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CAM ARC Report Number 1013

Anglo Saxon Settlement and Medieval Pits at 1 High Street, Willingham, Cambridgeshire

Excavation

Taleyna Fletcher

2008

Cambridgeshire County Council
Environment & Community Services

Commissioned by Murfet Developments

CAM ARC Report Number 1013

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Excavation

Taleyna Fletcher BA, AIFA

With contributions by Paul Blinkhorn Btech, Nina Crummy BA, FSA, Chris Faine MA, MSc, BABAO and Val Fryer BA, FSA, MIFA

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CHER Event Number: ECB2653
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PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	1, High Street, Willingham, Cambridgeshire			
Short description	In August 2007, CAM ARC (formally the Archaeological Field Unit) of Cambridgeshire County Council) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at 1 High Street, Willingham, Cambridgeshire (TL 4040 7037). The work was carried out on behalf of Murfet Developments in advance of the construction of six new residential dwellings. Several phases of activity were identified during the excavation, ranging from the Iron Age to the early 20th century. Archaeological remains included a segmented ditch or track and a possible four-post structure dated to the Iron Age, the terminus of a Romano-British ditch and a building of Middle Saxon date as well as pits, ditches and other postholes. The site was dominated by early Medieval quarry or "borrow" pits and a large boundary or enclosure ditch in the northeast corner of the site. Post-Medieval activity was represented by more quarry pits and rectangular pits which may be associated with the medieval close of Berrycroft.			
Project dates	Start	1st August 2007	End	24th August 2007
Previous work	Include HER numbers / report references		Future work	no
Associated project reference codes	CAM ARC report no. 922 WILIHS06 ECB 2397			
Type of project	Excavation			
Site status	none			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Vacant Land – not previously undeveloped			
Planned development	Construction of residential dwellings with gardens and conversion of existing storage barn into flats.			
Monument types / period (list all that apply)	Saxon post-built structures, pits and boundary ditches, medieval rubbish pits, post-medieval gravel quarry ppits and modern rubbish pit.			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply)	Saxon Spear head, sword blade tip, spindle whorl, pottery, bone and CBM.			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Cambridgeshire	Parish	Willingham	
HER for region	Cambridgeshire			
Site address (including postcode)	1, High Street, Willingham, Cambridgeshire, CB24 SES			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	1080m^2			
National grid reference	TL 4040 7037			
Height OD	Min OD	5.69m	Max OD	6.30
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	Kasia Gdaniec, CAPCA			
Project design originator	Aileen Connor, CAM ARC			
Director/supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher			
Project manager	Aileen Connor			
Sponsor or funding body	Murfet Developments			
ARCHIVES	**Location and accession number**		**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)**	
Physical	CAM ARC Offices		Pottery, animal bone, fired clay, small finds (iron and clay), glass,	
Paper	CAM ARC Offices		Site plans, sections, photographs, indices	
Digital	CAM ARC Offices		Pdf report, digital photographs, AutoCAD drawings	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
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Summary

In August 2007, CAM ARC (formally the Archaeological Field Unit) of Cambridgeshire County Council) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at 1 High Street, Willingham, Cambridgeshire (TL 4040 7037). The work was carried out on behalf of Murfet Developments in advance of the construction of six new residential dwellings. Several phases of activity were identified during the excavation, ranging from the Iron Age to the early 20th century. Archaeological remains included a segmented ditch or track and a possible four-post structure dated to the Iron Age, the terminus of a Romano-British ditch and a building of Middle Saxon date as well as pits, ditches and other postholes. The site was dominated by early Medieval quarry or "borrow" pits and a large boundary or enclosure ditch in the northeast corner of the site. Post-Medieval activity was represented by more quarry pits and rectangular pits which may be associated with the medieval close of Berrycroft.

A significant and important discovery was made from an otherwise undated ditch. A broken sword and spear were retrieved from separate investigation slots of a ditch which may be Middle Saxon in date due to its place in the strategraphic sequence. Specialist analysis and X-ray revealed that one of the weapons had suffered some damage. Although the ditch was undated, it is thought that the weapons are post-Roman in date (Crummy, 2007, see Appendix 5) and may represent ritual placement or closure of a boundary.

This was a second phase of works following an evaluation of the site in October 2006 (Bailey and Brown, 2006) in which four trenches were investigated. The trenches identified the presence of several pits, postholes and ditches from the middle-late Saxon period through to post medieval. The proximity of the site to extensive investigation carried out by the AFU (now CAM ARC) in 1996 (Connor and Robinson 1997) lends this site greater importance than would otherwise have been the case. The 1996 investigation by trial trench and excavation revealed early, middle and late Anglo-Saxon/early post-conquest occupation with an extensive area of buildings and other settlement-related features.

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1 Introduction

This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA; Planning Application No. S/0247/06/O), supplemented by a Specification prepared by CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council (formerly Archaeological Field Unit).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CAPCA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The specific research aims identified in the brief are summarised as follows:

- The main aim of the project will be to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. Research Aims are based on suggestions made in the Design Brief (January 5 2007) will take into consideration the issues raised in *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties volumes 1 and 2 (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown and Glazebrook, 2000*

- **Anglo-Saxon Rural Settlement**
  The settlement remains will be investigated and characterised. Comparisons will be made with those investigated at the adjacent site at Saxon Way (WIL HS 96). An attempt will be made to create a working model to explain the evolving Saxon settlement that was the precursor to the village of Willlingham.

- **Medieval**
  The medieval remains will be characterised and an attempt will be made to place them in the context of the medieval settlement development. The extent to which the medieval remains show continuity or otherwise from the preceding Saxon period will be assessed.

- **Environmental Reconstruction**
  An attempt will be made to construct a model of the landscape and how much of this has been transformed by human and natural events. Medieval rural settlement: settlement patterns are the key to understanding the economic, social and political structures of rural England, and in extending our knowledge of

change. We now appreciate the importance of regional differences, broadly between the areas of nucleated and non-nucleated settlement. The factors behind these processes are not fully understood, though both environmental and social circumstances are thought to have had some influence.

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

2 Geology and Topography

The site overlies first terrace sand and gravel deposits and Ampthill Clays (British Geological Survey Sheets 187 and 188, Huntingdon and Cambridge, 1981). The site lay at between 5.69mOD and 6.30mOD and the topography of the development area was fairly level.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Prehistoric

A number of prehistoric finds are recorded for the area in and around Willingham. These include two polished Neolithic flint axes to the north of the village in Middle Fen (CHER 05599 and 05733) and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features found during an excavation in 1997 (MCB 14092 Connor & Robinson 1997).

To the east of the village and lying adjacent to the Aldreth causeway is the site of Belsars Hill. The causeway, although currently undated, is assumed to be of Iron Age provenance (CHER 01770) and linked the Isle of Ely with the mainland.

Furthermore, Iron Age and Roman crop marks have been noted at Milking Hills Corner to the northeast of the village (CHER 05776b & c) and excavations there by the Fenland Survey (East Anglian Archaeology 1996) revealed Late Iron Age features which possibly constituted part of a settlement (CHER 07976). Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (CHER 08600 and 08600a) were also recovered from an area of dark occupation soils at the site. To the south of the village an area of dark soil also yielded Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds (CHER 08615 and 08615a) and undated earthworks have been recorded near to Manor Farm (CHER 09898 & 09899).

3.2 Roman

There are numerous Roman finds recorded from the northern part of the village in close proximity to the development area. These include a

Roman ditch located during an evaluation on Church Street (MCB14621 Dickens 1999) as well as Roman pottery (CHER 05602, 05603 and 05604) and a Roman coin of Gratian (CHER 05730).

During an evaluation on the High Street (CHER11937A) Roman features including a grave were found. Further excavations on the High Street in 1997 (MCB 14092 Connor & Robinson 1997) revealed a single inhumation found in the backfill of an east to west orientated ditch. Burials in ditch terminals are characteristic of the Late Iron Age and Roman period. This particular burial was attributed to the Late Roman or post-Roman period on the basis of an associated pottery sherd and the stratigraphic sequence of associated features.

A scatter of Roman pottery has been recorded (CHER 01892) along West Fen Road whilst to the north of the village metal detectorists found three pewter plates with chi-ro symbols along with pottery and other remains (MCB 14716).

On the southern edge of the village, a pit whose contents included Roman coins and pewter plates is recorded (CHER 11162). Coins and pottery dated to the Roman period (mid 2nd to mid 4th century) have also been recorded to the southeast of the village (CHER 05563, 05564 and 05565). Between the village and Belsars Hill, more Roman pottery, querns and building material have been found (CHER 05729 and 08606).

An excavation at Earith Road (Hounsell 2006) was primarily Roman in date with the site being dominated by linear ditches appearing to define a series of enclosures.

3.3 Anglo-Saxon

Excavations at the High Street revealed eight complete post-built ‘halls’ along with a series of other settlement-related features (CHER 11973b). No positive evidence was found for buildings constructed on beam-slots, which suggests that the main phase of occupation was during the Early Saxon, or Early-Middle Saxon period. The pottery assemblage from the site contained examples of Early, Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon/early post-conquest wares, however, the majority of the pottery was undecorated, handmade and dated to the Early/Middle Saxon. Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware was recovered in small quantities but the general paucity of this style supports the idea that the settlement was predominantly Early-Middle Saxon. Late Saxon (Thetford Ware and St Neots Ware) pottery was also recovered from ditches and pits towards the north end of the site. It is thought that these features related to the establishment of properties fronting Church Street and the period during which Willingham began to attain its present form (MCB 14092 Connor & Robinson 1997).

Visible in the walls of the church, which is first documented in the 9th century (CHER 05794a), are fragments of an Anglo-Saxon stone cross. Further to the south, between the village and Belsars Hill, an assemblage of Late Saxon pottery has been recorded (CHER 08606a). A ceramic money pot was also discovered containing thousands of Late Saxon coins (CHER 11781a).

3.4 Medieval

Excavations at the High Street in 1997 uncovered a small number of pits and a ditch, thought to belong to the later medieval period. This confirmed the documentary and cartographic evidence that the area, although 'central' to the modern village, lay between medieval and post-medieval properties fronting the High Street, Church Street and Long Lane (MCB 14092 Connor & Robinson 1997).

Archaeological evaluations on Green Street, the High Street (CHER11973c) and Church Street (MCB 14621) all uncovered medieval features. A silver coin was amongst the finds recorded from Green Street (MCB16302 Hickling 2005). A small amount of medieval pottery was also found at Fen End (CHER 05602a) and medieval and later boundary and drainage ditches were found on an evaluation north of Over Road (MCB 15003 Keir & Murray 2002)

Furthermore, the parish church of St Mary and All Saints dates to the 13th and 14th centuries, but contains fragments of Norman masonry (CHER 05794).

3.5 Other Archaeological Investigations

An evaluation behind No. 76 High Street revealed no archaeological features, but did yield pottery dated from the 16th century onwards and horseshoes dated as late 15th to 16th century (Bailey 2003).

A watching brief conducted at the parish church revealed no archaeological features (Hatton 1998).

Residual Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery sherds, along with several post-medieval features, were recorded during an evaluation at land off Rampton Road in 2001 (CHER MCB15868). Another evaluation next door in 1999 produced two undated ditches.

An evaluation at the corner of Short Lane and Green Street in 1999 revealed no archaeological features (Prosser & Seddon 2000).

The evaluation undertaken on the study site itself in 2006 (Bailey and Brown 2006) established that middle and late Anglo-Saxon settlement and activity had taken place, extending the understanding of previously

recorded archaeological work immediately to the south and east of this site.

A number of ditches, pits and postholes were recorded, illustrating the changing pattern of boundaries and/or enclosures during the middle to late Saxon period. The northern migration or expansion of the village during the medieval period has been confirmed by the findings from this site.

4 Methodology

The objective of this excavation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360^{o} mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Modern intrusions such as a soak-away, gas and electricity meters and a swimming pool were carefully machined around in order to minimise damage to the archaeology and to maintain health and safety for all involved in the excavations.

Restrictions of the storage of soil on the site meant that it was necessary to excavate the area in two halves. The northern half of the site was stripped first (Plate 1), archaeologically investigated and then backfilled. The second half of the site was then mechanically excavated and the spoil from this stored on the first backfilled area.

Based on the results of the evaluation, the Brief required that an area *c*. 1080m^2, be excavated as indicated in Figure 1.

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

Excavation plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital, colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

The site grid was set out using a Leica TCR 705 Total Station at 10m intervals and tied into the Ordnance Survey using nearby buildings and boundaries. A benchmark was set up on the site using a Leica GPS.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using CAM ARC's *pro-forma* sheets.

Environmental samples were taken from all ditches and from a sample of postholes to provide an indication of the level of survival of charred grain and other ecofacts.

Site conditions were good with constant sunshine and occasional light rain which did not effect excavation.

5 Results

The findings of this investigation will be presented by period, based on stratigraphy, dating of pottery association and small finds analysis. Cut numbers will be represented in **bold** text and all other contexts will be in standard text. See Figure 3 for phase plan.

5.1 Phase 1 : Iron Age (750BC-AD42)

A single segmented ditch and a possible four-post structure. See Figure 3.

The segmented ditch was approximately north-south orientated. The northern segment measured 9.12m and investigated in three slots, **129**, **133** and **137,** all with a single fill (Figure 2, Section 32). The middle segment was investigated in a single slot (**209**) and also contained a single fill from which an intrusive sherd of late Saxon pottery was recovered and animal bone. The southern segment was investigated in evaluation trench 1 (Bailey and Brown, 2006) in a single slot; **58** spanning the width of the trench, 1.75m. Three sherds of pottery were retrieved in total as well as animal bone. A parallel ditch was recorded on the same alignment approximately 8.5m to the east (**169** and **349)** which was Early Medieval in date.

Within this phase, a single posthole, (**445**) was recorded. This posthole was circular in plan with a single fill (444) and contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery. Another three postholes were recorded which may be associated and together may represent evidence of a four-post structure (Building 1). This building measures approximately 2m x 2m.

Building 1
443 445 447 451

5.2 Phase 2 : Roman (AD43-410)

Roman activity recorded on the site (Figure 3) comprised a re-cut ditch against the eastern edge of the excavation area (**513** and **517**) (Section 104) (Plate 2) also recorded within trench 4 (**54** and **56**) and in trench 3 (**07** and **09**). The ditch can be traced through the trenches and within

the excavation area for a distance of approximately 14.5m, on a north-south orientation, where both versions terminated to the north. Pottery retrieved from the re-cut ditch (**515**, **54** and **07**) was dated to the Roman period and the ditch beneath was undated. The earlier ditch was as shallow and also contained a single fill, given that it would be relatively quick to fill up and with no evidence of maintenance, it is likely to be comparatively close in date to the ditch above. In addition to pottery, an incomplete iron nail (SF15), considered to be Roman in date, and animal bone was recovered.

A sherd of Roman pottery was also retrieved from ditch **554**, an enclosure ditch 2m to the west. However, this ditch is securely dated to the Middle Saxon period and therefore this sherd must be residual. Another residual sherd was also recorded in posthole **223**.

5.3 Phase 3 : Middle Saxon (AD725-850)

The Middle Saxon period sees the first direct evidence of occupation on the site with the presence of a number of postholes which may represent a post-built structure (Figure 3). Pottery was retrieved from two postholes (**537** and **396**) which form part of Building 2.

Building 2 comprised 26 postholes (listed below) which form a possible building on a west, northwest to east, southeast orientation. An additional six postholes may also represent a porch/entrance. The internal dimensions of the building was 6.4m x 3.2m. A short line of three postholes (**251, 249** and **247)** may be evidence of an internal division. Animal bone was recovered from **357**, **326** and **307**.

Building 2 (Plate 3)
237 233 239 396 241 394 392 390 386 388 326
357 355 351 353 303 301 299 255 253 251 247
341 227 307 225 (Figure 2, Section 62)

Porch
311 324 305 359 361

There are a number of other postholes within close proximity which may represent an earlier or later building or repair, however the majority are undated and form no coherent shape in plan.

An enclosure with a west-facing entrance was recorded close to the eastern edge of the excavation. This enclosure comprised two ditches with opposing terminals which created an entrance approximately 6m wide and was located approximately 1.5m to the west of another earlier terminating ditch which was dated as Roman. The ditch was roughly north to south orientated and at the southern end, appeared to begin to curve round to the east, before continuing beyond the edge of site. The northern element of the enclosure (**536**) was 1.5m in length, continuing beyond the northern limit of the site and terminating to the south. It was investigated in one slot which had a single fill containing a

single sherd of Early-Middle Saxon pottery, animal bone and a flint. The southern ditch was investigated in six slots; two in during the excavation (**554**, **560**, **529** and **558**) and two in the evaluation (**20**, and **30)**, measuring approximately 14m in length and continuing beyond the eastern limit of the site. This ditch also contained a single fill and contained Middle Saxon pottery and animal bone including one burnt fragment. This ditch also contained a piece of abraded Mayern lava quern (SF16) and a chalk spindle whorl with a series of grooves cut into the convex face (SF18) (appendix 5).

