



LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT





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Abstract

In July 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on behalf of Belinda Ashdown & Jed Cole as part of a planning application reference in advance of the construction of a single dwelling, double garage, access and turning along with all associated site works at Land Adjacent to 2 Main Street, Wentworth.

The excavation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) requiring the controlled strip and excavation of an area outlined. A previous evaluation carried out at the site revealed evidence dating to the late Saxon period, mid-12th century and modern periods, as well as possible Iron Age or Romano-British features.

The excavations revealed three phases of activity, dating from the early medieval to medieval periods. The most significant of which was the evidence of medieval quarrying and waste disposal (Phase II).

The excavation has allowed an opportunity to add to the Early medieval and medieval record in the area, potentially indicating to the extent of the medieval core of the settlement. Phase II shows the site was utilised for activity kept peripheral to the main settlement, such as clay extraction through quarrying and waste disposal.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

In July 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on behalf of Belinda Ashdown & Jed Cole as part of a planning application reference 17/00423/FUL, in advance of the construction of a single dwelling, double garage, access and turning along with all associated site works at Land Adjacent to 2 Main Street, Wentworth (TL 4767 7853). (Fig. 1)

The excavation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. 23rd May 2018) requiring the controlled strip and excavation of an area outlined by CHET (Fig. 4). A previous evaluation carried out by Allen Archaeology in December 2017 revealed evidence dating to the late Saxon period, mid-12th century and modern periods, as well as possible Iron Age or Romano-British features, (Allen, M. 2017).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the village of Wentworth, Cambridgeshire, which is located approximately 6 km west-southwest of the centre of Ely and 19 km north of Cambridge (Fig.1).

The bedrock geology at the site is described as Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Mudstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 152 to 157 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas. (BGS, 2018).

The superficial deposits are described as Oadby Member - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions, (BGS, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (Policy 6.16.4; 2015)*.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2,).

The earliest evidence for activity within the search area is a Roman ditch found during an evaluation at Church Farm c.350m northeast of the site (MCB15849), and two Roman coins found along with some post-medieval metal objects by metal detecting (MCB15655).

Metal detecting within the same field also recovered a mid to late Saxon bird-headed finial, pin head or catch, as well as a medieval Venetian coin (MCB16775). East of this record, 500m from the site, a small Anglo-Saxon brooch was recovered from builders' rubble in 1980 (05610). Within the foundation trenches associated with the rubble, layers of ash were noted 1m down, as well as pottery that has not been dated (05601A).

The site lies 112m to the west of the I core of the medieval settlement of Wentworth, which is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Wynteworda.

The current parish church of St. Peter, c.340m east of the site, was mostly restored in 1868; however reset north and south doorways show that a church was present here in the 12th century (CB14917)

To the south of Main Street (east of the site) there are cropmark enclosures, trackways and ridge and furrow recorded (CHER reference 05797), evidence associated with the shrunken medieval settlement of Wentworth.

Previous work

In December 2017 Allen Archaeology carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site. The evaluation trench uncovered archaeological remains dating to the late Saxon period, mid-12th century and modern periods, as well as possible Iron Age or Romano-British features. These remains mainly comprised boundary ditches, with two pits and a curvilinear gully. Environmental evidence suggested that the landscape was mainly cultivated throughout the periods represented on the site, with some grassland, and wet soils, typical of a worked fen landscape. The late Saxon and mid-12th century activity may be associated with the early settlement of Wentworth. It was deemed that the area of development has the potential to contain further remains of at least late Saxon, medieval and later date, and these would likely to be impacted upon by the proposed development.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The broad aims laid out in the CHET brief are to undertake an excavation of the site. With the primary objective is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site, (Brief. 4.4.1).

The aims will include, but not be limited to the following:

- Rural settlement and landscapes – To investigate the character, extent and morphology of rural settlement and the utilisation and agricultural use of the landscape in the area. To examine enclosure size and shape to determine if agricultural regimes can be identified in conjunction with the potential environmental evidence.
- To contribute, where possible to the study of ceramics in East Cambridgeshire, assemblage allowing.
- Settlement typology – new sites tested against established patterns and the overall hierarchy reviewed;
- To define the character and phasing of Late Saxon and medieval activity in the area and contribute to an understanding of the development of Wentworth and in East Cambridgeshire

To achieve these aims the excavation will:

- excavate and provide a record of the archaeological remains on site in order to mitigate the impact of development;
- characterise the development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of the site;
- Undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis leading to appropriate forms of public dissemination.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CHET brief required the excavation of the area to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits. The excavation area was placed to target the features identified in the previous evaluation, (Fig.3).

The work was undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014)*, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, D. EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003)*.



A 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon; thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand.

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.

8.0 RESULTS (Figs. 3 - 10)

The results presented below are organised by phase (Fig. 5). This is based on finds recovered, stratigraphic relationship to other features, location and spatial relationship to dated features. A full context list and descriptions are presented at Appendix 1.

In this case, pottery spot dates and stratigraphic relationship form the primary means of dating.

Phasing (Fig. 5)

The following phases were identified during the excavation and post excavation analysis to date:

- I. Early Medieval (11th – Mid 12thC)
- II. Medieval (12th-13thC)
- III. Undated

8.1 Phase I – Early Medieval (11th – Mid 12th century) (Figs. 4 & 5)

One ditch assigned to Phase I was recorded in the southern portion of the site.

Ditch **1008** (1.00m+ x 0.73m x 0.69m) was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, on an east to west orientation. The primary fill **1009** comprised of a dark grey brown, firm clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint and chalk nodules. A sample of this fill produced small quantities of charred grain and seeds, snail shells, small fragments of cockle and mussel shells, and small quantities of animal bone and ceramics (not identifiable) (Law, 2018). The secondary fill **1010** comprised of a mid-orange brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular flints. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from **1010** giving a date of 11th – mid 12th century. In addition one residual sherd of Roman oxidised ware was also found (Anderson, 2018). One piece of cattle metatarsal which showed signs of skinning was also found in this fill (Curl, 2018). This ditch contains further fills of a later phase indicating that it was re-cut most likely during the 12th century.



8.2 Phase II – Medieval (12th-13th century) (Figs. 4 & 6)

Four features dated to this period (**1006**, **1008**, **1014**, and **1022**) comprising of two pits and two ditches.

Ditch **1008** was re-cut during this phase indicating that it was likely an established boundary ditch in use between the 11th and 13th centuries. The primary and secondary fills have been assigned to Phase I, the remaining fills can be attributed to Phase 2. The tertiary fill **1011** comprised of a dark grey brown, firm clayey silt with occasional small flint and chalk inclusions. The quaternary fill **1012** was a mid-yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt. Fill **1013** was a mid-grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular and rounded flints and chalk. In total 23 sherds of pottery were found in this fill of 12th-13th century date (Anderson, 2018). The femur of a goose, and chopped and cut sections of cattle rib were also found in this fill (Curl, 2018).

Ditch **1014** (1.00m+ x 1.16m x 0.44m) cut ditch **1008** and was also on an east to west orientation and had steep sides with a flat base. The primary fill **1015** was a mid-grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium flint inclusions. The secondary fill **1016** comprised of a mid-yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium flints and chalk. It contained 6 sherds of pottery providing a date of 12th-13th century. A chopped pig humerus was also found (Curl, 2018).

Pit **1006** (1.50m+ x 0.88m x 0.30m) was sub-circular with steep, near vertical, sides and a concave base. It was located in the northern portion of the site against the western boundary. It contained a single fill **1007** which comprised of a light grey brown, compact clayey silt with infrequent medium flint gravel. In total 13 sherds of pottery were found in this pit, which provided a date of 12th-13th century (Anderson, 2018).

Pit **1022** was a large quarry pit (5.84m x 0.78m+ x 1.02m) located in the northern portion of the site on the southeast boundary. It was sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill **1023** comprised of a dark blue black, compact clayey silt with medium-large stones. In total 18 sherds of pottery were found providing a date of 13th century (Anderson, 2018). In addition one fragment of medieval CBM, one fragment of fired clay, and heavily butchered fragments of cattle radius and tibia were also found (Curl, 2018). A sample from this fill contained small quantities of snail shells from intrusive subterranean species and open grassland species, as well as a small quantity of pot which was not identifiable (Law, 2018). The secondary fill **1024** comprised of a black grey, compact clayey silt. Tertiary fill **1025** was a mid-grey brown, compact silty clay with small stones. The quaternary fill **1026** was a light brown yellow, friable sandy clay with chalk patches. Quinary fill **1027** comprised of a mid-grey brown, compact silty clay with moderate stones. The final fill **1028** was a light grey brown, compact silty clay which contained 12 sherds of pottery of 13th century date (Anderson, 2018). Several pieces of animal bone were also found comprising of chopped and gnawed pig humerus, a goat mandible displaying indicators of skinning, and molar from a small pony or mule (Curl, 2018).



This phase indicates an increase of activity on the site between the 12th and 13th centuries with the continued use of a boundary ditch from Phase I, and additional pitting and quarrying activity. This activity might relate to the development of Medieval Wentworth. Medieval Ely ware was the most common pottery fabric found in this phase which was considered typical for a site in this area (Anderson, 2018).

8.3 Phase III - Undated (Figs. 4 & 7)

Three features (**1004**, **1017**, and **1020**) were unable to be dated and have been assigned to this phase.

Ditch **1004** (1.00m+ x 0.49m x 0.09m) was located adjacent to intercutting ditches **1008** and **1014** running parallel on the same alignment. It is therefore possible that is of a similar date to these two ditches. A terminus of the feature was located roughly in the middle of the site and the ditch continued westwards on an east to west orientation. The ditch was linear with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill **1005** which comprised of mid-yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular and rounded flint inclusions.

Pit **1020** (1.36m x 1.13m x 0.13m) was located adjacent to the northwest side of quarry pit **1022**, and roughly level with pit **1006**. The pit was oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill **1021** which comprised of mid-grey brown, compact silty clay with moderate small stones and occasional small chalk nodules. Given its location on the edge of pit **1022** and similar size to pit **1006** it is possible this pit is of a similar date and might be attributable to Phase II.

