g) – with large charcoal inclus, sandy bottom + flint gravel on top. Ph 5 quarry pit 285
286 (2)		1	20x17x9	4	1		SHB	small frag broken-off edge. Ph 5 quarry pit 285
288		3	40x20x25 (re-fit)	41	2	70?	x1 SHB	small frags from the edge of a dense plano-convex SHB. Ph 5 quarry pit 287
293		2	30x30x15 + 30x15x7	17	1 + 0		SHB (13g) + VHL(4g)	small frag broken-off edge of irreg SHB. Ph 4 pit 291
299		2	90x60x30 + 45x40x40	282	1 + 2	80 + 100	x2 SHBs (187g + 96g)	smaller one is part of a hammered and fractured dense crystalline SHB – other is also broken. Ph 4 pit 298
324		3	55x30x25 + 45x40x9 + 40x30x10	73	0 + 1		x2 proto-SHB (28g + 16g) + VHL (26g)	Ph 4 pit 323
330		1	35x25x17	17	3	50?	SHB	broken fragment of small thin flat SHB. Ph 4 pit 329
332		2	40x30x20+ 40x15x20	39	3 + 1	40	proto-SHB (20g) + frag SHB (19g)	Ph 4 pit 331
382		1	50x30x30	35	1-2		SHB	fragment of SHB. Ph 4 pit 377
400		1	110x90x45	419	0-1	110	SHB	plano-convex SHB. Ph 4 pit 398
402		4	25x30x7 + 35x30x20 (re-fit)	34	0 + 1		proto-SHB (11g) + VC/BF(22g)	Ph 4 pit 398
456		1	30x25x9	12	0	60-70?	VHL	thin basal hearth lining frag. Ph 3 pit 455
499		2						Ph 1 pit 498
559		4	65x40x30 + 44x30x20 + 60x45x35	208	0+ 1	50 + 60 + 60	x3 SHBs	3 small SHBs (1 plano-convex + 2 irregular (one with much VC). Ph 4 ditch 557
603		5	45x25x12 (re-fit) +10-20	13	0-2	70-80?	VHL	frags of small piece of hearth lining. Unphased pit 602
617		1	40x20x15	14	2		waste Fe	small lenticular lump of highly oxidised waste iron within slag concretion. Ph 4 ditch 616
642		1	75x50x40	191	1-2	80	SHB	part of a detached plano-convex small SHB (weathered). Unphased

Context	SF no. <Env>	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	Comments
699		1	85x80x55	505	1-4	95	SHB	plano-convex with slightly round base. Unphased pit
780	80	1	22x11x9	2	2		VC	Ph 4 well 377
802		3	100x80x55 (re-fit)	619	0-1	110	SHB	sub plano-convex – convex SHB with attached flint grit on base. Ph 3 pit 801
Context	SF no. <Env>	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	Comments
806*		1	20x16x8 (wall thickness)	4	0		Cu-alloy clay mould	fragment of a round thin-walled clay mould for a flat-round sub-cylindrical object of c. 7-8mm wide (pin/brooch?). Oxidised exterior – reduced interior. Ph 1 pit 803. Probably LBA-IA
809 *	33	1	65x55x20 (external measurement)	52	0		Cu-alloy ingot mould	Broken half of a bivalve bar-shaped mould, perhaps for small ingot (probable dimension 70-80mm x 25mm x 10mm deep) NB two keying slots at end and upon one side confirm that this is one half, as does the raised rim to lock into the 2 nd piece. Made of a sandy Fabric J. Ph 1 pit 803
858 (2)		3	90x60x25+ 30 (part of same piece)	204	0-2	90	x1 SHB	dense plano-convex (flattened) Phase 4 pit 850
858 (3)		2	35x25x12 + 35x28x7	21	0		SSL (8g) + VHL(13g)	Phase 4 pit 850
880		2	70x60x20 (re-fit)	128	2	70	x1 SHB	irregular flat shape. Phase 4 pit 879
922		1	110x85x45	500	1-2	105	SHB	plano-convex SHB. Phase 4 pit 921
936	35	3	80x70x20 + 100x80x50 + 40x35x20	579	2-4	100 + 80	SHB (x2) + Fe (waste)	irregular concavo-convex SHBs (350g + 181g) + Fe waste (45g). Unphased pit 935
969		1	25x22x10	7	0		Cu-alloy clay mould?	uncertain – could be part a mould – though broken and oxidised (unused). Fabric A. Ph 1 pit 803
995		1	90x90x40	382	1-2	90	SHB	sl irreg plano-convex SHB (weathered). Phase 4 pit 954
1000		1	35x30x20	35	0		SHB	frag of broken plano-convex. Ph 3 ditch 999
1003	36	4	65x70x30 (re-fit) + 60x50x45 + 60x50x40 +25	395	1-2 + 1 + 0	60 + 70 + 60	x3 SHBs (157g + 104g + 126g) + VC(2g)	bi-convex irreg to plano-convex small SHB. Ph 5 pit 937
1026		3	110x70x35 (re-fit)	376	2-3	100	SHB	plano-concave convex SHB with rim and some charcoal incl. Phase 4 pit 1025
1084	37	1	80x50x45	150	0	80	SHB	irregular plano-convex with crushed flint incl. Phase 4 pit 1081

Context	SF no. <Env>	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam (mm)	Category	Comments
1129		1	30x20x15	9	1		SSL	Ph 4 ditch 1128

Table 17: Catalogue of metalworking slag

*=illustrate

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

B.3 Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 A total of 103 pieces of flint was recovered from the excavations. These were subject to a rapid scan to assess the research potential of the assemblage. Twenty-one natural pieces of flint were discarded during this process. A total of 82 flints were quantified and a simple catalogue was produced. The flints are quantified in Table 18, according to context and broad types.

Factual data

- B.3.2 The assemblage is dominated by flakes (47), with a proportion of blade-based material, some of which have prepared platforms. Three small cores are potentially Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Thus, most of the material appears to be early prehistoric, although full typological and technological analysis may highlight the presence of some later material.
- B.3.3 The condition of the flint is generally poor, with many worn and edge-damaged pieces. It seems that much of the raw material was sourced from fluvial gravels, although fine-grained flint was also used.
- B.3.4 Thirteen pieces have a degree of modification or formal retouch with some of the modified pieces produced on thermal flakes.

Statement of potential and further work

- B.3.5 The grey literature report for the site should include a full catalogue with the flint quantified by context, type, sub-type, and basic attributes. All the retouched pieces and cores should be fully described, but otherwise there is no justification for a full technological analysis.
- B.3.6 The assemblage indicates an early prehistoric presence in an area dominated by archaeology from later periods and adds further to the corpus of known prehistoric sites in the parish of Over, adjacent to the river Great Ouse and the Cambridgeshire Fens.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.3.7 The worked flint assemblage should be retained whilst the burnt flint can be discarded.

Context	Cut	Feature/deposit type	Phase	Flakes, blades and blade-like flakes	Modified or retouched pieces	Burnt worked and unworked	Cores and related pieces	Irregular and waste	Total
58	57	ditch	4					1	1
68	-	layer	0	1					1
93	89	pit	3	1					1
97	94	pit	3		1				1
122	120	pit	4	2					2
164	163	pit	4	1		1			2
216	215	ditch	4	3					3
230	229	ditch	3	1					1
240	-	Layer/floor	5		1				1
256	255	pit	3	2					2
259	257	pit	4	4					4
264	263	pit	4		1		1		2
266	265	ditch	4		1				1
282	281	pit	5		1				1
290	289	pit	4	1					1
292	291	pit	4	1					1
293	291	pit	4	1	1				2
299	298	pit	4	2					2
348	342	pit	4			1			1
358	357	pit	0		1				1
360	357	pit	0					1	1
362	-	-	0			1			1
364	-	alluvium	0	1					1
368	367	?ditch	1	1					1
368	367	?ditch	1	4					4
370	367	?ditch	1		1				1
397	392	pit/well	0	4	1				5
433	430	pit	4	1					1
454	453	pit	4					1	1
491	-	subsoil	0		1			1	2
519	498	pit	1	5	1			2	8
586	585	ditch	3				1		1
661	655	pit	0	1					1
727	725	pit	1	1					1
728	725	pit	1		1				1
731	729	pit	4	1		1			2
786	785	ditch	4	1					1
798	797	pit	0		1				1
833	829	pit	0				1		1
867	866	well	1	5			1	4	10
869	866	pit	1					3	3

Context	Cut	Feature/depth or site type	Phase	Flakes, blades and blade-like flakes	Modified or retouched pieces	Burnt worked and unworked	Cores and related pieces	Irregular and waste	Total
924	923	ditch	4	1			1		2
929	928	pit	4	1					1
Total				47	13	4	5	13	82

Table 18: Simplified quantification of the flint assemblage by context.

B.4 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

- B.4.1 An assemblage totalling 528 sherds (6853g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 41 contexts relating to 31 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 19). The pottery is of Late Bronze Age (c.1150-800 BC) origin and forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Cambridgeshire.
- B.4.2 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small (<4cm in size) and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. The assemblage includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of ceramics of the Late Bronze Age period, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.
- B.4.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provides a statement on significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
256	255	pit		4	15	LBA	3 (now 1)
356	355	pit	353	29	559	LBA	1
358	357	pit	353	27	245	LBA	1
358	357	pit	353	5	46	LBA	1
359	357	pit	353	35	535	LBA	1
361	-	surface		7	54	LBA	0
362	-	surface		13	302	LBA	0
363	-	surface		16	125	LBA	0
364	-	alluvial		7	88	LBA	0
365	-	alluvial		6	30	LBA	1
366	-	alluvial	(353)	17	128	LBA	1
368	367	ditch	(353)	1	7	LBA	1
391	386	pit	353	1	9	LBA	1
410	409	pit	353	36	677	LBA	1
411	409	pit	353	31	1533	LBA	1

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
414	412	pit	353	14	138	LBA	1
499	498	pit		84	687	LBA	1
512	500	pit		18	113	LBA	5
519	498	pit		8	39	LBA	1
707	701	pit	701	2	11	LBA	1
709	702	ditch	702	1	14	LBA	1
724	723	well		1	8	LBA	1
726	725	pit		5	72	LBA	1
728	725	pit		7	35	LBA	1
731	729	pit		1	6	LBA	4
765	764	pit		1	18	LBA	3
806	803	pit	803	13	70	LBA	1
809	807	pit	803	6	70	LBA	1
828	824	pit	725	1	5	LBA	1
833	829	pit	120	8	51	LBA	4
845	844	pit		3	18	LBA	0
867	866	well	498	31	284	LBA	1
869	866	well	498	26	60	LBA	1
965	943	pit	803	3	190	LBA	1
969	943	pit	803	6	86	LBA	1
971	943	pit	803	16	136	LBA	1
1012	1010	ditch	702	1	3	LBA	1
1109	1107	pit	803	15	157	LBA	1
1110	1107	pit	803	3	73	LBA	1
1112	1111	pit	803	3	52	LBA	1
1113	1111	pit	803	12	83	LBA	1
1114	1111	pit	803	4	21	LBA	1
<i>Total</i>				<i>528</i>	<i>6853</i>		

(LBA= Late Bronze Age)

Table 19: Prehistoric pottery quantification by context

Methodology

B.4.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.4.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Late Bronze Age vessels

were classified using a form series devised by Matt Brudenell (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980).

- B.4.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (375 sherds; 71%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (137 sherds; 26%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (16 sherds; 3%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Factual data

- B.4.7 The Late Bronze Age pottery derived from features associated with 20 pits, two wells, three ditches, three alluvial and two surfaces. A total of 409 sherds (5474g) derive from Phase 1 contexts (77% of the pottery by count). A total of 30 sherds (179g) derive from medieval (Phases 3-5) contexts (6% of the pottery by count). The remaining sherds (89 sherds, 1200g) are from currently unphased features (17% by count).

Assemblage characteristics

- B.4.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Late Bronze Age in the region. These include flint tempered, sandy wares, shell and grog tempered fabrics. The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint fabrics (88% by count; fabrics F1-F4); the grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varying along a spectrum of coarse to fine, and common to rare depending on the size of the vessel and quality of ware. This is typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012). By weight, sherds with just flint (fabrics F1-F4) account for 94% of the assemblage. Sherds with just sand (fabric Q1) account for 3% of the assemblage by weight, with the remaining 3% shared between minor fabrics groups with inclusions of shell or grog.
- B.4.9 Based on the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified, the Late Bronze Age assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of 32 different vessels: 12 different rims, 14 different bases, seven partial and one complete vessel profiles. The complete profile includes a bipartite bowl with pronounced rounded shoulder (Form M). The assemblage includes a range of coarseware and fineware jars and bowls typical of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) Plainware tradition (Barrett 1980; Brudenell 2011; 2012).
- B.4.10 Both coarseware and fineware vessels are present in the assemblage. The coarseware comprises round shouldered vessels with short upright necks (Form F), bipartite jars (Form E) and jars with a marked shouldered and hollowed neck (Form H). The forms are all common to PDR assemblages and display rim diameters of 14-28cm. These therefore represent a range of small, medium and large-sized pots. The Class IV fineware bowls are distinguished by their smoothed and burnished surfaces and fine flint-gritted fabrics. Fineware vessels are represented by the partial profiles of three round-bodied bowls (Form K). One has a rim diameter of 14cm.
- B.4.11 In total, 36 sherds in the assemblage are burnished or burnished/carefully smoothed (719g), representing 6.8% by sherd count or 10% by weight. These frequencies are relatively high for PDR Plainware groups, but still within the 'normal' range (Brudenell

2012). The frequency of decoration is also characteristically low, with only five sherds being decorated (59g). Fingertip, fingernail and tool impressions are recorded, with applications confined to the shoulder and body of coarseware sherds/vessels.

Key groups

B.4.12 The vast majority of features with Late Bronze Age pottery (some of which was clearly residual/reworked in later contexts) yielded small assemblages weighing less than 100g. The medium sized pottery deposits derive largely from pits. Phase 1 is mainly represented by Pit groups 353 (138 sherds, 3161g), 803 (81 sherds, 938g) and pit 498 (92 sherds, 726g). These constitute the key groups and contain 23 of the 34 different vessels represented in the assemblage. Well 866 yielded 57 sherds (344g).

Statement of potential

B.4.13 The pottery dates to the Late Bronze Age and belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, c. 1150-800 BC. On typological grounds, the ceramics could be classed as 'mature' Plainwares post-dating 1000 BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012).

B.4.14 The assemblage includes several key groups containing partial and complete vessel profiles. This pottery assemblage, with all the characteristics of a domestic assemblage, is likely to represent the residues of day-to-day cooking and consumption practices organised at a household/farmstead-scale. Further analysis has good potential to help address several of the project's research questions related to prehistoric activity, chronology and ceramic traditions and should provide a sound basis for comparing with other groups from the region in the future.

B.4.15 Although this assemblage is not of particular size compared with other contemporary sites in the county, such as Addenbrooke's Hutchison Site, Stonea and Striplands Farm (Brudenell 2008, Needham 1996, Brudenell 2011a), it forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Cambridgeshire.

Recommendations for further work

B.4.16 All the prehistoric pottery (including that reported on in App. B.5; an additional 17 sherds (756g)) should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should include any affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.

B.4.17 The Late Bronze Age pottery is worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of a selection of form-assigned vessels and other diagnostic feature sherds. If appropriate radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery. Ideally contexts 499, 356, 410, 867 and 965 could be considered for radiocarbon analysis. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

- Illustrations: five vessel profiles
- Analytical report on the above and a synthesis for publication (2 days)

Retention, dispersal and display

B.4.18 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.

B.5 Post-Roman pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.5.1 Pottery totalling 1605 sherds (18,032g) was collected from 248 contexts during the excavation. Table 20 shows the quantification by pot period; a summary catalogue by context is included at the end of this report. Earlier pottery was included in this assemblage which will be reintegrated with the relevant assemblages for analysis and final reporting.

Period	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Prehistoric	prehistoric	17	756		2
Roman	1st-4th c.	3	30	0.05	3
Early/Middle Saxon	6th-8th c.	1	84		1
Middle Saxon	8th-9th c.	1	11		1
Late Saxon	L.9th-11th c.	93	1500	0.19	63
Early medieval	11th-12th c.	604	4942	4.17	434
Medieval	12th-14th c.	821	9732	6.87	586
Late medieval	L.14th-M.16th c.	60	951	0.16	35
Post-medieval	16th-18th c.	2	11		1
Modern	L.18th c. onwards	2	11	0.04	2
Uncertain	-	1	4		1
Totals		1605	18032	11.48	1129

Table 20: Pottery quantification by period

Methodology

B.5.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Middle Saxon to late medieval fabric codes were assigned based on the Cambridgeshire fabric series (Spoerry 2016), and the present author's post-Roman fabric series for Norfolk and Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Prehistoric and Roman pottery

B.5.3 Pit fill 356 (Phase 1 pit 355) contained fourteen fragments of a flat base and body in a shelly/limestone fabric, with incised vertical line decoration. Three sherds from pit fill 821 (Phase 1 pit 810) were tempered with coarse flint and decorated with fingertip impressions. These are likely to be of prehistoric date (presumably Late Bronze Age, see App. B.4), but this needs to be confirmed by a specialist in the period.

B.5.4 Three sherds of residual Roman greyware were identified in pit fills 288 (Phase 5 pit 287), 338 (Phase 4 pit 337) and ditch fill 786 (Phase 4 ditch 785). One fragment was an everted rim from a jar, possibly Horningsea ware.

Anglo-Saxon pottery

B.5.5 Table 21 shows the quantities of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered.

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

Table 21: Early to Late Anglo-Saxon pottery

B.5.6 A small quantity of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was found, comprising an unstratified large handmade body sherd with granite and grass tempering (99999), and a body fragment of a gritty Ipswich ware vessel from ditch fill 266 (Phase 4 ditch 265).

B.5.7 Late Saxon pottery was more plentiful but the quantity is still relatively small in comparison with later wares. Huntingdon Thetford-type ware was the most frequent type and included several thick-walled large storage vessels, a jar rim, a bowl rim and a rim/handle from a spouted pitcher. St Neots-type ware was also common, and all identifiable vessels were bowls. No rims were present in the other fabrics, but there was a fragment of a Stamford ware strap handle. All but one of the Stamford sherds were glazed, the unglazed fragment being part of a base, so an early medieval date for most of these sherds is possible.

Medieval

B.5.8 Early and high medieval pottery was the most frequent find and is summarised in Tables 22 and 23.

B.5.9 Early medieval wares are dominated by Huntingdon types (note that HUNEMW and HUNFSW can be very difficult to distinguish on the basis of body sherds alone). Norfolk/Suffolk fine/medium sandy thin-walled types and Developed St Neots-type ware were also frequent finds. Other minor wares include a few Essex and South Cambridgeshire wares, and fragments from Peterborough and the oolitic limestone belt. Of the identifiable vessels, there are 33 jars, 17 bowls, one bowl/dish and one jug. All bowls are St Neots products.

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

Table 22: Early medieval pottery in approximate date order

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

Table 23: High medieval pottery in approximate date order

- B.5.10 A very wide range of high medieval fabrics is present, with Huntingdon Fen Sandy, Essex-type Micaceous wares and Peterborough shelly wares dominating the coarseware group. Medieval Ely and SEFEN wares were also frequent finds. It is likely that some of the 'MEMS' group was from west and south-west Suffolk as very similar wares are found there, but so far no kiln sites have been discovered in either northern Essex or southern Suffolk – as a result, all sherds of this type have been recorded under one fabric code, but there is a degree of variability in the size and quantity of sand and ferrous oxide inclusions, even though the fine micaceous matrix of the clay appears to be the same. Several sherds with Suffolk type rims are present.
- B.5.11 Glazed wares from Cambridgeshire, Essex, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, south Lincolnshire and west Norfolk are also fairly common, with the largest groups being Grimston ware and Ely ware.
- B.5.12 Identifiable forms in this group comprise 50 jars, 18 bowls, one bowl/dish, 11 dishes, a spouted pitcher, 17 jugs and up to four face jugs. The MEMS jars, which have the most closely datable types, included both 12th/13th and 13th/14th-century types.

Late and post-medieval

- B.5.13 Table 24 shows the quantities of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery.

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

Table 24: Late medieval and post-medieval pottery in approximate date order

- B.5.14 Only 35 late medieval vessels are represented. The largest group is again from the Huntingdon area, followed by late medieval Ely ware, and there are five LMR vessels, with a few Norfolk and East Anglian sherds and some Colne ware. All five identifiable vessels are bowls.
- B.5.15 The post-medieval group comprises two body sherds of an Ely bichrome vessel.

Modern

- B.5.16 One tiny sherd of 19th-century pearlware was found in Phase 6 pit fill 704. Phase 6 gully fill 511 (510) contained a bowl rim in yellow ware.

Unidentified

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

Pottery distribution

B.5.18 A summary of the pottery by feature, with suggested spotdates, is provided in Table 27. Table 25 summarises quantities by feature/context type and Table 26 shows the pottery distribution by pot period and preliminary site phase.

Type	No	Wt/g	MNV
Pit	1099	12154	776
Ditch/linear feature	442	5160	302
Well	34	441	27
Posthole	7	29	7
Pit/posthole	1	17	1
Surface	2	22	1
Buried soil	4	7	2
Topsoil/subsoil	3	40	3
Unstratified finds	1	84	1
Unknown	6	56	6

Table 25: Pottery distribution by context type

B.5.19 Most of the pottery came from pits and ditches, with the largest quantities being recovered from Phase 5 pit fills 288 (pit 287, 113 sherds) and 286 (pit 285, 84 sherds). Early and high medieval pottery frequently occurred together in the same contexts.

Pot period	Ph. 1	2	3	4	5	6	Un
Prehistoric	17						
Roman				2	1		
Early/Middle Saxon			1				1
Late Saxon		1	34	49	5		4
Early medieval		4	154	302	124		20
Medieval	1	3	88	544	142	1	42
Late medieval			3	9	46		2
Post-medieval				2			
Modern						2	
Unidentified						1	
Totals	18	8	280	908	318	4	69

Table 26: Pottery by pot period and preliminary site phase

B.5.20 Phase 2 (Late Saxon) contained several later sherds, but these were all small and could be intrusive. The early and high medieval phases probably overlapped to some extent, but there is more early medieval in Phase 3 and more high medieval pottery in Phase 4, as would be expected (NB one context (109) has since been rephased to Phase 4; it contains 33 sherds (526g) of pottery). By the late medieval phase (Phase 5) the early medieval wares and some of the high medieval wares would be residual. Very little pottery was recovered from features of Phase 6, but as there was very little post-medieval and modern pottery from the site, this is not surprising.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.5.21 This is one of the largest groups of medieval pottery from Over to date, and it is important in adding to current knowledge of medieval wares in this part of Cambridgeshire. It can be compared to other sites in the vicinity, such as the recently excavated Fen End site (Anderson 2020), and large assemblages from Swavesey (Anderson 2019) and Longstanton (Anderson 2015).

B.5.22 The pottery has been fully recorded and is reported on in summary above, but requires more detail for a final archive or publication report. The pottery should be studied in relation to the stratigraphic evidence once it is finalised. Firmer dating of forms and fabrics may be aided by stratigraphic position and information from other artefact types. There is potential to place the assemblage in context based on this, and also to discuss it in comparison with other sites elsewhere in Cambridgeshire and the eastern region.

Other specialist work

B.5.23 Up to 15 vessels require illustration (four would also benefit from photography).

