Land to the rear of 79 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire: Middle Anglo-Saxon Backyard Activity

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between 5th October and 3rd November 2020 OA East conducted an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of 79 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (centred on TL 3742 4622). This followed an archaeological evaluation of six trenches that covered the northern, eastern and western edges of the development area. The proposed development, covering *c*.1ha in the centre of the village, is for the erection of 18 dwellings, together with landscaped open space and the creation of a new access road from the High Street.

The excavation consisted of two areas: one along the northern edge (Area 2) that covered evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 and one in the south-western corner (Area 1) that covered Trench 3 and the western end of Trench 4. The archaeological features that were revealed expanded upon those identified during the evaluation phase of the investigation.

Most of the features uncovered by the excavation dated to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. This phase witnessed the establishment of a boundary ditch which extended east of the stream which separated the sloping ground to the west from level ground to the east. A network of ditches extended east from this ditch in Area 1. Both areas uncovered groups of pits. After a hiatus of activity during the Late Anglo-Saxon period, a set of boundary ditches were established on an east to west alignment which probably defined medieval properties fronting the High Street to the east.

Dateable finds recovered from the Middle Anglo-Saxon features mostly consisted of Ipswich Ware pottery, ironwork (including five knife blades, a pair of shears and a spoon), ironworking debris and animal bone (amphibians, cattle, dog, fish, horse, sheep/goat, pig and bird). Sampling of the feature fills produced small quantities of charred grain, legumes and weed seeds. The later set of medieval ditches did not produce much in the way of artefacts to reflect their back plot setting. Residual prehistoric and Romano-British artefacts were also recovered.

The Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the site holds a degree of regional significance in that it is one of the largest assemblages of Ipswich Ware from anywhere in Cambridgeshire besides Ely. The finding of Middle Anglo-Saxon remains in the centre of the village and in close proximity to the purported medieval site of Street Manor to the north (the present site of Meldreth Manor House) is an important contribution to the local archaeological record relating to the origins of Meldreth.

Acknowledgements

OA East would like to thank Enterprise Property Group Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Leanne Robinson-Zeki who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

The project was managed for OA East by Patrick Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Robin Webb, who was supported by Rona Booth, Ellie Brown, Alexanne Dawson, Matt Edwards, Yerai Francisco Benet, Jack Heathcote, Max Jacobs, Dragos Mitrofan, Jo Nastaszyc, Kelly Sinclair, Katharine Waring and Kat Whitehouse. Machine excavation was carried out by LK Construction. Survey and digitising were carried out by Thomas Houghton, and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) photography was carried out by Gareth Rees. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA East staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Enterprise Property Group Ltd to undertake an excavation on land to the rear of 79 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1; NGR TL 3742 4622) ahead of a new residential development covering approximately 1ha. The development is for the erection of 18 dwellings, together with landscaped open space and the creation of a new access road from the High Street.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (planning reference S/1124/17/OL), with the scope of the archaeological works established in a written brief (Robinson-Zeki 2020) based on the results of the previous archaeological evaluation. This outlined the Local Authority's (Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET)) requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA East (Moan 2020) detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements specified in the brief to discharge the planning condition, and the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.1.3 This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements in relation to the excavation. This study has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents, specifically *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE) Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2008a). All aspects of the work have been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019), and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014a).

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores (Cambridgeshire County Council) under the Site Code ECB 6339 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the west of Meldreth High Street, within the centre of the village and to the rear of two properties (nos. 75 and 79 High Street). The proposed development area (centred on TL 3742 4622) covers an area of *c*.1ha (Fig. 1). The field slopes down gently from 20.4m OD in the east to 19.1m OD near its western edge. The slope was more visible in the natural geology (following machine stripping of the site, Plate 1).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of an area of formerly overgrown garden that had had trees spread across it and scrub around the southern and western edges. Although the trees and scrub had been cut back, tree stumps were still across the excavation areas (Plate 2). The western boundary is formed by a small dried-up brook with gardens beyond, the northern edge by Manor Road and the Aurora Meldreth

Manor School, the eastern edge by residential properties, and the southern edge by gardens. The River Mel lies *c*.200m to the east.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (BGS 2020).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km radius search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER; Fig. 2) centred on the development area and was commissioned from CCC HET (under licence number 20-4369). This has drawn on the background of the area detailed in the evaluation report from the site (Webb and Cox 2020), which has been supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence. Pertinent nearby records are shown on Figure 2 and in **bold** in the text.

Prehistoric (c.500,000 BC – c.AD 43)

1.3.2 Prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site is limited to findspots, with a number having been recorded within the search area. These include a Palaeolithic oval scraper flint tool (CHER 08764, **ECB476**) uncovered during fieldwalking connected to work on the A10 bypass route *c*.1km to the east. A polished Neolithic flint axehead was also found 300m to the north (CHER **03426**), but is also recorded as coming from a field behind the British Queen public house (**DCB6575**), *c*.200m to the south-east of the site. A Late Bronze Age hoard (CHER **03117**) was discovered near the railway station (*c*.775m to the south) in 1980 and contained over 60 items, including: 2 palstaves, 25 socketed axes, 1 gouge, 1 chisel, 1 knife, 9 swords, 3 socketed spearheads, 1 cauldron ring and 15 metal lumps. This is currently curated by the British Museum. Additional Bronze Age pottery and worked flint was recovered during test pit excavations across the village carried out in 2013, with the amounts recovered indicating the presence of prehistoric activity along the stream valley (Lewis and Pryor 2013, 6, 89-90). Fieldwalking along the A10 bypass route has also revealed Iron Age pottery sherds and a spindle whorl (CHER 08764A, **ECB476**) *c*.1km to the east. Additional Iron Age pottery has been recovered *c*.950m to the west of the site (CHER **03221**).

1.3.3 Aside from these findspots, some cropmarks which have been identified within 1km of the site have been suggested as relating to prehistoric activity. These include a possible Bronze Age barrow and features that have been tentatively identified as Iron Age and Roman settlement (CHER **08909**; *c*.900m to the east); with further Iron Age and Roman rectilinear enclosures noted from cropmarks 1km to the south (**MCB23526**).

Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)

1.3.4 Unlike with the prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, the identification of Roman activity has not been principally from findspots. A trackway (the Avenell Way; **MCB19147**) of possible Roman origin runs through Meldreth on its way between Odsey and Cambridge, and lay *c*.285m to the south of the site. Where this was investigated in 2008, it showed that wheeled vehicles used its route and that it was

infilled between the 10th and 13th centuries AD when it went out of use (Atkins and Graham 2013, 9).

1.3.5 Findspots of Roman material also provide good evidence for settlement and burial in the area during the Roman period. These include a stone coffin associated with a Late Iron Age coin and Roman armlet, pin and vessel found in fields 1km to the south-west of the site (CHER **03167**). Fieldwalking along the A10 bypass route has also encountered Roman bells, nails and pottery sherds (CHER 08764B; **ECB476**). Metal detecting in the fields to the north of Meldreth has encountered Roman brooches, coins and a seal box (CHER 08417 and 10224). Roman pottery found in test pits excavated in the village in 2013 suggest that Romano-British farmsteads may have favoured the south of the village, with arable fields to the north (Lewis and Pryor 2013, 6, 90).

Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman (c.AD 410 – 1150)

1.3.6 Meldreth is first recorded in the Domesday book as '*Melrede*', with the *mel-* element possibly deriving from 'mill' (Ekwall 1936, 305) – with eight mills recorded in Meldreth in 1086 AD (Baggs *et al*. 1982) – or from the River Mel to the east of the village and the *-dreth* element from 'reed' (Lewis and Pryor 2013, 17). The original church, built *c*.970 AD, was a minster church and one of relatively few churches mentioned in the Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2003, 540). The village's church (CHER **03060**) dates from the late-12th century AD with 14th and 15th century AD extensions (Lewis and Pryor 2013, 17).

1.3.7 The site lies 150m south of Meldreth Manor House (CHER **03063**). The present house dates from the 17th century. Two separate land holdings are recorded in Domesday. The two hides held by Goda in 1066 was eventually divided into the manors of Topcliffes and Sheen's in the medieval period (Fig. 3, 1 and 2). A separate holding of four hides at Domesday was similarly divided into the manors of Street, Vesey's and Flambard's (Fig. 3, 3-5). Meldreth Manor north of the site has been identified as the site of Street manor house (British History Online website; https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol8/pp83-97, accessed 1st October 2020).

1.3.8 Saxo-Norman activity has been identified in the vicinity of the site, with work undertaken at 104 High Street, Meldreth (**ECB3859**), 150m to the east, identifying three north to south orientated ditches that were interpreted as representing a series of Saxo-Norman or later field boundaries that contained a small quantity of abraded Saxo-Norman pottery (Snee 2012, 4). The archaeological evaluation (**ECB5945**) on the current site revealed Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and a knife blade, suggesting that the site was back-yard activity related to the settlement of the village prior to the Norman Conquest and Domesday Book.

1.3.9 Despite these aspects of activity having been identified, most of the identified Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site is limited to findspots, with previous finds including Late Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds (FCB 3477) discovered in 1933 at Flambard's Manor (CHER 01275; **ECB805**) 600m to the south-east, and from flower beds at Vesey's Manor (**MCB19435**) 700m to the north-east.

1.3.10 Saxo-Norman pottery was also found spread across the village in test pits excavated in 2013, with concentrations towards the manorial sites of Topcliffe and Flambard's (Lewis and Pryor 2013, 6). The field-walking and metal detecting activities related to the A10 bypass work also recovered pottery sherds (CHER 02113; **ECB476**) and a silver Saxon penny (CHER 00379; **ECB476**). However, the Late Saxon date of the majority of the material suggests that earlier Saxon activity was of limited extent and/or duration, and it has been suggested that settlement in Meldreth did not originate until the early Norman period with the subdivision of a single 'Mel' estate that incorporated Meldreth and Melbourn (Lewis and Pryor 2013, 90-91).

Medieval and post-medieval (c.AD 1150 onwards)

1.3.11 Until the 19th century Meldreth was composed of five separate groups of dwellings between Shepreth to the north and Melbourn to the south, with the southernmost known since the 13th century (Baggs *et al*. 1982, 83). A shrunken medieval village (CHER **03113**) has been identified through aerial photographs *c*.850m to the north-east of the site consisting of a hollow-way, ditched boundaries enclosing small rectilinear areas of land, and ridge and furrow. The expansion of the village brought the creation of crofts and small fields in the late-13th century and early-14th century, with land going out of cultivation by the mid-14th century (Baggs *et al*. 1982; Lewis and Pryor 2013, 10). The gaps between these groups slowly filled over the ensuing two centuries, with the most rapid expansion following the Second World War (Lewis and Pryor 2013, 10). The group of dwellings along the High Street was the largest of these, and the regularity of its layout suggests that it was planned at some point, with the long, narrow properties likely to preserve an earlier, medieval or early modern, arrangement (Lewis and Pryor 2013, 10).

1.3.12 Activity relating to the medieval and later periods has been identified through earthworks, with the remains of several moated sites surviving around Meldreth – to the north-east, south-east and east of the site. These include two near the parish church: Topcliffe's Mill (CHER **01249**), thought to be Topcliffe's Manor recorded since the 1290s, and Vesey's Manor (CHER **01252**), with a geophysical survey carried out at the latter (**ECB4600**). Sheene Manor (CHER 01250 and 01251) has also been identified in the south-east of the parish, 1.4km to the south-east of the site, along with Flambard's Manor (CHER 01275; **ECB805**) in the village centre, 550m to the south, the site of which is believed to have been occupied since Saxo-Norman times. A further moated site of unknown date and possibly marked on the 1820 Enclosure Map has been identified in the south of the parish at St John's College Farm (CHER 01246) 1.2km to the south. A possible medieval fishpond and undated trackway have also been identified 640m to the north-east (**MCB20527**), a rectilinear enclosure of possible medieval date (**MCB25641**) 1km to the north-east, and medieval to post-medieval field boundaries (**MCB25640**) 1km to the east.

1.3.13 Additional medieval activity has been identified with ridge and furrow systems that survive in fields 1.7km to the south-west (CHER 08556A), *c*.950m to the east (**MCB22534**), *c*.830m to the north of the site (**MCB22881**), and alongside later quarrying to the south of Whaddon Road, 600m to the west (**MCB17491**; **ECB2415**, **ECB2273**; Hogan *et al*. 2006). Further medieval and post-medieval field boundaries

have been noted through aerial photographs (**MCB23524**) *c*.800m to the south-east of the site, and possible medieval enclosures (CHER **07517**) *c*.850m to the north-east.

1.3.14 The enclosure of the fields around Meldreth took place in 1820 by order of an 1813 Act of Parliament (Fig. 3; Baggs *et al.* 1982, 83; map available: http://www.meldrethhistory.org.uk/page/enclosure_in_meldreth; and Enclosure Award Book [MLHG 2014]). Prior to this, the land had been primarily cultivated for arable use in common fields. However, the land to the north of the parish was utilised for pasture due to flooding from the River Rhee (Baggs et al. 1982, 83). The enclosure map shows the present-day site boundaries had been established by this time. The site comprised a single field to indicate any archaeological features identified during excavation would probably pre-date the 19th century.

1.3.15 The 1887 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the site as a single plot of undeveloped land immediately south of Manor Farm (see Section 1.3.7). A dovecot (**MCB24554**) lay near the centre of the site. At the end of the 19th century, the OS maps indicate that the site was bordered to the west and south by orchards. These trees probably relating to the plum and apple orchards that were a feature of the parish from the mid-19th century AD (Baggs *et al*. 1982, 83). A stream is marked on the 1919-1947 OS mapping along the western boundary of the site.

1.3.16 In addition, the 1910 Land valuation for Meldreth identified the owners and tenants of land held at the time, whilst also depicting areas of orchards around the site. The current site resides across plot 1072 – occupied by Sam Pepper and owned by J.G. Mortlock – and on the southern edge of plot 966 – owned and occupied by J.W. Bindloss. Of these, the part of plot 1072 was covered by orchard, whilst buildings were also present fronting the High Street, and plot 966 contained a house and garden, with the house located towards the High Street (https://www.meldrethhistory.org.uk/the-village/village-wide_information/the_valuation_office_survey_or_lloyd_georges_domesday_1910).

1.3.17 An evaluation (**ECB3567**), 750m to the south, identified the possible remnants of the Meldreth Tramway (**MCB20068**) which was constructed in 1901 to link the train station with Meldreth Portland Cement and Brick Company (Cuthbert 2011, 14).

Undated remains

1.3.18 A single undated inhumation (CHER **11017**) was identified during works 140m to the north of the site.

Previous work on the site

1.3.19 An archaeological evaluation (**ECB5945**) of the development area was undertaken in two phases during August 2019 and March 2020 due to the presence of trees across the site. This revealed evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity. Dateable finds were scarce, but included a small quantity of Roman pottery, glass and ceramic building material, all thought to be residual, and a small assemblage of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and an iron knife blade of the same date from a pit in Trench 2. Although many of the features that were recorded were undated, the pits in Trench 2, and at least some of

the ditched boundaries, are thought to relate to Middle Anglo-Saxon activity, and may be associated with settlement of this date in this part of the village.

1.3.20 At the front of the property, in the drive that is to be redeveloped, a test pit (15) was excavated in 2013. This uncovered a modern pipe trench and natural clay geology. Within the layers that were excavated, pottery that was recovered included small quantities of Romano-British wares, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and four Victorian-era sherds, as well as a metal nail, brick and tile fragments, and some oyster shell fragments. The faunal assemblage comprised a single bone of fox. As this test pit was located in the land between the main southern cluster of village houses and the church to the north, the evidence from this test pit and others nearby were thought to indicate the area had largely functioned as open fields between the main village core and the village church since the Roman period.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

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

- Glazebrook, J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3;
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8;
- Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24; and
- the updated East of England Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (available: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/).

2.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.3.1 Based on the results of the evaluation and the recommendations of the brief (Robinson-Zeki 2020), more specific aims and research questions were formulated ahead of the excavation (Moan 2020):

- provide further information on the Saxon origins of Meldreth;
- consider the results within a wider landscape context (*i.e.*, the relation of the alluvial deposit to the archaeological remains);
- assess any ceramic assemblage recovered to provide further evidence of early medieval ceramic traditions at a local and regional level;
- assess evidence for Anglo-Saxon craft production on-site; and
- identify evidence of landscape change through environmental assessment (*i.e.*, pollen/mollusc analysis).

2.4 Additional Research Objectives

2.4.1 Following the completion of the on-site work, and in agreement with the CCC HET, the limited complexity of the site meant that post-excavation work went straight to the analysis stage. Although all the research objectives were able to be addressed by the excavated remains. However, the metalworking debris related to Romano-British rather than Anglo-Saxon activity. The details of how these research objectives were met are given in the discussion (Section 4 below).

2.5 Fieldwork Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the brief (Robinson-Zeki 2020) and detailed in the WSI (Moan 2020), and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2014a). The areas that were being opened were targeted on areas of interest identified during the evaluation phase. This included a pit which contained metalworking debris in Trench 3 (Area 1), large pits and a denser area of activity in Trench 2 (Area 2), and an alluvial layer at the western end of Trench 1 which was expected to continue south (Area 2).

2.5.2 Prior to, and throughout machine excavation, the areas were scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate. This did not reveal any services, although a drain was known about from the evaluation of the site, which ran north-west to south-east across Area 2, and a modern water pipe excavated from the ground towards the southern edge of this area.

2.5.3 Machine excavation was initially carried out by a tracked 360-degree 20-tonne excavator and 20 tonne wheeled dumper but, as space and manoeuvrability were limited by the presence of trees with tree preservation orders, these were changed for a 14-tonne excavator and 9 tonne dumper. Excavation was carried out used a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The southern area (Area 1) was opened first and the northern area (Area 2) second, meaning that access was still maintained for the machines. However, due to the presence of the trees, the total areas that were opened had to be reduced (Table 1). Spoil was taken away in the wheeled dumpers and deposited in the south-eastern corner of the development area where there was to be no archaeological excavation, with topsoil and subsoil deposits stored separately. Machine stripping, in spits not greater than 0.1m thick, was to the depth of geological horizons, or the upper interface of archaeological features or alluvial deposits, whichever was encountered first.

Area	Original excavation area	Excavated area
Area 1	0.19ha	0.13ha
Area 2	0.35ha	0.23ha

Table 1: Planned and actual sizes of the excavation areas

2.5.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (set to not discriminate against iron). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. Only two artefacts were recovered during this survey, both from the southern area – two iron nails (SFs 17 and 18).

2.5.5 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify located features and deposits. All archaeological features and deposits were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents, as well as clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. Each feature was photographed at least once to produce high resolution digital photographs that included a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant). In addition, general site photographs were taken.

2.5.6 The only features not investigated were those of obviously modern origin: three service trenches, a pit visible cutting through the subsoil during machine excavation, and two pits containing plastic plant pots, fencing and other modern material.

2.5.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Open area locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers (Appendix A; Table 6), with the first context number of the excavation following those assigned during the previous evaluation trenching within the site.

2.5.8 Plans were prepared using GPS based survey and photogrammetry from an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV; DJI M V2 F550 Flame Wheel Hexacopter with control), with detailed plans tied into these. Images from aerial photographs were processed using AgiSoft Photoscan Pro to produce a georectified 3D model. A digital recording system was used for context and sample numbers that tied into the GPS survey of the site utilising software developed for Oxford Archaeology that allowed staff on site to have access to an up-to-date plan of the site, as well as allowing management monitoring of progress, and more immediate consultation with environmental specialists for the procurement of targeted samples.

2.5.9 Survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. The site grid was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 map of the area.

2.5.10 All artefacts recovered from excavated features were retained for post-excavation processing and analysis, except those which are obviously modern in date. Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards issued by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012), CIfA (2014c) and English Heritage (1995), as well as those found within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1997). Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the Historic England (2008b) guidelines.

2.5.11 Bulk samples of up to 40 litres or 100% of a context were taken from a range of ditches, pits and postholes from across the site to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. These were taken from well-stratified, datable deposits as well as undated features to ascertain whether there was anything that could be dated.

2.5.12 The weather conditions included prolonged periods of drizzle and light rain, but also extended periods of overcast weather.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains, organised by phase and accompanied by site plans (Figs 4-6), phase plans (Figs 7-10), selected section drawings (Figs 11-12) and photographs of the open areas and excavated features (Plates 3-14). Throughout the text, cut numbers are rendered in **bold** type. Where appropriate, individual cuts/interventions belonging to a single feature have been grouped and are referred to by the lowest cut number assigned to the individual interventions in each group (with the details of multiple interventions in the same feature provided in Appendix A, Table 6). Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively. Where animal bone has been identified to species this has been noted in the text, otherwise unidentified fragments are referred to as animal bone.

3.1.2 Features and deposits excavated and recorded during the evaluation have been fully described in the evaluation report (Webb and Cox 2020) but are referred to here where relevant and appropriate – all context numbers assigned during the evaluation have been prefixed 'E' in the text and on the plans to distinguish them from those assigned during the excavation phase. Context numbers assigned during the excavation phase reflect the order in which features were excavated and are grouped by area (Area 1: 64-249; Area 2: 250-489).

3.1.3 The phasing of the site has been developed through a combination of spot-dates from the pottery and the stratigraphic sequence. Given the concentration of material recovered from the later Middle Anglo-Saxon period (Phase 4) and the intersecting nature of the features containing material of this date, this phase has been sub-divided into five sub-phases showing the gradual transition of the site. The remaining phases were less stratigraphically complex. Features and their deposits have been attributed to one of these phases whilst natural features are described separately. Only a small group of features towards the south-western end of Area 2 remain unphased.

Phase 0: natural features

Phase 1: Middle Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 720-850)

Phase 2: medieval (c.AD 1066-1540)

Phase 3: post-medieval and later features (c.AD 1540-present)

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The general sequence of deposits (natural geology, subsoil and topsoil) was consistent across both areas, although with differing levels of disturbance from tree roots. The firm light yellow grey clayey chalk natural geology (64) was overlain by a friable mid-yellow brown clay silt subsoil (65), which was in turn overlain by a friable dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (66). Although the topsoil depth was consistent across the site, subsoil depths were more variable:

Area	Subsoil		Topsoil	
	Min (m)	Max (m)	Min (m)	Max (m)
1	0.20	0.26	0.27	0.36
2	0.10	0.26	0.26	0.40

Table 2: Subsoil and topsoil depths across both excavation areas

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, although it became sticky when wet. Standing water only started to appear during the last week of excavation. Groundwater was only a problem in Area 2 with even relatively shallow features filled with water during their excavation. Archaeological features, where present, were readily distinguished against the underlying natural geology, but in the case of the ditches, became harder to identify as they weathered due to the fills being similar in composition to the natural geology.

3.3 Residual artefacts

3.3.1 Although no features within the excavation areas were of prehistoric origin, six sherds (0.019kg) of prehistoric pottery were recovered. These were all small, abraded fragments that were probably residual within the natural hollow (**173**), the alluvial deposit (266) and two Phase 1 pits (**196** and **221**). Four pits in Area 1 (**169**, **234**, **238** and **242**) and a single pit in Area 2 (**410**) produced residual Romano-British artefacts which included glass, pottery and ceramic building material (CBM).

3.4 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.4.1 Archaeological features were present across the entirety of both excavation areas and took the form of ditches, pits and postholes (Plate 3). Along the western edge of the site an alluvial layer (Area 1: 175; Area 2: 266) probably deposited by overbank flooding of the stream which formed the western boundary of the site (Figs 4-6). A natural pond had formed within part of the extent of this layer in Area 2 (comprising cuts **259** and **262** (Fig. 11, Section 32; Figs 4 and 6; Plate 4). In addition, a natural hollow was identified underneath the alluvial layer in Area 1 (**173**; Fig. 5; Plate 5).

Area 1

3.4.2 Area 1 (Fig. 5; Plate 6) was located in the south-western corner of the development area and covered an area of 0.13ha. Its targeted pits identified in Trench 3 and ditches in Trench 4. A band of heavy rooting was evident across the northern third of the area which protruded from the natural geology. The south-western corner of this area was covered by a modern layer of soil (247) which was visible as a rise on the ground surface prior to machine excavation. Along the western edge of the area, archaeological features cut across the natural hollow (**173**) and were overlain by an alluvial or colluvial deposit (175). Ditched boundaries lay towards the southern, eastern and northern excavation limits with pits scattered across its full extent. The north to south aligned ditched were truncated by those running from east to west. The finds recovered from this area included ironwork, metalworking debris, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), struck flint and animal bone. The environmental samples from each phase of activity consistently produced (poorly preserved) barley and free-threshing wheat grain along with weed seeds.

Area 2

3.4.3 Area 2 (Fig. 6; Plate 1) was located along the northern edge of the development area and covered an area of 0.23ha. It targeted the alluvium identified in Trench 1, ditches in Trenches 1 and 2 and pits within Trench 2. A natural pond (**259**) was overlain by an alluvial deposit (266) along its western edge. Boundary ditches extended across the middle part of the excavation which were interspersed by pits and postholes. To the south-east lay a group of pits. In addition, there was a group of intercutting features on the edge of the alluvial deposit. Similar to Area 1, the finds recovered included ironwork, metalworking debris, pottery, CBM, struck flint and animal bone. As with Area 1, the environmental samples across each phase consistently produced (poorly preserved) barley and free-threshing wheat grain and weed seeds.

3.5 Phase 0: natural features

Area 1 (Figs 4 and 5)

3.5.1 This area revealed small discrete natural features that contained roots. These were tested in places rather than excavated, but in some cases (such as Phase 4 pit **142**) the roots had spread into the archaeological features. These were invariably irregular in plan with pale silty clay fills and were shallow, with asymmetrical, shallow profiles.

3.5.2 A natural hollow (**173**; Plate 5) extended across the western part of the excavation which was overlain by a layer of alluvium (175). The natural hollow extended 6.3m into the excavation area from the west and was 0.66m deep, with a base sloping down from the east to the west. It was filled by a light reddish brown silty clay (174) that contained an iron pin (SF 16), a single sherd (4g) of Late Iron Age pottery and 11 struck flints, including six secondary flakes, three tertiary flakes, a secondary blade-like flake and a tertiary blade. An environmental sample taken from its fill recovered barley and wheat grains as well as charcoal.

3.5.3 The alluvial layer (175) extended 7.1m into the excavation area from the west and was up to 0.6m deep. It consisted of a light grey clayey silt that contained a copper alloy buckle pin (SF 12), a sherd (14g) of a 2nd-3rd century AD Roman storage jar and a sherd (29g) of medieval pottery, as well as five secondary flakes of struck flint. Environmental sampling of this layer recovered oats, barley and wheat grains, elderberry seeds and charcoal.

Area 2 (Figs 4 and 6)

3.5.4 The western edge of Area 2 contained a pond (**259**) that measured 1.1m deep with a base that sloped down from east to west. This was filled by a single deposit of light grey silty clay (277) that contained 24g of animal bone. An environmental sample taken from fill (281) produced only snails. Overlying this pond was the same alluvial deposit (266) observed in Area 1 which measured up to 0.56m deep and extended 16m into this excavation area from the west. This consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty clay that contained a medieval copper alloy thimble (SF 24), a sherd (2g) of Iron Age pottery and a sherd (4g) of early medieval pottery. The environmental sampling of this deposit contained barley and wheat grain as well as charcoal.

3.6 Phase 1: Middle Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 720-850)

3.6.1 The majority of the activity that was taking place on the site was during the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. This phase witnessed the establishment of a boundary ditch (**267**=**119**) which extended from north to south across both excavation areas, c.40-50m east of the stream, which separated the sloping ground to the west from level ground to the east. Different activities appear to have taken place within each part of the site with a concentration of pits to the south (Area 1) and a dense area of ditches and pits to the north (Area 2). This evolving network of boundary ditches will be described chronologically below followed by a description of the pits.

Areas 1 and 2 (Fig. 7)

Boundary ditch alignment

Ditch **119**=**267**

In Area 1, ditch **119** (Fig. 11, section 47 (excavated segment **134**)) lay on a north to south orientation and probably continued north as ditch **267** in Area 2. It measured between 0.69m and 1.12m wide and between 0.09m and 0.2m deep with a gentle-sided, almost flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single fill of a light yellowish brown clayey silt/sand that contained three fragments (628g) of Roman CBM, including a *pila* and roof tile, and horse bone. The environmental sample taken from deposit 160 (excavated segment **159**) contained snails. Its southernmost c.12m was re-cut as ditch **126** which measured between 0.9-1.m wide and 0.34-0.44m deep with a steep sided, flat based, U-shaped profile (Fig. 11, section 48 (excavated segment **145**); Plate 13). For the most part this ditch followed the line of ditch **119**, only varying at its northern terminus, to suggest it was deliberately re-cut as a deeper ditch over this segment of ditch **119**. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown clayey sand (127) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (128), in turn overlain in part by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (148). The fills contained a single sherd (18g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and a fragment (5g) of daub, as well as 137g of cattle and sheep/goat bone. The environmental sample taken from the lower fill (127) revealed barley, free threshing wheat, cleavers, hazelnut shell, charcoal and snails.

3.6.2 In Area 2, ditch **267** was aligned north to south on the eastern edge of the sloping ground that led down to the stream. This ditch measured between 0.9m and 1.5m across and between 0.14m and 0.42 deep with a moderately steep sided almost flat based profile. The form of this ditch varied in depth along its length. This ditch was filled by a series of deposits: a mid-yellowish grey clayey silt (268) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clayey sand (269) and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (270). These deposits contained two iron nails with tapering shanks (SF 27), four sherds (86g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and an intrusive sherd (4g) of early medieval pottery, as well as 42g of cattle bone. The environmental sample taken from the lower deposit (268) contained snails. It was met from the east by ditches **263**, **340** and possibly **274**.

Ditch **81**=**110**

3.6.3 In Area 1, ditch **119**=**267** (along with ditch **79**) appeared to have been partly reinstated by parallel ditch **81**=**110** to the east. It had steep sides and a flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by mid-yellowish brown clayey sand (111) that was overlain by a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (112). These deposits contained 332g of animal bone. To the south, a short segment of ditch (**81**) on the same alignment extended for 8.3m before it was truncated by Phase 2 pit **85**. This ditch measured between 0.46m and 0.71m wide and up to 0.23m deep with a moderately steep sided, almost flat based U-shaped profile (Fig. 11, section 26). It was filled by a mid-brown/grey sandy silt (82) that contained an incomplete Middle Anglo-Saxon iron knife (SF 25) with a poorly preserved back, a single sherd (29g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and 125g of cattle bone. The environmental sample taken from this ditch contained barley, free threshing wheat, knotgrass and charcoal.

3.6.4 Further east, a short segment of ditch (**79**) extended from ditch **81**=**110** which measured between 0.9m and 1.06m wide and between 0.18m and 0.8m deep with a gentle sided, slightly concave U-shaped profile (Fig. 11, section 27 (excavated segment **83**)). It was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy deposit (80) that in places overlain by a mid-yellowish brown clay silt (112). These deposits contained an incomplete iron latch lifter (SF 18), a single sherd (18g) of burnt and oxidised Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, two fragments (83g) of oyster shell and 669g of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bone along with some residual Roman material (a fragment (30g) of Roman *tegula,* a fragment (104g) of Roman *pila* and a stone chip (276g) of Roman building stone). Charred remains of Barley, peas, beans, carrot, cleavers and charcoal were recovered from the environmental sample taken from deposit 89.

3.6.5 This boundary alignment was truncated by Phase 2 ditches **67**, **117** and **319**.

Areas 2 (Fig. 7)

Enclosures

3.6.6 A palimpsest of enclosures was defined by a set of nine ditches laid out on broadly north-south and east-west alignments. They respected and extended east of ditch **119**=**267** which defined their western boundary. These ditches divided this area into a series of small sub-rectangular subdivisions which continued north of the site. Based on their stratigraphy, it was possible to group the ditches and enclosures into two phases of use.

Phase 1.1: ditches 274, 312, 328 and 335

3.6.7 Ditch **274** lay on a north-east to south-west alignment that turned north to south at its eastern end. It measured between 1-1.6m across and 0.12-0.28m deep with a profile that varied between moderately steep and gentle sided with an almost flat base. It was filled by a light grey clayey silt (275) that in places was overlain by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (308). These deposits contained a single sherd (8g) of burnt Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and a fragment (9g) of oyster shell. The south-western end of this ditch extended beyond the excavation limit but probably met ditch **267**.

3.6.8 On a north south alignment, ditch **335** divided the area enclosed by the ditch **274** into two equal portions. It measured between 0.86-1.09m across and 0.2-0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and an almost flat base (Fig. 12, section 132 (excavated segment **474**)). Its main fill was a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (336) that in places overlay a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (368).

3.6.9 To the east of the northern arm of ditch **274** lay two ditches which entered the excavation from the north before terminating may also belong to this earlier phase of enclosure.

3.6.10 Ditch **312** (between 1.56-2.54m in width by 0.22-0.26m in depth) terminated at its southern end where it was truncated by the modern land drain. It had a gentle sided, almost flat based profile and was filled by a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (313) that was overlain by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (314). These deposits contained a small intrusive fragment (1g) of early medieval pottery. Further east, ditch **328** measured between 0.8-1m wide and 0.15-0.25m deep with a gentle sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (329) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (334).

Phase 1.2: ditches 257, 263, 286, 340 and 563

3.6.11 After an unknown period, the enclosures were subsequently remodelled. Ditches **263** and **340** Led east from ditch **119**=**267** and measured up to 1.3m wide by 0.46m deep with morphologies that varied between almost flat based to U-shaped profiles. Where they converged at their eastern end, ditch **263** turned north before continuing beyond the excavation limit.