Strip Quarry **1017** (1.26m+ x 1.20m+ x 0.57m) was located along the northern boundary of the site and continued beyond the north and western boundaries. The feature was linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and an irregular base, on an east to west orientation. The primary fill **1018** comprised of a dark grey brown, compact clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular flints. A sample from this fill produced charred grain and seeds, as well as small quantities of snail shells from subterranean intrusive species and from open grassland-dwelling species (Law, 2018). Secondary fill **1019** comprised of mid-grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular flints. It is possible that this strip quarry is contemporary with quarry pit **1022** which dates to Phase II and together represent a period of medieval quarrying of the site.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site stratigraphy was consistent across the site.



The existing topsoil layer **1000** was a dark grey brown, firm, clay and silt with frequent small-medium flints and large chalk nodules. A layer of made ground **1002**, which was likely for an old car parking area, was present on the south portion of the site below **1000**. It comprised of mid yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt with frequent small-large sub-angular and rounded flints. It sealed subsoil layer **1001** which was in all likelihood a post-medieval plough soil. It comprised of mid-yellow grey brown, firm clay and silt with frequent small-medium sub-angular and rounded flints and chalk nodules.

The final layer in the stratigraphic sequence comprised the natural superficial geology **2003** which was a mid-orange yellow, compact sandy clay with patches of chalk and frequent flint.

10.0 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT REPORTS (see Appendix 2 for specialist catalogue tables and Appendix 5 for full reports)

Ceramics

The late Saxon wares showed evidence of slight abrasion, although they were broadly contemporary with the early medieval wares. The medieval pottery was considered to be typical for the area, particularly the common presence of Ely ware. The type of vessels represented were domestic in nature and comprised of fragments of bowls/dishes, jars, and jugs (Anderson, 2018).

Faunal Assemblage

The small assemblage of animal bone comprises of domestic stock animals which were butchered, and the fragments represent the butchering and food waste. The butchery evidence included signs of the skinning process, dismemberment, and the preparation of cuts of meat. The presence of gnawing by a dog on a pig humerus also suggests that meat waste was being given to domestic/working animals. The goat mandible found in pit **1022** is interesting as goats were commonly kept close to homes during the Saxon and early medieval periods as a supply of dairy products, and eventually meat. However they declined in presence from the medieval periods onwards as cattle became a more popular supply for milk (Curl, 2018).

Overall the faunal bone was considered to be in a good condition but fragmented, and displayed little signs of weathering which suggests that the food waste was being buried quickly.

Environmental Evidence

Three features were sampled comprising of the primary fill **1018** of strip quarry **1017**, the primary fill **1009** from ditch **1008**, and the primary fill **1023** from quarry pit **1022**. Overall the preservation of organic material was considered poor, although charred and



calcareous materials were well preserved and present in the samples from **1018** and **1009**. A large proportion of modern roots were noted in all samples which likely introduced intrusive materials into the deposits. Snail shells from intrusive subterranean species and species from an open grassland environment were present in all samples. Additional shell fragments of mussel and cockle were found in **1009**, which also contained a small quantity of unidentifiable animal bone and pottery. A small quantity of pottery was also present in the sample from **1023**.

11.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the excavation show three phases of activity ranging in date from the 11th to 13th centuries.

Phase I – Early Medieval (11th-12th century)

Phase I relates to a period of limited activity associated with a single ditch **1008** dating from the 11th-12th century, and was located in the southern area of the site. It is important to note that two features encountered in the Trial Trench, located 3.2m east of the excavation area, also date from this period (Allen 2017). The pottery levels encountered suggest that this site lies on the periphery of settlement dating to this period, and is most likely related to the early origins of Wentworth, the medieval core of which lies c.100m east of the site.

Phase II – Medieval (12th-13th century)

Phase II indicates an increase of activity on the site between the 12th and 13th centuries with the continued use of a boundary ditch from phase I, and additional pitting and quarrying activity.

The re-cutting of boundary ditch **1008** from Phase I suggests this was forming an established land boundary during the 11th to 13th centuries. It is also in this phase that a large pit was excavated. Kimmeridge clay on the edges of the cut suggests that the pit was cut for clay extraction. Once the pit has been opened, it is backfilled with a primary fill of domestic refuse, which was comprised of pot sherds and butchered animal bones. The subsequent four fills were sterile suggesting the pit remained open to fill up naturally, until a domestic refuse fill was deposited in the top of the extant pit. It is therefore likely that once quarrying has been completed the area was utilised for waste disposal. This likely puts the site at the periphery of a settlement and potentially represents the need to dispose of domestic waste from nearby dwellings associated with medieval Wentworth.

This type of land use appears to be common in the local area as evidence from excavations in Soham, located c.10miles south east of the site revealed features dating from the mid-12th to mid-14th century, the site revealed street-front quarry pits and waste pits backed by a ditch running parallel with the road (Bailey, 2006). Similar medieval



activity was recorded in Sutton, located c.3miles west of the site, which revealed features dated between the 10th-12th and 13th-14th centuries. The excavation revealed two parallel ditches, a number of large quarry pits and rubbish pits (Fletcher 2006). For both sites it appears that ditches are being used to define the separation of quarrying from dwellings or settlement. It can therefore be suggested that the ditches present on site are forming a boundary to separate the quarrying and waste disposal from the medieval core of the settlement at Wentworth.

Phase III – Undated

Three features were unable to be dated by material culture and have been assigned to this phase. It may be possible to assign these features to a phase given their potential similarities to other features. Therefore it is likely that ditch **1004** is of a similar date to ditches **1008** and **1014**, as it is of a similar orientation and running parallel to them and could either relate to Phase I or Phase II. Pit **1020** given its location on the edge of pit **1022** and similar size to pit **1006** it is possible this pit is of a similar date and might be attributable to Phase II. It is possible that this strip quarry is contemporary with quarry pit **1022** which dates to Phase II and together represent a period of medieval quarrying of the site.

12.0 CONCLUSIONS

The excavation at Land Adjacent to 2 Main Street, Wentworth, Cambridgeshire have revealed three phases of activity, dating from the early medieval to medieval periods. The most significant of which was the evidence of medieval quarrying and waste disposal (Phase II).

The excavation has allowed an opportunity to add to the Early medieval and medieval record in the area, potentially indicating to the extent of the medieval core of the settlement. Phase II shows the site was utilised for activity kept peripheral to the main settlement, such as clay extraction through quarrying and waste disposal.

13.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

The full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for



Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and CHER during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility. Britannia Archaeology will consult *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire 2017* regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive into the County's Archaeological Archive Facility.

14.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The site was managed by Martin Brook and excavated by Matthew Baker, Martin Brook, Dan McConnell and Dan Hills of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

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Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Associated Feature	Description (L x W x D m)	Relationships	Notes
1000	Topsoil	-	Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent small-medium flints and large chalk nodules		Modern topsoil
1001	Subsoil	-	Mid yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt with frequent small-medium sub-angular and rounded flints		Sub soil
1002	Made Ground	-	Mid yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt with frequent small-large sub-angular and rounded flints		Modern made ground
1003	Natural	-	Mid orange yellow, compact sandy clay and chalk with frequent flint, chalk, and fossils		Natural geology
1004	Ditch	-	(1.00+ x 0.49 x 0.09m) Linear in plan, gentle sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W		Ditch terminus
1005	Primary Ditch Fill	1004	Mid yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular and rounded flint inclusions		
1006	Pit	-	(1.50+ x 0.88 x 0.30m) Sub-circular in plan, steep (near vertical) sides and a concave base		Medieval waste pit
1007	Primary Pit Fill	1006	Light grey brown, compact clayey silt with infrequent medium flint gravel		
1008	Ditch	-	(1.00+ x 0.73 x 0.69m) Linear in plan, moderate sloping sides and a flat base, aligned E-W	Cut by 1014	
1009	Primary Ditch Fill	1008	Dark grey brown, firm clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint and chalk nodules		



1010	Secondary Ditch Fill	1008	Mid orange brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular flints		
1011	Tertiary Ditch Fill	1008	Dark grey brown, firm clayey silt with occasional small flint and chalk inclusions		
1012	Quaternary Ditch Fill	1008	Mid yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt		
1013	Quinary Ditch Fill	1008	Mid grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular and rounded flints and chalk		
1014	Ditch	-	(1.00+ x 1.16 x 0.44m) Linear in plan, steep sides and a flat base, aligned E-W	Cuts 1008	
1015	Primary Ditch Fill	1014	Mid grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium flint inclusions		
1016	Secondary Ditch Fill	1014	Mid yellow grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium flints and chalk		
1017	Strip Quarry	-	(1.26+ x 1.20+ x 0.57m) Linear in plan, moderate sloping sides and an irregular base, aligned E-W		Strip Quarry
1018	Primary Pit Fill	1017	Dark grey brown, compact clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular flints		
1019	Secondary Pit Fill	1017	Mid grey brown, firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular flints		
1020	Pit	-	(1.36 x 1.13 x 0.13m) Oval in plan, moderate sloping sides, and a flat base		
1021	Primary Pit Fill	1020	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay, with moderate small stones and occasional small chalk nodules		
1022	Pit	-	(5.84 x 0.78+ x 1.02m) Sub circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and a		Quarry Pit



			concave base		
1023	Primary Pit Fill	1022	Dark blue black, compact clayey silt with medium-large stones		
1024	Secondary Pit Fill	1022	Mid black grey, compact clayey silt		
1025	Tertiary Pit Fill	1022	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay with small stones		
1026	Quaternary Pit Fill	1022	Light brown yellow, friable sandy clay with chalk patches		
1027	Quinary Pit Fill	1022	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay with moderate stones		
1028	Senary Pit Fill	1022	Light grey brown, compact silty clay		



APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST CATALOGUE TABLES

Summary catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from ECB5450

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Context	Feature	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Butchering	Comments
1010	1008	Ditch	1	126	Cattle	1	1			Metatarsal	Cut and chopped	Skinning cuts, chopped roughly at proximal and distal ends
1013	1008	Ditch	5	36	Cattle	4	4			Ribs	Chopped and cut	Chopped and cut sections for soups/stews
1013	1008	Ditch			Goose	1	1			Femur	Cut	Proximal femur, cut mid shaft
1016	1014	Ditch	1	44	Pig	1	1			Humerus	Chopped	Distal end
1023	1022	Pit	2	297	Cattle	2	2			Radius/ulna, tibia	Chopped and cut	Heavily chopped and cut proximal radius/ulna, chopped proximal tibia
1028	1022	Pit	3	80	Equid	1	1			Tooth		Lower molar of small equid , heavily worn
1028	1022	Pit			Pig	1		1		Humerus	Chopped	Distal end. Quite heavily gnawed by a dog.
1028	1022	Pit			Goat	1	1			Mandible	Cut, chopped	Left mandible with M2 and M3 <i>in situ</i> . Teeth heavily worn, mature animal.