B.5.24 The prehistoric and Roman pottery should be recorded by specialists in those periods.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
2	0		layer	0	0	HTHET		1	24		840-1150
2	0		layer	0	0	HUNEMW		1	6		1050-1200
7	3	pit	fill	4	3	STAM		1	9		875-1200
7	3	pit	fill	4	3	HUNFSW	JR	1	15		1175-1300
7	3	pit	fill	4	3	MEL		1	8		1150-1350
9	4	pit	fill	4	3	HUNFSW		2	10		1175-1300
11	10	ditch	fill	4	10	HTHET		1	11	poss RBGW but coarse	840-1150
11	10	ditch	fill	4	10	STAM		4	21		875-1200
11	10	ditch	fill	4	10	DNEOT	JR	6	18		1050-1250
11	10	ditch	fill	4	10	HUNEMW		3	27		1050-1200
11	10	ditch	fill	4	10	LYST		3	33		1225-1400
11	10	ditch	fill	4	10	LYVA		1	2		1150-1400
11	10	ditch	fill	4	10	MEL	JR	1	3		1150-1350
11	10	ditch	fill	4	10	SEFEN		2	20		1150-1450
30	29	pit	fill	3	27	DNEOT	JR	1	19	black; top-hat type rim, flat with upright tip	1050-1250
32	31	pit	fill	3	27	HUNEMW		1	3		1050-1200
37	35	pit	fill	4	3	UPG		1	19	sim to GRIM but contains sparse leached calc - poss MEL variant?	1200-1500
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	NEOT		2	12		875-1100
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	DNEOT		2	23		1050-1250
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	DNEOT	BL	1	38		1050-1250
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	DNEOT	JR	1	8		1050-1250
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	EMSHW		1	8	superficially like NEOT but coarser and mostly oyster type	1050-1200
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	HUNEMW		4	11		1050-1200
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	HUNEMW	JR	1	8	wheel-finished	1050-1200
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	HUNFSW		5	24		1175-1300
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	LYST		1	15		1225-1400

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	MSW		2	9	orange with brown core, sim to SEFEN, red fs, sparse rounded calc	1150-1500
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	MSW		1	31	thick, poss THET-type	1150-1500
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	SEFEN		1	10	sim to GRCW	1150-1450
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	SHW		1	37	WM, abundant shell, degraded & leached, occ Fe/cp	1150-1500
48	46	pit	fill	4	46	SHW		1	7	WM, orange with grey core, moderate shell & sand, sparse coarse dk grey limestone & Fe	1150-1500
49	46	pit	fill	4	46	MEMS		4	46		1200-1400
52	51	pit	fill	3	27	STAM		1	4		875-1200
52	51	pit	fill	3	27	DNEOT		1	2		1050-1250
52	51	pit	fill	3	27	HUNEMW		1	3		1050-1200
54	53	pit	fill	4	3	LYVA		1	12		1150-1400
58	57		fill	4	57	LYST		1	3		1225-1400
60	59	ditch	fill	3	59	MEL		1	2	surfaces lost	1150-1350
72	71	pit	fill	3	27	UPG		1	35	sim to GRIM but contains sparse leached calc - poss MEL variant?	1200-1500
74	73	ditch	fill	4	73	HUNEMW		1	5		1050-1200
77	78	pit	fill	4	78	EMW		1	6	fairly coarse	11th-12th c.
77	78	pit	fill	4	78	EMW		1	6	sim to SEFEN but no coarse inclusions	11th-12th c.
77	78	pit	fill	4	78	PAEMSF		1	6	smoothed surfaces, pale buff	1075-1225
77	78	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		2	30		1150-1350
91	89	pit	fill	3	89	HUNFSW		1	4	some mica	1175-1300
92	89	pit	fill	3	89	EMSHW		3	25	shell partly leached, some sand & cp/Fe, grey limestone	1050-1200
92	89	pit	fill	3	89	HUNEMW		1	3		1050-1200
92	89	pit	fill	3	89	MEL		1	2		1150-1350
93	89	pit	fill	3	89	ESEMSSH		1	1	fsm, sparse shell	1000-1300
93	89	pit	fill	3	89	HUNFSW		3	4		1175-1300
97	94	pit	fill	3	89	EMEMS		2	7		1050-1225
97	94	pit	fill	3	89	EMSHW		1	1	shell partly leached, some sand & cp/Fe, grey limestone	1050-1200
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	HTHET		1	18		840-1150
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		1	10		1050-1250
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT	BL	10	367	smoothed int	1050-1250
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT	JR	1	24		1050-1250
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		9	97		1050-1200
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	PAEMSF		2	13		1075-1225
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	PAEMSF		2	13	shell mostly leached	1075-1225
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	HEDIC		1	6		1150-1350
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		3	29		1175-1300

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		1	9	hard, reduced	1175-1300
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		2	54	micaceous	1175-1300
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	MEL	BL	1	13		1150-1350
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	MEMS		2	27		1200-1400
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW		5	35		1100-1350
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW	BL	1	42		1100-1350
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW	JR	1	7		1100-1350
101	79	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		1	7		1150-1450
103	79	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		1	8		1050-1200
103	79	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW	JR	1	26	or HUNEMW, rim wheel finished	1175-1300
103	79	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		1	4		1150-1350
103	79	pit	fill	4	78	MEMS		3	16	pale grey, red margins, poss Suffolk	1200-1400
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	NEOT		1	17	oxid	875-1100
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		1	3		1050-1250
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		1	31	smoothed int	1050-1250
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT	BL/DS	1	33		1050-1250
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		3	26		1050-1200
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		1	15		1175-1300
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		1	9	hard grey	1175-1300
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		5	21		1150-1350
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	MEL	DS	1	44		1150-1350
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	MEL	JG	1	18		1150-1350
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	MSW		1	4	poss Suffolk type, ms, sparse mica, grey	1150-1500
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW		6	52		1100-1350
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		1	18		1150-1450
104	80	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		1	4	HM, thin	1150-1450
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	HTHET	LSV	2	20		840-1150
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		3	35	smoothed int	1050-1250
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		4	28		1050-1200
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		1	10		1150-1350
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		2	15	fairly fine	1150-1350
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	MEL	DS	2	56		1150-1350
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	MEMS		1	5	oxid ext, WM	1200-1400
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	MSW		1	4	overfired greyware, Suffolk/Essex?	1150-1500
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW		4	17		1100-1350
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		3	30	or similar	1150-1450
106	81	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN	BL/DS	1	26		1150-1450
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	HTHET		4	88		840-1150
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		3	28		1050-1250
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT	BL	1	40		1050-1250
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	EMW		1	5		11th-12th c.
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		11	101		1050-1200
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW	JR	1	5		1175-1300
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	LYVA	JR	1	58		1150-1400
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		1	5		1150-1350

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	MEL	DS	2	39		1150-1350
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	MEMS		5	53		1200-1400
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW		1	11		1100-1350
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW	JR	1	22		1100-1350
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		2	26		1150-1450
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN	DS	1	13		1150-1450
108	81	pit	fill	4	78	SHW		1	4	shell leached	1150-1500
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		1	3		1050-1250
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	EMEMS		1	13	contains sparse calc	1050-1225
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	EMSHW	JR	2	47	coarse shell, some red cp/Fe, black; poss LSax?	1050-1200
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	EMW		1	14		11th-12th c.
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		7	44		1050-1200
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW	JR	1	58		1050-1200
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW	JR	1	7		1050-1200
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	PAEMSF		1	37		1075-1225
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		4	30		1175-1300
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW	DS	1	102		1175-1300
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW	JR	3	56		1175-1300
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		1	26	poss LMEL, not glazed	1150-1350
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	MEMS		3	23		1200-1400
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW		3	49		1100-1350
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW	JR	1	7		1100-1350
109	83	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		2	10		1150-1450
110	83	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		3	19		1050-1200
111	84	pit	fill	3	0	DNEOT		2	11		1050-1250
111	84	pit	fill	3	0	HUNEMW		3	19		1050-1200
111	84	pit	fill	3	0	HUNFSW	JR	1	22		1175-1300
115	114	pit	fill	4	114	GTHET		1	9		11th-M.12th c.
115	114	pit	fill	4	114	MEMS		1	2	pale grey, poss Suffolk	1200-1400
117	82	pit	fill	4	78	EMW		1	16	thin-walled, fsm	11th-12th c.
117	82	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		2	9		1050-1200
117	82	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		3	17		1175-1300
117	82	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW		2	35		1100-1350
118	82	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		2	5		1050-1200
118	82	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		1	5		1150-1350
118	82	pit	fill	4	78	HUNCAL		1	35		1300-1450
122	120	pit	fill	4	120	EMEMS		1	3		1050-1225
122	120	pit	fill	4	120	HUNEMW		1	1		1050-1200
122	120	pit	fill	4	120	HEDIC		1	10		1150-1350
122	120	pit	fill	4	120	MEL		2	9		1150-1350
124	123	ditch	fill	4	123	HTHET		1	65		840-1150
124	123	ditch	fill	4	123	DNEOT		1	5		1050-1250
124	123	ditch	fill	4	123	HEDIC		2	19		1150-1350
124	123	ditch	fill	4	123	HUNFSW		1	4		1175-1300
124	123	ditch	fill	4	123	PSHW	JR	2	64		1100-1350
126	125	ditch	fill	5	125	HTHET	LSV	16	486		840-1150
126	125	ditch	fill	5	125	HUNFSW		2	9		1175-1300

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
126	125	ditch	fill	5	125	HUNFSW	JR	1	13		1175-1300
126	125	ditch	fill	5	125	LYVA		1	17		1150-1400
126	125	ditch	fill	5	125	MCWM	JR	1	23	fsm, common red Fe/cp	1150-1400
126	125	ditch	fill	5	125	PSHW		2	81		1100-1350
130	129	ditch	fill	4	129	DNEOT		1	2		1050-1250
130	129	ditch	fill	4	129	HUNEMW		2	9		1050-1200
130	129	ditch	fill	4	129	HUNFSW		1	3		1175-1300
130	129	ditch	fill	4	129	HUNFSW		1	10	hard, grey	1175-1300
130	129	ditch	fill	4	129	MEMS		5	53		1200-1400
130	129	ditch	fill	4	129	PSHW		16	111		1100-1350
134	131	pit	fill	3	89	NEOT		1	2		875-1100
134	131	pit	fill	3	89	THET		1	3		840-1150
134	131	pit	fill	3	89	DNEOT	BL?	1	14		1050-1250
140	139	ditch	fill	4	139	HTHET		1	20		840-1150
140	139	ditch	fill	4	139	DNEOT	BL	14	131		1050-1250
141	139	ditch	fill	4	139	HTHET		3	26		840-1150
141	139	ditch	fill	4	139	DNEOT	BL	1	54		1050-1250
141	139	ditch	fill	4	139	HUNEMW		3	34		1050-1200
141	139	ditch	fill	4	139	HEDI		1	5		1150-1350
141	139	ditch	fill	4	139	LYVA		1	31	shell leached internally only	1150-1400
141	139	ditch	fill	4	139	PSHW		1	8		1100-1350
141	139	ditch	fill	4	139	HUNCAL		1	8		1300-1450
145	144	pit	fill	4	144	HTHET		1	31		840-1150
145	144	pit	fill	4	144	THET		1	4		840-1150
145	144	pit	fill	4	144	DNEOT	JR	1	22		1050-1250
147	142	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		1	4		1050-1250
147	142	pit	fill	4	78	EMW		1	2		11th-12th c.
147	142	pit	fill	4	78	MGF		2	5		1250-1400
147	142	pit	fill	4	78	MSW		3	13		1150-1500
147	142	pit	fill	4	78	MSW		2	8	poss SEFEN	1150-1500
149	143	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW	JR	1	30		1050-1200
149	143	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		2	7		1175-1300
149	143	pit	fill	4	78	MEL		1	15	HM	1150-1350
149	143	pit	fill	4	78	MEMS		1	16		1200-1400
149	143	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW		3	21		1100-1350
149	143	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN	BL	2	28		1150-1450
149	143	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN	DS	1	56		1150-1450
151	0	pit	fill	4	0	NEOT	BL	1	9		875-1100
151	0	pit	fill	4	0	DNEOT	BL	1	16		1050-1250
151	0	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW	JR	2	13		1050-1200
151	0	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		1	13	poss EMEMS LI but wheelmade	1200-1400
151	0	pit	fill	4	0	PSHW		1	7		1100-1350
151	0	pit	fill	4	0	PSHW	JR	1	6		1100-1350
151	0	pit	fill	4	0	LMR		1	3		1350-1500
155	154	pit	fill	4	0	EMW		1	12		11th-12th c.
155	154	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		6	15		1050-1200

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
155	154	pit	fill	4	0	MSW	?	2	17	ext surface spalled off, fs, WM	1150-1500
158	157	ditch	fill	4	129	HUNEMW	JR	1	9		1050-1200
158	157	ditch	fill	4	129	HUNFSW		2	43		1175-1300
158	157	ditch	fill	4	129	HUNFSW	JR	1	26		1175-1300
164	163	pit	fill	4	120	HUNEMW	JR	1	4		1050-1200
164	163	pit	fill	4	120	PSHW		1	3		1100-1350
164	163	pit	fill	4	120	SEFEN		1	2		1150-1450
166	165	ditch	fill	4	139	HUNCAL		2	27		1300-1450
168	167	ditch	fill	3	167	STAM		1	3		875-1200
168	167	ditch	fill	3	167	HUNEMW		2	6		1050-1200
168	167	ditch	fill	3	167	MEL		1	23		1150-1350
168	167	ditch	fill	3	167	MSW		1	6		1150-1500
168	167	ditch	fill	3	167	PSHW		1	27		1100-1350
169	167	ditch	fill	3	167	DNEOT		2	33		1050-1250
169	167	ditch	fill	3	167	MEL	BL	1	37		1150-1350
169	167	ditch	fill	3	167	MSW		1	8		1150-1500
169	167	ditch	fill	3	167	SEFEN	JR	1	20		1150-1450
171	170	ditch	fill	3	152	HUNEMW		2	10		1050-1200
171	170	ditch	fill	3	152	HUNFSW	JR	1	5		1175-1300
175	174	ditch	fill	5	172	DNEOT		1	4		1050-1250
175	174	ditch	fill	5	172	HUNFSW		1	3		1175-1300
175	174	ditch	fill	5	172	HUNCAL		1	18		1300-1450
177	176	ditch	fill	5	172	HUNFSW	JR	1	7		1175-1300
177	176	ditch	fill	5	172	SEFEN		1	11		1150-1450
179	178	pit	fill	5	233	HUNEMW		1	6		1050-1200
179	178	pit	fill	5	233	UPG		1	7	oxid, fs, sparse ms (some red), sparse v fine calc	1200-1500
184	156	pit	fill	4	78	NEOT		1	1		875-1100
184	156	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		2	6	NE Quad	1050-1250
184	156	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		2	15		1050-1200
184	156	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		2	28	NE Quad	1175-1300
184	156	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		1	3	NE Quad	1150-1450
190	189	ditch	fill	4	129	EMEMS (LI)		1	8		1050-1200
194	193	ditch	fill	4	193	EMEMS (LI)		1	2		1050-1200
194	193	ditch	fill	4	193	EMW		1	3		11th-12th c.
194	193	ditch	fill	4	193	MEMS		2	6	red margins, sim to BMCW	1200-1400
200	199	pit	fill	4	199	HUNEMW		2	12		1050-1200
200	199	pit	fill	4	199	PSHW		1	6		1100-1350
201	199	pit	fill	4	199	EMEMS		1	3	poss Suffolk type	1050-1225
201	199	pit	fill	4	199	HUNEMW		2	18		1050-1200
201	199	pit	fill	4	199	MEMS		1	13		1200-1400
202	199	pit	fill	4	199	HUNEMW		2	16		1050-1200
202	199	pit	fill	4	199	HUNFSW		8	316	SF8, near-complete lower half, v poorly made, coil built	1175-1300

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
204	203	pit	fill	4	199	HUNFSW		1	9		1175-1300
204	203	pit	fill	4	199	MEMS		1	16	Suffolk type?	1200-1400
208	207	pit	fill	4	199	HUNEMW		1	5	incised line post-firing ext	1050-1200
210	207	pit	fill	5	199	MEL		1	47		1150-1350
210	207	pit	fill	5	199	UPG		1	44	overfired, purplish with dark grey core contains fs & common red sub-angular cp	1200-1500
210	207	pit	fill	5	199	HUNCAL		2	11		1300-1450
210	207	pit	fill	5	199	LEAR		1	11	pale orange, sim to HEDI	1400-1500
214	213	post hole	fill	4	199	HUNEMW		1	1		1050-1200
214	213	post hole	fill	4	199	PSHW		1	4		1100-1350
216	215	ditch	fill	4	129	MEMS		1	11		1200-1400
217	217	pit	cut	4	217	EMEMS		1	5		1050-1225
217	217	pit	cut	4	217	HUNFSW		1	8		1175-1300
217	217	pit	cut	4	217	PSHW		1	3		1100-1350
222	221	ditch	fill	3	59	MSW		1	2	ms, abundant v fine Fe	1150-1500
222	221	ditch	fill	3	59	LMEL		1	5		1350-1500
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	DNEOT		3	16		1050-1250
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	EMW		9	29	thin-walled	11th-12th c.
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	HUNEMW		1	9		1050-1200
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	OLSW		2	15	int surface lost, calc leached	1100-1400
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	OLSW	JR	2	20		1100-1400
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	BOUB		4	41		1150-1450
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	GRIM		9	37		L.12th-14th c.
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	GRIM	JGF	3	34		L.12th-14th c.
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	HUNFSW		1	38		1175-1300
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	MEL		3	27		1150-1350
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	MELG		1	12		L.12th-M.14th c.
224	223	pit	fill	4	46	MELG	JG	2	138	large vessel	L.12th-M.14th c.
228	227	pit	fill	4	46	MEL	JR	3	15		1150-1350
231	197	ditch	fill	3	59	HUNEMW		1	1		1050-1200
231	197	ditch	fill	3	59	MEL		2	10	1 poss MELG	1150-1350
235	233	pit	fill	5	233	GRIM		1	13		L.12th-14th c.
235	233	pit	fill	5	233	MEL		1	6		1150-1350
235	233	pit	fill	5	233	MEMS		1	7		1200-1400
237	236	pit	fill	3	0	HTHET	JR	1	3		840-1150
237	236	pit	fill	3	0	HUNEMW		2	2		1050-1200
237	236	pit	fill	3	0	HUNFSW		2	4	neck, oxid surfaces, no calc - may be something else	1175-1300
241	238	ditch	fill	4	46	MGF		2	10		1250-1400
243	242	post hole	fill	4	46	HUNEMW		1	2		1050-1200
243	242	post hole	fill	4	46	GRIM		1	6		L.12th-14th c.
243	242	post hole	fill	4	46	SEFEN		1	5		1150-1450

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
248	247	ditch	fill	5	172	MCWM		1	16	fabric similar to the clay matrix of PSHW, vfs, sparse coarse Fe & cq	1150-1400
248	247	ditch	fill	5	172	LMEL	BL	2	62		1350-1500
252	251	ditch	fill	4	129	GRIM		2	12		L.12th-14th c.
252	251	ditch	fill	4	129	PSHW	JR	1	4	rim edge damaged	1100-1350
254	253	ditch	fill	4	10	DNEOT		2	29		1050-1250
254	253	ditch	fill	4	10	HUNEMW		1	5		1050-1200
254	253	ditch	fill	4	10	MEMS		1	3	grey, red margins, msm	1200-1400
259	257	pit	fill	4	199	NEOT	BL	1	7		875-1100
259	257	pit	fill	4	199	EMEMS		1	1		1050-1225
259	257	pit	fill	4	199	EMW		1	2		11th-12th c.
259	257	pit	fill	4	199	HUNEMW		1	1		1050-1200
259	257	pit	fill	4	199	GRIM		4	42		L.12th-14th c.
259	257	pit	fill	4	199	MSW		2	12		1150-1500
259	257	pit	fill	4	199	PSHW		1	2		1100-1350
260	257	pit	fill	4	199	GRIM		1	11		L.12th-14th c.
264	263	pit	fill	4	46	DNEOT		2	22		1050-1250
264	263	pit	fill	4	46	EMW		1	2		11th-12th c.
264	263	pit	fill	4	46	GRIM		1	6		L.12th-14th c.
264	263	pit	fill	4	46	GRIM	JG	1	76		L.12th-14th c.
264	263	pit	fill	4	46	HUNFSW		1	5		1175-1300
264	263	pit	fill	4	46	MEL		2	25		1150-1350
264	263	pit	fill	4	46	SEFEN		1	4		1150-1450
264	263	pit	fill	4	46	UGBB		2	11	but not BE or GRCW; HM, thin-walled, abundant ms visible in surface	1150-1300
266	265	ditch	fill	4	217	IPS		1	11	gritty	720-850
266	265	ditch	fill	4	217	HTHET		1	5		840-1150
266	265	ditch	fill	4	217	EMW		1	1		11th-12th c.
266	265	ditch	fill	4	217	HUNEMW		3	10		1050-1200
266	265	ditch	fill	4	217	HEDIC		1	6		1150-1350
266	265	ditch	fill	4	217	MEMS		1	1		1200-1400
266	265	ditch	fill	4	217	MEMS		1	5	red margins, could be earlier?	1200-1400
266	265	ditch	fill	4	217	MEMS	JR	4	21	buff, prob Suffolk	1200-1400
270	269	pit	fill	4	199	HUNEMW		1	5		1050-1200
270	269	pit	fill	4	199	HUNFSW		2	11		1175-1300
270	269	pit	fill	4	199	PSHW		1	15		1100-1350
270	269	pit	fill	4	199	SEFEN		1	33	coil built	1150-1450
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	NEOT		2	11		875-1100
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	DNEOT		2	10		1050-1250
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	DNEOT		1	4	shell leached int only	1050-1250
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	HUNEMW		6	84		1050-1200
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	HUNFSW		3	36		1175-1300
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	HUNFSW	JG	3	103		1175-1300
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	HUNFSW	JR	1	33		1175-1300
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	PSHW		10	99		1100-1350

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	PSHW	BL	1	88		1100-1350
271	269	pit	fill	4	199	SEFEN		5	93	coil built	1150-1450
275	274	pit	fill	3	0	DNEOT		1	1		1050-1250
275	274	pit	fill	3	0	EMW		2	2		11th-12th c.
275	274	pit	fill	3	0	HUNEMW		3	4		1050-1200
278	276	pit	fill	4	0	DNEOT		2	20		1050-1250
278	276	pit	fill	4	0	DNEOT	?	1	2		1050-1250
278	276	pit	fill	4	0	SCAGS		2	13	includes sparse shell, mainly on surface, 1 frag punctate brachiopod	12th c.
278	276	pit	fill	4	0	HUNFSW	JR	1	1		1175-1300
278	276	pit	fill	4	0	HUNFSW	JR	2	6		1175-1300
278	276	pit	fill	4	0	MSW		2	15	orange, pale grey core, mainly reddish brown sand; int lime could be coarse white slip	1150-1500
278	276	pit	fill	4	0	PSHW	BL?	1	23		1100-1350
280	279	pit	fill	3	279	EMW		1	3		11th-12th c.
280	279	pit	fill	3	279	HUNEMW		1	1	tiny	1050-1200
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	DNEOT		2	10		1050-1250
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	GRIM		2	3		L.12th-14th c.
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	GRIMT		2	11	non-standard - more Fe than typical and one small rounded calc, could be BOUB	1200-1400
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	HUNFSW	JR	2	18		1175-1300
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	MEL		3	40		1150-1350
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	MEMS		2	22		1200-1400
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	MSW		1	27	moderate ms (some red), sparse Fe, orange with lt grey core	1150-1500
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	HUNCAL		1	15	spalled ext, could be earlier sandy/shelly	1300-1450
282	281	pit	fill	5	281	LMEL		3	64		1350-1500
284	283	pit	fill	5	281	NEOT	BL	1	6		875-1100
284	283	pit	fill	5	281	DNEOT (Q)		1	6		1075-1250
284	283	pit	fill	5	281	EMW		2	17		11th-12th c.
284	283	pit	fill	5	281	GRIM		1	4	orange surfaces, thin-walled, odd but fabric appears to be GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
284	283	pit	fill	5	281	MEL		2	20		1150-1350
284	283	pit	fill	5	281	MELG		1	5		L.12th-M.14th c.
284	283	pit	fill	5	281	MSW		1	7	thin, WM, red with buff core, sim to PMSHW clay matrix	1150-1500
284	283	pit	fill	5	281	LMR	BL	1	30		1350-1500
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	DNEOT		1	8	int shell leached	1050-1250
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	EMEMS		1	4	gritty	1050-1225
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	EMW		5	13		11th-12th c.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	EMW		20	50	thin-walled, poss fewer vessels	11th-12th c.
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	EMW	JR	1	3		11th-12th c.
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	HUNEMW		7	23		1050-1200
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	HUNEMW	JR	2	22		1050-1200
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	OLSW		1	16		1100-1400
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	BOUB		1	9		1150-1450
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	GRIM		4	28		L.12th-14th c.
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	GRIM	JG	1	58		L.12th-14th c.
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	GRIMT	JG	1	4	oxid surfaces, non-standard fabric	1200-1400
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	HEDI		1	4		1150-1350
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	HUNFSW		3	8		1175-1300
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	MEL		1	17	emed?	1150-1350
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	MEL		4	35	poss MELG	1150-1350
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	MELG		7	44		L.12th-M.14th c.
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	MELG		1	21	overfired	L.12th-M.14th c.
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	MEMS		4	40		1200-1400
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	MSW		1	23		1150-1500
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	MSW		3	20	hard, buff, WM, fs, rare shell & Fe, poss ELEVER or LMR?	1150-1500
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	PSHW		1	10		1100-1350
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	SEFEN		1	1		1150-1450
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	HUNCAL		1	9		1300-1450
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	LEAR		4	13		1400-1500
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	LMEL		2	26	glaze not fused	1350-1500
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	LMR		4	13	could be late MEMS	1350-1500
286	285	pit	fill	5	281	LMR		1	3	thick red margins	1350-1500
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	RBGW		1	15	fairly thick, poss IPS but not typical	Roman
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HTHET		1	11		840-1150
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	STAM		1	11		875-1200
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	EMEMS		1	10		1050-1225
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	EMW		20	40	poss fewer vessels, thin-walled	11th-12th c.
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	EMW		24	59	poss more than 1 vessel, all thin-walled	11th-12th c.
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNEMW		3	8		1050-1200
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNEMW		10	64	poss more than 1 vessel	1050-1200
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNEMW	JR	2	8		1050-1200
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNEMW	JR	3	14		1050-1200
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	BOUB		2	27		1150-1450
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	GRIM		4	31		L.12th-14th c.
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	GRIM	JGF	1	3		L.12th-14th c.
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HEDI		2	14		1150-1350
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNFSW		6	38		1175-1300
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNFSW		1	5	hard, grey	1175-1300
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNFSW		1	9	micaceous	1175-1300