A pit (**496**) was recorded close to the northern limit of the excavation which was dated by a single sherd of pottery to the middle Saxon period. This pit had a "U"-shaped profile with a flat base and measured 1.82m x 0.94m and was 0.68m deep (Figure 2, Section 89). Other finds included animal bone and a fragment of possibly worked stone. The environmental sample revealed the presence of large pulses and charred culm nodes (appendix 6).

Two sherds of Middle Saxon pottery were retrieved from a pit (**183**), one of several inter-cutting quarry pits in the southern end of the site. Significantly, one of these sherds was an imported middle Saxon North French Blackware, only the fourth ever find of such pottery in Cambridgeshire (appendix 3) Although this group of pits has been dated as Medieval, the presence of the pottery (which must be considered residual) does indicate that there may have been Middle Saxon archaeology in this part of the site.

An undated boundary ditch which stratigraphically was earlier than the late Saxon period has been tentatively assigned a Middle Saxon date. This ditch was excavated in six slots (**127**, **153**, **157**, **552**, **550** and **564**) measured approximately 31m in length, continuing beyond the northern and southern limits of the area. This ditch had a distinctive profile; it had steep edges and a narrow, tapered base (Figure 2, Section 30) and contained a single fill. Although this did not contain any datable pottery, an iron socketed spearhead (SF10) and a tip fragment from an iron double-edged swordblade (SF19) were recorded (appendix 5) in two separate slots (**127** and **564**). Despite almost 100% investigation of the ditch, no other artefacts were found. Environmental analysis from soil samples taken revealed the presence of barley. There are no other obviously associated features that accompany this ditch; it may represent a boundary to activity occurring to the east. The fact that there were no settlement related finds also indicate that it occupation may be situated some distance away or that it is a boundary to agricultural activity. Animal bone was recovered from most fills.

5.4 **Phase 4 : Late Saxon (AD850-1100)** (Figure 3)

Evidence from pottery retrieved from three postholes (**283, 471** and **365**) indicates that building construction is still occurring on the site in

the Late Saxon period, or possibly, that repair to the earlier building is taking place. Two of these postholes (**283** and **365**) were truncating earlier ones, providing evidence of repair, perhaps replacement of a post which has decayed or been removed. Posthole **283** contained a complete iron nail (SF20), which may have come from a building structure and four fragments of iron wire (SF22), perhaps part of a brooch pin came from posthole **281** (appendix 5). Several other postholes found in the immediate vicinity of Building 1 (Phase 3) may also represent repair in the Late Saxon period, despite a lack of dating evidence; these were

Building 3?
281 275 271 273 269 257 259 295 297 261 309 363 365 562 223 231 211 235 243 245 (Figure 2, Section 68)

Two short, narrow ditches (**207** and **215**) on a north to south alignment may be associated with the building. Although undated, they may represent the remnants of beam slots associated with the many postholes in this phase.

A further two short ditches on a northeast to southwest alignment (**217** and **229**) were recorded and may also represent beam slots. Pottery retrieved dated to the Late Saxon period as well as a single sherd of intrusive early Medieval Ely ware. animal bone

A fenceline comprising eight postholes on an approximately north to south orientation was recorded, running parallel to the Middle Saxon enclosure ditch located approximately 3.5m to the east. Sherds of late Saxon Thetford and St Neots Ware retrieved from one posthole (**427**) have been used to date this fenceline A copper alloy clip or staple (SF23) which may have been used to repair a wooden object (appendix 5) was also found. This fenceline may represent a later reinstatement of the enclosure or act as an additional boundary added slightly later. All of the posts were almost circular in plan and varied in depth between 0.08m and 0.50m (Figure 2, Section 99). Animal bone was found within the fill of **435**.

Fenceline (Plate 4)
425 429 433 435 437 439 441 427 (Figure 2, Section 99)

A posthole (**459**) located 0.5m to the east of the fenceline was also dated as Late Saxon.

Two parallel ditches were recorded on a northeast to southwest alignment close to the western edge of the excavation (**199** and **201**) Plate 5). Both ditches were truncated by a large post-medieval quarry pit (**143**) to the south and by ditch **164** to the north. Ditch **199** was 0.51m wide and 0.70m deep with very steep, almost vertical sloping edges and a flat base (Figure 2, Section 47). This ditch had a single fill

(198) and contained pottery and animal bone. A fragment of a small iron knife (SF 21) was also found within **199**. Ditch **201** was much shallower, with gentle sloping edges and a rounded base. This ditch also had one fill (200) and although it was undated, it is likely to be contemporary with **199** as they were so alike in orientation and colouration of fill. These ditches were orientated parallel to the current High Street, and may represent drainage ditches associated with part of an earlier trackway or boundary. Analysis of the soil sample revealed the presence of pulses and a single pea seed (appendix 6).

Within the north-eastern corner of the site, the corner of a large boundary or enclosure ditch (**532=534**) was revealed which continued north in the direction of Church Street and east beyond the limits of site. This ditch measured approximately 4.5m at its widest point and was 1.01m deep. A total of nine fills were recorded within the ditch and finds retrieved included animal bone and a complete cow skull revealed within the section (Figure 2, Section 87) (plate 7). A fragment of lava quern was also retrieved from this ditch from one of the upper fills (SF14). This ditch may represent the evidence of a large enclosure located to the east of the excavation area, unfortunately, due to limited room on site it was not possible to reveal more of this ditch. A soil sample taken from one of the lower fills (544) revealed the presence of a high density of Elderberry seeds (appendix 6).

Pits

The Late Saxon period sees an increase in the number of pits of various shapes and sizes.

A large, shallow pit (**498**), was identified in the southwest corner of the site and although not fully revealed, it appeared to be circular in plan. This pit had steep sloping edges and an irregular, undulating base which may have been a result of tree root disturbance. Pottery has dated this pit as Late Saxon. Flint, animal bone and antler was also recovered from the single fill of this pit.

A rectilinear pit was recorded close to the southern edge of the site (**569**). This pit was 1.7m in length and 1.07m wide, with vertical edges and an almost flat base, excavated to a depth of 1.60m (Plate 6). Four fills were recorded containing animal bone and a single sherd of St Neots Ware.

A pit, **407**, interpreted as a cess pit was located close to the northeast corner of the site. This pit had four fills (408-411), the lowest of which was a greenish brown colour and a distinctive cessy smell. This pit measured 1.77m x 0.96m and had a depth of 1.09m (Figure 2, Section 86). Finds from this pit included animal bone, a sherd of St Neots Ware pottery and a residual sherd of Roman pottery.

Two other pits contemporary in date were recorded on the site, both dated to this period (**64** and **366**). These pits were all roughly circular in plan varying in size from 0.88m to 1.60m in length. Other finds retrieved included animal bone and barley and flax seeds found within the soil sample from **366**.

5.5 Phase 5 : Early Medieval (AD1100-1200)

The early Medieval period is characterised by an increase in pitting and a reinstatement of the Late Saxon boundary.

Clusters of shallow inter-cutting pits were recorded on the western half of the site, interpreted as being for the extraction of gravel. These pit clusters were separated into groups:

Pit Group 1 (**314**, **316**, **318**, **320** and **322**)
Pit Group 2 (**175**, **178**, **180**, **183** and **186**)
Pit Group 3 (**197**, **287**, **290** and **347**) (Figure 2, Section 43)

Pit Group 1 was located in the northern part of the site and comprised five inter-cutting pits varying in depth between 0.17m and 0.50m. Pottery retrieved from pits **316** and **322** date the group to the early medieval period. Residual Late Saxon pottery was recovered from **318**. In addition to pottery, animal bone and shell was also found. The analysis of the soil sample taken revealed the presence of flax seeds (appendix 6).

Pit Group 2 was located close to the southern edge of the site and comprised five inter-cutting pits which were deeper than Group 1, varying in depth from 0.24m to 0.85m and with between two and three fills. Pottery retrieved from pit **175** dated the group to the early medieval period, and residual Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from **183**. In addition to pottery, animal bone was also found as well as an iron processing spike (SF8) and a fragment of Mayen lava quern (SF9) (appendix 5).

Pit Group 3 was also located close to the southern edge of the site and comprised four inter-cutting pits. The pits varied in depth from 0.28m to 0.76m and with between two and three fills. Pottery retrieved from pit **287** and **347** dated the group to the early medieval period, and residual Late Saxon pottery was recovered from **197**. In addition to pottery, animal bone and shell was also found.

Three isolated pits were also present (**279**, **66** and **166**) within this phase. All of these pits were sub-circular in plan and slightly under-cut to create a “bell” shaped profile, however, this is more likely to be a result of the unstable nature of the natural gravels than deliberate.

Pit **279** was sub-circular in plan with steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base. Measuring approximately 1.34m in diameter and 0.55m deep, this pit contained a single fill (278) from which animal bone and lava quern as well as a single sherd of early Medieval pottery was recovered.

Pit **166** was sub-circular in plan with steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base. Measuring approximately 2.20m in diameter and 0.90m deep, this pit also contained a single fill (165) from which animal bone, a whetstone (SF7) and several sherds of early Medieval pottery and some residual late Saxon pottery were recovered.

Pit **66** was investigated within trench 2 and therefore not fully revealed in plan. Measuring approximately 0.87m+ in diameter and 0.26m deep, this pit contained a single fill (65) from which early Medieval pottery was recovered.

A fourth pit (**213**) was recorded which was shallower and larger in plan, measuring 2.70m in length and just 0.17m in depth. A single fill was recorded which contained pottery and animal bone. A piece of intrusive slate was also found.

Parallel to the High Street, at the western edge of the site, an "L" shaped ditch (**164** and **121**) was recorded. This ditch measured 6.6m in length on a northeast to southwest orientation and continued beyond the northern extent of the site. To the south, it turned at a right angle towards the east where it continued for a further 2.5m before it terminated. This ditch appears to be a reinstatement of a boundary or trackway established in the Late Saxon period (**199** and **202**) and contained flint and animal bone. This ditch was truncated by two small pits **123** (which contained residual late Saxon pottery) and **125** (undated). Pit **123** contained moderately high density of grains and flax seeds, indicative of fibre production (Appendix 6).

5.6 Phase 6 : Late Medieval (AD1450-1550)

Activity on the site trails off by the late Medieval period (Figure 3). The only feature from this period is a pit (**221**) located against the northern edge of the site which contained seven fills (171, 172, 218, 219, 220, 264 and 265) (Plate 8). This pit measured 1.9m in width and was 1.2m deep. The environmental results indicate that the deposits had been disturbed by modern intrusive roots. There was a significant quantity of pottery retrieved from this feature including 50 sherds of late Medieval oxidised ware as well as two sherds of residual Thetford ware. Other finds included shell, shale, slag and animal bone.

5.7 Phase 7 : Post-Medieval (1550-c.1750)

In the post-medieval period the site continued to be used for quarrying, albeit on a much larger scale than seen in the late medieval period and two large pits were revealed (Figure 3). A posthole containing post-medieval pottery also dates a small group of four postholes which are cut into the top of the early medieval boundary ditch.

Quarry pit **143** was located in the south-western corner of the site. It was investigated in two slots during the evaluation in trench 1 (**78**) and in one slot in trench 2 (**110**) where it was interpreted as a modern well containing ceramic building material. The pit measured approximately 9.5m across and was 1.2m deep with an irregular shape in plan. The excavation revealed that this pit contained at least eight fills and finds included sherds of post-medieval pottery, brick, glass and animal bone. A sexfoil mount (SF2) was also found, thought to be 15th century in date (appendix 5).

Quarry pit **574** (equivalent to **525**) was located close to the north edge of the area. The pit measured approximately 9.24m in diameter and was 1.5m deep (Figure 2, Section 118). Finds included animal bone, ceramic building material, shell, coal, cinder, shale and post-medieval pottery as well as some residual late Medieval pottery (including finds collected from the surface (context 537)).

A group comprising four postholes (**398**, **400**, **402** and **406**) all of which truncated the top of ditch **532** was recorded close to the eastern edge of the site. These postholes were all circular in plan and varied in depth between 0.14m and 0.16m, all with a single fill. Pottery was retrieved from one posthole, (**402**) which has been used to date this group between 16th and 19th century. Although there is no clear shape or form to this group, these posts may be part of a larger group where only these have survived as they were deeper, having been driven onto the top of the ditch. Analysis of a single soil sample taken from **402** revealed the presence of fragments of black porous and tarry material and small pieces of coal (appendix 6).

A ditch on a north to south orientation (**169** and **349**), parallel to ditch **137** et al was recorded This ditch contained dating evidence ranging from the Roman period to Late Medieval. However, it may form part of a track or boundary together with **137** et al (see discussion). This ditch contained animal bone and fired clay.

A group of rectangular pits were observed on a northeast to southwest orientation. These pits varied in size and orientation, however, the average dimension was 2.30m by 1.20m. Pit **60** was investigated in evaluation trench 1. This pit contained a number of residual sherds of pottery ranging from Iron Age (presumably from ditch **58**) to the early Medieval, however, stratigraphy and similarity to the other features in the group dates this pit much later. One of these pits was investigated

during the excavation (**195**) which contained post-medieval brick and a large quantity of animal bone in the base, some of which displayed butchery marks. Although there was no secure dating evidence, the stratigraphic position and nature of the fills, suggested that these pits were relatively modern. The rich organic fills together with the dimensions of these pits led to the suggestion that they may have been tree planting pits.

5.8 Phase 8 : Modern (1750?-Present)

A number of modern features were present on site (Figure 3), a representative sample of which were excavated and recorded.

Leading away from the modern soak-away to the southwest, two brick-lined wells were planned and recorded, but not excavated. The internal dimensions of these wells was 0.93m and they were located approximately 4m apart. Modern finds including plastic bags were visible in the wells and they were visible from high in the sequence during machining, evidence that they were relatively modern and likely to be associated with over-flow from the soak-away.

An “L” shaped ditch was located in the centre of the excavation area and was investigated in a single slot (**189** and **191**). This ditch truncated a post-medieval rectangular pit and contained shards of modern glass, ceramic building material, metal and animal bone.

A small rectangular feature (**168**), filled with modern waste was recorded. This rectangular shaped ditch measured 1.70m x 0.86m and was 0.65m deep (|Figure 2, Section 40). Amongst the finds were glass bottles and tin cans. A small fragment of a copper alloy lace-end (SF6) was also found on the surface which dates *c.*1375-1550 (appendix 5).

5.9 Phase 9 : Undated

A number of features were recorded on the site which were undated and could not be put into a phase using stratigraphy or association.

Pits

Pit **52** was excavated in evaluation trench 3, however only animal bone was recovered.

Pit **62** was excavated in evaluation trench 1, however only animal bone was recovered.

Pit **96** was investigated in evaluation trench 4. No dating evidence was recovered, nor the relationship with ditch **20** et al. animal bone

Pit **82**, recorded in evaluation trench 1 did not contain any dating evidence and was not revealed during stripping of the excavation area.

Pit **423** (Section 88) (Plate 9) was 100% excavated and although no pottery was retrieved, several pieces of daub and some animal bone was found. The soil sample foe environmental analysis revealed the presence of charred culm nodes (appendix 6).

Pit **548** truncated the surface of ditch **532**. No dating evidence was retrieved.

Pit **500** did not contain any finds.

Pit **502** was excavated, however only animal bone was recovered.

Ditches

Ditches **38** and **40,** recorded in evaluation trench 3 did not contain any dating evidence and was not revealed during stripping of the excavation area.

Ditches **80**, recorded in evaluation trench 1 did not contain any dating evidence and was not revealed in the excavation area.

Ditch **263** was on an east to west alignment. It measured 2.5m in length, terminating to the east and truncated by the swimming pool to the west beyond which it did not continue. No dating evidence or other finds were retrieved.

Postholes

The following postholes were undated and not obviously associated with any other postholes or buildings (Figure 2, Sections 83 and 96). The fills within postholes **371** and **383** contained animal bone, **404** contained a piece of tobacco pipe, **477** contained a piece of coal and the fill of **155** contained shell.

371	**373**	**375**	**135**	**340**	**377**	**379**	**330**	**334**	**383**	**381**
338	**336**	**159**	**98**	**475**	**519**	**521**	**556**	**465**	**463**	**461**
45	**47**	**32**	**15**	**404**	**449**	**34**	**36**	**43**	**511**	**487**
489	**328**	**479**	**504**	**473**	**467**	**477**	**481**	**483**	**485**	**155**
17	**457**	**27**	**131**	**267**	**293**	**431**	**453**	**455**		

6 Discussion

Throughout this discussion, reference is made to other excavations within Willingham, but in particular to the 1996 excavations (Connor and Robinson, 1997) comprising a number of sites and trenches within

a large area to the east. This discussion should be read in reference to Figure 4 which shows the 1996 excavations in relation to that of 2007.