Catalogue of the mollusc remains from ECB5450.

Context	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Condition	Pigment?	Comments
1013	Ditch	1008	Late Saxon/ Early Medieva;	1	2			1	Helix pomatia	1			1	1										good		Roman Snail. GL= 38mm



Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
1007	DNEOT			1	12		1050-1250
1007	DNEOT	bowl	bead	1	18	carinated?	1050-1250
1007	EMEMS			1	8		1050-1225
1007	EMW	jar	flaring	2	16	tapered tip to rim	11th-12th c.
1007	HUNEMW			5	27		1050-1200
1007	HUNEMW			1	18	food res int	1050-1200
1007	MEL			1	5		1150-1350
1007	SEFEN			1	3		1150-1450
1010	RBOX	bowl/dish	bead	1	3	burnished - Oxford?	Rom
1010	HTHET			1	22	poss HUNEMW - handmade but thick - large vessel?	840-1150
1010	STAM			1	2		875-1200
1013	NEOT			1	16		875-1100
1013	EMW			1	8		11th-12th c.
1013	HUNEMW			5	25		1050-1200
1013	HUNEMW			1	11	inner surface lost	1050-1200
1013	HUNEMW	bowl/dish?	bead	1	26		1050-1200
1013	CONM			2	7		1200-1350
1013	MEL			9	46		1150-1350
1013	PSHW			1	5		1100-1350
1013	SEFEN			2	24		1150-1450
1016	NEOT			1	3		875-1100
1016	STAM			2	21		875-1200
1016	EMEMS	jar	upright flat-topped bead	1	27	wheel-finished	1050-1225
1016	EMSHW			1	9	poss DNEOT	1050-1200
1016	HUNEMW			1	11		1050-1200



Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
1023	THET			1	5		840-1150
1023	MEL			4	39		1150-1350
1023	MEL	jug		12	275		1150-1350
1023	MEL	jar	square bead	1	41		1150-1350
1028	HTHET			1	9		840-1150
1028	THET			2	10		840-1150
1028	EMW			1	6		11th-12th c.
1028	HUNEMW			1	13	fairly thick	1050-1200
1028	MEL			2	28		1150-1350
1028	MEL			1	4	coarse	1150-1350
1028	MEL	dish	tapering everted	1	22		1150-1350
1028	MEL	jar	flaring	2	40	coarse, poss SEFEN	1150-1350
1028	MEL	jar	flat-topped everted	1	27		1150-1350

CBM

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Notes	Date
1023	brick?	msc	1	22					sparse chalk; reduced surface	med?

Fired clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
1007	s		3	13	orange				v dense, poss CBM. 1 piece with large fossil shell frag
1023	fscfe		1	3	buff-red	flattish		+	occ fossil shell
1028	fscfe		2	17	buff-red	1 flattish	grass?		

Fabrics: s – silty clay; fscfe – fine sandy with calcareous and ferrous inclusions



APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

FEATURE CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	Type	SPOT DATE	Pot No	Wgt/g	Fired No	Clay Wgt/g	Animal No	Bone Wgt/g	Other
1006	1007	Pit	?Late Saxon?/Early Med	14	108	3	13			
1008	1010	Ditch	?Late Saxon?/Early Med	3	27			1	126	
1008	1013	Ditch	?Late Saxon?/Early Med	23	168			5	36	Snail 1@2g
1014	1016	Ditch	Late Saxon/Early Med	6	72			1	44	
1022	1023	Pit	Early/High Medieval	18	366	1	3	2	297	CBM 1@23g
1022	1028	Pit	Early/High Medieval	12	159	2	15	3	80	Burnt Flint 1@14g
				76	900	6	31	12	583	



APPENDIX 4 SAMPLE CONCORDANCE

SAMPLE NUMBER	SIZE	TYPE	CONTEXT No	FEATURE TYPE
1	10L	Bulk	1018	Pit
2	10L	Bulk	1009	Ditch
3	20L	Bulk	1023	Pit



APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

2 Main Street, Wentworth (ECB 5450): ceramic finds Sue Anderson, August 2018.

Pottery

Introduction

Seventy-five sherds (892g) of pottery were collected from six contexts during the evaluation. A summary catalogue is included in Appendix 1.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). Late Saxon to medieval wares were identified based on Spoerry (2016); earlier and later fabrics are based on the author's fabric series. The data were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Table 1 provides a summary quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Roman oxidised (?Oxford) ware	RBOX	1st-4th c.	1	3	0.0	1
Thetford-type wares	THET	840-1150	3	15		3
Huntingdon Thetford-type wares	HTHET	840-1150	2	31		2
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	875-1100	2	19		2
Stamford ware	STAM	875-1200	3	23		3
Developed St Neots type ware	DNEOT	1050-1250	2	30	0.0	2
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	1050-1225	2	35	0.1	2
Early Medieval Shelly ware	EMSHW	1050-1200	1	9		1
Early Medieval wares	EMW	11th-12th c.	4	30	0.0	3
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	1050-1200	15	131	0.0	15
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	1150-1350	34	527	0.3	18



SE Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	1150-1450	3	27	3
Colne Medieval ware	CONM	1200-1350	2	7	2
Peterborough Shelly ware	PSHW	1100-1350	1	5	1
<i>Totals</i>			75	892	0.6 58 9

Table 1: *Pottery quantification by fabric*

A dish or bowl rimsherd of Roman oxidised ware was recovered as a residual find in ditch fill (1010).

Late Saxon wares were largely sandy Thetford-type wares, including both the hard greywares typical of the Norfolk production site and the coarser type which is ascribed to Huntingdon (Spoerry 2016). Only body sherds were present in this group. Also of Late Saxon date were a body sherd and a sagging base fragment of St Neots-type ware.

The early medieval period was dominated by Huntingdon-type early medieval ware. Only one rim was present, a beaded dish/bowl type with thumbing along the top and a cordon below. A few sherds of Norfolk-type early medieval ware were also present, including a flaring jar rim. Sandy micaceous Essex-type early medieval wares were represented by a body sherd and a wheel-finished beaded jar rim. A few shelly wares were also present, including a sagging base and a bowl rim of developed St Neots-type ware, and a body sherd of unprovenanced shelly ware. Two body sherds and a handle of Stamford Fabric B were also found.

Coarsewares of medieval date comprised mainly Ely wares with three body sherds of SE Fenland ware (or possibly coarse Ely ware), two small sherds of Colne-type ware and a fragment of ?Peterborough shelly ware. Several rim sherds or other diagnostic fragments of Ely ware were present, comprising three jars with flaring, square-beaded and flat-topped everted rims, a dish with a tapering everted rim, and several fragments of a jug with a wide strap handle and sagging base. The jug had spots of glaze on the upper body. Two other glazed body sherds were present, probably from jugs.

Pottery by context

Table 2 provides a summary list by context with spotdates. The full catalogue is available as an Access database in the archive.

Cut	Contex	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
-----	--------	------	---------	----------



t								
100	1007	Pit	EMW	HUNEMW	EMEMS	DNEOT	MEL	12th c.?
6			SEFEN					
100	1010	Ditch	RBOX	HTHET	STAM			11th-
8								M.12th c.
100	1013	Ditch	NEOT	EMW	HUNEMW	MEL	SEFEN	CONM
8			PSHW					
101	1016	Ditch	NEOT	STAM	HUNEMW	EMSHW	EMEMS	
4								12th-13th
102	1023	Pit	THET	MEL				
2								13th c.?
102	1028	Pit	THET	HTHET	EMW	HUNEMW	MEL	
2								13th c.?

Table 2: Pottery by context (* includes later CBM)

All four features contained a mixture of pottery, but each appears to date to the earlier part of the medieval period.

Discussion

One sherd of Roman oxidised ware was recovered, but was a residual find in a medieval context.

The Late Saxon and early medieval wares in this group were probably broadly contemporary, although the former were often slightly more abraded. Thetford wares are the most common Late Saxon type in Ely, with St Neots ware arriving later in the town (Spoerry 2016, 33). The Thetford and early medieval wares in this assemblage came from Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Essex and Lincolnshire, but were probably supplemented towards the end of the period by early Ely wares, with a few coarse types present in the contexts which were largely of early medieval date.

The range of medieval fabrics identified in the assemblage is typical of the area, with Ely ware ware being particularly common, as would be expected. A few sherds of SEFEN, thought to have been made in the Soham area (Spoerry 2016), and other Cambridgeshire types were also present, but most were represented by body sherds only. The Ely ware forms were all typical of their type.

Statement of potential and recommendations

This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required. The sherds should be retained as part of the archive, and included in any excavation assemblage from the site.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

A single piece of ?brick in a medium sandy fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions (fabric msc) was found in pit fill 1023 in association with 13th-century pottery. The fragment has a reduced surface but is not full thickness. It may be a medieval brick or possibly a piece of Roman tile.



Statement of potential and recommendations

This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

Fired clay

Six fragments of fired clay (33g) were collected from three contexts. From pit fill 1007 there were three pieces in a dense silty orange fabric, possibly ceramic building material but no surfaces survived. Three fragments were recovered from ditch fills 1023 and 1028 (ditch 1022), all in a red fine sandy fabric with calcareous and ferrous inclusions. Two had flattish buff-coloured surfaces, one with impressions of grass. The function of these pieces is unknown.

References

Spoerry, P., 2016, *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire*, East Anglian Archaeology 159.