3.6.12 Ditch **263** was filled by a light to mid-brownish grey clayey sand (264) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (265) and an intermittent darker greyish brown clayey silt (457). These deposits contained two sherds (58g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, two fragments (15g) of oyster shell, 548g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig bone and some residual Roman material (a sherd (15g) of a 2nd-3rd century AD Horningsea type storage jar and a fragment (135g) of Roman *imbrex*). The environmental sample taken from deposit 436 (excavated segment **434**) contained barley, free-threshing wheat and charcoal. A sample of charred plant remains from 436 returned a radiocarbon date of 707-887 cal AD (95.4% confidence; SUERC-99232; 1213±24 BP; Appendix D).

3.6.13 Where ditch **340** was shallower at its eastern end, it was filled by a mid-yellowish brown clayey deposit (433), whilst its deeper portions to the west were filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (341) that was overlain by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (342). These deposits contained a single sherd (46g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, 65g of sheep/goat bone and a residual fragment (18g) of Roman *tegula*. The environmental sample taken from deposit 341 contained barley and charcoal.

3.6.14 The southern arm of ditch **263** was continued at its eastern end by ditch **253** which then turned north before terminating. It measured between 0.55-1.25m wide and 0.14-0.98m deep. Its profile varied between a deeper steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile to a shallower gentle sided, almost flat based U-shaped profile. This ditch was filled by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (254), that was overlain by a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (255) and a dark greyish brown clayey silt (256). These deposits

contained a single sherd (26g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery as well as 30g of sheep/goat and small rodent bone. The environmental samples taken from the lower (254) and upper (256) deposits contained barley, free threshing wheat and charcoal.

3.6.15 Two ditches (**257** and **286**) led north from where they met the southern arm of ditch **263** to form enclosure subdivisions.

3.6.16 On a north-west to south-east alignment, ditch **286** measured between 0.9-1.52m wide and 0.2-0.3m deep with a moderately steep sided and almost flat based profile. It was filled by a single fill of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (287) that contained three fragments (13g) of oyster shell, 42g of animal bone and two residual fragments (231g) of Roman CBM (*pila* and *tegula*; Plate 15).

3.6.17 To the east, slightly sinuous ditch **257** measured between 1.28-1.5m wide and 0.15-0.22m deep with a gentle sided, flat based profile (Fig. 12, section 84). It was filled by a single fill of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (258).

Areas 1 (Fig. 7)

Pits

3.6.18 A total of 25 sub-circular pits were uncovered across the full extent of Area 1 which ranged between 0.8-2.22m in diameter by 0.12-1.02m deep. Most of the pits contained multiple deposits of between two and four backfills.

3.6.19 The pit fills produced a variety of finds including a total of 21 sherds (552g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery. Charred plant remains from pit **182** yielded a radiocarbon date of 710-890 cal AD to support the ceramic evidence. A total of nine iron items (including two knife blades (SFs 9 and 15), spoon (SF 13), hooked plate (SF 4), possible vessel rim (SF 11) and three strips (SFs 22, 23 and 33)) were recovered along with 62 fragments (1.2kg) of ironworking debris. In addition, the pit fills yielded a total of 12kg of animal bone mostly of domestic animals (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse) with a smaller proportion of birds (domestic fowl, goose and pheasant), wild animals (frog, mouse, shrew and weasel) and salmon. Bulk soil samples from 11 pits produced charred plant remains including barley and free threshing wheat.

3.6.20 Seven of the pits in the southern part of Area 1 contained residual sherds of Iron Age pottery (two sherds, 11g), Romano-British pottery (13 sherds, 441g), Roman CBM (10 fragments, 1.4kg), possible Roman wall stone (2.7kg) and a shard of glass.

3.6.21 A detailed description of each pit is given below:

3.6.22 In the south-western corner of Area 1, pit **95** measured 1.5m across and 0.87m deep with a steep sided almost flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a light grey silty clay (98) that was overlain by a dark grey silty clay (99), a light brownish grey silty clay (100) and a mid-brown silty clay (101). These deposits contained six sherds (277g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, 10 fragments (55g) of daub, 51 fragments (414g) of iron working debris, 1,205g of cattle, pig domestic fowl, sheep/goat and horse bone along with residual Roman material (a single sherd (80g) of possibly re-used 2nd-3rd century AD Roman pottery, a sherd (35g) of Horningsea type Roman pottery, three fragments (267g) of Roman CBM (comprising a *tegula* and two *pila*) and two fragments (2,749g) of possibly Roman wall stone, including a fragment retaining traces of mortar). The

environmental samples taken from the middle fills (99 and 100) contained free threshing wheat and charcoal. This pit was cut across on its northern edge by Phase 2 ditch **96**.

3.6.23 Approximately 18m east of pit **95**, pit **129** measured 1.46m across and 1.02m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a sequence of deposits: a dark brownish grey clayey silt (130) that was overlain by a light brownish grey clayey sand (131), a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (132) and a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (133). These deposits contained an incomplete Middle Anglo-Saxon iron knife blade (SF 9) and hooked plate (SF 10), a single shard (5g) of possible Roman glass, two fragments (28g) of oyster shell, and 216g of cattle, sheep/goat, frog and mouse bone. The environmental sample taken from the lower deposit (130) contained barley and free threshing wheat, common knapweed, and grass.

3.6.24 To the north, pit **242** measured 2.1m across and 1m deep with a steep sided flat based U-shaped profile (Fig. 12, section 81; Plate 7). It was filled by a sequence of four fills: a dark grey silty clay (243) overlain by two similar deposits of mid-blueish grey clayey silt (244 and 245) and mid-yellowish grey clayey silt (246). Combined, these deposits produced residual pottery (a sherd (60g) of 4th century AD Roman *mortaria*, a sherd (14g) of a 3rd-4th century AD Roman dish and a sherd (7g) of a 3rd-4th century AD Roman jar), three sherds (30g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon (Phase 4) pottery, as well as a fragment (101g) of Roman *tegula*, two fragments (16g) of oyster shell and 2,350g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, domestic fowl bone and pheasant bone. An environmental sample taken from the lower (243) and upper (246) deposits contained barley and wheat grains, peas, black-bindweed, grass and charcoal. The southern edge of this pit was truncated by pit **248** which measured 1.8m across, 0.46m deep and had a steep sided U-shaped profile (Fig. 12, section 81). This pit was filled by a single deposit of mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (249) that contained 56g of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bone.

3.6.25 Immediately north of pit **248**, pit **181** measured 1.22m across and 0.74m deep with a steep sided, almost flat based U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a sequence of deposits: a mid-greyish brown silty sand (186) that was overlain by a slumped/collapsed deposit of a light brownish grey silty sand (189) at the edges of the pit. Overlying in the centre of the pit was a dark grey silty sand (187) below a light brownish grey silty sand (188). These deposits contained a Middle Anglo-Saxon iron spoon (SF 13), a single sherd (14g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery as well as 135g of cattle, pig and domestic fowl bone. The environmental sample taken from a mid-fill (187) contained oats, barley, rye, free threshing wheat, stinking chamomile, goosefoot and charcoal.

3.6.26 To the east, pit **200** measured 1.2m across and 0.66m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile (Fig. 12, section 71). This pit was filled by a light brownish grey silty sand (201) that was overlain by a mid-grey silty sand (202). These deposits contained 51g of cattle and sheep/goat bone.

3.6.27 North of pit **95** lay a tight group of five pits. The southernmost of these pits (**163**) measured 1.1m across and 0.76m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. Its fill (164) produced 113g of animal bone. It was heavily truncated by pit **165** which

measured 2m across and 0.47m deep with a steep sided, uneven based U-shaped profile. The single fill of this pit was a dark grey silty clay (166) that contained 169g of sheep/goat and rabbit bone.

3.6.28 To the west, pit **72** measured 1.1m across and 0.72 deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile (Fig. 11, section 22). This pit was filled by a sequence of deposits: a light yellow grey sandy clay (73) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey silty sand (74), a dark brownish grey silty sand (75) and a mid-yellowish grey clayey sand (76). These deposits contained an iron hooked plate (SF 4), a single sherd (27g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, two residual fragments (91g) of Romano-British CBM retaining traces of mortar, four fragments (95g) of amorphous iron smithing debris, a fragment (38g) of burnt chalk and 358g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, goose and shrew bones. The environmental samples taken from the middle deposits (74 and 75) contained barley grains, free threshing wheat, common knapweed, cleavers and charcoal.

3.6.29 To the north, pit **179** measured 1.4m across and 0.12m deep with a steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile. Its single fill of a mid-grey silty clay (180) contained a single intrusive sherd (2g) of early medieval pottery.

3.6.30 To the east, pit **234** (1.5m in diameter and 0.9m deep) had steep sides but with a flat-based U-shaped profile. It contained four fills consisting of a very dark grey silty clay (235) overlain by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (237) and a mid-grey silty clay (236). This pit contained a residual sherd (9g) of 2nd-4th century AD Horningsea type jar, an intrusive sherd (6g) of early medieval pottery and 19 fragments (84g) of rotary lava quern. In addition, three fragments (23g) of oyster shell, 2,655g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog and domestic fowl bone was recovered. An environmental sample taken from deposit 235 contained barley and wheat grains and charcoal.

3.6.31 To the south, pit **238** measured 2m by 1.6m across and 0.9m deep, with steep sides and a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown slumped fill (241) that was overlain by very dark grey silty clay (239) and mid-grey silty clay (240). Combined these fills produced: metalwork (two strips of unidentified ironwork (SF 22 and 23)), residual pottery (two sherds (43g) of a 4th century AD Roman jar and a sherd (12g) of Roman storage jar), a sherd (21g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, daub (36g), two fragments (780g) of Roman *pila,* iron working debris (43g) and rotary lava quern (2g). In addition, a fragment (20g) of oyster shell, 2,019g of cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, domestic fowl and frog bone was recovered from this pit, whilst an environmental sample taken from deposit (239) contained barley and wheat grains, cleaver seeds and charcoal.

3.6.32 To the north-east, pit **212** (Plate 10) measured 1.74m across and 0.9m deep with steep sides that undercut and a concave base. This pit was filled by a light brownish grey sandy clay (213) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey silty clay (214) and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (215). These deposits contained a single sherd (54g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and a fragment (8g) of iron working debris, as well as 328g of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bone.

3.6.33 To the north, pit **208** measured 1.3m across and 0.52m deep. It had a steep sided almost flat based U-shaped profile which was filled by a sequence of deposits: a light brownish grey clayey silt (209) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (210) and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (211). These deposits contained a Middle

Anglo-Saxon iron knife blade missing the tang (SF 15), 12g of cattle, sheep/goat and domestic fowl bone.

3.6.34 To the east, pit **221** measured 1.16m across and 0.46m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a light reddish brown sandy silt (222) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (223). These deposits contained a sherd (5g) of Late Iron Age pottery, a sherd (3g) of a 4th century AD Roman beaker, a sherd (154g) of a 2nd-3rd century AD Horningsea type storage jar and a sherd (11g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery along with 64g of cattle bone.

3.6.35 To the east, pit **216** measured 2.22m across and 0.8m deep with a steep sided almost flat based U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a sequence of deposits: a dark greyish brown silty clay (217) that was overlain by a light greyish brown sandy silt (218), a dark brownish grey clayey silt (219) and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (220). These deposits contained a thick strip of Middle Anglo-Saxon ironwork (SF 33) and U-shaped nail (SF 33), a single sherd (2g) of 2nd century AD Roman samian ware and three fragments (152g) of iron working debris. In addition, this pit contained 942g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and domestic fowl bone. The environmental sample taken from a mid-fill (219) of the pit contained barley, free threshing wheat and charcoal.

3.6.36 Further east, pit **176** measured 0.8m across and 0.48m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a light brown silty clay with chalk in the matrix (177) that was overlain by a very dark brown silty clay (178).

3.6.37 Cutting the alluvial deposit towards the western excavation limit, sub-circular pit **196** measured 1.44m across and 0.58m deep with a steep sided, almost flat-based U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a sequence of deposits: a light yellowish grey silty sand (197) that was overlain by a mid-yellowish grey sandy silt (198) and a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (199). These deposits contained a single sherd (6g) of Late Iron Age pottery and two fragments (294g) of iron working debris, as well as 44g of sheep/goat bone. The environmental sample taken from the middle fill (198) contained only charcoal.

3.6.38 To the east, pit **140** had a flat based profile and was larger at 1.8m across and 0.78m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of mid-greyish brown silty clay (141) that contained 157g of cattle bone. Its eastern side was truncated by pit **142** which measured 2.08m across and 0.53m deep with a steep sided flat based profile. This pit was filled by a very dark grey silty clay (143) that was overlain by a mid-greyish silty clay (144). These deposits contained two poorly preserved iron objects (SF 11) one of which may have been the rim of a vessel, two sherds (14g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery as well as a fragment (17g) of oyster shell and 622g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and domestic fowl bone. The environmental sample taken from the lower deposit (143) contained barley, free threshing wheat and charcoal.

3.6.39 Along the northern edge of Area 2, pit **182** measured 1.64m across and 0.8m deep with a steep sided, partially undercutting and almost flat based, U-shaped profile. It was filled by a sequence of deposits: a black sandy silt (183) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (184) and a mid-yellowish brown clayey sand (185). These deposits contained a single sherd (68g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and a fragment (178g) of Roman *pila*, as well as 135g of sheep/goat, pig, domestic fowl and

weasel bone. Oats, barley, free threshing wheat, barley chaff, stinking chamomile, bromes, goosefoot, hemlockeye-bright/red bartsia, henbane, flax, grass, dock, sedges, rushes, hazelnut shells, elderberry and charcoal were all recovered from the environmental sample taken from the lower deposit (183) of the pit. A sample of charred plant remains from the primary deposit (183) yielded a radiocarbon date of 710-890 cal AD (95.4% confidence; SUERC-99231; 1206±24 BP; Appendix D).

3.6.40 To the east, pit **169** measured 1.77m across and 0.6m deep with a steep sided flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a sequence of fills: a light yellowish brown clayey sand (170) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clayey sand (171) and a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (172). These fills produced a combined total of 291g of pig, horse and domestic fowl bone along with residual items comprising two sherds (31g) of a 4th century AD Roman beaker and 19 fragments (85g) of fired clay, a possible Iron Age loom weight. An environmental sample taken from the lower deposit (170) contained barley and wheat grains, cleaver, dock and vetch seeds.

3.6.41 Further to the east, pit **121** cut ditch **119**=**267** where it went beyond the northern edge of the excavation. This pit measured 1m across and 0.66m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark brownish grey clayey sand (122) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (123). These deposits contained a residual fragment (28g) of Roman *imbrex* and a naturally perforated flint nodule.

3.6.42 East of ditch **119**=**267**, pit **105** truncated ditch **81** and measured 1.32m across and 0.6m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (106) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (107) with an indurated lower fill. These deposits contained a single sherd (53g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, 843g of burnt sandstone that was probably burnt during prehistory and 275g of cattle, sheep/goat, salmon, frog, domestic fowl and small rodent bone. Charred barley and free threshing wheat grain and charcoal was recovered from within the environmental sample taken from the lower deposit (106).

3.6.43 To the east, pit **102** measured 0.88m across and 0.2m deep with a steep sided flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a light yellowish brown clayey sand (103) that was overlain by a dark greyish brown clayey silt (104). These deposits contained three sherds (33g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and 23g of animal bone.

Postholes

3.6.44 Posthole **69** was located towards the southern edge of Area 1, which measured 0.57m across by 0.19m deep. It had a steep sided flat based profile which was filled by mid-yellowish brown clayey sand (70) overlain by mid-brownish grey clayey sand (71). To the north, posthole **206** measured 0.44m across by 0.74m deep with a steep sided flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of mid-reddish brown silty clay (207). This posthole was cut by pit **208**. To the east of ditch **119**=**267**, posthole **93** measured 0.36m across and 0.11m deep with a moderately steep-sided, slightly concave based U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (94) that contained free threshing wheat and charcoal.

Areas 2 (Fig. 7)

Pits east of the Enclosures

3.6.45 A distinct area of 17 sub-circular pits extended east from the Phase 1 enclosures across a notably more sandy part of the excavation. The pits ranged between 0.54-2.5m in diameter by 0.08-0.95m deep. Most of the pits contained multiple deposits of between two and five backfills.

3.6.46 The finds produced by these pits include a total of seven sherds (371g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery. Charred plant remains from pit **438** yielded a radiocarbon date of 680-880 cal AD to support the ceramic evidence. A total of nine iron items (including two knife blades (SFs 28 and 32), shears (SF 36), tapering rod (SF 38), fitting (SF 30) and four nails (SFs 29, 31, 34 and 37)) were recovered along with five fragments (239g) of ironworking debris. The pit fills also yielded a total of 5.4kg of animal bone mostly of domestic animals (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse) with a smaller proportion comprising birds (domestic fowl), wild animals (frog, mouse and field vole) and eel. Bulk soil samples from eight pits produced charred plant remains including barley and free threshing wheat.

3.6.47 Two of the pits contained residual Romano-British items: a sherd (11g) of pottery and two fragments (526g) of tile.

3.6.48 A detailed description of each pit is given below:

3.6.49 A cluster of five larger pits was located by the eastern excavation limit. Pit **438** measured 1.84m across and 0.8m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile (Plate 11). This pit was filled by a mid-brownish grey silty clay (439) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey silty clay (440). These deposits contained an iron nail (SF 34), three fragments (129g) of iron working debris and 741g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, frog and eel bone. Barley, free threshing wheat, grass, dock and charcoal were all recovered from the environmental samples taken from the two deposits (439 and 440). Radiocarbon dating of charred plant remains from the primary backfill (439) yielded a date of 680-880 cal AD (95.4% confidence; SUERC-99233; 1241±24 BP; Appendix D).

3.6.50 To the west, pit **441** measured 1.36m across and 0.95m deep with almost vertical sides that slightly undercut at the flat base (Fig. 11, section 34; Plates 11 and 12). This pit was filled by a sequence of deposits: a light grey silty clay (464) that was overlain by a dark grey silty clay (465), a mid-brown silty clay (442), a light yellowish brown silty clay (443), a mid-brown silty clay (444) and a dark brown silty clay (445). These deposits contained a fragmentary pair of iron shears (SF 36), four sherds (282g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, two fragments (110g) of iron working debris, three fragments (47g) of oyster shell and 1,566g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, frog and eel bone. Within the environmental samples that were taken, barley and free threshing wheat were recovered.

3.6.51 To the north, pit **466** measured 1.3m across and 0.6m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (467) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (468) and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (469). These deposits contained an iron nail (SF 37), two sherds (68g) of burnt Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and 321g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, small rodent and eel bone. Barley

and free threshing wheat were recovered in the environmental sample taken from the middle deposit (468).

3.6.52 To the west, pit **410** measured 1.78m across and 0.76m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile and was filled by a dark greyish brown clayey silt (411) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (412). These fills contained an iron nail with a tapering shank and square cross-section (SF 31), a sherd (11g) of a 1st-3rd century AD Roman jar, a fragment (23g) of Roman *tegula*, four fragments (49g) of oyster shell and 517g of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bone. The environmental sample taken from the lower deposit (411) contained barley and wheat grains, beans and charcoal. Its southern side was cut by pit **408**.

3.6.53 Pit **408** measured 1.22m across and 0.41m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile (Fig. 12, section 124). Its single fill of a mid-brownish grey silty clay (409) contained a sherd (21g) of burnt Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, residual struck flint in the form of a small secondary flake and a blade-like flake, and 4g of cattle bone. The environmental sample taken from this pit contained barley, free threshing wheat, peas, beans and charcoal.

3.6.54 To the north-west of this grouping, and to the east of ditch **253**, was a cluster of three pits. Pit **315** measured 1.1m across and 0.56m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown sandy silt (316) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (317) and a dark brownish grey clayey silt (318) that contained larger gravel than the underlying deposit.

3.6.55 To the south, pit **415** measured 0.6m across and 0.13m deep with a gentle sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of a mid-grey clayey silt (416) that contained 60g of cattle and domestic fowl bone.

3.6.56 Adjacent to pit **415**, pit **417** measured 1.21m across and 0.2m deep with a gentle sided U-shaped profile. The single fill of this pit was a mid-grey clayey silt (418) that contained a Middle Anglo-Saxon iron knife blade (SF 32, c.AD 600-700), 743g of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and domestic fowl bone. The environmental sample taken from the pit revealed oats, barley, free threshing wheat, fat-hen and charcoal.

3.6.57 To the south of these pits, a cluster of seven pits was located at the south-eastern corner of ditch **274**. Two pits (**404** and **448**) truncated the ditch. The northern of the two (pit **448**) measured 2.5m across and 0.55m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a mid-brown clayey silt (449) that was overlain by a light brownish grey clayey silt (450) and a mid-grey clayey silt (451). These deposits contained an unidentified iron tapering rod (SF 38) that may have been part of a bracelet, a single intrusive sherd (4g) of early medieval pottery, four fragments (43g) of rotary lava quern and 291g of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bone. The southern pit (**404**) measured 0.8m across and 0.76m deep with nearly vertical sides and a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown clayey sand (405) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clayey sand (406) and a dark brownish grey clayey silt (407).

3.6.58 To the east, pit **357** measured 0.54m across and 0.2m deep with a steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (358) that contained 20g of animal bone.

3.6.59 Pit **357** was truncated by pit **361** which measured 1.62m across and 0.38m deep with a steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (362) that contained 209g of animal bone, as well as barley, free threshing wheat and charcoal.

3.6.60 To the west, pit **359** measured 1.3m across and 0.6m deep with a steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a mid-orangey brown clayey silt (360).

3.6.61 To the south-west, pit **326** measured 0.9m across and 0.24m deep with a steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile. This pit was also filled by a single deposit of a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (327) that contained 35g of animal bone.

3.6.62 To the east, a smaller discrete feature (**324**), possibly a posthole, measured 0.2m across and 0.08m deep with a steep sided, flat based, U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of light brownish grey clayey silt (325) that contained an iron fitting (SF 30).

3.6.63 To the south, pit **322** measured 0.75m across and 0.3m deep with a steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of a dark brownish grey clayey silt (323) that contained 167g of animal bone.

3.6.64 A larger pit to the south-east (**302**) measured 1.1m across and 0.63m deep with a steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a pale grey silty clay (303) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (304) and a mid-greyish brown silty clay (305). These deposits contained a Middle Anglo-Saxon iron knife blade (SF 28) and nail with a tapering shank (SF 29), 640g of cattle, sheep/goat, domestic fowl, mouse, field vole, small rodent and frog bone. The environmental samples taken from the upper two fills (304 and 305) of this second pit contained barley, free threshing wheat and charcoal.

3.6.65 To the south, pit **300** measured 0.94m across and 0.08m deep with steep sides and an uneven base. This pit was filled by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (301) that contained a single intrusive sherd (3g) of early medieval pottery and 47g of cattle and pig bone.

Discrete features within the enclosures

3.6.66 A total of six pits and three postholes lay within the footprint of the enclosures.

3.6.67 In the eastern part of the enclosures, pits **E26** and **E29** were excavated during the evaluation phase. These had vertical and undercutting sides with concave bases. The smaller pit (**E26**) measured 1.02m by 1.6m across and 0.56m deep and contained an incomplete hand-forged Middle Anglo-Saxon iron knife (SF 2) and an incomplete whetstone (SF 1). To the east, pits **E29** and **461** truncated ditch **263**. Pit **461** measured 1.6m across and 0.54m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. This pit was filled by a mid-reddish brown clayey sand (462) that was overlain by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (463). These deposits contained a single sherd (26g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and 59g of animal bone. To the east, pit **427** truncated ditch **274** and measured 1.2m across and 0.2m deep with a gentle sided, almost flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (428) that was overlain by a dark grey silty clay (429). These deposits contained three sherds (36g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery.

3.6.68 To the west, pit **363** was truncated by ditch **335**. It measured 0.6m across and 0.2m deep with a moderately steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt (364) that contained 12g of animal bone. To the south-east, pit **419** measured 1.94m across and 0.6m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark greyish brown clayey silt (420) that was overlain by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (421). These deposits contained 22g of animal bone, oats, barley and wheat grains, dock seeds and charcoal.

3.6.69 Posthole **337** was truncated by ditch **340** and measured 0.66m across by 0.36m deep with a moderately steep sided V-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark greyish brown clayey sand (338) that was overlain by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (339).

3.6.70 A further two postholes (**278** and **380**) were located between ditches **263** and **274**. Posthole (**278**) measured 0.57m across and 0.32m deep with a steep sided, flat based U-shaped profile (Fig. 12, section 94). This posthole was filled by a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (279) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (280). These deposits contained a fragment (503g) of Roman *tegula*. To the west, posthole **380** measured 0.64m across and 0.18m deep with a moderately steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (381).

3.6.71 In addition to the pits, a posthole (**330**) was also revealed towards the north-eastern corner of the area. This was truncated by ditch **328** and measured 0.28m across and 0.13m deep with a steep sided, U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of a light brownish grey clayey silt (331).

Pits west of ditch 119=267

3.6.72 A cluster of intercutting features were located towards the western end of this area by the edge of the pond and alluvial deposit. A short, 5.2m long segment of ditch (**297**) on a north-east to south-west alignment cut into the eastern edge of alluvial deposit 266. This ditch measured between 0.54-0.6m across and between 0.23-0.38m deep with a gentle sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of a dark brownish grey silty clay (298) which was cut by pits **292**, **299** and **397**.

3.6.73 Truncating the northern end of the ditch, pit **292** measured 0.9m across and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a sequence of fills: a light blueish grey silty clay (293) that was overlain by a very dark grey silty clay (294), a mid-brownish grey silty clay (295) and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (296). The fills produced an iron stud (SF 26), a single sherd (27g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and 17g of sheep/goat bone. The environmental samples taken from the lower deposits (293 and 294) contained oats, barley and wheat grains, bread wheat chaff, peas, beans, fat-hen seed, stinking camomile, carrots, bromes, grass, cleavers, ribwort plantain, docks, clovers, rushes, elderberry and charcoal.

3.6.74 On the western edge of this ditch, pit **299** measured 0.52m across and 0.12m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of mid-yellowish brown silty clay (489).

3.6.75 To the south, pit **397** measured 0.8m across and 0.14m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit of mid-yellowish brown silty clay (398).

3.7 Phase 2: medieval (c.AD 1066-1540)

3.7.1 The lack of any Late Anglo-Saxon pottery suggests that Phase 1 activity had ceased and shifted elsewhere prior to the Late Anglo-Saxon period. There was evidence for a reorganisation of land division on this site during the medieval period with the cutting of five boundary ditches on a common west-south-west to east-north-east alignment. These ditches cut across the earlier dominant alignment of Phase 1 ditch 119=267 and possibly delineated the rear of properties fronting the High Street which extended west to the stream.

Area 1 (Fig. 8)

Boundary ditches

3.7.2 The southernmost ditch (**96**) excavated in Area 1 measured between 1.3-1.6m wide and 0.09-0.21m deep with a shallow, gentle sided almost flat based U-shaped profile (Fig. 11, section 47 (excavated segment **136**). Its single fill of a brown/grey silty clay (97) contained one sherd (20g) of a 4th century AD Roman beaker and four sherds (15g) of early medieval pottery, as well as 78g of animal bone. Its alignment was later adjusted with the cutting of ditch **117**. It measured between 0.8m and 4.42m wide (broadly getting wider from west to east as it moved away from the alluvial layer) and between 0.07m and 0.2m deep, again with a shallow, gentle sided almost flat based U-shaped profile (Fig. 11, section 47 (excavated segment **136**)). This ditch had a single fill of a mid-grey silty deposit that contained a medieval iron nail (SF 17), two sherds (22g) of medieval pottery, two fragments (85g) of residual Roman CBM, including an *imbrex* and roof tile, and two fragments (5g) of rotary lava quern.

3.7.3 Approximately 10m to the north, ditch **224** extended 21.5m east from the western excavation limit, although, due to its shallow depth this feature may have been entirely truncated to the east. This ditch measured between 1.98-2.4m wide and 0.12-0.2m deep with a shallow, gentle sided almost flat based U-shaped profile (Fig. 12, section 78 (excavated segment **232**)). It was filled by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (225) that contained an iron nail (SF 20), five sherds (34g) of early medieval pottery and a residual fragment (35g) of Roman roof tile along with 196g of sheep/goat and horse bone.

3.7.4 A further 15m to the north, ditch **67** measured between 1.14-2.42m wide and 0.2-0.28m deep with a moderately steep sided almost flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (68) that contained three residual sherds (28g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery, two sherds (16g) of medieval pottery, a piece (234g) of burnt limestone and 12g of animal bone. The south-western end of this ditch cut across natural hollow **173** and alluvial deposit 175.

Pits

3.7.5 Towards the eastern edge of Area 1, pit **85** cut into Phase 1 ditches **79** and **81**. This pit measured 1.32m across and 0.38m deep with a steep, almost flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a light brownish grey sandy silt (86) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey sandy silt (87).

3.7.6 In addition, a single pit (**154**) relating to this phase of activity was identified where it cut the terminus of Phase 1 ditch **126**. This pit measured 0.41m deep with a steep

sided, flat based U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-yellowish brown clayey sand (155) that contained a single residual sherd (14g) of a 2nd-4th century AD Roman jar. This pit was only partially visible as it was truncated by modern activity (Phase 3 pit **156**) that probably related to the removal of tree stumps in the area.

Area 2 (Fig. 8)

Boundary ditch

3.7.7 Along the southern edge of Area 2, a substantial ditch (**319**; Plate 8) ran perpendicular to the High Street on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation before turning south-west where it left the excavation. It measured up to 4.3m wide and 1.56m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile (Fig. 11, section 33 (excavated segment **382**)). It contained a series of deposits: a mid-blueish grey silty deposit with yellow mottling (391) that was overlain by a mid-grey silty clay (392), a mid-brown silty clay (320) and a dark greyish brown silty clay (321). Combined, the deposits produced residual pottery sherds from multiple periods: one sherd (2g) of Iron Age, one sherd (6g) of Late Iron Age, a sherd (4g) of a 4th century AD Roman ceramic lid, two sherds (6g) of a 3rd-4th century AD Roman jar and one sherd (1g) of early medieval ware. In addition, a residual tertiary flake of struck flint was recovered. The lower deposits of this ditch may have become periodically waterlogged. However, an environmental sample taken from deposit 394 (segment **382**) only recovered snails. It was re-cut to a shallower depth as ditch **383** which measured 4.4m across and 0.53m deep with steep sided and almost flat based profile. It was filled by a light brown silty clay (395) that was overlain by a dark brown silty clay (396). These deposits contained a single residual sherd (14g) of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery.

3.8 Phase 3: post-medieval and later features (c.AD 1540-present)

Area 1

3.8.1 In the eastern part of Area 1, pit **156** heavily truncated Phase 2 pit **154** and Phase 1 ditch **119**. This pit measured 2.53m across and 0.52m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (157) that was overlain by a white clayey chalk (158). These deposits contained 246g of cattle and horse bone.

3.8.2 In the south-eastern corner of Area 1, posthole **77** measured 0.28m across and 0.19m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid-greyish brown clayey sand (78) that contained a single burnt sherd (16g) of post-medieval pottery.

3.8.3 A modern pit truncated alluvium towards the western excavation limit.

Area 2

3.8.4 In the south-eastern corner of Area 2, two ditches (**413** and **430**) truncated Phase 2 ditch **319**. Ditch **413** was aligned broadly north to south with ditch **430** on a broadly east to west alignment. Ditch **413** measured 0.45m across and 0.08m deep, whilst ditch **430** measured 0.42m across and 0.09m deep. They both had gentle sided U-shaped profiles. They were filled by a dark brownish grey clayey sand (414 and 431)

that produced a total of five fragments (25g) of rotary lava quern and 158g of animal bone, as well as barley and wheat grains, beans and charcoal.

3.8.5 Three small pits cut through the subsoil horizon to the north of ditches **413** and **430**. Furthermore, two modern land drains were observed running broadly from east to west which cut Phase 1-2 features and a water pipe trench was also recorded on a north-south alignment.

3.8.6 A modern pit with a 3.6m diameter was located along the northern edge of the area which contained wire fencing and metal.

3.9 Finds and environmental summary

General

3.9.1 The finds that were recovered during the excavation are summarised in Table 3 below.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Metalwork – copper alloy	2	-
Metalwork – iron	29	-
Metalworking debris	69	1,245
Glass	1	5
Prehistoric pottery	6	25
Roman pottery	22	534
Post-Roman pottery	83	1,994
Ceramic building material (CBM)	24	3,240
Fired clay	35	181
Utilised stone	39	4,400
Flint	20	-
Animal bone	468	20,500
Shell	24	320
Environmental samples	55	-

Table 3: Summary of the artefact quantification

Metalwork

3.9.2 The metalwork (Appendix B.1) consists of 31 artefacts (44 fragments), largely recovered from pits in both excavation areas, but also recovered from ditches, the natural hollow, alluvium and subsoil. Only two of these objects were copper alloy – a buckle pin and thimble – with the rest being iron nails, knives and household items. Most notable amongst these was the iron spoon (SF 13) (an unusual Middle Anglo-Saxon item), the five knife blades and the pair of shears. Most of the metalwork were Middle Anglo-Saxon items, but also includes medieval nails and the thimble. Overall, the metalwork assemblage indicates that there may have been textile working near the site as well as substantial wooden structures.

Metalworking debris

3.9.3 In total, 1,245g of iron smithing slag (Appendix B.2) was recovered from across the two areas, consisting of small broken-up smithing hearth base, slag smithing lump, vitrified hearth lining, vitrified clay lump and small amounts of iron waste included within the

slag. Although this ironworking may be residual and Roman in date, in the context of the site it is probably Middle Anglo-Saxon.