6.1 Phase 1 : Iron Age

Although earthworks, cropmarks and fieldwalking have indicated a Prehistoric presence around Willingham, little direct evidence other than that found in the 1996 excavation (Connor and Robinson 1997) has been recorded.

A possible north to south aligned trackway (ditches **137** *et al* and parallel ditch **169** *et al)* is very significant as it implies a regularly maintained communication route. This coupled with a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age post structure and a circular post built structure (Area E 1996 excavation) is good evidence of occupation in the Late Iron Age and perhaps earlier.

6.2 Phase 2 : Roman

Roman activity on the site was represented by a ditch recorded against the eastern edge of the site which terminated to the north. The projected alignment of this ditch would suggest it headed towards Area B6 of the 1996 excavation, however it was not identified there. What is interesting about this ditch is that its position appears to have been reinstated in the middle Saxon period (ditch **554** *et al*) and again in the late Saxon period, this time with a fenceline. These later reinstatements appear to not only respect the orientation, but also the point at which it terminates to the north. This may be evidence of a very longstanding boundary or field system.

Roman occupation has been identified previously within Willingham. A ditch was located during an evaluation on Church Street (MCB14621 Dickens 1999) and a number of other ditches on an east-west orientation within Area D of the 1996 excavation may also be Roman, although further work on the finds and stratigraphic data will be needed before this is confirmed (Sayer and Connor, forthcoming) A Roman burial was also discovered in trench B9 of this investigation. Excavations at Earith Road (Hounsell 2006) was primarily Roman in date, and agricultural hinterland in function, the site being dominated by linear ditches appearing to define a series of enclosures. Fairly strong archaeological evidence indicates that the focus for the Roman settlement of Willingham was at an area just to the north of the current village centre. The evidence presented by this site would indicate that it was on the periphery of this activity.

As with the 1996 findings, it is likely that any Roman presence on the site was confined to enclosed fields at some distance from domestic structures.

6.3 Phase 3 : Middle Saxon

The most interesting period of activity on the site unarguably begins in the Middle Saxon period. A reinstatement of an earlier Roman ditch appears, and with an opposing terminal, it is likely that this forms an entranceway to an enclosure or a segmented boundary. The alignment of this ditch would suggest that the area enclosed is to the east of the excavation and may relate to the Saxon activity recorded within Area C of the 1996 excavation. Area C was dominated by post built structures and a palisaded ditch, all thought to be Anglo-Saxon in date. Several pits were also present.

In keeping with the Area C findings from the Saxon period, a post-built structure (Building 2) was found within this phase of work. The building recorded was of a similar dimension to the smaller ones recorded in Area C, and also included a porch. The alignment of Building 2 was at a right angle to those in Area C and although not as clear in plan or as well preserved, it is possibly contemporary. A pit located to the rear of the building may represent a rubbish pit or well.

The undated ditch (**127** *et al*) which is believed to be Saxon in date, is one of the most interesting features, based on the weaponry which appears to have been placed within it (appendix 5). The sword and spear recovered from this ditch are a rare find in this period, as most artefacts of this type are from burial sites. There was no evidence of burials in this excavation, or known burials from this period in Willingham. It is possible that the weaponry has come from graves nearby, as yet unidentified, and discarded into a nearby boundary ditch. If this is the case, this ditch may be post Saxon in date. Alternatively, the weapons have been deliberately placed in the ditch as a closing deposit. Despite almost 100% excavation to establish the spatial distribution of the weaponry, no settlement related finds such as pottery were recovered. This would indicate that the ditch was not located closely to occupation and therefore not contemporary with the nearby Building 2. An alternative interpretation of one of the items, offered by Nina Crummy (appendix 5), is that the sword blade was in fact a long iron weaving baton or sword beater commonly used, (although not commonly found) to push up the weft on a warp-weighted loom. Other evidence of textile production from flax seed have been found on the site with contexts a late Saxon date.

Analysis of the animal bones recovered from Middle Saxon contexts reveals that sheep/goat and cattle are the main species of animal present in this period on the site (Appendix 4). These animals were kept for slaughter, and evidence of butchery waste confirms that they

were slaughtered on site. They were perhaps being raised for breeding nearby in enclosures recorded to the west (further comparisons with the 1996 analysis may be warranted). Charred culm nodes retrieved from one pit and one which was undated may be evidence of burnt flooring material. Saw-sedge, also retrieved from both pits was commonly used for capping on thatched roofs, and one of the pits was closely located to Building 2 of the period. This supports the suggestion that pit **496** was for rubbish at the rear of the house.

6.4 Phase 4 : Late Saxon

Occupation continues into the Late Saxon period with repair to Building 2. Two short ditches on the same alignment (**215** and **217**) as the building may be evidence of a beamslot.

As well as repair to the building, this period also sees a reinstatement of the boundary established in the Roman period and later re-established in the middle Saxon period, this time with a post-built fence-line as opposed to a ditch (Plate 10). The longevity of this boundary is potentially significant in terms of continuous occupation and is an area which may warrant further study in relation to activity to the east (Connor and Sayer, forthcoming).

This period sees the first reference of the features on alignment with the current village layout. Two parallel ditches close to the western edge of the site mirror exactly the orientation of the High Street. Investigation in 1996 suggested that the focus of settlement shifted north in the Late Saxon period to the area along the current Church Lane. It is possible therefore, that if Church Lane was established around this time, then the High Street have been as well, and the ditches found in this excavation represent roadside drainage ditches for an early trackway or road.

A large boundary ditch in the north-eastern corner of the site is further evidence of a shift in focus of activity further towards Church Lane. Investigations in Area C2 of the 1996 excavations also revealed a large re-cut ditch of similar dimensions and orientation. They were initially interpreted as a boundary to properties fronting Church Street (Connor and Robinson, 1997) however, if this is the same ditch found in 2007, it may instead be part of a larger enclosure or the boundary turns before reaching the High Street.

By the Late Saxon period cattle has become the dominant meat source, with a decline in the importance and presence of sheep/goat (Appendix 4). The presence of horse bones indicates their use in this period, perhaps for pulling carts. The presence of flax seeds in two contexts from this period may be evidence of fibre production, or more likely food waste. Elderberry seeds found within the large boundary

ditch provides some information about what was growing in the immediate environment when the ditch was first in use.

6.5 Phase 5 : Early Medieval

By the early Medieval period the area investigated no longer appears to be occupied by buildings, and instead is a concentrated area for gravel extraction. Three areas of inter-cutting shallow pits were identified in this area and also in several areas of the 1996 investigations. The pits appeared to have been dug to a sufficient depth to extract the gravels and were rarely dug any deeper into the underlying geology, which was more sandy.

Ditch **164** *et al* is established along the alignment of the current High Street, which may have been established in the Late Saxon period (by ditches **199** *et al*). This ditch respects this alignment and directly truncates **199** *et al*, however it turns at a right angle into the excavation area and then terminates to form, what could be interpreted as part of an entranceway. This may be an entrance into a much larger area, beyond this investigation, which, following abandonment of occupation, has been given over to quarrying. This area for gravel extraction therefore, appears to be accessed from the road, now the High Street, which has shifted eastwards slightly to, more-or-less, its current location. If this is the case, this suggestion provides an explanation as to why the site is not occupied by further buildings as the High Street develops. From the medieval period onwards, local “borrow pits” are a common feature in developing settlements as a site for the extraction of aggregate minerals, for uses including, but not limited to, road maintenance and/or road construction.

Cattle remains the predominant domestic species into the Medieval period (Appendix 4), however the absence of butchery waste and parts distribution suggest disposal of food remains rather than butchery on the site. This may however be taking place nearby. This suggestion is supported by the archaeological evidence for the period as occupation has shifted from the site and the quarry pits recorded may have been used to dispose of domestic waste.

6.6 Phase 6 : Late Medieval

Activity on the site trails off by the late Medieval period. The only feature from this period is a pit located against the northern edge of the site. This may imply that gravel for road or building construction was not needed at this time or that gravel was being sourced from elsewhere. Animal bone recovery was limited to a very small assemblage representing general waste (Appendix 4), supporting the suggestion that settlement is no longer closely located to the site or that it is no longer being accessed for meal waste disposal.

6.7 Phase 7 : Post-Medieval

The site is revisited for quarrying again in the Late Medieval period. Two areas of large inter-cutting pits were recorded and both continue beyond the edges of excavation, suggesting that further quarrying may have taken place in a wider area. Evidence of post-medieval quarry disturbance was also evident in the south-west and north-east corners of Area C of the 1996 excavation, indicating that quarrying was almost certainly taking place to the east of the excavation area in this period.

Rectangular pits on a roughly northeast to southwest alignment, aligned with the High Street were also recorded. Pits which are of the same dimension, on a roughly east to west orientation were recorded in Area D in 1996 with a contemporary parallel ditch on an east-west orientation following the line of a recent boundary which was also present on 17th, 18th and 19th century maps and the western boundary was thought to have been located in Trench B2. It is possible that they form the northern and western boundaries of 'Berrycroft' a medieval close which may date back to 1575 (Connor and Robinson, 1997). The pits excavated in the 2007 excavation are very similar to those found in 1996 and may have been associated. Further documentary work may aid the interpretation of this area of land which had apparently remained undeveloped since the Anglo-Saxon period.

7 Conclusions

Excavation at 1 High Street revealed a significant amount of archaeology representing activity on the site spanning over 2000 years.

Identification of continuation of occupation in the Saxon period adds more to our understanding of the development of Willingham during this period and offers more evidence and support for forthcoming study (Connor and Sayer forthcoming).

The excavation has also been successful in gaining an understanding of why the site may have remain undeveloped for so long, given its prime location on the High Street, close to the core of the village.

The presence of a post medieval boundary which may be associated with Berrycroft is also another area of potential study.

This excavation supports the need for further work to be carried out within the constantly developed village of Willingham in order to further broaden out understanding of its setting in all archaeological periods.

Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
1				layer	topsoil	topsoil								
2				layer	subsoil	subsoil								
4	7	2	4	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	1	0.6					
5	6	9	4	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	0.4	0.3					
6	6	9	4	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	0.75	0.6	0.6	linear	steep	rounded	n-s	u-shaped
7	7	2	4	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	0.75	1	0.6	linear	steep	concave	n-s	u-shaped
8	10		4	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	0.2	0.45					
9	9	2	4	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	0.75	0.6	0.55	linear	steep	concave	n-s	
10	10	9	4	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	0.75	0.2	0.45	linear		concave	n-s	
11	6	9	4	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	0.4	0.4					
12	9		4	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	0.6	0.55					
13	15	9	4	fill	post hole		0							
14	15	9	4	fill	post hole									
15	15	9	4	cut	post hole			0.2	0.13	circular	steep-concave	concave		u-shaped
20	20	3	4	cut	ditch					linear	concave steep	concave	n-s	u- shaped
21			4	layer		structure	9	2	0.3					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
						make-up/ levelling								
22	20	3	4	fill	ditch	disuse								
23	20	3	4	fill	ditch	disuse								
25	27	9	4	fill	post hole	disuse	0.67	0.23	0.33					
26				layer	subsoil	subsoil	0							
27	27	9	4	cut	post hole	structural	0.67	0.23	0.33	sub-circular	steep	concave		
28	30	3	3	fill	ditch	disuse	0.95	0.85	0.13					
29	30	3	3	fill	ditch	disuse	0.95	0.95	0.18					
30	30	3	3	cut	ditch	boumdary/ enclosure	0.95	0.95	0.31	linear	moderate	v-shaped		
31	32	9	4	fill	post hole	disuse	0.27	0.21	0.04					
32	32	9	4	cut	post hole	structural	0.27	0.21	0.04	sub-rectangular	steep	flat		flat u
37	38	9	3	fill	ditch	disuse	0.6	0.65	0.3					
38	38	9	3	cut	ditch		0.6	0.65	0.3	linear	steep	concave	n-s	u-shaped
39	40	9	3	fill	ditch	disuse	0.23	0.2	0.3					
40	40	9	3	cut	ditch		0.25	1	0.3		steep	flatish		wide u
44	45	9	3	fill	post hole	disuse		0.2	0.08					
45	45	9	3	cut	post hole	structural		0.2	0.08	circular	steep	flatish		u-shaped
46	47	9	3	fill	post hole	disuse		0.35	0.07					
47	47	9	3	cut	post hole	structural		0.35	0.07	circular	gentle	flatish		u-shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
49	52	9	3	fill	pit	disuse		1	0.45					
50	52	9	3	fill	pit	disuse		0.9	0.25					
51	52	9	3	fill	pit	disuse								
52	52	9	3	cut	pit	storage	1.2	1	1.2	sub-circular	vertical	flat		u-shaped
53	54	2	4	fill	ditch	disuse								
54	54	2	4	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure				linear				
55	56	2	4	fill	ditch	disuse								
56	56	2	4	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure				linear				
57	58	1	1	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.7	0.12					
58	58	1	1	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	0.5	0.7	0.12	linear	gentle	flat		wide u
59	60	7	1	fill	pit	disuse	0.9	1.3	0.55					
60	60	7	1	cut	pit		0.9	1.3	0.55	sub-circular	vertical	flat		wide u
61	62	9	1	fill	pit	disuse		1	0.12					
62	62	9	1	cut	pit			1	0.12	circular		flat		wide u
63	64	4	2	fill	pit	disuse		0.8	0.16					
64	64	4	2	cut	pit		0.85	0.8	0.16	sub-circular	gradual	flat		flat v
65	66	5	2	fill	pit	disuse	0.87	0.8	0.26					
66	66	5	2	cut	pit		0.87	0.8	0.26	sub-circular	gentle	flat		wide u
67			2	layer	buried	buried soil	1	0.77	0.06					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
					soil									
68			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil	1	1	0.05					
69			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil	1	1	0.05					
70			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil	1	1	0.05					
71			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil	1	1	0.05					
72	73	9	2	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.18	0.23					
73	73	9	2	cut	pit		0.6	0.18	0.27	sub-circular	steep	flat		flat u
74			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil	0.9	0.49	0.21					
75			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil	0.65	1.06	0.13					
76	78	7	1	Fill	pit	Disuse								
77	78	7	1	Fill	pit	Disuse								
78	78	7	1	cut	pit	quarry								
83			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil	1	0.77	0.06					
84			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil	1	1	0.21					
94	73		2	fill	pit	disuse	0.44	0.18	0.06					
95	96	9	4	Fill	Pit									
96		9	4	cut	pit									
101			2	layer	buried	buried soil			0.1					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
					soil									
106			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil			0.25					
107			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil			0.24					
108			2	layer	buried soil	buried soil			0.28					
109	110	7	2	fill	Disuse	disuse	0.97	0.8	0.3					
110	110	7	2	cut	Quarry	extraction	0.97	0.8	0.3	sub-circular	moderate	concave		wide u
120	121	5		fill	ditch	disuse	5	1.26	0.45					
121	121	5		cut	ditch	boundary	5	1.26	0.75	linear	steep	concave	n-s	u shaped
122	123	5?		fill	pit	disuse		1.2	0.3					
123	123	5?		cut	pit	rubbish		1.3	0.5	circular	steep	concave		u shaped
124	125	5?		fill	post hole	disuse		0.26	0.16					
125	125	5?		cut	post hole			0.26	0.16	circular	steep	concave		u- shaped
126	127	3		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0.7	0.47					
127	127	3		cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.7	0.47	linear	steep	rounded	nw-se	round v
128	129	1		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.13					
129	129	1		cut	ditch	use	1	0.6	0.13	linear	concave	concave	n-s	u
130	131	9		fill	pit	use		0.3	0.1					
131	131	9		cut	pit	use		0.3	0.1	circular	concave	irregular		irregular
132	133	1		fill	floor	disuse	1	0.7	0.21					
133	133	1		cut	ditch	use	1	0.7	0.21	linear	straight	concave	n-s	u

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
134	135	9		fill	post hole	disuse		0.35	0.38					
135	135	9		cut	post hole	use		0.35	0.38	circular	straight	flat		u
136	137	1		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.7	0.18					
137	137	1		cut	ditch	use	1	0.7	0.18	linear	concave	concave	n-s	u
138	143	7		fill	pit	disuse		1.9	0.14					
139		Void												
140		void												
141	143	7		fill	pit	disuse	2.25	2.8	0.54					
142	143	7		fill	pit	disuse	2.25	1.04	0.36					
143	143	7		cut	pit	quarry	2.25	6.9	1.2	sub-circular	unknown	irregular		unknown
144		Void												
145		void												
146	143	7		fill	pit	disuse		0.64	0.51					
147	143	7		fill	pit	disuse	2.3	1.83	0.4					
148	143	7		fill	pit	disuse	2.3	1.6	0.4					
149	143	7		fill	pit	disuse	2.3	2.02	0.52					
150	0	void					0							
151	153	3		fill	ditch	disuse	2.54	0.47	0.1					
152	153	3		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.54	0.26					
153	153	3		cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.54	0.36					
154	155	9		fill	pit	disuse	0.26	0.4	0.2					
155	155	9		cut	pit	rubbish	0.26	0.4	0.2	circular	vertical	concave		wide u

