

**LAND AT COLES LANE,
OAKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

*Post Excavation Assessment & Updated
Project Design for Analysis & Publication*



**LAND AT COLES LANE, OAKINGTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT
AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN FOR
ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION**

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LAND AT COLES LANE, OAKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN FOR ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

Non Technical Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation to be followed by a programme of assessment and publication, on land adjacent to Coles Lane, Oakington, NGR 541198/264704 (the Site). The excavations revealed the vestiges of human activity within the site dating variously from the Roman-British, medieval and post-medieval periods.

This assessment outlines the stratigraphic and dating framework of the site and details the potential for further analysis that each class of data has in relation to addressing regional research agendas. In addition this assessment details the mechanics of and proposed eventual avenue for publication.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank Andy Thomas, Planning Archaeologist for Cambridgeshire County Council for monitoring the project. This assessment has been written by Cornelius Barton and Reuben Thorpe with contributions from Lorraine Mepham (finds), Dr. Stephanie Knight (Animal Bone) and Dr. Chris Stevens (environmental). The illustrations were produced by Mark Roughley. The excavation was managed by Reuben Thorpe and was undertaken by Cornelius Barton, Leanne Ellis, Jon Martin, Dave Norcott, Vicky Thomas, Nigel Ward and Andrew Zachowski.

LAND AT COLES LANE, OAKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN FOR ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs (the client) to undertake an archaeological excavation following an archaeological evaluation on land at Coles Lane, Oakington, Cambridgeshire (the Site), centred on NGR 541198/264704.
- 1.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology) which had received prior approval from Andy Thomas, the Planning Archaeologist for Cambridgeshire (PA). The excavation was undertaken between 21st February and 24th March 2005.
- 1.1.3 This document brings together information gathered during successive stages of fieldwork and post-fieldwork identification and quantification and assesses its potential, through the execution of a programme of further analysis, to address national, local and regional research questions as outlined in Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Williams (1998).
- 1.1.4 In addition, this document also proposes a scheme, timetable and mechanism for publication as well as quantifying the size of the archive consisting of assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts as well as the structural and stratigraphic records compiled for the Site.

1.2 Site location

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises 1.3ha of open land located to the north of Oakington, to the rear of existing houses bordering Coles Lane and the High Street (**Figure 1**) site centre NGR 541198/264704.

1.3 Landform, Geology and Soils

- 1.3.1 The underlying geology of the Site consists of Kimmeridge Clay, bordering greensand towards its eastern boundary.
- 1.3.2 Prior to the excavations the Site was covered by rough pasture used for grazing. The ground surface was uneven with a number of low mounds and shallow linear earthworks present, comprising the visible signs of former ridge-and-furrow cultivation.
- 1.3.3 Two protected badger setts are also present at the northern and eastern boundaries of the Site.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 A scatter of Roman pottery is recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) some 80m from the eastern boundary of the Site (SMR Ref: 5176; TL 413 648) possibly representing settlement activity.
- 1.4.2 In addition large quantities of late Medieval pottery are also recorded from the garden of 33 Coles Road, which lies on the southern edge of the Site. This material may be associated with a late Medieval occupation site (SMR Ref: 5193; TL 412 646). The historic core of the documented settlement of Oakington lies to the south of the Site.

1.5 Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.5.1 Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation, comprising 18 trenches, on the Site in 2003 (Wessex Archaeology 2003) (**Figure 2**).
- 1.5.2 The evaluation revealed archaeological remains throughout the Site, though archaeological features became less concentrated towards the east, beyond the remnants of a shallow linear ditch.
- 1.5.3 The archaeological remains revealed in the evaluation were thought, at the time, to reflect past human utilisation of the Site from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Romano-British, Medieval and Post-medieval periods. The majority of features comprised linear and rectilinear ditches and ditched enclosures.
- 1.5.4 Putative evidence of settlement, dating to the medieval and Post-medieval period, was found in the south of the Site.
- 1.5.4 As the results of the evaluation suggested that a relatively high concentration of archaeological features representing past human utilisation of the land was present within the Site, particularly to the south. An archaeological excavation was therefore recommended in mitigation to preserve the archaeology *by record* prior to development.

2 THE EXCAVATION

2.1 Project Aims

- 2.1.1 The principal aim of the project was to clarify the nature, date, extent and significance of past human activity within the Site.
- 2.1.2 This aim was to be achieved through environmental sampling, where appropriate, coupled with the seriation of site occupation through the analysis of artefacts, feature form, spatial distribution and relative stratigraphy.
- 2.1.3 The potential for the excavations to address regional research themes (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45 - 6) was also posited. These themes included.
 - The changing nature of the agricultural economy in the first half of the first millennium AD.
 - The relationship of agricultural settlement with larger local population centres.

- Origins and development of land division, *field systems*, their change and continuity over time.
- Origins and development of settlement on the clay lands.

2.2 Statement of Methodological Standards

2.2.1 All field and post excavation work was carried out in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001). *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* and the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines.

2.3 Health and Safety Standards

2.3.1 All works were undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A Risk Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 58720_RA), Health and Safety Plan and H&S Method Statement were prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

2.4 Excavation

2.4.1 The excavation area was located on the ground using a TST and was tied into the Ordnance Survey.

2.4.2 The excavation was undertaken as a single phase.

2.4.3 Top soil and subsoil was removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Top soil and subsoil were stored adjacent to the excavation.

2.4.4 Machining was undertaken in spits to the top of the undisturbed natural or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed further excavation was undertaken by hand.

2.4.5 Machine excavated material was visually examined for archaeological material and scanned with a metal detector.

2.4.6 Appropriate sampling of all the archaeological features identified in the excavation area was carried out by hand.

2.5 Recording

2.5.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

2.5.2 A drawn record of all archaeological features and deposits was compiled, including both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), with reference to a site grid/trench plan tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The OD height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.

2.5.3 A full photographic record was maintained using colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital photography. The

photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

2.6 Finds

2.6.1 All artefacts have been retained from all excavated contexts, except where features or deposits are clearly modern. Machine-excavated spoil was examined for artefacts which were retained and recorded.

2.6.2 All artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.

2.6.3 A metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery.

2.7 Environmental Sampling Strategy

2.7.1 A site specific strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures was formulated.

2.7.2 Bulk soil samples were taken from sealed archaeological features for the recovery of plant macro fossils, small animal bones and small artefacts.

2.7.3 Bulk soil samples were processed by flotation and assessed. The residues and sieved fractions have been recorded and retained with the project archive.