Glass

3.9.4 A single fragment (5g) of glass (Appendix B.3) was recovered during the excavation. This was of an indeterminate form but may have been from a Roman prismatic bottle. It is a residual find from within a Middle Anglo-Saxon feature, a common occurrence, and represents casual loss.

Prehistoric and Roman pottery

3.9.5 A total of six sherds (25g) of Iron Age pottery (Appendix B.4) was recovered from the excavation, including four sherds (21g) of Late Iron Age material. This pottery is typical of the area, and the abrasion and small average sherd weight (4g) indicate that the pottery is residual in later features.

3.9.6 In total, 22 sherds (534g) of Roman pottery (Appendix B.4) were recovered from the excavation areas. Although the material has been recovered in a fairly good condition with a relatively high average sherd weight (24g), it is fragmentary and not deliberately placed. Included in the assemblage is a small sherd from an imported central Gaulish samian ware dish and a Late Roman high-beaded *mortaria* with a white slip that is uncommon in its type, suggesting a degree of wider scale trade and status in the area. The majority of the assemblage, however, comprises fragments of Horningsea type storage jars. The assemblage was recovered as residual material from Phase 1 and Phase 2 features.

Post-Roman pottery

3.9.7 Post-Roman pottery (Appendix B.5), from both the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods was recovered from across both areas of excavation. This amounted to 83 sherds (1,994g) from 66 different contexts. This material was generally in good condition, with the majority of Middle Anglo-Saxon date and probably deriving from nearby settlement. Within this assemblage, the Ipswich Ware represents one of the largest assemblages in the county outside Ely.

CBM

3.9.8 A total of 24 fragments (3,240g) of CBM (Appendix B.6) was recovered from the excavation. Although this was of Roman date, this material was re-deposited within the later Phase 2 and Phase 3 contexts. The assemblage represents a small assemblage that may have originally derived from a Romano-British farmstead or other single dwelling.

Fired clay

3.9.9 A small assemblage (35 fragments, 181g) of fired clay (Appendix B.7) was recovered from the two excavation areas. With the exception of a single fragment, this probably all represents structural daub, with almost half recovered from a single pit (**169**) in the

southern area. The non-daub fragment may have derived from the surface/side of a loomweight. The potential date of this material ranges from the Iron Age to the Roman period, and probably represents residual material re-deposited in later features.

Utilised stone

3.9.10 A total of 4,400g (39 pieces) of utilised stone (Appendix B.8) was recovered from this excavation. This consisted of 1,250g (5 pieces) of utilised burnt stone, 160g (31 pieces) of worked stone composed of fragmentary lava quern and 3,020g (3 pieces) of building stone.

3.9.11 The utilised burnt stone probably relates to the use of stone as either hearth stone or as 'potboilers'. This is usually associated with prehistoric activity, and in this instance may be Iron Age, although the burning of chalk may be linked to lime production and could be Roman to early medieval in date.

3.9.12 The fragments of rotary quern stones recovered were already well-worn and brittle by the time they were broken-up and discarded and may be from a Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon hand mill.

3.9.13 The building stone recovered from the site may represent material used in the foundations/lower courses of a Roman house in the vicinity utilising Ketton stone quarried in Northampton and transported via the canals of Foss Dyke/Car Dyke and the River Cam. Of the three pieces recovered from the site, one retained Roman-type mortar adhering to all of its surfaces.

Flint

3.9.14 A total of 19 struck flints (Appendix B.9) and a naturally perforated flint nodule that may have been intentionally collected/utilised were recovered from the two excavation areas. Four of these struck flints were residual artefacts in Phase 2 and Phase 3 features. However, the majority of the assemblage was recovered from natural deposits – the natural hollow (**173**) and alluvium (175). The struck flints recovered from alluvial deposit 175 showed evidence of post-depositional disturbance, whilst those from natural hollow **173** were in a relatively fresh condition. This assemblage indicates that there was a probable Neolithic presence in the area, but without intensive or sustained occupation.

Faunal remains

3.9.15 A moderate assemblage of faunal remains (Appendix C.1) was recovered from the two excavation areas, amounting to a total of 20,500g (468 fragments). This assemblage comprised a wide variety of species – including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, field vole, mouse, rabbit, shrew, amphibian, fish and birds – represented. These remains derived primarily from a series of ditches and pits. Butchery was noted on five fragments of cattle bone, burning on a single cattle bone and gnawing by dogs on 15 fragments. Overall, the faunal remains are typical of an Anglo-Saxon assemblage in Cambridgeshire, with animal husbandry geared towards local needs, which in this case included sheep/goat as the dominant species, with pig becoming increasingly

prevalent in the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. The animals were exploited for both meat and secondary products.

Shell

3.9.16 Twenty-four fragments (320g) of oyster shell (Appendix C.2) were recovered from across the excavation areas from Middle Anglo-Saxon and medieval ditches and pits. Although the shells were mostly well-preserved, they have suffered post-depositional damage and indicate links to coastal regions and access to food outside the Meldreth hinterland during these periods. None of the shells demonstrate any evidence of 'shucking', suggesting that they were all cooked prior to consumption.

Environmental remains

3.9.17 A total of 55 bulk samples (Appendix C.3) were taken from the two excavation areas with the aim of identifying any plant remains that are present and their interpretation with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. These samples recovered wheat, barley, rye and oats, legumes and weeds, as well as charcoal and molluscs. Although the preservation was generally poor – possibly due to their accumulation in midden heaps prior to burial – the samples were productive for the quantity of cereal grains that were recovered. It is most likely that the cereals were being fully processed before being brought to the site. Most of the samples contained molluscs.

Radiocarbon dating

3.9.18 Three samples of organic remains were selected for radiocarbon dating (Table 4 and Appendix D).

Area	Sample type	Cxt.	Cut	Feature type	Phase	Radiocarbon Age BP	Date	Certificate
1	Sample 19. Charred plant remains: *Hordeum vulgare* sp.	183	182	Pit	1	1206 ± 24	709-888 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-99231 GU58300
							772-888 cal AD	93.4% SUERC-99231 GU58300
2	Sample 50. Charred plant remains: *Hordeum vulgare* sp.	436	434 (Grp. 253)	Ditch	1	1213 ± 24	707-887 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-99232 GU58301
							772-887 cal AD	90.1% SUERC-99232 GU58301
	Sample 59. Charred plant remains: *Hordeum vulgare* sp.	439	438	Pit	1	1241 ± 24	681-878 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-99233 GU58302

Table 4: Radiocarbon dating results

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation confirms the conclusion of the evaluation trenching, that north-south ditches in Trenches 1 and 4 formed the western boundary of a phase of Middle Anglo-Saxon activity to the south of present-day Manor Road and west of the High Street (Webb and Cox 2020). The excavation also confirmed the extent of alluvium uncovered by Trench 1 on sloping ground that led down to the stream along the site's western boundary. A LiDAR plot of the site in relation to the local topography is shown on Figure 13. The excavation also uncovered an additional phase of medieval plot boundaries which extended east-west across the site, perpendicular to the High Street.

4.2 Reliability of field investigation

4.2.1 Elevated ground water was an issue towards the end of the excavation, with the water table reached at a depth of *c*.0.4m within Area 2 with surface water also pooling in shallow features after prolonged periods of rain. This made visibility of the base of features more difficult, but for the most part was only a problem with deeper slots excavated into Phase 1 pit **441** and Phase 2 boundary ditch **319**. However, the extensive environmental sampling of the site demonstrates waterlogged plant remains were not present on this site. The stream along the western site boundary was dry at the time of the excavation, although still visible as a channel.

4.2.2 Parts of Areas 1 and 2 were affected by roots. This was especially noticeable across Area 1 with a swathe of roots protruding from the natural geology (see Plates 5 and 13). Although these had a limited effect on the visibility of archaeological features, they had disturbed a proportion of their deposits and may have resulted in the recovery of some intrusive artefacts from later periods.

4.2.3 Environmental sampling indicates the poor preservation of carbonised seed remains, but also an abundance of molluscs and rootlets that may have resulted in some movement of material between contexts.

4.3 Prehistoric remains

4.3.1 Although there was evidence for human presence during prehistory in the vicinity of the site (see Section 1.3.2-3), no archaeological features were identified to indicate prehistoric activity on the current site. The struck flint from natural hollow **173** is indicative of transient Neolithic activity. The fragment of a potentially Iron Age loomweight along with Iron Age pottery sherds and possible 'potboilers' from six of the Phase 1 pits in Area 1 suggest Iron Age activity in the vicinity, possibly south of the site.

4.4 Romano-British remains

4.4.1 The recovery of a quantity of Romano-British artefacts (glass, lava quern, wall stone, pottery and CBM) as residual items from Phase 1 pits in the southern part of Area 1 suggest that there was a Roman presence in the vicinity to the south of the site, perhaps a farmstead or other isolated structure towards the Roman track (Avenell

Way) and postulated settlement south of site (see Section 1.3.4; Lewis and Pryor 2013, 90).

4.5 Middle Anglo-Saxon remains

Chronology

4.5.1 The features attributed to this phase produced a relatively large quantity of Ipswich Ware pottery, in currency between c.AD 720-850. This date range for the Middle Anglo-Saxon activity was supported by radiocarbon dating of barley grain from feature fills (Table 4). Two of the grains returned a date of 770-890 cal AD. The composition of the Ipswich Ware (small jar sizes and handmade wares) fit within the 'Primary zone' group, typically identified in Norfolk and Suffolk, that rarely extends beyond the traditional boundaries of East Anglia (Blinkhorn 2012, 88). Meldreth may have benefitted from the close proximity of Avenell Way, and the Icknield Way which would have been an important routeway for trade from East Anglia. Analysis of the pottery also suggests that Maxey-type pottery may have been a late introduction to the area, towards the end of the Middle Anglo-Saxon period.

Distribution of features

4.5.2 The dominant land-division during this period was a boundary ditch (**119**=**267**) established on a north to south alignment, broadly parallel with the stream to the west. It was placed on the western edge of level ground which sloped westward down to the stream. A small network of ditched enclosures of uncertain function extended over part of the flat ground to its east and continued north of site which witnessed at least two phases of remodelling. These enclosures extended north from site into the former grounds of Manor Farm which is believed to have been the site of the medieval Street or Meldreth Manor (see Section 1.3.7). The molluscs recovered from the base of the deeper ditch fills indicate the intermittent presence of stagnant rather than flowing water. The ditches were accompanied by a widespread scatter of pits.

Domestic activity and diet of the inhabitants

4.5.3 Although no evidence of structures was identified within the excavation areas, the quantities of pottery sherds (many displaying evidence of cooking), animal bone fragments and charred cereal grain recovered from the feature fills strongly suggest the presence of nearby dwelling(s). The domestic nature of activity taking place nearby is also indicated by the heavy use-wear on both the internal and external surfaces of pottery dating to this period. In this context, the iron spoon (SF 13) recovered from a pit in Area 1 is notable. Although iron spoons are not common in Anglo-Saxon contexts, it has been suggested that those recovered from Coppergate, York were used for measuring or dispensing materials like cosmetics or spices (Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2547). Five knife blades were also recovered from features which would have been multifunctional tools along and a whetstone was found during the evaluation.

4.5.4 The primary function of the pits uncovered in Areas 1 and 2 remains uncertain. Some of them may have been excavated to extract the underlying chalk, whilst others with more regular profiles may have been for storage. The finds assemblages in their backfills indicate their common secondary use as receptacles for waste. Based on the poor preservation of the charred cereal grains present in many of these pits, it is

possible pits were periodically excavated on this marginal land to clear middens of domestic refuse. Some of these pits may have been excavated to receive and clear away waste associated with nearby ironworking, with broken smithy hearth bases recovered from eight pits.

4.5.5 Animal bone was the primary evidence of the food economy of the nearby inhabitants of this period with sheep/goat the dominant species, utilised for their secondary products as well as meat, whilst the cattle and pig on the site were part of a meat producing economy. Additional foods supplemented the diet, with domestic fowl (meat and eggs), goose, salmon and eel bones recovered from the site, whilst evidence of the consumption of foods from outside the immediate Meldreth hinterland was also recovered with oyster shell from pits and ditches. Although the pig assemblage represents a smaller percentage (10.3%) of the faunal assemblage at Meldreth than other Anglo-Saxon sites such as West Stowe (over 20%), other species, such as sheep/goat were more comparable, suggesting that the quantities may reflect the local needs. Within the faunal assemblage, there is the evidence of gnawing of bone by dogs and butchery marks could be seen on cattle bones. Regarding the plant-based diet, crops in the form of barley and free-threshing wheat were being cultivated and brought to the site after processing, with small quantities of rye and oats. The sparse weed assemblage tentatively suggests that heavy clay soils were being cultivated at this time. The data collected from this site will add to the corpus of evidence for agricultural specialisation and surplus production (Hoggett 2021).

Craft-activity-based evidence

4.5.6 The revised research framework for the Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon period highlights that progress has been made in identifying craft production, indicating economic prosperity (Hoggett 2021). The material from the evaluation, especially the 371g of ironworking debris (including smithing hearth cake), indicated that there was an element of craft production in the vicinity. The 1245g of iron smithing slag (including the impressions of a tuyere blast hole and square-ended tongs) from pits during the excavation phase confirmed this. Although the debris was speculated to have been possibly of Roman origin, the context of the site suggests that it is more probable the ironworking relates to the Middle Anglo-Saxon phase. This debris is likely to have been the result of secondary ironworking with an *ad hoc* smithy probably associated with the nearby domestic settlement setting. No features associated with a smithy were identified on site. In addition to ironworking, there is some evidence for textile production with a pair of shears recovered from the site. The size of the shears (21cm) suggest they were used for cutting cloth.

Local settlement pattern

4.5.7 The research framework review identified that Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon settlements have rarely been identified and that those that have were dislocated from Early Anglo-Saxon settlements (*e.g.* West Stowe (Crabtree 1989)). Many of these settlements were the precursors of modern villages and towns (Hoggett 2021). The finds assemblages recovered from the site are also lacking in Early Anglo-Saxon material to continue this trend.

4.5.8 Overall, the recovery of ironworking debris and metalwork items such as knives and shears associated with small enclosures and groups of waste pits containing domestic detritus is indicative of backyard activity, peripheral to dwellings closer to the High Street to the east, or more intriguingly, to the later site of Street Manor to the north (see Section 1.3.7; Fig. 3). Interestingly, the two further findspots of (Late) Anglo-Saxon pottery in the village are also associated with the manorial sites of Flambard's and Vesey's (see Section 1.3.9).

4.6 Medieval remains

4.6.1 The absence of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery suggests that the focus for settlement had shifted elsewhere following the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. However, the site appears to have been reoccupied during the medieval period when a set of broadly east-west plot boundaries were excavated across the site which probably represent the rearward parts of properties which fronted onto the High Street.

4.6.2 This interpretation is supported by the small and abraded pottery fragments and low frequency of faunal remains recovered from the ditch fills to indicate that the site was probably peripheral and set back from dwellings/houses to the east. The early medieval pottery was handmade in fabrics of South Cambridgeshire, Essex and North Hertfordshire types. These links continued into the later medieval period, with the pottery recovered being of possible East Anglian, Essex, London and Hertfordshire origin. Some insight can be made into the food economy of this period with evidence for the exploitation of sheep/goat and domestic fowl for secondary products as well as meat, whilst cattle and pig were bred for meat. Horses were also present and probably utilised for traction or transport.

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 The Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the site holds a degree of regional significance in that it is one of the largest assemblages of Ipswich Ware from anywhere in Cambridgeshire besides Ely. The finding of Middle Anglo-Saxon remains in the centre of the village and in close proximity to the purported medieval site of Street Manor to the north (the present site of Meldreth Manor House) is an important contribution to the local archaeological record relating to the origins of Meldreth. This site will also inform ongoing discussions into the diet, economy and material culture of rural Middle Anglo-Saxon settlements in Cambridgeshire.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

5.1.1 It is intended that this report will be published as a short note in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (PCAS).

5.1.2 A copy of this report and any publication will be lodged with the CHER, and a copy of this report will be available via the OA Library (available: https://oxfordarchaeology.com/oalibrary). This report both supplements the published note and is superseded by any new data and interpretations presented within it.

5.2 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal

5.2.1 OA East will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums and Galleries Commission (1992). OA East will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), Appendix 1 of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015a) and the requirements of the Cambridgeshire County Council Stores (Croft *et al* 2019). Digital data will be archived following the standards set out in Section 12.1 of the CCC guidelines (Croft *et al.* 2019).

5.2.2 The digital archive will include all data captured by OA East but will not include OS copyright data. A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by OA East.

5.2.3 The finds and documentary archive (estimated to be a maximum of 10 boxes) will be deposited with CCC HET under the site code MELHIS20EX and CHER number ECB 6339, and the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The landowner's permission to donate the finds to this repository will be obtained (TOT) when this report is issued. Following discussion with the county archaeologist and the recommendations of the relevant specialists, some material will be discarded prior to archival deposition (Table 5).

Material	Retain/discard
Metalwork	Retain
Metalworking debris	Retain
Glass	Retain
Prehistoric pottery	Retain
Roman pottery	Retain
Post-Roman pottery	Retain
CBM	Retain
Fired clay	Discard
Utilised stone	Retain
Flint	Retain, except for the natural nodule
Faunal remains	Retain
Marine mollusca	Discard

Table 5: Material recommended for archive or deposition

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
A1		64	layer	natural					
		65	layer	subsoil					
		66	layer	topsoil					
	67	67	cut	ditch	boundary	68	91, 161, 167, 194	2	67
		68	fill	primary deposit				2	67
	69	69	cut	posthole	?fence	70, 71		1	
		70	fill	primary deposit	slump/packing			1	
		71	fill	secondary deposit	disuse/ backfill			1	
	72	72	cut	pit		73, 74, 75, 76		1	
		73	fill	primary deposit				1	
		74	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		75	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		76	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	
	77	77	cut	posthole	?fence	78		3	
		78	fill	primary deposit				3	
	79	79	cut	ditch	boundary	80	83, 88, 113	1	79
		80	fill	primary deposit				1	79
	81	81	cut	ditch	boundary	82	108	1	81
		82	fill	primary deposit			109	1	81
	83	83	cut	ditch	boundary	84	79, 88, 113	1	79
		84	fill	primary deposit				1	79

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	85	85	cut	pit		86, 87		3	
		86	fill	primary deposit				3	
		87	fill	secondary deposit				3	
	88	88	cut	ditch	boundary	89, 90	79, 83, 113	1	79
		89	fill	primary deposit				1	79
		90	fill	secondary deposit				1	79
	91	91	cut	ditch	re-cut	92	67, 161, 167, 194	2	67
		92	fill	primary deposit				2	67
	93	93	cut	posthole	?fence	94		1	
		94	fill	primary deposit				1	
	95	95	cut	pit	disuse/ refuse pit	98, 99, 100, 101		1	
	96	96	cut	ditch	boundary	97	115, 136	2	96
		97	fill	primary deposit	disuse/ natural fill			2	96
	95	98	fill	primary deposit	natural infill			1	
		99	fill	secondary deposit	deliberate backfill			1	
		100	fill	secondary deposit	disuse/natural infill			1	
		101	fill	tertiary deposit	natural infill			1	
	102	102	cut	pit		103, 104		1	
		103	fill	primary deposit				1	
		104	fill	secondary deposit				1	
	105	105	cut	pit		106, 107		1	
		106	fill	primary deposit				1	
		107	fill	secondary deposit				1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	108	108	cut	ditch	boundary	109	81	1	81
		109	fill	primary deposit			82	1	81
	110	110	cut	ditch	boundary	111, 112	79, 83	1	
		111	fill	primary deposit	silting			1	
		112	fill	secondary deposit				1	
	113	113	cut	ditch	boundary	114	79, 83, 88	1	79
		114	fill	primary deposit				1	79
	115	115	cut	ditch	boundary	116	96, 136	2	96
		116	fill	primary deposit	disuse/natural infill			2	96
	117	117	cut	ditch	boundary	118	138, 204	2	117
		118	fill	primary deposit	disuse			2	117
	119	119	cut	ditch	boundary	120	124, 134, 149, 159	1	119
		120	fill	primary deposit				1	119
	121	121	cut	pit		122, 123		1	
		122	fill	primary deposit				1	
		123	fill	secondary deposit				1	
	124	124	cut	ditch	boundary	125	119, 134, 149, 159	1	119
		125	fill	primary deposit				1	119
	126	126	cut	ditch	boundary	127, 128	145, 151	1	126
		127	fill	primary deposit				1	126
		128	fill	secondary deposit				1	126
	129	129	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	130, 131, 132, 133		1	
		130	fill	primary deposit				1	
		131	fill	secondary deposit				1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		132	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		133	fill	tertiary deposit				1	
	134	134	cut	ditch	boundary	135	119, 124, 149, 159	1	119
		135	fill	primary deposit				1	119
	136	136	cut	ditch	boundary	137	96, 115	2	96
		137	fill	primary deposit				2	96
	138	138	cut	ditch	boundary	139	117, 204	2	117
		139	fill	primary deposit				2	117
	140	140	cut	pit		141		1	
		141	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
	142	142	cut	pit		143, 144		1	
		143	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
		144	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
	145	145	cut	ditch	boundary	146, 147, 148	126, 151	1	126
		146	fill	primary deposit	silting/slumping			1	126
		147	fill	secondary deposit				1	126
		148	fill	tertiary deposit				1	126
	149	149	cut	ditch	boundary	150	119, 124, 134, 159	1	119
		150	fill	primary deposit				1	119
	151	151	cut	ditch	boundary (terminus)	152, 153	126, 145	1	126
		152	fill	primary deposit				1	126
		153	fill	secondary deposit				1	126
	154	154	cut	pit		155		1	
		155	fill	primary deposit				1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	156	156	cut	pit		157, 158		3	
		157	fill	primary deposit				3	
		158	fill	secondary deposit				3	
	159	159	cut	ditch	boundary	160	119, 124, 134, 149	1	119
		160	fill	primary deposit				1	119
	161	161	cut	ditch	boundary	162	67, 91, 167, 194	2	67
		162	fill	primary deposit				2	67
	163	163	cut	pit		164		1	
		164	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
	165	165	cut	pit		166		1	
		166	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
	167	167	cut	ditch	boundary	168	67, 91, 161, 194	2	67
		168	fill	primary deposit				2	67
	169	169	cut	pit		170, 171, 172		1	
		170	fill	primary deposit				1	
		171	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		172	fill	tertiary deposit				1	
	173	173	cut	natural	hollow	174	191, 226	0	173
		174	fill	primary deposit			192, 227	0	173
		175	layer	alluvial			193, 203, 228, 231	0	175
	176	176	cut	pit		177, 178		1	
		177	fill	primary deposit	natural infilling			1	
		178	fill	secondary deposit	use			1	
	179	179	cut	pit		180		1	
		180	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		181	cut	pit		186, 187, 188, 189, 190		1	
	182	182	cut	pit		183, 184, 185		1	
		183	fill	primary deposit				1	
		184	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		185	fill	tertiary deposit				1	
	181	186	fill	primary deposit	disuse/backfill			1	
		187	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
		188	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	
		189	fill	secondary deposit	slump		190	1	
		190	fill	secondary deposit	slump		189	1	
	191	191	cut	natural	hollow	192	173, 226	0	173
		192	fill	primary deposit			174, 227	0	173
		193	layer	alluvial			175, 203, 228, 231	0	175
	194	194	cut	ditch	boundary	195	67, 91, 161, 167	2	67
		195	fill	primary deposit				2	67
	196	196	cut	pit		197, 198, 199		1	
		197	fill	primary deposit				1	
		198	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		199	fill	tertiary deposit				1	
	200	200	cut	pit		201, 202		1	
		201	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
		202	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		203	layer	alluvial			175, 193, 228, 231	0	175
	204	204	cut	ditch	boundary	205	117, 138	2	117
		205	fill	primary deposit				2	117
	206	206	cut	posthole		207		1	
		207	fill	primary deposit				1	
	208	208	cut	pit		209, 210, 211		1	
		209	fill	primary deposit				1	
		210	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		211	fill	tertiary deposit				1	
	212	212	cut	pit		213, 214, 215		1	
		213	fill	primary deposit				1	
		214	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		215	fill	tertiary deposit				1	
	216	216	cut	pit		217, 218, 219, 220		1	
		217	fill	primary deposit				1	
		218	fill	secondary deposit	slump			1	
		219	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		220	fill	tertiary deposit				1	
	221	221	cut	pit		222, 223		1	
		222	fill	primary deposit				1	
		223	fill	secondary deposit				1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	224	224	cut	ditch	boundary	225	229, 232	2	224
		225	fill	primary deposit	disuse			2	224
	226	226	cut	natural	hollow	227	173, 191	0	173
		227	fill	primary deposit			174, 192	0	173
		228	layer	alluvial			175, 193, 203, 231	0	175
	229	229	cut	ditch	boundary	230	224, 232	2	224
		230	fill	primary deposit				2	224
		231	layer	alluvial			175, 193, 203, 228	0	175
	232	232	cut	ditch	boundary	233	224, 229	2	224
		233	fill	primary deposit				2	224
	234	234	cut	pit		235, 236, 237		1	
		235	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
		236	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	
		237	fill	secondary deposit	slump			1	
	238	238	cut	pit		239, 240, 241		1	
		239	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
		240	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	
		241	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
	242	242	cut	pit	storage/refuse	243, 244, 245, 246		1	
		243	fill	primary deposit	dumped material			1	
		244	fill	secondary deposit	slump			1	
		245	fill	secondary deposit	slump			1	
		246	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse/silting			1	
		247	layer	modern build-up	modern build-up			3	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	248	248	cut	pit		249		1	
		249	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
A2		250	layer	natural			64		
		251	layer	subsoil			65		
		252	layer	topsoil			66		
	253	253	cut	ditch	boundary	254, 255, 256	260, 309, 374, 458, 470	1	253
		254	fill	primary deposit				1	253
		255	fill	secondary deposit	slump			1	253
		256	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	253
	257	257	cut	ditch	boundary	258	422, 476, 478	1	257
		258	fill	primary deposit				1	257
	259	259	cut	natural	pond	277	262, 283, 490	1	259
	260	260	cut	ditch	boundary	261	253, 309, 374, 458, 470	1	253
		261	fill	primary deposit				1	253
	262	262	cut	natural	pond	281	259, 283, 490	0	259
	263	263	cut	ditch	boundary	264, 265	352, 370, 424, 434, 454, 483, 485	1	263
		264	fill	primary deposit	silting		353, 425, 435, 455	1	263
		265	fill	secondary deposit			354, 371, 426, 436, 456, 484, 486	1	263
		266	layer	alluvial			276, 282, 285, 288, 390, 399	0	266
	267	267	cut	ditch	boundary	268, 269, 270	271, 343, 487	1	267
		268	fill	primary deposit				1	267

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		269	fill	secondary deposit			272	1	267
		270	fill	tertiary deposit			273, 344, 488	1	267
	271	271	cut	ditch	boundary	272, 273	267, 343, 487	1	267
		272	fill	primary deposit			269	1	267
		273	fill	secondary deposit			270, 344, 488	1	267
	274	274	cut	ditch	boundary	275	290, 306, 378, 402, 446, 472	1	274
		275	fill	primary deposit				1	274
		276	layer	alluvial			266, 282, 285, 288, 390, 399	0	266
	259	277	fill	primary deposit			281, 284, 389	0	259
	278	278	cut	posthole	fence	279, 280		1	
		279	fill	primary deposit				1	
		280	fill	secondary deposit				1	
	262	281	fill	primary deposit	natural infilling, pond?, palaeochannel?		277, 284, 389	0	259
		282	layer	alluvial			266, 276, 282, 285, 288, 390, 399	0	266
	283	283	cut	natural	pond	284	259, 262, 490	0	259
		284	fill	primary deposit			277, 281, 389	0	259
		285	layer	alluvial			266, 276, 282, 288, 390, 399	0	266
	286	286	cut	ditch	boundary (terminus)	287	350, 355	1	286
		287	fill	primary deposit			351, 355	1	286

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		288	duplicated number				282	0	
		289	duplicated number				281	0	
	290	290	cut	ditch	boundary	291	274, 306, 378, 402, 446, 472	1	274
		291	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	274
	292	292	cut	pit		293, 294, 295, 296		1	
		293	fill	primary deposit	initial silting/interface			1	
		294	fill	secondary deposit	dumped material			1	
		295	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
		296	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	
	297	297	cut	ditch	?drainage	298	400	1	297
		298	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	297
	299	299	cut	pit	disuse	489		1	
	300	300	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	301		1	
		301	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
	302	302	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	303, 304, 305		1	
		303	fill	primary deposit	redeposited natural			1	
		304	fill	secondary deposit	backfill			1	
		305	fill	tertiary deposit	backfill			1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	306	306	cut	ditch	boundary	307, 308	274, 290, 378, 402, 446, 472	1	274
		307	fill	primary deposit	silting			1	274
		308	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	274
	309	309	cut	ditch	boundary	310, 311	253, 260, 374, 458, 470	1	253
		310	fill	primary deposit	silting			1	253
		311	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	253
	312	312	cut	ditch	?boundary/furrow	313, 314	372	1	312
		313	fill	primary deposit	silting			1	312
		314	fill	secondary deposit			373	1	312
	315	315	cut	pit		316, 317, 318		1	
		316	fill	primary deposit	slump			1	
		317	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		318	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	
	319	319	cut	ditch	boundary	320, 321	382, 384	2	319
		320	fill	primary deposit	possible backfill			2	319
		321	fill	secondary deposit	natural silting			2	319
	322	322	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	323		1	
		323	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
	324	324	cut	posthole	fence	325		1	
		325	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
	326	326	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	327		1	
		327	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	328	328	cut	ditch	?drainage/boundary	329	332	1	328
		329	fill	primary deposit			333	1	328
	330	330	cut	posthole	fence	331		1	
		331	fill	primary deposit				1	
	332	332	cut	ditch	?drainage/boundary	333, 334	328	1	328
		333	fill	primary deposit			329	1	328
		334	fill	secondary deposit				1	328
	335	335	cut	ditch	boundary	336	367, 376, 474	1	335
		336	fill	primary deposit				1	335
	337	337	cut	posthole	?fence	338, 339		1	
		338	fill	primary deposit				1	
		339	fill	secondary deposit				1	
	340	340	cut	ditch	boundary	341, 342	345, 348, 432, 452, 480	1	340
		341	fill	primary deposit				1	340
		342	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	340
	343	343	cut	ditch	boundary	344	267, 271, 487	1	267
		344	fill	primary deposit			270, 273, 488	1	267
	345	345	cut	ditch	boundary	346, 347	340, 348, 432, 452, 480	1	340
		346	fill	primary deposit				1	340
		347	fill	secondary deposit				1	340
	348	348	cut	ditch	boundary	349	340, 345, 348, 432, 452, 480	1	340

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		349	fill	primary deposit				1	340
	350	350	cut	ditch	boundary	351	286, 356	1	286
		351	fill	primary deposit			287, 356	1	286
	352	352	cut	ditch	boundary	353, 354	263, 370, 424, 434, 454, 483, 485	1	263
		353	fill	primary deposit			264, 425, 435, 455	1	263
		354	fill	secondary deposit			265, 371, 426, 436, 456, 484, 486	1	263
	355	355	cut	ditch	boundary	356	286, 350	1	286
		356	fill	primary deposit			287, 351	1	286
	357	357	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	358		1	
		358	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
	359	359	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	360		1	
		360	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
	361	361	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	362		1	
		362	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
	363	363	cut	pit	?drainage	364	365	1	363
		364	fill	primary deposit			366	1	363
	365	365	cut	pit	?drainage	366	363	1	363
		366	fill	primary deposit			364	1	363
	367	367	cut	ditch	boundary	368, 369	335, 376, 474	1	335
		368	fill	primary deposit				1	335
		369	fill	secondary deposit				1	335
	370	370	cut	ditch	boundary	371	263, 352, 424, 434, 454, 483, 485	1	263

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		371	fill	primary deposit			265, 354, 426, 436, 456, 484, 486	1	263
	372	372	cut	ditch	?boundary/furrow	373	312	1	312
		373	fill	primary deposit	disuse		314	1	312
	374	374	cut	ditch	boundary	375	253, 260, 309, 458, 470	1	253
		375	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	253
	376	376	cut	ditch	boundary	377	335, 367, 474	1	335
		377	fill	primary deposit				1	335
	378	378	cut	ditch	boundary	379	274, 290, 306, 402, 446, 472	1	274
		379	fill	primary deposit				1	274
	380	380	cut	posthole	fence	381		1	
		381	fill	primary deposit	natural infilling?			1	
	382	382	cut	ditch	boundary	391, 392, 393, 394	319, 384	2	319
	383	383	cut	ditch	boundary	395, 396		2	
	384	384	cut	ditch	boundary	385, 386, 387, 388	319, 382	2	319
		385	fill	primary deposit	disuse			2	319
		386	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			2	319
		387	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			2	319
		388	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			2	319
		389	layer	alluvial			277, 281, 284	0	259
		390	layer	alluvial			266, 276, 282, 285, 288, 399	0	266
	382	391	fill	primary deposit	natural infilling			2	319