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	MEL		4	26		1150-1350
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	MELG		1	6		L.12th-M.14th c.
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	MELG		1	15	poss peg attachment	L.12th-M.14th c.
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	MEMS		1	21		1200-1400
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	MEMS	JR	1	30	no neck - Essex type H3, hard grey, poss LMR (may be same as body sherds but seems more micaceous)	1200-1400
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	MSW		5	69		1150-1500
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	MSW		1	3	hard, reduced, poss Suffolk	1150-1500
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	MSW	JR	1	3		1150-1500
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	PSHW		1	6		1100-1350
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	SEFEN		2	8		1150-1450
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	UGBB		2	9		1150-1300
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNCAL		4	43		1300-1450
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	HUNCAL		2	27	micaceous, poss something else - underfired BOND?	1300-1450
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	LMEL		2	82		1350-1500
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	LMEL	BL	1	17	rim edge lost	1350-1500
288	287	pit	fill	5	281	LMR		1	2		1350-1500
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	NEOT	BL	1	16		875-1100
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		1	6		1050-1200
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	HUNFSW	JR	1	40		1175-1300
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	LYST		2	37		1225-1400
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	MEL		1	44		1150-1350
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	MELG		1	58	poss LMEL	L.12th-M.14th c.
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		1	18		1200-1400
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		1	9	buff, sim to BSFW	1200-1400
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	MSW		1	3		1150-1500
290	289	pit	fill	4	0	SHW		1	2		1150-1500
292	291	pit	fill	4	0	EMW		1	1		11th-12th c.
292	291	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		1	3		1050-1200
292	291	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		7	38	buff	1200-1400
292	291	pit	fill	4	0	HUNCAL		1	18		1300-1450
293	291	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		4	6		1050-1200
293	291	pit	fill	4	0	MELG		1	4		L.12th-M.14th c.
293	291	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		1	4	buff	1200-1400
293	291	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		6	40	grey	1200-1400
293	291	pit	fill	4	0	PSHW	JR	1	11		1100-1350
293	291	pit	fill	4	0	SEFEN		1	3		1150-1450
299	298	pit	fill	4	199	STAM		1	12		875-1200
299	298	pit	fill	4	199	HUNFSW	JR	1	8		1175-1300
299	298	pit	fill	4	199	LYST		3	13		1225-1400
299	298	pit	fill	4	199	MEL		2	29		1150-1350
299	298	pit	fill	4	199	PSHW		1	9		1100-1350
299	298	pit	fill	4	199	HUNCAL		3	47		1300-1450

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
312	308	pit	fill	5	233	PSHW	BL	1	16		1100-1350
312	308	pit	fill	5	233	HUNCAL		1	18		1300-1450
316	309	pit	fill	3	233	STAM		1	11		875-1200
316	309	pit	fill	3	233	HUNEMW		1	6		1050-1200
318	317	ditch	fill	4	317	NEOT		2	13		875-1100
318	317	ditch	fill	4	317	HUNEMW		2	10		1050-1200
318	317	ditch	fill	4	317	HUNEMW	JR	4	15	black, wheel-finished rim	1050-1200
318	317	ditch	fill	4	317	HUNFSW		1	50		1175-1300
318	317	ditch	fill	4	317	HUNFSW		1	21	hard grey	1175-1300
318	317	ditch	fill	4	317	MEMS		2	16	red margins	1200-1400
318	317	ditch	fill	4	317	PSHW	BL	2	106		1100-1350
320	319	post hole	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		1	10		1175-1300
324	0	pit	fill	4	114	DNEOT	JR	1	9	top hat type?	1050-1250
324	0	pit	fill	4	114	GRIM		1	4		L.12th-14th c.
324	0	pit	fill	4	114	HEDIC		1	3		1150-1350
324	0	pit	fill	4	114	MEL		2	13		1150-1350
324	0	pit	fill	4	114	MEMS		4	57	hard, dk grey, poss LMR	1200-1400
326	325	pit	fill	3	0	EMW		1	8		11th-12th c.
326	325	pit	fill	3	0	HUNEMW		2	4		1050-1200
330	329	pit	fill	4	114	NEOT	BL	1	7		875-1100
330	329	pit	fill	4	114	HUNEMW		1	4		1050-1200
330	329	pit	fill	4	114	MSW		1	9		1150-1500
332	331	pit	fill	4	114	NEOT	BL	1	10		875-1100
332	331	pit	fill	4	114	EMEMS		3	41	dk grey with brown core	1050-1225
332	331	pit	fill	4	114	HUNFSW		1	19	poss HUNEMW	1175-1300
332	331	pit	fill	4	114	MEMS		2	18	fsm, hard, grey	1200-1400
332	331	pit	fill	4	114	MEMS		2	7	msm, hard, red core, sim to BMCW	1200-1400
336	335	pit	fill	4	335	HUNEMW	JR	1	10	sharp edge, wheel-finished	1050-1200
338	337	pit	fill	4	337	RBGW	JR	1	12	poss Horningsea	Roman
338	337	pit	fill	4	337	HUNFSW		1	1		1175-1300
343	342	pit	fill	5	233	HTHET		1	10	oxid	840-1150
343	342	pit	fill	5	233	HTHET	LSV	1	65	reduced	840-1150
346	342	pit	fill	5	233	HUNEMW		1	6		1050-1200
347	342	pit	fill	5	233	EMW		1	6		11th-12th c.
347	342	pit	fill	5	233	HUNEMW		1	6		1050-1200
347	342	pit	fill	5	233	MEMS		1	18	v micaceous, poss Rom	1200-1400
348	342	natural	fill	4	233	HTHET		1	8		840-1150
348	342	natural	fill	4	233	HUNFSW	JR	1	11		1175-1300
348	342	natural	fill	4	233	MEMS		2	15		1200-1400
356	355	SECONDARY	fill	1	353	PREH		14	707	SF20 CHECK - coarse HM shelly (oyster, some limestone chips)	
380	0	natural	fill	4	0	HUNEMW	JR	1	10	sharp edge, wheel-finished	1050-1200
381	377	pit	fill	4	120	MEMS		1	18		1200-1400
382	377	pit	fill	4	120	DNEOT		1	2		1050-1250
382	377	pit	fill	4	120	EMW		1	7		11th-12th c.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
382	377	pit	fill	4	120	HUNFSW		1	5		1175-1300
382	377	pit	fill	4	120	MEL		2	25		1150-1350
385	384	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		1	9		1050-1200
385	384	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		1	7		1175-1300
385	384	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		1	11	poss HTHET	1150-1450
397	392	SECONDARY	fill	0	0	HTHET		1	3		840-1150
401	398	natural	fill	4	114	HUNEMW		1	8		1050-1200
401	398	natural	fill	4	114	MEMS		1	16		1200-1400
402	398	pit	fill	4	114	DNEOT		1	4		1050-1250
402	398	pit	fill	4	114	HUNEMW	JR	2	37	wheel-finished squared-off rim	1050-1200
402	398	pit	fill	4	114	MSW	JG	3	16	may be MEL, but v fine, pale cream thin surfaces, black core, occ calc	1150-1500
421	420	pit	fill	4	78	HTHET		1	10		840-1150
421	420	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		2	10		1050-1250
421	420	pit	fill	4	78	EMW		3	19		11th-12th c.
421	420	pit	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		1	4		1050-1200
421	420	pit	fill	4	78	MEL	BL	1	24	WM	1150-1350
421	420	pit	fill	4	78	MEMS		2	18		1200-1400
423	422	pit	fill	5	0	DNEOT		2	48		1050-1250
423	422	pit	fill	5	0	EMW		1	2		11th-12th c.
423	422	pit	fill	5	0	GRIM		1	14		L.12th-14th c.
423	422	pit	fill	5	0	HUNFSW		1	7		1175-1300
423	422	pit	fill	5	0	HUNFSW		1	13	micaceous	1175-1300
423	422	pit	fill	5	0	LYVA		2	9		1150-1400
425	422	pit	fill	5	0	EMW		1	3		11th-12th c.
425	422	pit	fill	5	0	LYVA		1	20		1150-1400
425	422	pit	fill	5	0	MEL		3	42		1150-1350
425	422	pit	fill	5	0	MEMS		1	15	buff, grey core	1200-1400
425	422	pit	fill	5	0	UPG		1	35	v hard grey int, orange ext, sparse ms, rare coarse calc - poss HUNCAL	1200-1500
426	422	natural	fill	5	0	EMW		1	7		11th-12th c.
426	422	natural	fill	5	0	HUNFSW		1	5		1175-1300
426	422	natural	fill	5	0	MEL		2	70		1150-1350
426	422	natural	fill	5	0	MEMS		1	3		1200-1400
426	422	natural	fill	5	0	MGF		2	10		1250-1400
426	422	natural	fill	5	0	SEFEN		1	5		1150-1450
426	422	natural	fill	5	0	LMEL	BL	1	37		1350-1500
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	HUNEMW		1	1		1050-1200
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	ELEVER		1	23	poss LMR	1300-1400
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	HUNFSW		1	4	hard grey	1175-1300
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	HUNFSW		2	33	micaceous	1175-1300
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	MEL		2	10		1150-1350
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	MEL	JR	1	20		1150-1350
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	MELG		1	5	glaze unfused?	L.12th-M.14th c.
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	PSHW	BL	3	10		1100-1350

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
427	423	natural	fill	5	0	HUNCAL		1	48	glaze unfused	1300-1450
429	428	natural	fill	4	114	HEDIC		1	3		1150-1350
433	430	pit	fill	4	114	MEMS	JG?	1	7		1200-1400
433	430	pit	fill	4	114	PSHW		1	8		1100-1350
435	434	pit	fill	4	78	SCAGS		1	15		12th c.
435	434	pit	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		2	11		1175-1300
435	434	pit	fill	4	78	SEFEN		1	8		1150-1450
437	0	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		3	22		1050-1200
437	0	pit	fill	4	0	SCAGS		1	4		12th c.
437	0	pit	fill	4	0	MEL		1	32		1150-1350
437	0	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		1	13	hard, grey	1200-1400
437	0	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		1	5	ms buff	1200-1400
439	0	UNKNOWN	fill	4	438	HUNEMW		3	26		1050-1200
439	0	UNKNOWN	fill	4	438	PSHW		2	23		1100-1350
439	0	UNKNOWN	fill	4	438	PSHW	JR	1	7		1100-1350
441	0	pit	fill	4	438	DNEOT		1	15		1050-1250
441	0	pit	fill	4	438	HUNEMW		2	12		1050-1200
441	0	pit	fill	4	438	HUNFSW	DS	1	44		1175-1300
441	0	pit	fill	4	438	PSHW		2	2		1100-1350
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	HTHET		1	32		840-1150
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	NEOT		1	1		875-1100
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	DNEOT		4	6		1050-1250
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	EMW		2	3		11th-12th c.
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	GRIM	JGF?	1	3		L.12th-14th c.
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	MEL		3	13		1150-1350
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	MELG		3	54		L.12th-M.14th c.
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	PSHW		3	10		1100-1350
443	442	ditch	fill	3	167	SEFEN		1	7		1150-1450
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	DNEOT	BL	1	20		1050-1250
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	DNEOT	BL	1	40		1050-1250
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	DNEOT	JR	2	12		1050-1250
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	DNEOT	JR	1	8		1050-1250
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	EMSHW		1	7		1050-1200
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	HUNEMW		3	39		1050-1200
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	HUNFSW		2	20		1175-1300
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	MEMS		1	3	ms greyware, Suffolk type?	1200-1400
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	MEMS	JR	1	15	Suffolk rim	1200-1400
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	MEMS	JR	1	18	Suffolk rim, sim to BMCW	1200-1400
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	PSHW		2	12		1100-1350
445	444	ditch	fill	4	78	SEFEN		1	26		1150-1450
447	446	ditch	fill	4	139	DNEOT		2	5		1050-1250
447	446	ditch	fill	4	139	HUNEMW		5	25		1050-1200
447	446	ditch	fill	4	139	HUNFSW		1	7		1175-1300
447	446	ditch	fill	4	139	MEL		1	5		1150-1350
454	453	pit	fill	4	199	SEFEN		1	2	poss HTHET?	1150-1450
456	455	pit	fill	3	0	DNEOT		1	5		1050-1250
463	457	ditch	fill	4	144	MEMS		1	14		1200-1400

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
464	458	pit	fill	4	114	MEMS		1	17		1200-1400
468	460	pit	fill	5	0	HUNFSW		1	6		1175-1300
469	461	pit	fill	4	114	HUNEMW		1	5		1050-1200
469	461	pit	fill	4	114	MEL		1	46		1150-1350
471	470	pit	fill	4	0	HUNFSW		1	8	fairly thick, orange ext, could be earlier	1175-1300
491	0	SUBSOIL	fill	0	0	MEL		1	10		1150-1350
496	496	pit	cut	4	120	HTHET		4	8	incised line in surface after firing	840-1150
496	496	pit	cut	4	120	HUNEMW		1	2		1050-1200
511	510	gully		6	472	YELW	BL	1	10		L.18th-20th c.
512	500	SECONDARY	fill	5	0	HTHET	LSV	1	34		840-1150
512	500	SECONDARY	fill	5	0	MEMS		1	7	HM? contains common soft red Fe, silty with moderate f/ms, abundant mica	1200-1400
512	500	SECONDARY	fill	5	0	PSHW		1	4		1100-1350
512	500	SECONDARY	fill	5	0	LMEL		1	21		1350-1500
515	514	SECONDARY	fill	3	167	HUNEMW		2	19		1050-1200
515	514	SECONDARY	fill	3	167	MEMS		1	13		1200-1400
525	524	pit	fill	3	0	EMW		14	53		11th-12th c.
525	524	pit	fill	3	0	BOUB		2	29		1150-1450
525	524	pit	fill	3	0	MSW		1	12	cream, sim to SEFEN but finer	1150-1500
525	524	pit	fill	3	0	SEFEN	JG?	2	4		1150-1450
540	533	ditch	fill	4	139	EMSHW		1	9		1050-1200
540	533	ditch	fill	4	139	HUNEMW		1	14		1050-1200
542	532	ditch	fill	3	167	DNEOT		5	231		1050-1250
542	532	ditch	fill	3	167	DNEOT	BL	1	27		1050-1250
542	532	ditch	fill	3	167	HUNEMW		1	11		1050-1200
542	532	ditch	fill	3	167	PSHW		1	21		1100-1350
546	545	ditch	fill	3	545	EMW		1	3		11th-12th c.
546	545	ditch	fill	3	545	HUNEMW		1	2		1050-1200
546	545	ditch	fill	3	545	HUNFSW		1	7		1175-1300
546	545	ditch	fill	3	545	MEL	BL	2	32		1150-1350
546	545	ditch	fill	3	545	PSHW		3	9		1100-1350
554	553	ditch TERMINUS	fill	3	279	DNEOT		1	1		1050-1250
554	553	ditch TERMINUS	fill	3	279	EMW		1	7		11th-12th c.
554	553	ditch TERMINUS	fill	3	279	PSHW		2	10		1100-1350
556	555	ditch	fill	3	167	HUNEMW		1	6		1050-1200
559	0	ditch	fill	4	139	STAM		1	6		875-1200
559	0	ditch	fill	4	139	MEMS		1	15	pale grey, fs, some Fe, poss Suffolk	1200-1400
559	0	ditch	fill	4	139	MEMS		1	24	poss white slip int, HM? contains common soft red Fe, silty with	1200-1400

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
										moderate f/ms, abundant mica	
559	0	ditch	fill	4	139	MSW		1	10		1150-1500
563	562	pit/ POSTHOLE	fill	3	0	HUNEMW		1	17	some mica; poss pierced after firing	1050-1200
567	0	ditch/GULLY	fill	4	566	HUNFSW	JR	1	21		1175-1300
572	571	ditch	fill	3	545	DNEOT	BL	1	23		1050-1250
572	571	ditch	fill	3	545	EMWSD		1	7		1050-1100
572	571	ditch	fill	3	545	PSHW		1	9		1100-1350
573	573	ditch TERMINUS	cut	4	566	HTHET		1	5		840-1150
573	573	ditch TERMINUS	cut	4	566	HUNEMW		1	5		1050-1200
573	573	ditch TERMINUS	cut	4	566	HUNFSW		1	4		1175-1300
573	573	ditch TERMINUS	cut	4	566	PSHW		2	7		1100-1350
573	573	ditch TERMINUS	cut	4	566	SEFEN		1	10		1150-1450
573	573	ditch TERMINUS	cut	4	566	(BEL) BICR		2	11	poss earlier?	1550-1600+
574	573	ditch TERMINUS	fill	4	566	DNEOT		1	7		1050-1250
574	573	ditch TERMINUS	fill	4	566	EMW		1	5		11th-12th c.
574	573	ditch TERMINUS	fill	4	566	HUNEMW		1	24		1050-1200
574	573	ditch TERMINUS	fill	4	566	PSHW		1	3		1100-1350
576	575	pit	fill	4	78	EMW		1	3		11th-12th c.
576	575	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW		1	14	smoothed int	1100-1350
578	577	pit	fill	4	78	PSHW	BL	1	15		1100-1350
582	581	ditch	fill	3	581	MEMS	BL?	1	17		1200-1400
586	585	ditch	fill	3	581	HUNEMW		1	3		1050-1200
586	585	ditch	fill	3	581	HUNFSW		1	1		1175-1300
596	595	pit	fill	3	0	DNEOT		2	29		1050-1250
599	598	ditch	fill	3	581	HUNEMW		1	9	poss HUNFSW, but thin- walled	1050-1200
601	600	ditch	fill	3	403	DNEOT	BL	1	26		1050-1250
601	600	ditch	fill	3	403	DNEOT	JR	1	4		1050-1250
606	605	ditch	fill	0	0	DNEOT		1	3		1050-1250
606	605	ditch	fill	0	0	PSHW		1	3		1100-1350
606	605	ditch	fill	0	0	SEFEN		1	6		1150-1450
615	614	ditch	fill	4	583	DNEOT		1	5		1050-1250
615	614	ditch	fill	4	583	HUNEMW		2	9		1050-1200
615	614	ditch	fill	4	583	HUNEMW		2	12	incised line in surface after firing	1050-1200
615	614	ditch	fill	4	583	BOUB		3	12	overfired, purplish core	1150-1450
615	614	ditch	fill	4	583	MEMS		1	3		1200-1400
615	614	ditch	fill	4	583	PSHW		1	3		1100-1350

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
615	614	ditch	fill	4	583	HUNCAL	BL	1	70		1300-1450
625	0	ditch	fill	4	624	WCAMSW	JR	1	25	contains Fe, not mentioned in fabric description, but macro and form identical	1275-1400
627	0	natural	fill	3	0	HUNEMW		1	3	some mica	1050-1200
639	638	pit	fill	4	120	PSHW		1	8		1100-1350
642	0			0	0	MEL	JR	1	8		1150-1350
648	647	pit	fill	4	120	HEDI	JG	3	43		1150-1350
652	1140	ditch	fill	3	609	EMW		2	5		11th-12th c.
652	1140	ditch	fill	3	609	HUNEMW		3	24		1050-1200
652	1140	ditch	fill	3	609	SCAMSW		1	8		1050-1250
652	1140	ditch	fill	3	609	LYST		1	17		1225-1400
652	1140	ditch	fill	3	609	MEMS		1	14		1200-1400
652	1140	ditch	fill	3	609	SEFEN	BL	1	10		1150-1450
652	1140	ditch	fill	3	609	UGBB		1	5		1150-1300
652	1140	ditch	fill	3	609	WCAMSW		1	6		1275-1400
656	653	pit	fill	5	4	DNEOT	BL	2	20		1050-1250
656	653	pit	fill	5	4	HUNEMW		1	15		1050-1200
656	653	pit	fill	5	4	HUNFSW		1	4		1175-1300
656	653	pit	fill	5	4	LYVA		1	24		1150-1400
656	653	pit	fill	5	4	PSHW		1	5		1100-1350
656	653	pit	fill	5	4	SEFEN		1	12		1150-1450
656	653	pit	fill	5	4	GRIL		1	5		14th-15th c.
661	655	pit	fill	0	0	HUNEMW		1	13		1050-1200
661	655	pit	fill	0	0	HUNEMW	JR	1	36	fully reduced, hard	1050-1200
661	655	pit	fill	0	0	BOUB		1	10		1150-1450
661	655	pit	fill	0	0	HUNFSW		1	5		1175-1300
661	655	pit	fill	0	0	HUNFSW	JR	1	34		1175-1300
661	655	pit	fill	0	0	CONC		1	12	poss HUNCAL?	1450-1550
673	672	ditch	fill	4	583	DNEOT		1	6		1050-1250
673	672	ditch	fill	4	583	HUNEMW		2	4		1050-1200
673	672	ditch	fill	4	583	HUNEMW		1	6	poss HUNFSW	1050-1200
673	672	ditch	fill	4	583	MEL		1	8	poss LMEL	1150-1350
673	672	ditch	fill	4	583	MEMS		1	4	dk grey red core, sim to BMCW	1200-1400
678	677	pit	fill	0	120	MSW		1	5		1150-1500
678	677	pit	fill	0	120	PSHW		1	10		1100-1350
682	0			0	0	HUNFSW	JG	1	22		1175-1300
683	0			0	0	DNEOT	BL?	1	15		1050-1250
683	0			0	0	HEDI		1	2		1150-1350
683	0			0	0	MEMS		1	7	v hard dk grey, ms, sparse mica, sim to BMCW	1200-1400
685	684	ditch	fill	4	624	SEFEN		1	1		1150-1450
693	692	pit	fill	4	0	EMW		1	4		11th-12th c.
693	692	pit	fill	4	0	GRCW	BL	1	80	check, could be Bourne	1100-1300
693	692	pit	fill	4	0	BRIL		1	9	glaze speckled	1200-1500
693	692	pit	fill	4	0	GRIM	JGF?	1	13		L.12th-14th c.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
694	692	pit	fill	4	0	BRIL	JG	3	121		1200-1500
694	692	pit	fill	4	0	HEDI	SP	1	94		1150-1350
696	695	pit	fill	0	0	HTHET		1	3		840-1150
696	695	pit	fill	0	0	DNEOT		1	13	could be Olney Hyde	1050-1250
696	695	pit	fill	0	0	HUNFSW		1	16		1175-1300
696	695	pit	fill	0	0	MEL		2	9		1150-1350
696	695	pit	fill	0	0	PSHW		1	7		1100-1350
704	0	pit	layer	6	0	MEMS		1	7		1200-1400
704	0	pit	layer	6	0	PEARL		1	1		19th c.
708	701	pit	fill	1	701	UNID		1	4	gault clay - poss pmed, sim to RTP	
749	747	pit	fill	4	747	DNEOT		2	7		1050-1250
749	747	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW		2	8		1050-1200
749	747	pit	fill	4	747	MEMS		2	17		1200-1400
750	747	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW	DS	2	115		1175-1300
751	747	pit	fill	4	747	EMW		1	1	orange	11th-12th c.
751	747	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW	JR	1	4		1050-1200
751	747	pit	fill	4	747	MEMS		1	5		1200-1400
760	0	pit	fill	4	757	SCAGS		1	3	buff, poss something else	12th c.
761	758	ditch	fill	4	758	HUNFSW		2	30		1175-1300
764	764	pit	cut	3	0	EMW		2	4	thin-walled, fs, sparse mica, soft red pellets, sparse calc - sim tp PSHW matrix	11th-12th c.
764	764	pit	cut	3	0	MEMS		1	4		1200-1400
767	0	ditch	fill	4	0	GRIM		1	2		L.12th-14th c.
769	768	pit	fill	4	120	LYST		1	10		1225-1400
769	768	pit	fill	4	120	PSHW		2	21		1100-1350
775	774	pit	fill	5	0	DNEOT		4	5		1050-1250
775	774	pit	fill	5	0	LYVA		1	14		1150-1400
786	785	ditch	fill	4	785	RBGW		1	3		Roman
786	785	ditch	fill	4	785	PSHW		1	10	laminated	1100-1350
796	795	pit	fill	3	0	DNEOT		1	1		1050-1250
796	795	pit	fill	3	0	DNEOT	BL	1	10		1050-1250
796	795	pit	fill	3	0	SCAMSW		1	6		1050-1250
802	801	pit	fill	3	0	HUNEMW		4	28	some mica	1050-1200
821	810	pit	fill	1	498	PREH		3	49	coarse flint	
837	0	surface (internal)	layer	0	0	MEMS	BL	2	22		1200-1400
841	838	pit	fill	5	0	BOUA		1	6		1150-1450
841	838	pit	fill	5	0	BOUB	JG	1	6		1150-1450
841	838	pit	fill	5	0	LYVA		2	10	or DNEOT (Q)?	1150-1400
841	838	pit	fill	5	0	MEL	JG	1	5		1150-1350
841	838	pit	fill	5	0	CONC		3	38		1450-1550
843	842	pit	fill	5	0	EMW		1	4		11th-12th c.
843	842	pit	fill	5	0	BOUB		5	46		1150-1450
843	842	pit	fill	5	0	MEMS		1	4		1200-1400
843	842	pit	fill	5	0	MEMS	BL	1	10		1200-1400