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
156	157	3		fill	ditch	disuse	1.02	0.65	0.43					
157	157	3		cut	ditch	boundary	1.02	0.65	0.43	linear	steep	concave	n-s	u
158	159	9		fill	post hole	disuse	0.19	0.33	0.12					
159	159	9		cut	post hole		0.19	0.33	0.12	circular	steep	concave		u
160	143	7		fill	pit	disuse	2.25	0.72	0.38					
161	0	void					0							
162	164	5		fill	ditch	boundary	3	0.77	0.32					
163	164	5		fill	ditch	disuse	3	0.88	0.5					
164	164	5		cut	ditch	boundary		0.78	0.65	linear	undercut	concave	e-w	bell-shaped
165	166	5		fill	pit	use	1.5	1.65	0.9					
166	166	5		cut	pit	use	1.5	2.2	0.9	sub-circular	concave	flat		flat u
167	168	8		fill	pit		0.7	0.86	0.65					
168	168	8		cut	pit		0.7	0.86	0.63	circular	steep	concave		u- shaped
169	169	1		cut	ditch	boundary/ drainage		0.6	0.3	linear	steep	flat	n-s	round v
170	169	1		fill	ditch	disuse		0.6	0.3					
171	221	6		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	1.32	0.24					
172	221	6		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	1.8	0.33					
173	175	5		fill	pit	disuse	2	1.64	0.74					
174	175	5		fill	pit	disuse		1.8	0.38					
175	175	5		cut	pit	unknown	2	1.64	0.85	circular	steep	flat		u-shaped
176	178	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.34	0.43					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
177	178	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.34	0.27					
178	178	5		cut	pit	quarry		0.34	0.42	sub-circular	steep	unseen		unseen
179	180	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.72	0.3					
180	180	5		cut	pit	quarry		0.72	0.3	sub-circular	unseen	unseen		unseen
181	183	5		fill	pit	disuse	2	1.2	0.39					
182	183	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.9	0.14					
183	183	5		cut	pit	quarry	2	1.2	0.58	sub-circular	steep	irregular	n-s	u-shaped
184	186	5		fill	pit	disuse	1.1	0.72	0.16					
185	186	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.79	0.08					
186	186	5		cut	pit	guarry	2.4	0.98	0.24	sub-circular	mod steep	flatish	ne-sw	unseen
187	0	void					0							
188	0	void					0							
189	189	8		cut	ditch	drainage		0.65	0.1	linear	gentle	flat	ne-sw	wide u
190	189	8		fill	ditch	disuse		0.65	0.08					
191	191	8		cut	ditch	drainage		0.5	0.05	linear	gentle	flat	ne-sw	round v
192	191	8		fill	ditch	disuse		0.5	0.05					
193	189			fill	ditch	disuse		0.4	0.05					
194	195	7		fill	pit	horticultural	1	1.3	1.1					
195	195	7		cut	pit	horticultural	1	1.3	1.1	rectangular	straight	unexcavated	ne-sw	
196	197	5		fill	pit	disuse	2.48	2.2	0.76					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
197	197	5		cut	pit	unknown	2.48	2.2	0.76	sub-circular	steep	irregular		wide u
198	199	4		fill	ditch	disuse	10	0.51	0.7					
199	199	4		cut	ditch	drainage	10	0.51	0.7	linear	steep	flat	n-s	flat u
200	201	4		fill	ditch	drainage	4	0.45	0.27					
201	201	4		cut	ditch	drainage	4	0.45	0.27	linear	steep	concave	n-s	u
202	()	Void												
203	()	void												
204	121	5		fill	ditch	disuse	7	1.15	0.3					
205	123	5?		fill	pit	disuse		0.8	0.46					
206	207	4		fill	beam slot		0.45	0.3	0.12					
207	207	4		cut	beamslot	structural	0.45	0.3	0.12	circular	steep	concave		u
208	209	1		fill	ditch	disuse	0.8	0.8	0.25					
209	209	1		cut	ditch	use	0.8	0.8	0.23	linear	concave	concave	n-s	
210	211	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.25	0.09					
211	211	4		cut	post hole	structural		0.25	0.09	circular	vertical	concave		round u
212	213	5		fill	pit	use	1.1	1.1	0.17					
213	213	5		cut	pit	use	1.1	1.1	0.17	circular	concave	flat		flat u
214	215	4		fill	beamslot	disuse	0.87	0.28	0.19					
215	215	4		cut	beam slot	construction	0.87	0.28	0.19	linear	near vertical	concave	n-s	u- shaped
216	217	4		fill	beam slot		5	0.26	0.25					
217	217	4		cut	beam slot	structural	5	0.26	0.25	linear	steep	concave	n-s	flat u
218	221	6		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	1.87	0.64					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
219	221	6		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	0.9	0.14					
220	221	6		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	0.95	0.24					
221	221	6		cut	pit		1.3	1.9	1.2	sub-rectangular	vertical	flat		wide u
222	223	4		fill	post hole			0.32	0.12					
223	223	4		cut	post hole			0.32	0.12	sub-circular				
224	225	3		fill	post hole			0.25	0.14					
225	225	3		cut	post hole			0.25	0.14					
226	227	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.25	0.1					
227	227	3		cut	post hole	use		0.25	0.1					
228	229	4		fill	gully	use	1	0.27	0.04					
229	229	4		cut	gully	structural	1	0.27	0.04	linear	gradual	concave	n-s	round v
230	231	4		fill	post hole			0.22	0.06					
231	231	4		cut	post hole			0.22	0.06					
232	233	3		fill	post hole			0.25	0.06					
233	233	3		cut	post hole			0.25	0.06					
234	235	4		fill	post hole			0.28	0.07					
235	235	4		cut	post hole			0.28	0.07					
236	237	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.1	0.03					
237	237	3		cut	post hole			0.1	0.03					
238	239	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.22	0.03					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
239	239	3		cut	post hole			0.22	0.03					
240	241	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.4	0.15					
241	241	3		cut	post hole			0.4	0.15					
242	243	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.29	0.1					
243	243	4		cut	post hole			0.29	0.1					
244	245	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.24	0.07					
245	245	4		cut	post hole			0.24	0.07					
246	247	3		fill	post hole			0.28	0.07					
247	247	3		cut	post hole			0.28	0.07					
248	249	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.26	0.05					
249	249	3		cut	post hole			0.26	0.05					
250	251	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.28	0.03					
251	251	3		cut	post hole			0.28	0.03					
252	253	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.37	0.07					
253	253	3		cut	post hole			0.37	0.07					
254	255	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.16	0.11					
255	255	3		cut	post hole			0.16	0.11					
256	257	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.25	0.14					
257	257	4		cut	post hole			0.25	0.14					
258	259	4		fill	post hole			0.21	0.17					
259	259	4		cut	post hole			0.21	0.17					
260	261	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.18	0.03					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
261	261	4		cut	post hole			0.18	0.03					
262	263	9		fill	ditch		0.57	0.54	0.11					
263	263	9		cut	ditch		0.57	0.54			vertical-south grad-north	uneven		u
264	221	6		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	1.45	0.24					
265	221	6		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	1.78	0.31					
266	267	9		fill	post hole	disuse	0.15	0.42	0.27					
267	267	9		cut	post hole		0.15	0.42	0.27	circular	steep	concave		round v
268	269	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.22	0.22					
269	269	4		cut	post hole			0.22	0.22					
270	271	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.26	0.07					
271	271	4		cut	post hole			0.26	0.07					
272	273	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.13	0.07					
273	273	4		cut	post hole			0.13	0.07					
274	275	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.27	0.05					
275	275	4		cut	post hole			0.27	0.05					
276		Void												
277		void												
278	279	5		fill	pit	use	0.9	1.4	0.55					
279	279	5		cut	pit	use	0.9	1.4	0.55	circular	concave	flat		irregular
280	281	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.36	0.23					
281	281	4		cut	post hole			0.36	0.23					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
282	283	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	0.24					
283	283	4		cut	post hole			0.06	0.24					
284	287	5		fill	pit	disuse		1.34	0.16					
285	287	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.9	0.07					
286	287	5		fill	pit	disuse		1.84	0.56					
287	287	5		cut	pit	unknown		1.84	0.56	circular	steep	flatish	n-s	u
288	197	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.18	0.36					
289	290	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.58	0.28					
290	290	5		cut	pit	unknown		1.78	0.28	circular	mod steep	flat		u- shaped
292	293	9		fill	stake hole			0.09	0.11					
293	293	9		cut	stake hole			0.09	0.11					
294	295	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.3	0.09					
295	295	4		cut	post hole			0.3	0.09					
296	297	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.19	0.08					
297	297	4		cut	post hole			0.19	0.08					
298	299	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.13	0.04					
299	299	3		cut	post hole			0.13	0.04					
300	301	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.22	0.12					
301	301	3		cut	post hole			0.22	0.12					
302	303	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.16	0.03					
303	303	3		cut	post hole			0.16	0.03					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
304	305	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.22	0.12					
305	305	3		cut	post hole			0.22	0.12					
306	307	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.33	0.2					
307	307	3		cut	post hole			0.33	0.2					
308	309	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.43	0.15					
309	309	4		cut	post hole			0.43	0.15					
310	311	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.3	0.03					
311	311	3		cut	post hole			0.3	0.03					
312	314	5		fill	pit	Refuse		0.8	0.16					
313	314	5		fill	pit	refuse		0.9	0.27					
314	314	5		cut	pit	rubbish		0.87	0.28	circular	steep-east grad-west	concave		irregular
315	316	5		fill	pit	refuse		1	0.2					
316	316	5		cut	pit	rubbish		1	0.2	circular	steep	concave		round v
317	318	5		fill	pit	refuse		0.75	0.17					
318	318	5		cut	pit	rubbish		0.75	0.17	circular	moderate	concave		u- shaped
319	320	5		fill	pit	refuse		0.74	0.21					
320	320	5		cut	pit	rubbish		0.74	0.21	circular	moderate	concave		round v
321	322	5		fill	pit	rubbish	1.3	1	0.5					
322	322	5		cut	pit	rubbish	1.3	1	0.5	sub-circular	steep	concave	n-s	round u
323	324	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.21	0.08					
324	324	3		cut	post hole	use		0.21	0.08					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
325	326	3		fill	post hole	disuse		0.34	0.27					
326	326	3		cut	post hole	use		0.34	0.27					
327	328	9		fill	post hole	disuse		0.27	0.15					
328	328	9		cut	post hole	use		0.27	0.15					
329	330	9		fill	post hole			0.25	0.11					
330	330	9		cut	post hole	use		0.25	0.11					
331		Void												
332		void												
333	334	9		fill	post hole			0.2	0.05					
334	334	9		cut	post hole	construction		0.2	0.05					
335	336	9		fill	post hole			0.15	0.03					
336	336	9		cut	post hole	use		0.15	0.03					
337	338	9		fill	post hole			0.13	0.12					
338	338	9		cut	post hole	use		0.13	0.12					
339	340	9		fill	post hole			0.35	0.27					
340	340	9		cut	post hole	use		0.35	0.27					
341	342	9		fill	post hole			0.32	0.05					
342	342	39		cut	post hole	use		0.32	0.05					
343	347	5		fill	pit	disuse	3	1.19	0.4					
344	347	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.28	0.32					
345	347	5		fill	pit	disuse		0.78	0.24					
346	347	5		fill	pit	disuse		1.03	0.14					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
347	347	5		cut	pit	quarrying	3	1.19	0.56	sub-circular	steep-vertical	flat	mw-se	u- shaped
348	349	1		fill	ditch	disuse	1.25	0.6	0.24					
349	349	1		cut	ditch	boundary	1.25	0.6	0.24	linear	moderate	concave	n-s	wide u
350	351	3		fill	post hole			0.24	0.02					
351	351	3		cut	post hole	use		0.24	0.02					
352	353	3		fill	post hole			0.37	0.07					
353	353	3		cut	post hole			0.37	0.07					
354	355	3		fill	post hole		0							
355	355	3		cut	post hole			0.25	0.08					
356	357	3		fill	post hole									
357	357	3		cut	post hole									
358	359	3		fill	post hole			0.19	0.06					
359	359	3		cut	post hole	use		0.19	0.06					
360	361	3		fill	post hole			0.31	0.04					
361	361	3		cut	post hole			0.31	0.04					
362	363	4		fill	post hole			0.3	0.03					
363	363	4		cut	post hole	use		0.3	0.03					
364	365	4		fill	post hole			0.22	0.07					
365	365	4		cut	post hole			0.22	0.07					
366	366	4		cut	pit		0.86	1.03	0.79	sub-circular	vertical	flat		irregular u
367	366	4		fill	pit	disuse	0.86	1.05	0.37					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
368		Void												
369		void												wide u
370	371	9		fill	post hole	disuse	0.27	0.21	0.25					
371	371	9		cut	post hole	construction	0.27	0.21	0.25	sub-circular	steep	concave		round v
372	373	9		fill	post hole	disuse	0.23	0.26	0.08					
373	373	9		cut	post hole	construction	0.23	0.26	0.08	sub-circular	gradual	concave		wide u
374	375	9		fill	post hole	construction	0.3	0.2	0.12					
375	375	9		cut	post hole	construction	0.3	0.2	0.12	sub-circular	moderate	concave		u- shaped
376	377	9		fill	post hole	disuse	0.36	0.31	0.26					
377	377	9		cut	post hole	construction	0.36	0.31	0.26	circular	steep	concave		round v
378	379	9		fill	post hole	disuse	0.16	0.16	0.08					
379	379	9		cut	post hole	construction	0.16	0.16	0.08	circular	moderate	concave		wide u
380	381	9		fill	post hole	disuse	0.31	0.28	0.11					
381	381	9		cut	post hole	construction	0.31	0.28	0.11	sub-circular	mod steep	concave		wide u
382	383	9		fill	pit	disuse	0.59	0.5	0.26					
383	383	9		cut	pit	unknown	0.59	0.5	0.26	sub-circular	steep	concave	n-s	u-shaped
384	366			fill	pit	disuse	0.86	1.03	0.52					
385	386	3		fill	post hole			0.15	0.08					
386	386	3		cut	post hole	construction		0.15	0.08					
387	388	3		fill	post hole									

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
388	388	3		cut	post hole	construction								
389	390	3		fill	post hole			0.29	0.17					
390	390	3		cut	post hole			0.29	0.17					
391	392	3		fill	post hole			0.27	0.07					
392	392	3		cut	post hole			0.27	0.07					
393	394	3		fill	post hole			0.26	0.08					
394	394	3		cut	post hole	construction		0.26	0.08					
395	396	3		fill	post hole			0.33	0.12					
396	396	3		cut	post hole	construction		0.33	0.12					
397	398	7		fill	post hole	disuse	0.32	0.28	0.14					
398	398	7		cut	post hole	structural	0.32	0.28	0.14	sub-circular	mod steep	concave		wide u
399	400	7		fill	post hole	disuse								
400	400	7		cut	post hole	structural				circular	mod steep	concave		wide u
401	402	7		fill	post hole	disuse	0.38	0.35	0.16					
402	402	7		cut	post hole	structural	0.38	0.35	0.16	sub-circular	steep	concave		u-shaped
403	404	9		fill	post hole	structural	0.45	0.35	0.15					
404	404	9		cut	post hole	structural	0.45	0.35	0.15	sub-circular	mod steep	concave		wide u
405	406	7		fill	post hole	disuse								
406	406	7		cut	post hole	structural				sub-circular	mod steep	concave		wide u
407	407	4		cut	pit	cess pit	0.96	1.77	1.09	sub-circular	mod-vertical	slightly concave		u-shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
408	407	4		fill	pit	disuse	0.58	0.89	0.26					
409	407	4		fill	pit	disuse	0.57	1.77	0.38					
410	407	4		fill	pit	disuse	0.57	0.91	0.49					
411	407	4		fill	pit		0.3	0.64	0.09					
412	0	Void												
413	0	void												
414	0	Void												
415	0	Void												
416	0	Void												
417	0	Void												
418	0	void												
419	0	void												
420	423	9		fill	pit	use	0.6	0.65	0.12					
421	423	9		fill	pit	use	0.6	0.78	0.24					
422	423	9		fill	pit	use	0.6	0.67	0.3					
423	423	9		cut	pit	use	0.6	0.85	0.33	sub-circular	concave	flat		flat u
424	425	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.3	0.08					
425	425	4		cut	post hole	construction		0.3	0.08	circular	concave	irregular		flat u
426	427	4		fill	post hole			0.32	0.17					
427	427	4		cut	post hole			0.32	0.17	square	straight	flat		flat u
428	429	4		fill	post hole			0.08	0.26					
429	429	4		cut	post hole			0.08	0.26	circular	gentle	flatish		u-shaped