3 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section narrates the stratigraphic sequence encountered on the site chronologically through the identification of preliminary higher order groupings. These higher order groups consist of a hierarchy of subgroups and groups. For the purposes of this assessment a subgroup is defined as a grouping of contexts directly related in superposition on a single stratigraphic chain temporally representing a single episode such as construction, use and disuse. A group is defined as the interpretative agglomeration of subgroups or groups, spanning one or more phases, into related and associated elements of land use such as enclosures, driveways, open areas and roads (See **Appendix 2** and **Figure 4**).
- 3.1.2 Section 3.8 relates established concordances between the evaluation and the excavation area within the dating and structural framework narrated below.
- 3.1.3 On the basis of stratigraphic relationships, in conjunction with spot dating (see Section 4) the archaeological features and deposits have been divided into six chronological periods (**Figures 4 & 6**). These are:

Period I	Romano –British
Period II	Medieval⁽¹⁾
Period III	Medieval⁽²⁾
Period IV	Medieval⁽³⁾
Period V	Post Medieval

- 3.1.4 The subgroup number is the primary identifier in this narrative, though context numbers are identified in Sections 4 and 5 below. Context numbers are represented enclosed in rounded parentheses and form a continual number string (**112**). Context numbers relating to entities observed and recorded during the evaluation are prefixed with an **E** such as (**E208**). Subgroup numbers are enclosed in rounded parentheses (**1.1**). Groups of subgroups are identified in squared brackets [**2**], Higher Order groups incorporating Groups, such as Open Areas, are italicised and emboldened. ***Open Area 1.***

3.2 Period I - Romano-British (Figure 4)

Enclosure 1

- 3.2.1 A broad enclosure ditch (**2.1**) was constructed during or prior to this period, running from the northeastern edge of the excavated area to the south, where it turned at 90° to run northwest. The ditch enclosed most of the eastern part of the Site and contained a much higher concentration of tree-throws than the rest of the Site, possibly indicating the initial use of *Enclosure 1* to enclose an area of trees associated with woodland management (**Figure 5**).

- 3.2.2 Subsequent utilisation of the Site, notably in Period II (see section 3.3) continues to respect the western edge of *Enclosure 1*, suggesting that the circuit of the enclosure retained its definition, possibly by means of a bank.

Open Area 1

- 3.2.3 To the west of *Enclosure 1*, contemporary with its initial construction and use, lay an open area *Open Area 1*. This enclosure was defined by the construction of the enclosure ditch (2.1) to the east and by ditch (1.1) to the north. Within this open area lay two shallow ditches/scoops (3.1) and (3.3), both severely truncated. and of uncertain function. In the northeast of the area lay three small pits, (24.1, 25.1, 33.1) which appear to respect the edge of ditch (1.1) and are probably contemporary with the use of *Open Area 1*.

3.3 Period II – Medieval ⁽¹⁾

(Figure 4)

- 3.3.1 This period, dating to the late 11th or early 12th centuries AD, witnessed the creation of further lines of enclosure and the construction of a drove way which, in part, respected the boundaries of *Enclosure 1* implying that the wooded area within *Enclosure 1* was still extant at this time.

Open Area 2

- 3.3.2 The area to the west of *Enclosure 1* remained un-enclosed, though remodelled. To the east *Enclosure 1* was retained though the ditch itself had partially silted up. *OA2* was of a similar size to *OA1* and was defined to the east by enclosure ditch (4.1). Within *OA2* lay two isolated pits, (15.1) and (23.1) of uncertain function.

Drove way 1

- 3.3.3 Between *Open Area 2* and *Enclosure 1*, a 2.5m wide gap, between these ditches probably represented a drove or track way *Drove way 1* between fields.

Road 1

- 3.3.4 At the southeastern corner of the Site, contemporary with *Open Area 2* a northeast-southwest aligned road, *Road 1*, was constructed with a large roadside ditch (6.1, 6.15) to the west. The presence of metalling (6.14) was also attested though this had slumped within ditch (6.1).
- 3.3.5 To the north a large ditch (6.15) was interpreted as representing a continuation of (6.1) though its disuse (6.16 – 6.18) demonstrated that the southern extent of the roadside ditch had been infilled by the late 12th or 13th century.

3.4 Period III – Medieval ⁽²⁾

(Figure 6)

- 3.4.1 This period, tentatively dated to the 12th and early 13th centuries witnessed more intensive utilisation of the land.

Enclosure 2

- 3.4.2 A series of discontinuous gullies, (7.1, 8.1, 11.1) was excavated, superseding the Period II ditch (4.1) and creating an enclosure over a formerly un-enclosed area. This enclosure, ***Enclosure 2***, possessed two broad openings and may represent a temporary structure associated with stock control. A small but deep pit (31.1 & re-cut 31.2) was also constructed at this time, possibly to accommodate a tethering post.

Enclosure 5

- 3.4.3 The area to the east of ***Enclosure 2*** and to the west of ***Road 1*** probably represents the establishment of a field under Ridge and furrow cultivation in this period.

Drove way 2

- 3.4.4 This Drove way was defined by the construction of two broad ditches (9.1) and (10.1), both of considerable depth. Ditches (13.1), (14.1) and (19.1) as well as a small hearth (21.1) and pit (30.1) are likely to have formed part of this system. It is notable that roadside ditch (6.1) had become disused (6.6–6.13) by this period. It is possible that ***Road 1*** at this point afforded access directly to *Enclosures 1, 2, 3, 4*.

Enclosure 3

- 3.4.5 To the south of ***Enclosure 2***, and defined to the south by *Drove way 2*, ***Enclosure 3*** was delineated to the east by a small gully (20.1). Within the enclosed area lay a putative temporary structure, [18]. This was heavily truncated but may have formed a small temporary shelter surrounding a small hearth.

Enclosure 4

- 3.4.6 This putative enclosure was defined by ditch (9.1) to the north.

3.5 Period IV – Medieval ⁽³⁾

- 3.5.1 This period, broadly dated to the mid- 13th to mid- 14th centuries AD saw little change in land-use, with established enclosures either respected or their boundaries re-cut on similar alignments.

Enclosure 6

- 3.5.2 The area formerly defined by the discontinuous gullies of ***Enclosure 2*** was re-defined with the construction of ditches (17.1) and (12.1) creating ***Enclosure 6***. A large pit (16.1) was cut in the opening at the south corner, and this may represent a tethering post or post associated with stock control. The construction and use of a series of small pits, (22.1, 22.3, 22.5), is also associated with this phase of land-use.

Drove way 2

- 3.5.3 The alignment of ditch cut (12.1) defining the southern extent of ***Enclosure 6***, running parallel to (9.1) and (9.4) suggests that this drove way was still in use at this point.

Enclosure 5

- 3.5.4 As in Period III, this area was probably still under ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

3.6 Period V – Post-Medieval (Figure 7)

- 3.6.1 This period, post dating 1538 and the dissolution of the monasteries of England saw far less activity in terms of construction. The ditches defining the enclosures of previous periods, were allowed to silt up and were not re-cut and the site largely given over to pasture.