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
843	842	pit	fill	5	0	CONC		2	14		1450-1550
855	851	pit	fill	4	120	DNEOT		1	6		1050-1250
855	851	pit	fill	4	120	MEMS	JR	1	29	csm - sim to BMCWG, pimply	1200-1400
857	850		fill	4	120	HUNFSW		1	4		1175-1300
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	HTHET		3	62		840-1150
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	DNEOT		2	9		1050-1250
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	DNEOT	JR	1	13		1050-1250
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	HUNEMW		1	12		1050-1200
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	HUNFSW		4	97		1175-1300
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	HUNFSW	JG	1	31		1175-1300
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	HUNFSW	JG	1	23		1175-1300
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	HUNFSW	JR	4	24		1175-1300
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	HUNFSW	JR	1	24		1175-1300
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	MEMS		2	9		1200-1400
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	MEMS		1	5	sparse mica, poss Suffolk	1200-1400
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	PSHW		1	3		1100-1350
858	850	pit	fill	4	120	PSHW	JR	2	131		1100-1350
861	860	post hole	fill	2	0	NEOT		1	1		875-1100
867	866	well	fill	1	498	HUNFSW		1	2	some mica	1175-1300
871	870	pit	fill	4	0	GRIMT		1	6		1200-1400
871	870	pit	fill	4	0	MEL		1	16	HM	1150-1350
871	870	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		1	1		1200-1400
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	DNEOT	JR	1	16		1050-1250
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	EMW		4	24		11th-12th c.
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW		3	72		1050-1200
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	SCAMSW		1	23		1050-1250
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	HEDI		6	35		1150-1350
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	MELG		1	3		L.12th-M.14th c.
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	MEMS		1	4	or LMR?	1200-1400
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	MEMS		1	16	Suffolk type?	1200-1400
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	SEFEN		1	19		1150-1450
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	SHW		1	5	pale grey	1150-1500
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	HUNCAL		1	15	or PSHW	1300-1450
880	879	pit	fill	4	747	LMEL		2	15		1350-1500
882	881	ditch	fill	4	123	DNEOT	JR	1	20		1050-1250
882	881	ditch	fill	4	123	HUNEMW		3	30		1050-1200
884	883	ditch	fill	5	125	HUNEMW		1	2		1050-1200
884	883	ditch	fill	5	125	SEFEN		1	20		1150-1450
899	897	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		2	6		1050-1200
899	897	pit	fill	4	0	HUNFSW		2	10		1175-1300
899	897	pit	fill	4	0	LYST		1	10		1225-1400
899	897	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		2	4	1 gritty	1200-1400
901	900	ditch	fill	4	900	HTHET		1	5		840-1150
901	900	ditch	fill	4	900	DNEOT		2	21		1050-1250
901	900	ditch	fill	4	900	HUNEMW		1	24		1050-1200
901	900	ditch	fill	4	900	GRIM		1	2		L.12th-14th c.
901	900	ditch	fill	4	900	HUNFSW		4	15		1175-1300

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
901	900	ditch	fill	4	900	LYST		1	8		1225-1400
901	900	ditch	fill	4	900	MELG	JG	3	125	globular	L.12th-M.14th c.
901	900	ditch	fill	4	900	SEFEN		1	10		1150-1450
903	902	pit	fill	4	747	DNEOT		3	14		1050-1250
903	902	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW		1	4		1050-1200
903	902	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW		5	41		1175-1300
903	902	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW	DS	2	39		1175-1300
922	0	pit	fill	4	0	SEFEN		1	13		1150-1450
924	923	ditch	fill	4	785	DNEOT		1	8		1050-1250
924	923	ditch	fill	4	785	GRCW	BL	1	69		1100-1300
924	923	ditch	fill	4	785	HUNEMW		3	24		1050-1200
924	923	ditch	fill	4	785	HUNFSW		2	33		1175-1300
924	923	ditch	fill	4	785	PSHW		2	47		1100-1350
927	925	pit	fill	4	747	SCAMSW		2	26		1050-1250
929	928	pit	fill	4	0	HTHET		1	16		840-1150
929	928	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		1	16		1050-1200
929	928	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW	JR	1	4		1050-1200
929	928	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		2	18	sim to BMCW	1200-1400
929	928	pit	fill	4	0	PSHW		1	29		1100-1350
931	928	pit	fill	4	0	HTHET		1	93		840-1150
932	928	pit	fill	4	0	DNEOT		1	4		1050-1250
932	928	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		1	7		1050-1200
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	DNEOT		1	4		1050-1250
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	EMEMS		1	9	sim to Suffolk gritty types	1050-1225
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	EMW		1	4		11th-12th c.
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	HUNEMW		1	21		1050-1200
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	SCAGS		1	5		12th c.
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	HUNFSW		2	22		1175-1300
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	MEMS		1	22	msmfe	1200-1400
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	MEMS		1	18	sim to BSFW	1200-1400
936	935	pit	fill	0	0	MEMS	JR	2	18	sim to BSFW	1200-1400
938	937	pit	fill	4	114	HTHET	SP	2	72		840-1150
938	937	pit	fill	4	114	DNEOT		1	12		1050-1250
938	937	pit	fill	4	114	HUNFSW		1	15		1175-1300
938	937	pit	fill	4	114	MEMS		1	5	sim to BSFW	1200-1400
945	944	pit	fill	4	747	EMW		1	5	red, brown core, fs, sparse ms, occ cp	11th-12th c.
945	944	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW		1	13		1050-1200
945	944	pit	fill	4	747	HEDIC		1	2		1150-1350
945	944	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW		1	2		1175-1300
945	944	pit	fill	4	747	PSHW		3	22		1100-1350
945	944	pit	fill	4	747	PSHW	JR	1	14		1100-1350
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	DNEOT		2	11		1050-1250
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	DNEOT	JG	1	89		1050-1250
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW		3	18		1050-1200
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW	JR	1	4		1050-1200
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	BOUB		1	3		1150-1450
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW		1	11		1175-1300

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	MEMS		1	6		1200-1400
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	PSHW		4	25		1100-1350
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	PSHW	JR	2	22		1100-1350
947	946	pit	fill	4	747	SEFEN		2	20		1150-1450
964	963	pit	fill	4	747	MEMS		1	1		1200-1400
984	0	pit	fill	4	0	GRIM		1	4		L.12th-14th c.
984	0	pit	fill	4	0	MEMS		1	9	HM? contains common soft red Fe, silty with moderate f/ms, abundant mica	1200-1400
984	0	pit	fill	4	0	SEFEN	BL	1	19		1150-1450
994	954	pit	fill	4	747	HEDI		1	13		1150-1350
994	954	pit	fill	4	747	MSW		1	16	sim to LMU	1150-1500
994	954	pit	fill	4	747	SEFEN		1	2		1150-1450
995	954	pit	fill	4	747	DNEOT		1	6		1050-1250
995	954	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW		1	2		1175-1300
995	954	pit	fill	4	747	MEL		1	92		1150-1350
995	954	pit	fill	4	747	SEFEN		1	3		1150-1450
1000	999	ditch	fill	3	999	HUNEMW		1	8		1050-1200
1003	937	pit	fill	5	0	HTHET		1	8		840-1150
1003	937	pit	fill	5	0	HUNEMW		1	5		1050-1200
1003	937	pit	fill	5	0	HUNFSW		1	7		1175-1300
1003	937	pit	fill	5	0	MSW		1	15		1150-1500
1003	937	pit	fill	5	0	SEFEN		2	5		1150-1450
1003	937	pit	fill	5	0	HUNCAL		2	69		1300-1450
1007	0	deposit	Layer	0	0	STAM		1	1		875-1200
1007	0	deposit	Layer	0	0	DEST		3	6		1150-1300
1018	1017	ditch	fill	4	611	HUNEMW		3	22		1050-1200
1018	1017	ditch	fill	4	611	MELG		1	37		L.12th-M.14th c.
1020	1019	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW		2	11		1050-1200
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	STAM		1	4		875-1200
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	DNEOT		1	7		1050-1250
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	HUNEMW		1	2		1050-1200
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	HEDIC		1	6		1150-1350
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW		2	16		1175-1300
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	MSW		1	6	hard grey, occ fine calc & Fe	1150-1500
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	PSHW		2	11		1100-1350
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	SEFEN		1	10		1150-1450
1024	1023	pit	fill	4	747	SEFEN	JR	1	9		1150-1450
1026	1025	pit	fill	4	78	NEOT	BL	1	8		875-1100
1026	1025	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT		1	3		1050-1250
1026	1025	pit	fill	4	78	DNEOT	JR	1	11		1050-1250
1034	1033	ditch	fill	4	583	HUNEMW		1	3		1050-1200
1034	1033	ditch	fill	4	583	LYST		1	4		1225-1400
1036	1035	ditch	fill	4	579	NEOT		1	1		875-1100
1036	1035	ditch	fill	4	579	MELG		2	38		L.12th-M.14th c.
1036	1035	ditch	fill	4	579	MEMS		1	2	poss SWSSM	1200-1400

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Phase	Group	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
1036	1035	ditch	fill	4	579	MSW		1	3	black fs, thin-walled, like EMW but WM	1150-1500
1049	1048	pit	fill	5	0	HUNEMW		1	4	outer flake	1050-1200
1049	1048	pit	fill	5	0	SEFEN	BL	1	7		1150-1450
1050	1048	pit	fill	5	0	DNEOT		4	37		1050-1250
1050	1048	pit	fill	5	0	HUNEMW		1	3		1050-1200
1050	1048	pit	fill	5	0	HUNEMW	JR	1	8		1050-1200
1050	1048	pit	fill	5	0	HUNFSW		1	16		1175-1300
1050	1048	pit	fill	5	0	HUNFSW	JR	1	11		1175-1300
1052	1051	ditch	fill	4	900	DNEOT		1	3		1050-1250
1052	1051	ditch	fill	4	900	HUNFSW		3	14		1175-1300
1052	1051	ditch	fill	4	900	HUNFSW	JR	1	18	rim edge damaged	1175-1300
1052	1051	ditch	fill	4	900	MELG		1	33		L.12th-M.14th c.
1052	1051	ditch	fill	4	900	MEMS		1	15	poss HEDIC but paler than typical	1200-1400
1052	1051	ditch	fill	4	900	MGF		1	1	small chip, poss wrongly bagged?	1250-1400
1055	1054	pit	fill	4	0	HUNEMW		1	5		1050-1200
1055	1054	pit	fill	4	0	HUNFSW		1	3		1175-1300
1083	1081	pit	fill	4	120	SEFEN		1	3		1150-1450
1084	1081	pit	fill	4	120	DNEOT		1	11		1050-1250
1088	1087	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW		3	24		1175-1300
1090	1089	pit	fill	4	747	EMSHW		1	3	shell mostly leached, black	1050-1200
1090	1089	pit	fill	4	747	HUNFSW		1	9		1175-1300
1092	1091	pit	fill	4	747	SHW		1	7		1150-1500
1098	1097	pit	fill	3	0	HUNEMW		2	6		1050-1200
1104	1103	pit	fill	0	0	HUNFSW		1	7	hard, grey	1175-1300
1104	1103	pit	fill	0	0	MEMS		1	3		1200-1400
1106	1106	ditch	cut	3	999	DNEOT		1	4		1050-1250
1106	1106	ditch	cut	3	999	EMW		1	8		11th-12th c.
1106	1106	ditch	cut	3	999	HUNFSW		1	7		1175-1300
1118	1115	pit	fill	3	0	PSHW		2	20	poss HUNCAL?	1100-1350
1120	1115	pit	fill	3	0	HTHET		1	10		840-1150
1120	1115	pit	fill	3	0	HUNFSW	DS	1	24		1175-1300
1120	1115	pit	fill	3	0	PSHW		1	14		1100-1350
1127	1126	ditch	fill	4	624	HTHET	BL	1	28		840-1150
1127	1126	ditch	fill	4	624	EMEMS		1	11	black, gritty	1050-1225
1129	1128	ditch	fill	4	611	MSW		1	2		1150-1500
1134	1132	pit	fill	4	1077	PSHW	JR	1	4	poss DNEOT	1100-1350
99999	-	-	-	-	-	ESOM		1	84		600-800

Table 27: Post-Roman pottery spot dates

Key: Form: BL – bowl; DS – dish; JG – jug; JGF – face jug; JR – jar; LSV – large storage vessel; SP – spouted pitcher.

Rim: 5 – squared wedge; BD – bead; CAV – cavetto; COLL – collared; EV – everted; EVBD – everted beaded; EVFTBD – everted flat-topped bead; EVHOOK – everted with hooked tip; EVSQ – everted square beaded; EVTAP – everted with tapered tip; FLAR – flaring; FTBD – flat-topped bead; FTEV – flat-topped everted; HH – hammerhead; INT – inturned; INTBD – inturned beaded; LSTHEV – lid-seated thickened everted; SEV – simple everted; SQBD – square bead; TAP – tapered everted; THEV – thickened everted; TRBD – triangular bead; UPBD – upright beaded; UPEV – upright with everted tip; UPFT – upright flat-topped; UPFTBD – upright flat-topped beaded; UPPL – upright plain; UPSQ – upright square-beaded; UPTAP – upright with tapered tip; UPTH – upright thickened; WEDG – wedged.

B.6 Ceramic building material

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

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

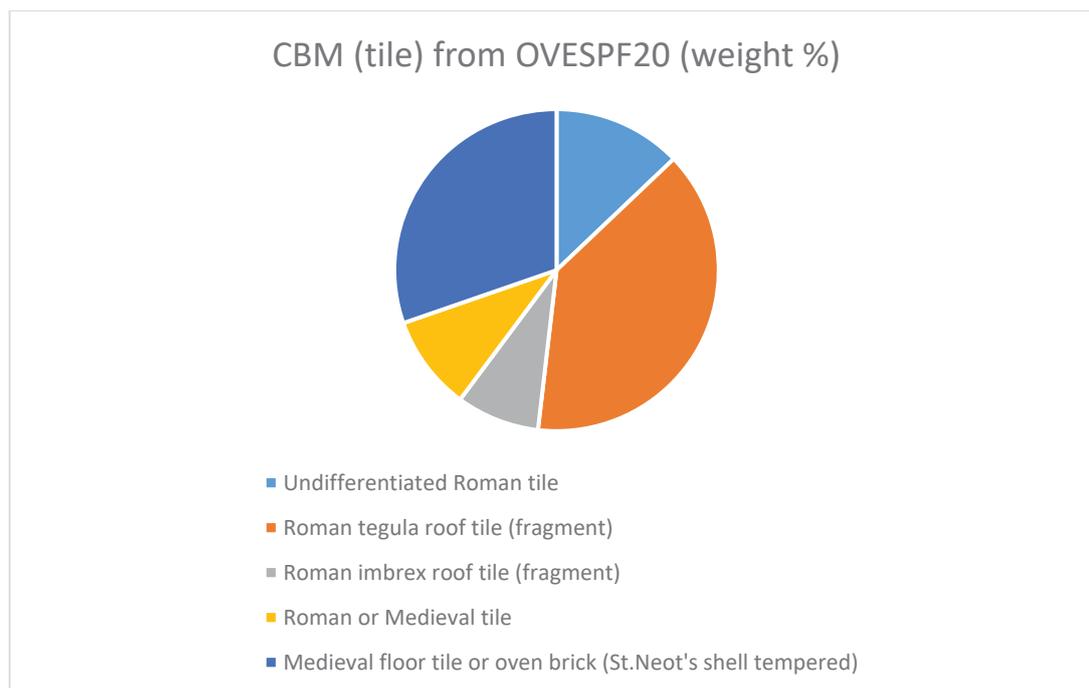


Fig. B.6.1: Roman and medieval tile. NB The Roman tile is fragmentary and re-deposited.

Methodology

- B.6.2 The CBM tile was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Results

- B.6.3 The 1,144g of tile was recovered from nine different contexts, all of them medieval (Phases 3-5). However, the majority of this tile is Roman in date, thus evidently re-deposited in a fairly fragmented and worn condition. At least 688g of this could be confirmed as Roman terracotta roof tile, made up of pieces of tegula (446g) and a smaller amount of imbrex (95g). The largest piece by weight (210g) came from context 41 (fill of Phase 4 pit 40), with other smaller amounts (179g) coming from context 903 (Phase 4 pit 902) *etc.*

- B.6.4 A small amount of flat roof tile (109g) which may be either Roman or medieval was recovered from context 235 (Phase 5 pit 233). This is composed of a quite different fabric (Fabric Y) from that of the Roman roof tile (Fabric X). The latter composition appears to be a typical one produced by Roman tile kilns in this area (or at least it is typically represented amongst roof tile assemblages within the Cambridgeshire area).
- B.6.5 Just a single piece of early medieval tile could be confirmed from this assemblage. This is a piece of shell-tempered floor tile or oven brick (perhaps an oven floor tile) which appears to have been strongly burnt upon its upper exposed surface. The texture of this tile fabric strongly resembles the shell-tempered St Neot's Ware pottery fabric, and for this reason it seems likely that it is of Late Saxon (or Saxo-Norman) date (possibly c. 11th century AD). It was recovered from the fill 248 of a late medieval (Phase 5) ditch 247. It is known that this tradition produced tiles as well as pottery, although no exact parallel for this could be found.

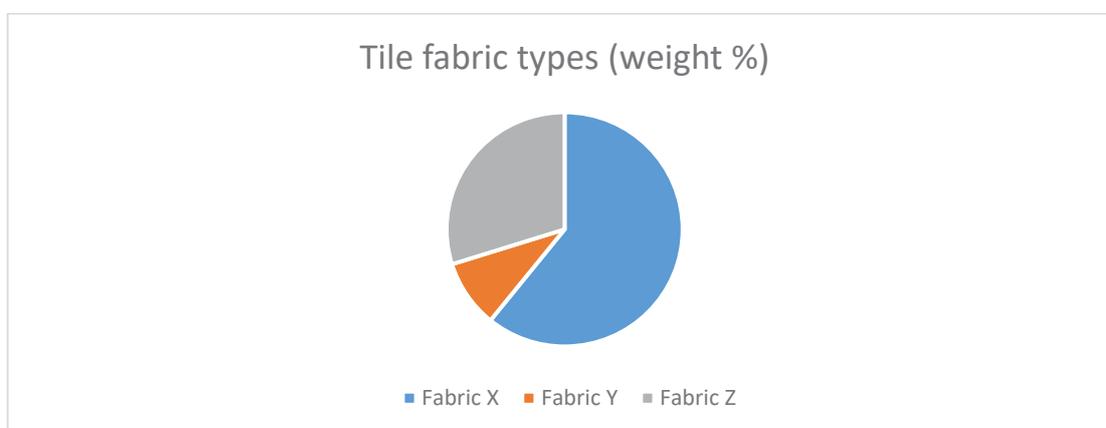


Fig. B.6.2: Tile fabric compositions recorded within the CBM assemblage from Sandpit Pond Farm excavation.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.6.6 The recovery of Roman clay roof tile, albeit in a worn and fragmented condition, provides a useful indication of the presence of Roman activity, and in particular of settlement with some tiled (probably) timber buildings, somewhere in the near vicinity. Unfortunately the degree of abrasion present upon these does not really indicate a settlement local to this site. This evidence will, however, support other indications of local Roman archaeology (see Section 1.3).
- B.6.7 Also of interest is the evidence for early medieval (perhaps Late Saxon) archaeology in the form of a (residual) characteristic shell-tempered floor tile. It seems possible that this was used (or re-used) upon the floor of an oven, perhaps one used for baking bread.
- B.6.8 However, it seems unlikely that any further useful work could be undertaken on this material and further analysis would not advance study in relation to any of the project's research aims.

Context	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Feature/Phase	NOTES
141	1	130x60x21	210	X	Roman <i>tegula</i> tile	from 2nd fill of a Ph 4 ditch 139	fragment of the base of a large roof tile – waterworn + weathered + re-deposited
134	1	45x40x23	25	X?	Roman tile	Ph 3 pit 131	broken fragment of re-deposited tile
235	1	80x75x15	109	Y	Roman/Med	from fill of a Ph 5 pit 233	poss not Roman - a flat tile?
248	1	120x100x30	347	Z	Medieval floor tile or oven brick	from a late med (Ph 5) ditch 247	shell-tempered grey tile with reddened surface and scratches on underside for adhesion of mortar (not present). Saxo-Norman?
288	1	85x60x15	82	X	Roman tile	from fill of a Ph 5 pit 287	fragment of unidentifiable Roman tile – waterworn + weathered + re-deposited
421	1	55x50x16	60	X	Roman tile	from fill of a Ph 4 'industrial' pit 420	fragment of a Roman roof tile waterworn + redeposit
661	1	65x40x19	57	X	Roman <i>tegula</i> tile?	from fill of an undated pit 655	small fragment from the base-end of roof tile. Waterworn + redeposited
903 (1)	1	85x65x22	179	X	Roman <i>tegula</i> tile	from fill of a Ph 4 pit 902	fragment of the base of a tegula tile – waterworn + weathered + re-deposited
924	1	70x65x15	95	X	Roman <i>imbrex</i> tile	from fill of a Ph 4 ditch 923	fragment of the top of a curved (thick) imbrex roof tile

Table 28: Catalogue of CBM (tile)

*= recommend illustrate

Descriptions of the tile fabrics:

Fabric X = earthenware tile with pinkish oxidised exterior and pale grey reduced interior. Fabricated from a silty micaceous clay with few inclusions

Fabric Y = light pink earthenware tile with lamellar squeezed texture and inclusions of a paler and slightly darker clay

Fabric Z = a mid-dark grey crushed shell, grit and grog-tempered tile with smooth, oxidised faces (i.e. similar to Saxo-Norman St. Neots shell-tempered ware)

B.7 Worked stone, building stone and burnt stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 6.16kg (48 pieces) of utilised stone were examined from this site, of which 4.42kg (16 pieces) consist of worked stone, 1.64kg (31 pieces) of burnt stone and just 0.1kg (one piece) of building stone. The differentiated burnt stone is largely composed of burnt and cracked cobbles which for the most part are likely to be prehistoric in origin, though re-deposited within later features. Most of the worked stone is composed of burnt and fragmentary pieces of Anglo-Saxon to early medieval lava quern, some Roman and medieval whetstone, and a single large prehistoric anvil. The detailed record / inventory of this stone has been provided within Tables 29-31.