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
430	431	9		fill	post hole	disuse		0.14	0.11					
431	431	9		cut	post hole			0.14	0.11	circular	gentle	irregular flat		u shaped
432	433	4		fill	post hole	disuse		0.3	0.3					
433	433	4		cut	post hole			0.3	0.3	circular	vertical	flatish		flat u
434	435	4		fill	post hole			0.3	0.5					
435	435	4		cut	post hole			0.3	0.5	circular	gentle	flatish		u-shaped
436	437	4		fill	post hole			0.35	0.15					
437	437	4		cut	post hole			0.35	0.15	circular	gradual	flat		flat u
438	439	4		fill	post hole			0.2	0.08					
439	439	4		cut	post hole			0.2	0.08	circular	shallow	concave		round u
440	441	4		fill	post hole			0.43	0.08					
441	441	4		cut	post hole			0.43	0.08	circular	gradual	flat		flat u
442	443	1		fill	post hole			0.2	0.21					
443	443	1		cut	post hole		0			circular	verticle	flatish		u-shaped
444	445	1		fill	post hole			0.27	0.18					
445	445	1		cut	post hole			0.27	0.18	circular	gradual	flatish		u-shaped
446	447	1		fill	post hole			0.23	0.29					
447	447	1		cut	post hole			0.23	0.29	circular	steep	flatish		flat v
448	449	9		fill	post hole			0.28	0.13					
449	449	9		cut	post hole			0.28	0.13	circular	gentle	flatish		u-shaped
450	451	1		fill	post hole			0.3	0.17					
451	451	1		cut	post hole			0.3	0.17	circular	gentle	flatish		flat u

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
452	453	9		fill	post hole			0.2	0.11					
453	453	9		cut	post hole			0.2	0.11	circular	shallow	concave		v-shaped
454	455	9		fill	post hole	disuse		0.28	0.11					
455	455	9		cut	post hole	construction		0.28	0.11	circular	gentle	concave		u- shaped
456	457	9		fill	post hole			0.15	0.04					
457	457	9		cut	post hole			0.15	0.04	circular	concave	irregular		u-shaped
458	459	4		fill	post hole			0.23	0.09					
459	459	4		cut	post hole			0.23	0.09	circular	shallow	irregular		shallow u
460	461	9		fill	post hole			0.32	0.14					
461	461	9		cut	post hole			0.32	0.14	circular	steep	irregular		
462	463	9		fill	post hole			0.2	0.07					
463	463	9		cut	post hole			0.2	0.07	square	steep	irregular		u- shaped
464	465	9		fill	post hole			0.38	0.15					
465	465	9		cut	post hole			0.25	0.15	circular	steep			
466	467	9		fill	post hole			0.2	0.1					
467	467	9		cut	post hole			0.2	0.1	circular	concave	concave		u- shaped
468	0	Void												
469	0	void												shallow u
470	471	4		fill	post hole			0.22	0.1					
471	471	4		cut	post hole			0.22	0.1	circular	steep	concave		u shaped
472	473	9		fill	post hole			0.28	0.12					
473	473	9		cut	post hole			0.28	0.12					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
474	475	9		fill	post hole			0.2	0.13					
475	475	9		cut	post hole			0.2	0.13					
476	477	9		fill	post hole			0.29	0.19					
477	477	9		cut	post hole			0.29	0.19					
478	479	9		fill	post hole			0.3	0.07					
479	479	9		cut	post hole			0.3	0.07					
480	481	9		fill	post hole			0.2	0.33					
481	481	9		cut	post hole			0.2	0.33	circular	vertical	concave		deep u
482	483	9		fill	post hole			0.15	0.13					
483	483	9		cut	post hole			0.15	0.13					
484	485	9		fill	post hole			0.2	0.06					
485	485	9		cut	post hole			0.2	0.06					
486	487	9		fill	post hole			0.29	0.09					
487	487	9		cut	post hole			0.29	0.09					
488	489	9		fill	post hole			0.2	0.08					
489	489	9		cut	post hole			0.2	0.08					
490	496	3		fill	pit	use	1.56	0.51	0.12					
491	496	3		fill	pit	use	1.57	0.63	0.1					
492	496	3		fill	pit	use	1.58	0.62	0.04					
493	496	3		fill	pit	use	1.82	0.94	0.23					
494	496	3		fill	pit	use	1.82	0.94	0.11					
495	496	3		fill	pit	use	1.82	0.91	0.21					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
496	496	3		cut	pit	rubbish	1.82	0.94	0.63	sub-circular	vertical	flat		u-shaped
497	498	4		fill	pit		0.9	0.6	0.3					
498	498	4		cut	pit		0.9	0.7	0.3	circular	irregular	irregular		irregular
499	500	9		fill	pit		1	0.46	0.05					
500	500	9		cut	pit		1	0.46	0.05	sub-circular	shallow	flatish	ne-sw	shallow u
501	502	9		fill	pit	disuse	0.2	0.5	0.08					
502	502	9		cut	pit		0.85	1.5	0.67	sub-circular	vertical	irregular		wide u
503	504	9		fill	post hole			0.24	0.02					
504	504	9		cut	post hole			0.24	0.02	circular	concave	concave		u
505	502	9		fill	pit	disuse	0.3	0.58	0.04					
506	502	9		fill	pit	disuse	0.85	1.5	0.43					
507	502	9		fill	pit	disuse	0.85	0.9	0.11					
508	502	9		fill	pit	disuse	0.85	0.6	0.14					
509	502	9		fill	pit	disuse	0.85	1.5	0.4					
510	511	9		fill	post hole			0.37	0.02					
511	511	9		cut	post hole			0.37	0.02					
512	513	2		fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.88	0.14					
513	513	2		cut	ditch	enclosure	4	0.88	0.14	linear	shallow	concave	n-s	round v
514	515	2		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.46	0.2					
515	515	2		cut	ditch	enclosure	5.5	0.46	0.2	linear	steep	concave	n-s	round v
516	517	2		fill	ditch	disuse	1.05	0.5	0.13					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
517	517	2		cut	ditch	enclosure	1.05	0.5	0.13	linear	shallow	concave	n-s	round v
518	519	9		fill	post hole			0.29	0.04					
519	519	9		cut	post hole			0.29	0.04	sub-circular	gentle	concave	n-s	shallow u
520	521	9		fill	post hole			0.28	0.12					
521	521	9		cut	post hole			0.28	0.12	sub-circular	vertical	flatish		flat u
522	525	7		fill	pit	modern use	1.5	1.05	0.2					
523	525	7		fill	pit	modern use	1.2	0.65	0.2					
524	525	7		fill	pit	modern use	0.9	0.9	0.38					
525	525	7		cut	pit	modern use	1.5	1.05	0.55	complex	concave	irregular		irregular u
526	527	9		fill	pit	use	0.6	0.5	0.35					
527	527	9		cut	pit	use	0.6	0.5	0.35	circular	concave	concave		u shaped
528	529	3		fill	gully	disuse	1	0.6	0.09					
529	529	3		cut	gully	disuse	1	0.6	0.09	linear	shallow	concave	ne-sw	wide u
530	515			fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.14	0.12					
531	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		2.74	0.59					
532	532	4		cut	ditch	boundary		3.42	1.01	linear	steep	concave	n-s turns e-w	wide u
533	534	4		fill	ditch	disuse	0.55	0.75	0.32					
534	534	4		cut	ditch	boundary	0.55	0.75	0.32	curvilinear	steep	unseen		unseen
535	536	3		fill	ditch	disuse	0.55	0.44	0.2					
536	536	3		cut	ditch	enclosure	0.55	0.44	0.2	linear	shallow	concave	n-s	round v
537	574	7		Layer	Pit	Surface								

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
						finds from **574**								
538	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		1.17	0.32					
539	Void			Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	void	void
540	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		1.29	0.28					
541	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		1.29	0.22					
542	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		0.66	0.24					
543	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		1.35	0.27					
544	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		0.86	0.22					
545	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		1.48	0.19					
546	532	4		fill	ditch	disuse		0.17	0.22					
547	548	9		fill	pit	disuse		0.52	0.05					
548	548	9		cut	pit	unknown		0.52	0.05	sub-circular	mod steep	flat	nnw-sse	flat u
549	550	3		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.55	0.48					
550	550	3		cut	ditch	use	1	0.55	0.48	linear	straight	concave	nw-se	narrow u
551	552	3		fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.4	0.22					
552	552	3		cut	ditch	use	1	0.4	0.22	linear	straight	concave	nw-se	u-shaped
553	554	3		fill	ditch		1	0.55	0.18					
554	554	3		cut	ditch		1	0.55	0.18	linear	steep	irregular	n-s	u- shaped
555	556	9		fill	post hole			0.16	0.06					
556	556	9		cut	post hole			0.16	0.06	circular	gradual	concave		u- shaped
557	558	3		fill	ditch			0.6	0.17					

Context	Cut	Phase	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Profile
558	558	3		cut	ditch			0.6	0.17	linear	gentle	concave	n-s	u-shaped
559	560	3		fill	ditch			0.6	0.17					
560	560	3		cut	ditch			0.6	0.17	linear	gentle	flatish	n-s	u- shaped
561	562	4		fill	post hole			0.22	0.11					
562	562	4		cut	post hole			0.22	0.11	circular	steep	concave		u shaped
563	564	3		fill	ditch	disuse								
564	564	3		cut	ditch	use	0							
565	569	4		fill	pit	disuse	1.1	1.6	0.7					
566	569	4		fill	pit	disuse	1.1	0.97	0.1					
567	569	4		fill	pit	disuse	1.1	1.3	0.06					
568	569	4		fill	pit	disuse	1.1	1.6	0.3					
569	569	4		cut	pit		1.7	1.07	1.6	sub-rectangular	vertical	flatish		u shaped
570	574	7		fill	pit	modern	1	1	0.24					
571	574	7		fill	pit	modern	1	1	0.15					
572	574	7		fill	pit	modern	1	1	0.8					
573	574	7		fill	pit	modern	1	1	0.4					
574	574	7		cut	pit	modern	1	1	1.6	complex	unexcavated	flat		unexcavated

Appendix 2: Finds Summary

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
4	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
4	Bone	Bone	0.21	
12	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	
12	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
20	Bone	Bone	0.02	
37	Bone	Bone	0.10	
50	Bone	Bone	0.10	
53	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
53	Bone	Bone	0.15	
57	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
59	Ceramic	Vessel	0.09	
59	Bone	Bone	0.25	
63	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
65	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
69	Bone	Bone	0.02	
77	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
84	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
95	Bone	Bone	0.06	
109	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	2.52	
120	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
122	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
122	Bone	Bone	0.47	
126	Bone	Bone	0.01	
126	Bone	Bone	0.04	
128	Bone	Bone	0.02	
132	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
132	Bone	Bone	0.00	
136	Bone	Bone	0.00	
152	Bone	Bone	0.08	
154	Shell		0.01	Oyster
156	Bone	Bone	0.10	
162	Bone	Bone	0.07	
162	Ceramic	Vessel	0.08	
162	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
163	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
163	Flint		0.00	
163	Bone	Bone	0.03	
165	Bone	Bone	0.02	
165	Ceramic	Vessel	0.30	
165	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	
165	Bone	Bone	0.52	and horn
170	Ceramic	Vessel	0.16	
170	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.02	
170	Bone	Bone	0.11	
170	Bone	Bone	0.36	
171	Bone	Bone	0.09	
171	Shell		0.01	Oyster
171	Shale		0.03	
171	Ceramic	Vessel	0.29	
172	Bone	Bone	0.28	
172	Slag		0.11	
172	Bone	Bone	0.12	
173	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
173	Bone	Bone	0.29	
175	Bone	Bone	0.01	
179	Bone	Bone	0.00	Less than 1 g
181	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
181	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	
181	Bone	Bone	0.00	
181	Bone	Bone	0.87	
193	Bone	Bone	0.01	
193	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09	
194	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	1.34	Mortar present, bricks
196	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	
196	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06	
196	Bone	Bone	0.18	
198	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06	
198	Bone	Bone	0.25	
198	Ceramic	Vessel	0.08	
198	Bone	Bone	0.02	
208	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
212	Bone	Bone	0.06	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
212	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
212	Slate		0.00	
216	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
216	Bone	Bone	0.00	
222	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
264	Bone	Bone	0.10	
264	Ceramic	Vessel	0.15	Base, handle, and rims
265	Bone	Bone	0.03	
265	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
278	Bone	Bone	0.23	
278	Lava	Quern	0.15	
278	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	
280	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	
282	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
286	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	
286	Bone	Bone	0.07	
289	Bone	Bone	0.06	
289	Shell		0.00	Mussel
306	Bone	Bone	0.00	
312	Shell		0.00	Mussel, less than 1 g
312	Bone	Bone	0.07	
312	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
315	Bone	Bone	0.00	
315	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
315	Shell		0.00	Mussel
317	Bone	Bone	0.00	
317	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.03	
317	Ceramic	Vessel	0.82	
317	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
321	Shell		0.01	Mussel
321	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
321	Bone	Bone	0.03	Some small shards
325	Bone	Bone	0.00	Less than 1 g
343	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06	
343	Bone	Bone	0.02	
356	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
356	Bone	Bone	0.00	
364	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
370	Bone	Bone	0.01	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
376	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
382	Bone	Bone	0.01	
384	Bone	Bone	0.91	
384	Bone	Bone	0.90	Some burnt bone
384	Ceramic	Vessel	0.11	
395	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
401	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06	
403	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	0.00	
408	Bone	Bone	0.42	
408	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
410	Bone	Bone	0.01	
421	Bone	Bone	0.05	
421	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.03	
421	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.36	Daub?
421	Bone	Bone	0.01	
421	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.18	
426	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
434	Bone	Bone	0.00	Tooth
444	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
458	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
470	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	Rim
476	Organic		0.02	Coal
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
493	Bone	Bone	0.02	
495	Bone	Bone	0.13	
495	Stone		0.50	
497	Flint		0.01	
497	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
497	Bone	Bone	0.09	
497	Antler		0.01	
501	Bone	Bone	0.17	
512	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
512	Bone	Bone	0.01	
514	Bone	Bone	0.16	
514	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	Rim
516	Bone	Bone	0.35	
522	Bone	Bone	0.04	
524	Bone	Bone	0.11	
528	Bone	Bone	0.01	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
531	Bone	Bone	3.04	
531	Ceramic	Vessel	0.17	Couple rims
535	Flint		0.01	
535	Bone	Bone	0.05	
535	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
537	Shell		0.02	Oyster
537	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.74	Brick, mortar on some pieces
537	Cinder		0.04	
537	Organic		0.01	Coal
537	Shale		0.84	
537	Bone	Bone	0.39	
537	Ceramic	Vessel	0.08	
538	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06	
538	Bone	Bone	0.05	
540	Bone	Bone	0.63	Cow skull bag 2/2
540	Bone	Bone	1.14	Cow skull bag 1/2
554	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
554	Bone	Bone	0.06	
557	Organic		0.00	Charcoal
557	Bone	Bone	0.07	
557	Bone	Bone	0.10	
559	Bone	Bone	0.15	
559	Bone	Bone	0.04	
559	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
559	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07	Base
563	Bone	Bone	0.27	
565	Bone	Bone	0.05	
568	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
568	Bone	Bone	0.10	
570	Organic		0.01	Coal
570	Bone	Bone	0.06	
570	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.06	
570	Shale		0.02	Some small pieces
570	Cinder		0.00	
570	Ceramic	Vessel	0.09	
572	Shell		0.02	Oyster
572	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.56	Brick, mortar on some pieces
572	Bone	Bone	0.27	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
572	Shale		0.02	
572	Ceramic	Vessel	0.17	Some rims
572	Organic		0.01	Coal
573	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
99999	Ceramic	Vessel	0.09	Top of neck
99999	Glass	Bottle	0.48	Milk bottle (intact)

Appendix 3: Pottery from 1. High Street, Willingham, Cambridgeshire (Evaluation 2006 and Excavation 2007), by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 295 sherds with a total weight of 3,951g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 1.82. It comprised a range of Iron Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval wares, with the most notable find being a single sherd of imported middle Saxon North French Blackware, only the fourth ever find of such pottery in Cambridgeshire

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Analytical Methodology

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a Dbase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. All statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

Fabrics

The following were noted:

Iron Age

A total of 7 sherds of Iron Age pottery (42g, EVE = 0) was noted, as follows:

F1002: Sparse to moderate angular white flint up to 3mm, sparse to moderate sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm. 7 sherds, 42g, EVE = 0.

The entire assemblage comprised plain bodysherds. Flint-tempered fabrics are typical of the late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age in the region, with the majority of sites showing that flint was replaced by sand, grog or shell as the main tempering ingredient at the end of the latter, c 300BC (Percival 2005, 59).

Romano-British

A total of 14 sherds (216g) of Romano-British pottery was noted.

Early/Middle Saxon

Six sherds of early/middle Saxon hand-built pottery were present, as follows

F1: Coarse quartz. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 3mm. 3 sherds, 20g, EVE = 0.03.

F2: Granitic. Sparse to moderate sub-angular granite up to 2mm, free flakes of biotite mica and quartz grains. 2 sherds, 11g, EVE = 0

F3: Fine quartz. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz less than 0.5mm. 1 sherd, 3g, EVE = 0.