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		392	fill	secondary deposit	natural infill			2	319
		393	fill	secondary deposit	disuse/natural infill			2	319
		394	fill	tertiary deposit	refuse? Flood? Natural infill			2	319
	383	395	fill	primary deposit	natural infill			2	
		396	fill	secondary deposit	disuse/natural infill			2	
	397	397	cut	pit		398		1	
		398	fill	primary deposit				1	
		399	layer	alluvial			266, 276, 282, 285, 288, 390	0	266
	400	400	cut	ditch	?drainage	401	297	1	297
		401	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	297
	402	402	cut	ditch	boundary	403	274, 290, 306, 378, 446, 472	1	274
		403	fill	primary deposit				1	274
	404	404	cut	pit		405, 406, 407		1	
		405	fill	primary deposit				1	
		406	fill	secondary deposit				1	
		407	fill	tertiary deposit	dumped material			1	
	408	408	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	409		1	
		409	fill	primary deposit	natural silting			1	
	410	410	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	411, 412		1	
		411	fill	primary deposit				1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		412	fill	secondary deposit	natural silting			1	
	413	413	cut	ditch	?drainage	414		3	
		414	fill	primary deposit	backfill?			3	
	415	415	cut	pit		416		1	
		416	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
	417	417	cut	pit		418		1	
		418	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
	419	419	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	420, 421		1	
		420	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
		421	fill	secondary deposit	backfill			1	
	422	422	cut	ditch	boundary	423	257, 476, 478	1	257
		423	fill	primary deposit				1	257
	424	424	cut	ditch	boundary	425, 426	263, 352, 370, 434, 454, 483, 485	1	263
		425	fill	primary deposit			264, 353, 435, 455	1	263
		426	fill	secondary deposit			265, 354, 371, 436, 456, 484, 486	1	263
	427	427	cut	pit		428, 429		1	
		428	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
		429	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
	430	430	cut	ditch	?drainage	431		3	
		431	fill	primary deposit				3	
	432	432	cut	ditch	boundary	433	340, 345, 348, 432, 452, 480	1	340
		433	fill	primary deposit				1	340

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	434	434	cut	ditch	boundary	435, 436, 437	263, 352, 370, 424, 454, 483, 485	1	263
		435	fill	primary deposit	silting/slump		264, 353, 425, 455	1	263
		436	fill	secondary deposit	dumped material		265, 354, 371, 426, 456, 484, 486	1	263
		437	fill	tertiary deposit			457	1	263
	438	438	cut	pit	water collection/waste deposition	439, 440		1	
		439	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
		440	fill	secondary deposit	backfill			1	
	441	441	cut	pit	storage/refuse	442, 442, 444, 445, 464, 465		1	
		442	fill	secondary deposit	disuse/backfill			1	
		443	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
		444	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
		445	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	
	446	446	cut	ditch	boundary	447	274, 290, 306, 378, 402, 472	1	274
		447	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	274
	448	448	cut	pit		449, 450, 451		1	
		449	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
		450	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
		451	fill	tertiary deposit	disuse			1	

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
	452	452	cut	ditch	boundary	453	340, 345, 348, 432, 480	1	340
		453	fill	primary deposit				1	340
	454	454	cut	ditch	boundary	455, 456, 457	263, 352, 370, 424, 434, 483, 485	1	263
		455	fill	primary deposit			264, 353, 425, 435	1	263
		456	fill	secondary deposit			265, 354, 371, 426, 436, 484, 486	1	263
		457	fill	tertiary deposit			437	1	263
	458	458	cut	ditch	boundary	459, 460	253, 260, 309, 374, 470	1	253
		459	fill	primary deposit				1	253
		460	fill	secondary deposit				1	253
	461	461	cut	pit		462, 463		1	
		462	fill	primary deposit				1	
		463	fill	secondary deposit				1	
	441	464	fill	primary deposit	use/natural infill			1	
		465	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	
	466	466	cut	pit	storage/rubbish	467, 468, 469		1	
		467	fill	primary deposit	backfill			1	
		468	fill	secondary deposit	backfill			1	
		469	fill	tertiary deposit	backfill			1	
	470	470	cut	ditch	boundary	471	253, 260, 309, 374, 458	1	253

Area	Cut	Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Same as	Phase	Group
		471	fill	primary deposit				1	253
	472	472	cut	ditch	boundary	473	274, 290, 306, 378, 402, 446	1	274
		473	fill	primary deposit				1	274
	474	474	cut	ditch	boundary	475	335, 367, 376	1	335
		475	fill	primary deposit				1	335
	476	476	cut	ditch	boundary	477	257, 422, 478	1	257
		477	fill	primary deposit				1	257
	478	478	cut	ditch	boundary	479	257, 422, 476	1	257
		479	fill	primary deposit				1	257
	480	480	cut	ditch	boundary	481, 482	340, 345, 348, 432, 452	1	340
		481	fill	primary deposit	silting			1	340
		482	fill	secondary deposit	disuse			1	340
	483	483	cut	ditch	boundary	484	263, 352, 370, 424, 434, 454, 485	1	263
		484	fill	primary deposit			265, 354, 371, 426, 436, 456, 486	1	263
	485	485	cut	ditch	boundary	486	263, 352, 370, 424, 434, 454, 483	1	263
		486	fill	primary deposit	disuse		265, 354, 371, 426, 436, 456, 484	1	263
	487	487	cut	ditch	boundary	488	267, 271, 343	1	267
		488	fill	primary deposit	disuse		270, 273, 344	1	267
	299	489	fill	primary deposit	disuse			1	
	490	490	cut	natural	pond	389	259, 262, 283	0	259

Table 6: Context inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of 31 artefacts (44 fragments) recovered from pits, ditches, the alluvial layer and the subsoil. It is formed of copper-alloy (CuA) and iron (Fe) artefacts, with the iron objects constituting the majority of the assemblage (Table 7), and including multifunctional tools, practical items and items associated with textile production or working and structural fittings. Overall, the assemblage is in poor condition with most of the artefacts incomplete. The artefacts are also heavily encrusted and oxidised due to the adverse soil conditions.

Material	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact	No. fragment	% No. fragment
CuA	2	6.5%	2	4.5%
Fe	29	93.5%	42	95.4%
Total	*31*	*100%*	*44*	*100%*

Table 7: Metalwork quantification by metal

Methodology

B.1.2 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard, itself based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (Davis and Starley 2012; Dungworth 2012), the *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Dungworth 2015) and the *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (Rimmer *et al*. 2013).

B.1.3 The catalogues of Anglo-Saxon metalwork from Flixborough published by Evans and Loveluck (2009) and from Staunch Meadow (Tester *et al*. 2014) were used as the main reference in the discussion and description of iron artefacts, whilst the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database was consulted for finds not reported in these works, and the works published by Knox (2016) and Riddler (2016) for more recent research on Anglo-Saxon knives.

B.1.4 The material was classified according to Crummy's 1983 categories. The items were catalogued, with their details presented in Table 13.

B.1.5 Metalwork was quantified using a Microsoft Access database and their details (count, measurements and weight) collated in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, classified by context. This spreadsheet was interrogated to compile statistics.

B.1.6 The metalwork and archive (Excel/Access databases) will be curated by OA East until formal deposition.

The Assemblage

B.1.7 A total of 27 artefacts (87.1%) were recovered from archaeological features, of which 20 (74.2%) were from Middle Anglo-Saxon contexts (Table 8), providing information on the character of the site and its phases, and is helping to develop and expand our understanding of the character of the different activities that occurred on site through these documented chronological phases.

Period	Phase	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact	No. fragment	% No. fragment
Unphased/ natural	0	4	12.9	4	9.1
Middle Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 720-850)	1	23	74.2	35	79.6
Medieval	2	4	13	5	11.3
Total		*31*	*100.1*	*44*	*100*

Table 8: Quantification of metalwork by site phase

Copper alloy

B.1.8 Only two copper-alloy artefacts were recovered during the project: a Late Anglo-Saxon or early medieval pin (SF 12) from a buckle found in the alluvial layer (175) in Area 1, and a thimble (SF 24) of a popular medieval type, also recovered from the alluvial layer (289) in Area 2.

Iron

B.1.9 Iron metalwork was recovered from features associated with Phase 1 and Phase 2 activity identified on the site, although there is an evident concentration of items in Phase 1, particularly from pits (Tables 9 and 10).

Phase	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
0	2	6.9
1	23	79.1
2	4	13.8
Total	*29*	*99.8*

Table 9: Quantification of ironwork by site phase

Feature	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
Ditch	6	20.7
Layer	1	3.4
Pit	20	69
Posthole	1	3.4
Subsoil	1	3.4
Total	*29*	*99.9*

Table 10: Quantification of iron artefacts by feature

B.1.10 The bulk of the assemblage is formed by fragments of nails (10) followed by knives (five), with other tools relating to industrial or domestic activity also identified. However, seven artefacts remain unidentified due to their poor preservation (Table 11).

Artefact	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
Fitting	1	3.4
Hooked plate	2	6.9
Knife	5	17.2
Latch lifter	1	3.4
Nail	10	34.5
Shears	1	3.4
Spoon	1	3.4
Stud	1	3.4
Unidentified	7	24.1
Total	*29*	*99.7*

Table 11: Quantification of metalwork by functional categories

B.1.11 The identified nails belong to Manning Type 2b, with a sub-circular head and tapering square cross-section. Given the poor and fragmentary conservation it was not possible to establish an average length of the recovered nails, however the thickness of the shank denotes items used in substantial architectural wooden structures. These nails were of both Roman and Anglo-Saxon date, with their spread across both Areas 1 and 2, and recovery from both pit and ditch fills, suggesting that they were re-deposited from structures or a midden towards the south-east of the development area.

B.1.12 The quantity of knives is high for such a small assemblage and for the marginal character of the excavated area. The group is formed by a single type C blade (SF 15), two type D (SF 25 and 32) and two type E blades (SF 9 and 28), all of Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon date. Although the blades are incomplete, it was possible to calculate the average minimum blade length (79.4mm; Table 12), which although in line with the East Anglian average blade length (78-93mm), is higher than that identified at Exning (72.4mm; Riddler 2016, 35).

SF	Type	Min. Blade (mm)	Min. tang (mm)
9	E	53	25
15	C	121	0
25	D	65	37
32	D	54	29
28	E	104	0
Average	-	*79.4*	*30.3*

Table 12: Minimum and average length of knife blades and tangs

B.1.13 Evidence of household activities is represented by a possible Anglo-Saxon latch lifter or door hook (SF 18; ditch **79**, excavated segment **83**) and Anglo-Saxon hooked plates (SF 4 and 10) that were recovered from pits (**72** and **129**) in the southern area and have parallels with similar items from Flixborough (Evans and Loveluck 2009, 167 no. 1446). A stud (SF 26) and fitting (SF 30) are also possibly connected with Anglo-Saxon household activity, although such artefacts are multifunctional items and other interpretations cannot be excluded. A pair of complete, but highly fragmented, Anglo-Saxon shears (SF 36) recovered from pit **441**, towards the north-eastern corner of the site, also hints at some sort of household activity. Unfortunately, the preservation and encrustation of the shears do not permit a more precise typological classification,

although the length (*c*.21cm) is on the high end of the range when compared to the shears recovered from Flixborough (*c*.10-20.5cm). Although shears were multifunctional tools, Walton Rogers (1997, 1781) suggests that large shears were used for cutting cloths. If such interpretation is correct, it is possible some textile industry was taking place in the area near the site.

B.1.14 Notable amongst the assemblage is a possible Anglo-Saxon iron spoon (SF 13) recovered from a pit (**181**) in the southern area. Such items are uncommon and generally made in copper-alloy (PAS: SUR-FA088C). Given the context, if the identification can be confirmed, it would be an important and unusual find.

Context	Cut	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	SF	Description	Spot date
65	0	0	Subsoil	Fe	Nail	19	A nail with tapering shanks and circular flat head	MOD
75	72	1	Pit	Fe	Hooked plate	4	A hooked plate made of a slightly curved strip of metal tapering into a hook with circular cross-section.	AS
82	81	1	Ditch	Fe	Knife	25	An Evison type D or E knife with a poorly preserved back	AS
84	83	1	Ditch	Fe	Latch lifter	18	A straight shaft with circular cross-section. This item could have been the shank of a latch lifter of a door hook although other interpretation cannot be excluded	AS
118	117	2	Ditch	Fe	Nail	17	A nail with tapering shanks and circular flat head	MED
131	129	1	Pit	Fe	Knife	9	An Evison type E blade missing the tang with central tang slaying into the blade	AS
131	129	1	Pit	Fe	Hooked plate	10	A rod of metal with rectangular cross-section tapering into an incomplete hook with circular cross section. Possibly part of a household equipment	AS
143	142	1	Pit	Fe	Unidentified	11	Two ambiguous and poorly preserved artefacts. The first item appears to be a possible rim and part of the neck and shoulder of a vessel. The second object is a flat L shaped artefact although it for may have been the result of metal decay and corrosion.	AS
174	173	0	Layer	Fe	Unidentified	16	A possible pin with globular head and tapering shaft with circular cross-section	ND
175	0	0	Layer	CuA	Buckle pin	12	A cast tapering pin with D cross-section. At the base, the pin is decorated with a row of three sub-globular and a rectangular ridge	AS-MED
187	181	1	Pit	Fe	Spoon	13	A possible early medieval spoon. The bowl is incomplete, but it was oval in origin. The stem in rectangular in cross-section and it joins to the bowl on a stepped angle	AS
210	208	1	Pit	Fe	Knife	15	An Evison type C blade missing the tang	AS
219	216	1	Pit	Fe	Unidentified	33	A thick strip of metal	AS
219	216	1	Pit	Fe	Nail	21	A U shape nail	AS
230	229	2	Ditch	Fe	Nail	20	A tapering shank with square cross-section	MED
239	238	1	Pit	Fe	Unidentified	22	A short strip of metal	RM
240	238	1	Pit	Fe	Unidentified	23	A possible fragment from a strip of metal	RM
273	271	1	Ditch	Fe	Nail	27	Two nails with tapering shanks	AS
282	0	0	Layer	CuA	Thimble	24	A thimble with circular base decorated with a series of irregular spiral pits extending from the top of the crown to the to the base	MED
294	292	1	Pit	Fe	Stud	26	A slightly curved and rectangular plate with a missing corner. At the centre is infixed the flat and circular head of a fitting extending about circa 5 mm beyond the plate. In origin the fitting probably held a parallel plate now lost	AS

Context	Cut	Phase	Feature	Material	Artefact	SF	Description	Spot date
303	302	1	Pit	Fe	Knife	28	An Evison type E blade with central tapering tang. Part of the tip is missing. The blade is broad and particularly thick	AS
305	302	1	Pit	Fe	Nail	29	A nail with tapering shank and circular flat head	AS
325	324	1	Posthole	Fe	Fitting	30	A contorted stem with a possible square cross-section developing into a flat expanded tapering tip	AS
411	410	1	Pit	Fe	Nail	31	A tapering shank with square cross-section	RM
418	417	1	Pit	Fe	Knife	32	An Evison type D knife with central tapering tang splaying into the blade	AS
439	438	1	Pit	Fe	Nail	34	A tapering shank with square cross-section	AS
443	441	1	Pit	Fe	Shears	36	A complete but highly fragmented shear	AS
451	448	1	Pit	Fe	Unidentified	38	An incomplete C shaped tapering rod of metal. It is sub-rectangular in cross section and tapers into a circular in cross-section possible terminal. At least a third of the artefact is missing. In its shape it resembles a bracelet, but other interpretations cannot be excluded.	ND
468	466	1	Pit	Fe	Nail	37	A nail with tapering shanks missing the head	AS

Table 13: Summary catalogue of metalwork

Discussion

B.1.15 The metalwork assemblage is small but significant given its chronological consistency, and possibly points to a relatively high degree of activity in the area during the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. This suggestion seems to be confirmed by the group of knives and pair of shears that imply potential textile production or working near the site. However, although these items are indicative of some sort of production or working, given the versatility and multifunctional character of these items, other interpretations cannot be excluded. According to the recent debate about Anglo-Saxon knives (Knox 2016 and Riddler 2016), they can offer a valid contribution to the characterisation of the social stratigraphy of settlements. The minimum average length of the blades from Meldreth fall into the upper mean of the small blades (Knox 2016, 10) possibly indicating a use of knives both by men and women.

B.2 Iron metalworking debris

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.2.1 Some 1,245g of iron smithing slag (69 pieces) was recovered from the excavation of this site. This consisted of small broken-up smithing hearth base (SHB), slag smithing lump (SSL), vitrified hearth lining (VHL) and vitrified clay lump (VC), plus small amounts of iron (Fe) waste included within the slag. No trace of iron smelting (bloomery) slag was encountered. Although this ironworking may be Roman in date, in the context of the site it is probably Middle Anglo-Saxon.

Methodology

B.2.2 Guidelines from Historic England for metallurgy (Dungworth 2015) were followed. The slag and ironstone nodule were looked at 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).

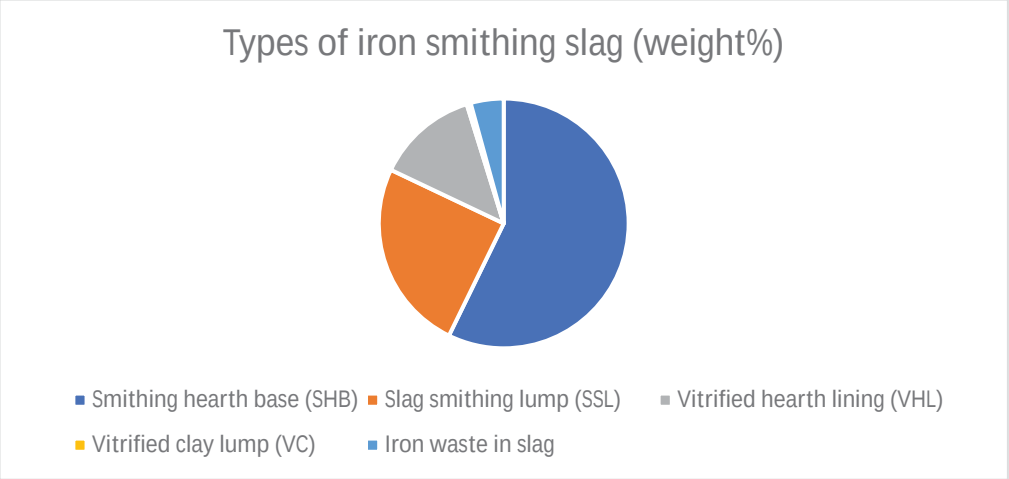
Description of the iron slag

B.2.3 Most of the SHB came from just two contexts (197 and 198; the primary and secondary fills of Phase 1 pit **196** in Area 1), and although by far the largest quantity and variety of iron smithing slag was recovered from just one context in Phase 1 pit **95** in Area 1 (321g), by ironworking standards it is quite small.

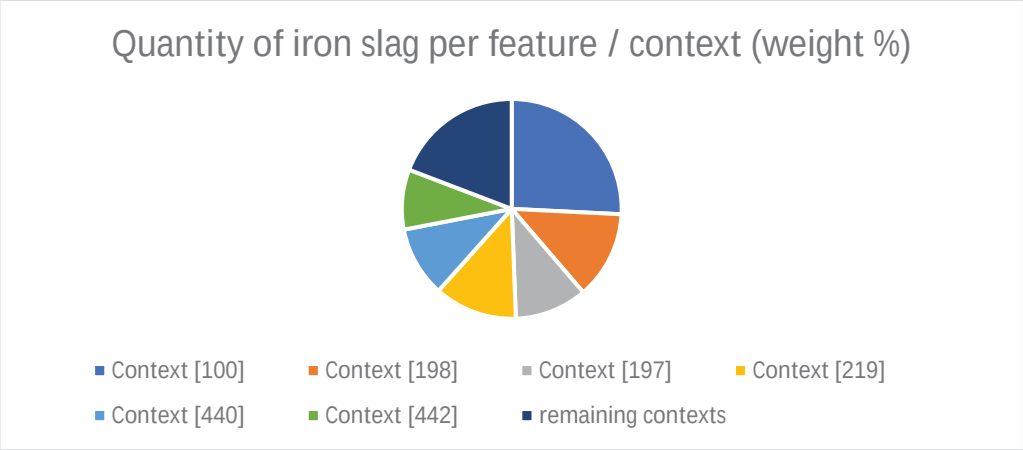
B.2.4 Measurements of the fragmentary pieces of SHB (coming from 8 different contexts in total) suggests that all of these were quite small (between 60-80mm in diameter originally) and generally broken into quarters (total 657g). The latter accompanied various amorphous-looking pieces of SSL (285g), fragments of thin glassy-bubbly VHL (151g) and a minor amount of melted VC (6g). The degree of magnetism present within this slag was relatively high, confirming the presence here of free iron and wustite, as was suggested too by the inclusion of iron waste (49g) in this, perhaps as off-cuts, or

else as fragments broken off from the forged iron during the process of hammering (smithing). The total number of slag fragments suggest a minimum number of seven SHBs produced from similar (and probably therefore contemporary) smithing events, the remains of which had been dispersed across 10 different contexts/features.

B.2.5 One of the pieces of broken-up and weathered SHB recovered from context 198 (Area 1, Phase 1 pit **196**) preserves the negative impression of a tuyere blast hole of *c*.35mm diameter, suggesting that this was the size of the tuyere end used. Meanwhile another fragment of plano-convex SHB recovered from context 442 (Area 2, Phase 1 pit **441**) had a hole in the middle and a square-outlined cut in its rim – suggesting that this was the impression of the iron tongs used to extract it from the base of the hearth. It is not possible to draw any conclusions from this – yet we know such square-ended tongs were used from the Roman period onwards.



Graph 1: Composition of iron smithing slag



Graph 2: Quantities of iron smithing slag per feature/context

Conclusion

B.2.6 As Roman and Anglo-Saxon secondary ironworking evidence is quite similar, it is difficult to assign a date to this ironworking. The dating of the site as Middle Anglo-Saxon suggests that it dates to this period. However, some of this slag comes from nearby contexts and similar features to those also producing Roman CBM, and for this

reason (as well as that of size and the technique of quartering SHBs) it is possible that a Roman date could be assigned to the material and that they have been re-deposited.

B.2.7 The small amount of evidence (some of it quite weathered – other pieces not) does suggest dispersal from a nearby *ad-hoc* smithy, but nothing on a 'settlement scale', and that it is probably, therefore, something to do with a farmstead/small workshop. Certainly, there is no indication here of primary metalworking and iron production.

Area	Context	Cut	Phase	Fea-ture	SF no.	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt. (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam.(mm	Category	Comments
1	75	72	1	Pit		4	50x35x15 + 35x25x25 + 30x27x16 + 40x25x10	95	1 + 4(x1)		SSL(75g) + proto-SHB?	Small fairly amorphous pieces coated in clay (iron smithing)
	99	95	1	Pit		6	60x30x15 + 40x25x20 + 35-25	93	1(x2) + 0	60?	VHL(21g) + SHB(44g) + SSL(27g)	broken-up and v weathered pieces
	100(a)	95	1	Pit		1	35x20x15	17	1		VHL	
	100(b)	95	1	Pit		44	50x35x25+50x30x15 + 35-10	304	4(x13) + 1+0	60?	VHL(42g) + VC(6g) + Fe(41g) + SHB(77g) + SSL(133g)	range of iron smithing debris products incl. broken-up and weathered SHB + waste iron + SSL
	197	196	1	Pit		1	60x55x25	133	1	60	SHB	small dense plano-convex round SHB
	198	196	1	Pit	14	1	45x50x20+45x30x20 (assoc) + 30x15x15 + 50x30x25	161	0+3+2+1	75	SHB(148g) + SSL	frags of broken-up small weathered SHB NB with relief of tuyere diam (c 35mm)
	213	212	1	Pit		1	13x15x10	8	3		SSL with Fe waste	
	219(a)	216	1	Pit		2	60x55x45 + 40x25x8	146	3+4	55	SHB	an irregular small sub-planar convex SHB (intact + broken frag
	219(b)	216	1	Pit		1	25x25x12	6	1		SSL	weathered
	239(a)	238	1	Pit		3	30x30x14 + 40x25x15 + 25x25x20	43	4+2+0		VHL(12g) + SSL(31g)	VHL with chalk+fl- all weathered
2	440(a)	438	1	Pit	35	2	65x40x20 + 65x45x15	122	0 + 2-3	65	SHB(74g) + VHL(49)	small broken-up SHB

Area	Context	Cut	Phase	Fea-ture	SF no.	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt. (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam.(mm	Category	Comments
	440(b)	438	1	Pit		1	25x20x10	7	0		VHL	
	442	441	1	Pit		2	85x60x25 + 30x20x15	110	2-3 + 0	80	VHL(3g) + SHB(106g)	weathered plano-convex SHB appears to have a central hole in it, and a square cut-out in the rim which may be the imprint of iron tongs
	Total					*69*		*1245*				

Table 14: Catalogue of iron metalworking debris

B.3 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A single fragment of glass was recovered from Phase 1 pit **129** in Area 1. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text of this report. *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook* (Price and Cottam 1998) was used as a general guide for this report.

Assemblage

B.3.2 A sub-rectangular fragment of Roman blue/green flat glass (5g) of indeterminate form, was recovered from pit **129** in Area 1, as a residual element in a Middle Anglo-Saxon feature (AD 720-850, Phase 1). The relatively small fragment has undergone some reworking. The fragment of glass is 34mm x 18mm and 4.6mm thick. All the edges are old breaks, one surface is glossy yet scratched, the other surface is matt and heavily scratched. It is unclear if the fragment is window or vessel glass, although it could be a fragment from a Roman prismatic bottle.

Discussion

B.3.3 Shards of Roman glass are not an uncommon find in Anglo-Saxon features, and the glass may originally have come from either settlement, perhaps a table vessel or a burial/cremation vessel. The find as a residual element is not significant and very probably represents a casual discard rather than deliberate deposition. The statement above acts as a full record and the glass should be retained.

B.4 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 28 sherds (559g) of Prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from 20 contexts during the excavation. The pottery was largely recovered from pits, but also from ditches and other features (Table 15).

Ceramic Era	Feature	Sherd count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Prehistoric	Ditch	2	8	0.00	
	Hollow	1	4	0.00	
	Layer	1	2	0.00	
	Pit	2	11	0.00	
	Total	*6*	*25*	*0.00*	*4.47*
Roman	Ditch	5	45	0.00	
	Layer	1	14	0.00	
	Pit	16	475	0.29	
	Total	*22*	*534*	*0.29*	*95.53*

Ceramic Era	Feature	Sherd count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Total		*28*	*559*	*0.29*	*100.00*

Table15: The prehistoric and Roman pottery, quantified by feature type

Methodology

B.4.2 The pottery was evaluated following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al*. 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (in archive). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues, and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the ceramic archive.

The Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery

B.4.3 A total of six sherds (25g) of handmade low-fired undiagnostic jar/bowl body prehistoric pottery sherds were found. Most is flint tempered, but single quartz and shell-tempered pieces were also found (Table 16). This pottery is typical for the area and consistent with a Late Iron Age date (400BC-AD0); however, it is extremely abraded with an average sherd weight of only 4g and is therefore characteristic of old pottery residual within the soil.

Fabric (abbreviation)	Vessel form	Count	Weight (g)
Reduced ware with common flint inclusions: RW(FLINT) (Percival 2011, p58, F2)	Jar/bowl	4	18
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q) (Percival 2011, p58, Q1)	Jar/bowl	1	5
Reduced ware with common natural shell inclusions: RW(SHELL) (Percival 2011, p58, S1)	Bowl	1	2
Total		*6*	*25*

Table 16: The prehistoric pottery

Roman Pottery

B.4.4 A total of 22 sherds (534g; 0.29EVE) of Mid-to-Late Roman pottery was recovered. The pottery is fragmentary, incomplete and not deliberately placed; however, it has survived in fairly good condition with a relatively large average sherd weight of 24g. Eight fabrics were identified (Table 17).

Fabric (abbreviation) *Publication*	Vessel form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Horningsea coarse wares (HORN) *Evans et al 2017, 52, R021*	Storage jar	5	227	0.09	42.51
Sandy oxidised ware (SOW)(SREDW)	Jar	2	94	0.00	17.60
Hadham oxidised ware (HAD OX) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 151*	Beaker, jar, lid	6	81	0.05	15.18

Fabric (abbreviation) *Publication*	Vessel form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Oxfordshire red slipped ware (OXF WS) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 176*	*Mortaria*	1	60	0.07	11.24
Sandy grey ware (SGW)(SGW BS) *Evans et al 2017, 5-52, R02 & R04*	Jar, dish	2	25	0.00	4.68
Shelly ware (STW) *Tomber and Dore 1998, ROB SH, 212*	Jar, storage jar	4	25	0.08	4.68
Oxfordshire red slipped ware (OXF RS) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 176*	Beaker	1	20	0.00	3.75
Central Gaulish samian ware (CGSW) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 30-32*	Dish	1	2	0.00	0.37
Total		22	534	0.29	100.00

Table 17: The Roman pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Coarse wares

B.4.5 A significant part of this assemblage (by weight) is made up of Horningsea storage jar fragments, including a large distinctive everted rim which is dated from the Antonine period to mid-4th century AD (Evans *et al*. 2017, Class R, 61, fig 3.9, SJ2.2). The Sandy grey ware jar and dishes, some of which have a black slip, are also typical of manufacture in the Horningsea kilns (Evans *et al*. 2017). Other reduced wares comprise four small Shelly ware jar and storage jar fragments consistent with production in the Harrold kilns (Brown 1994) or possibly within the Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, 116-124). A small number of unsourced Sandy red ware jar bases were also recovered.

Fine wares

B.4.6 One small sherd from an imported central Gaulish samian dish was found. The majority of tableware, however, comprises British Late Roman red wares: a Hadham red ware beaker, jar and lid fragments, as well as an Oxfordshire red ware beaker piece.

Specialist wares

B.4.7 A single sherd from an Oxfordshire red ware Late Roman high-beaded *mortaria*, with rose quartz trituration grits, was found (similar to Tyers 1996, 128). It is worthy of note that this vessel was finished with a white slip which is less common than the ubiquitous red slipped version.

Pottery by site phase

B.4.8 All of the prehistoric pottery is residual within later features, as is the Roman assemblage.

Phase	Feature	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE
1: Middle Anglo-Saxon	Pit, ditch	22	521	0.29
2: Medieval	Ditch	6	38	0.00
Total		*28*	*559*	*0.29*

Table 18: The pottery by site phase

Phase 1 – Middle Anglo-Saxon

B.4.9 Nineteen Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds (507g) were recovered as a residual element within Phase 1 (Middle Anglo-Saxon) pits (**95**, **154**, **169**, **196**, **216**, **221**, **234**, **238**, **242**, **410**) and a ditch (**434**). This material has a clear Late Roman (4th century AD) ceramic signature with red ware beaker, jar and *mortaria* forming a majority of the group by weight; these fine table wares are supplemented by small numbers of Shelly and Sandy grey ware coarse ware jars and dishes. The pottery has a relatively large average sherd weight (35g) due the presence of several Horningsea storage jar fragments. The remainder of the material, however, is smaller, fragmentary and abraded (Table 19).

Ceramic Era	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE
Prehistoric	RW(FLINT)	Jar/bowl	3	12	0.00
	RW(Q)	Jar/bowl	1	5	0.00
Roman	HORN	Storage jar	5	227	0.09
	SOW	Jar	1	80	0.00
	SREDW	Jar	1	14	0.00
	HAD OX	Beaker, jar	5	77	0.05
	CGSW	Dish	1	2	0.00
	OXF WS	*Mortaria*	1	60	0.07
	STW	Jar	2	19	0.08
	SGW(BS)	Dish	1	14	0.00
	SGW	Jar	1	11	0.00
Total			*22*	*521*	*0.29*

Table 19: Prehistoric and Roman pottery within Phase 1 (Middle Anglo-Saxon) features

Phase 2 – medieval

B.4.10 Six Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds (38g) were recovered as a residual element within Phase 2 ditches (**96**, **384**; Table 20).

Ceramic Era	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE
Prehistoric	RW(FLINT)	Jar/bowl	1	6	0.00
	RW(SHELL)	Bowl	1	2	0.00
Roman	OXF RS	Beaker	1	20	0.00
	HAD OX	Lid	1	4	0.00
	STW	Jar	2	6	0.00
Total			*6*	*38*	*0.00*

Table 20: Prehistoric and Roman pottery within Phase 2 (medieval features)

Discussion

B.4.11 The is a small residual assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery typical of the area; near the Icknield Way in South Cambridgeshire (Lyons 2011, 4, fig 2). Its

presence, even where only recorded as a residual element, suggests nearby settlement was active in the later Iron Age and also during the Mid-to-Late Romano-British period. During the Roman period, pottery from large local industries (Horningsea, Cambridgeshire), regional manufacturing centres (Hadham, Hertfordshire & Oxfordshire) and the wider Roman Empire (Central Gaulish) was being used and deposited within numerous (?rubbish) pits. This assemblage, therefore, adds to the growing corpus of ceramic material from this area and informs on the connectiveness of rural settlement through ceramic supply, use and deposition.