Open Area 3

- 3.6.2 The large ditch (6.14) remained open at the east of the Site, providing drainage though the road itself appears to have gone out of use. The line of this ditch was later re-cut with a series of discontinuous gullies (26.1) and (28.1) suggesting cultivation within the now open Site.

3.7 Period VI – Modern (Figure 7)

Open Area 3

- 3.7.1 The site remained open pasture, and was still in use for grazing up until the morning excavation began. Several further drainage ditches were cut, respecting still-visible furrow lines. A pond was dug in the east side of the site supplied by two of the drains ran into it. A slot (29.1) of unknown function was constructed to the south of the Pond. This period saw less activity in terms of construction. The enclosures were allowed to silt, and the site area was largely given over to pasture.

3.8 Concordances between the Evaluation and Excavation

- 3.8.1 The majority of the archaeological features observed during the evaluation stage can be identified as corresponding to the groups described above (see **Figure 3**). The gullies observed in Trench 2 (E203 and E206) are clearly related to ***Open Area 1***. Pottery found in (E203) in the evaluation phase was dated to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age suggesting that it was residual in this context.
- 3.8.2 The ditch recorded in evaluation trenches 3, 5 and 8 appears to be ditch [2]. The pottery recovered from this feature during the evaluation was Romano-British, as was that found in the excavation phase. The ditch (E805) is the same as ditch [17] defining ***Enclosure 6***.
- 3.8.3 The ditch (E1105) in Trench 11 equates to ditch [10] defining the northern extent of ***Droeway 2***. Similarly ditch (E708) probably relates to either ***Enclosure 2*** or ***Enclosure 6***.
- 3.8.4 The ditch segments excavated in trenches 6 and 9 (E611, E909) represent additional interventions in the roadside ditch (6.15) of ***Road 1***.

3.8.5 The remainder of the features found during evaluation cannot be related to the excavation results without further analysis.

4 SITE ARCHIVE: QUANTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Contents of the Stratigraphic Archive

4.1.1 The content of the stratigraphic archive from both the evaluation and the excavation is summarised in *Table 1*. The excavation records are held under the project code 58720, the evaluation records under project code 53735.

NAR cat.	Details	Format	No. sheets
-	Index to archive		
-	Project specification	A4	8
C	Client reports	-	-
B	Day book	A4	8
B	Context index	A4	9
B	Context records	A4	238
B	Graphics register	A4	5
B	Survey data (printout)	A4	6
D	Photographic register		
E	Environmental sample register	A4	1
	Finds archive box summary	A4	
C	Object register	A4	1
B	Site graphics	A4	49
B	Site graphics	A3	16
B	Site graphics	A1	2
E	Environmental sample records	A4	4
C	Object records	-	-
C	Context finds records	-	-
--	B+W negatives	-	8
--	B+W contact Prints		8
--	Colour slides	Mounted	274
--	Digital images recorded	.jpg/ CD	84

Table 1: Summary of the Contents of the Stratigraphic Archive

4.2 The Finds

4.2.1 This section discusses the finds recovered from both evaluation and excavation on the site. The total finds assemblage is relatively small and, apart from pottery and animal bone, is quite restricted in terms of the range and quantity of other material types represented. The assemblage is largely of medieval date, most of which is likely to fall within a date range of 12th to 14th century. There is a small amount of residual prehistoric material. Romano-British material and a few post-medieval objects are also present.

4.2.2 The finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals are presented in **Table 2**. For the purposes of this assessment, all material has been visually scanned in order to ascertain its nature, date range and condition and hence its archaeological potential to inform an understanding of the site. Spot dates have been recorded for the pottery and other datable material. All data are held on the project database in MSTM Access.

Material Type	EVALUATION		EXCAVATION		TOTAL	
	Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)
Pottery	110	1089	564	7177	674	8266
<i>Prehistoric</i>	1	1	-	-	1	1
<i>Romano-British</i>	4	55	22	398	26	453
<i>Medieval</i>	93	640	532	6471	625	7111
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	12	393	10	308	22	701
Ceramic Building Material	6	2277	14	852	20	3129
Mortar	-	-	5	103	5	103
Fired Clay	8	47	9	31	17	778
Clay Pipe	1	1	-	-	1	1
Stone	1	98	-	-	1	98
Flint	-	-	1	2	1	2
Slag	-	-	3	646	3	646
Metalwork	3	-	4	-	7	-
<i>Copper Alloy</i>	2	-	2	-	4	-
<i>Iron</i>	1	-	2	-	3	-
Animal Bone	60	1323	347	10,508	407	11,831
Shell	-	-	3	30	3	30

Table 2: Finds Totals by Material Type

The Pottery

4.2.3 The pottery assemblage is predominantly of medieval date, with small quantities of later prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval material. On the whole, the assemblage is in relatively good condition with low level abrasion; a few complete profiles could be reconstructed. Assessment has involved the quantification of the whole assemblage by known type (e.g. Samian) or ware group (e.g. shelly wares) by context. Diagnostic sherds have been noted and spot dates recorded by context.

Period	Ware type/group	No. sherds	Weight (g)
PREHISTORIC	Flint-tempered	1	1
ROMANO-BRITISH	Samian	2	62
	Shelly wares	3	67
	Greywares	19	131
	Oxidised wares	2	193
	<i>sub-total Romano-British</i>	26	453
MEDIEVAL	Shelly wares	81	704
	Sandy/calcareous wares	37	421
	Micaceous wares	6	66
	Sandy wares	492	5861
	Stamford ware	6	32
	Brill-Boarstall ware	3	27
	<i>sub-total medieval</i>	625	7111
POST MEDIEVAL	Redwares	18	688
	Refined whitewares	4	13
	<i>sub-total post-medieval</i>	22	701
	OVERALL TOTAL	674	8266

Table 3: Pottery Totals by Ware type/group

Romano-British

- 4.2.4 The most easily identifiable Romano-British pottery comprises two sherds of imported Samian, one a decorated bowl, from **Enclosure 1** and **Open Area 1** (subgroups **2.3** and **4.3**). Other Romano-British wares have been less confidently identified, as fabrics can be visually very similar to medieval fabrics. There is a scarcity of diagnostic pieces, sherds often occurring as residual artefacts in medieval contexts. Eight contexts produced exclusively Romano-British pottery, these were from Evaluation Trench 3 (**E307**), and **Open Area 1** (subgroups **2.3**, **4.2**, **4.3**). **Droeway 2** (subgroup **10.5**) and **Enclosure 2** (subgroup **7.4**) also yielded exclusively Roman material. There remains the possibility that further Romano-British greywares and shelly wares are present within the medieval assemblage but as yet unrecognised.

Medieval

- 4.2.5 For the purposes of this assessment, the medieval assemblage has been subdivided into four broad ware groups, following the subdivisions used for the assemblage from nearby Longstanton (Ratkai 2001).