The dating of Early Saxon hand-built pottery, is entirely reliant on the presence of decorated sherds. It seems that the Anglo-Saxon generally stopped decorating hand-built pottery around the beginning of the 7th century (Myres 1977, 1), but it cannot be said that an assemblage which produced only plain sherds is of 7th century date. Usually, decorated hand-built pottery only comprises around 3 – 4% of domestic assemblages, as was the case at sites such as West Stow, Suffolk (West 1985) and Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993). All the sherds from this site were undecorated, meaning that it is impossible, given the assemblage size, to date them to anything other than the broad early/middle Saxon periods (c AD450 -850). One sherd was stratified in a middle Saxon ditch fill, but it is small and a little abraded, and could easily be residual.

Middle Saxon

The following Middle Saxon wares were present.

Ipswich Ware, AD725-850 (Blinkhorn in prep.) Middle Saxon, slow-wheel made ware, manufactured exclusively in the eponymous Suffolk wic. The material probably had a currency of AD 725x740 - mid 9th century at sites outside East Anglia. There are two main fabric types, although individual vessels which do not conform to these groups also occur. All the sherds form this site were in the Group 2 fabric, which is hard, sandy and mostly dark grey in colour. Their most prominent feature is a scatter of large quartz grains (up to c 2.5mm) which either bulge or protrude through the surfaces of the vessel, giving rise to the term "pimply" Ipswich ware (eg. Hurst 1976). This characteristic makes them quite rough to the touch. However, some sherds have the same groundmass but lack the larger quartz grains which are characteristic of this group, and chemical analysis suggests that they are made from the same clay. 5 sherds, 51g, EVE = 0.05.

F98: **North French Blackware**, ?8th – 9th century (Blackmore 1988; 1989). Hard, wheel-thrown sandy ware with black, burnished outer surfaces. Vessels mainly jugs, and made at a number of probable sources in France and the low countries. 1 sherd, 9g, EVE = 0.

Late Saxon and later

The following were noted:

F100: **St Neots Ware type ware**, c. AD900-1100 (Denham 1985). Fabric moderate to dense finely crushed fossil shell, with varying quantities of quartz and/or ironstone. Usually purplish-black, black or grey, with fairly fine, dense inclusions. Main forms small jars with sagging bases, although a few lamps are known. 19 sherds, 89g, EVE = 0.29.

F102: **Thetford-type ware**, 10th – 12th century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984) Range of reduced, wheel-thrown and hand-finished fabrics mainly comprising quartz sand up to 1mm. Produced at many centres in eastern England, although most of these appear to be the products of the eponymous Norfolk centre. 68 sherds, 641g, EVE = 0.40.

F200: **St. Neots Ware type T1(2)** *c*. AD1000-1200 (Denham 1985). Wheel-thrown. Fabric as other types, although inclusions tend to be sparser, larger and more ill-sorted, usually weak to strong red, reddish-brown or black. Vessels usually jars, some with thumbed applied strips, 'Top Hat' vessels, large, upright rimmed bowls, lamps and (rarely) pitchers. 30 sherds, 486g, EVE = 0.37.

F205: **Stamford Ware** (Kilmurry 1980). *c* AD900-1200. Wheel-thrown. White, pink, buff or grey fabric, usually with sparse to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, occasional black or red ironstone up to 1mm. Often glazed with yellow, pale or sage green glaze. 3 sherds, 15g, EVE = 0.06.

F301: **Ely Ware**, Mid 12th -15th century (Hall 2001): Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. wide distribution, including King's Lynn, where it was originally identified as 'Grimston Software'. 49 sherds, 410g, EVE = 0.21.

F328: **Grimston Ware**: 13th – 15th century (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk. 2 sherds, 13g, EVE = 0.

F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars. 10 sherds, 63g, EVE = 0.

F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**. A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia. 2 sherds, 18g, EVE = 0.03.

F365: **Late Medieval Reduced Ware**, 14th – 16th century. Hard grey sandy ware, manufactured at a number of centres in the south-east midlands, such as Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire (Blinkhorn in print, b). Broad range of utilitarian vessels, particularly large bowls, jars and cisterns. 11 sherds, 401g, EVE = 0.16.

F401: Bourne 'D' Ware: c. 1450-1637 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409). Production as the 'A' ware. Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red fabric, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse calcitic inclusions up to 2mm. Full range of late medieval to early post-medieval vessel forms, jugs, pancheons, cisterns etc. Vessels often have a thin, patchy exterior white slip, over which a clear glaze had been applied. 3 sherds, 149g, EVE = 0.08.

F402: Late Medieval Oxidized ware. Mid 15th – 16th century. Very hard orange sandy ware in a range of developed late medieval utilitarian forms, some with a dark green glaze. Numerous kiln sites throughout the south-east midlands, at places such as Glapthorn in Northamptonshire (Johnston 1997). Similar to material from many sites in the region, such as the 'Orange Sandy Ware' from Denny Abbey (Coppack 1980). 59 sherds, 819g, EVE = 0.14.

F425: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 5 sherds, 119g.

F429: Late English Stoneware. 1680+. Hard, grey fabric, often with a brown, iron-rich exterior wash. Range of utilitarian vessels, particularly mugs. 1 sherd, 16g.

Pottery Occurrence

Each context specific pottery group has been given a ceramic phase date, based on the ware types presence, as show in Table X2. The pottery occurrence per phase, adjusted with reference to the stratigraphy, is in Table X3.

Table X2: Pottery Phase Dates, Anglo-Saxon and Later Pottery

Phase	Defining Ware	Chronology
E/MS	Hand-built Saxon wares	AD450-725
MS	Ipswich Ware	AD725-850
LS1	Thetford ware, St. Neots Type T1(1)	AD850-1000
LS2	St. Neots type T1(2)	AD1000-1100
M1	Shelly Ware, Sandy Ware,	AD1100-1150
M2	Ely ware	AD1150-1200
M3	Grimston Ware	AD1200-1400
M4	Late Medieval Reduced ware	AD1400-1450
M5	Late Medieval Oxidized Ware, Bourne 'D' ware	AD1450-1550
PM1	Glazed Red Earthenware	AD1550-1600

Table excludes residual RB and IA material

The pottery occurrence data (Table X3) shows that there was low-level activity at the site through the early/middle and Saxon periods, with an increase in pottery deposition in the late Saxon and medieval periods. Generally, the assemblage is small and fragmented other than in the late medieval phases, mainly due to the occurrence of a group of fairly large sherds from just two vessels, in contexts 171 and 172. Sherds were cross-fitted between the two contexts.

Table X3: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Anglo-Saxon and Later Pottery

Phase	No	Wt	EVE	Mean Sherd Wt
E/MS	2	11	0.03	5.5g
MS	7	63	0.05	9.0g

LS1	28	144	0.09	5.1g
LS2	10	237	0.12	23.7g
M1	8	52	0.14	6.5g
M2	102	970	0.88	9.5g
M3	22	152	0.03	6.9g
M4	4	151	0.14	37.8g
M5	74	1277	0.34	17.3g
PM1	12	204	0	17.0g

Table X4: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Middle Saxon and Later Pottery, expressed as a percentage of the phase total

Phase	E/MS	IW	THET	SN1	SN2	Shell	Ely	Grim	LMR	LMO	BOUD	GRE	Total
MS	17.5	68.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
LS1	0	0	69.4	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
LS2	0	0	8.4	0	91.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
M1	0	0	30.8	15.4	0	53.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
M2	0.4	0.8	40.0	3.8	24.0	1.9	26.5	-	-	-	-	-	970
M3	0	0	30.9	0	0	11.2	44.1	8.6	-	-	-	-	152
M4	0	0	45.0	0	0	0	0	0	55.0	-	-	-	151
M5	8	0	0	0	1.7	0	4.6	0	24.9	56.5	11.7	-	1277
PM1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	0	0	39.7	0	58.3	204

The data in Table X4 shows the occurrence of the major wares in each phase. There is some fluctuation in the earlier phases, presumably due to the relatively small assemblage sizes, but there seems little doubt that there was considerable disturbance of the Saxon and Saxo-Norman deposits in the medieval period, particularly during phases M2 - M4, when Thetford ware, which had ceased to be made by that time, comprises 30.9% - 45% of the assemblages.

Vessel Forms

The range of vessel types is typical of the region throughout the life of the site. The entire early/middle Saxon hand-built assemblage comprises plain bodysherds which appear likely to have originated from jar forms, but the Ipswich ware includes a rim and a base sherd, probably from the same vessel, a small jar. The North French Blackware sherd is almost certainly from a pitcher.

The late Saxon and Saxo-Norman assemblages comprise a single St. Neots ware jar rim for LS1, and two jar rims, one St. Neots ware and the other Thetford ware, for LS2. It is possible that there may have been a break in activity at the site between the end of the middle Saxon period and the earliest Late Saxon activity. There appears to have been an overlap in the production of Ipswich and Thetford-type wares in Ipswich, leading to assemblages containing both types, but none of the Ipswich ware from this site was stratified with Thetford ware, other than in an obviously residual

context. Thetford ware cannot really be dated other than to within the late Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods (broadly, AD850-1100), although Dallas (1993, 127) noted that, for Thetford ware, small vessels and frequent rouletted decoration are characteristically early. She defined 'small' Thetford ware jars as those is the 90 – 110mm diameter range. Here, the only Thetford ware jar rim had a diameter of 180mm, and rouletted sherds were entirely absent. The small assemblage size may be a factor, but none of the Thetford ware present can be said to be early (ie 9th century) with any certainty.

The medieval assemblage unremarkable. There were no rims from the M1 assemblage other than residual material, and the only ones which are likely to be contemporary in the M2 assemblage were five jar rims (three T1(2) St. Neots ware, two Ely ware) and a single bowl rim in T1(2) St. Neots ware. The M3 assemblage produced a single small jar rim in sandy coarseware fabric F360, and the M4 assemblage just a single Late Medieval Reduced Ware bowl rim, a typical product of the industry. The M5 assemblage produced a single Late Medieval Oxidized ware jar rim, and a jug or cistern rim in the same fabric, along with a reduced ware bowl rim and a Bourne 'D' jug or cistern rim. Glazed jugs are generally rare, but this appears to be a growing pattern at rural sites in the county

Overall it is a typical rural medieval assemblage which entirely lacks any unusual vessels, particularly those which are often found in the urban context in the late medieval period, and associated with the preparation, serving and consumption of food.

Regional Context

The bulk of the assemblage from this site is in many ways typical of the region. This certainly applies to the early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built material, which is very similar in terms of fabric to the material from the 1996 excavations at Willingham (Hall in archive), although early Saxon stamped wares were noted at that site. The 1996 excavations also produced middle Saxon Ipswich ware (8 sherds), so there is little doubt that this site is a continuation of that revealed by the excavations immediately to the south-west.

The imported sherd is however an extremely rare find in Cambridgeshire, and Willingham is just the fourth site in the county to produce such material. Imported Middle Saxon imported pottery is not an unusual occurrence in the *wics* of the period such as Southampton (Timby 1988), London (eg Blackmore 1988; 1989), and Ipswich (Wade 1988), but it is considerably rarer find at sites in the hinterland (Blinkhorn in prep. a). When such wares occur at inland sites, it is usually at places with a significant ecclesiastical component, such as North Elmham Minster, Norfolk (Wade-Martins 1980) and Barking Abbey, Essex (Redknap 1991), or at royal estates such as Old

Windsor, Berks. (Dunning et. al. 1959). Occasional sherds occur at rural sites in Norfolk, usually close to the sea, such as at West Walton (Blinkhorn 2005, 179), and a small number are known from rural Lincolnshire, such as at Riby Crossroads, (Steedman 1991). In Cambridgeshire, three sherds of North French Blackware occurred alongside an assemblage of Ipswich Ware at the Lady Chapel, Ely (Blinkhorn in archive), seven sherds were noted at a probable Middle Saxon nunnery at Castor in the extreme north-west of the county (Green et al. 1987), and a single sherd was noted from excavations at Chatteris (Blinkhorn in print).

There are a number of possible reasons as to why this site produced a middle Saxon imported sherd. The most obvious one is status; two of the three other sites in Cambridgeshire (Castor and Ely) are ecclesiastical centres, and so the same may be true of this site, although there is no obvious evidence to that effect. The most feasible appears to be geographical location. The site is located relatively near to Ely, which was a centre of regional and international trade during the middle Saxon period, and probably the centre of power in what is now Cambridgeshire during that time. Chatteris, the third site to have produced continental imported wares in Cambridgeshire, is roughly the same distance from Ely as this site. It is entirely possible that Ely, as a major ecclesiastical centre, was a redistribution centre for traded goods, and that seasonal fairs or markets were held there. The proximity of the site to the river Great Ouse may also be a factor; middle Saxon imported pottery is known from more westerly sites on the river, such as Bedford, which has produced Ipswich Ware and continental pottery in the form of a sherd of Tating Ware (Slowikowski 1991). Thus, continental traders, or goods traded from the continent, were moving up the Great Ouse in the middle Saxon period, and it so the inhabitants of this site, if wealthy enough, would have been in a position to access them, most probably at fairs or markets at centres such as Ely.

The late Saxon and later pottery is absolutely typical of the region, other than the presence of relatively large assemblages of Late Medieval Reduced Ware and Oxidized Ware. This is somewhat unusual for sites in Cambridgeshire, but such wares are common in Bedfordshire. The relative proximity of the site to the river Great Ouse may mean that there was a considerable amount of trade coming from the west to the site during the late medieval period.

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	IA		RB		E/MS		IPS		IMP		THET		SN1		STAM		SN2		ELY		SAND		SHELL		GRIM		LMRW		BOU D		LMOX		GRE		LES		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4			1	3																																	RB
12																	2	20																			LS2
53											1	4	1	2																							LS1
57	1	5																																			IA
59	1	4			1	4	1	8			9	38					1	7	3	11																	M2
63											4	36																									LS1
65											1	11									1	1															M1
77																			2	4											1	2	1	33			PM1
84											2	5	1	8									3	27													M1
120											4	17																									LS1
122													1	3																							LS1
132	2	17																																			IA
162											7	47							6	33			1	11													M3
163																			2	23	1	8	1	6	1	5											M3
165											9	74			2	11	16	166	12	72																	M2
170			1	19							1	158	2	5					1	5																	M2
171																			1	7							1	68			23	218					M5
172					1	8										2	22		3	27							6	228	3	149	27	381					M5
173			1	2							1	2							1	4			1	6													M2
181					1	8	2	15	1	9																													MS
196											2	19	1	9																							LS1
198											1	12					1	63																			LS2
208											1	4																									LS1
212																			2	11					1	8											M3
216											1	1	2	2					1	3																	M2
222			1	2																																	RB

	IA		RB		E/MS		IPS		IMP		THET		SN1		STAM		SN2		ELY		SAND		SHELL		GRIM		LMRW		BOU D		LMOX		GRE		LES		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
264											2	68															1	39									M4
265																															1	3					M5
278											2	11	2	10					3	30																	M2
282													2	5																							LS1
286											3	25	1	5					2	20	1	3															M2
312													1	6																							LS1
315											1	6							2	5																	M2
317											2	8					2	6																			LS2
321											1	8					1	4	2	7																	M2
343			1	2							1	4	1	5	1	4	1	11	2	20																	M2
356					1	3																															E/MS
364											1	3																									LS1
376																																					IA
384																	1	112																			LS2
395					1	8																															E/MS
401																																	1	60			PM1
408			1	27													1	16																			LS2
426											2	7	1	3																							LS1
444	2	11																																			IA
458											1	4																									LS1
470													1	11																							LS1
493							1	20																													MS
497			2	35							3	6																									LS1
512			2	14																																	RB
514			1	38																																	RB
531			1	7							2	52	1	10					1	80	1	10															M2
535					1	3																															MS
537											1	2					1	14	1	23											1	17			1	16	L17thC
538											2	9					1	45																			M2

	IA		RB		E/MS		IPS		IMP		THET		SN1		STAM		SN2		ELY		SAND		SHELL		GRIM		LMRW		BOU D		LMOX		GRE		LES		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
554			1	2																																	RB
559			1	65			1	8																													MS
568													1	5																							LS1
570																															4	79	2	13			PM1
572																			2	25							2	22			2	119					M5
573																																	1	13			PM1
Total	6	37	14	216	6	34	5	51	1	9	68	641	19	89	3	17	50	464	49	410	4	22	6	50	2	13	10	357	3	149	59	819	5	119	1	16	

Appendix 4: Animal Bone from 1. High Street, Willingham, Cambridgeshire (Evaluation 2006 and Excavation 2007), by Chris Faine MA, MSc, BABAO

Introduction

A total of 111 "countable" bones were recovered from the High Street, Willingham excavation, with a further 114 fragments not identifiable to species, (51% of the total sample). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal remains were recovered from a variety of contexts including pits and ditches dating from the Roman to Post Medieval periods. Material from sieved samples is not included in this report.