Pottery catalogue

Cxt.	Trench	Fea-ture	Cut	Phase	HM/WM	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
174	A1	hollo way	173	0	HM	RW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	C1BC-ADEC1
197	A1	pit	196	4	HM	RW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	C1BC-ADEC1
223	A1	pit	221	4	HM	RW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	C1BC-ADEC1
387	A2	ditch	384	5	HM	RW(FLINT)	U	BOWL	1	6	C1BC-ADEC1
387	A2	ditch	384	5	HM	RW(SHELL)	U	BOWL	1	2	IA
399	A2	layer	0	0	HM	RW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	2	IA

Table 21: Prehistoric pottery catalogue

Key: C = century, E = early, HM = handmade, IA = Iron Age

Context	Trench	Feature	Cut	Phase	HM/WM	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
97	A1	ditch	96	2	WM	OXF RS	U	BEAK	1	20	C4
99	A1	pit	95	1	WM	SOW	B	JAR	1	80	C2-C3
100	A1	pit	95	1	HM/SW	HORN	D	SJAR	1	35	C2-C3
155	A1	pit	154	1	WM	SREDW	UB	JAR	1	14	C2-C4
172	A1	pit	169	1	WM	HAD RED	B	BEAK	2	31	C4
175	A1	layer	0	0	HM/SW	HORN	U	SJAR	1	14	C2-C3
219	A1	pit	216	1	WM	CGSW	U	DISH	1	2	C2
222	A1	pit	221	1	WM	HAD RED	B	BEAK	1	3	C4
223	A1	pit	221	1	HM/SW	HORN	R	SJAR	1	154	C2-C3
235	A1	pit	234	1	WM	HORN	U	JAR	1	9	C2-C4
239	A1	pit	238	1	WM	HAD RED	RB	JAR	2	43	C4
240	A1	pit	238	1	HM	STW	U	SJAR	1	12	C1-C4
243	A1	pit	242	1	WM	OXF WS	RF	MORT	1	60	C4
246	A1	pit	242	1	WM	SGW(BS)	U	DISH	1	14	C3-C4
246	A1	pit	242	1	WM	STW	R	JAR	1	7	C3-C4
387	A2	ditch	384	2	WM	HAD RED	UF	LID	1	4	C4
387	A2	ditch	384	2	WM	STW	U	JAR	2	6	C3-C4
411	A2	pit	410	1	WM	SGW	B	JAR	1	11	C1-C3
435	A2	ditch	434	1	HM/SW	HORN	U	SJAR	1	15	C2-C3

Table 22: Roman pottery catalogue

Key: BEAK = beaker, C = century, E = early, HM = handmade, MORT = mortaria, SJAR = storage jar, SW = slow wheel, WM = wheelmade

B.5 Post-Roman Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.5.1 Eighty-three sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 1,994g were collected from 66 contexts in the evaluation and excavation. Twenty-three sherds of Roman and six fragments of prehistoric pottery were also recovered (Appendix B.4). Table 23 shows the quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue is included in at the end.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt. (g)	EVE	MNV
Middle Saxon Handmade (quartz)	MSX (Q)	650-850	5	69		3
Middle Saxon Handmade (vegetable matter)	MSX (V)	650-850	1	5	0.05	1
Maxey ware (southern type)	RMAX	650-850	4	62		1
Ipswich ware (gritty/pimply)	GIPS	720-850	16	355	0.28	10
Ipswich ware (smooth/sandy)	SIPS	720-850	29	1175	0.37	23
SW Cambridgeshire Sandy ware	SCAMSW	1050-1250	5	11		4
(S Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware	SCASS	1050-1225	2	24		1
Early Med Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	1050-1225	2	19		2
Early Medieval Shelly ware	EMSHW	1050-1200	1	4		1
Early Medieval wares	EMW	11th-12th c.	2	5		2
Early Med Sand and Calcite ware	EMSWC	11th-13th c.	2	10		2
Early Medieval Silty Sandy Orange ware	EMSSO	1150-1250	3	13		3
London-type ware	LOND	1100-1400	1	29		1
Hedingham Fineware	HEDI	1150-1350	1	1		1
Hertfordshire Greywares	HERTS	1170-1350	1	6		1
East Anglian Redwares	EAR	1200-1400	1	10		1
Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware	HERTG	1350-1450	2	14		2
Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares	LEAR	1400-1500	1	14		1
Post-Medieval Redwares	PMR	1550-1800	1	121		1
Creamware	CRW	M18th-E19th c.	1	16		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	1	1	0.09	1
Porcelain	PORC	18th-21st c.	1	13		1
Totals			*83*	*1977*	*0.79*	*64*

Table 23: Pottery quantification and minimum number of vessels (MNV) by fabric (approximate date order)

B.5.2 In general, the assemblage is in good condition with only moderate to slight abrasion. The overall average sherd weight of 23.5g is high, but this is due to presence of Ipswich ware in the assemblage, sherds of which are generally large and bulky.

Methodology

B.5.3 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. Methods follow MPRG recommendations

(MPRG 2001), and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). Fabrics were identified based on Spoerry (2016) with additional codes for post-medieval fabrics not included in the medieval type series. Ipswich ware forms follow West (1963). The data was input directly onto a Microsoft Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Middle Saxon

B.5.4 Fifty-five sherds were of probable Middle Saxon date.

B.5.5 A few handmade vessels in sandy or vegetable-tempered fabrics were present, including a rim in MSX (V) which was similar in form to an Ipswich ware type B rim. One quartz-tempered sherd recorded as MSX (Q) had incised parallel lines externally – the sherd was in a black fabric containing abundant fine sand but could be a piece of a large storage vessel of Roman date (Horningsea-type large jars were present in the Roman assemblage). The sherds were recovered from two ditches and two pits located in Areas 1 and 2.

B.5.6 Four sherds of Southern Maxey-type ware all appeared to be from a single vessel. They were recovered from two adjacent Phase 1 pits (**427** and **461**) in Area 2.

B.5.7 Most of the pottery of this period was Ipswich ware, with more vessels in the sandy/smooth fabric than the gritty one, as is typical. Several body sherds had girth grooving on the upper body, which is commonly found on jars of this type. All base fragments were sagging types. Rims of five vessels were recovered, of which four were jars and one was a spouted pitcher. There was also part of a handle from a second pitcher or handled jar. The jar rims comprised two of West's type A, one type E and a tapered form which was perhaps a type C variant. The spouted pitcher had a type B rim. Rim diameters varied between 85–130mm. Many of the sherds showed evidence for burning and some were heavily worn internally or externally. Ipswich ware was recovered from pits and ditches in both areas.

Early medieval

B.5.8 Ten sherds were probably of early medieval date, being handmade and in a variety of fabrics of South Cambridgeshire, Essex and North Hertfordshire types. However, the sherds were generally small and abraded, making positive identification difficult. Three sherds were pieces of sagging bases, but the rest were undiagnostic body fragments. One base fragment from Phase 2 ditch **232**, recorded as EMSSO, had a spot of orange glaze externally and could be a later glazed ware. Sherds recorded as SCAMSW were similar to some of the Roman sandy redwares in this assemblage. Two sherds (EMSWC) contained abundant sand and moderate to common rounded calcite; these may be similar to Hitchin ware as described by Vince (2005).

High and late medieval

B.5.9 Apart from one abraded body sherd of possible Hertfordshire greyware, all vessels of this period were glazed wares. A strap handle with an incised wavy line running vertically and a few spots of pale green glaze was probably a London product and was found in an alluvium layer (175). Body sherds of fine sandy redwares included sherds

of possible East Anglian, Essex and Hertfordshire origin, but none of these sherds was diagnostic and all were small and abraded.

Post-medieval and modern

B.5.10 A very thick-walled body sherd of post-medieval redware was collected from the topsoil (3); it was deeply reduced internally, resulting in an olive green colour to the lead glaze.

B.5.11 A fragment of moulded 'porcelain', also recovered from the topsoil (3), was probably a piece of sanitary ware and was clear-glazed on one surface only. A base fragment of a creamware plate came from Phase 3 posthole **77**, and there was a small fragment from the rim of a hand-painted pearlware bowl from the subsoil (65).

Pottery by site phase

B.5.12 The majority of the pottery was recovered from pit and ditch fills. Table 24 shows the distribution of pottery by site phase.

Phase	Period	Msax	Emed	Med	Lmed	Pmed	Mod	Totals
0	Natural features		2	1				**6**
1	Middle Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 720-850)	51	3	1				**55**
2	Medieval (c.AD 1066-1540)	4	12	2	3			**21**
3	1540-present						1	**1**
-	Topsoil/subsoil					1	2	**3**

Table 24: Post-Roman pottery by phase

B.5.13 The largest group of post-Roman pottery was from Phase 1.

Period 0 – natural features

B.5.14 One small fragment of prehistoric pottery came from a natural deposit (173), and there was residual prehistoric and Roman pottery from alluvial deposits 175 and 266, in association with early and high medieval wares.

Period 1 – Middle Anglo-Saxon

B.5.15 Most of the pottery recovered from this phase and its sub-phases was of Middle Saxon date and was found in pits and ditches across both areas. A few sherds of residual prehistoric and Roman pottery were collected from pits in Area 1 and a ditch in Area 2. There were also two presumably intrusive sherds of early medieval wares (EMW and EMSSO) from pit **300** and ditch segment **267** and a tiny fragment of intrusive 'high medieval' Hedingham ware from ditch segment **312**.

B.5.16 Apart from a few body and base sherds in later contexts, this group included all of the Middle Saxon pottery as described above, including all identifiable vessels. None of the context groups were particularly large, the largest being eight sherds from pit **95**. The sherds of Maxey-type ware came from two adjacent pits (**427** and **461**) in Area 2.

Period 2 – medieval

B.5.17 Apart from five residual sherds of Roman and Middle Saxon date, all pottery from this period was either unglazed mid-11th to mid-13th century AD date (ditches **96** and **224**) or all glazed wares (ditches **67** and **117**) in Area 1.

B.5.18 One tiny sherd of ?SCAMSW was found in association with residual prehistoric and Roman pottery in fill 387 of ditch segment **319** in Area 2.

Period 3 – Post-medieval/modern

B.5.19 A single fragment of a creamware plate came from posthole **77**.

Topsoil and subsoil

B.5.20 Small quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery came from the topsoil and subsoil, and the latter also contained a sherd of early medieval date.

Discussion

B.5.21 Based on the pottery assemblage, this site saw limited activity in the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, with the most concentrated activity taking place during the Middle Anglo-Saxon phase. There is no evidence for occupation in the form of structures within the confines of the site, but pits containing small quantities of Ipswich Ware and handmade Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery suggest that there was settlement somewhere nearby.

B.5.22 Although 55 sherds is a relatively small assemblage, the high proportion of Ipswich to handmade wares (81.8%) is unusual in this area of Cambridgeshire. The Middle Anglo-Saxon assemblage at Station Road, Gamlingay produced only 13 sherds (15.8%), there were 16 sherds at Hinxton Hall (36.4%) and none at Hinxton Quarry (Spoerry 2016, table 3.1). In fact, based on Spoerry's table, Meldreth's 45 sherds is one of the largest assemblages of Ipswich Ware from anywhere in the county apart from Ely.

B.5.23 Blinkhorn (2012, 74) suggests that findspots of Ipswich Ware in Cambridgeshire are close to known Roman roads or major rivers, so perhaps Meldreth's proximity to the Icknield Way, another major transport route of early origin, may be one reason for the 'large' assemblage of Ipswich ware here. Blinkhorn also notes that the majority of forms found away from the 'Primary zone' of Norfolk and Suffolk tend to be large jars and spouted pitchers (*ibid*., 29). Certainly, there was a spouted pitcher at Meldreth, but the four jars with measurable rims at this site were all between 85–130mm in diameter, all within the 'small jar' range. The proportion of Ipswich Ware to handmade wares, together with the jar sizes, may suggest that Meldreth fits within the 'Primary zone' group which, Blinkhorn notes, sometimes extends beyond the traditional boundaries of East Anglia (*ibid*., 88), although such sites are rare.

Pottery Summary Catalogue

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Fea-ture	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt./g	Notes	Date range	Spot date
Eval	3					PMR			1	121	v thick-walled, deeply reduced int	1550-1800	19-20
	3					PORC			1	13	poss sanitary ware	18th-21st c.	
	28					SIPS			1	56		720-850	8-9
	30					GIPS			1	46	burnt, partly oxid ext	720-850	8-9
	30					GIPS			3	29	fewer coarse grits than typical, grey	720-850	
	36					SCAMSW			1	6	sandy oxid	1050-1250	M11-M13
	53					SIPS			1	142	not seen, ID by Denis Sami in eval report	720-850	8-9
Sub-soil	65					PEW	BL?	UPPL	1	1		L.18th-19th c.	L18-M19
1	68	67	67	2	Ditch	HERTG			1	6		1350-1450	M14-M15
	76	72		1	Pit	SIPS			1	27		720-850	8-9
	78	77		3	P.hole	CRW	PL		1	16	partly burnt	M18th-E19th c.	M18-E19
	82	81		1	Ditch	SIPS			1	29		720-850	8-9
	84	83	79	1	Ditch	SIPS			1	18	burnt, oxid, ext surface lost	720-850	8-9
	97	96	96	2	Ditch	ROM			2	21	fine redware	Roman	M12-E13?
	97	96	96	2	Ditch	EMEMS			1	6		1050-1225	
	97	96	96	2	Ditch	EMSSO			1	1		1150-1250	
	97	96	96	2	Ditch	EMSWC			1	6		11th-13th c.	
	97	96	96	2	Ditch	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.	
	99	95		1	Pit	ROM			1	80	re-used? No obvious rubbing of broken edges, could just be abraded	Roman	Rom+
	100	95		1	Pit	ROM			1	34	Horningsea type	Roman	8-9
	100	95		1	Pit	GIPS			2	18	soft, silty, micaceous, poss SIPS variant; sparse coarse sand	720-850	
	100	95		1	Pit	SIPS			2	139	common red cp/v fine rounded grog	720-850	
	101	95		1	Pit	SIPS			2	120		720-850	8-9
	104	102		1	Pit	SIPS			3	33	oxid with thin black surfaces	720-850	8-9
	107	105		1	Pit	SIPS			1	53		720-850	8-9

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Fea-ture	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt./g	Notes	Date range	Spot date
	139	138	117	2	Ditch	HERTG			1	8		1350-1450	M14-M15
	143	142		1	Pit	GIPS			1	9	burnt food res int	720-850	8-9
	144	142		1	Pit	MSX (V)	JR	IPS B	1	5	silty black, sparse sand & org	650-850	M7-M9
	147	145		1	Pit	SIPS	JR	C?	1	18	v hard, reduced with oxid core	720-850	8-9
	155	154		1	Pit	ROM			1	14	sandy dk red	Roman	Rom+
	168	167	67	2	Ditch	MSX (Q)			3	28	oxid, abundant silty fs, appears HM ext but poss signs of wheel-finishing int	650-850	M7-M9
	172	169		1	Pit	ROM			2	30	vfsm redware	Roman	Rom?
	174	173		0	Hollow	PREH			1	3	sandy with flint, black, thin oxid ext	Prehistoric	preh+
	175			0	Layer	ROM			1	14	poss SCAMSW, but pale buff core (cf 435)	Roman	12-14
	175			0	Layer	LOND			1	29	pale buff, grey core	1100-1400	
	180	179		1	Pit	SCAMSW			1	2	poss ROM, sim fabric to base in (99)	1050-1250	M11-M13
	185	182		1	Pit	GIPS	SP	B	1	68	v hard greyware	720-850	8-9
	187	181		1	Pit	GIPS			1	14		720-850	8-9
	195	194	67	2	Ditch	EAR			1	10	sim to the ?Roman redwares, but appears to be glazed	1200-1400	13-14?
	197	196		1	Pit	PREH			1	5	sandy, occ flint	Prehistoric	preh?
	205	204	117	2	Ditch	LEAR			1	14		1400-1500	15
	214	212		1	Pit	SIPS			1	54	oxid, apart from thin outer surface grey	720-850	8-9
	219	216		1	Pit	ROM			1	2	samian (poss copy?)	Roman	Rom+
	222	221		1	Pit	ROM	BK		1	2	vfsm orange	Roman	Rom+
	222	221		1	Pit	SIPS	JR	A	1	11		720-850	8-9
	223	221		1	Pit	PREH			1	3	poss MSX (V), but soft, oxid ext	Prehistoric	IA??
	230	229	224	2	Ditch	SCASS			2	24	soft, oxid with grey core – could be Rom but not wheelmade?	1050-1225	M11-E13
	233	232	224	2	Ditch	EMSSO			1	8	poss later?	1150-1250	M12-M13+
	233	232	224	2	Ditch	SCAMSW			2	2		1050-1250	
	235	234		1	Pit	ROM			1	8	sandy greyware	Roman	Rom?
	235	234		1	Pit	ROM	LSV	FLAR	1	153	Horningsea type	Roman	
	236	234		1	Pit	HERTS			1	6		1170-1350	L12-M14
	239	238		1	Pit	ROM			1	32	fs redware	Roman	8-9

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Fea-ture	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt./g	Notes	Date range	Spot date
	239	238		1	Pit	ROM	JR	EV	1	11	fs redware	Roman	
	239	238		1	Pit	SIPS			1	21		720-850	
	240	238		1	Pit	ROM			1	11	Shelly – Harrold? Pale buff	Roman?	Rom+
	243	242		1	Pit	ROM	MORT	FLAN	1	59	vfs orange	Roman	8-9
	243	242		1	Pit	SIPS			3	30	oxid with thin black surfaces; poss same as 104 but more abraded	720-850	
	246	242		1	Pit	ROM			1	13		Roman	Rom+
	246	242		1	Pit	ROM	JR	EV	1	6	black, poss NEOT	Roman?	
Sub-soil	251					EMEMS			1	13		1050-1225	M11-E12
2	273	271	267	1	Ditch	SIPS			1	25		720-850	M12-M13
	273	271	267	1	Ditch	EMSSO			1	4		1150-1250	
	282			0	Layer	EMSHW			1	4	Olney Hyde?	1050-1200	12-13?
	296	292		1	Pit	MSX (Q)			1	27	poss burnt SIPS	650-850	M7-M9
	301	300		1	Pit	EMW			1	3		11th-12th c.	11-12
	314	312	312	1	Ditch	HEDI			1	1	poss later, but soft	1150-1350	M12-14+
	344	343	267	1	Ditch	GIPS			3	61	poss same as (147)?	720-850	8-9
	354	352	263	1	Ditch	GIPS	JR	E	1	16		720-850	8-9
	354	352	263	1	Ditch	SIPS			1	42		720-850	
	387	384	319	2	Ditch	PREH			2	7	flint temp	Prehistoric	M11-M13
	387	384	319	2	Ditch	ROM			2	5	shelly	Roman	
	387	384	319	2	Ditch	ROM	FLAG?	FLAN	1	5		Roman	
	387	384	319	2	Ditch	SCAMSW			1	1		1050-1250	
	396	383		2	Ditch	MSX (Q)			1	14	black – check if Horningsea?	650-850	Rom or M7-M9
	399			0	Layer	PREH			1	1		Prehistoric	preh+
	409	408		1	Pit	SIPS			1	21	burnt	720-850	8-9
	411	410		1	Pit	ROM			1	11		Roman	Rom+
	429	427		1	Pit	RMAX			3	36		650-850	M7-M9
	435	434	263	1	Ditch	ROM			1	14		Roman	Rom+
	443	441		1	Pit	SIPS			3	218		720-850	8-9

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Fea-ture	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt./g	Notes	Date range	Spot date
	443	441		1	Pit	SIPS	JR	A	1	64	poss same as large body sherd; most of ext surface lost	720-850	
	451	448		1	Pit	EMSWC			1	4		11th-13th c.	11-13?
	459	458	253	1	Ditch	GIPS			1	26		720-850	8-9
	462	461		1	Pit	RMAX			1	26		650-850	M7-M9
	468	466		1	Pit	GIPS			2	68	burnt, spalled	720-850	8-9
	473	472	274	1	Ditch	SIPS			1	8	burnt	720-850	8-9
	482	480	340	1	Ditch	SIPS			1	46		720-850	8-9
									112	*2521*			

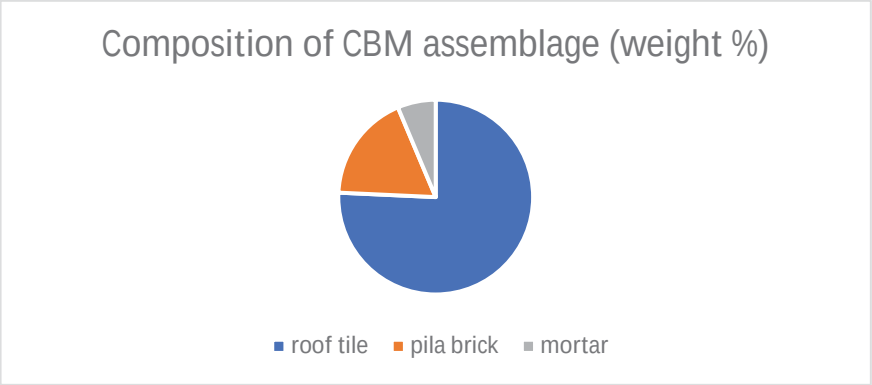
Table 25: Summary catalogue of the pottery

B.6 CBM

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 3.24kg (24 pieces) of CBM (mortar, tile and brick) were recovered from this investigation. All of it appeared to be Roman in date, consisting of *pila* column brick/tile as floor supports (1,694g), *tegula* and *imbrex* plus some flat roof tile (1,086g), and a small amount of earthy mortar (91g).



Graph 3: Composition of fired clay recovered

Methodology

B.6.2 The CBM 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.

Description of Roman tile and brick

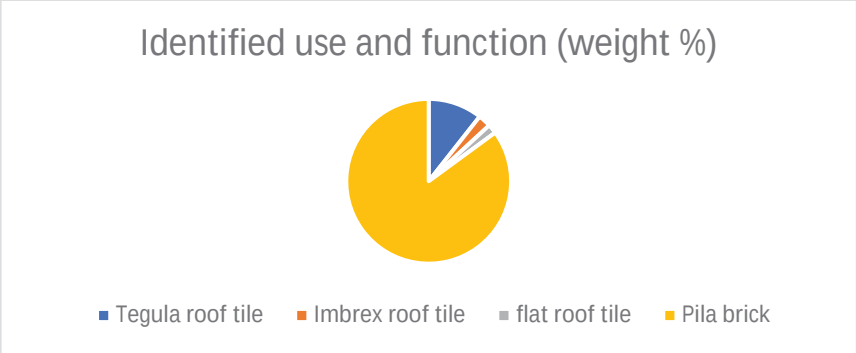
B.6.3 The 3,146g of Roman roof tile and brick consisted of 772g of *tegula* (MNI = 7) and 182g of *imbrex* (MNI = 3), with a further 132g of undifferentiated and possibly flat tile (MNI = 2). Most of the *tegula* examined was made of Fabric B (a fine sandy pinky-brown terracotta tile with spots of red grog and grit in it; 439g = 6 pieces) and Fabric C (a fine silty reddish fabric with some mica and spots of red grog; 503g = 1 fragment). The much thinner *imbrex* was largely composed of Fabric C (163g = 2 pieces). The small amount of (possible) flat roof tile was composed of a range of different fabrics (B = 66g; D = 35g and F = 31g).

B.6.4 Due to the fragmentary condition of the *tegula*, traces of the flanges were only preserved within a handful of examples (3 pieces), but these all conformed to the common types referred to in Brodribb (1987). At least two of the tiles with some of the flange preserved possessed parallel internal finger-made grooves – with one (from fill 287 of Phase 1 ditch segment **286**) possessing a Brodribb (1987; fig. 5) Type 4-shaped flange which featured a double internal groove (Plate 15). Yet another smaller fragment of *tegula* recovered from deposit 246 (of Phase 1 pit **242**) had a cut-away upon the flange – this was a cut made whilst the clay was still soft for the overlapping

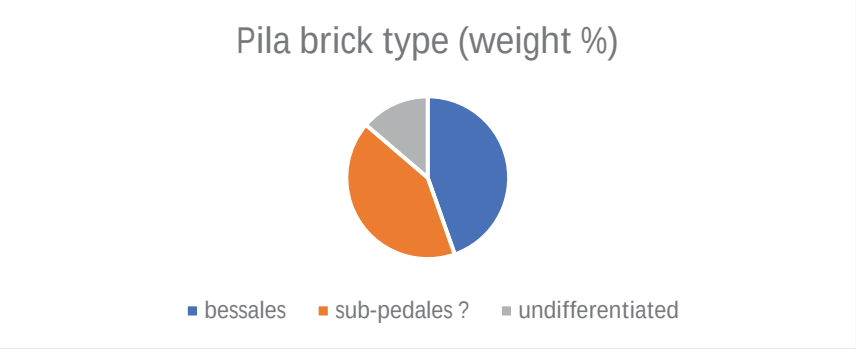
fit of the tiles. Just one of the imbrex tile fragments had a surviving leading edge (narrow end) with traces of a faint indentation upon its edge.

B.6.5 Some 1,194g (MNI = 6) *pila* tile brick fragments were identified – most of these probably associated with the use of these as column supports for suspended floors – mostly (but not always) associated with an underfloor hypocaust system. Although fragmentary, it is possible to suggest that most of these were of the smallest type, *bessales,* of (very) approximately 200mm square and *c*.40mm thick, although two larger bricks (of around 45-50mm thick – and possibly therefore with sides up to 250-300mm long) may have been of the *pila* type or *sub-pedales*. Both of the latter (total 780g) were made of Fabric D (a dull red coarser sandy-gritty terracotta tile fabric with abundant spots of red grog), whilst the *bessales* and undifferentiated pila tile brick fragments were made of a mixture of different fabrics, chiefly Fabric E (701g) and Fabric C (169g). The *pila* fragments recovered from fills 239 and 241 of Phase 1 pit **238** were almost certainly parts of the same brick.

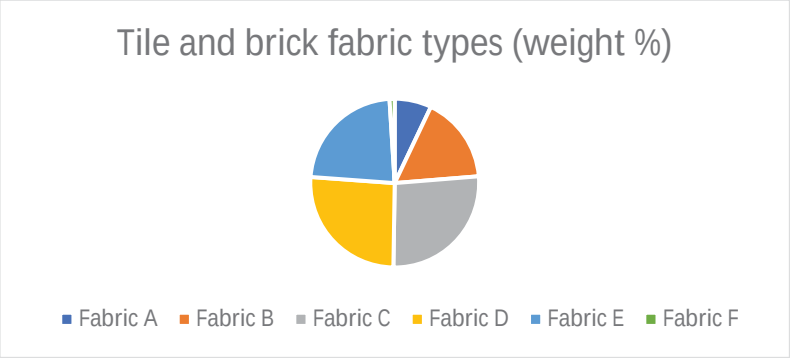
B.6.6 The largest amount (by weight) of Roman brick and tile came from contexts 120 (single fill of Phase 1 ditch segment **119**) and 239 (mid-fill of Phase 1 pit **238**). These both consisted of *pila* brick fragments (see Graph 5).



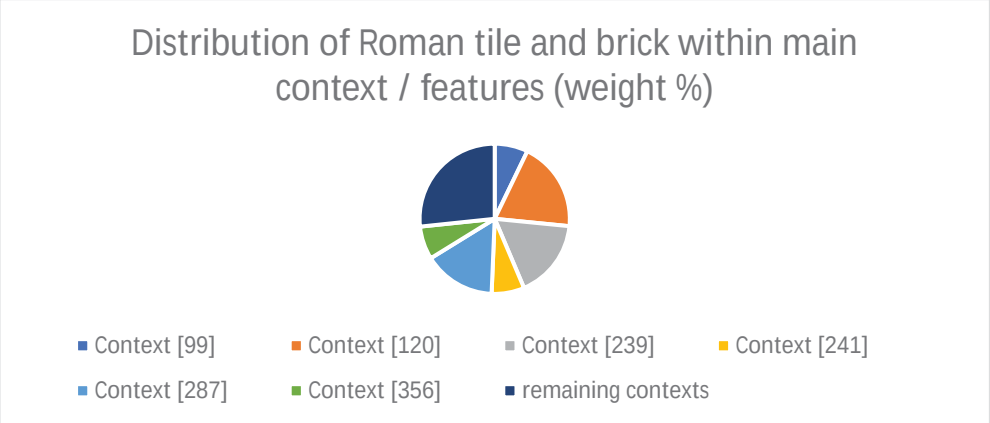
Graph 4: Types of Roman tile and brick recognised within the CBM assemblage



Graph 5: Different types of pila support brick present within the assemblage



Graph 6: Tile and brick fabric types recorded within the CBM assemblage



Graph 7: Distribution of CBM (tile and brick) across all contexts of the excavation

Discussion and conclusion

B.6.7 This represents a small assemblage from a phased excavation. All of the CBM (including probably the decayed mortar) is reliably Roman in date, yet it is very difficult to date this tile and brick on the basis of type. In all probability, though, we are looking at the evidence for a late 1st – 3rd century AD Romano-British settlement that has seen some local re-deposition of this CBM into later features (*i.e.*, Saxon-Early Medieval).

B.6.8 The presence of *tegula* and *imbrex* suggests the use here of ceramic tiles rather than Collyweston Slate as the standard roofing material, in all probability as roofs of wooden daub-panelled Romano-British structures rather than of stone-built ones. It would be unwise in this case to assume that *pila* bricks always indicated the use of hypocaust and underfloor heating, as many were also used for lining walls, floors, for bonding brick or stonework, for making arches, or else within foundation courses (Brodribb *ibid*., 34-54). Often the larger ones, such as *pila*, were used as basal supports for the smaller brick stacks. Interestingly, the complete lack of contemporary soot stains or evidence of scorching in this case implies the absence of hypocaust use, as does the non-presence of box-flue tile. Without clear evidence for hypocaust use or the presence of tessara-laid floors, the implication is that the dwellings were not necessarily high status, and we may therefore be looking at a Romano-British farmstead or other single dwelling. The single fragment of tegula recovered during the evaluation stage (from Trench 2) supports this overall interpretation.

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Fea-ture	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Date	Notes
74	72		1	Pit	2	45x45x35 +35x35x30	91		traces of mortar (decayed) within mostly clay/soil		possibly a trace of Roman mortar within soil
89	88	79	1	Ditch	1	45x30x25	30	B	*tegula*	Roman	small piece from near flange edge (has flange groove)
99 (a)	95		1	Pit	1	40x45x35	44	A	corner of *pila* brick	Roman	
99 (b)	95		1	Pit	1	75x80x25	188	B	*tegula*	Roman	weathered and non-diagnostic – sandy base
101	95		1	Pit	1	50x45x10	35	C	*pila?*	Roman	undiagnostic
112	110		1	Pit	1	60x65x30	104	E	*pila (bessales)*	Roman	possibly from same brick as 120 (a)
120 (a)	119	119	1	Ditch	2	135x130x40(re-fit)	597	E	*pila (bessales)*	Roman	
120 (b)	119	119	1	Ditch	1	55x35x11	31	F	flat roof tile?	Roman	
123	121		1	Pit	1	45x30x20	28	C	*imbrex* ?	Roman	weathrd + poorly diagnost
185	182		1	Pit	1	80x70x35	178	A	*pila*	Roman	v similar to 99 a
205 (a)	204	117	2	Ditch	1	70x60x12	66	B	flat roof tile?	Roman	weathered corner
205 (b)	204	117	2	Ditch	1	35x30x11	19	B	*imbrex*	Roman	weathered corner
230	229	224	2	Ditch	1	40x45x12	35	D	flat roof tile	Roman	v abraded fragment
239	238		1	Pit	1	120x80x50	552	D	*pila* type *bessales* or *sub-pedales*	Roman	corner of Roman brick
241	238		1	Pit	1	70x60x45	228	D	*pila* type *bessales* or *sub-pedales*	Roman	same brick as 239?
246	242		1	Pit	1	50x65x15	101	B	*tegula*	Roman	base with poss missing flange section as cut away
287	286	286	1	Ditch	1	140x110x20	503	C	*tegula*	Roman	See Plate 15, tegula with good section of flange preserved (Brodribb fig. 5 Type 4?) with double finger-made groove inside (of flange)

Cxt.	Cut	Group	Phase	Fea-ture	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Date	Notes
342	340	340	1	Ditch	1	35x25x20	18	E	*tegula?*	Roman	fairly undiagnostic
356 (a)	355	286	1	Ditch	1	80x50x35	134	C	*pila* brick	Roman	fragment of a thin *pila* brick (bessales?)
356 (b)	355	286	1	Ditch	1	90x55x20	97	B	*tegula*	Roman	weathered + non-diagnos
411	410		1	Pit	1	50x40x8	23	B	*tegula?*	Roman	prob thin flake from base
484	483	263	1	Ditch	1	95x75x15	135	C	*imbrex ?*	Roman	fairly flat tile but with small slot along leading edge

Table 26: Catalogue of CBM

Fabric descriptions:

Fabric A = pink clay fabric spotted with moderately abundant v small inclusions (1-3mm) of red clay grog

Fabric B = fine sandy pinky-brown fabric with spots of red grog and grit

Fabric C = fine silty fabric with some mica and spots of red grog

Fabric D = a pink-dull red coarser sandy-gritty fabric with abundant spots of red grog

Fabric E = similar to B and D but with large inclusions of burnt flint and more variegated and streaky texture

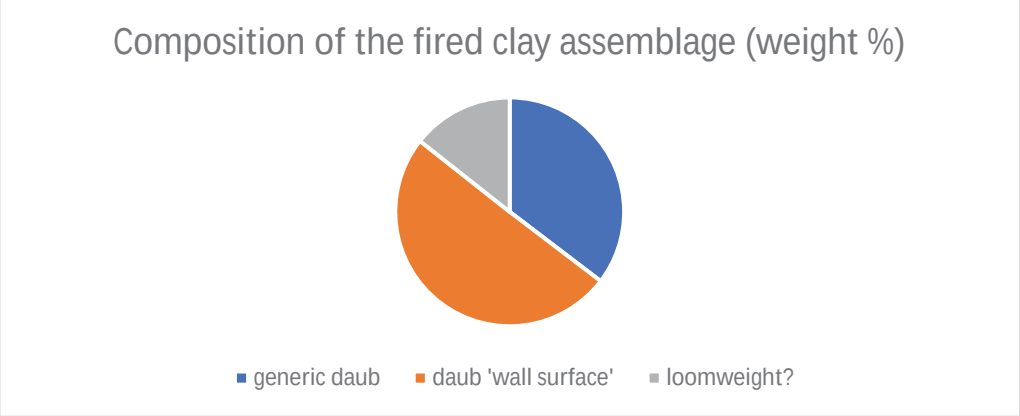
Fabric F = a brick red even-grained sandy fabric with some flint grit

B.7 Fired clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.7.1 Just 181g (35 pieces) of fired clay were recovered from this excavation. Most of this was poorly diagnostic to un-diagnostic as to use and function, but was in all likelihood structural daub, except for a single fragment which may have come from the surface/side of a loomweight. Just under half of this small amount of fired clay was recovered from the lower fill (170) of Phase 1 (Anglo-Saxon) pit **169**. The potential date of this material ranges from the Iron Age to the Roman and possibly Anglo-Saxon periods.