- Shelly wares: this group consists primarily of well-tempered fabrics containing fossil shell, which marks a development of the pre-conquest industry of St Neot's and which were in use in the later 11th and 12th centuries. At Wintringham near St Neot's they form the only fabric group on the site in the 12th century and were only replaced from c.1250 (Beresford 1977, 247). Some of the sherds from the Site could be pre-conquest St Neot's types but, in the absence of any diagnostic vessel forms from this period, this cannot be confirmed. The vessel forms that are present comprise jars and bowls. A few sherds in coarser shelly fabrics are also present here, again probably local products but no sherds of Lyveden-Stanion ware, which might have been expected to provide some finewares to the site, were recognised.
- Micaceous wares: a few sherds are present in fine, micaceous fabrics, including one base but no other diagnostic pieces. None are glazed. Comparable micaceous fabrics are known from Essex, for example from Sible Hedingham, but a source within southern Cambridgeshire is also possible (Ratkai 2001, 82). At Longstanton these wares were considered to appear on the site in the late 12th or early 13th century (*ibid.*, 89).
- Sandy/calcareous wares: this group is likely to include a high proportion of medieval Ely ware. Following the discovery of kilns at Ely in 1995, and further excavations within the county, these products have been recognised at a number of sites in the centre and north of the county, including Longstanton and Parson Drove, and in south Lincolnshire and Norfolk (Ratkai 2001, 82-3; Hall 2001a; Hall 2001b). Ely wares were in use from the 12th to the 15th century, during which time the fabric changes very little, and the forms show a high degree of conservatism (Hall 2001b). Kilns at Colne, also recently excavated, were producing similar wares, and these could also be represented on the Site. Diagnostic forms amongst this group are confined to two or possibly three jug handles and one jar rim.

- Sandy wares: this was by far the most common ware group encountered on the Site, and includes both oxidised and reduced fabric variants. Several different sources are likely to be represented here, with the dominant fabric being Bourne type ware. A few sherds are glazed, but otherwise this group seems to consist largely of cooking wares, primarily jars, with a range of rim forms – everted, squared and the ‘blocked neckless’ form regarded as a classic Bourne type (see Ratkai 2001, fig. 37, 49). Kilns at Bourne are dated to the 14th century but the industry probably began in the 13th century. A few sherds of developed Stamford ware are present (mostly glazed, with one unglazed jar rim), as well as three sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware from Buckinghamshire (all glazed, one slip-decorated). Other potential sources include Toynton All Saints in Lincolnshire, but no Grimston (Norfolk) products were identified. The jar rims present here confirm a 13th/14th century date range for many of the sandy wares (for example, the large group from subgroup (19.2), although some jars with finger-impressed rims could be of slightly earlier, late 12th/13th century date (for example, a complete profile from Open Area 2: from subgroup (15.2).

4.2.6 As a whole, the medieval assemblage suggests a late 11th or early 12th to 14th century date range for the site with some earlier material present. The range of vessels represented is largely utilitarian, with a relatively small proportion of glazed tablewares. Several different sources for the pottery are represented, the major sources shifting from the Cambridge/Bedford border (St Neot’s ware) to Ely and (later) Bourne.

The Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

4.2.7 The ceramic building material comprises fragments of medieval/post-medieval roof tile and post-medieval brick, one example of which is partially vitrified. The small amount of fired clay, consisting of small, featureless and abraded fragments, could also be of structural origin (from hearths or from upstanding structures) but is undatable. Other building materials are represented by a few fragments of mortar.

The Animal Bone

4.2.8 Bones were recovered from contexts dated by ceramic association as Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval. Some are undated at this stage. The majority of bones (66%) were from medieval contexts (**Table 4**).

	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Pig	Dog	Bird	Small Mammal	Cat	Unident- ified	Total
Romano-British	4	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	35	57
Medieval	26	33	23	1	1	1	1	0	183	269
Post-medieval	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	1	9	24
Undated	1	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	33	57
Total	31	69	43	1	1	1	1	1	259	407

Table 4: Species List (number of identified specimens)

Condition

4.2.9 A total of 53% of the bone fragments were in moderate condition, with a substantial proportion in good condition (42%) and only 5% recorded as

poorly or very poorly preserved. Almost all bone from Romano-British contexts (95%) was in good condition with 31% recorded as such for the medieval but only 5% of post-medieval bones classified as well preserved.

Context	Gnawed	Loose teeth	Butchery	Burnt	Measure	Age	Total
Romano-British	2	3	3	0	9	14	57
Medieval	15	13	6	4	15	31	243
Post-medieval	3	3	2	0	2	4	20
Undated	2	2	2	0	7	14	31
Total	22	21	13	4	33	63	351

Table 5: Number of Bones with the Potential to Inform on Husbandry, Butchery and Disposal Practice

4.2.10 The discrepancy may be partially explained by scavenger activity damaging the bones, most pronounced in the post-medieval period at 15% and low in the Romano-British and medieval deposits at 3% and 5% respectively (**Table 5**). The proportions of loose teeth are also highest in the post-medieval period at 15%, and low in earlier phases, suggesting more pre- or post-depositional damage to the later bones. However the proportion of identified bone is highest in the later periods.

Animal husbandry

4.2.11 Cattle are the most common species represented overall, although horse are more frequently recognised in the medieval period. In all periods sheep/goat are third most common and only single bones of pig, dog, cat, bird (domestic fowl) and small mammal were found, all from medieval contexts with the exception of the cat which was dated as post-medieval.

4.2.12 Bones that could be aged were relatively abundant at 18%. A total of 10% could be measured to indicate animal size. The lowest proportions of both, in the medieval period, probably reflect the greater fragmentation of bones dating to this phase. A few could be sexed: probable bull (medieval) and castrate (medieval and undated), while one medieval cattle *navicular cuboid* had an extended articular surface, probably caused by stress to this leg joint.

Consumption and deposition

4.2.13 Evidence for butchery was limited to 4% overall with disarticulated Romano-British bones, and filleted, disarticulated and chopped medieval examples. Burning was seen only on four medieval bones, although a few others appeared to be ivoryed, in one case on the shaft but not distal epiphysis of a cattle humerus, and this may reflect cooking activity.

4.2.14 Many articulating animal parts or unusual combinations of bones were seen. In *Open Area 2* (subgroup 4.2) this consisted of a cattle hind limb from *proximal tibia* to the second *phalanges*, but missing two *tarsals*. From *Enclosure 1* (subgroup 2.3) yielded the articulating *scapula*, *humerus* and *radius* of a horse which had been disarticulated at the distal radius.