ECB 5450, P1244

**Land Adjacent to 2, Maws Street, Wentworth, Cambs.
The FAUNAL REMAINS and SHELL analysis and catalogues
& WORKED BONE analysis and catalogue**

**by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration
Services for Britannia Archaeology. Oct 2018**

ANIMAL BONE

Methodology

This summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights taken and additional counts were made for each species identified, Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) remains. Very few measureable bones were seen and retrieval of metrical data on such a small assemblage was considered not worthwhile. As this is a small assemblage, information was recorded directly into a table for the appendix.

The faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 583g of bone, consisting of twelve elements, was recovered from this site. The bone was recovered from five fills from two ditches and one pit. The remains were found with finds of a Late Saxon to Medieval date range.

Context	Feature	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)
1010	1008	Ditch	1	126
1013	1008	Ditch	5	36
1016	1014	Ditch	1	44
1023	1022	Pit	2	297
1028	1022	Pit	3	80
Totals			12	583g

Table 1. Quantification of the assemblage by feature, weights and counts.

The bone is in good condition, although fragmented from butchering and wear. Little weathering or invertebrate damage was seen, which would suggest that the butchering and meat waste was buried fairly quickly. No burnt bone was recorded. Gnawing was seen in one deposit, with a pig humerus from the Medieval pit fill 1028 that showed gnawing over the distal end from a dog, suggesting meat waste was given to domestic or working animals.



Species range and modifications and other observations

Five species are present in this assemblage, which are quantified in Table 2.

Context	Feature	Type	Species	NISP
1010	1008	Ditch	Cattle	1
1013	1008	Ditch	Cattle	4
1013	1008	Ditch	Goose	1
1016	1014	Ditch	Pig	1
1023	1022	Pit	Cattle	2
1028	1022	Pit	Equid	1
1028	1022	Pit	Pig	1
1028	1022	Pit	Goat	1

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, NISP, context number and feature.

Cattle were recovered from ditch fills 1010 with a chopped and cut metatarsal from skinning and 1013 with chopped and cut sections of rib. Heavily butchered cattle radius and tibia were also found in the pit fill 1023.

Pig were found in two deposits. A Chopped humerus was found in the ditch fill 1016 and a further chopped and gnawed humerus was recovered from the pit fill 1028.

A single goat mandible was produced from the pit fill 1028, which was distinguished from sheep using comparative reference material and criteria from Halstead, *et al* (2002). The 2nd and 3rd molars were *in situ* and well worn, indicating an animal kept for many years. Cuts on the mandible showed the animal had been skinned and presumably eaten.

A single goose femur was found in the ditch fill 1013, which had been cut on the mid shaft, leaving the proximal end of the bone. The femur is in the size range for domestic goose or the larger wild Greylag species.

A single equid lower molar was also seen in the pit fill 1028, this tooth is from an aged small equid, either a small pony or mule. This tooth, with an absence of any other equid bone might suggest it is residual.

Overall, butchering showed the initial processing skinning cuts on head and lower limb bones. Heavy chops were seen on larger limb bones from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Finer knife cuts were seen on ribs and limb bones where the meat had been removed.

Discussion

The assemblage is derived from butchering and food waste from the main domestic stock animals and largely consists of meat waste. It is likely that the equid molar in



this assemblage is residual. The assemblage is broadly similar to others of a similar date, with the small size of the assemblage making it difficult to fully interpret.

The sections of rib are a common feature in Saxon and Medieval assemblages where they have had meat cut away and have been chopped to include in soups and stews to add the nutritious marrow.

Goats were commonly kept close to homes in the Saxon to Early Medieval period for a supply of milk, butter and cheese, eventually providing meat, skins and by-products. These animals declined in presence in archaeological assemblages (Dyer, 2004; Albarella, 1997) from the medieval period once cattle became more popular for a supply of milk and with the onset of the enclosures and field systems and the notoriety of goats for eating their way through hedged fields and their ability to leap other boundaries, making them difficult to control and unpopular. The popularity and increase in the keeping of the sheep for supplying the wool trade in the Medieval period also aided the decline of the goat at this time.

Recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage with limited potential. The assemblage has been recorded as required and no further work was recommended.

MOLLUSC REMAINS

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

The assemblage and discussion

A single shell, weighing 2g was recovered from a single ditch fill of a Late Saxon to Early Medieval date range. The assemblage is quantified in Table 3.

A single example of *Helix pomatia* or the Roman Snail was recovered from the ditch fill 1013. This land-dwelling snail was introduced by the Romans to keep in jars, often fed on milk, as a source of food. Many of these snails became established in southern England either from escaping snails or through the disposal and hatching of eggs. In the Saxon and medieval periods it is unlikely that these snails were consumed as food and this individual was naturally living in the dampness of the ditch.



Context	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species
1013	Ditch	1008	Saxon/ Medieval	1	2g	Helix pomatia

Table 3. Quantification of the molluscs by species, NISP and feature type.

Recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage with limited potential. The assemblage has been recorded fully and no further work is recommended.

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Sample Assessment

WENTWORTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Client: Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Author: M Law

Doc Ref: LP2255E-EAR-v19.1

Site Code: ECB5450

Date: September 18

1. Introduction

1.1. This report presents an assessment of samples from land adjacent to 2 Main Street, Wentworth, Cambridgeshire. Three 10 litre bulk samples were submitted for assessment, two from quarry fills, and one from a ditch fill.

2. Methodology

- 2.1. The samples were processed in a Siraf-style flotation tank by Sandra Gallego Prieto of L - P : Archaeology. The washover (flot) of each sample was caught on a 250µm mesh. The residue was caught on a 1mm mesh.
- 2.2. The residues were then air dried and sorted under a low power microscope.
- 2.3. The flots were scanned while wet, and then air dried before being sorted under a low power microscope.

3. Results and Discussion

- 3.1. Numbers of materials in samples, with weights rounded to the nearest whole gram, are presented in TABLE 1.
- 3.2. Preservation of organic material was poor, although charred and calcareous materials were well preserved. The samples contained a large proportion



of modern roots. These are likely to have introduced intrusive materials into the deposits that were sampled.

3.3. Charred grain and seeds are present in samples 1 and 2. No other plant macrofossils are preserved in the samples.

3.4. Snail shells are present in all samples. Some of these are *Cecilioides acicula*, a subterranean species which is likely to be intrusive. Other species present include *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Trochulus* sp. and *Vallonia* sp., which indicate an open grassland environment. Fragments of mussel (*Mytilus* sp.) and cockle (*Cerastoderma* sp.) were present in the residue of sample 2.

3.5. A small quantity of animal bone was present in sample 2. This is likely to be unidentifiable.

3.6. A small quantity of pot was present in sample 2 and 3.

Context Number	1018		1009		1023	
Sample Number	1		2		3	
Context	Quarry fill		Primary ditch fill			
Description	Primary quarry fill					
Weight after	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue
processing (g)	20 (wet)	1060 (dry)	8 (wet)	483 (dry)	20 (wet)	1350 (dry)
% modern	c80		c.80		c90	
Notes			Residue			
CHARRED	22 (2g)		6 (1g)			
SHELL	42 (4g)	4 (10g)	8 (1g)		32 (1g)	
BONE		3 (1g)				
POT		1 (4g)				2 (5g)

Table 1 – Biological remains and artefacts from samples



4. Statement of Potential and Recommendations

4.1. The samples show reasonable preservation of charred and calcareous remains. The snail shells present suggest an open, grassland environment, however too few snail shells are present to carry secure interpretative potential.

4.2. Identification and analysis of charred grains from the samples is recommended. This will provide insights into the economy of the site.

4.3. No other work is recommended on the assemblage from the samples.



APPENDIX 6 OASIS SHEET (Copied from OASIS page)

OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: britanni1-320235

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent To 2 Main Street, Wentworth
Short description of the project	In July 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on behalf of Belinda Ashdown and Jed Cole as part of a planning application reference in advance of the construction of a single dwelling, double garage, access and turning along with all associated site works at Land Adjacent to 2 Main Street, Wentworth. The excavation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) requiring the controlled strip and excavation of an area outlined. A previous evaluation carried out at the site revealed evidence dating to the late Saxon period, mid-12th century and modern periods, as well as possible Iron Age or Romano-British features. The excavations revealed three phases of activity, dating from the early medieval to medieval periods. The most significant of which was the evidence of medieval quarrying and waste disposal (Phase II). The excavation has allowed an opportunity to add to the Early medieval and medieval record in the area, potentially indicating to the extent of the medieval core of the settlement. Phase II shows the site was utilised for activity kept peripheral to the main settlement, such as clay extraction through quarrying and waste disposal.
Project dates	Start: 20-07-2018 End: 24-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5450 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Medieval
Monument type	CLAY PIT Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Medieval
Monument type	CLAY PIT Uncertain
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF



OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

Project location

Country England
Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE WENTWORTH Land Adjacent To 2 Main Street, Wentworth
Postcode CB6 2HT
Study area 86 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 4767 7853 52.384453581496 0.170017413227 52 23 04 N 000 10 12 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 11.09m Max: 12.44m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Matthew Baker
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Belinda Ashdown

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient CCCAS
Physical Archive ID ECB5450
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient CCCAS
Digital Archive ID ECB5450
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Survey"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient CCCAS
Paper Archive ID ECB5450
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land Adjacent to 2 Main Street, Wentworth, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s) Baker, M. and Cunningham, L.