Methodology

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

Worked stone

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

B.7.4 The largest amount of this stone (by weight) was recovered from context 603 (undated pit 602; 2055g), with other significant amounts coming from contexts 109 (Phase 4 pit 83; 682g), 99999 (unstratified; 430g), 264 (Phase 4 pit 263; 174g), 802 (Phase 3 pit 801; 170g) and 210 (Phase 5 pit 207; 141g). All of these contexts have provisionally been identified as medieval or undated.

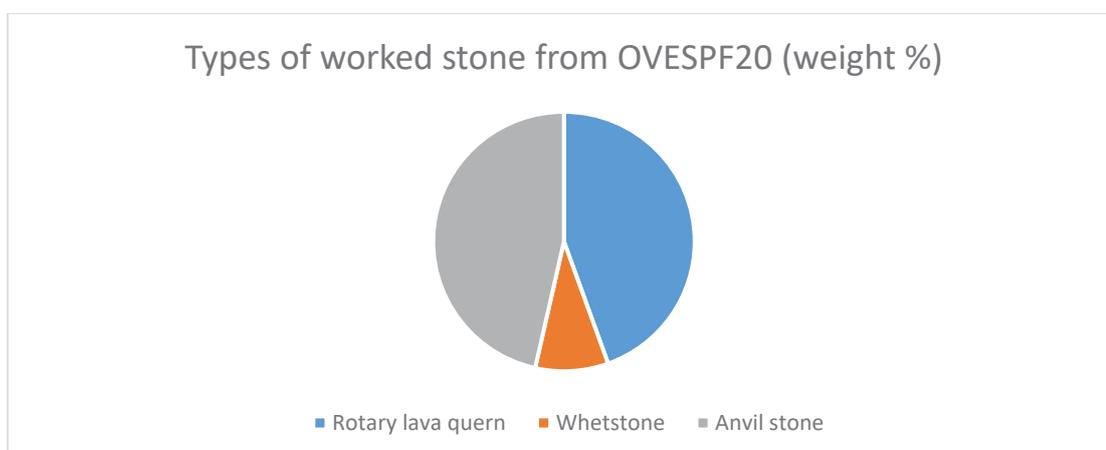


Fig. B.7.1: Categories of worked stone by weight. The above chart represents the total functionality of this resource.

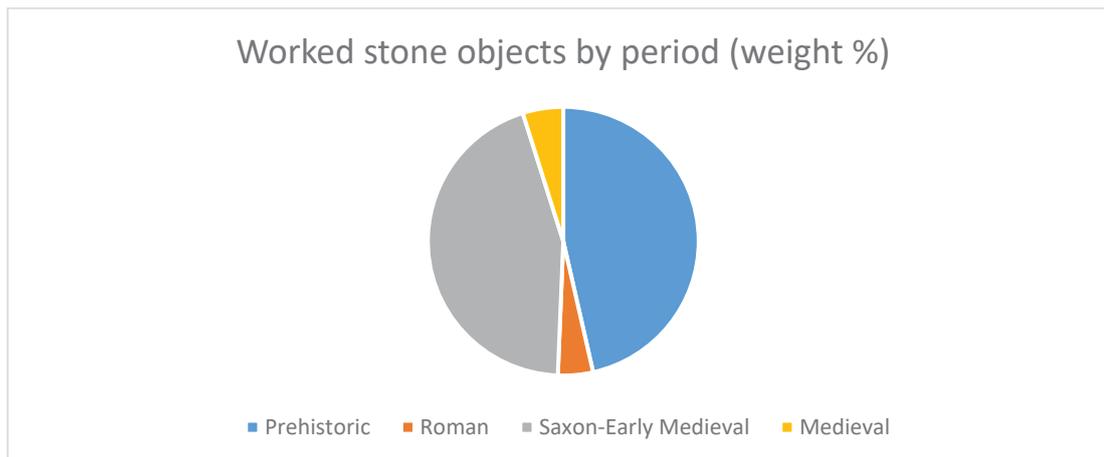


Fig. B.7.2: Probable manufacture/use date of the worked

Lava quern

- B.7.5 Being quite poorly preserved and composed of worn, thin, and subsequently burnt fragments, very little in the way of diagnostic features suitable for characterising and dating this lava quern were recognisable. What can be said, is that all of it is very characteristic of the vesicular basaltic quern imported into Britain from the area of Mayen/Niedermendig and the port of Andernach on the Rhine (Germany) – reflecting a period of extraction and use ranging from the end of the 1st century AD through to the early medieval period (c.1100-1200 AD). Nevertheless, the size and type of these particular quern (fragments) does indicate an earlier Saxon date (Watts 2002, 39; Parkhouse 1997); the form of these pieces suggesting the presence of thin flat collar-less rimmed lower stones of up to 520mm in diameter. Fragments from a minimum of 10 different quern stones were identified; these were made up mostly of lower stones (total weight 1583g) with a much smaller amount of upper stone (386g). The latter were recognisable on account of the particular type of peck-pattern dressing present on the upper surface (Pohl 2010, 148) (Fig. B.7.3).
- B.7.6 One of these upper stone fragments recovered from context 208 had the traces of an incision towards the rim, suggestive of a hole for a bent metal spike used to affix a wooden handle (Watts *ibid.* 39, Fig.14).
- B.7.7 The single largest amount of quern (682g) was recovered from the fill (108) of a Phase 4 medieval pit 83, whilst other large pieces came from the fill of Phase 4 pit 263 (174g), and Phase 3 pit 801 (170g), with another large piece (430g) recovered as a surface find [99999]. It seems possible, if not likely, that all of this quern was re-deposited.
- B.7.8 Saxon lava quern from Mayen/ Niedermendig was being traded across the North Sea (i.e. from Utrecht to York, Ipswich, London and Southampton) from the 8th century AD onwards (Pohl 2010, 150 fig.3), chiefly as quern blanks, the stones then being finished off and matched inside workshops within the Saxon port towns.

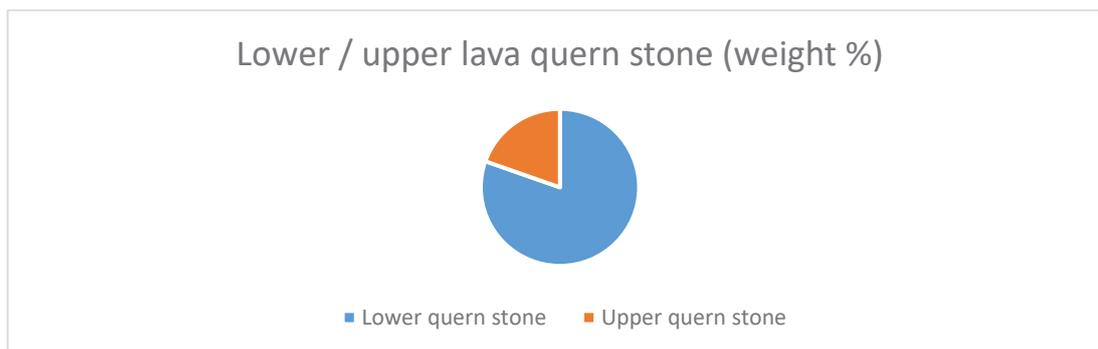


Fig. B.7.3: Proportion of identified lower and upper quern stones made of Mayen/Niedermendig lava

Whetstone

- B.7.9 Some seven fragments weighing in total 399g and representing a minimum of five different whetstones were identified from this site. All of this whetstone consisted of primary whetstone which had been imported onto site. Both the geological identification and form of these whetstones readily identified them as being partly Roman (Romano-British) in origin (185g (MNI=2)) and partly medieval (214g (MNI=3)). The former consists of a tabular whetstone made of Pennant Sandstone worked upon two flat faces and two edges (153g) recovered from the fill (106) of a medieval Phase 4 pit **81** and the end of a well-used small bar-shaped whetstone (65mm long weighing just 32g) made from a calcareous Weald Clay Formation siltstone which was recovered from fill 230 in Phase 3 ditch **229**. All of the medieval whetstone is made of rod-shaped quartz schist pieces which had been imported from Telemark in Norway. These whetstones came from medieval Phase 4 pits **79** and **80** (contexts 103 and 104) and pit 203 (204; 115g). All were well-used with longitudinal knife-sharpening grooves along the edges. It is feasible that the latter three whetstones could be contemporary with these features, although the Roman whetstones will have been re-deposited, though potentially also re-used within these later contexts.
- B.7.10 The bar-type whetstone is characteristic of small knife use within the Romano-British period (Allen 2014, 39-54). The source of these particular stones appears to be a Lower Cretaceous Wealden Clay Formation sandstone outcrop somewhere in NW Sussex/ SW Surrey. This type of whetstone appears to have had a very wide distribution in Southern England during the Roman period, particularly in the 1st-2nd century AD (as assessed by J.R. Allen (*ibid.*, 97) at the Roman town of Silchester). Findspots for these range from Ilchester and Dorchester in the south-west, Tackley and Wroxeter in the Welsh Borders, Lincoln and York in the north, to Suffolk/ Cambridgeshire and Essex in East Anglia, with a high concentration around London; the latter being their most likely distribution point for these (Allen *ibid.*, 57 & 97; fig. 13.3).
- B.7.11 The tabular slate-like micaceous (biotite-rich) Pennant Sandstone most likely comes from the Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures of south Wales, the Forest of Dean or from north Somerset. Allen (2014, 27-31) records the use of such irregular pieces of Pennant Sandstone as whetstone at the Roman settlement of Silchester during the 2nd-4th century AD.

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

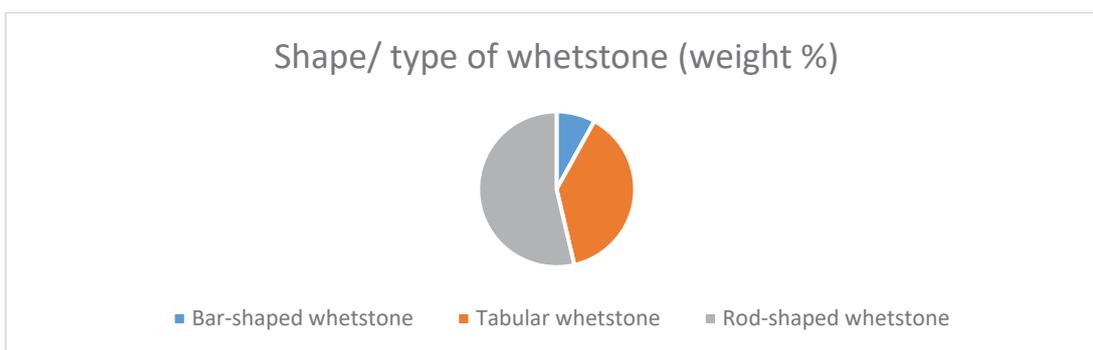


Fig. B.7.4: Differently shaped types of whetstone identified amongst the worked stone

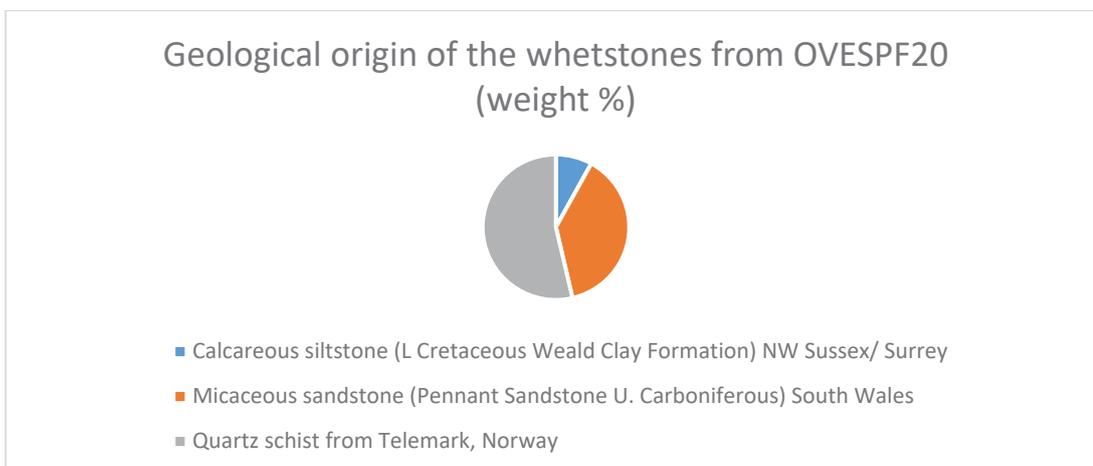


Fig. B.7.5: Geological and geographical origins of the imported whetstone found at Sandpit Pond Farm.

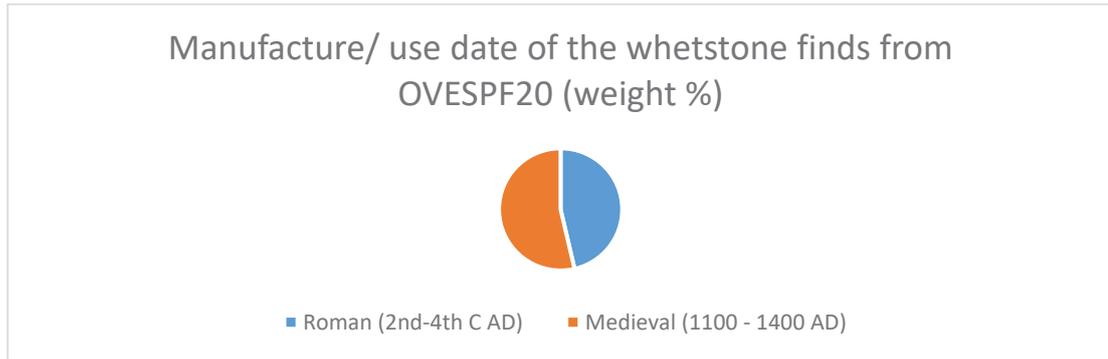


Fig. B.7.6: Whetstones by period

Anvil stone

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

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

Table 29: Catalogue of worked stone

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

Burnt stone

- B.7.14 Amongst the burnt stone from this site is a category of burnt and sometimes water-quenched and cracked cobble evidently collected intentionally from the local gravels or boulder clay and used domestically, most probably for the purposes of cooking. Such stone is found at almost all archaeological sites, and in South Cambridgeshire this is typically a product of Bronze Age – Iron Age domestic activity and settlement – but more usually here of the Early-Late Iron Age. The burnt stone recorded here (Table 30) is all of this type and excludes therefore all of the burnt and broken-up Roman lava quern. Most of this ‘prehistoric’ burnt stone would appear residual – this being a commonly re-deposited find within later features. At Sandpit Pond farm just 63g of the stone was recovered here from prehistoric (most likely Late Bronze Age-IA) contexts, the rest being residual within medieval features.
- B.7.15 Given its use for burning (and perhaps also for boiling) there is a bias here towards the harder sandstone rocks (>70%) and some of the naturally rarer dense crystalline igneous rocks such as dolerite and tuff (c.10%). Collectively these make up more than 85% of the stones examined, with the rest composed mostly of limestone and flint. Limestone is a rock which usually calcines on heating then reacts with water, whilst hot flint often reacts explosively on firing and sometimes on quenching. The proportional geological make-up of this utilised burnt stone is shown in Fig. B.7.7.

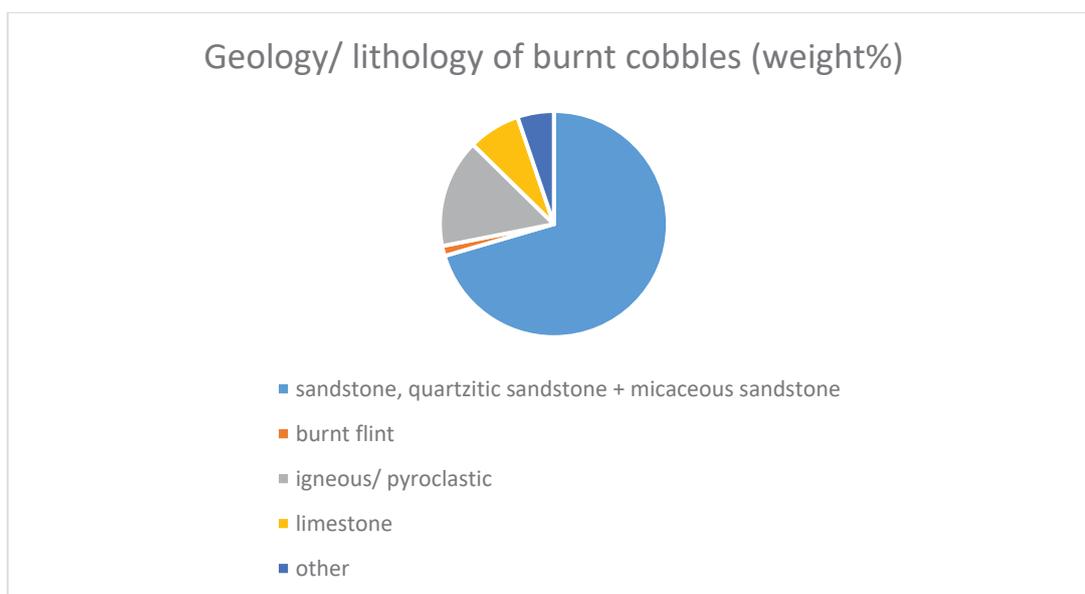


Fig. B.7.7: Geology/ lithology of the burnt stone cobbles.

Context	Cut	nos pieces	shape cobble	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
122	120	9	sub-round	40x35x25	56	limestone	erratic?	mod-high	re-deposited within a Ph 4 pit
124	123	1	sub-round	25x22x20	15	coarse sandstone	erratic	high	Ph 4 ditch
208	207	1		47x40x16	38	dolerite	glacial erratic	high	re-deposited within a Phase 3 pit
264	263	3	sub-angular	35x30x10 (re-fit)	14	limestone	erratic?	mod-high	calcined -water quenched – cracked. Ph 4 pit
299	298	1	sub-angular	60x45x20	100	micac quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	mod-high	prehistoric? - re-deposited within a Phase 4 pit
361	-	1	round	30x30x20	18	chalk	erratic?	mod	calcined -water quenched – cracked. Undated pit/layer
491	-	2	sub-round	35x22x20	14	limestone	erratic?	mod	found within sub-soil
497	496	1	sub-angular	45x35x22	55	dolerite	erratic	high	found in Post-med gully
499	498	2	sub-angular	40x35x20	28	dolerite	erratic	high	found Ph 1 prehistoric pit
749	747	2	round + sub-round	110x100x60	1015	sandstone sarsen-type(670) + micac sstn(344)	glacial erratic	light + moderate	prehistoric? - re-deposited within a Phase 4 pit
806	803	2	sub-angular	55x15x10 (re-fit)	18	slate	glacial erratic	light-mod	found within Ph 1 pit (prehistoric)
858 (1)	850	2	sub-round	20x17x16 + 20x20x10	13	dolerite	erratic	high	NB from same cobble as [497] +[498]? Ph 4
867	866	1	sub-angular	50x30x11	17	limestone	erratic?	mod-high	calcined -water quenched – cracked. Found in LBA well (Ph 1)
932 (1)	928	1	sub-round	52x45x24	65	ironstone/carbonate concretion		high	calcined – cracked. Found in fill of a Ph 4 pit
1110	1107	2	round + angular	35x30x25 + 70x55x40	175	agglomeratic tuff with biotite(153) + burnt flint(23)	glacial erratic	moderate	prehistoric? within a Ph 1 ditch

Table 30: Catalogue of burnt stone

Building stone

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

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Form	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
656	1	97	80x75x10	roof slate	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston Northants.	Roman	a burnt and weathered fragment – with one original edge and trace of nail hole at top. Ph 4 pit 653

Table 31: Identified building stone

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.7.17 There is little potential here for further work on this assemblage, particularly in the case of the lava quern, this being in far too poor a condition (and too fragmentary) for further analysis. Nevertheless, it still would be useful to be able to confirm (for certain) whether this is Saxon rather than Roman in date. In all probability the only further examination possible here is to look for further traces of peck-pattern or harp-furrow dressing upon these stones. Furrow dressing is not generally a feature of Saxon (lava) querns, thus any pieces found with such dressing at Anglo-Saxon sites are most likely to be Roman in origin, and thus residual (Watts *ibid.* 39). The likelihood of finding any further evidence for this is slim.

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

B.7.19 The single fragment of worn residual Roman roof slate provides very little information and no further work is recommended. The absence of any associated finds, degree of wear, weathering and fragmentation of this suggests the possibility of long-distance

dispersal. Nevertheless, it does suggest the former existence of a tiled Romano-British building somewhere within the vicinity of Over village, most likely (on the basis of previous evidence) a Romano-British farmstead rather than a villa (see Section 1.3).

B.7.20 Renewed work on the above assemblage may depend on a better resolution of the dates of some of the contexts indicated. For example, not all of the features provisionally dated as being medieval may turn out to be such. This is particularly the case with ‘storage pits’, which may be more likely to be Late Bronze Age (Phase 1) in origin.

B.8 Fired clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

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

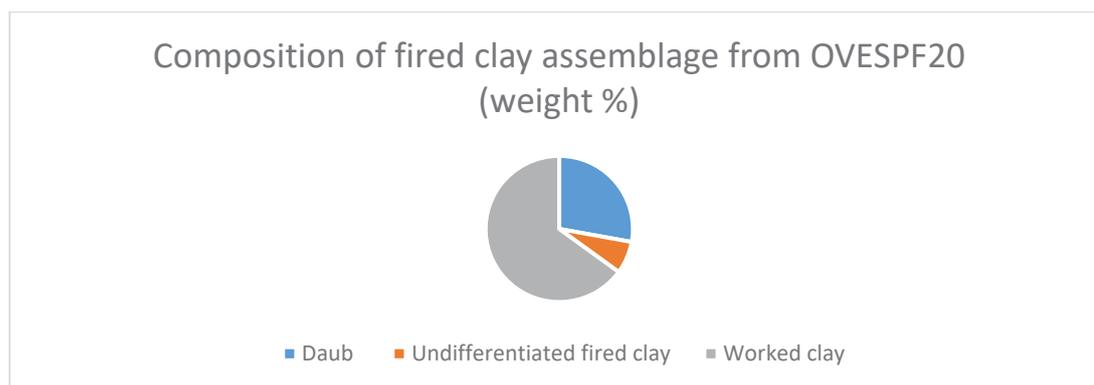


Fig. B.8.1: Composition of fired clay recovered

Methodology

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

Worked clay

B.8.3 The 3,275g of fragmented worked clay was analysed for its identifiable features, common fabric types and possible functions. What could be ascertained fairly quickly from this moderately large assemblage recovered from 12 different contexts (at least half of which were Phase 1 (Late Bronze Age (LBA) in date) is that most of this is made up of a just a few fabric types (Fabric A (81%), Fabric B (1%), Fabric D (13%), Fabric F (3.4%) and Fabric G (2%)).

- B.8.4 On account of the very poor condition and fragmentary nature of these objects it was difficult to be certain of their function, although provisionally 1,874g (57%) of this has been interpreted as being parts of loomweight, 1055g (32%) as a being a (single) unperforated blocky weight or kiln/oven stand, and 67g (2%) of it as part of a 'briquetage-type' support.
- B.8.5 Perhaps the best (*i.e.* the most diagnostic) example of a broken loomweight piece came from context 867 (the primary silting of a Phase 1 well 866). This fragment weighs 416g and is cuboid to slightly pyramidal in shape with a central (either vertical or horizontal) 16-17mm diameter warp thread perforation. In some respects this resembles the blocky type pyramidal Late Bronze Age loomweights found at Runnymede Bridge, Egham (Needham & Longley 1980), or perhaps the pyramidal form of weight found at Pode Hole Quarry on the Cambridgeshire Fen-edge (C. Poole in Daniel 2009, 74). Both of the latter examples had central horizontal perforations (in contrast to the vertical perforations present within most MBA cylindrical loomweights). Unfortunately within the present examples the survival was just too poor to be certain of either, yet the approximate shape of these pieces does seem to suggest that they are much more likely to be Late Bronze Age rather than earlier or later types, which would be in keeping with the date of the context. However, what does seem clear is that these Over weights probably represent a local variant of the form. Prior to the Early Iron Age there seems to have been a considerable degree of experimentation in type.
- B.8.6 Little more can be said of the single 'briquetage-type' object. The fabric composition of this resembles briquetage, as does the rounded (but broken-off) 'pronged' terminations of this support, yet insufficient of this survives to classify it as such. There is a danger here in ascribing this to briquetage and salt production when there are no other inland Fen salt-producing sites nearby. Some 32-48km further north and it would be a quite different story. What can be said is that 'briquetage-type' kiln or hearth furniture does turn up sometimes at inland Bronze Age sites, and this is not perhaps surprising, either on account of using the same type of furniture within different sorts of ovens, kilns or boiling hearths, or perhaps for the precise purpose(s) of re-processing and re-crystallizing damp or tainted salt. Good examples of similar sorts of Bronze Age briquetage pedestal supports are illustrated and described from the aforementioned site of Pode Hole Quarry (Morris in Daniel 2009, 80-81, fig. 4.5).
- B.8.7 The large unperforated cuboid clay weight or oven/kiln stand recovered as a surface find (SF 13) remains something of an enigma also. Weighing over a kilogramme (yet still incomplete) this is a well-moulded object with flat sides and top and with chamfered and rounded vertical edges. The red silty fabric type (Fabric A) provides a good indication that this is also of prehistoric (perhaps Late Bronze Age) date, and that this comes from the same tradition as the loomweights. A stand rather than a weight seems likely, yet it would still have been possible to tie this weight to the warp threads of the loom, rather than to thread it. No clear parallels with this have been found. These sorts of issues as to whether a fired and worked clay object was used as a loomweight or as oven furniture are discussed at great length in Poole (1995), within Cunliffe's Danbury Hillfort volumes.