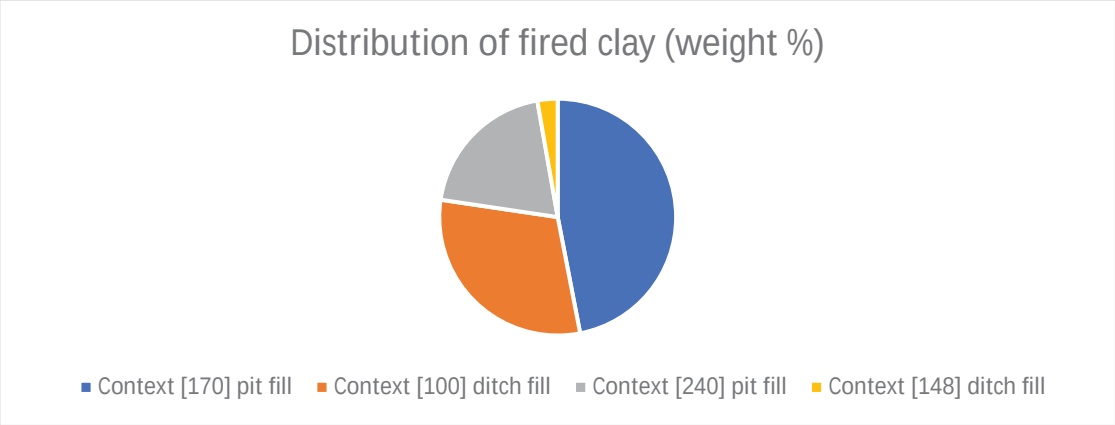
Graph 8: Composition of fired clay recovered

Methodology

B.7.2 The fired clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection and to Poole (1995). A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description and interpretation of worked clay objects

B.7.3 The 181g of fragmented fired clay from this excavation was analysed for any identifiable features, its fabric type and possible function. What could be ascertained from this small poorly-preserved assemblage recovered from just four different contexts is that this was made up of just two fabric types – Fabric A (26g) and Fabric B (155g) – and was composed mostly of daub (perhaps fragmentary structural material) with just a single piece of what would appear to be worked clay – perhaps the moulded surface from the side of an Iron Age-type triangular-equilateral loomweight. The latter could not be proved in any way, so must simply remain a possibility. This potential loomweight fragment was recovered from the lower fill (170) of Phase 1 pit **169** and was composed of a slightly different fabric (Fabric A) to the rest of the (daub-based) assemblage (Fabric B).



Graph 9: Distribution of fired clay across all contexts (features)

Discussion and conclusion

B.7.4 It is very difficult to say much about this small, fragmentary and poorly preserved fired clay assemblage recovered from the excavation. What seems likely, though, is that we are looking at some of the minor traces of decayed structural material (perhaps related to the presence of former dwellings) associated with an Iron Age – Romano-British or possibly an Anglo-Saxon period settlement.

B.7.5 The use here of chalky daub fits with the underlying geology, whilst the suggestion of another clay fabric type fits with there being at least one fragment of a worked clay object, possibly a loomweight – therefore evidence perhaps for domestic activity.

Area	Cxt	Cut	Fea-ture	Phase	Enviro/ SF no	No.	Dimen-sions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
1	100 (a)	95	Pit	1		8	20-35	36	B	daub wall surface?	Amorphous-from ditch deposit
	100 (b)	95	Pit	1	12	2	25x20x10 + 35x30x14	19	B	daub wall surface?	Amorphous
	148	145	Ditch	1	28 Enviro	1	27x17x10	5	B	daub	
	170 (a)	169	Pit	1		1	50x45x10	26	A	part loom-weight?	Uncertain – but could be part of the exterior surface – found within pit – IA?
	170 (b)	169	Pit	1	16 Enviro	18	15-25	59	B?		assorted frags – poorly diagnostic
	240 (a)	238	Pit	1		4	20-27	19	B	daub wall surface?	Amorphous with flat exterior
	240 (b)	238	Pit	1		1	50x30x12	17	B	daub wall surface?	From pit fill

Table 27: Catalogue of fired and worked clay

B.7.6 Fabric descriptions:

Fabric A = light grey lumpy clay with some shell etc.

Fabric B = cream white lumpy clay with slight pinkish variegation

B.8 Utilised stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 4,400g (39 pieces) of utilised stone was recovered from this excavation. This consisted of 1,255g (5 pieces) of utilised burnt stone, 160g (31 pieces) of worked stone composed of fragmentary lava quern and 3,020g (3 pieces) of building stone.

Burnt Stone

B.8.2 A total of 1,255g of burnt, but otherwise unused cobble stone was identified amongst the stone assemblage. Most of this stone had the characteristics of prehistoric burnt stone, either as hearth stone or as 'potboilers'.

Methodology

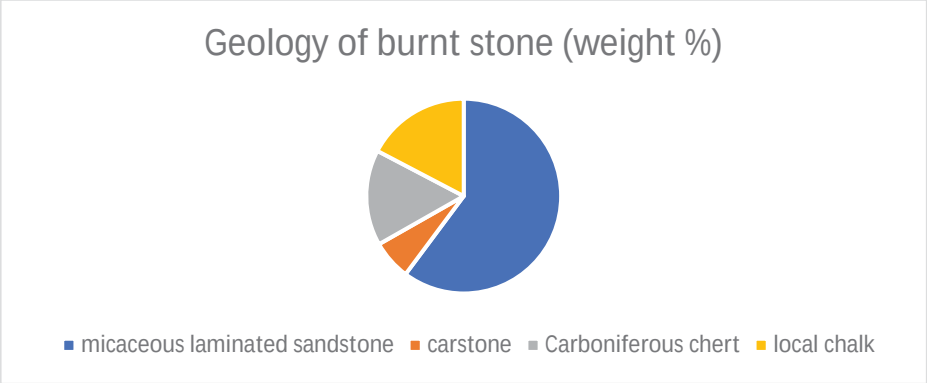
B.8.3 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

B.8.4 For the most part, this small amount of burnt stone consisted of heat-cracked fragments of sub-rounded to sub-angular glacial erratic cobbles and small weathered slabs between 50-120 mm in diameter; with most fragments averaging around 50-60mm. There was rarely good evidence for immersion of these hot stones in water, and some of these may have just been heated within a firepit.

B.8.5 The stone in this case was dominated by micaceous sandstone, although this is unlikely to be significant. However, the selection of stone rather than flint may be significant. Carstone (regionally local ferruginous Lower Greensand), Carboniferous Chert (erratic) and chalk were also recorded. Flint was conspicuous by its absence. In all probability the stone make-up reflects the natural composition of some of the erratic bed-load of stone occurring within the flint gravels, although there are sometimes suggestions that the denser rocks would have been preferentially selected. The date of such activity (the collection and burning of stone cobbles) is most likely to be prehistoric – and could in this case be Iron Age. However, the burning of the chalk may be linked to lime production and could therefore be Roman-Early Medieval in date.

B.8.6 The largest amounts of burnt stone (by weight) were recovered from contexts 92 (Phase 2 ditch segment **91**; 234g), 107 (Phase 1 pit **105**; 843g), 235 (Phase 1 pit **234**; 233g). Burnt cobble stone is a common residual artefact on archaeological sites, thus the recovery of this will probably not reflect the date of the feature.



Graph 10: Lithological (geological) composition of selected burnt stone

Cxt	Cut	Phase	Fea-ture	Nos. pieces	Wgt (g)	Dimens-ions (mm)	Geology	Source	Comments
75	72	1	Pit	1	38	50x35x20	chalk	local	moderate
92	91	2	Ditch	1	234	60x60x50	Carbonif. Limestone chert ?	glacial erratic	red (light to mod burnt)+ weathered
107	105	1	Pit	1	843	120x75x55	laminated micaceous quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	broken cobble – moderately burnt
219 (a)	216	1	Pit	1	97	55x45x25	LGS 'carstone' grit	local erratic	light burnt
219 (b)	216	1	Pit	1	43	65x45x7	thinly laminated micac sstn	erratic	light burnt

Table 28: Catalogue of burnt stone

Worked Stone

Introduction

B.8.7 Just 159g (31 pieces) of worked stone was recovered, all of it consisting of very small amounts of extremely burnt, weathered and fragmentary lava quern recovered from five different contexts. The probability is that this is Roman, although an Early Anglo-Saxon date is possible.

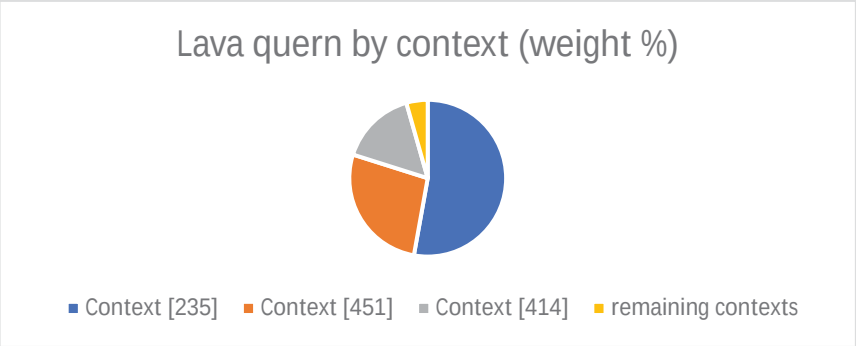
Methodology

B.8.8 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Description and discussion of the worked stone

B.8.9 All of this lava quern consisted of burnt and weathered crumbs of rotary quern made from imported vesicular (lightweight and porous) basaltic lava extracted from the Mayen quarries near Andernach on the River Rhine (Germany). No properly diagnostic pieces survived within this dispersed residue, therefore there was no survival of grind surfaces or shaped edges. However, several pieces from context 235 (Phase 1 pit **234**; 84g) and 451 (Phase 1 pit **448**; 43g) revealed a minimum thickness for the upper or lower stone of *c*.25mm. This is extremely thin, suggesting that the stones were already well-worn and brittle by the time they were broken-up and discarded. It is quite likely, therefore, that these pieces come from the (generally thinner) lower stones of a Roman-type hand mill (see Green 2017, fig. 33). Most such querns date from the second half of the 1st to the end of the 3rd century AD, although it still remains possible that we are looking instead at the fragments of an Early Anglo-Saxon example.

B.8.10 The largest amount of fragmentary quern (84g) was recovered from context 235 (Phase 1 pit **234**), with somewhat smaller amounts coming from contexts 414 (Phase 3 ditch segment **413**; 25g) and 451 (Phase 1 pit **448**; 43g).



Graph 21: Quantities of lava quern

Cxt	Cut	Phase	Feature	No. pcs	Wt. (g)	Dim. (mm)	I.D	Wear (0-5)	Geology	Origin	Notes + re-use
118	117	2	Ditch	2	5	11-16	rotary lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	burnt
235	234	1	Pit	19	84	20-30	rotary lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	burnt and crumbly – min. thickness of stone = 25mm
239 (b)	238	1	Pit	1	2	15x12 x10	rotary lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	burnt
414	413	3	Ditch	5	25	15-20	rotary lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	burnt and crumbly
451	448	1	Pit	4	43	20-30	rotary lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	burnt and crumbly

Cxt	Cut	Phase	Feature	No. pcs	Wt. (g)	Dim. (mm)	I.D	Wear (0-5)	Geology	Origin	Notes + re-use
											– minimum thickness of stone = 25mm

Table 29: Catalogue of worked stone

Building stone

B.8.11 Just three items of possible building stone were recognized amongst the stone collected (3,025g). All of this consisted of roughly-shaped oolitic limestone – in this case recognisable building stone in the form of what is probably Ketton Oolite or Ketton Rag.

B.8.12 The two largest pieces both come from context 98 (Phase 1 pit **95**); one of these (98a, weighing 2,205g and measuring 200mmx150mmx45mm) still has the trace of the attached Roman-type mortar adhering to all six of its sides; the other (98b, weighing just 544g and measuring 110mm x 100mm x 45mm in size) being the broken-off corner of a sub-square piece without any mortar. The smallest piece, from context 84 (Phase 1 ditch segment **83**) is a broken-off chip formed from shaping of the stone, that was subsequently burnt.

B.8.13 Ketton Stone was used in the Roman villa at Comberton (www.comberton.org.uk/history). Cyril Fox (1923) discusses the evidence for a Roman trade in Ketton Stone between the Northamptonshire quarries and the Cambridge region, referring to the presence of Roman houses with Ketton Stone as foundations at both Cottenham and Ickleton, also citing Stukely who suggested that the building stone was brought by barge from Northamptonshire together with Castor ware pottery via the canals of the Foss Dyke / Car Dyke and the River Cam.

Context	SF no.	Nos	Wt. (g)	Dimens. (mm)	Identity	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
84		1	276	80x70x40	stone chip	Ketton oolite?	Ketton?	Roman	subsequently burnt
98 (a)	6	1	2205	200x150x40-45	roughly-shaped wall stone	Ketton oolite /Ketton Rag	Ketton, Rutland?	Roman?	Has traces of attached mortar on all 6 surfaces
98 (b)	5	1	544	110x100x45	roughly-shaped wall stone	Ketton oolite /Ketton Rag	Ketton, Rutland?	Roman	broken-off corner of a sub-square piece (no trace of mortar)

Table 30: Identified building stone

Discussion and conclusion

B.8.14 The small amount of burnt stone recovered is to be expected at almost any archaeological site with evidence of some occupation from the early-late prehistoric period. There is thus very little to be drawn from the presence of this, except to suggest

that much (if not all of it) is likely to be re-deposited. The most likely origin is as stone used for domestic cooking purposes during the Iron Age. The small lump of very burnt chalk may relate to this use, or else to later lime burning, perhaps during the Roman to early medieval period.

B.8.15 The very small assemblage of worked stone is poorly diagnostic, yet very recognisable as the remains of burnt and weathered rotary lava quern imported from the Rhineland (Mayen, near Andernach on the Rhine). The most likely period of this is Roman, yet it is conceivable that this is the remains of a Roman quern incorporated into Middle Anglo-Saxon features, or else the remains of similar Early Anglo-Saxon lava quern. The lack of diagnostic features on these stones is typical of both burnt and also weathered lava fragments.

B.8.16 The single tabular-type whetstone recovered from the evaluation phase (SF1 from pit **26**) was not re-examined, yet the very full description of this by Fletcher (in Webb and Cox 2020) which provided dimensions / shape and basic lithology / colour of the stone suggests this could be a tabular whetstone from the Lower Devonian (Brownstones), such as those extracted for whetstone production during the Roman period upon the shores of the Severn Estuary (Mithledean-Portishead area) (see Allen 2014, 14-17, 20-22). The slightly attenuated shape broken at the narrowest end and bevelled along the unbroken edges is similar to the examples recovered from Roman Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*). If Roman and of the Old Red Sandstone (Brownstone) type, then a likely date for this whetstone is between the 2nd-4th century AD.

B.8.17 In all probability, the small amount of building stone is also Roman, given the common use of Ketton and similar freestone oolites in the near Cambridge area. The other likely building stones which might be encountered this far south are Barnack (Lincolnshire Limestone) and Collyweston Slate – thus it is interesting that none of these were recovered. Quite often though, the use of Ketton is exclusive to the former. The absence here of fine dressed stone and the use of roughly-shaped wall stone (in this case mortared) attests to vernacular buildings with stone lower courses/ foundations. Once again, we are looking at a very small amount of evidence, which either suggests a single building somewhere in the vicinity, or perhaps dispersal from a neighbouring settlement area. It is not possible to exclude the later use of this stone, but all the characteristics suggest a Romano-British use.

B.9 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

B.9.1 A small assemblage of 19 worked flints was recovered from the excavations, alongside a large, naturally perforated flint nodule, which may have been intentionally collected/utilised.

B.9.2 The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g.,

Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005). The assemblage is quantified by context in Table 31.

Context	Cut	Phase	Context type	Phase	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade-like flake	tertiary blade like flake	tertiary blade	naturally perforated nodule
123	121	1	pit	4.4						1
174	173	0	natural hollow	1	6	3	1		1	
175	n/a	0	alluvial layer	1	5					
386	384	2	ditch	3,4,5		1				
409	408	1	pit	4	1			1		
	Totals				*12*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*

Table 31: The flint assemblage

The assemblage

B.9.3 All of the worked flint displays some cortication (patination) and much of the assemblage is in a condition consistent with having seen a degree of post-depositional disturbance, with frequent minor edge damage and rounding.

B.9.4 Four worked flints were recovered as residual finds from later, Anglo-Saxon/medieval features, with pit **408** (Phase 1) producing a small secondary flake and a blade-like flake, and a single tertiary flake coming from ditch **384** (Phase 2). Additionally, pit **121** (Phase 1) contained a large flint nodule with no obvious signs of working, but with a natural circular perforation. It is possible that this piece was collected and perhaps even used (e.g., as a weight) during the Anglo-Saxon phase of the site's use.

B.9.5 The bulk of the flintwork was recovered from two natural deposits – alluvial layer 175 and the fill (174) of natural hollow **173**. The five worked flints from the alluvial layer are all small simple hard hammer struck flakes, and their condition suggests they have seen some post-depositional disturbance. The eleven flints from hollow **173**, however, are in much better, relatively fresh condition. Although made up entirely of unretouched removals, the material from this hollow includes several fine blade-based/blade-like pieces likely to be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, with the quality of some of the other flakes also suggesting that much of this material is likely to be Neolithic.

Significance

B.9.6 The flint assemblage is small and includes few distinctive or chronologically diagnostic pieces. In general terms it indicates a prehistoric presence at the site, with the material from natural hollow **173** probably largely relating to Neolithic activity, but with little indication that it was as associated with any kind of intensive or sustained occupation.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster PhD

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from the site. The material has been divided into three phases, which date to the Middle Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval to present periods, with the majority of material retrieved from the Middle Anglo-Saxon phase (Phase 1). The assemblage was of a medium size, with 20.5kg of bone from hand-collection and environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments that could be assigned to a phase totalled 468, with 107 of those fragments retrieved from environmental samples. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), mouse (*Mus musculus*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), shrew (*Sorex sp.)* and also amphibian, fish, birds and small rodent. Remains derived primarily from a series of ditches and pits.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) were calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals, only the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

C.1.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at OA East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.1.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

C.1.5 For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning and gnawing were noted where present.

C.1.6 Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers and large bones were measured using an osteometric board. Withers' heights of horse were calculated using Kiesewalter (1888), cattle using Fock (1966) and sheep using (Teichert 1969).

Results of Analysis

C.1.7 The faunal assemblage is generally in a fair to poor condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. The vast majority of the assemblage consisted of bones with root etching and surface weathering. Most of the faunal remains came from Phase 1 (Middle Anglo-Saxon) features. Sheep/goat remains dominated the assemblage followed by cattle, although a wide variety of species were represented.

C.1.8 Measurements were carried out where possible (Table 34); however, as fragmentation was relatively high, very few elements were suitable for measurement. Four estimated wither's heights could be calculated for cattle, four for sheep/goat and one for horse.

C.1.9 The composition of the faunal material was slightly more comprised of cranial elements (including mandibles, maxillae, loose teeth and horn cores) and extremities (including phalanges, metapodia, carpals and tarsals), making up 65% of the overall NISP. However, this is likely the result of a preservation and recovery bias as all main elements were recovered to some degree. Denser bones such as metapodia, mandibles and teeth are more durable and less susceptible to taphonomic destruction. The pattern of representation exhibits a trend that larger taxa are over-represented in hand-collected recovery whereas those fragments from environmental samples show a bias toward smaller species.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat	168	35.9	11	23.9
Cattle	132	28.2	9	19.6
Amphibian	51	10.9	6	13.0
Pig	46	9.8	3	6.5
Bird	28	6.0	4	8.7
Horse	16	3.4	2	4.3
Mouse	11	2.4	3	6.5
Small Rodent (?)	6	1.3	1	2.2
Fish	4	0.9	2	4.3
Dog	2	0.4	1	2.2
Field Vole	1	0.2	1	2.2
Rabbit	1	0.2	1	2.2
Shrew	1	0.2	1	2.2
Weasel	1	0.2	1	2.2
Total	**468**	**100.0**	**46**	**100.0**

Table 32: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from Meldreth

Species	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3	
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%
Sheep/Goat	158	35.5	10	50		
Cattle	126	28.3	5	25	1	33.3
Amphibian	51	11.5				
Pig	43	9.7	3	15		

Species	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3	
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%
Bird	27	6.1	1	5		
Horse	13	2.9	1	5	2	66.7
Mouse	11	2.5				
Small Rodent (?)	6	1.3				
Fish	4	0.9				
Dog	2	0.4				
Field Vole	1	0.2				
Rabbit	1	0.2				
Shrew	1	0.2				
Weasel	1	0.2				
Total	**445**	**100.0**	**20**	**100.0**	**3**	**100.0**

Table 33: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP) from the assemblage by phase

C.1.10 Sheep/goat remains comprise the highest frequency of species in the assemblage, making up 35.9% of the overall NISP, followed by cattle with 28.2%. A wide variety of species were recovered including small mammal and amphibian remains from environmental samples.

C.1.11 Sheep/goat are well represented throughout the assemblage. Ageing data suggests most animals were slaughtered around 21-28 months of age and as mature and adult animals. A young animal of 5-7 months of age was also present. This culling pattern is suggestive of animals slaughtered for meat (at approximately 2 years of age) and those kept for secondary products such as milk and wool, slaughtered at maturity and adulthood. Four wither's heights could be calculated for sheep ranging from 54.8-58.4 cm. A metacarpal from Phase 1 pit **182** contained a bored hole in the proximal articular surface, suggestive of marrow extraction. Phase 1 pit **234** contains the remains of seven sheep mandibles and multiple cranial fragments, suggesting it was a primary butchery deposit.

C.1.12 Cattle remains were present in all phases. Tooth wear data suggests animals were 2.5 to 4 years of age at death. The fusion data corroborates the tooth wear data with mostly fused elements, though with a presence of young animals, less than 12-18 months, in Phase 2. The data is indicative of a meat producing economy.

C.1.13 Horses comprised only 3.4% of the overall NISP from this site. The limited fusion data for horse reveals most animals would have been adults with at least one animal from Phase 1 being under 18 months of age at death. One horse wither's height could be calculated at 146.5cm. Horses would have been used for traction and transportation purposes.

C.1.14 Pigs played a minor role and comprised less than 10% of the overall assemblage. Pigs would have been slaughtered before reaching adulthood, instead being killed when reaching an optimum weight around 2-3 years of age. Five pig canines were recovered from the assemblage, three identified as male, two as female. Pigs are found in smaller amounts on rural Roman sites versus urban sites (Maltby 2016).

C.1.15 Dog remains were present in very small numbers, although dog tooth puncture and gnawing marks were found on 15 fragments in the assemblage.

C.1.16 Amphibian bones were recovered from environmental samples from Phase 1. Those amphibian remains that could be identified to species were frogs (*Anura Rana*). The presence of frog remains provides insight in that environmental conditions were suitable for amphibians to thrive.

C.1.17 Fish remains were also recovered from environmental samples in small numbers. Remains primarily consist of vertebrae, as they are denser and more robust than other fish bones. Those fish remains that could be identified to species were classified as salmon and eel.

C.1.18 Small mammals – including rabbit, shrew, weasel and mouse – were identified from environmental samples. While most of these species are considered burrowing animals, they may or may not be archaeological material.

C.1.19 Birds were represented by several species in the assemblage. Of the 28 fragments identified as 'bird' 26 were identified as belonging to domestic fowl. Domestic fowl became more important during the Roman and later periods in Britain and would have been exploited for meat and eggs. Chickens are the breed of bird that were substantially bred and exploited for food (Maltby 2015). Other species included one fragment belonging to a pheasant from deposit 243 of Phase 1 pit **242**, and a goose from deposit 75 in Phase 1 pit **72**.

C.1.20 Taphonomic processes including burning, gnawing and butchery were all noted in the assemblage. Surface weathering and heavy root etching was apparent on the vast majority of the remains. These non-human processes are environmental and cause degradation of the cortical surface.

Discussion

C.1.21 Skeletal element distribution shows that all three main domesticates were likely to have been butchered and consumed on site. The majority of the faunal material dates to the Middle Anglo-Saxon phase of occupation. Sheep/goat remains were the dominant species, slightly more so than cattle. Pig at other Saxon sites, such as West Stowe (Crabtree 1989), saw over 20% of pig remains in the assemblage. The representation of sheep/goat at West Stowe also seems to be in similar frequencies here at Meldreth, with sheep/goat the dominant species, followed by cattle and then pig. The Anglo-Saxon remains contained a wide variety of species, including amphibians and small mammals.

C.1.22 Cattle would have provided the greatest amount of meat of any of the domesticates due to size and meat value. The ageing data suggests that animals were slaughtered around 2 years of age suggesting people were exploiting them for secondary products as well as for meat.

C.1.23 In a regional context, the assemblage from Meldreth is fairly typical of an Anglo-Saxon assemblage in Cambridgeshire. Assemblages tend to contain a wide variety of species and animal husbandry tends to be geared toward meeting local needs. The taphonomic processes present in this assemblage are particularly widespread, with weathering, high levels of root etching and some carnivore gnawing, indicative that remains were not rapidly buried.

C.1.24 At High Street, Meldreth, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with sheep/goat and cattle remains being the most well represented species. While cattle often dominate assemblages, that is not necessarily the case here, with local needs directing husbandry. Beef would have made up the most important part of the inhabitants' diet with sheep/goat being a secondary food species. The assemblage does provide insight into husbandry, butchery practices and signs of settlement activity.

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GLm	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	LA/LAR	EWH (cm)
235	234	1	Cattle	Astragalus		57.5	53.1			35.5						
235	234	1	Cattle	Calcaneus	112.1											
468	466	1	Cattle	Calcaneus	119.8											
443	441	1	Cattle	Humerus							64.2					
439	438	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1				55.2								
243	242	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	180				27	50.5						110.25
235	234	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	190			59.9	34.6	62.6						116.4
442	441	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1						60.1						
451	448	2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1				39.2								
239	238	1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	211			43.2	23.3	46						115
456	454	1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1					26.3	52.5						
84	83	1	Cattle	Pelvis											59.2	
439	438	1	Cattle	Radius				64.4								
240	238	1	Cattle	Radius						61.1						
240	238	1	Cattle	Radius				78.8								
412	410	1	Cattle	Radius	263			80.2	39.4	72						113.1
444	441	1	Cattle	Scapula									65	51.2		
418	417	1	Cattle	Scapula									62.4	52.7		
82	81	1	Cattle	Scapula									71.2	57.6		
132	129	1	Cattle	Scapula										55.7		
240	238	1	Cattle	Scapula									60.4	48.6		
240	238	1	Cattle	Scapula									60.4	48.1		
439	438	1	Cattle	Tibia						52.5						
235	234	1	Cattle	Tibia						53.7						
172	169	1	Horse	Metacarpal 1	225			49.6	36.1	46.7						146.5
444	441	1	Horse	Metatarsal 1				50.1								
442	441	1	Horse	Metatarsal 1				54								
75	72	1	Bird (Goose)	Coracoid	68											
185	182	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur				16.3								
98	95	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur				16.1		11						
236	234	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur				13.5								
418	417	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus						14.2						
239	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus						13.7						
235	234	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus	63.8			16.8		12.9						
107	105	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Carpo-Metacarpus						17.6						
304	302	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tarso-Metatarsus	76.2					13.5						
172	169	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tarso-Metatarsus	70											

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GLm	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	LA/LAR	EWH (cm)
239	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus						11.1						
416	415	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus				18.2		10.2						
240	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus						9.2						
235	234	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus						11						
187	181	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Ulna				9.66								
468	466	1	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	51.2											55.2
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	54.2											58.4
456	454	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus						29.3	28.6	18.7				
240	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus						30.6	29.2	20.1				
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus						25.8	25.3					
239	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus						32	28.9	19.1				
304	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				23								
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				22.1								
107	105	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				21.1								
246	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				20.4								
418	417	1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1				21.2								
451	448	2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1				20.9								
305	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	136.3			27.8	13.9	24.8						54.8
451	448	2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	143.6			33.9	17.9	27.8						57.7
131	129	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius				31.8								
225	224	2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula									30.8	20.4		
211	208	2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula										20.1		
215	212	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						23.3						
246	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						24.1						
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						23.9						
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						24.7						
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						23.2						
243	242	1	Pig	Radius				28.2								
412	410	1	Pig	Radius				26.4								
185	182	1	Pig	Radius				28.2								
412	410	1	Pig	Scapula									34.1	23.2		
418	417	1	Pig	Scapula									32.9	23.6		
239	238	1	Pig	Scapula												
418	417	1	Pig	Scapula									33.2	21		
451	448	2	Pig	Tibia						27.1						

Table 34: Table of Measurements (mm)

Abbreviation	Description
GL	Greatest length
GLI	Greatest lateral length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
BT	Greatest breadth of trochlea
HTC	Height of trochlea
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
GLm	Greatest length of medial half (in astragalus)
SD	Smallest breadth of diaphysis
SLC	Smallest breadth of collum
GLP	Greatest length of glenoid process
EWH	Estimated Wither's Height (in cm)

Table 35: Abbreviations for table of measurements

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Burning
243	242	1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Blackened

Table 36: Identifiable fragments with burning

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Gnawing
101	95	1	Cattle	Femur	Carnivore
202	200	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Carnivore
211	208	2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Carnivore
225	224	2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Carnivore
235	234	1	Pig	Femur	Carnivore
236	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Carnivore
236	234	1	Pig	Calcaneus	Carnivore
239	238	1	Pig	Scapula	Carnivore
239	238	1	Cattle	Patella	Carnivore
240	238	1	Cattle	Radius	Carnivore
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Carnivore
243	242	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
305	302	1	Cattle	Astragalus	Carnivore
305	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Carnivore
443	441	1	Cattle	Humerus	Carnivore

Table 37: Identifiable fragments with gnawing

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Butchery
246	242	1	Cattle	Pelvis	Chop
416	415	1	Cattle	Horn Core	Chop
439	438	1	Cattle	Axis	Chop
442	441	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Cut
469	466	1	Cattle	Mandible	Chop