OASIS FORM - Print view

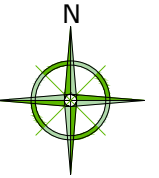
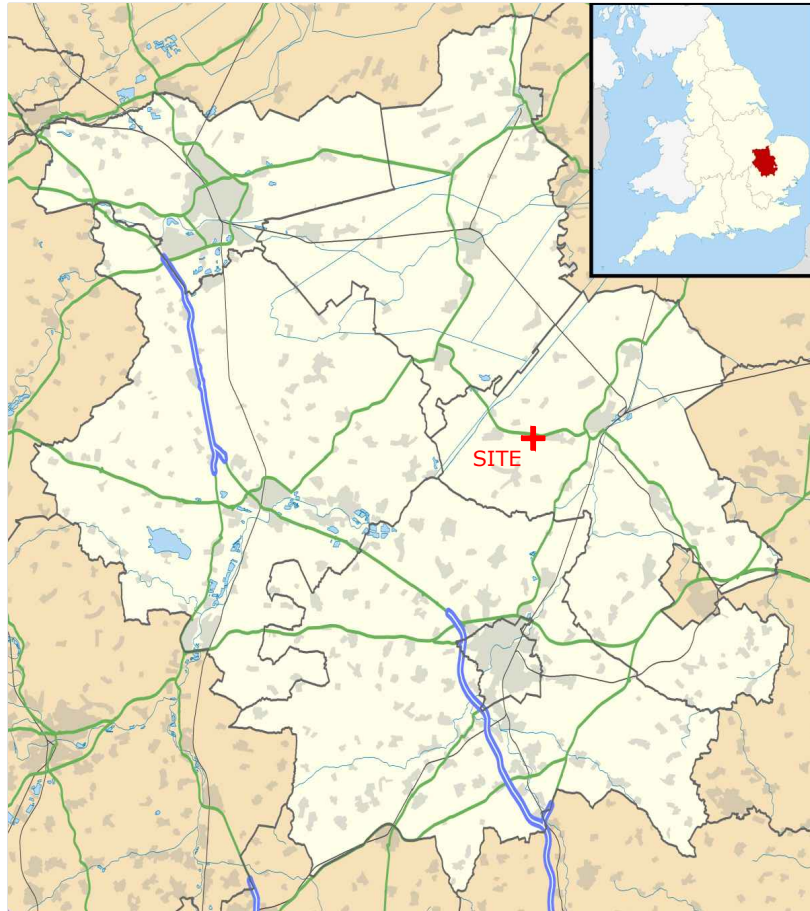
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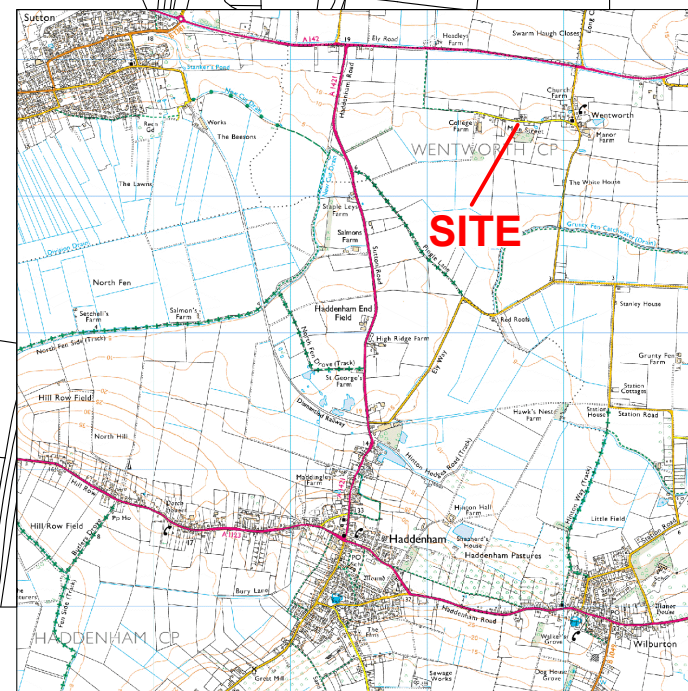
SITE

Wentworth

Site Boundary

278526

547675



1:5000 0 1:5000 300m

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NGR: 547675 278526 REF: P1244

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: BELINDA ASHDOWN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

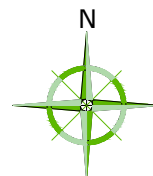


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DATE: NOV 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1.2

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB FIGURE: 1



- Site Boundary
- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Archaeological Event

NGR: 547675 278526 REF: P1244

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA: MONUMENTS & EVENTS

CLIENT: BELINDA ASHDOWN

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DATE: NOV 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1.2

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2

1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

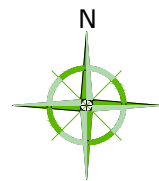
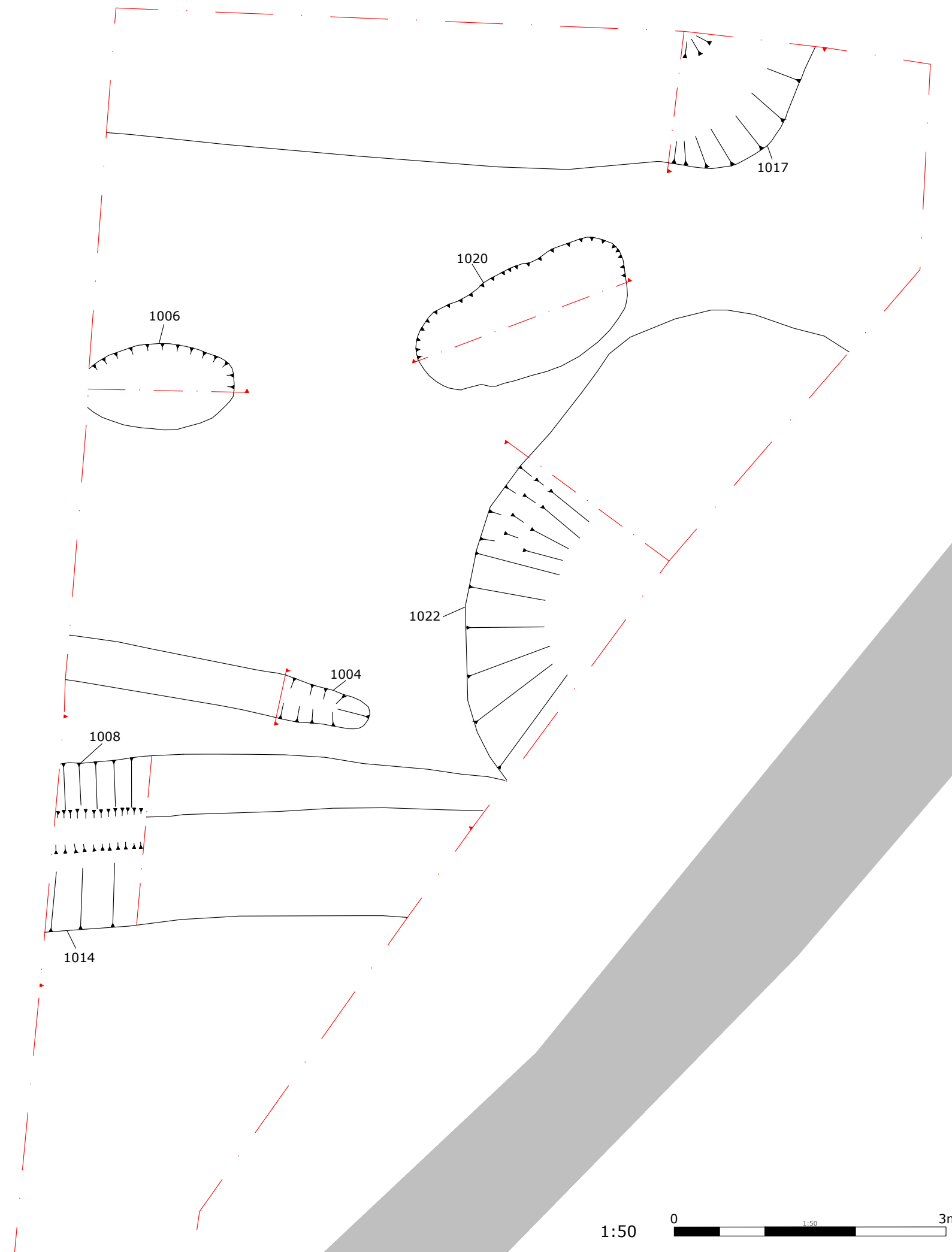
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DP 9 - POST EXCAVATION SHOT, VIEW NORTH



DP 10 - POST EXCAVATION SHOT, VIEW SOUTH

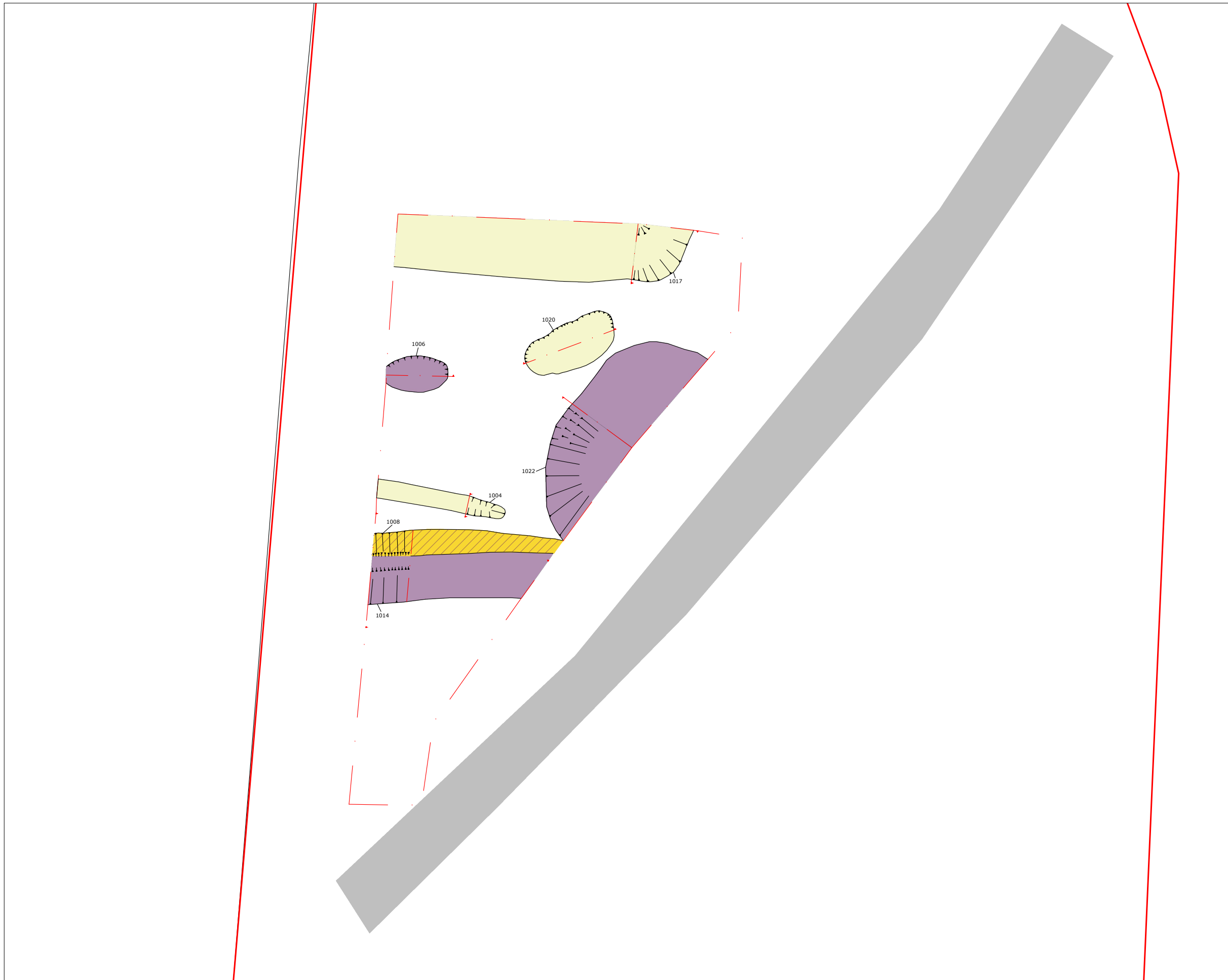
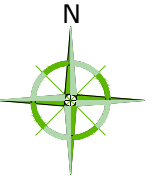


- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation 2018
- Allen Archaeology Evaluation Trench
- Site Boundary

(NGR): 547675 278526	(REF): P1244	
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION: FEATURE LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT: BELINDA ASHDOWN		
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DATE: NOV 2018	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1.2
AUTHOR: MJB	FIGURE: 3	
APPROVED: MB		



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- Phase III - Undated
- Phase II - Medieval
- Phase I - Early Medieval
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation 2018
- Allen Archaeology Evaluation Trench
- Site Boundary

NGR: 547675 278526 REF: P1244

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: PHASED FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: BELINDA ASHDOWN

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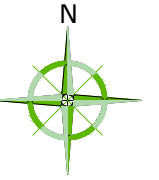
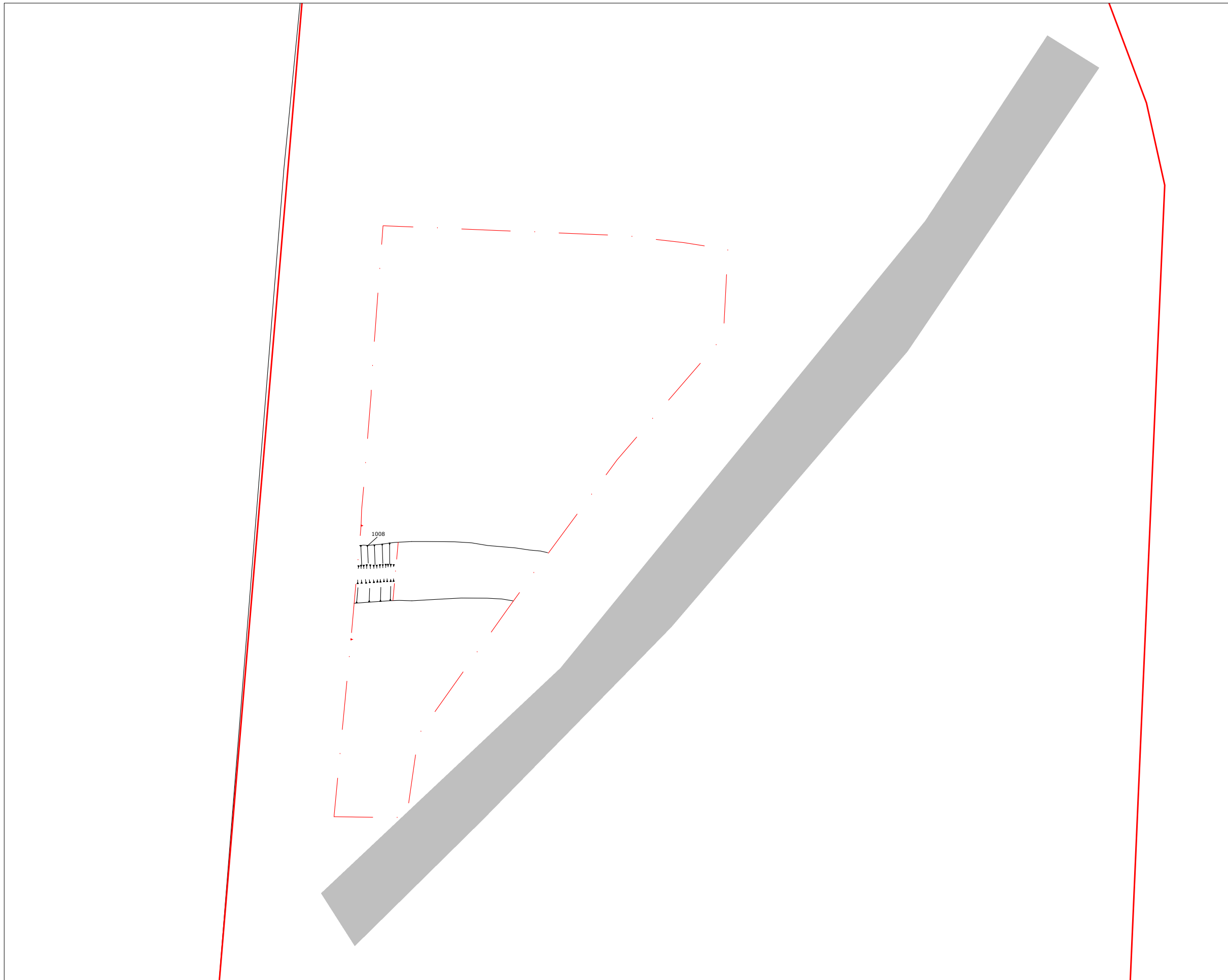
DATE: NOV 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1.2

AUTHOR: MJB
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FIGURE: 4

1:100 0 1:100 5m

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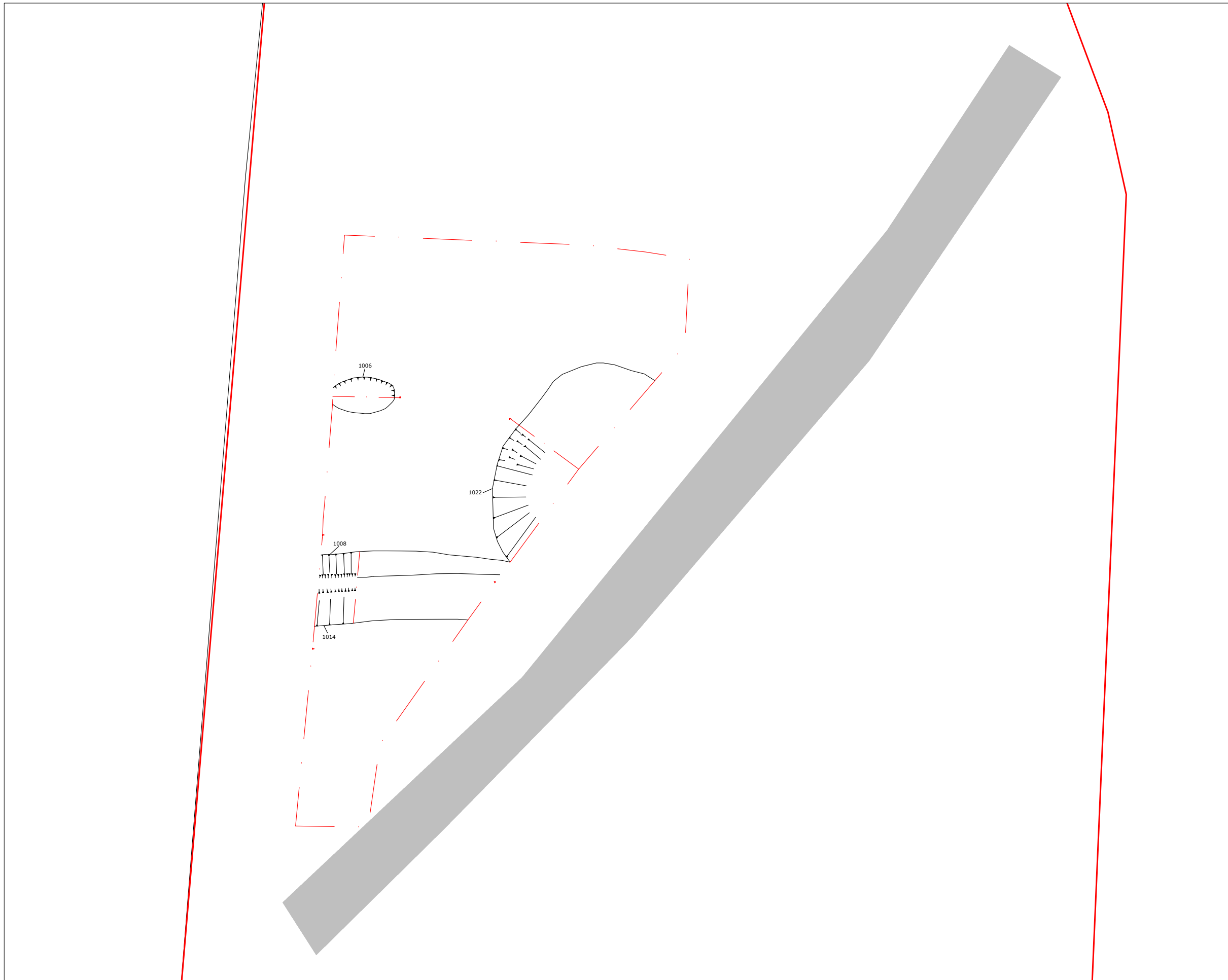
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation 2018
- Allen Archaeology Evaluation Trench
- Site Boundary