Methodology

All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1997). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table 1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975). All measurements were carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Dog withers heights were calculated using Harcourt (1974). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

The Assemblage

Tables 1-4 show the species distribution for the entire assemblage and each phase individually (tables for the Roman and Post-Medieval/Modern periods are not included due to lack of elements). In terms of the whole assemblage cattle are the most prevalent of the domestic mammals along with smaller numbers of sheep/goat and pig. Only two elements from the assemblage could be identified as sheep or goat on the basis of cranial morphology. Other domesticates (i.e. horse and dog) are present in roughly equal numbers. Wild mammal remains are represented by Brown Hare. Bird remains are present

in the form of domestic geese, fowl and a single unidentified wild species. Material from environmental samples was not assessed but nonetheless a single fish bone identified as perch was also recovered from the hand-collected assemblage.

Only five fragments were recovered from Roman ditch fills; consisting of a single sheep/goat 1st molar and cattle lower hind limb elements (all of which showed signs of butchery). In addition a single horn-core was also recovered (metrical and morphological analysis suggests a bull of “shorthorn” type characteristic of the period).

Twenty-four identifiable fragments were recovered from middle Saxon contexts. As one can see from table 2 and figure 1 sheep/goat and cattle are the most prevalent species both in terms of fragments (NISP) and numbers of individuals (MNI), with correspondingly smaller amounts of pig. This species distribution (larger proportions of sheep in proportion to cattle) is characteristic of other rural Saxon sites such the later phases of West Stow (Crabtree, 1990, p. 14). Given the extremely small sample size a wide range of sheep/goat elements were recovered including loose teeth, crania and long bone fragments. With one exception all were from adult (i.e. physically mature) animals. The same can be said of the cattle remains, with scapulae and cranial elements being recovered again from adult animals. In addition a horn core was recovered again from a “shorthorn” type bull. Pig remains are scarce consisting of a single butchered radius and a mandible from a juvenile individual around 6 months old. Only a single butchered horse metacarpal was recovered. Dog remains most likely represent commensal species. Domestic fowl; remains were also recovered from middle Saxon contexts. In addition a single bird carpometacarpal was recovered from pit fill 179. Although an exact species ID was not possible it is extremely likely to be a member of the families Scolopidae or Charadriidae of the Charadriforme order, members of which include wetland species such as woodcock, godwits and sandpipers.

The species distribution pattern changes in the late Saxon period, with cattle dominating, along with smaller amounts of sheep/goat and pig. Cattle remains again consist of a variety of cranial and postcranial elements from adult animals. Sheep/Goat and pig remains demonstrate the same pattern. The larger proportions of horse fragments seen in table 3 is attributable to the presence of an intact hind limb from pit fill 384, from an animal around 1.25 metres at the shoulder (around 12 hands high). A single adult dog mandible was also recovered from late Saxon contexts.

By far the largest number of identifiable elements (NISP: 45) was recovered from early Medieval contexts. In contrast to the Saxon phases cattle are know the most prevalent species (see table 4), with lesser proportions of sheep/goat and pig. A wide variety of cattle elements are present, including loose teeth, cranial elements and long bones all from adult animals. The same can be said of the sheep/goat and pig remains; these consisting entirely meat bearing elements (i.e. femora, scapulae etc) from adult animals. Horse remains are limited to the upper cervical vertebrae of a single animal from

ditch fill 531. Dog remains were recovered from several contexts, including a cranium from an adult female.

Material from late Medieval contexts were limited to 9 fragments of domestic mammal remains including butchered upper limb elements from cattle, sheep/goat and pig, all from a single pit. A single horse molar was also recovered. In addition, context 172 contained a single left inominate identified on size grounds as brown hare. Only one post medieval context contained bone in the form of a cattle cranium from a “shorthorn” type female.

Conclusions

Despite the relatively small sample size some conclusions can be drawn from the assemblage. Sheep/Goat and cattle are the main species in the middle Saxon period, with animals being raised to physical maturity before slaughter (there is little evidence of cattle and sheep breeding, although this could be occurring elsewhere on the site.) Primary butchery took place on site. There is evidence of pig breeding on site or at least the presence of young animals. Wild bird remains are present but do not necessarily represent exploitation. Sheep/Goat decline in importance relative to cattle in the late Saxon period but the overall pattern of exploitation (i.e. a meat based strategy) remains the same. Horses are used for traction throughout the Saxon period. The early Medieval period again sees cattle as the main domestic species; with the body part distribution suggesting meal remains rather than butchery waste. Again environmental evidence is present in the form of fish remains. Late and post medieval remains are limited to three contexts and represent general settlement waste. There is no evidence of any livestock improvement in the late and post-Medieval periods.

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	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%

Domestic Mammals				
Cattle (*Bos*)	38	35	26	34.6
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	29	26.6	19	25.3
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	15	13.8	7	9.3
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	13	11.9	10	13.3
Dog (*Canis familaris*)	5	4.6	4	5.3
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	1	0.9	1	1.4
Goat (C*apra hircus*)	1	0.9	1	1.4
Wild Mammals				
Brown Hare (*Lepus europaeus*)	1	0.9	1	1.4
Birds				
Domestic fowl (*Gallus sp.*)	2	1.8	2	2.6
Domestic goose (*Anser sp.*)	1	0.9	1	1.4
Unid. Bird	2	1.8	2	2.6
Fish				
Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)	1	0.9	1	1.4
Total:	**109**	**100**	**75**	**100**

Table 1: Species distribution for the entire assemblage

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	13	54	4	26.6
Cattle (*Bos*)	4	16.6	4	26.6
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	3	12.6	3	20
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	1	4.2	1	6.7
Dog (*Canis familaris*)	1	4.2	1	6.7
Domestic fowl (*Gallus sp.*)	1	4.2	1	6.7
Unid. Bird	1	4.2	1	6.7
Total:	**24**	**100**	**15**	**100**

Table 2: Species distribution for the Middle Saxon assemblage

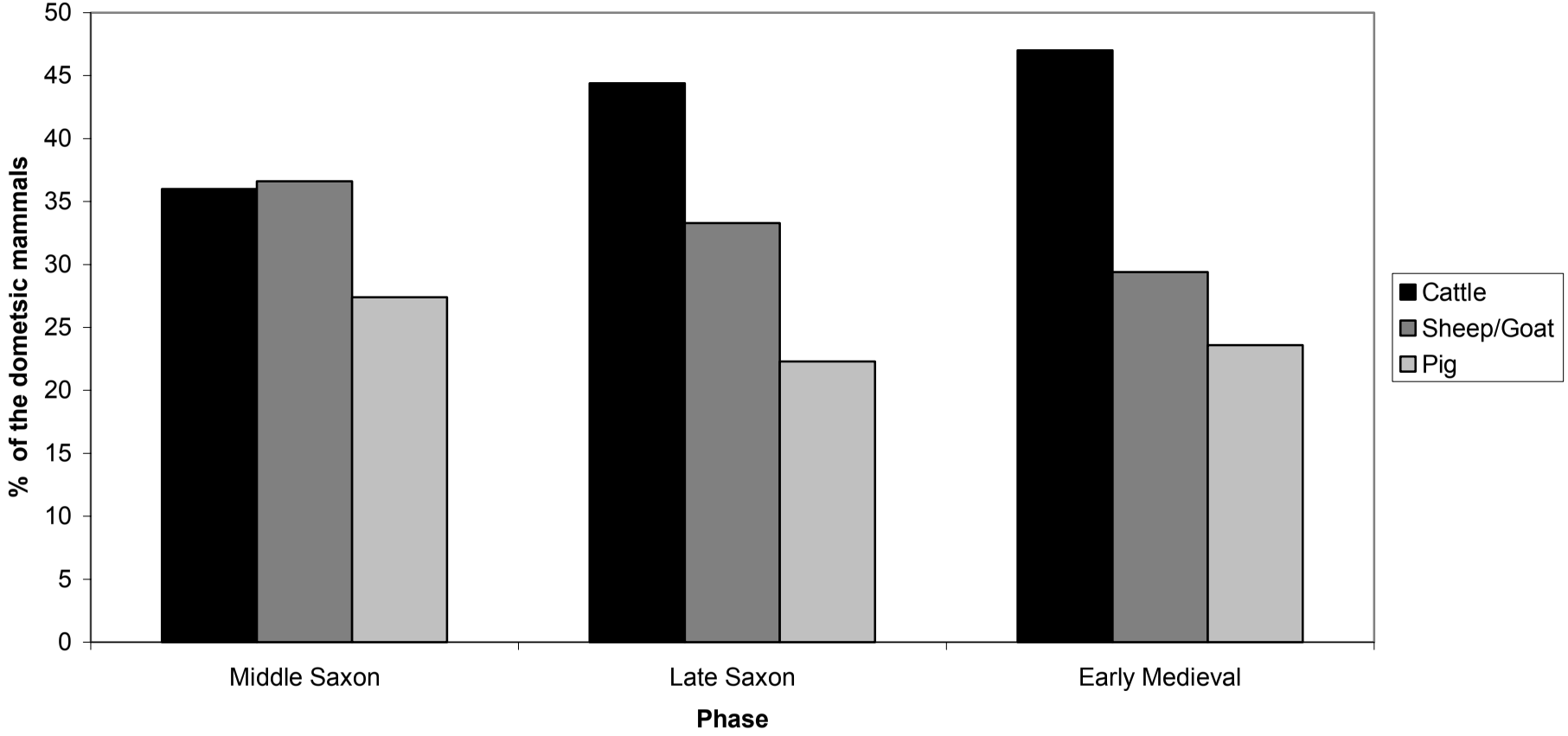
	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	8	40	1	7.8
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	4	20	4	30.1
Cattle (*Bos*)	3	15	3	23.1
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	2	10	2	15.6
Sheep (Ovis aries	1	5	1	7.8
Goat (Capra hircus)	1	5	1	7.8
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	1	5	1	7.8
Total:	**20**	**100**	**13**	**100**

Table 3: Species distribution for the Late Saxon assemblage

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (*Bos*)	21	47.4	8	28
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	10	22	5	19.8
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	5	10	4	15
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	3	5.7	3	11
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	3	5.7	3	11
Domestic fowl (*Gallus sp.*)	1	2.3	1	3.8
Domestic goose(*Anser* sp.)	1	2.3	1	3.8
Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)	1	2.3	1	3.8
Unid. Bird	1	2.3	1	3.8
Total:	**46**	**100**	**27**	**100**

Table 4: Species distribution for the Early Medieval assemblage

Table1: Species Distribution for the Middle/Late Saxon and Early Medieval Assemblages



Appendix 5: Small Finds Report by Nina Crummy

This assemblage is catalogued below by date and/orsite phase, with datable but unstratified pieces listed where appropriate. Because of the comparatively small size of the assemblage compared to the long sequence of dated periods of activity on the site, there is little value in attempting to analyse changes in the functional use of artefacts over time. Only two nails were found, one from a Romano-British context, the other from a late Saxon context.

Only a coin of Philip I (AD 244-9) and a nail certainly belong to the Roman period, but an unstratified fragment of a hone is probably also Roman; it is of the shape and stone type preferred in that period in eastern Britain (SF11). Two objects come from Middle Saxon contexts, a spindlewhorl (SF 18) and a small abraded fragment of lava from a quernstone (SF 16). Quernstones of this type, sourced from the Eifel Hills in Germany, were imported into Britain from the mid 1st century AD until probably the late 2nd or 3rd century, when the trade fell into abeyance until it was re-established in the Middle Saxon period.

The number of artefacts increases after this time. Other fragments of lava quernstone come from later medieval contexts but may be residual. Particularly noteworthy items from the Late Saxon period are a spear-head and a fragment of either a sword or a weaving batten. The presence of the spear-head suggests the former interpretation is most likely.

The spear fragment is of a common type that cannot be closely dated, but damage to the edge supports the idea that in the Late Saxon period spears were not thrown or thrust, thus making the tip take the greatest impact, but were used for parrying or striking lateral blows in hand-to-hand combat (Swanton 1973, 14).

The blade form of Anglo-Saxon swords did not vary much over time, and comparatively little remains of this example. Even complete swords that can be dated by the hilt can be deposited in a much later stratified context, as the time and effort spent in their manufacture made them valuable family property likely to be handed down as heirlooms (Bone 1989, 63, 68; Pierce 2005, 3, 6). This example is forged, and, with its broad, flat section, would have been used for cutting blows rather than thrusting. Forged blades were made throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, but were inferior to the much stronger pattern-welded swords (Underwood 2001, 48). Neverthless, the latter declined in number towards the end of the period and forged blades became more common. A technique for producing good quality forged blades was developed by Frankish smiths in the Rhineland in the late 9th century, but the iron of the Willingham blade does not seem to be of this standard. Many Germanic and English blades in the Late Saxon period had one or more fullers running down the blade. There is no fuller on the Willingham fragment, but on some examples they do not come close to the tip; for example, the fullers on some Viking blades that date from the mid 10th to the late 11th

century terminate well up the blade (Bone 1989, 68). All the characteristics of the Willingham blade are therefore appropriate for a Late Saxon date, contemporary with its context , but it may be earlier.

There is a possible alternative identification for this fragment. Long iron weaving battens, or sword-beaters, with an unbated (blunt) double-edged blade were used to push up the weft on a warp-weighted loom. They are not frequently found, but this can in part be due to the difficulty of distinguishing them from sword and spear fragments. There is one probably of 9th century date from York that has a ferrule for a wooden handle (Walton Rogers 1997, 1753-5) and a tanged example from a hall at West Stow dated to the late 6th and 7th century (West 1985, 139). Another tanged example from Barrington, Cambridgeshire, is made from a sword with modified tip (Malim & Hines 1998, 52, 235). The metal of the Willingham blade is poor compared to that of the spear-head, and it is conceivable that the edges were unbated.

There is certainly evidence on the site for textile manufacture, although the contexts of the pieces are not contemporary with either each other or the possibly battern fragment. Fibre processing is represented by an iron spike, from either a wool-comb or a flax hackle, found in a medieval context (SF 8), while spinning the prepared thread is represented by a chalk spindlewhorl from a Middle Saxon context (SF 18). Fibre-processing spikes are frequently found in later Saxon and medieval contexts (Walton Rogers 1997, 1727-31). Chalk was used over a long period to make whorls, with examples coming from contexts ranging in date from the Early Saxon to the later medieval periods. There are numerous examples from West Stow, Suffolk (West 1985, 183) and in medieval Winchester they form nearly half the assemblage of 136 pieces (Woodland 1980, 216).

Other tools from the site consist of a second hone fragment and a small knife, both common artefact types in the Late Saxon and medieval periods. Most of the remaining items are of medieval or post-medieval date. They include the leg of a cast vessel (SF 12) and two domed sexfoil mounts and a lace-end, typical of the late 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. The latest item is a late post-medieval or modern lead label, probably used as a plant marker.

Catalogue

SF 1. (99999). Unstratified. Domed sexfoil strap-mount with a rivet hole at each side; one rivet survives. Diameter 22 mm, height 6.5 mm. Closely similar mounts from London are from contexts dated from the late 14th century to the mid 15th century (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 187-8, fig. 119, 959-983).

SF 2. (160), fill of 143. Post-medieval 1. Domed sexfoil mount similar to SF 1 but with a central hole; one rivet survives. Diameter 20 mm, height 4 mm. Examples from London and York are from contexts dated to the 15th century (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 188, fig. 119, 1001; Ottaway & Rogers 2002, 2006-7, fig. 1479, 13370).

SF 3. (99999). Unstratified. Lead label with rounded top and tapering to a point, probably a plant marker. Length 100 mm, maximum width 24 mm.. Late post-medieval to modern.

SF 4. (99999). Unstratified. Copper-alloy strip, broken on a return at one end. Length 25 mm, width 8 mm. Late post-medieval to modern.

SF 5. (99999). Unstratified. Copper-alloy antoninianus of Philip I, AD 244-9; reverse illegible. Diameter 25 mm; weight 7.65 g.

SF 6. (167), fill of 168. Post-medieval 1. Copper-alloy lace-end with a small rivet fixed across the top to hold the lace. Length 27.5 mm. The type dates at Colchester to c 1375-1550/75 (Crummy 1988, 13, Type 1).

SF 7. (165), fill of 166. Medieval 2. Fragment of a worn rectangular hone of hard limestone with some mica flecks. Length 48 mm, maximum width 34 mm, 17 mm thick.

SF 8. (173), fill of 175. Medieval 2. Fragment of an iron round-section fibre-processing spike as (1348). Length 67 mm.

SF 9. (181), fill of 183. Medieval 2. Small shattered fragment of Mayen lava quernstone with worn grinding surface. Weight 81 g.

SF 10. (126). Late Saxon 1. Long iron socketed spearhead of Swanton's Type C2, a simple leaf-shaped form that persists from the Early Saxon period through to Late Saxon (Swanton 1974, 10). The neck is solid and the socket, now broken, has a broad cleft, crossed by two nails use to attach the shaft. Minimum length approximately 355 mm, maximum width 30 mm. The edge is notched and tip only slightly damaged.