Fired clay (undifferentiated)

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

Daub and structural daub (oven lining etc.)

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

B.8.10 The clearest examples of oven or kiln wall were recovered from contexts 751 and 752 (i.e. it appears that this material had been dumped within the fill of a Phase 4 quarry pit). The oven wall in this case was c.40mm thick, and was evidently more strongly burnt upon the interior surface, the fabric in this case being more porous, crumb-like and marl-rich (Fabric E). In all probability this came from part of a bread oven, although it is impossible to be certain of this. Equally it is undatable, given that much of this structural daub is the sort of thing that is then burnt and dumped as rubbish. It is quite conceivable, however, that this sort of oven material is medieval. The exception to this were two pieces of daub (Fabrics A and C) recovered from a Phase 1 pit 355 (356) and well 807 (809).

B.8.11 The occurrence of several pieces of coarser (structural) daub attached to a daub plaster skim or finish is interesting in respect of this having been found at Romano-British (and possibly also medieval) settlements where wattle and daub or wooden structures are believed to have existed (one example of this being Roman Northstowe). Pieces of this were recovered from unphased context 681 (304g – Fabric I) and pit 697 (35g – Fabric H) and Phase 4 pit 1023 (83g – Fabric H). Both of the latter may have been external finishes of a dwelling wall or an oven – perhaps prepared for painting (or else formerly painted) with a whitewash.

B.8.12 Figs B.8.2-4 graphically represent the identified use/function, fabric composition and distribution of all the fired clay across the main context/ features sampled. This reveals a bias in terms of weighted recovery towards the loomweight and other furniture (most of which is likely to be prehistoric) compared to the structural and oven daub (which is probably medieval in date). Similarly, the fabric compositions are dominated by Fabric A, which once again is most likely to be associated with these prehistoric (Phase 1) features. Over 25% of this came from just one context fill 256 in pit 255 – most of it similarly-dated loomweight.

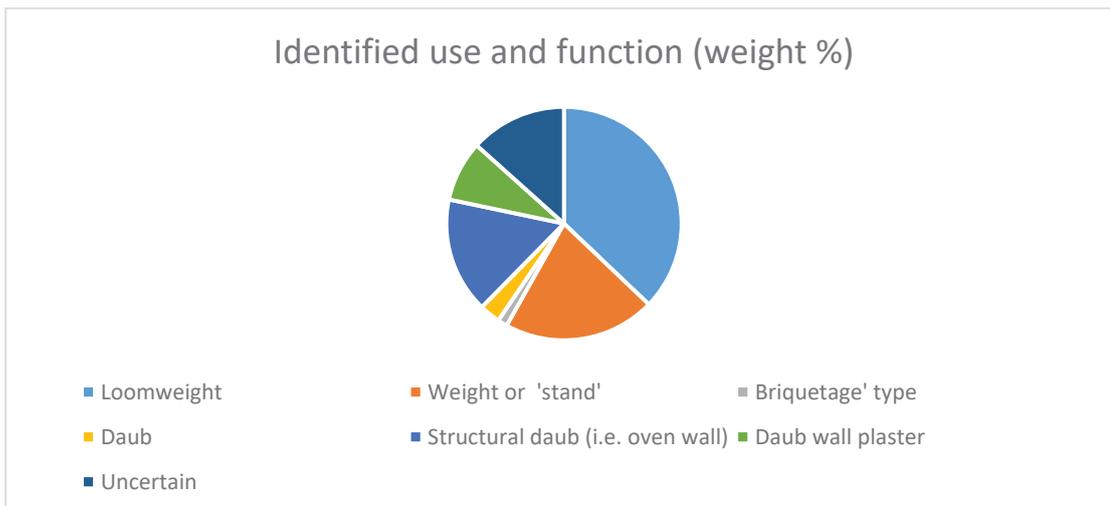


Fig. B.8.2: Worked clay and daub use recognised within the fired clay assemblage

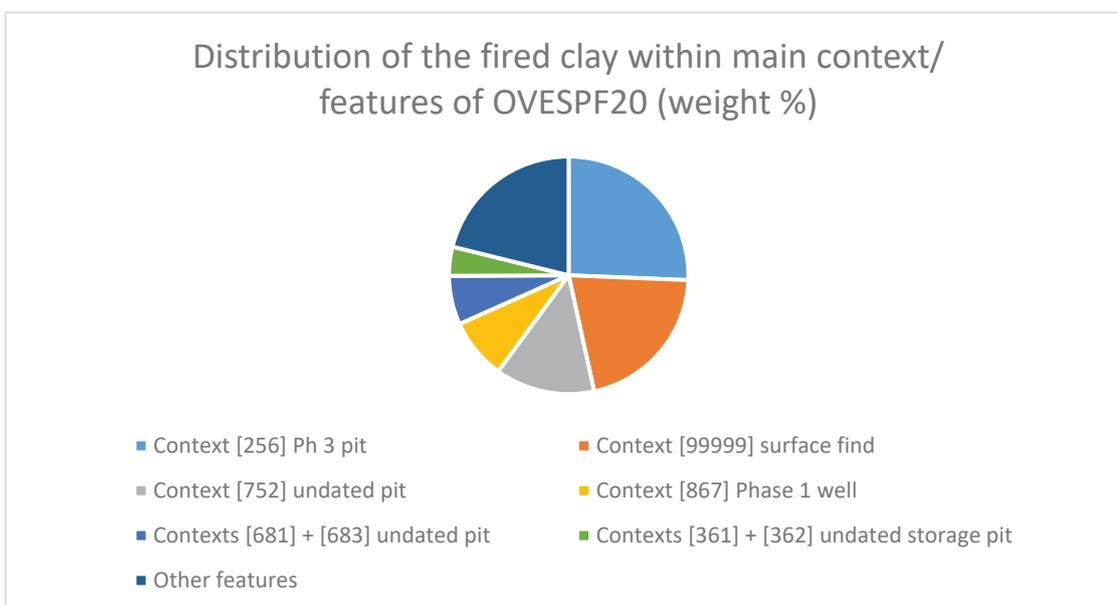


Fig. B.8.3: Distribution of fired clay across all contexts (features)

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.8.13 There is some potential in this assemblage to better understand the nature of the earlier (Late Bronze Age) settlement evidence here, some of this surviving as features such as pits, storage pits and wells from which small amounts of poorly-preserved worked clay items such as loomweights have been recovered, and some of it surviving as the fired clay re-deposited as rubbish or backfill within the overlying or adjacent medieval archaeology.

B.8.14 The analysis of this assemblage raises some questions. Are all these 'loomweights' in fact loomweights at all, and if so, are they of an individual local type? Are all loomweights perforated, and why do they need to be? What processes undertaken on a settlement require the manufacture and use of oven kiln or hearth furniture? Does briquetage made for the production or re-processing of salt have a role at inland sites?

Are we looking at the remains of several different phases of oven or kiln construction – and how closely can this be linked to the medieval archaeology?

B.8.15 Some further work on this material may be useful following any revision of the phasing of the site.

B.8.16 Two items are recommended for illustration.

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

Context	Cut	No.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Date feature	NOTES
699	697	41	25x20x15 + 30x30x20 + 30x20x15	128	E	structural daub?	fill of an undated pit	undiagnostic - possibly oven wall daub? – strongly burnt
724	723	2	35x25x10	14	A	fired clay	fill of Ph 1 pit	waterworn lumps
751	747	9	35x25x15 +35x25x10+10-30	33	E	structural daub?	Ph 5 quarry pit	possibly daub clay wall of an oven (small pieces)
752	747	80	115x70x50 + 60x45x20 + 55x35x25 + 12-40	645	E	structural daub	Ph 5 quarry pit	possibly the clay wall of an oven (c. 40mm thick)
769	768	1	90x65x30	108	A	worked fired clay	deliberate fill of a Ph 4 pit	waterworn fragment of remains of a moulded clay object (redeposited)
798	797	3	<10	6	A	fired clay	undated pit	small waterworn pieces
806	803	2	10-20	6	A	fired clay	fill Ph 1 pit	waterworn pieces
809 (1)	807	2	45x35x30 + 30x27x30	46	F	loomweight	disuse infill of Ph 1 well	poor diagnostic waterworn frags (of same object) – one with trace of 12mm diagonal warp perforation
809 (2)	807	2	60x32x20 (re-fit)	25	C	daub	disuse infill of Ph 1 well	surface of structural daub or briquetage with much organic temper
828	824	1	35x25x25	25	A	worked fired clay	from the use fill of a Ph 1 pit	undiagnostic waterworn fragment – possibly from a loomweight?
836	834	11	35x25x15 +10-30	51	E?	daub	undated pit fill	
845	844	7	35x30x30 (re-fit) + 20x25x25 +15-20	42	A	worked fired clay	from infill of an undated pit	undiagnostic moulded waterworn pieces (broken-up)
867 *	866	1	85x75x50	416	D	loomweight?	from primary silting of a Ph 1 well	part of a cuboid – slightly pyramidal shaped weight with a central perforation (vertical or horiz c.16-17mm) c.f. LBA types. Orig perhaps 800-1000g?
903 (2)	902	1	25	4	A	fired clay	from fill of a Ph 4 pit	waterworn re-deposited
984	983	1	15	4	A	fired clay	from fill of a Ph 4 cess pit	tiny undiagnostic waterworn fragment
932 (2)	928	2	35x25x20 + 20x15x10	15	A	fired clay	from a Ph 4 pit	undiagnostic waterworn frags re-deposited
947	946	12	35x25x10 + 30x25x10 + 30x17x12	50	H	daub	from a Ph 4 pit	undiagnostic daub
965	943	4	12-25	10	A	fired clay	from fill of Ph 1 pit	

Context	Cut	No.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Date feature	NOTES
1032 (1)	1031	2	55x55x30 + 40x35x16	83	H	wall plaster surface	from the fill of a Late Med (Ph 5) ditch	a finished wall surface prep – perhaps for whitewash – possibly Romano-British - waterworn + re-deposited
1032 (2)	1031	2	50x35x10 + 30x25x20	30	F	fired clay		waterworn lumps
1120	1115	10	50x30x30 + 20	38	B	worked fired clay	from fill of a Ph 3 pit	undiagnostic worked fired clay – waterworn pieces
1112	1111	1	55x40x30	62	A	loomweight?	fill of a Ph 1 pit	fragment of a possible round-edged small blocky weight with trace of a finger-made warp thread groove?
1113	1111	7	60x50x25 (re-fit)	66	F	worked fired clay	from fill of a Ph 1 pit	undiagnostic and waterworn moulded clay
1114	1111	1	35x30x20	17	A	fired clay	from fill of a Ph 1 pit	waterworn lump
1118	1115	2	15+ 20	6	A	fired clay	Ph 3 pit	waterworn lumps
99999 * SF13	-	1	105x90x100	1055	A	cuboid unperforated weight/ stand	surface find	well-moulded un-perforated cuboid clay weight or stand with vertical bevelled edges – uncertain date (Iron Age -Roman-Med?)

Table 32: Catalogue of fired and worked clay

* = recommend illustrate

LBA= Late Bronze Age

Fabric descriptions:

Fabric A = soft buff-red sandy silt with some mica and fine + moderate fine-coarse angular flint grit/stone and small grog plus organic (small voids) with occasional swirled texture

Fabric B = similar but harder and darker (more burnt) with inclusions mostly of pale grey grog and smaller amounts of flint

Fabric C = similar buff-red sandy silt with mica fabric, but with few lithic inclusions, and instead much finely-chopped organic (grass etc) burnt-out

Fabric D = a more sandy gritty fabric with flint, fired red grog and mica

Fabric E = heterogenous porous crumb-like texture of pink silty clay with inclusions of marl, reddish grog, minor flint gravel and organic

Fabric F = mottled silty pale pink fabric with frequent small inclusions of flint and chalk grit

Fabric G = yellow-brown porous silty clay fabric with organic inclusions only

Fabric H = a soft pale pink gritty silty-sandy fabric similar to Fabric F but with a thin applied pale grey-green clay plaster finish

Fabric I = coarsely-made chalky-white to pink porous and crumbly daub with flakes of flint/ shell inclusion

Fabric J = well made quartz-rich sandy silty fabric for copper alloy mould <33> 809

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Animal bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and methodology

- C.1.1 The excavations produced 344 animal bones from five separate phases spanning the Late Bronze Age to the later medieval periods. A high percentage of this (244 fragments) are identifiable to taxon. The greater percentage of material is dated to the high medieval period (Phase 4).
- C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.
- C.1.3 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).

Factual data

- C.1.4 The condition of individual bone fragments ranged from 0 where no observable change is noted to 4 where all of the cortical bone has been seriously affected by erosion (McKinley 2004). However the majority of the assemblage is recorded as McKinley grade 1-2 where some change to the cortical bone is present but the entire surface has not yet been masked by erosion.
- C.1.5 Features from five phases contained 344 recordable fragments of bone. A summary of the total number of recordable fragments by phase is displayed in Table 33.

Phase	Description	Frag Count	Percentage of total No of fragments
Unphased/phase 0		46	13.37
Phase 1	Prehistoric	40	11.63
Phase 2	Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman	15	4.36
Phase 3	Early medieval	38	11.04
Phase 4	High medieval	185	53.78
Phase 5	Late medieval	20	5.81
Totals		344	

Table 33: Number of recordable bone fragments by phase

C.1.6 Eight taxa were identified during analysis: cat, cattle, chicken, dog, frog, horse, pig and sheep/goat. Table 34 displays the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) for each phase. Although not identified to individual taxa the amphibian, bird and fish bone have been added to this table for the purposes of the assessment.

Taxon	NISP 1	NISP 1 %	NISP 2	NISP 2 %	NISP 3	NISP 3 %	NISP 4	NISP 4 %	NISP 5	NISP 5 %	Totals
Amphibian	0	0	0	0	1	6.66	31	19.75	0	0	32
Bird	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3.18	1	10	6
Cat	0	0	0	0	1	6.66	2	1.27	0	0	3
Cattle	23	82.14	0	0	3	20	23	14.65	2	20	71
Chicken	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.55	0	0	4
Dog	0	0	0	0	4	26.66	2	1.27	0	0	6
Fish	0	0	14	100	0	0	29	18.47	0	0	43
Frog	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.64	0	0	1
Horse	4	14.29	0	0	2	13.33	29	18.47	4	40	39
Pig	1	3.57	0	0	1	6.66	9	5.73	1	10	12
Sheep/goat	0	0	0	0	3	20	22	14.01	2	20	27
Totals	28	100	14	100	15	100	157	100	10	100	244

Table 34: Number of identifiable specimens present for Phases 1-5.

C.1.7 The greatest fraction of this assemblage (53.78%) was dated to the high medieval period (Phase 4). This includes the majority of the horse bone which was found in pits and ditches.

C.1.8 All animals present are domestic with no evidence of hunting even in the earliest phase.

C.1.9 Biometric measurements are possible on 20 long bone fragments, twelve of which are identified as horse or equid. Biometric measurements are also possible on the horse skull (SF 34) found in pit 870.

C.1.10 Ageing data is recordable for 92 fragments; tooth wear is recordable for six fragments and epiphyseal fusion is observable in 86 fragments. Neonate pig bone is present in pit 156. Only six other fragments of bone were found to be unfused suggesting that animals were not being raised on site.

C.1.11 Butchery marks were only observed on two large mammal fragments from ditch 238 and pit 460. Both fragments have shallow cutmarks.

C.1.12 Nineteen fragments of bone were burnt, indicative of some domestic activity at the site.

Statement of potential

C.1.13 Although the assemblage is small there is good potential for determining further information about the dietary and husbandry practices of this population. Biometric measurements of the equid bone which will enable comparisons with other contemporary sites notably Fen End Over on the north-eastern edge of the village.

C.1.14 A closer analysis of the fish bone (including any specimens from the additional environmental samples) has the potential to give further information on the source; is this freshwater fish or saltwater fish possibly traded from the dock at Swavesey.

Recommendations for further work

C.1.15 Following final phasing, the full recording of the animal bone will be undertaken and will include bird, fish and amphibian bone identification, metric analysis of horse bones/skull, leading to a full grey literature report with comparison to relevant sites. It is recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in this part of Cambridgeshire.

Description	Performed by	Days
Fish and amphibian bone identification	Rebecca Nicholson	1
Bird bone identification	TBC	0.5
Metric analysis of horse bones/skull	Zoe Ui Choileain/Hayley Foster	0.5
Full grey literature report with comparison to relevant sites	Zoe Ui Choileain/Hayley Foster	2

Recommendations for faunal further work

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.1.16 All phased material should be retained for the archaeological record.

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	Taxon	Count
9	4		pit	4	Horse	1
11	10	10	ditch	4	Medium mammal	1
14	12		pit	0	Large mammal	1
21	19		pit	4	Horse	1
37	35		pit	4	Large mammal	1
47	46		pit	4	horse	1
101	79		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1
115	114		pit	4	bird	1
115	114		pit	4	Fish	2
124	123	123	ditch	4	small mammal	1
124	123	123	ditch	4	Large mammal	1
126	125	125	ditch	5	Horse	1
126	125	125	ditch	5	Pig	1
126	125	125	ditch	5	small mammal	1
128	127	127	ditch	4	amphibian	1
140	139	139	ditch	4	Large mammal	1
141	139	139	ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	1
141	139	139	ditch	4	Large mammal	1
149	143		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1
155	154		pit	4	chicken	1
155	154		pit	4	Medium mammal	1
155	154		pit	4	bird	1
155	154		pit	4	fish	10
155	154		pit	4	fish	3
155	154		pit	4	Medium mammal	1
155	154		pit	4	Medium mammal	1
155	154		pit	4	bird	1
155	154		pit	4	Chicken	1
155	154		pit	4	chicken	1
155	154		pit	4	Chicken	1

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	Taxon	Count
334	333		post hole	4	Large mammal	1
343	341		pit	3	Cattle	1
343	341		pit	3	Cattle	1
347	342		pit	4	bird	1
348	342		natural	4	Horse	1
356	355	353	SECONDARY	1	Large mammal	1
356	355	353	SECONDARY	1	Cattle	1
363				0	Large mammal	1
364			ALLUVIAL	0	horse	1
365		353	ALLUVIAL	1	Cattle	1
365		353	ALLUVIAL	1	Large mammal	1
365		353	ALLUVIAL	1	Large mammal	1
365		353	ALLUVIAL	1	Horse	1
366		353	alluvial	1	Cattle	1
370	367		SECONDARY	1	Large mammal	1
378	377		natural	4	small mammal	1
382	377		pit	4	Large mammal	1
394	392		PRIMARY	2	fish	14
394	392		PRIMARY	2	small mammal	1
396	392		SECONDARY	0	Sheep/Goat	1
400	398		pit	4	Medium mammal	1
410	409	353	PRIMARY	1	Cattle	1
421	421		pit	4	Pig	1
423	422		pit	4	Cattle	1
426	422		natural	5	Large mammal	1
426	422		natural	5	Sheep/Goat	1
435	434		pit	4	Cattle	2
441	440		pit	4	Large mammal	1
443	442	167	ditch	3	cat	1
443	442	167	ditch	3	Medium mammal	1
443	442	167	ditch	3	horse	1
445	444	444	ditch	4	cat	1
445	444	444	ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	1
445	444	444	ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	1
445	444	444	ditch	4	cat	1
447	446	444	ditch	4	Cattle	1
464	458		pit	4	Cattle	1
468	460		pit	5	Large mammal	1
476	489		Modern?	0	Horse	1
491			SUBSOIL	0	Cattle	1
491			SUBSOIL	0	Medium mammal	1
497	496		pit	4	Large mammal	1
501	500		ANIMAL BONE	5	Horse	1
501	500		ANIMAL BONE	5	Large mammal	1
501	500		ANIMAL BONE	5	Large mammal	1
501	500		ANIMAL BONE	5	Large mammal	1
518	498	498	pit	1	Large mammal	1
518	498	498	pit	1	Cattle	1
518	498	498	pit	1	Cattle	1
518	498	498	pit	1	Horse	1
518	498	498	pit	1	Pig	1
519	498	498	pit	1	Cattle	1
519	498	498	pit	1	Cattle	1
519	498	498	pit	1	Cattle	1
519	498	498	pit	1	Cattle	1
540	533	139	ditch	4	Cattle	1
559	557	139	ditch	4	Horse	1
559	557	139	ditch	4	Cattle	1

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	Taxon	Count
559	557	139	ditch	4	Horse	1
559	557	139	ditch	4	Cattle	1
559	557	139	ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	1
559	557	139	ditch	4	Cattle	1
559	557	139	ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	1
559	557	139	ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	1
573	573	566	ditch TERMINUS	4	Cattle	1
612	611	611	ditch	4	Sheep/Goat	1
650	649	609	ditch	3	Horse	1
652	1140	609	ditch	3	Dog	1
656	653		pit	5	Cattle	1
661	655		pit	0	Cattle	1
682				0	small mammal	1
696	695		pit	0	small mammal	4
712	702	702	ditch	1	Horse	1
712	702	702	ditch	1	Large mammal	1
721	720		SILTING?	0	Pig	1
721	720		SILTING?	0	Horse	1
721	720		SILTING?	0	Pig	1
730	729		pit	4	Large mammal	1
730	729		pit	4	Cattle	1
731	729			4	Large mammal	1
749	747		pit	4	amphibian	20
749	747		pit	4	amphibian	6
749	747		pit	4	fish	2
760	757	757	SINGLE-USE	3	Medium mammal	1
780	377		well	0	small mammal	8
802	801		pit	3	Sheep/Goat	1
802	801		pit	3	small mammal	18
828	824	723	pit	1	Large mammal	1
843	842		pit	5	Horse	1
843	842		pit	5	Large mammal	1
856	850		pit	4	Cattle	1
856	850		pit	4	Cattle	1
858	850		pit	4	Large mammal	1
858	850		pit	4	Pig	1
859	850		pit	0	Cattle	1
859	850		pit	0	Cattle	1
859	850		pit	0	Cattle	1
859	850		pit	0	Cattle	1
859	850		pit	0	Cattle	1
859	850		pit	0	Cattle	1
859	850		pit	0	Cattle	1
863	862		pit	0	Cattle	1
863	862		pit	0	Cattle	1
867	866	498	well	1	Cattle	1
867	866	498	well	1	Large mammal	1
867	866	498	well	1	Large mammal	1
867	866	498	well	1	Cattle	1
867	866	498	well	1	Cattle	1
867	866	498	well	1	Cattle	1
867	866	498	well	1	Cattle	1
867	866	498	well	1	Cattle	1
867	866	498	well	1	Large mammal	1
867	866	498	well	1	Cattle	1
871	870		pit	4	Horse	1
871	870		pit	4	Horse	1
871	870		pit	4	Medium mammal	1
880	879		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1

Context	Cut	Group	Feature Type	Phase	Taxon	Count
880	879		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1
880	879		pit	4	Horse	1
884	883	125	ditch	3	Sheep/Goat	1
891	163		pit	4	small mammal	1
895	894		pit	0	Sheep/Goat	1
895	894		pit	0	Sheep/Goat	1
899	897		pit	4	Horse	1
931	928		pit	4	Cattle	1
932	928		pit	4	bird	1
932	928		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1
936	935		pit	0	Cattle	1
936	935		pit	0	Amphibian	1
947	946		pit	4	Medium mammal	1
947	946		pit	4	frog	1
947	946		pit	4	small mammal	2
947	946		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1
986	986		pit	0	Sheep/Goat	1
986	986		pit	0	Pig	1
986	986		pit	0	Cattle	1
986	986		pit	0	Sheep/Goat	1
990	988		pit	0	Cattle	1
994	954		pit	4	Large mammal	1
994	954		pit	4	Cattle	1
995	954		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1
995	954		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1
1000	999	999	ditch	3	Pig	1
1000	999	999	ditch	3	Dog	1
1000	999	999	ditch	3	Dog	1
1000	999	999	ditch	3	Dog	1
1009	1077	1077	pit	4	amphibian	1
1009	1077	1077	pit	4	fish	9
1012	1010	702	ditch	1	Cattle	2
1012	1010	702	ditch	1	horse	1
1012	1010	702	ditch	1	Large mammal	1
1016	1015	624	ditch	4	Cattle	1
1018	1017	611	ditch	4	Large mammal	1
1020	1019		pit	4	Sheep/Goat	1
1055	1054		pit	4	Cattle	1
1057	1053		pit	0	Cattle	1
1092	1091		pit	4	Cattle	1
1094	1093	1077	pit	4	Pig	1
1094	1093	1077	pit	4	amphibian	3
1109	1107		pit	1	Large mammal	1
1110	1107		pit	1	Cattle	1
1110	1107		pit	1	Cattle	1
1112	1111		pit	1	Medium mammal	1
1113	1111		pit	1	Cattle	1
1114	1111		pit	0	Cattle	1
					Total	344

Table 35: Catalogue of faunal remains by context

C.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

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

Methodology

C.2.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features. The shells are catalogued at the end of this report.