<i>NGR:</i> 547675 278526	<i>REF:</i> P1244
<i>PROJECT:</i> LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
<i>DESCRIPTION:</i> PHASE I PLAN - EARLY MEDIEVAL (11th - 12th CENTURY)	
<i>CLIENT:</i> BELINDA ASHDOWN	
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<i>DATE:</i> NOV 2018	<i>PLOT:</i> A3	<i>VERSION:</i> 1.2
<i>AUTHOR:</i> MJB	5	
<i>APPROVED:</i> MB		

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- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation 2018
- Allen Archaeology Evaluation Trench
- Site Boundary

NGR: 547675 278526 REF: P1244

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: PHASE II PLAN - MEDIEVAL (12th - 13th CENTURY)

CLIENT: BELINDA ASHDOWN

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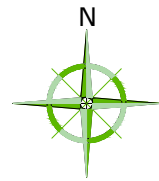
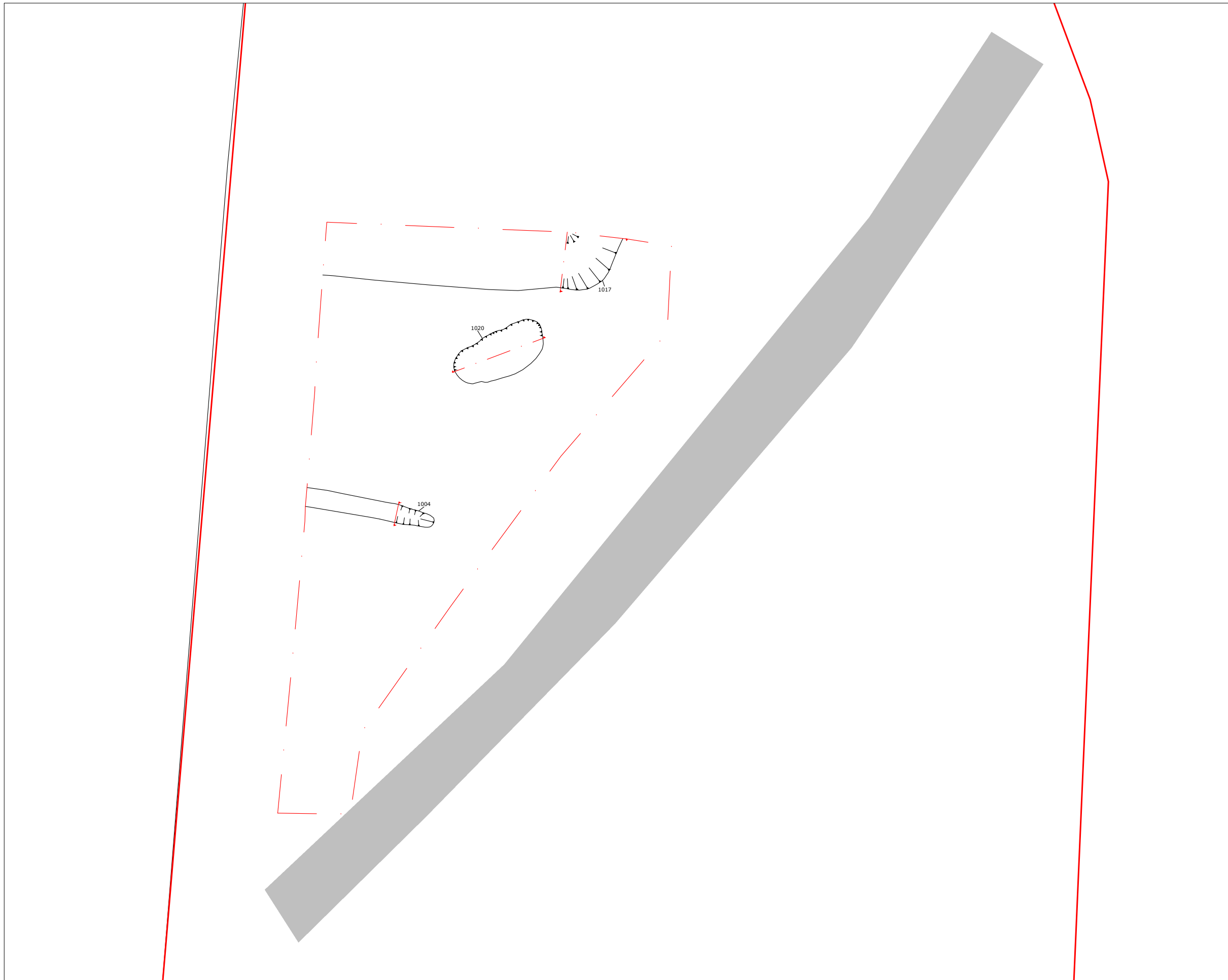
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DATE: NOV 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1.2

AUTHOR: MJB
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 6

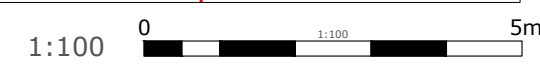
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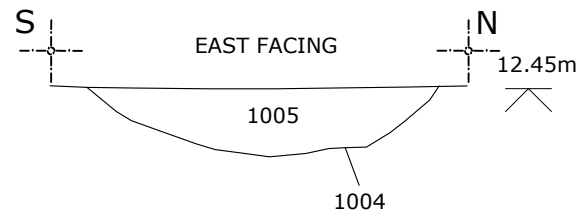


- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation 2018
- Allen Archaeology Evaluation Trench
- Site Boundary

(NGR):	547675 278526	(REF):	P1244
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE III PLAN - UNDATED		
CLIENT:	BELINDA ASHDOWN		
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DATE:	NOV 2018	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MJB	VERSION:	1.2
APPROVED:	MB	7	

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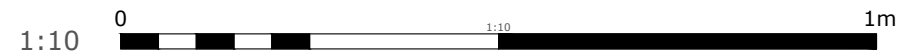
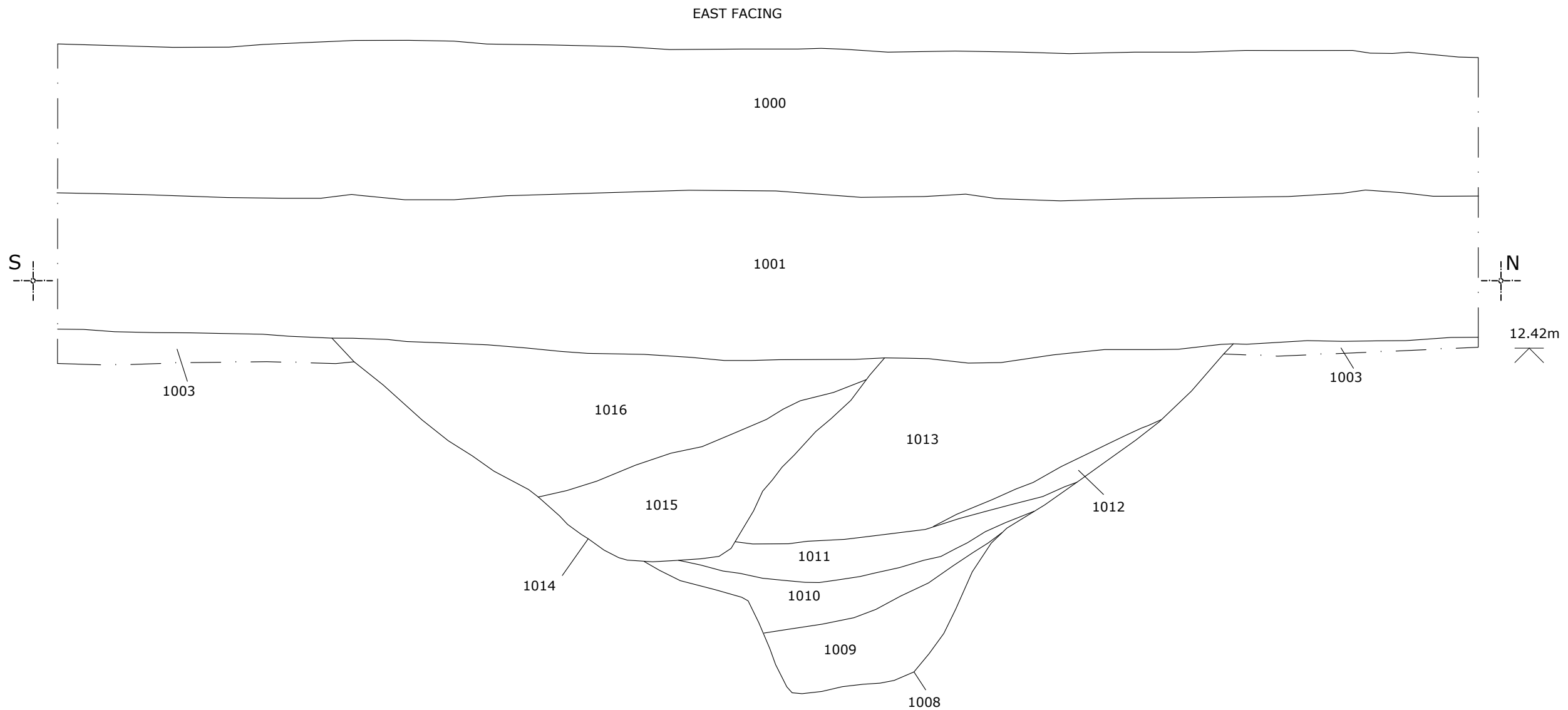