4.2.15 Most examples of articulated bone came from deposits dated as medieval. An articulating horse section of spine (six *thoracic* and two *cervical* vertebrae) was found with ribs, two right *scapulae*, horse *femur* and tooth. The dorsal

parts of the spinal processes had been punctured by canid teeth and the *epiphyses* of the *femur* and one *scapula* had also been heavily gnawed, suggesting that some of these parts (but not the cattle bones) had been accessible (perhaps deliberately given) to dogs. Meat-bearing bones of all species dominated in this context (298) Subgroup (10.4) Part of **Droeway 2**, and this assemblage was also complimented by meat-bearing cattle bones found in (subgroup 9.6) associated with ‘waste’ bones from horse and sheep.

- 4.2.16 In other deposits relatively unfragmented horse bones may have been from single individuals (a *tibia* and first and second *phalange* in topsoil and *femur*, *tibia*, *axis* and *maxilla* in subgroup 4.3, representing the disuse of **Open Area 2** prior to the establishment of **Enclosure 2**, although these had not been chewed. The anterior parts of matching immature cattle mandibles and maxillae were also found in the **Open Area 2** ditch (subgroup 4.4). A chop through from the medial side of the mandible with a heavy bladed implement seems to have separated this fore part from the posterior section of the skull, which must have been deposited elsewhere.
- 4.2.17 Paired and gnawed cattle *calcanea* were observed in unstratified post-medieval deposit (318) with a cat *humerus*. In the undated deposits a neonatal cattle *tibia*, *astragalus* and metatarsal were found in deposits associated with the use/disuse of the **Road 1** ditch (subgroup 6.2) and in the use/disuse of the **Open Area 1** ditch (subgroup 4.3) a metatarsal, calcaneum, one first and two second phalanges may have been from a single sheep/goat, found with a goat metacarpal.

Other Finds

- 4.2.18 Other finds comprise a clay pipe stem, a piece of igneous-derived rock, not obviously worked; a worked flint flake; three pieces of ironworking slag, including one hearth bottom; two iron nails and a horseshoe fragment; two copper alloy buttons, a small copper alloy ring and an unidentified copper alloy object; and three oyster shells. Apart from the buttons and clay pipe, all these objects are assumed to be largely, if not all, of medieval date on the grounds of associated pottery.

4.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 4.3.1 Four bulk samples of between seven and 28 litres were taken from two medieval hearths and two drainage ditches. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.
- 4.3.2 Samples were taken to assess the presence and significance of charred remains and to aid in determining the function of the Site and the excavated features.

Phase	No of Samples	Volume (litres)	Feature Type
Period III	2	48	Hearth
Period IV	2	15	Ditches
TOTAL	4	63	

Table 6: Categories of Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 4.3.3 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.
- 4.3.4 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 7**).

Charred plant remains

- 4.3.5 The sample from hearth (**142**) Subgroup **21** contains numerous grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl*) and a few of rye (*Secale cereale*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl*). These were recovered along with several smaller seeds of wild species, probably representative of arable weeds. These include high numbers of smooth tare (*Vicia tetrasperma*), while other species include medick (*Medicago sp.*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), barren brome (*Anisantha sterilis*), seeds of probable sedge (*Carex sp.*) or docks (*Rumex spp.*). Several smaller seeds of clover (*Trifolium sp.*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), and red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*). Probable remains of leguminous crops were also present including possible lentil/pea (*Lens/Pisium*).
- 4.3.6 The second hearth, associated with **Enclosure 3** and Group [18] (**326**), contained fewer cereal remains and more remains of wood charcoal. However, several grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl*) were recorded along with larger and smaller seeds of vetches as seen above. The sample also had oats (*Avena sp.*), medick (*Medicago sp.*), *Brassica sp.*, and a few of eyebright/red bartsia (*Euphrasia/Odontites vernus*). Several fragments of grass or cereal stem were also seen, along with monocot basal root nodes, probable from cereals or a large grass.
- 4.3.7 The sample from the mid 13th to mid 14th century infill of drainage ditch (group [6] **Road 1**) contained fewer remains, but these included several grains of broad bean (*Vicia faba*), and some thirty grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl*). A few fragments of free-threshing wheat rachis were also recovered. The sample also included numerous seeds of smooth tare (*Vicia tetrasperma*), and possibly a few of lentil/pea (*Lens/Pisium*). The smaller seed component was much smaller in comparison to the samples discussed above, this included orache (*Atriplex sp.*), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and docks (*Rumex sp.*). The sample from road side ditch (**222**) also (group [6] **Road 1**), contained almost no charred remains, with a single grain of barley seen.
- 4.3.8 The samples are indicative of activity surrounding the processing of cereals and potentially leguminous crops. The crops indicated include free-threshing wheat, rye and barley. The grains of oat were quite large in size and this may be indicative of the cultivated variety. Along with remains of bean (*Vicia faba*) were a few remains of legumes that may have been lentil (*Lens culinaris*). Lentil is sometimes recovered within both Saxon and Medieval samples (Greig 1991) and might indicate local cultivation, although a positive identification on the material here may not be possible.

4.3.9 The weed species provide some indication of the types of soil under cultivation, in this case heavy clays, indicated by stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and wetter, perhaps occasionally flooded soils by the presence of seeds of spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*). It is probable that the different crops were cultivated on varying soil types, rye and bean often being planted on drier, poorer sandy soils. Smooth tare (*Vicia tetrasperma*) tends to be associated with moist to dry sandier, slightly acidic lighter soils (Aarssen *et al.* 1986) and would indicate the cultivation of these soil types as well.

Charcoal

4.3.10 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 7**. The flots were largely devoid of wood charcoal, with the exception of that from hearth (325). This contained quite large numbers of wood charcoal fragments including larger fragments of roundwood and knotwood.

Molluscan Remains

4.3.11 A few mollusc remains were seen from hearth (325), comprising mainly shells of *Vallonia* spp. Mollusc remains were also recovered from the 13th to 14th century infill of roadside ditch (Group [6]). That from ditch (197) had very few remains, with only single shells of *Helicella itala*, *Vallonia* spp. and a single small planorbid shell present. That from ditch (222) contained high numbers of small planorbid shells, and a few of land species, mainly *Trichia* cf. *hispida*.

Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	size litres	Flot							Residue	Analysis
				flot ml	size	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds uncharred	Charcoal charred >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm	
Period III Late 12th-Early 13th C												
Drove Way 1 21.1 hearth 142	143	1	28	40 ⁵⁰	A*	-	c	A*	C	smb (C)	-	P
Enclosure 3 18.3 hearth 325	326	4	20	130 ¹⁰	A	-	-	-	A*	moll-t (C)	-	
Period IV Mid 13th-Mid 14th C												
Open Area 2 7.1 drainage ditch 197	164	2	7	30 ¹⁵	A*	C	c	A	C	moll-t (C) moll-w (C)	-	P
Open Area 2 7.1 drainage ditch 222	218	3	8	14 ⁵	C	-	c	-	-	moll-w (A) moll-t (C)	-	

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis, C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

Table 7: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Initial assessment has allowed the compilation of an outline narrative of the Site's development. Further analysis of the Site archive, finds and environmental evidence, combined with comparison to other sites in the surrounding area, has potential to refine understanding of aspects of this sequence and to place the Site in its local context. As detailed in Section 3 (above), the regional research themes outlined by Brown and Glazebrook include the nature of the agricultural economy up to 500 AD, the relationship of agricultural settlements with larger population centres and the origins and development of field systems over time.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2.1 The phased stratigraphic narrative detailed in Section 3 (above) is unlikely to change as a result of further analysis though investigation into the concordances between excavated sections of Road side ditch (6.1) may benefit enhance discussion of the disuse of *Road 1*. The exact dating of some features, however, particularly those in Period I (Romano-British) may be pinpointed with more precision by closer analysis of pottery types in relation to particular features, for example the ditch (1.1) and pits (24.1), (25.1) and (33.1) to the north of the Site.

5.2.2 Further work is also required in the integration of excavation records from the evaluation and excavation phases.

5.2.3 The stratigraphic sequence, though devoid of complexity, provides an empirical framework within which to understand the succession of and changing morphology of enclosure and open space to the north of the medieval core of the village. In conjunction with suitable background research and investigations of existing models for the origins of the Cambridgeshire villages, many of which witnessed growth and success in the 14th century, information from the site will inform the development of our understanding of rural settlement within this part of Cambridgeshire.

5.3 The Finds

5.3.1 More precise provenancing of the pottery types in the different periods identified, allied with the sequence of settlement/agricultural growth, contraction and diversification will inform on the economic links between outlying medieval rural settlement and larger population and production centres. Initial results, reported on here, suggest that the origins of the pottery brought into Oakington and later discarded onto the Site itself, alter over time possibly providing an indicator of changing economic fortunes or altered patterns of distribution of manufactured goods. Further analysis of the finds, in conjunction with the stratigraphic sequence may contribute to the development of economic models for the relationship of the medieval

villages of this part of Cambridgeshire and local and regional population centres.

5.4 Environmental Samples

5.4.1 The data obtained from the charcoal and mollusc samples reveal a typical medieval landscape, and are unlikely to provide any further insights. It is proposed to write up the mollusc report in more detail, but no further analysis need be undertaken.

5.4.2 Further analysis of the charred plant remains would potentially yield more detailed information on the species cultivated on Site. This would be valuable within the framework of the established stratigraphic narrative, as there are samples present from Periods II, III and IV and it may be possible to detect changing patterns of cultivation in different periods. The information would also be useful for comparison with land-use on other nearby sites.

5.5 Summary

5.5.1 The Site is of local significance and can potentially contribute to the development of the following regional research themes (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45 - 46).

- The changing nature of the agricultural economy in the first half of the first millennium AD.
- The relationship of agricultural settlement with larger local population centres.
- Origins and development of land division, *field systems*, their change and continuity over time.
- Origins and development of settlement on the clay lands.

6 ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

6.1 Research Aims

6.1.1 The underlying research aims of the analysis and publication programme are re-iterated in 5.5.1 above. It is proposed to address these themes through the following mechanisms.

- To further refine the stratigraphic sequence, with reference to the use/disuse of the enclosure ditches in order to more precisely date the disuse of the various elements of enclosure within the Site.
- To compare results from the Site with other sites in the immediate and wider local area, and determine the importance of the Site in the Late Roman and medieval periods.
- To determine more accurately the provenance of the pottery, particularly the suspected Ely Ware sherds, and thus the position of the site with regard to trading networks
- To comment more fully on the variation of plant and animal species represented on the Site and explore temporal variation to illustrate patterns of consumption, farming practices and economic links.

6.2 Proposed Publication Strategy

6.2.1 It is proposed to publish an integrated article in a suitable local or regional journal. An outline structure of the proposed publication is set out in Table 8.

Report section	Word length	Illustrations
Summary	50	-
INTRODUCTION Project background Geology topography and land-use Archaeological background Project Aims Excavation methodology	700	1x site location plan Evaluation trench plan.
DISCUSSION Integrated stratigraphic narrative and Phasing scheme with assemblage/strat based Ceramics and Environmental Report	2500	X 4 Phase plans with selected sections. And Landuse Diagram X 8 ceramic illustrations
Specialist data Selected methodologies and tabulated data	500	X 4 tables
CONCLUSIONS	500	
References Documentary/cartographic sources Printed sources	500	
Acknowledgements	150	
TOTAL	4,900	-

Table 8: Proposed publication outline

6.3 Method statements

Stratigraphic

6.3.1 Little further stratigraphic analysis is required. The editor and Project Manager will be responsible for the integration of all specialist reports. The results of the Evaluation (WA 2003) will be integrated into the stratigraphic narrative.

Documentary

6.3.2 Limited research of surrounding Sites will be undertaken for the purposes of comparison to place the Site within its local context.

Finds

6.3.3 Further analysis will be undertaken on selected finds ie ceramics, faunal assemblages and environmental samples. These analyses will generate archive reports and discussion text which will be integrated into the main publication text, with selected illustrations, and with supporting data presented in tabulated form.

6.3.4 The Prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval pottery provide limited chronological evidence and demonstrate little more than sporadic deposition

on the site during these periods. It may be noted in this context that a scatter of Romano-British pottery was recorded roughly 80m east of the site (SMR Ref 5176).

- 6.3.5 The Medieval pottery, however, is more numerous and better preserved, which is unsurprising given the location of the site close to the historic core of the village. The ware types find parallels with other sites within Cambridgeshire and support a general picture of a range of sources of supply with some variation through time, from the Cambridgeshire/Bedfordshire border to Ely and later to Bourne. The medieval pottery will be subjected to detailed fabric and form analysis which may help refine site phasing and confirm the source areas of the pottery. The resulting archive will conform to nationally recommended minimum standards for post-Roman ceramics (MPRG 2001). A small selection of vessel forms will be illustrated (maximum 8 vessels).
- 6.3.6 Other finds notably the ironworking slag and hearth bottom will be examined in association with their provenance to establish the nature of their deposition. A small copper alloy ring and an unidentified copper alloy object will be cleaned and conserved. Ferric metal objects will be discarded following the obtaining of suitable agreements with relevant bodies.
- 6.3.7 The high incidence of articulated animal bone is of note in this otherwise uninteresting faunal assemblage and has the potential to inform on deposition practice. This assemblage is moderately well preserved with a range of species and high incidence of horse bone. The articulated remains should be fully recorded and described to indicate the age and size of individuals selected for deposition. Comparison with similarly dated sites in the area will help to ascertain the nature of animal exploitation at this site