Table 38: Identifiable fragments with butchery marks

Cattle	30-32 mnts	36 mnts	40-50 mnts	Total
	2	2	1	5

Table 39: Mandible wear per stage for cattle

Sheep	5-7 mnts	10-11 mnts	21-28 mnts	Mature/Adult	Old	Total
	1	1	10	12	1	25

Table 40: Mandible wear per stage for sheep/goat

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
75	72	1	Cattle	Atlas	Hand
75	72	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
75	72	1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	Hand
75	72	1	Pig	Cranium	Hand
75	72	1	Bird (Goose)	Coracoid	Hand
75	72	1	Shrew	Mandible	Environmental
82	81	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
82	81	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
84	83	1	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
84	83	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
89	88	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
90	88	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
90	88	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
90	88	1	Pig	Ulna	Hand
98	95	1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
98	95	1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
98	95	1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
98	95	1	Pig	Pelvis	Hand
98	95	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur	Hand
98	95	1	Pig	Metatarsal 3	Hand
99	95	1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
99	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
99	95	1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
100	95	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
100	95	1	Cattle	Femur	Hand
100	95	1	Horse	Pelvis	Hand
100	95	1	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Hand
100	95	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
100	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Hand
100	95	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
100	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
100	95	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
100	95	1	Pig	Cranium	Hand
100	95	1	Pig	Calcaneus	Hand
100	95	1	Cattle	Loose Tooth	Hand
100	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
100	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
100	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
100	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
100	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
101	95	1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
101	95	1	Cattle	Phalanx 3	Hand
101	95	1	Cattle	Phalanx 3	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
101	95	4	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Hand
101	95	4	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Hand
101	95	4	Cattle	Femur	Hand
101	95	4	Cattle	Femur	Hand
101	95	4	Cattle	Radius	Hand
101	95	4	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
101	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
101	95	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
106	105	1	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
106	105	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Environmental
106	105	1	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1	Environmental
106	105	1	Fish (Salmon)	Vertebra	Environmental
106	105	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
106	105	1	Small Rodent	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
106	105	1	Small Rodent	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
107	105	1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1	Hand
107	105	1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1	Hand
107	105	1	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Hand
107	105	1	Cattle	Ulna	Hand
107	105	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
107	105	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Carpo-Metacarpus	Hand
107	105	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
112	110	1	Horse	Atlas	Hand
127	126	1	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
130	129	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
130	129	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
130	129	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Scapula	Environmental
130	129	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
130	129	1	Mouse	Pelvis	Environmental
130	129	1	Mouse	Mandible	Environmental
131	129	1	Sheep/Goat	Femur	Hand
131	129	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
131	129	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
131	129	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
131	129	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
132	129	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
141	140	1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
143	142	1	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
143	142	1	Horse	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
143	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
143	142	1	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
143	142	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur	Environmental
143	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
143	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
144	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
144	142	1	Pig	Ulna	Hand
144	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
144	142	1	Pig	Scapula	Hand
144	142	1	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
144	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
144	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	Hand
144	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
144	142	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
148	145	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Environmental
158	156	3	Horse	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
158	156	3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
158	156	3	Horse	Metacarpal 1	Hand
164	163	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
164	163	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
164	163	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
164	163	1	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
166	165	1	Sheep/Goat	Atlas	Hand
166	165	1	Rabbit	Pelvis	Hand
172	169	1	Pig	Ulna	Hand
172	169	1	Pig	Radius	Hand
172	169	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tarso-Metatarsus	Hand
172	169	1	Horse	Metacarpal 1	Hand
183	182	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
183	182	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
183	182	1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
183	182	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
183	182	1	Weasel	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
185	182	1	Pig	Radius	Hand
185	182	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur	Hand
185	182	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
187	181	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
187	181	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
187	181	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Ulna	Hand
188	181	1	Pig	Metacarpal 3	Hand
197	196	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
198	196	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
198	196	1	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1	Environmental
202	200	2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
202	200	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
209	208	2	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus	Hand
211	208	2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
211	208	2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Hand
211	208	2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Hand
211	208	2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
211	208	2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
211	208	2	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
213	212	1	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	Hand
213	212	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
214	212	1	Cattle	Calcaneus	Hand
214	212	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
214	212	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
215	212	1	Sheep/Goat	Atlas	Hand
215	212	1	Pig	Ulna	Hand
215	212	1	Pig	Ulna	Hand
215	212	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
215	212	1	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
215	212	1	Pig	Metatarsal 3	Hand
217	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
219	216	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
219	216	1	Pig	Tibia	Hand
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
219	216	1	Pig	Pelvis	Hand
219	216	1	Pig	Tibia	Hand
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
219	216	1	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
219	216	1	Cattle	Calcaneus	Hand
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	Hand
219	216	1	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Environmental
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Environmental
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
219	216	1	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1	Environmental
219	216	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Ulna	Environmental
219	216	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tarso-Metatarsus	Environmental
219	216	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Phalanx 1	Environmental
219	216	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Phalanx 1	Environmental
222	221	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
223	221	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
225	224	2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Hand
230	229	2	Horse	Metacarpal 1	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Calcaneus	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
235	234	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
235	234	1	Pig	Femur	Hand
235	234	1	Dog	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Dog	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
235	234	1	Pig	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Pig	MPU	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Femur	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	Hand
235	234	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Hand
235	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
235	234	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
235	234	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
235	234	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Environmental
236	234	1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
236	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
236	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core	Hand
236	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
236	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
236	234	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur	Hand
236	234	1	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Hand
236	234	1	Pig	Calcaneus	Hand
237	234	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Navicular-cuboid	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand
239	238	1	Horse	Metacarpal 1	Hand
239	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
239	238	1	Pig	Scapula	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
239	238	1	Pig	Cranium	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Phalanx 2	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
239	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus	Hand
239	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus	Hand
239	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Hand
239	238	1	Cattle	Patella	Hand
239	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Environmental
239	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
239	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Femur	Environmental
239	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Phalanx 1	Environmental
239	238	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Vertebra	Environmental
239	238	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Vertebra	Environmental
239	238	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Pelvis	Environmental
239	238	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
240	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
240	238	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
240	238	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
240	238	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
240	238	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
240	238	1	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
240	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
240	238	1	Pig	Mandible	Hand
240	238	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
240	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
240	238	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
240	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
240	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
240	238	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Hand
240	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
240	238	1	Cattle	Cranium	Hand
240	238	1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
240	238	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
241	238	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
243	242	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
243	242	1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Axis	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	Hand
243	242	1	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
243	242	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
243	242	1	Pig	Radius	Hand
243	242	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
243	242	1	Horse	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
243	242	1	Horse	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Horse	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Horse	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	Hand
243	242	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Hand
243	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
243	242	1	Bird (pheasant?)	Humerus	Hand
246	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
246	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
246	242	1	Cattle	Axis	Hand
246	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
246	242	1	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
246	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
246	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
246	242	1	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
246	242	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
249	248	2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
249	248	2	Pig	Scapula	Hand
249	248	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
254	253	1	Small Rodent	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
265	263	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
294	292	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
294	292	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
301	300	1	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
301	300	1	Pig	Phalanx 1	Hand
301	300	1	Cattle	Phalanx 3	Hand
304	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
304	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
304	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Hand
304	302	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
304	302	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
304	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
304	302	1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
304	302	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tarso-Metatarsus	Hand
304	302	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Vertebra	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Mandible	Environmental
304	302	1	Field Vole	Mandible	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Tibia	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Tibia	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Tibia	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Humerus	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Humerus	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Tibia	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Tibia	Environmental
304	302	1	Mouse	Radius	Environmental
305	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
305	302	1	Cattle	Astragalus	Hand
305	302	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
305	302	1	Small Rodent	Phalanx 3	Environmental
305	302	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Radius	Environmental
305	302	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Radius	Environmental
342	340	1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Hand
354	352	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
354	352	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
409	408	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
409	408	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
411	410	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
412	410	1	Pig	Scapula	Hand
412	410	1	Pig	Radius	Hand
412	410	1	Pig	Pelvis	Hand
412	410	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
416	415	1	Cattle	Horn Core	Hand
416	415	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Tibio-Tarsus	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
418	417	1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	Hand
418	417	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
418	417	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
418	417	1	Pig	Scapula	Hand
418	417	1	Pig	Scapula	Hand
418	417	1	Pig	Scapula	Hand
418	417	1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	Hand
418	417	1	Horse	Radius	Hand
418	417	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
418	417	1	Bird (Domestic Fowl)	Humerus	Environmental
418	417	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Environmental
418	417	1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2	Environmental
436	434	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
436	434	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
436	434	1	Sheep/Goat	Axis	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Axis	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Cranium	Hand
439	438	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
439	438	1	Pig	Mandible	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Tibia	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Radius	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
439	438	1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Pelvis	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Pelvis	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Pelvis	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Femur	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Femur	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Femur	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Femur	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Femur	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Radius	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Scapula	Environmental
439	438	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Scapula	Environmental
440	438	1	Fish (eel)	Vertebra	Environmental
442	441	1	Horse	Metatarsal 1	Hand
442	441	1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Hand
442	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
442	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
442	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
442	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	Hand
442	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
442	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1	Hand
442	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2	Hand
442	441	1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
442	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
443	441	1	Pig	Tibia	Hand
443	441	1	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
443	441	1	Sheep/Goat	Cranium	Hand
443	441	1	Cattle	Humerus	Hand
444	441	1	Cattle	Scapula	Hand
444	441	1	Horse	Astragalus	Hand
444	441	1	Horse	Metatarsal 1	Hand
445	441	1	Pig	Ulna	Hand
445	441	1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Environmental
445	441	1	Pig	Cranium	Environmental
449	448	2	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Hand
451	448	2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	Hand
451	448	2	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Hand
451	448	2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
451	448	2	Pig	Tibia	Hand
451	448	2	Cattle	Radius	Hand
456	454	1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Teeth	Hand
456	454	1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Hand
456	454	1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
459	458	1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Hand
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Scapula	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Scapula	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Scapula	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Humerus	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Femur	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Femur	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Femur	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Pelvis	Environmental
465	441	1	Fish (eel)	Vertebra	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Vertebra	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Vertebra	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Tibiofibula	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Phalanx 1	Environmental
465	441	1	Amphibian (Frog)	Vertebra	Environmental
468	466	1	Cattle	Atlas	Hand
468	466	1	Cattle	Pelvis	Hand
468	466	1	Cattle	Calcaneus	Hand
468	466	1	Pig	Ulna	Hand
468	466	1	Cattle	Metapodial 1	Hand
468	466	1	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	Hand

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Collection method
468	466	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Environmental
468	466	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Environmental
468	466	1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	Environmental
468	466	1	Fish (eel)	Vertebra	Environmental
468	466	1	Small Rodent	Loose Tooth	Environmental
468	466	1	Small Rodent	Phalanx 1	Environmental
469	466	1	Cattle	Mandible	Hand
469	466	1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Hand
488	487	1	Cattle	Phalanx 1	Hand

Table 41: List of identifiable fragments

C.2 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 320g of shells were collected by hand from ditches and pits. The shells recovered are all edible species, oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is mostly well preserved but has suffered 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 shell is recorded in Table 42.

Assemblage

Phase 1, Middle Anglo-Saxon

Area 1

C.2.3 Pit **129** contained one near-complete and one incomplete left valve. The second pit **142** contained a single incomplete left valve. Ditch **88** produced two incomplete left valves. Pit **234** produced three oyster shells: two near-complete and an incomplete left valve. Pit **238** produced only a single incomplete left valve. Pit **242** only produced two incomplete left valves.

Area 2

C.2.4 In Area 2, a single fragment of left valve was recovered from ditch **306**. An indeterminate fragment of left valve and an incomplete right valve were recovered from ditch **434**. Pit **441** produced three shells: two incomplete valves, one left and one right from context 443, and a fragment of shell from context 442.

C.2.5 The final feature in this phase that produced marine shell was pit **410**, which contained four shells: two left valves, of which one is incomplete and two near-complete right valves with only minor damage to their ventral margins.

Phase 2, medieval

C.2.6 Area 2, ditch **286** produced fragments from two shells: one right valve and an indeterminate fragment.

Discussion

C.2.7 The shell assemblage is one of damaged shells in reasonable condition, within the small oyster assemblage, no shell shows evidence of 'shucking', prior to its consumption, suggesting the oysters were probably cooked, and no single feature produced enough shell to represent a single meal. The shell assemblage indicates that there was at least some access to foods outside of the Meldreth hinterland, clearly indicating transportation of marine food sources to the site during all periods of activity, the shells representing general discarded food waste.

Phase	Area	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. shells or frags	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/Comment	Total Weight (g)
1	A1	235	234	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	3	0	A medium-large, older, thick, incomplete left valve, heavily damaged on the posterior ventral margin. A medium and small near-complete left valve was also recovered that has minor damage to the ventral margin	23
		240	238	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	Large, older, thick, incomplete left valve, having lost almost all of the ventral margin and part of the anterior margin	20
		243	242	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2	0	Two incomplete, thick, older, small-medium left valves, both having lost all of the ventral margin	16
	A2	411	410	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4	2	2	A large incomplete left valve, heavily damaged and thinning shell, with marine worm boring damage. Near-complete medium-large left valve. Large and medium-large near-complete right valve, both with minor damage to the ventral margin	49
	A1	130	129	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2	0	Large, older, thicker near-complete left valve, with damage to the ventral margin. Medium incomplete left valve, with damage to the ventral and posterior margin	28
		143	142	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	Large incomplete left valve. Thick, older shell, heavily damaged on posterior and ventral margins	17
	A2	442	441	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	Fragment of left valve	5
		443		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	1	1	A single incomplete, older thick, large left valve, with damage to the ventral margin and possible external excavation damage. Large incomplete right valve, with damage to the anterior margin	42
		308	306	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	Single fragment of left valve	9

Phase	Area	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. shells or frags	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/Comment	Total Weight (g)
		436	434	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	1	1	Fragment of left valve Incomplete right valve missing almost all of the posterior margin and part of the ventral margin	15
	A1	89	88	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2	0	Two large incomplete, thicker older left valves both damaged on the ventral margin	83
2	A1	287	286	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	0	1	Two fragments from a single right valve, and an indeterminate fragment	13
Total							*24*	*17*	*5*		*320*

Table 421: Mollusca by phase, context and cut

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Fifty bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area with the aim to identify any plant remains that are present and their interpretation with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

C.3.2 Samples were taken from layers and deposits within the two areas (Area 1 and Area 2). The deposits are thought to be mainly Anglo-Saxon and medieval in date.

C.3.3 Samples taken during the evaluation of this site indicated that small to moderate amounts of charred cereals were recovered (Craven in Webb and Cox 2020).

Methodology

C.3.4 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.3.5 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.3.6 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 43 and 44.

C.3.7 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.8 For the purpose of this analysis, 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.3.9 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

f=fragmented, u=untransformed (not charred)

Results

C.3.10 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by 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 and the carbonised remains from this site represent material that is likely to have been collected from hearths/ovens and redeposited (possibly more than once). The preservation of the carbonised remains is variable with most of the cereal grains appearing abraded and poorly preserved. All four cereal types are present; barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum sp.)* predominate along with occasional grains of rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). The wheat grains are considered to be mainly of the free-threshing variety (*T. aestivum-type*) and some of the grains are compact and rounded which is suggestive of club wheat (*T. compactum*) which was a common variety in the medieval period. Only one chaff item of wheat was recovered and is of the free-threshing variety. Oats are present in such small quantities that they may be of the wild type rather than the cultivated variety. It is not possible to distinguish between the two unless the diagnostic floret bases survive.

C.3.11 There is no evidence of any preservation by waterlogging or of mineralised remains that may have indicated cess disposal.

Phase 0: Natural features

C.3.12 Samples taken from undated features did not produce significant assemblages of plant remains that would have warranted radiocarbon dating.

Sample no.		**17**	**18**	**21**	**22**	**24**	**61**	**62**
Context no.		174	175	193	193	228	281	282
Cut no.		173	175	193	193	228	262	282
Feature type		Natural Feature	Alluvial Layer	Alluvial Layer	Alluvial Layer	Alluvial Layer	Natural Feature	Alluvial Layer
Area		1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Phase		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flot Volume (ml)		1	5	15	20	30	10	10
Volume processed (L)		16	16	8	8	16	9	10
Cereals:								
Avena **sp. Caryopsis**	Oat (wild or cultivated)					#		
Hordeum vulgare **L. caryopsis**	domesticated Barley grain	#		#f				#
free-threshing *Triticum* **sp. Caryopsis**	free-threshing Wheat grain	#				#		#

Sample no.		17	18	21	22	24	61	62
Cereal indet. (grains)		##	##		#	#		
Legumes								
Vicia faba L. seed	bean							
Herbs								
Rumex sp. Achene	small-seeded Docks							
Sambucus nigra L.seed	Elderberry				#u			
Other plant macrofossils								
Estimated charcoal volume (ml)	Flot Charcoal vol (ml)	<1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Estimated charcoal volume (ml)	Residue Charcoal vol (ml)	2	<1	<1	,1	<1	0	1
Snails from flot		++	+++	++	++	++	++	++

Table 43: Samples from natural features

Phase 1: Middle Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 720-850)

5.2.4 Twenty-seven samples were taken from Phase 1 deposits (Table 44). Nearly all of the samples produced charred plant remains. Barley and wheat remain the dominant cereals with rare occurrences of oat and rye. Legumes occur sporadically in small numbers and weed seeds are also low in numbers. Flax/Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) occurs as a single specimen in fill 183 of Phase 1 pit **182** in Area 1. This deposit also contains charred mixed cereals, a single free-threshing wheat cereal node and frequent seeds of stinking chamomile. A single seed of Henbane (*Hysocamus niger*) may indicate middening. Pts **242** and **410** in Area 2 both contained notable dumps of charred material.

5.2.5 Two samples were taken from pit **292** in Area 2. The lower fill (293) of contains frequent charred cereal grains of barley and wheat with occasional oat grains Subsequent fill 294 produced a super-abundant assemblage of chatted wheat and barley grains, occasional oats and a single rye grain. A large proportion of the grain is unidentifiable to species due to the extremely poor preservation. Legumes of all sizes are present and most likely include peas and beans. There are relatively very few weed seeds that includes grasses (Poaceae), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), rushes (*Juncus* sp.), wild/cultivated carrot (*Daucus carota*) and another species of the carrot family, possibly hogweed (*Heracleum spondylimum*), an assemblage that most likely represents grassland that has been harvested as hay. Alternatively, the seeds could have originated from the burning of dung as charred fragments of a charred conglomeration were noted. Other seeds that are more likely to have been harvested as crop contaminants include stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), a plant that favours heavy clay soils (Kay 1971) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*), a plant that is usually associated with autumn-sown crops. Both are likely contaminants of the wheat crop. An unusual, charred seed measuring 5mm x 3mm with a reticulated cell pattern from fill 294 has been tentatively identified as a rowan-type (*Sorbus* sp.) by Dr. Caroline Schaal through the world-wide Archaeobotany Discussion List (JISCMAIL).

Sample no.	36	37	44	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	20	19	23	25	26	27	34	35	38	39	43	45	46	48	51	59	56	57	58	13	32	42	33	60	50	29	28	40	41	31
Context no.	293	294	394	74	75	94	99	100	130	143	170	187	183	198	219	235	239	243	246	304	305	362	409	411	418	440	439	445	465	468	106	82	341	160	268	436	127	148	254	256	89
Cut no.	292	292	382	72	72	93	95	95	129	142	169	181	182	196	216	234	238	242	242	302	302	361	408	410	417	438	438	441	441	466	105	81	340	159	267	434	126	145	253	253	88
Feature type	P	P	D	P	P	Ph	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Area	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Phase	3	3	3, 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Flot Volume (ml)	30	100		10	10	5	50	0	35	10	30	50	60		50	10	5	100	40	1	25	5	10	30	20	5	20	5	5	30	250	20	20	5	1	20	1	5	5	5	45
Volume processed (L)	18	20		8	16	6	16		16	16	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	9	10	16	19	14	17	18	16	16	18	16	18	18	16	19	16	12	16		16	16	9	16	20
Cereals:																																									
Avena **sp. Caryopsis**	#	##										#	#						#						#																	
Hordeum vulgare **L. caryopsis**	###	####		#	###				#	#	#	###	###		#	#	#	#####	#####	#	#	##	##	###	###	##	##	##		##	#	##			#		##	##	##	#
Secale cereale **L. caryopsis**												#																													
free-threshing *Triticum* **sp. Caryopsis**	##	#####			##	###	#		#	#	#	###	##		#	#	#	#####	##	#	##	##	##	#	##	#	##	##		##	#	##			#		##		##	
Cereal indet. (grains)	##	####		##	##	#	#		#	##	##	###	###		#			###	##	##	#	###	##	###	##	#	##	#	##	###	##	##		##			#		##	##	#	##
Chaff																																									
Hordeum vulgare **L. rachis internode**													#																												
Triticum aestivum **L. rachis internode**		#																																							
Legumes																																									
Pisum sativum **L. seed**		#																###					##																		#
Vicia faba **L. seed**		#																					#																		#
Herbs																																									

Sample no.	36	37	44	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	20	19	23	25	26	27	34	35	38	39	43	45	46	48	51	59	56	57	58	13	32	42	33	60	50	29	28	40	41	31
Anthemis cotula **L. seed**		#										#	###																											
Apiaceae indet		#																																							#
Bromus **sp. Caryopsis**													#																												
Bromus/Festuca **spp. Caryopsis**		#																																							
Centaurea nigra **L. achene**					#				#																																
Chenopodium album **L. seed**	#	#																							#																
Chenopodiaceae indet. Seed												#	##																												
Conium maculatum **L. mericarp**													#																												
Daucus carota **L. seed**		#																																							
Euphrasia/Odontites **sp. Seed**													#																												
Galium aparine L. nutlet		#			#						#						#																				#			#
Hyoscyamus niger **L. seed**													#																												
Linum usitatissimum **L. seed**													#											##																	
medium Poaceae indet. [3-4mm]	#	##			#				#				##					#									#														
Polygonaceae indet. Achene													#														#														
Polygonum aviculare **L. achene**																																# #									
Plantago lanceolata **L. seed**		#																																							
Rumex **sp. Achene**		#									#		#																												
Large *Trifolium/Medicago* **spp. (2-3mm) seed**		#																																							
small *Vicia/Lathyrus*		#									#																														

Sample no.	36	37	44	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	20	19	23	25	26	27	34	35	38	39	43	45	46	48	51	59	56	57	58	13	32	42	33	60	50	29	28	40	41	31
sp. [<2mm] seed																																									
indeterminate seeds		#							#																																
Wetland plants																																									
small trigonous *Carex* spp. (<2mm) nut													#																												
***Eleocharis* sp.Nut**													#																												
***Juncus* sp. Seed**		#											#																												
Trees/shrubs																																									
***Corylus avellana* L. shell**													#f																									#f			
***Sambucus nigra* L.seed**		#u											#u																												
Other plant macrofossils																																									
Estimated charcoal volume (ml)	1	10	0	2	5	2	45	0	10	<1	5	50	25	0	50	5	<1	5	2	<1	<1	2	<1	2	2	1	5	2	1	5	130	0	2	<1	0	<1	0	2	<1	2	15
Residue Charcoal vol (ml)	45	>45	0	6	7	10	40	0	0	10		7	30	5	3	25	8	0	3	25	2	22	8	12	<26	17	0	0	0	0	5	<6	8	0	0	2	<1	17	3	10	5
Snails from flot	++	++	++	+++	+++	++	++	++	+++	+++	++	++	++		++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++

Table 44: Samples from Middle Anglo-Saxon features. D = ditch; P = pit; Ph = posthole

Phase 2: medieval (c.AD 1066-1540)

5.2.6 A single sample taken from boundary ditch **161** did not produce any significant plant remains.

Discussion

5.2.7 The environmental samples from this site have produced productive samples in terms of the number of cereal grains present. Unfortunately, the poor preservation and the lack of interpretable elements of chaff and weed seeds limits the potential for detailed analysis. The charred assemblages is consistent in content throughout the site.

5.2.8 There was a period of economic transformation from the Middle Anglo-Saxon period, when cereal production increased dramatically through the innovative adoption of the use of the mouldboard plough and the spread of open-field farming, often referred to as an 'agricultural revolution' (McKerracher 2016, Hamerow *et al*. 2019). Wheat and barley are staple cereals that are commonly recovered in abundance and with equal importance from archaeological sites of this period (McKerracher *ibid*, 98). Wheat was most commonly grown for grinding into flour to make bread, a process that was made easier through the introduction of watermills and the locality of this site to a stream may be significant. The lack of chaff and the paucity of weed seeds suggests that the cereals were fully processed before being brought onto the site. Barley was an important fodder crop as well as being used for brewing and also (once dehusked) for human consumption in pottage/stews.

5.2.9 Rye and oats are cereal varieties that became more popular during the later Anglo-Saxon period and their paucity at this site may be significant regarding the dating of the assemblages.

5.2.10 Legumes are a valuable protein source that is particularly useful in that they can be dried for storage. They could be consumed in pottage, ground for flour and sprouted and are usually considered to be under-represented in archaeobotanical assemblages due to them being less likely to come into contact with fire than cereals which were often dried in corn driers. Pulses also fix nitrogen in the soil and were used for soil improvement through crop rotation.

C.3.13 The weed seed assemblage is too sparse to provide much information based on weed autoecology other than the inference of cultivation of heavy clay soils through the presence of stinking mayweed. Henbane is a plant that may have been used for medicinal purposes, but it is a common a species that commonly grows on dung heaps (Banham and Faith 2014, 43). The poor preservation of the charred plant remains may be an indication that they had accumulated in midden heaps prior to burial, particularly assemblages that also contained dietary indicators such as eggshell and animal bone.

APPENDIX D RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
18 August 2021

Laboratory Code	SUERC-99231 (GU58300)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ECB6339
Context Reference	183
Sample Reference	19
Material	Charred plant remains : Hordeum vulgare
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1206 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

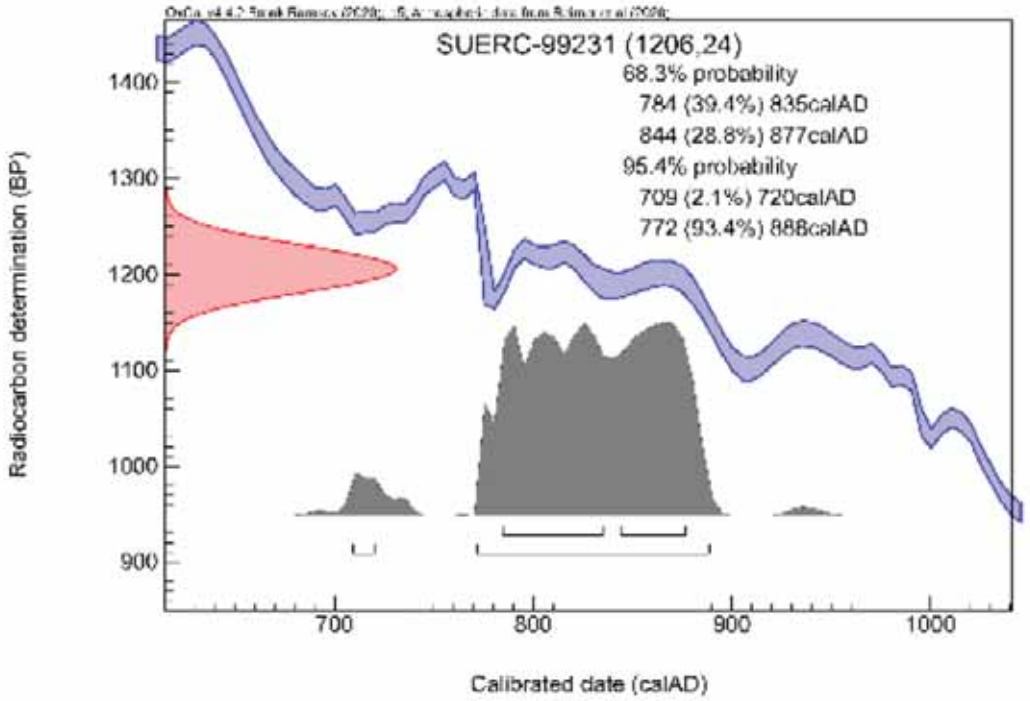
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

*** Bronk Ramsey (2009)** *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
18 August 2021

Laboratory Code	SUERC-99232 (GU58301)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ECB6339
Context Reference	436
Sample Reference	50
Material	Charred plant remains : Hordeum vulgare
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1213 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

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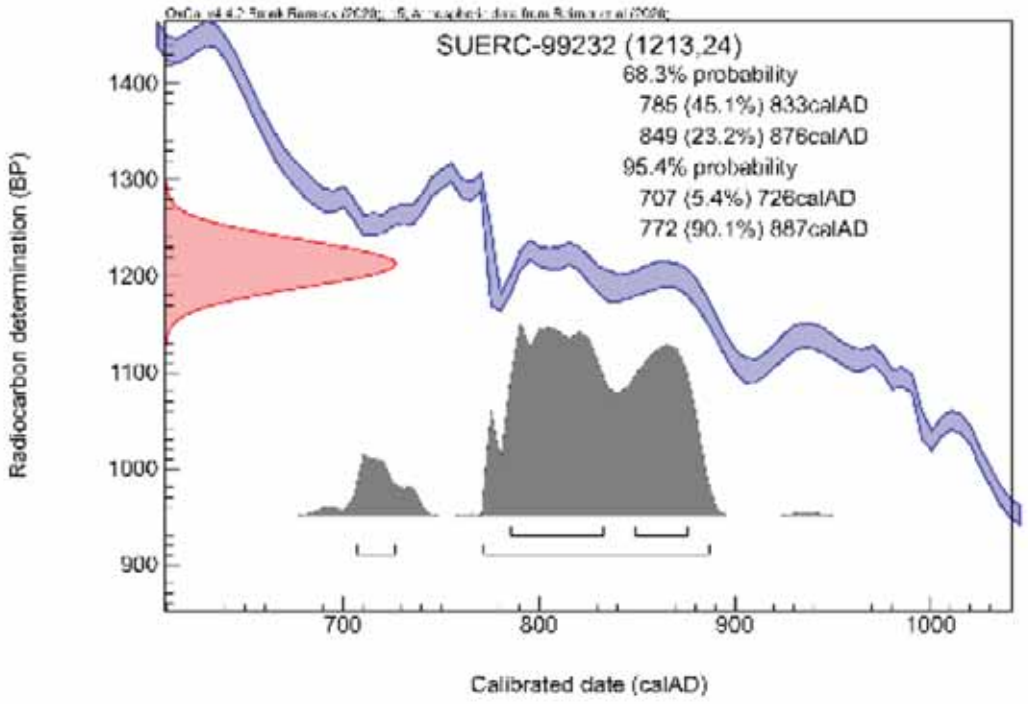

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* **Bronk Ramsey** (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† **Reimer et al.** (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
18 August 2021

Laboratory Code	SUERC-99233 (GU58302)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ECB6339
Context Reference	439
Sample Reference	59
Material	Charred plant remains : Hordeum vulgare
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1241 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

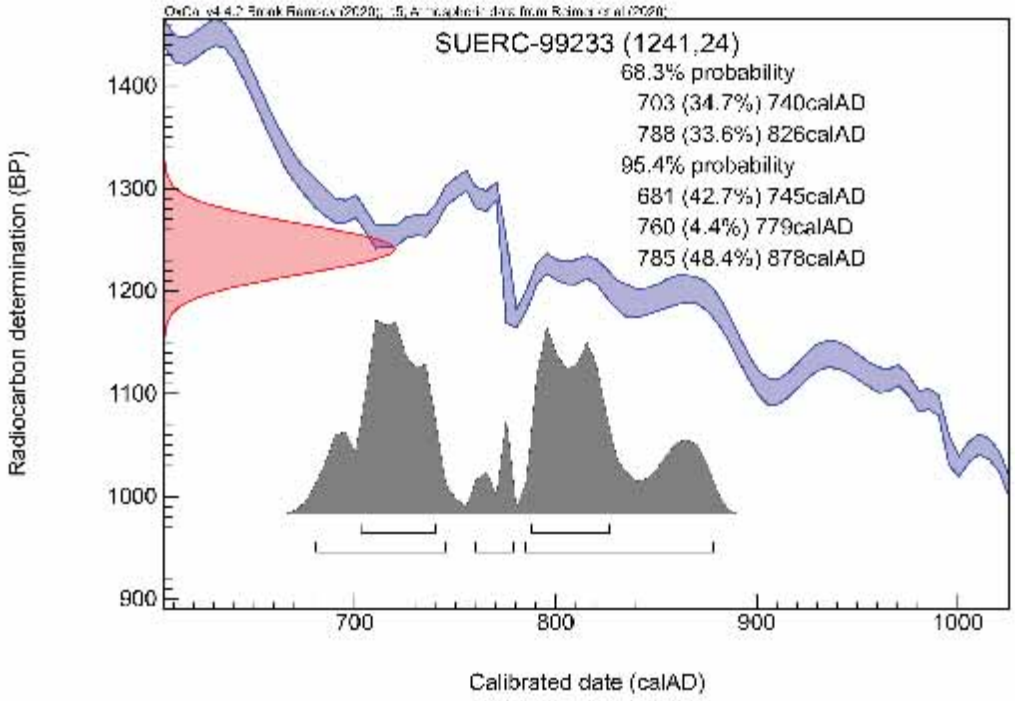
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : B Tripney

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

*** Bronk Ramsey (2009)** *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-407285
Project Name	Land to the Rear of 79 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire

Start of Fieldwork	5 October 2020	End of Fieldwork	3 November 2020
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ECB 6339	Planning App. No.	S/1124/17/OL
HER Number	ECB 6339	Related Numbers	oxfordar3-364074

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒ Open-area excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Aerial Photography – new	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Field Observation	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Full Excavation	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Test-pit Survey
☐ Full Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Watching Brief
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Salvage Excavation	

Monument	Period
Ditch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)
Post hole	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Post hole	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Iron knife	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Iron shears	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Iron spoon	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Iron nail	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Iron fittings	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Iron object	Uncertain
Copper alloy pin	Uncertain
Copper alloy thimble	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Metalworking debris	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Glass	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)

		Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
		Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
		CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
		Fired clay	Uncertain
		Burnt stone	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
		Utilised stone	Roman (43 to 410)
		Struck flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
		Animal bone	Uncertain
		Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
		Animal bone	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
		Animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		Animal bone	Modern (1901 to present)
		Oyster shell	Roman (43 to 410)
		Oyster shell	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
		Oyster shell	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Meldreth
HER office	CCC HET
Size of Study Area	1ha
National Grid Ref	TL 3742 4622

Address (including Postcode)

Land to the rear of 79 High Street
Meldreth
Cambridgeshire
SG8 6LA

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	CCC HET
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Patrick Moan (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Robin Webb (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC HET	ECB 6339
Digital Archive	OA East	MELHIS20EX
Paper Archive	CCC HET	ECB 6339

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

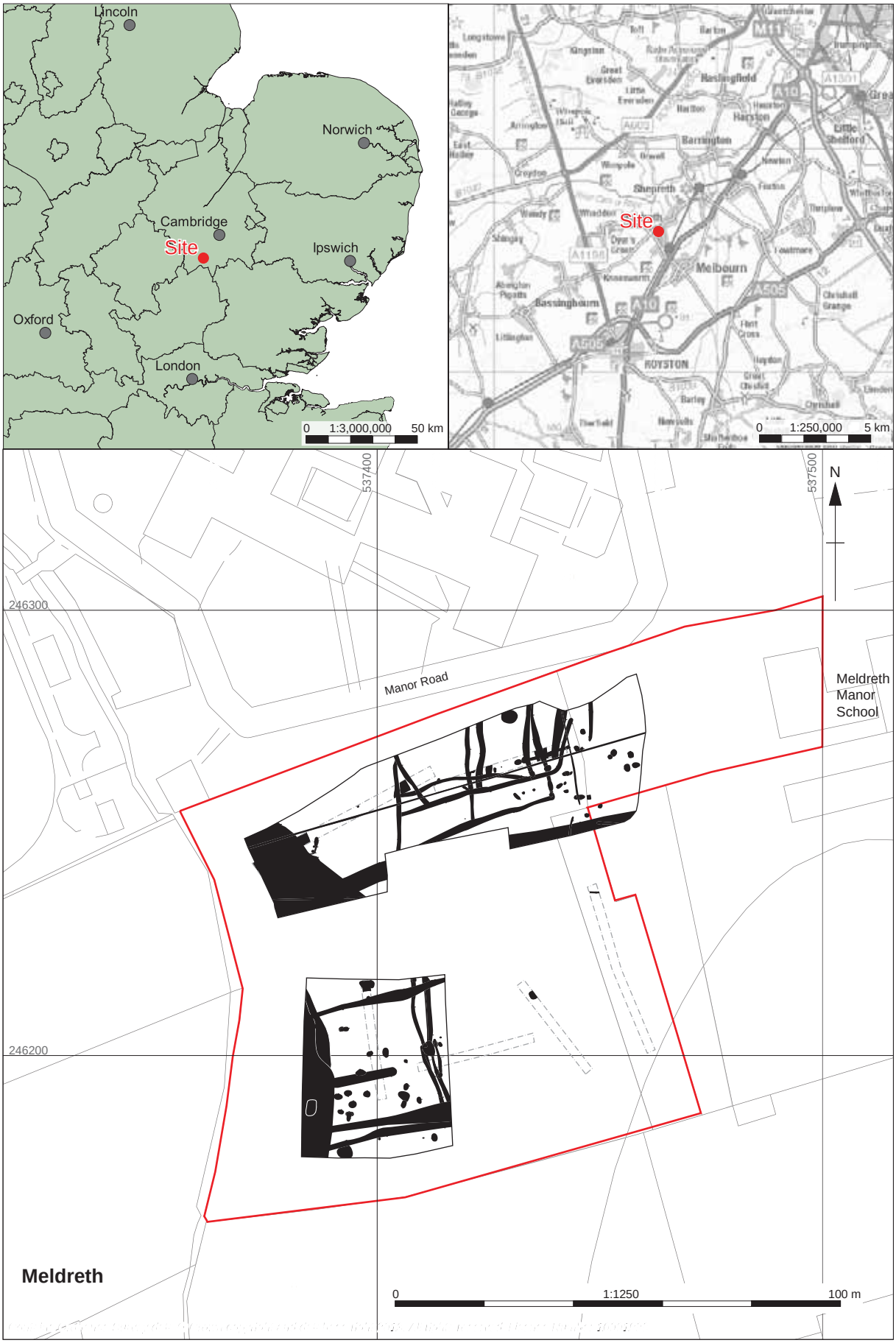

Figure 1: Site location showing limit of excavation (black), Phase 1-2 trenches (grey), in the development area (red).