C.2.3 Only a single oyster shell showed convincing evidence of damage, in the form of a 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole or mark on the outer edge of the left or right valve that was likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the raw oyster, prior to its consumption. This damage has been recorded in the catalogue.

Factual Data

C.2.4 Phase 0/unphased: pit 12 contained five mussel shells and all the shell has suffered varying degrees of post-depositional damage.

C.2.5 Phase 2: pit 392 produced a near-complete medium left oyster valve, damaged, but in relatively good condition.

C.2.6 Phase 3: ditch 265 produced a partial medium left mussel valve, damaged, but in relatively good condition.

C.2.7 Phase 4: the bulk of the assemblage was recovered from pits and ditches in this phase, with just under 92% (157 valves) of the mussel shells recovered from Phase 4, of which 82 shells were recovered from a single pit. In total, 12 pits and six ditches produced shell.

C.2.8 Pits 154, 156, 227, 291, 850 and 879, each contained only a single mussel shell or a single mussel shell and indeterminate fragments, mostly medium sized valves.

C.2.9 Pit 120 produced 16 mussel shell fragments, of which only five could be handed; all were left valves.

C.2.10 Pit 263 and pit 289 produced five and four mussel shells or fragments of shells respectively, both were a mix of left and right valves.

C.2.11 Pit 430 produced the only shucked oyster in the assemblage, an incomplete right valve with a 'V'-shaped shucking mark, indicating it may have been eaten raw.

C.2.12 Pit 954 produced a mix of oyster and mussel shell, with mussel shell being the dominant species, comprising 13 shells, almost evenly split between left and right

valves, although there are no obvious matching pairs. Only two fragments of oyster shell were recovered.

C.2.13 Pit 983 produced the largest phase 4 feature assemblage at 82 mussel shells or fragments of shell, in various states of completeness, but relatively well preserved. Slightly more right valves than left were recovered, however, no pairs were identified.

C.2.14 A single post hole, 242, produced four fragments of mussel shell.

C.2.15 Of the six ditches in this phase that produced shell, ditches 215, 251, 785, 881 and 1051 each contained only a single mussel shell or fragment of shell. Ditch 223, by comparison, produced 18 mussel shells, again the split between left and right valves is almost even and the shells, although having undergone some post-depositional disturbance, are in reasonable condition.

C.2.16 Phase 5: pit 221 and ditch 1048 produced one and six mussel valves or fragments respectively.

Discussion

C.2.17 The shell assemblage is one of complete and incomplete shells in reasonable condition. Within the small oyster assemblage, only a single shell shows evidence of 'shucking', prior to its consumption, suggesting the oysters, like the mussels, were probably cooked.

C.2.18 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Phase 4 pit 983, consisting entirely of mussel shell. The mussel shells represent more than one meal, although the number of individual mussels recovered was not recorded per se, however, a total of 43 right valves suggests the size of the assemblage. The predominance of mussel over oyster is also observable in the assemblage from Fen End, Over (Fletcher 2020).

C.2.19 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that marine shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The shells represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Statement of potential

C.2.20 The assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access food sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Recommendations for further work

C.2.21 This statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required beyond summarising the information for publication.

Recommendations for further work Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.22 The marine mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise they may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.3.1 A total of 119 bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of features within the excavated area at Sandpit Farm, Over, Cambridgeshire in accordance with the sampling strategy for this site which aimed to maximise the recovery of ecofacts and small artefacts from all feature types, phases and areas. The longevity of the excavation allowed selected samples to be assessed and feedback to be given with the result that the sampling strategy could be reviewed and adapted, and additional material could be obtained if required.
- C.3.2 Spatial samples were taken from the 1x1m grid over the industrial area identified during the excavation for the recovery of hammerscale and/or any other industrial waste.
- C.3.3 Column samples were taken from prehistoric pit 702 in the south-eastern corner of the site and medieval pits 257 in the north-western corner of the site. They have potential for use for pollen and lithographic analysis if required.
- C.3.4 Samples taken during the evaluation (Bull 2019) indicated that preservation of plant remains was through carbonisation and the cereals recovered were typical for the periods represented.
- C.3.5 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether environmental remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value to address the research aims of the project with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- C.3.6 Sixty-one samples were selected for assessment by the site directors based on context and feature types and provisional phasing. The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.
- C.3.7 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.
- C.3.8 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- C.3.9 The dried flots were subsequently scanned by Martha Craven using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60. The productive samples were checked by the author and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 36.

C.3.10 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.11 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.3.12 Items that cannot be easily quantified such molluscs have been scored for abundance
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.3.13 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly through carbonisation (charring) which only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. It is important to note that any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt. Preservation by waterlogging has occurred in some of the deposits that have been continuously beneath the water table, but the remains are restricted to wood fragments indicating that the deposits have dewatered to the extent that more fragile items have not been preserved. A third method of preservation, mineralisation, has occurred in some deposits indicating cess inclusion. Seeds that have been untransformed (in that they appear to be modern) were quite frequent and include plants such brambles (*Rubus* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.).

C.3.14 The charred plant remains are dominated by cereal grains along with seeds of weeds commonly encountered growing alongside cereal crops on cultivated soils and were most likely harvested with the cereal crop. Wetland plants are also represented. All four cereal types are represented with wheat (*Triticum* sp.), in particular free-threshing bread wheat (*T. aestivum*-type), predominating over barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*).

C.3.15 The seeds of leguminous plants are unusually frequent within the medieval assemblages and include cultivated pulses; peas (*Pisum sativum*) and beans (*Vicia faba*) as well as vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and melilots (*Melilotus* sp.) which may have been deliberately cultivated for fodder and/or soil enrichment.

C.3.16 The overall preservation of the charred plant remains is poor with surface abrasion and fragmentation common throughout suggesting that the remains had weathered in midden heaps prior to burial. The sample residues produced small quantities of finds such as pottery, small and large animal bone. Metalworking debris including flake

and spheroidal hammer scale was recovered from ten samples with no obvious distribution pattern.

C.3.17 There is observable bias towards Phase 4, high medieval pits, which were the predominant features encountered during excavation.

C.3.18 The results are discussed by phase:

Phase 1: Late Bronze Age

C.3.19 Nine samples taken from Phase 1 deposits are mostly devoid of preserved plant remains other than occasional charcoal fragments and two cereal grains (that may not be contemporary).

Phase 3: Early medieval

C.3.20 Samples from five Phase 3 deposits all contain small quantities of poorly-preserved charred food remains including cereal grains and occasional peas.

Phase 4: High medieval

C.3.21 Twenty-two samples were taken from Phase 4 deposits with the most productive samples deriving from features 114, 139, 154, 398 and 747. Cereal grains are abundant in these samples with free-threshing wheat predominant and lesser quantities of oats, barley and rye. Chaff remains are sparse and mainly represent poorly preserved wheat rachis nodes and straw fragments. Legumes are frequent, with abundant peas and frequent beans and there is a notable representation of nitrogen-fixing taxa such as clovers and medick. Weed seeds within this sample include taxa that are most likely to have been growing amongst and harvested along with the crop such as stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), brassicas (which include cabbage, mustard and/or wild-types) (*Brassica* sp.), grasses, dock (*Rumex* sp.), cover/medick, buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), grasses (Poaceae), rushes (*Juncus* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*). Most of the samples have a 'cessy' matrix and occasional insects and seeds preserved through mineralisation.

C.3.22 Sample 40, fill 400 of pit 398 also contains abundant wheat grains and there is evidence of infestation of occasional grains with the parasitic 'ear-cockle' nematode (*Anguina tritici*) which causes the infected wheat grain to appear swollen to the point at which the ventral groove appears as a thin line. There is also a charred fragment of probable food stuff. The weed taxa within this sample includes weeds of cultivated soils such as corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), stinking chamomile, corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), clover/medick, grasses and flax/linseed. There is also a single mineralised seed of a thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.) suggesting that there was a small cess component to the deposit.

Phase 5: Late medieval

C.3.23 The five samples from Phase 5 deposits produced occasional charred plant remains that are very poorly preserved and may have originated from earlier deposits that have been disturbed by later pit digging.

Phase 6: Post-medieval-modern

C.3.24 Two samples from Phase 6 ditch fills were not productive other than goosefoot seeds recovered from ditch 502 which may be modern.

Phase 0: Undated

C.3.25 Thirteen samples were taken from currently unphased deposits. Sample 63, fill 683 of pit 713 produced an assemblage of frequent charred wheat grains along with a moderate inclusion of charred legumes and weed seeds and a single mineralised dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.) seed. Sample 64, fill 696 of pit 695 produced abundant mixed grain, mainly wheat along with super-abundant legumes, mainly peas, and fragments of charred food/dung. Both of these assemblages closely resemble those from other samples from Phase 4 deposits and could be contemporary.

C.3.26 There was very limited preservation of any remains from possible surface 1011.

Context No.	Sample No.	Cut no.	Phase	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Potential	MWD	Pottery
220	8	154	0	Pit	8	5	#	0	##	#	++	1	poor preservation			
360	33	357	0	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation			
780	80	377	0	Well	12	<1	#	0	#	0	0	0	wood fragments preserved but no waterlogged seeds			
387	36	386	0	channel	1	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	mussel shell only			
681	62	680	0	Pit	16	15	#	0	0	#	++	5	poor preservation			
696	64	695	0	Pit	18	70	####	#	####	###	++	<1	abundant mixed grain, mainly wheat. Super-abundant legumes, mainly peas, charred food/dung	Analysis - process remainder		
683	63	713	0	Pit	18	30	###	#	##	###	++	30	frequent wheat grains and legumes. Mineralised seed and insects, charred food/dung	Analysis - process remainder		
777	81	776	0	Pit	14	5	##	0	#	0	++	2	poor preservation			
863	95	862	0	Pit	16	15	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation			
936	109	935	0	Ditch	16	5	##	0	#	#	++	0	occasional cereals			#
1011	119	1011	0	Floor Surface	16	1	#	0	0	0	+	0	poor preservation			
1011	157	1011	0	Floor Surface	8	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation			
1011	160	1011	0	Floor Surface	8	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation			

Context No.	Sample No.	Cut no.	Phase	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Potential	MWD	Pottery
1011	164	1011	0	Floor Surface	2	5	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation			
356	31	355	1	Pit	1	20	0	0	0	0	++	3	occasional charcoal			
410	43	409	1	Pit	16	35	#	0	0	0	+++	<1	poor preservation			#
411	44	409	1	Unknown	2	2	0	0	0	#	0	<1	poor preservation			
414	173	412	1	Unknown	4	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	poor preservation			
707	67	701	1	Pit	16	1	0	0	0		++	<1	poor preservation			
710	88	702	1	Pit	12	5	0	0	0	0	++	1	poor preservation			
726	70	725	1	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation			
820	90	810	1	Well	16	<1	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation			
965	103	943	1	Water-hole	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation		#	
171	58	170	3	Beamslot	16	1	#	0	0	0	++	<1	poor preservation			
250	57	249	3	Ditch	16	10	#	0	0	0	++	<1	poor preservation			
275	29	274	3	Pit	16	40	#	0	##	#	+++	5	moderate legumes		#	
802	86	801	3	Pit	16	5	##	0	#	#	++	2	poor preservation			
1120	172	1120	3	Remnant Topsoil	16	25	##	0	0	##	+++	2	poor preservation			
24	14	5	4	Ditch	12	5	#	0	#	0	++	<1	poor preservation		#	
115	1	114	4	Pit	8	10	###	0	#	#	+++	<1	frequent poorly preserved cereals			
122	2	120	4	Pit	16	15	#	0	#	##	++	<1	poor preservation			
124	3	123	4	Ditch	16	20	##	0	0	#	++	10	occasional wheat			
140	5	139	4	Ditch	8	40	###	0	0	##	+	5	frequent wheat and barley			
155	6	154	4	Pit	14	50	####	##	#	###	++	5	abundant wheat. Frequent legumes and sedges	Analysis	#	#
162	59	161	4	Pit	16	20	#	0	#	#	++	1	poor preservation			#
164	11	163	4	Pit	18	10	##	0	0	#	++	1	poor preservation			
224	20	223	4	Ditch	16	5	#	0	0	0	++	<1	poor preservation		#	#
241	21	241	4	Other Fill	16	5	#	0	0	0	++	0	poor preservation			
261	23	257	4	Pit	14	5	##	0	0	#	++	<1	occasional mixed grain		#	
270	26	269	4	Pit	16	5	#	0	0	#	++	0	poor preservation			
379	37	377	4	Well	16	1	#	0	#	0	++	0	poor preservation			#

Context No.	Sample No.	Cut no.	Phase	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Potential	MWD	Pottery
400	40	398	4	Pit	8	50	####	#	#	##	+	2	abundant grain, predominantly wheat with ear-cockles. Flax, mineralised seed, silicates, fruit skin or bread crust	Analysis		
590	128	589	4	Ring Ditch	14	10	##	0	#	#	++	<1	poor preservation			
730	71	729	4	Pit	12	5	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation			
749	74	747	4	Pit	22	50	###	##	#	###	++	25	Abundant clover/medick seeds - fodder crop?	Analysis	#	#
769	79	768	4	Pit	20	20	##	0	#	##	+++	5	moderate preservation			
947	108	946	4	Pit	16	5	##	#	0	#	+	0	poor preservation			#
1009	152	1077	4	Hearth	4	1	##	0	0	0	+	0	poor preservation			
1009	155	1077	4	Hearth	4	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation			
1009	162	1077	4	Hearth	8	5	#	0	0	0	++	0	poor preservation			
1094	125	1093	4	Pit	16	5	##	0	#	#	++	<1	poor preservation			
1006	150	1095	4	Secondary Fill	4	1	#	0	0	#	+	0	poor preservation			
1134	156	1132	4	Secondary Fill	8	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation			
1134	170	1132	4	Hearth	4	1	#	0	0	0	+	<1	poor preservation			
126	4	125	5	Ditch	16	5	##	0	0	#	++	1	occasional mixed grain			
248	56	247	5	Ditch	18	30	##	0	#	#	++	2	poor preservation			
426	47	422	5	Pit	18	50	##	0	#	0	++	5	poor preservation			#
843	92	842	5	Pit	16	5	0	0	#	0	+++	0	poor preservation		#	
1003	111	937	5	Pit	16	5	#	0	#	#		<1	poor preservation		##	#
503	51	502	6	Ditch	6	10	0	0	0	###	+	<1	goosefoot seeds - probably modern			
535	53	534	6	Ditch	10	5	#	0	0	#	++	<1	poor preservation			

Table 36: Environmental samples selected for processing

Discussion

C.3.27 The environmental samples from this site have produced assemblages of charred plant remains that are consistent with the medieval period (McKerracher 2019, Van der Veen, Hill and Livarda, 2013). Free-threshing wheat predominates with smaller quantities of the other common cereals namely barley, rye and oats. Wheat was most

commonly cultivated for use as flour in bread whereas barley and oats were more likely to be consumed as whole grains in soups, stews, pottage etc. and were also used for fodder. Rye is a cereal that only becomes commonly cultivated from the Saxon period onwards and would also have been used as flour in bread. Cereal assemblages within individual deposits generally include more than one cereal type which could suggest either a mixing of material prior to deposition, several depositional events within the same deposit or mixed crops. During the medieval period some crops were occasionally grown together; wheat and rye were cultivated as a mixed crop known as 'maslin' and would have been sown in the autumn.

- C.3.28 There is very little chaff present as evidence of the processing of whole ears of cereals, but this most likely took place in designated threshing barns and the waste products used as fodder. Occasional chaff items may represent the burning of whole ears of cereals that have been used as thatch or may even represent the burning of dung.
- C.3.29 The weed taxa are most likely derived from plants that have been harvested along with the crop, as reaping in the medieval period usually involved cereals being cut at ground level with sickles (Jones 1988). The species present indicate that at least one of the crops, most likely the wheat, was grown on heavy clay soils as stinking chamomile has this particular habitat.
- C.3.30 Legumes are a valuable protein source that is particularly useful in that they can be dried for storage. They could be dried and consumed in pottage, ground for flour and sprouted. Legumes also fix nitrogen in the soil and were used for soil improvement through crop rotation.
- C.3.31 It is interesting to note that there are very few nuts and fruits represented, even within the cessy deposits where they are more likely to be preserved. This may be due to preservation and/or sampling bias. There is also very little evidence of cereal remains from the prehistoric features suggesting that this may not have been an area of human settlement.

Statement of potential

- C.3.32 The assemblage has limited potential to aid regional or national research priorities due to the preserved plant remains representing common crops and associated contaminants for the medieval period. Further analysis of selected samples that have produced abundant cereal remains could contribute to the local research priorities and to the wider understanding of the distribution of medieval settlement in Over. This is currently under debate due to the recent excavations within the village which suggest that settlement in the medieval period was more extensive. Environmental samples from contemporary deposits at Fen End, Over (Fosberry in Sinclair 2021) produced a similar range of cereals and a far wider range of fenland plants which appear to be under-represented at Sandpit Pond Farm. Sites situated so close to the fen-edge would have exploited the abundance of rush and sedge species for their use in basketry, thatch and fuel. There is also far less evidence of fish and eels which would have been an important constituent of the medieval diet, particularly during Lent and on fast days (Moffett 2006).

C.3.33 The presence of charred ear-cockles offers a rare opportunity to study what would have been a prevalent crop disease that is rarely encountered (or recognised) in the archaeobotanical record.

Methods statement and recommendations for further work

C.3.34 Eighty-five samples remain unprocessed including 35 samples from Phase 4 deposits. The results of the assessment suggest that some of these samples may contain charred and possibly mineralised plant remains that have the potential to add to the information on diet, agriculture, and the industrial economy of the site.

C.3.35 Of the 61 samples assessed for palaeoenvironmental remains, three Phase 4 samples and two Phase 0 samples (if dated) have potential for further analysis of the charred plant remains (Table 37). Additional samples may prove worthy of analysis if processing of additional samples is undertaken.

C.3.36 Charred plant remains will be counted individually and identified by comparison with the modern reference collection relevant texts (Jacomet 2006; Cappers *et al* 2006) since there is a statistical relationship between types of remains (*eg* cereals, chaff, and weed seeds) that can assist interpretation of the crop-husbandry stages represented. Nomenclature will follow Stace (2010). The existing assessment data will also be considered, as a means of exploring the spatial and chronological patterns of activities at the site in relation to feature types, ground conditions, and possible biases in preservation. The data from all these analyses will be tabulated, following which a report suitable for publication, encompassing the results of the cpr and charcoal, will be prepared, and archive catalogues produced.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Phase	Feature type	Flot comments
63	683	713	0	Pit	frequent wheat grains and legumes. Mineralised seed and insects, charred food/dung
40	400	398	4	Pit	abundant grain, predominantly wheat with ear-cockles. Flax, mineralised seed, silicates, fruit skin or bread crust
64	696	695	0	Pit	abundant mixed grain, mainly wheat. Super-abundant legumes, mainly peas, charred food/dung
6	155	154	4	Pit	abundant wheat. Frequent legumes and sedges
74	749	747	4	Pit	Abundant clover/medick seeds - fodder crop?

Table 37: Samples suitable for further study

Additional processing	Assistant Env Sup	5 samples per day
Analysis	Rachel Fosberry	1 sample per day
Tabulation and report	Rachel Fosberry	3-4 days

APPENDIX D HEALTH AND SAFETY

D.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSHH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-416024
Project Name	Land North of sandpit Pond Farm, Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire

Start of Fieldwork	29/06/2020	End of Fieldwork	05/10/2020
Previous Work	n/a	Future Work	n/a

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	OVESPF20	Planning App. No.	S/2383/17/FL
HER Number	ECB6160	Related Numbers	No

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
External Surface	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Animal Remains	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Worked Stone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Land North of Sandpit Pond Farm, Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Over	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area	0.51ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 3778 6975	