Environmental Samples

- 6.3.8 The charred plant remains are quite rich in composition. However, the small number of samples and the similarity between them limits their potential. It is thought unlikely that further analysis would add a great amount of information to that already provided. No further analysis is proposed.
- 6.3.9 The charcoal from the hearths of Group [18] and Subgroup (19.1) has the potential to reveal information on the selection and utilisation of local woodland resources. However, the hearths are not necessarily associated with specific activity and no other samples are available to contrast this sample with. Limited further analysis is proposed.
- 6.3.10 A few mollusc remains were seen from hearth (19.1), comprising mainly shells of *Vallonia* spp. Mollusc remains were also recovered from the 13th to 14th Century drainage ditches associated with *Road 1*. That from ditch (197) had very few remains, with only single shells of *Helicella itala*, *Vallonia* spp. and a single small planorbid shell present, indicative of fresh-water environments. That from ditch (222) (both subgroup 6.1) contained high numbers of small planorbid shells (*Anisus leucostoma*), and a few of land species, mainly *Trichia* cf. *hispida*. *A. leucostoma* is an amphibious species lives and marshes and can resist drought (drying out) in mud (Robinson 1988). Limited further analysis is proposed.

6.4 Task List

6.4.1 The tasks identified to achieve the stated aims (Section 6.1 above) and the publication report outlined in Section 6.2 are set out in Table 9 below.

Task No.	Description	Staff	Grade	Days
1	Begin project (milestone)			
1.1	Project management & liaison	RXT	PM	5
2	Pre-analysis tasks			
2.1	Order stratigraphic analysis and prepare brief for specialists	CB, RXT	PO; PM	2.5
3	Documentary analysis			
3.1	Review sources for similar excavated site in the area	CB, RXT	PO	2
3.2	Contribute to publication text	CB	PO	1
4	Finds analysis			
4.1	Analysis & report (pottery)	LM	FM	5
4.2	Analysis & report (animal bone)	SK	PO	6
4.3	Analysis & report on slag	PA	SPO	1
4.3	Other finds/edit finds reports	LM	FM	1.5
5	Environmental analysis			
5.1	Analysis and report (charcoal: 3 samples)	CS	SPO	2
5.2	Mollusc Report	MJA.	EM	0.25
6	Publication report			
6.1	Introduction	CB; RXT	PO; PM	0.5
6.2	Phasing System and Higher Order Grouping Structure	RXT;	PM; PO	0.5
6.3.1	Stratigraphic Narrative and Phase descriptions	CB;	PO	2
6.3.2	Relation of Artefact to Context, Sequence and Assemblages	RXT	PO	1
6.5	Discussion	CB; RXT	PO; PM	1
6.6	Revisions/integration	CB; RXT (1/2)	PO; PM	2
7	Illustration			
7.1	Stratigraphic illustrations (1 location, 4 phase plans, 1 Landuse Diagram, 4 sections)	-	DO	4
7.2	Tables of Concordance	CB	PO	0.5
7.3	Finds illustrations (8 pots)	-	DO	1
7.4	Finds photography (2 object groups)	E. Wakefield	PO	0.25
8	Editing			
8.1	Academic editing & copy editing	J. Gardiner	RM	1
8.2	QA	K. Walker	H	1
8.3	Final revisions	CB; RXT	PO	1
8.4	Report submission (milestone)			
8.5	Publication grant	est = 25p @ £45/p		
9	Archive			
9.1	Order archive	C. But	PO	1
9.2	Check & prepare archive for microfilming	LM	AS	0.5
9.3	Microfilm archive	Marathon	AS	£50
9.4	Deposit archive	-	PA	1
		+ van hire	-	£26.5
		+ fuel	-	£30
10	End project (milestone)			

Grade: H = Head of Section; PM = Project Manager; EM = Environmental Manager; FM = Finds Manager; RM = Reports Manager; SPO = Senior Project Officer; PA = Project Assistant; PO = Project Officer; DO = Drawing Office; AS = Archives Supervisor; ES = External Specialist

* microfilming by Marathon Ltd costs @ £25 per Lever Arch file/roll of A1 drawings

Table 9: Task list for completion of publication programme

6.5 Designated Project Team

- 6.5.1 The team will consist primarily of internal Wessex Archaeology staff, with input by external specialists (listed above, Table 9, as ‘ES’). Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to replace any member of the named team at its discretion subject to operational requirements. The project will be managed by Reuben Thorpe, responsible to the Head of Specialist Services. The authors of report will be Reuben Thorpe and Cornelius Barton.

<i>Project Manager Editor(Draft) and Joint Author</i>	RXT	Reuben Thorpe BA MIFA
<i>Joint Author</i>	CB	Cornelius Barton. BA, AIFA
<i>Environmental Manager</i>	MJA	Michael J Allen BSc PhD FSA FLS MIFA
<i>Reports Manager</i>	JPG	Julie Gardiner BA PhD FSA MIFA
<i>Archiving</i>	C But	Chris Butterworth
<i>Roman, Medieval and post-medieval pottery, other finds</i>	LM	Lorraine Mepharm BA MIFA
<i>Animal bone</i>	SK	Stephanie Knight BA MA PhD AIFA
<i>Slag</i>	PA	Phil Andrews
<i>Sediments, charcoal</i>	CC	Cathie Chisham BSc MSc PhD MIFA MEEM
<i>Charred plant remains</i>	CJS	Chris Stevens BSc, PhD, MIFA

6.6 Management Structure

- 6.6.1 Wessex Archaeology operates an integrated project management system. The team will be headed by the Project Manager and overall Director of the fieldwork, in this instance Reuben Thorpe, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Specification, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic or budgetary.
- 6.6.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the recipient of the project archive. The Project-excavation Manager will help define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

6.7 Performance Monitoring and Quality Standards

- 6.7.1 The Project Manager will be assisted by the Reports Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology’s guidelines. The overall progress will be monitored internally by the Head of Specialist Services.
- 6.7.2 Communication between all team members will be facilitated by project meetings as required.

6.8 Programme

- 6.8.1 A detailed chart (which will be supplied digitally) will show the projected programme from commencement to delivery of a publication text. Archive deposition will take place at a later date; provision has been made in the costing for the necessary deposition grant in respect of the Wessex Archaeology archive.