SF 11. (99999). Unstratified. Fragment of a square-section micaceous sandstone hone. Length 48 mm, section at widest part 31 by 29 mm. Probably Roman.

SF 12. (99999). Unstratified. Copper-alloy leg from a cast vessel, probably a skillet; unlike most such pieces it has no central ridge. The inner edge of the foot is concave. Height 37 mm, maximum width 34 mm.

SF 13. (99999). Unstratified. Copper-alloy buckle, tongue missing. Length 23 mm, width 18 mm.

SF 14. (531), fill of 532. Medieval 2. Fragment from the lower-stone of a Mayen lava quernstone, with worn grinding surface and rough underside. 102 by 78 mm, 25 mm thick. Weight 191 g.

SF 15. (516), fill of 517. Romano-British. Incomplete iron nail, length 45 mm.

SF 16. (553), fill of 554. Middle Saxon. Small abraded fragment of Mayen lava quernstone; one worn surface may be original. Weight 24 g.

SF 18. (557), fill of 558. Middle Saxon. Abraded plano-convex chalk spindlewhorl, with a series of grooves cut into the convex face. Diameter 35 mm, height 16 mm, diameter of spindle hole 9 mm.

SF 19. (563), fill of 564. Late Saxon 1. Tip fragment from an iron double-edged sword blade, with some damage on the edges. The tip is rounded. Length 147 mm, maximum width at the upper end 28 mm.

SF 20. (282), fill of 283. Late Saxon 1. Complete iron nail with small round head. Length 39 mm.

SF 21. (198), fill of 199. Late Saxon 1. a) Fragment from the junction of the tang and blade of a small iron knife. Length 25 mm, maximum width 16 mm. b) Amorphous iron fragment, 13 mm diameter, 9 mm thick.

SF 22. (280), fill of 281. Late Saxon 1. Four fragments of iron wire, three very fine and one thicker; probably all from one object, perhaps a brooch pin. Lengths 11, 7, 7 and 4 mm.

SF 23. (426), fill of 427. Late Saxon 1. Copper-alloy clip or staple, missing one point. Width 14.5 mm, length of surviving point 6 mm. Similar clips were used to repair wooden objects (Malim & Hines 1998, 52, 74).

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Appendix 6: An assessment of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at 1, High Street, Willingham, undertaken by CAMARC, revealed an area of probable medieval occupation. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within pits, ditches and post-holes, and fifty one were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAMARC and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 – 3. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). With the exception of very rare de-watered and mineral replaced specimens, all plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous and woody roots and seeds were present throughout and formed the major component of a number of assemblages.

Results

Cereal grains and/or seeds of common weeds or wetland plants were present, generally at a low to moderate density, in all but four of the assemblages studied. Preservation was mostly poor, with a high density of the grains and seeds being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (Avena sp.), barley (Hordeum sp.), rye (Secale cereale) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff was exceedingly scarce, although single bread wheat (T. aestivum/compactum) type rachis nodes were noted within three assemblages (samples 20, 25 and 37) and barley rachis nodes were recorded from samples 21 and 45. Cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae) were present within samples 59 and 28 and the latter assemblage also contained a single probable rounded pea (Pisum sativum) seed.

Weed seeds were generally quite scarce, rarely occurring as more than one specimen within an assemblage. Most were of common segetal or grassland species including brome (Bromus sp.), goosegrass (Galium aparine), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (Rumex sp.). The predominance of seeds of stinking mayweed (Anthemis cotula) within the assemblages may well be indicative of agricultural production based largely on the local heavy clay soils. That such soils were probably impoverished and nutrient deficient is indicated by the

presence of numerous small pulse seeds, as legumes were regularly grown in rotation during the medieval period to improve the fertility of the soil. A limited range of seeds of wetland plants were also recorded, with taxa noted including sedge (Carex sp.), saw sedge (Cladium mariscus) and spike-rush (Eleocharis sp.). With the exception of charred, mineral replaced and de-watered elderberry (Sambucus nigra) seeds, tree/shrub macrofossils were absent.

Charcoal fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant remains were scarce, although charred culm nodes were noted within the assemblages from samples 58 and 59. Fragments of black porous and tarry material, most of which were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, were present within most assemblages. Possible dietary residues included fragments of bone, eggshell, fish bones and fish scales and marine mollusc shell. Mineralised arthropod remains were also reasonably common along with small mammal or amphibian bones.

Discussion

Although the samples are from three distinct types of feature (pits, ditches and post-holes), the composition of the recovered assemblages is remarkably uniform; as cereal grains and other dietary remains occur throughout, it would appear that most may be largely derived from domestic refuse. However, as the assemblages are mostly very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume), primary deposition is probably not indicated, and it is considered most likely that the remains are derived from scattered midden or dump material, much of which accidentally became incorporated within the various feature fills. The cereals, many of which are possibly derived from material accidentally spilled and charred during culinary preparation, were probably mostly grown on the heavy clay soils local to the Willingham area. However, the lack of chaff within the assemblages almost certainly indicates that processing was carried out elsewhere, with the occupants of the site relying on imported batches of semi-cleaned prime grain.

Although most of the assemblages conform to the model suggested above, one or two are sufficiently different to merit individual description. Sample 20, from the fill of pit [123], contains a moderately high density of grains (principally wheat and oats) along with a number of flax (Linum usitatissimum) seeds. Whilst the latter may be indicative of fibre production, given the domestic nature of the deposits it is, perhaps, more likely that they are derived from food waste. Although poisonous when fresh, flax seeds are very palatable when slowly roasted, a process which destroys the toxins. Individual flax seeds are also recorded within the assemblages from samples 37 and 46.

The assemblages from samples 58 and 59 contain a number of charred culm nodes, which may possibly be indicative of the presence of burnt flooring

materials. However, it should be noted that both samples also contain seeds of saw-sedge, a plant commonly used for the capping on thatched roofs.

Sample 69, from a de-watered fill within ditch [532], contains a very high density of elderberry seeds. As these seeds have a very woody structure, they survive well within the archaeological horizon, and it is, therefore, reasonable to assume that these specimens are contemporary with the context from which the sample was taken.

Sample 53, from the fill of post-hole [402], is largely composed of fragments of black porous and tarry material and small pieces of coal, probably indicating that it is primarily derived from hearth waste.

Finally, the deposits within pit [221] (most particularly samples 33, 34, 35 and 36) are primarily composed of root fragments. Although this feature may have been intermittently waterfilled, the total absence of waterlogged seeds probably indicates that the roots are largely modern intrusions within the contexts.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, with rare exceptions, the assemblages are probably largely derived from scattered deposits of domestic refuse. There would appear to be little or no evidence for the primary deposition of material within any of the features studied.

Although a small number of assemblages do contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), none can be directly linked to a specific on-site activity. As further analysis of such disparate assemblages would add little to the overall interpretation of the site or its component features, no further work is recommended at this stage. However, a written summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Reference

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Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare coty = cotyledon fg = fragment m = mineral replaced w = de-watered

Table 1 : Results from Postholes

Sample No.	**50**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**
Context No.	**306**	**387**	**395**	**401**	**434**	**432**	**428**	**426**	**424**
Feature No.	**307**	**388**	**396**	**402**	**435**	**433**	**429**	**427**	**425**
Cereals									
Avena sp. (grains)	xcf		x		x				
Hordeum sp. (grains)								x	
Secale cereale L. (grains)	xcf								
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	x			x			
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x			x			x
Herbs									
Anthemis cotula L.	x		x						
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x								
Fabaceae indet.	x		x		xcf	x			
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.	xcf								
Polygonum aviculare L.			x						
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	x	
Charcoal >2mm	x				x			x	
Charred root/stem				x		x			
Indet.seed					x	x		x	
Other materials									
Black porous 'cokey' material			x	xxxx	xx	x			x

Black tarry material		x	x	xxxx	xx	x		x	
Bone	x		x		x			x	
Eggshell				x					
Fish bone	x			x	x	x			
Small coal frags.	x		x	xxx	x	x		x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones				x					
Vitrified material	x			x					
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**5**	**8**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**1**	**9**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Samples from Postholes continued

Sample No.	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**43**	**44**	**47**	**48**	**49**
Context No.	**280**	**294**	**329**	**308**	**356**	**354**	**362**	**364**	**222**
Feature No.	**281**	**294**	**330**	**309**	**357**	**355**	**363**	**365**	**223**
Cereals									
Avena sp. (grains)			x	x		x			x
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xcf		xcf		x				x
Secale cereale L. (grains)		x							
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	xcf	x		x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Herbs									
Anthemis cotula L.			x				x		
Bromus sp.	xcf	x							
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x						
Fabaceae indet.	x		x		x			x	x
Galium aparine L.								x	x
Small Poaceae indet.								x	

Large Poaceae indet,	x								
Wetland plants									
Eleocharis sp.									x
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	xx	xx	xx	x	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm		x	x	x	x	x			
Charred root/stem			x			x			
Indet.seed						x			
Other materials									
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x		x		x	x
Black tarry material					x	x			x
Bone	x								x
Fish bone			xx	x	x				x
Mineralised arthropods			x						
Small coal frags.	x	x			x			x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones			x	x					
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**4**	**10**	**10**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 2 : Results from Pits

Sample No.	**60**	**61**	**62**	**72**
Context No.	**506**	**507**	**509**	**568**
Feature No.	**502**	**502**	**502**	**569**
Cereals and other food plants				
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x	x	x
Triticum sp. (grains)		x	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)		xx	x	x

Herbs				
Anthemis cotula L.				x
Chenopodiaceae indet.				x
Fabaceae indet.		x		
Galium aparine L.			x	
Large Poaceae indet.				x
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm			x	
Charred root/stem		x		
Other materials				
Black porous 'cokey' material		xx	x	xx
Bone				x
Eggshell		x	x	
Fish bone	x	xx		
Small coal frags.			x	
Vitrified material				x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**5**	**5**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 3 : Results from Ditches

Sample No.	**21**	**22**	**23**	**25**	**28**	**29**	**68**	**69**	**70**
Context No.	**126**	**136**	**162**	**170**	**198**	**120**	**538**	**544**	**547**
Feature No.	**127**	**137**	**164**	**169**	**199**	**121**	**539**	**532**	**548**
Cereals									
Avena sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	
Large Fabaceae indet.					xcotyfg				
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	x		x	xx	xcf			

(rachis nodes)	x								
(rachis internode)		x							
Hordeum/Secale cereale type (rachis node)						x			
Pisum sativum L.					xcf				
Secale cereale L. (grains)			xcf			x			
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x		
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)				x					
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg	xx	xx	xxx	x	x		
Herbs									
Anthemis cotula L.						x	x		
Bromus sp.					xcf		x		
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x						
Fabaceae indet.					x	x	x		
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.				xcf					
Small Poaceae indet.				x		x			
Large Poaceae indet.					x		x		
Polygonum aviculare L.			xcf						
Ranunculus sp.						xcf			
Rumex sp.			x		x	x			
Wetland plants									
Carex sp.					x				
Eleocharis sp.		xcf							
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
Sambucus nigra L.		xm	xm					xxxxw	
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	x	xxx	xx	x	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x		x		x	x			
Charred root/stem		x	x		x		x		
Indet.seeds		x	x		x	x			
Other materials									

Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	xx	xx	xxx	x	xxx	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x			x	xxx		
Bone				x			x		
Eggshell			x	x	x				
Fish bone	x		x	x	xx	x	xx		
Marine mollusc shell frag.			x		x				
Mineralised arthropods	x		x	x					
Mineralised concretions			xxx						
Small coal frags.		x		x			x		
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		x		x		x		
Vitrified material	x	x				x			
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**10**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Evaluation Trench

Deposit - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Test Pit

Intrusion/Truncation

Undercut — Cut

Illustrated Section — S.14

Archaeological Feature

Excavated Slot

Modern

Brick

Cut Number 118

Small Find 2

Sample Number 68

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Cut-Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top Surface/Top of Natural

Break in Section/
Limit of Section Drawing

Cut Number 118

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

Deposit Number 117

Bone

Stone

Figure 1: Location of excavation area (black) with evaluation trenches (green)

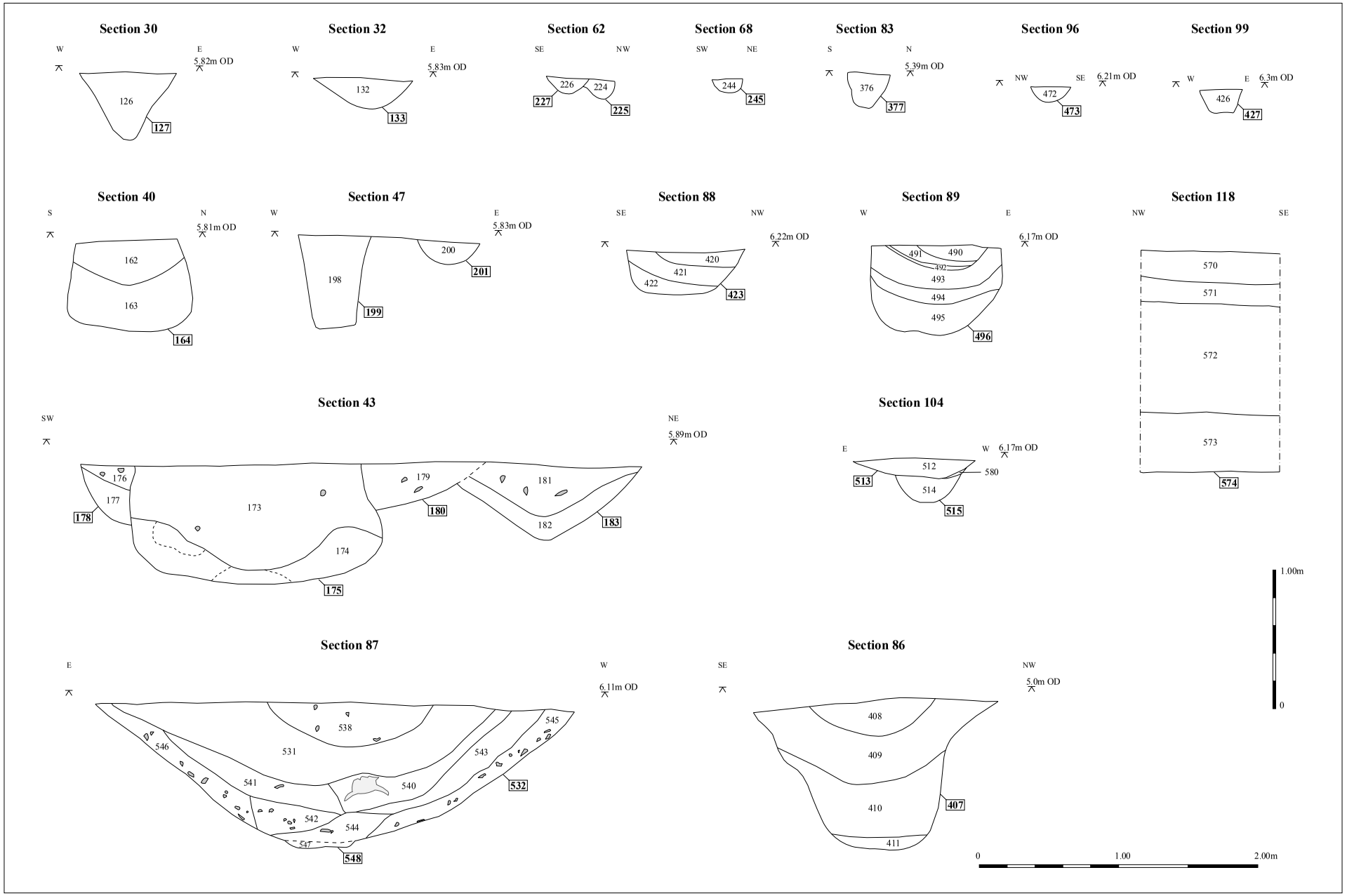


Figure 2: Section drawings

Figure 3: Phase Plan

Figure 4: Location of excavation in relation to previous WILHIS96

Plate 1: Working shot

Plate 2: Ditches 513 and 515

Plate 3: Postholes which form part of Buildings 2 and 3

Plate 4: Fenceline

Plate 5: Ditches 199 and 201

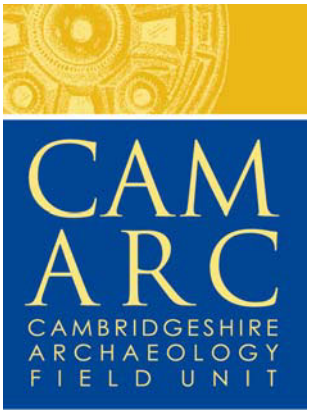
Plate 6: Pit 569

Plate 7: Ditch 532

Plate 8: Pit 221

Plate 9: Pit 423

Plate 10: Fenceline and ditch 554 (et al)



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