Project Originators

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

Project Archives

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

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

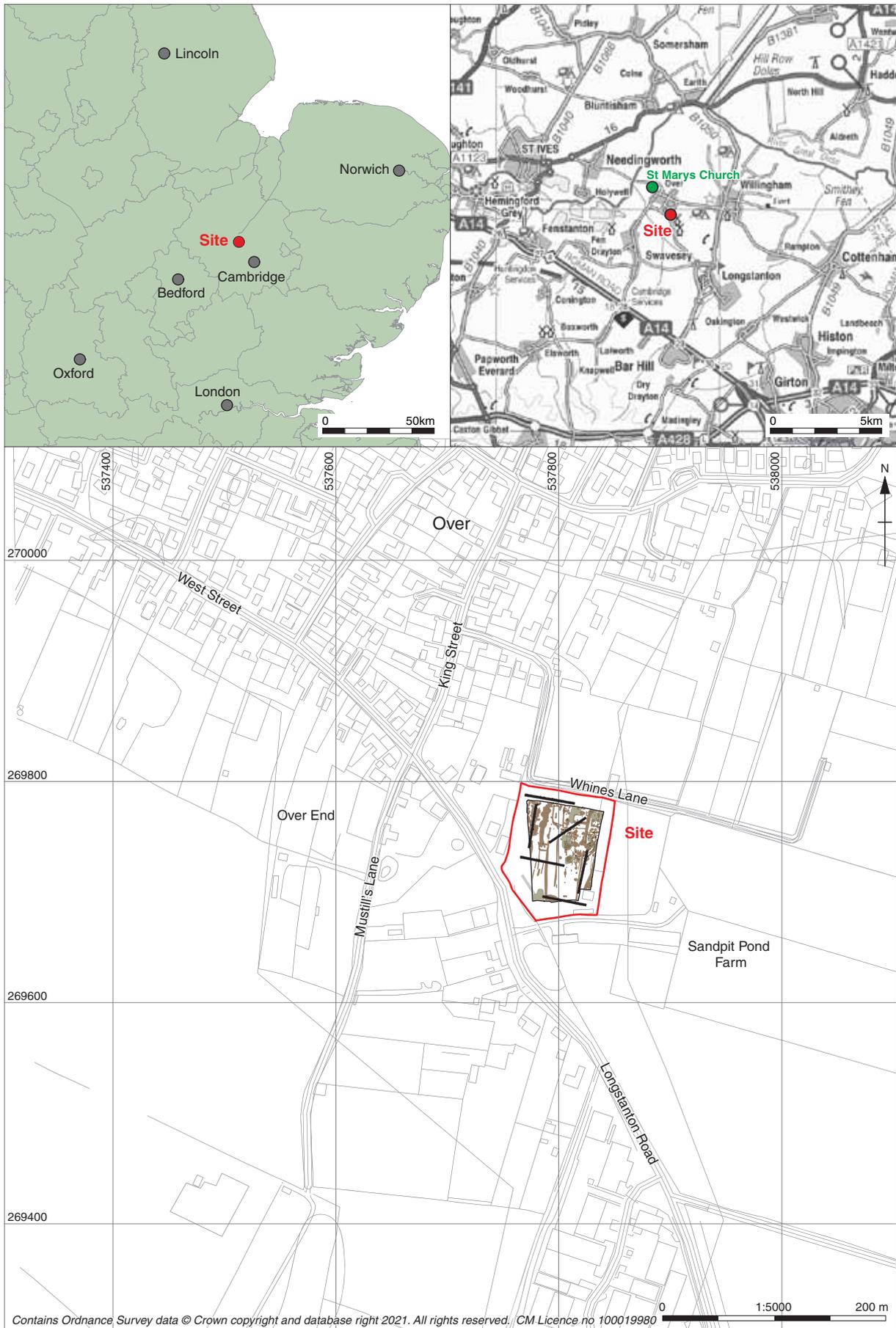


Figure 1: Site location

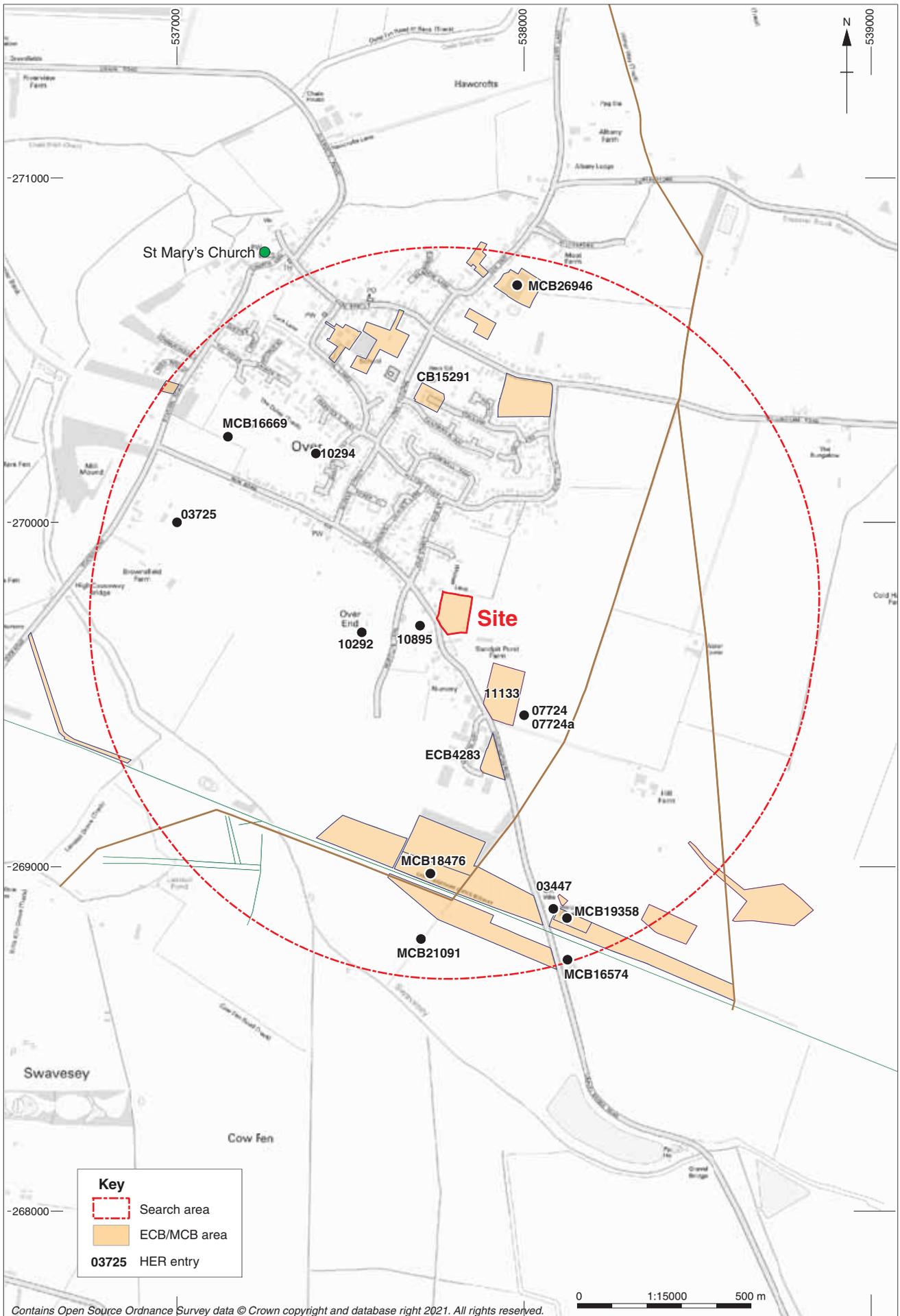


Fig 2: HER map Scale 1:15000

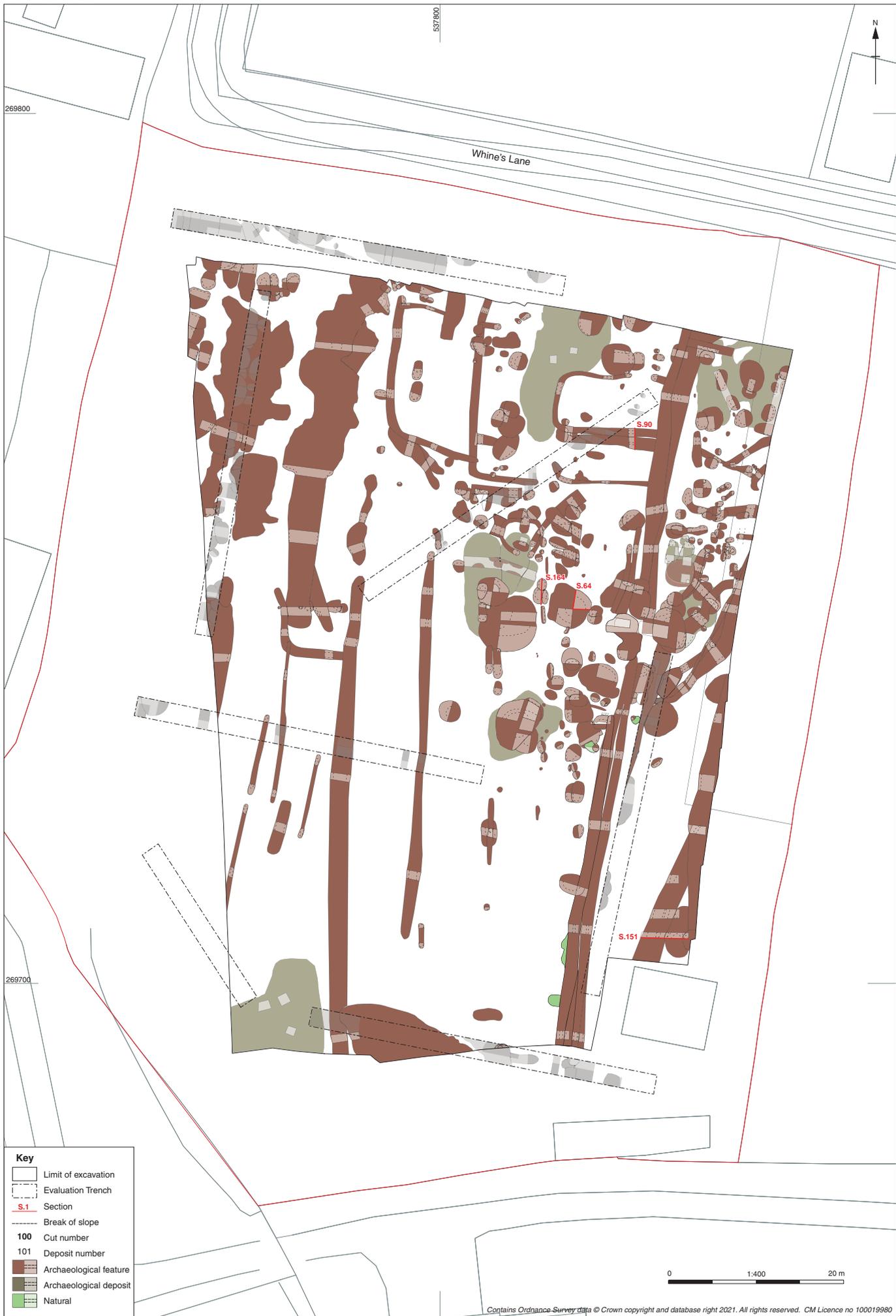


Figure 3: All features plan with evaluation trenches

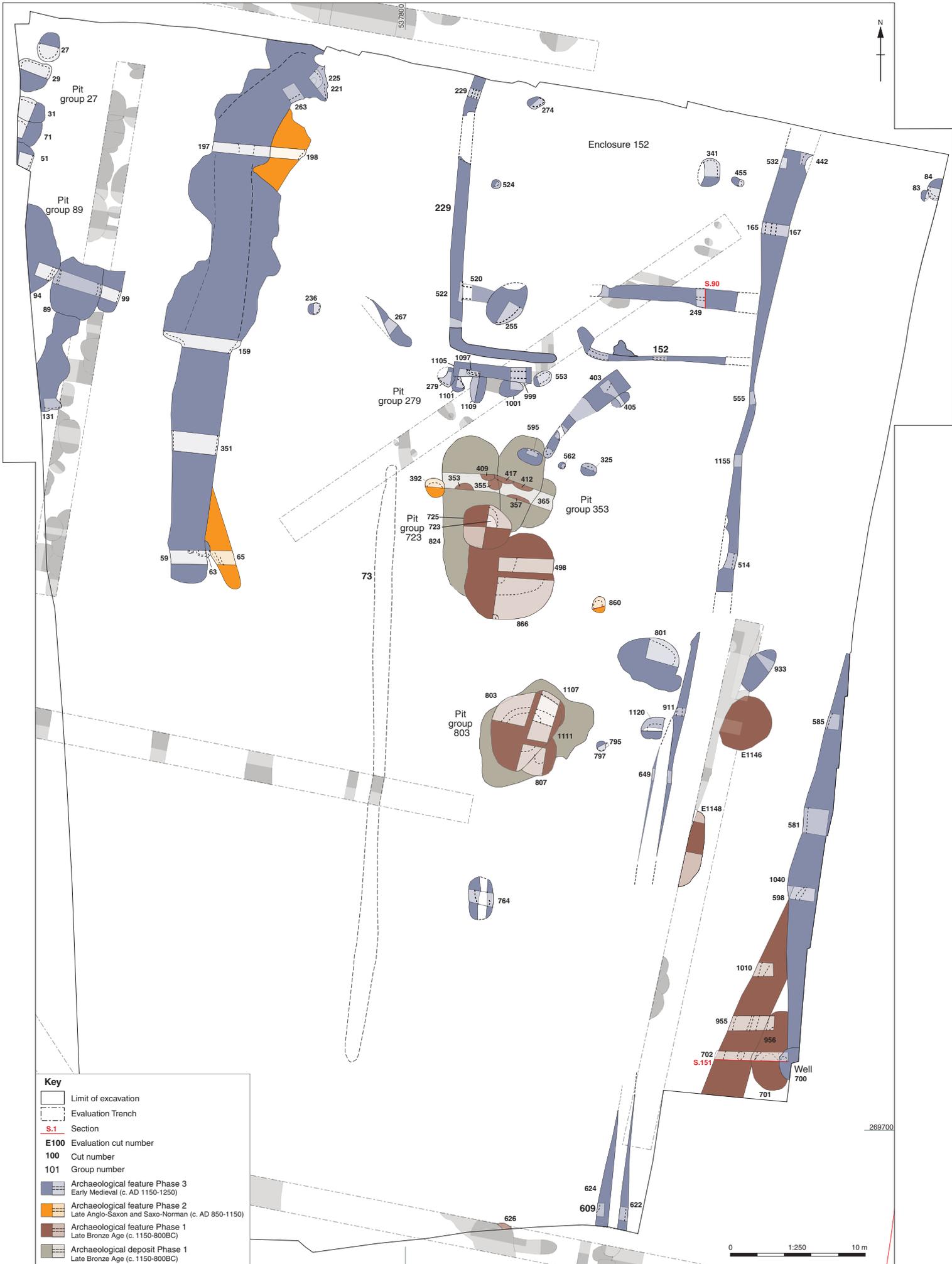


Fig 4: Phase 1, 2 and 3 site plan

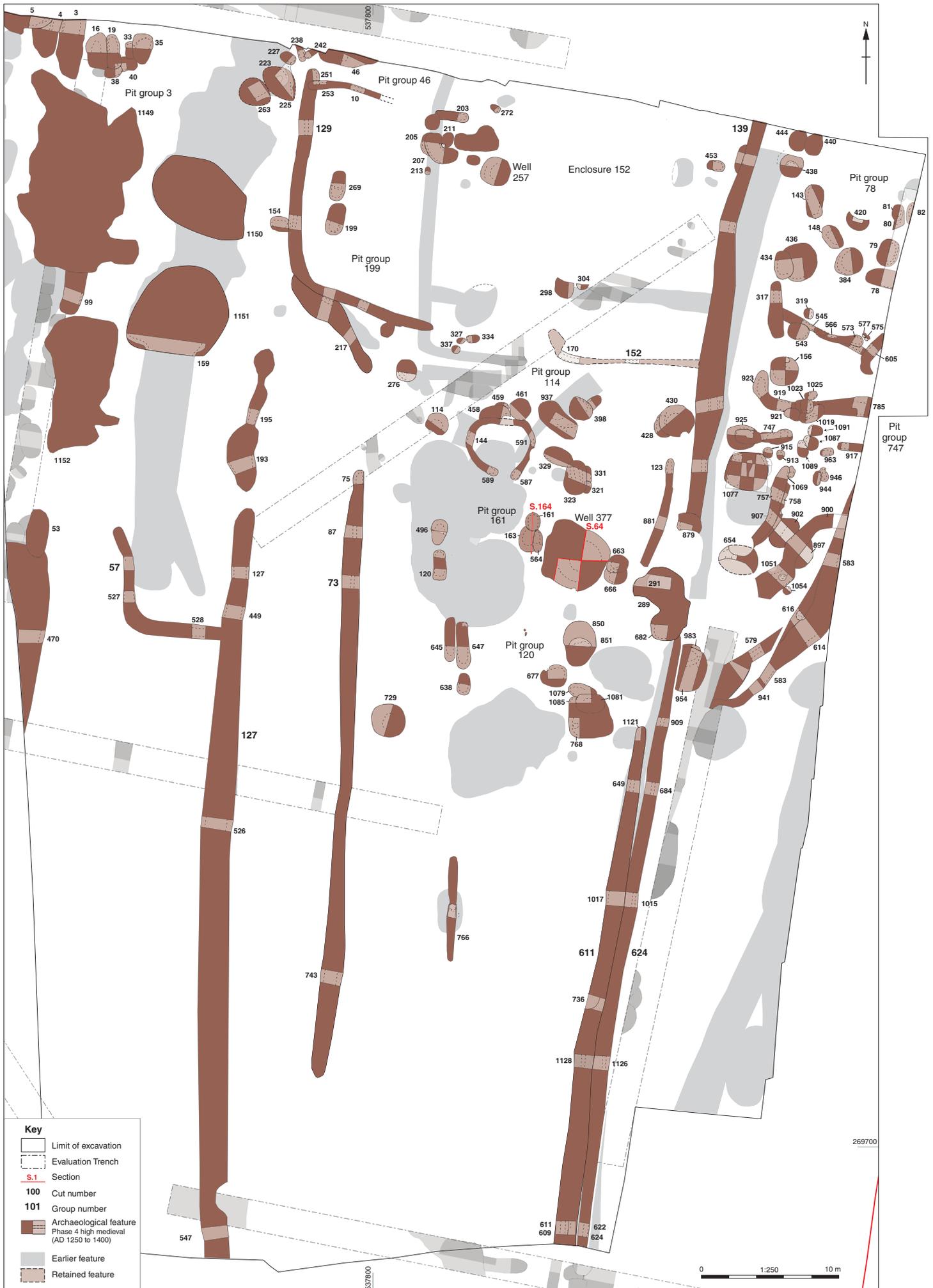


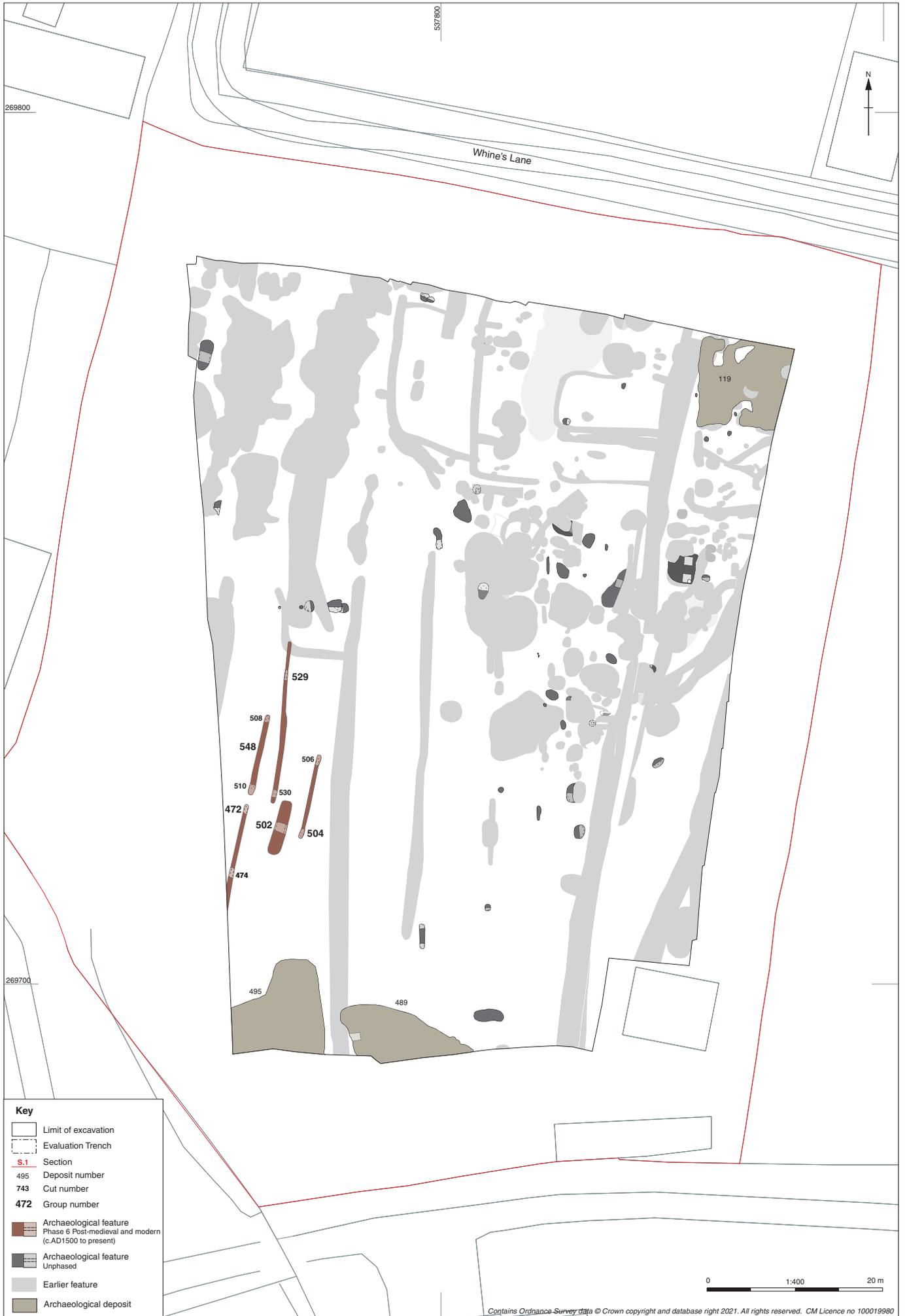
Fig 5: Phase 4 site plan



Key

- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation Trench
- Section
- 240 Deposit number
- 743 Cut number
- 611 Group number
- Archaeological feature Phase 5 Late Medieval (c.AD 1400 to 1500)
- Retained feature
- Earlier feature
- Archaeological deposit

Fig 6: Phase 5 Late Medieval



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Figure 7: Phase 6 and unphased site plan

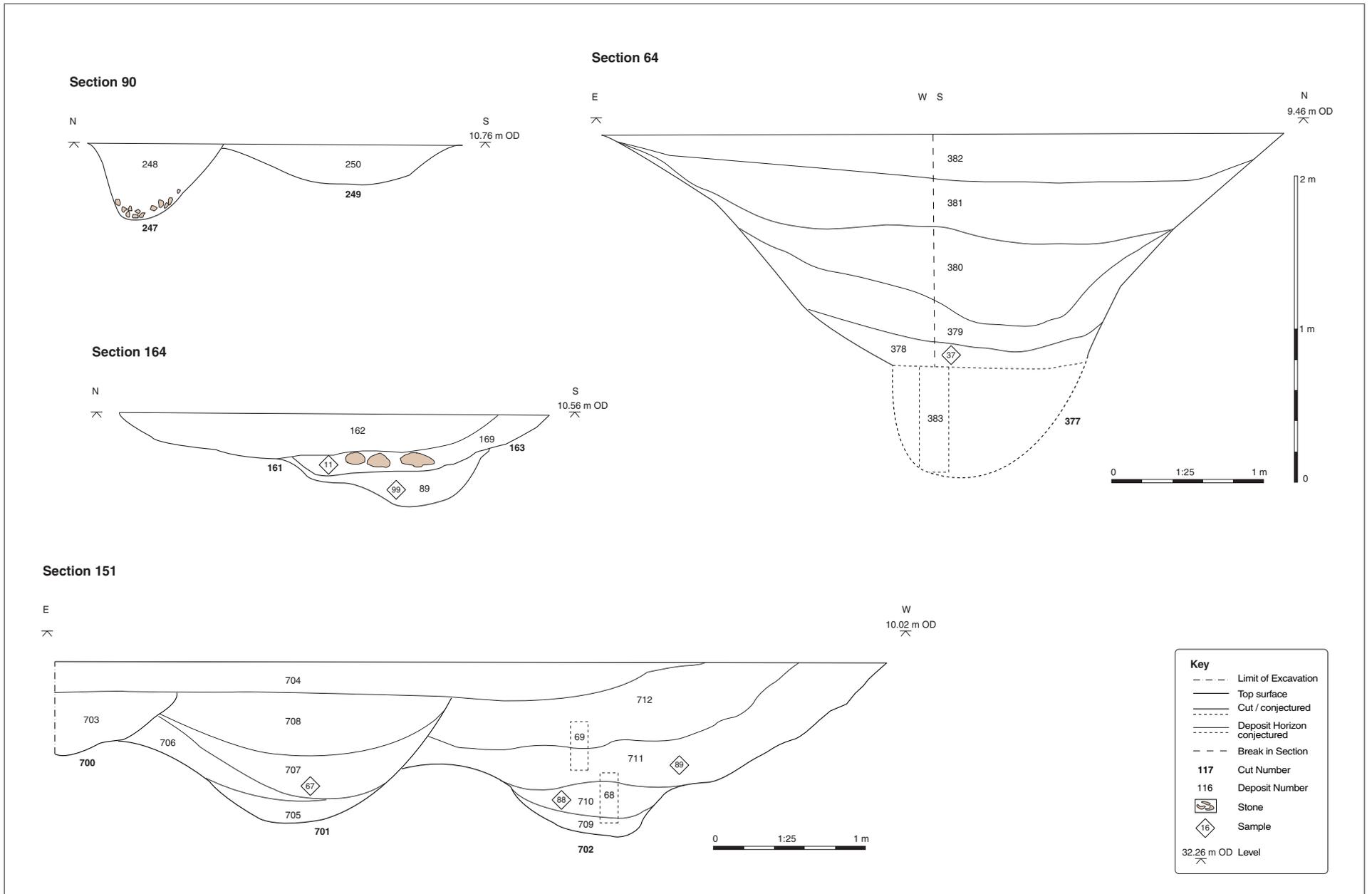


Figure 8: Selected sections



Plate 1: The 'industrial area' (including Phase 4 pit **1077**) showing test-pit excavation, looking east



Plate 2: Late Bronze Age (Phase 1) pit groups (**353** etc) at the centre of the site, from the east.



Plate 3: Phase 3 boundary ditch **609** recut by Phase 4 ditch **611**, from the south



Plate 4: Phase 4 well/pit **257**, from the south



Plate 5: Phase 4 pit **163**, from the west



Plate 6: Phase 5 rectangular enclosure/structure **172**, from the south (prior to excavation)



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