Figure 2: CHER entries mentioned in the text.

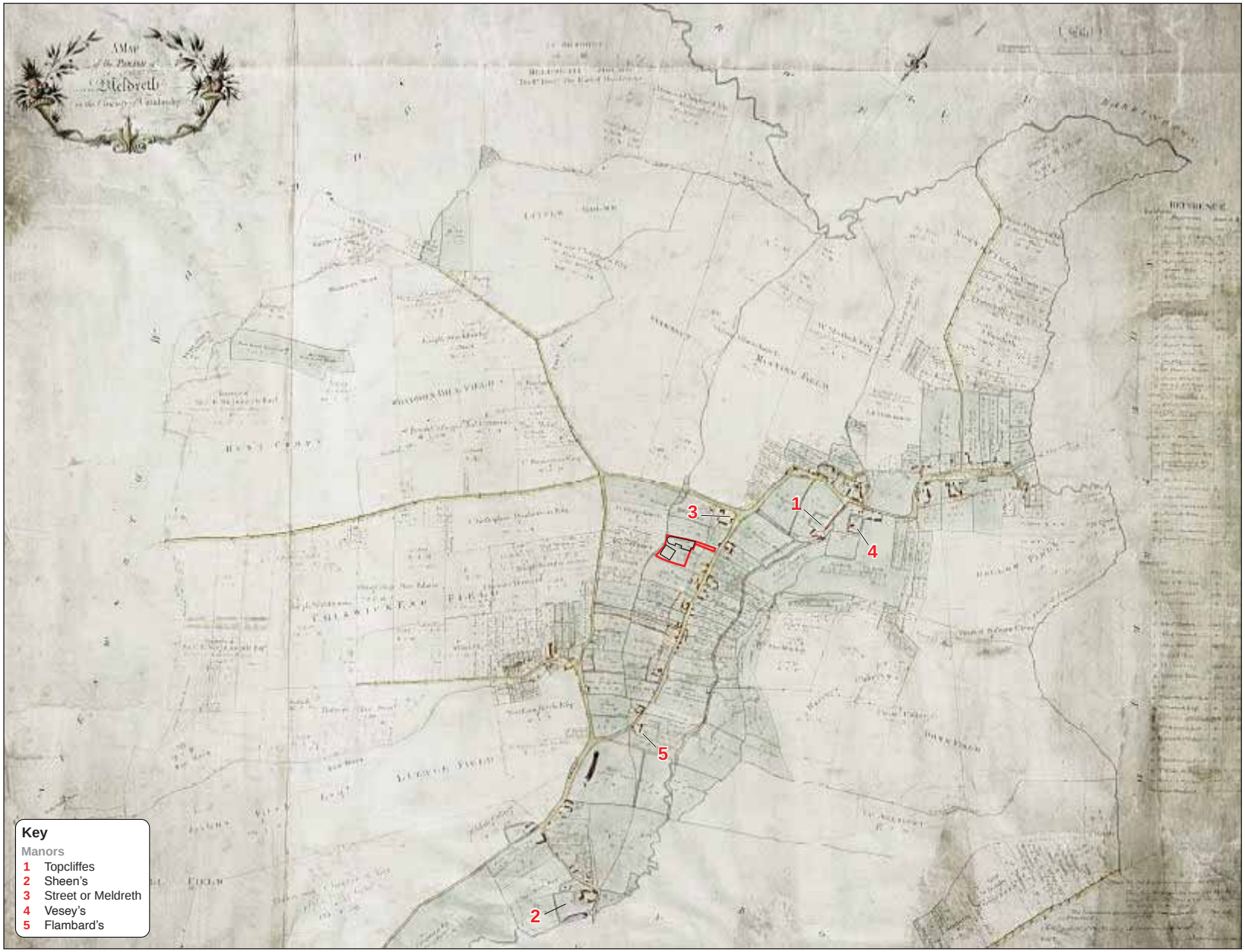

Figure 3: Meldreth enclosure map (Cambridge Archive K29/P/B/26) showing the development area (red) and excavation area (black).

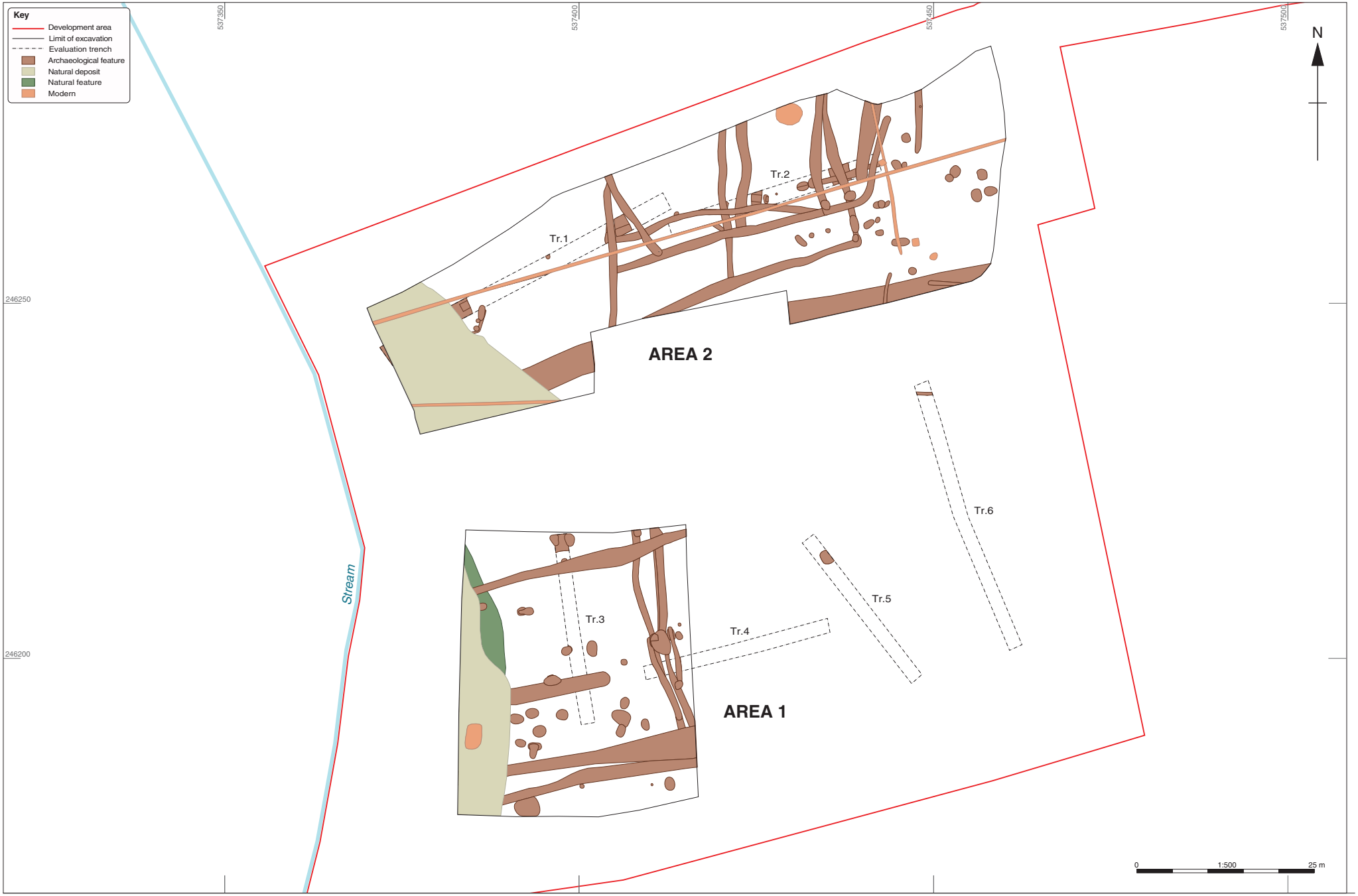

Figure 4: Site plan

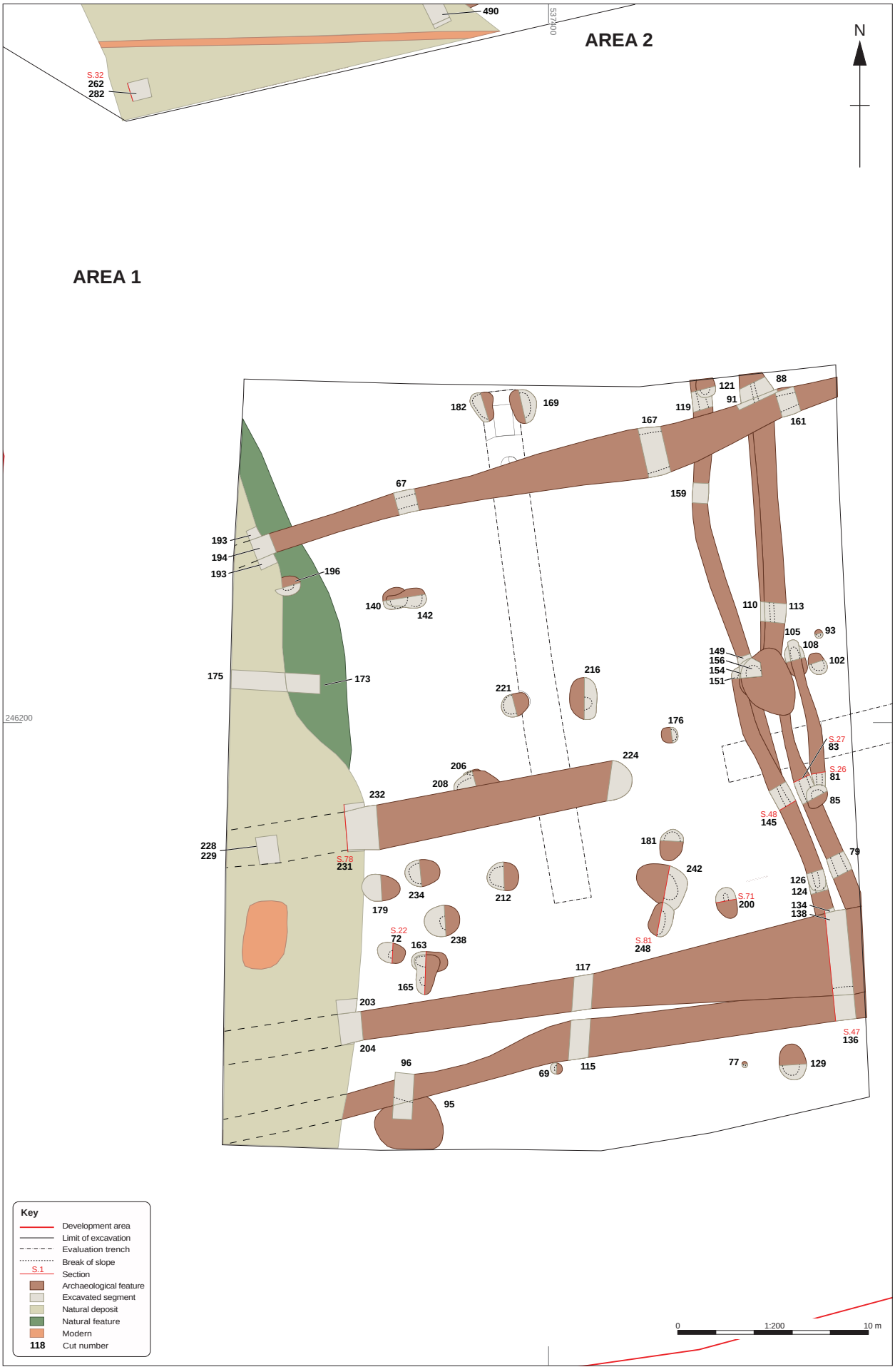

Figure 5: Site plan - Area 1

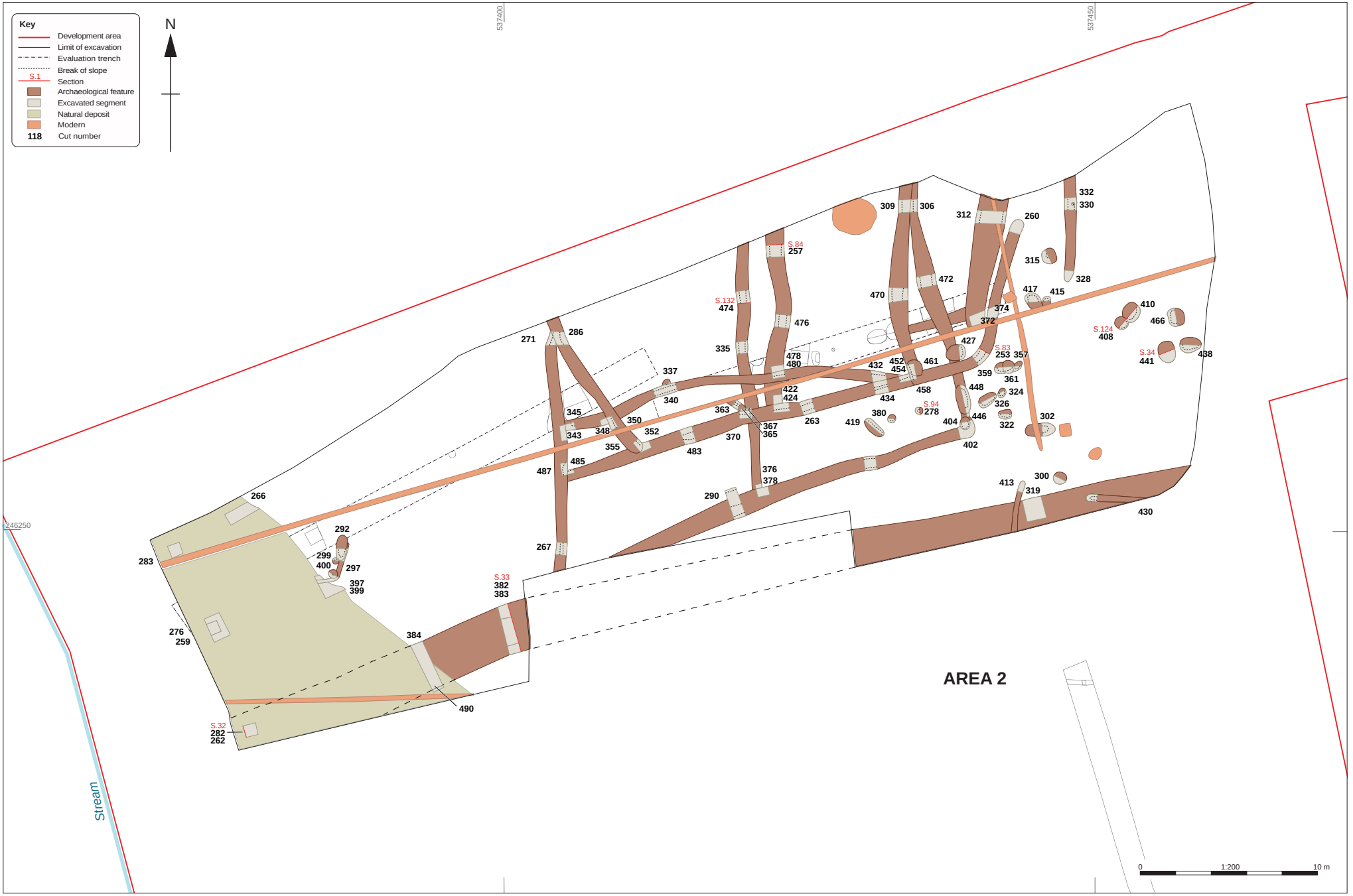

Figure 6: Site plan - Area 2

Figure 7: Phase plan for Middle Anglo-Saxon activity (Phase 1)

Figure 8: Phase plan for medieval activity (Phase 2)

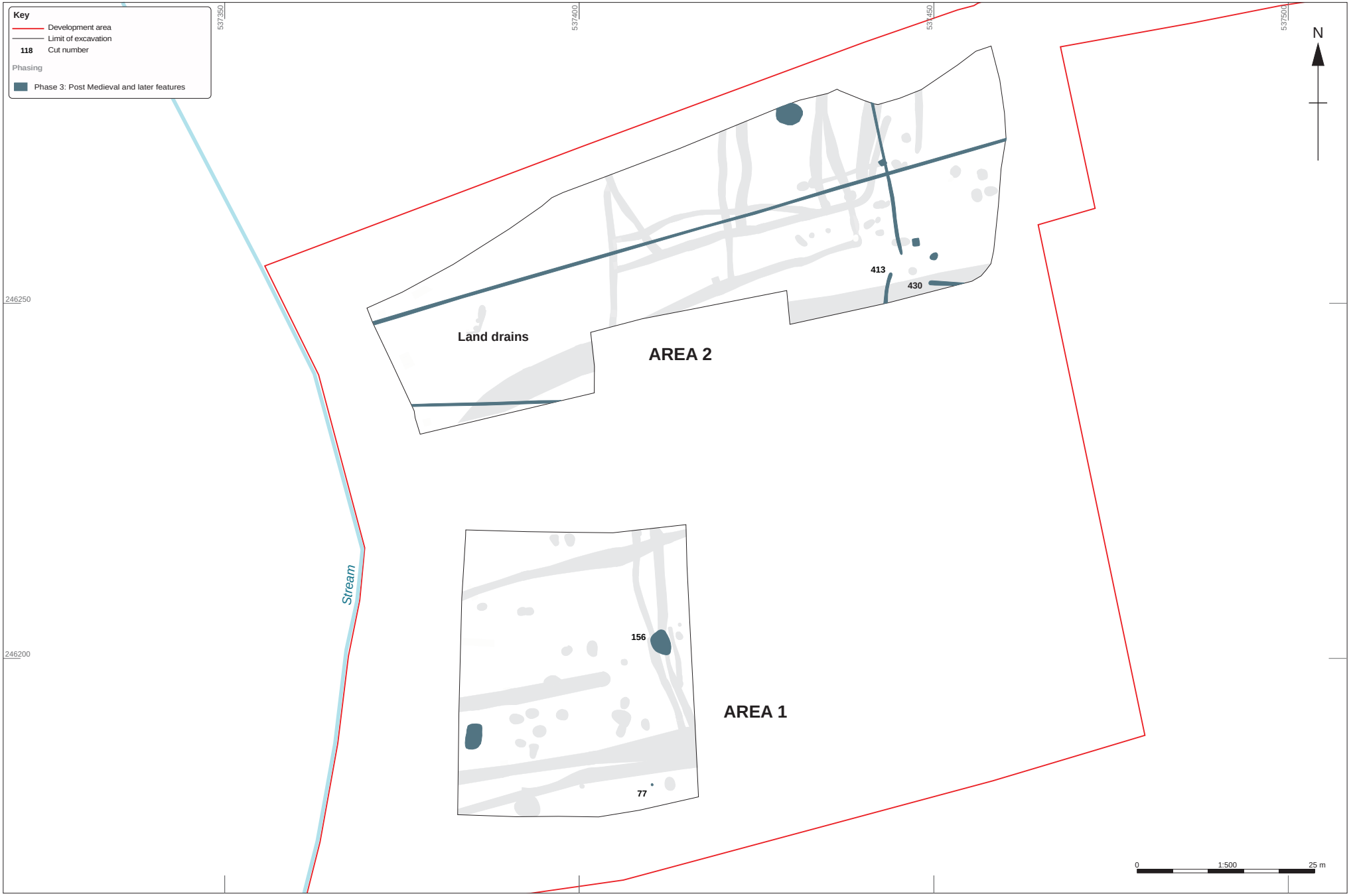

Figure 9: Phase plan for post-medieval and later features (Phase 3)

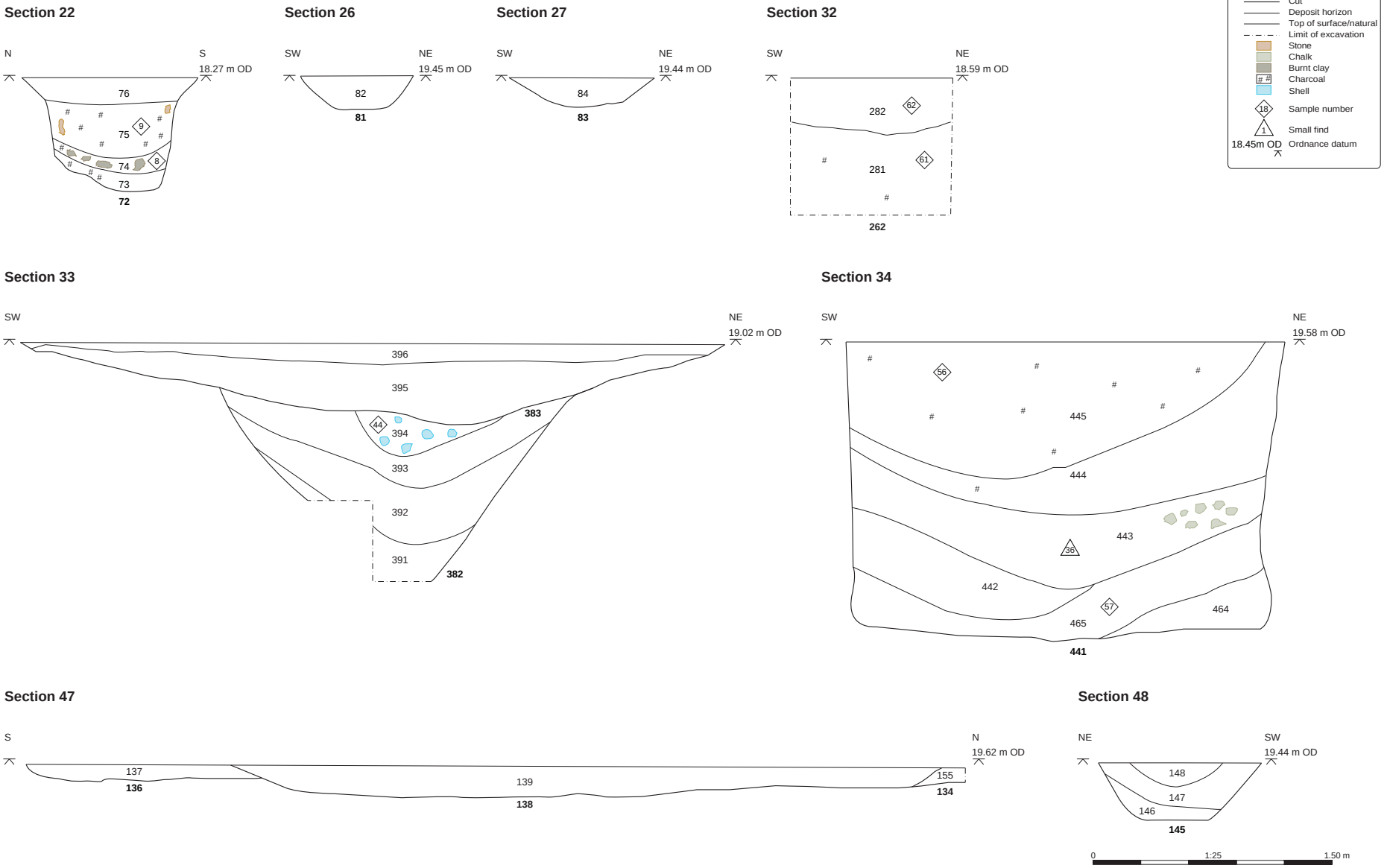

Figure 10: Selected sections

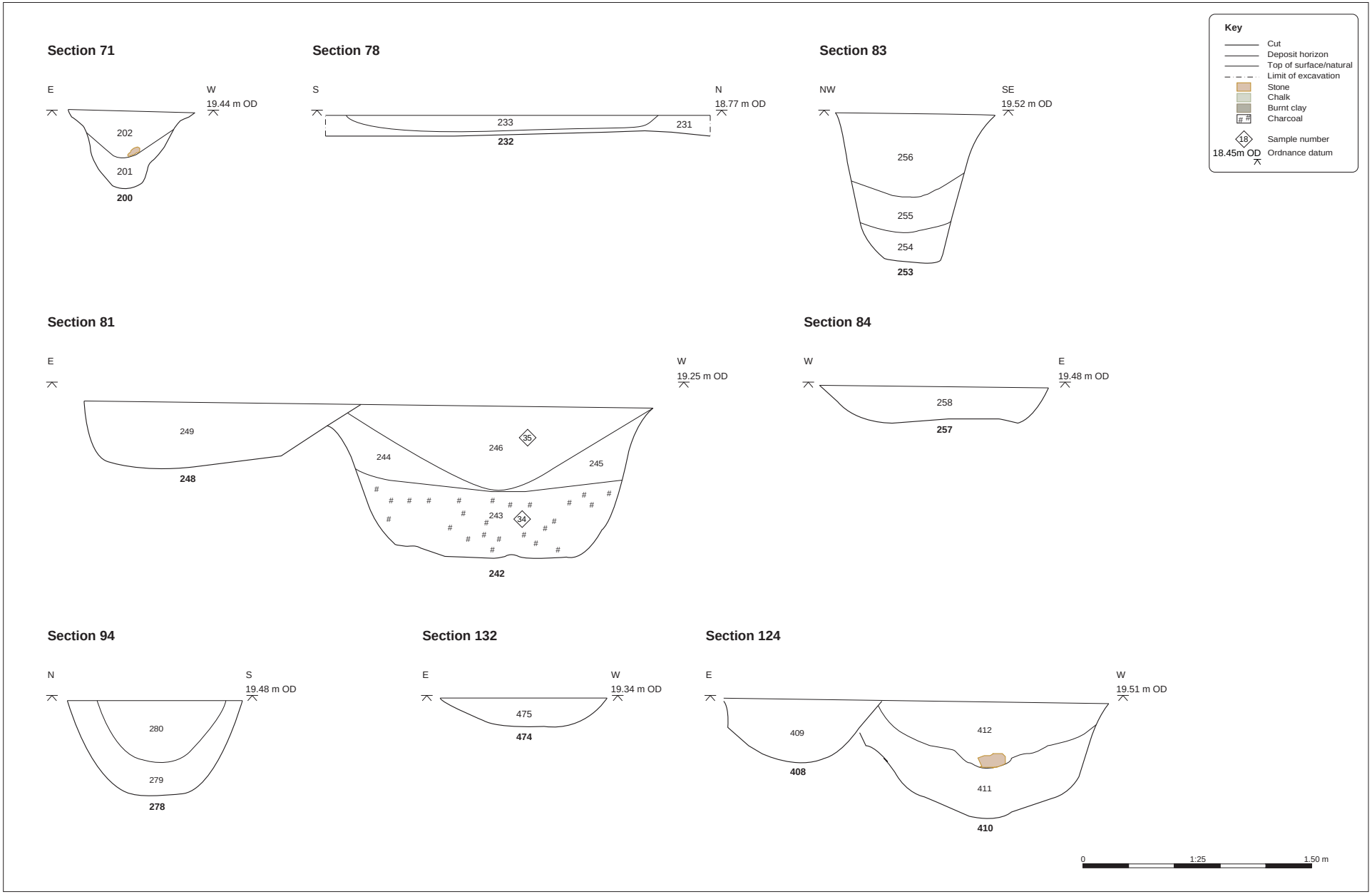

Figure 11: Selected sections

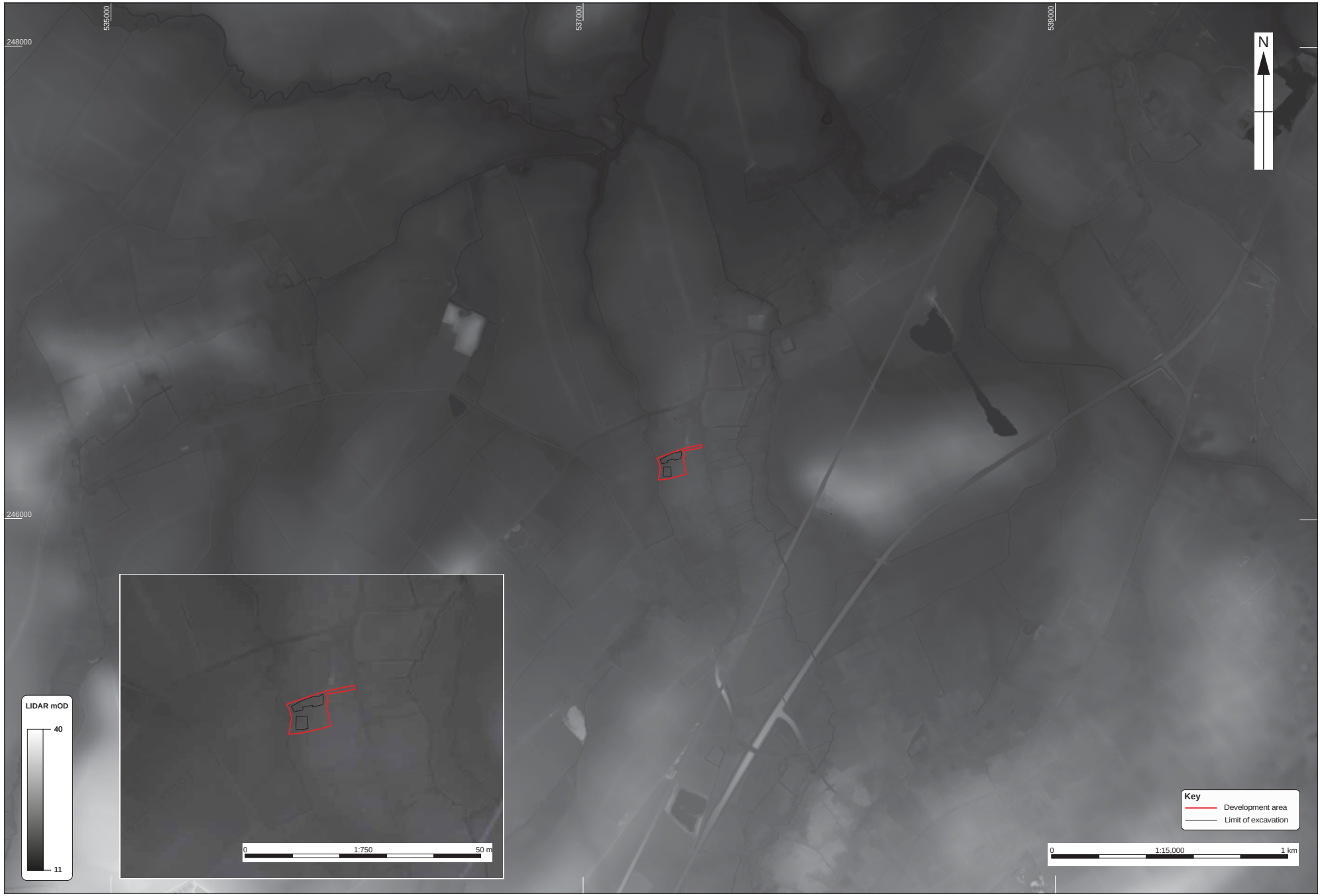

Figure 12: LIDAR data

Plate 1: View of Area 2 from the west, showing the topography of the site with the natural geology rising from the dried stream and alluvial deposit at the western end of the site

Plate 2: Ground conditions prior to machine excavation

Plate 3: View eastwards across both excavation areas from the UAV

Plate 4: Pond **259** at the western end of Area 2, looking south

Plate 5: Natural hollow **173** overlain by the alluvial layer (**175**), from the north-west

Plate 6: Area 1, looking north-east

Plate 7: Pits **242** and **248** in Area 1, showing the typical dark deposit

Plate 8: Ditch **319** (excavated segment **382**) and later ditch **383**, looking east

Plate 9: Ditch **267**, looking north

Plate 10: Pit **212**, looking east

Plate 11: Pits **438** and **441** on the eastern edge of Area 2, looking north

Plate 12: Excavation of pit **441**, looking north-east

Plate 13: Ditches **79** and **126** on the eastern edge of Area 1, looking north

Plate 14: Corner of ditch **253**, looking north-east

Plate 15: Roman *tegula* with a good section of flange preserved (Brodribb fig. 5 Type 4?) and double finger-made groove inside (of flange), from deposit 287 in ditch **286**

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