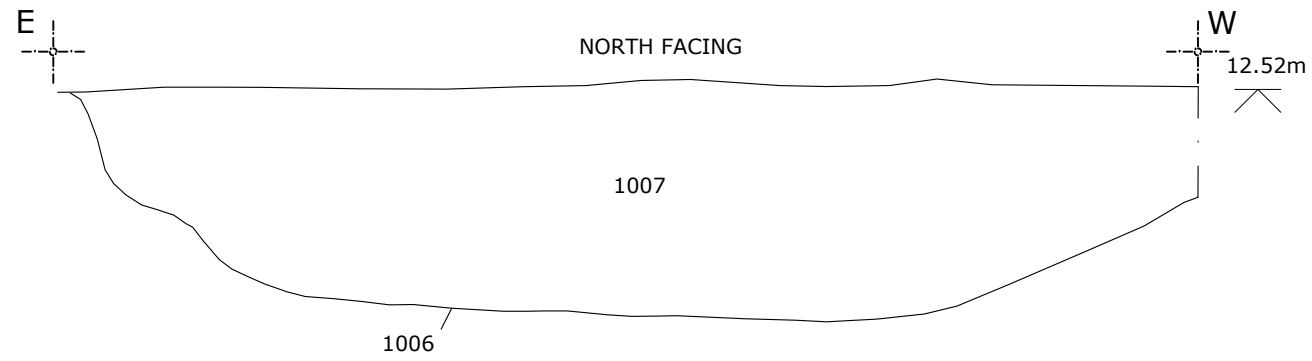
DP 1 - GULLY TERMINUS 1004, VIEW WEST



DP 3 - DITCHES 1008 & 1014, VIEW WEST



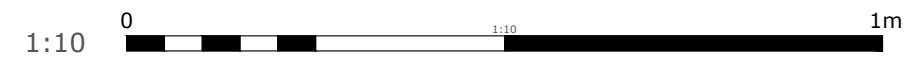
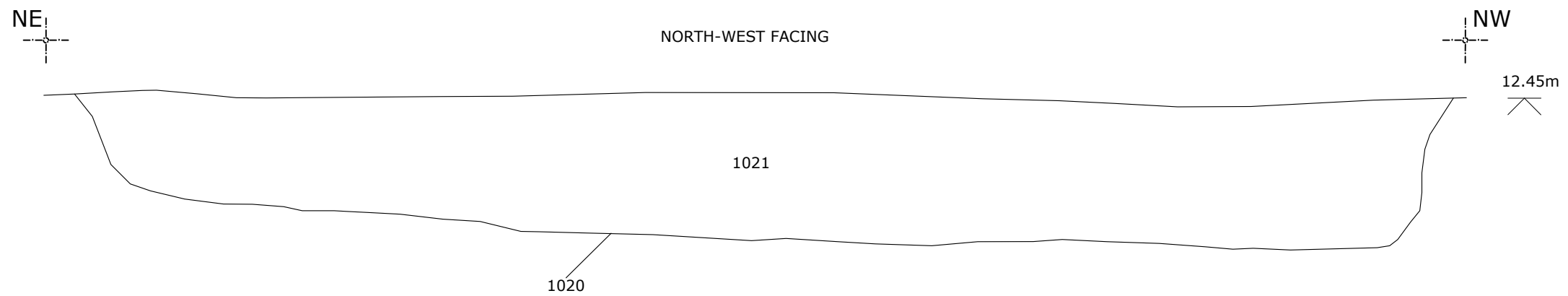
NGR:	547675 278526	REF:	P1244
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BELINDA ASHDOWN		
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DATE:	NOV 2018	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MJB	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	8



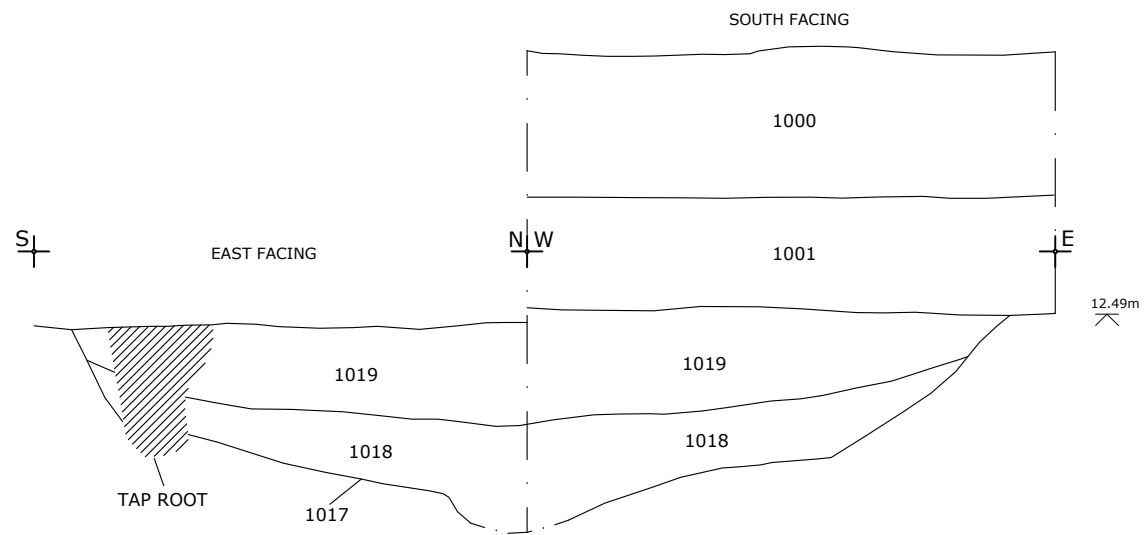
DP 2 - PIT 1006, VIEW SOUTH



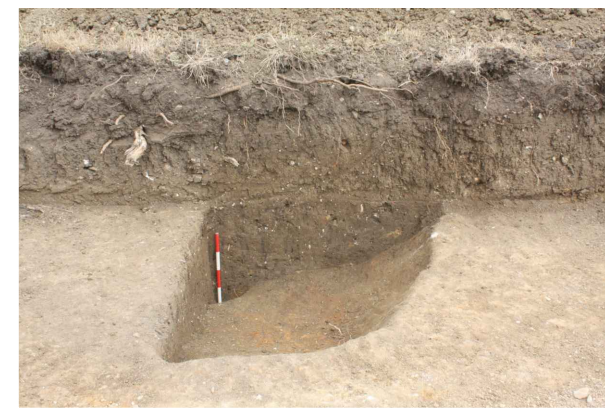
DP 6 - PIT 1020, VIEW SOUTH-EAST



NGR:	547675 278526	REF:	P1244
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT TO 2 MAIN STREET, WENTWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BELINDA ASHDOWN		
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VERSION:	1	AUTHOR:	MJB
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	9



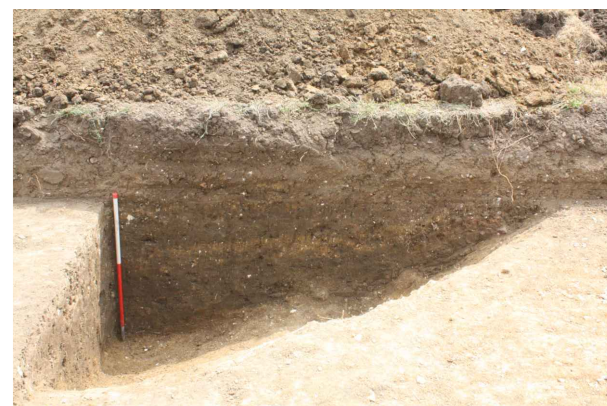
DP 4 - STRIP QUARRY 1017, VIEW WEST



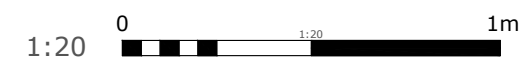
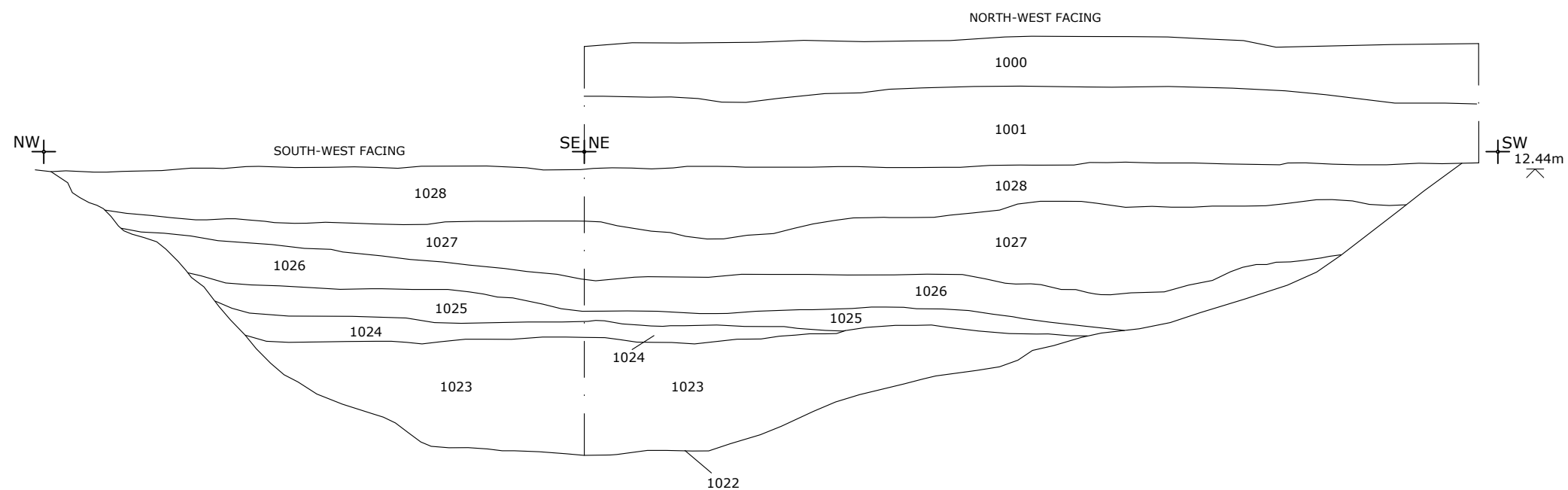
DP 5 - STRIP QUARRY 1017, VIEW NORTH



DP 8 - QUARRY PIT 1022, VIEW NORTH-EAST



DP 9 - QUARRY PIT 1022, VIEW SOUTH-EAST



NGR: 547675 278526	REF: P1244	
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DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: BELINDA ASHDOWN		
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AUTHOR: MJB	FIGURE: 10	
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