6.9 The Archive

- 6.9.1 The project archive, including the integrated archive from the evaluation that took place in 2004, and consisting of two lever-arch files, six boxes of finds and a collection of monochrome, colour and digital photographs is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, under the project code 58720 and 53735.
- 6.9.2 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire Archive Store, Landbeach. Deposition of the finds with the Archive Store will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 6.9.2 The finds are currently stored in perforated polythene bags in six cardboard or airtight plastic boxes, ordered by material type, following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990).
- 6.9.3 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, any further discard could target post-medieval ceramic building material and iron objects. The discarding of any artefacts will be carried out only with the complete agreement of the Cambridgeshire Archive Store.
- 6.9.4 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient repository, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.
- 6.9.5 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

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8 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Thickness /Depth
100	Deposit	Dark yellow-brown sandy loam	Topsoil <i>Soil formation</i>	0.36m
101	Deposit	Yellow-brown sandy loam	Subsoil <i>Land Use/Cultivation</i>	0.66m
102	Deposit	Dark yellow sand	Geological Natural	0.66m+
103	Cut	Subcircular pit	Pit <i>Construction</i>	0.38m
104	Deposit	Mid grey clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.38m
105	Cut	Pit	Pit <i>Construction</i>	0.30m
106	Deposit	Orange-brown sandy loam	Pit fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.30m
107	Cut	Cut of Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.43m
108	Deposit	Red brown sandy loam	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.43m
109	Deposit	Mid brown sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.17m
110	Cut	Cut of Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.62

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
111	Deposit	Mid grey clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.37
112	Deposit	Yellow-brown clay loam	Ditch fill <i>Use/Disuse</i>	0.21
113	Cut	Cut of Pit	Pit <i>Construction</i>	0.29
114	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.29
115	Cut	Cut of oval pit	Pit <i>Construction</i>	0.26m
116	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.26m
117	Cut	E-W linear ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.40m
118	Deposit	Brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.40m
119	Cut	Shallow, ne-sw oriented ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.25m
120	Deposit	Yellow- brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.25m
121	Cut	N-s oriented shallow, flat bottomed ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.15m
122	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.15

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Thickness /Depth
123		GROUP NUMBER Allotted on site		
124		GROUP NUMBER Allotted on site		
125		VOID		
126		VOID		
127		VOID		
128		VOID		
129		VOID		
130		VOID		
131	Cut	N-s oriented ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.37m
132	Deposit	Mid grey sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.37m
133		VOID		
134		GROUP NUMBER- N-S ditch, Allotted on site		

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Thickness /Depth
135		GROUP NUMBER Allotted on site		
136	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.62m
137	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.62m
138		GROUP NUMBER- NE-SW ditch Allotted on site		
139		GROUP NUMBER- NW-SE ditch Allotted on site		
140		GROUP NUMBER- NW-SE ditch Allotted on site		
141	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.19m
142	Cut	Shallow, sub-circular pit containing burnt material	Hearth <i>Construction & use</i>	0.12m
143	Deposit	Dark red burnt clay	Hearth <i>Construction & use</i>	0.12m
144		VOID		
145		VOID		
146		VOID		

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
147		VOID		
148		VOID		
149		VOID		
150		VOID		
151		VOID		
152		VOID		
153		VOID		
154	Cut	Steep-sided N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.40m
155	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/Disuse</i>	0.40m
156	Cut	E-W oriented ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.38m
157	Deposit	Mid brown sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.38m
158	Cut	N-S oriented ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.45m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
159	Deposit	Mid grey-green silty clay	Ditch fill Silting/ disuse	0.20m
160	Deposit	Mid grey-green silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.33m
161	Cut	NE-SW oriented ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.15m
162	Deposit	Mid yellow-grey silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.15m
163	Deposit	Brownish-grey silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.50m
164	Deposit	Very dark grey clay	Ditch Fill <i>Use/Disuse</i>	0.08
165	Deposit	Dark grey-brown clay	Ditch Fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.32m
166	Deposit	Dark grey-brown clay	Ditch Fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.35m
167	Cut	NW-SE ditch terminus	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.08m
168	Deposit	Mid brown sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0,08m
169	Deposit	Spread of post-medieval material	Dump <i>Levelling up</i>	0.11m
170		VOID		

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
171	Cut	NW-SE enclosure ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.18m
172	Deposit	Red-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.18m
173	Cut	NE-SW ditch terminus	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.11m
174	Deposit	Pale brown sandy loam	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.11m
175	Cut	Small circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/use</i>	0.21m
176	Deposit	Red-grey brown sandy clay	Pit fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.21m
177	Cut	Shallow circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/use</i>	0.13m
178	Deposit	Grey brown sandy clay	Pit fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.13m
179	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.42m
180	Deposit	Mid greenish-brown	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.32m
181	Deposit	Mid greenish-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.32m
182	Cut	N-S shallow ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.21m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
183	Deposit	Mid greenish-brown silty clay	Ditch Fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.21m
184	Cut	E-W ditch cut	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.50m
185	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.50m
186		GROUP NUMBER N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
187	Cut	Modern feature- not excavated	Pond	
188	Cut	Modern feature- not excavated	Pond	
189	Cut	N-S ditch cut	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.38m
190	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.38m
191	Cut	Circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/use</i>	0.21m
192	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.22m
193	Cut	Shallow, NE-SW ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.22m
194	Deposit	Grey-brown clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.22m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
195	Cut	Small circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/use</i>	0.06m
196	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.06m
197	Cut	Broad, deep N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	1.06m
198	Deposit	Blue-grey clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.10m
199	Deposit	Yellow-brown sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.44m
200	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.30m
201	Cut	Shallow, irregular NE-SW ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.14m
202	Deposit	Mid grey-green silty clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.14m
203	Deposit	Yellow-brown sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.20m
204	Cut	Small, shallow E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.11m
205	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.11m
206	Cut	Modern feature- not excavated		-

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
207	Deposit	Fill of modern feature- not excavated		-
208	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.38
209	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.38m
210	Cut	Shallow N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.25m
211	Deposit	Mid grey-green silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.25m
212	Cut	E-W ditch	Ditch cut <i>Construction/use</i>	0.52m
213	Deposit	Grey-brown clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.52m
214	Deposit	Mid grey clay	Bank <i>Construction/use</i>	0.21m
215		GROUP NUMBER- N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/ use</i>	
216	Deposit	Yellow-brown silty clay with 70% gravel and iron staining	Bank <i>Construction/use</i>	0.38m
217	Cut	Recut of ditch 222	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.30m
218	Deposit	Dark blue-grey clay with iron staining	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.24m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
219	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.27m
220	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	Made ground <i>Modern</i>	0.18m
221	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silt loam with modern pottery	Made ground <i>Modern</i>	0.14m
222	Cut	Earliest phase of ditch 197	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.25m
223	Cut	E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.38m
224	Deposit	Mid grey-brown clay with 5% gravel	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.38m
225	Cut	E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.23m
226	Deposit	Mid grey brown clay with orange flecks	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.23m
227	Cut	Small circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.24m
228	Cut	Small hearth	Hearth <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.14m
229	Cut	Number assigned to geological feature- not excavated	Geological Natural	-
230		GROUP NUMBER N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
231		GROUP NUMBER N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
232	Deposit	Mid grey-brown sandy loam- fill of 283	Fill of tree throw <i>Natural silting</i>	0.15m
233		GROUP NUMBER E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
234	Deposit	Pale grey-brown silty clay fill of 274	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.16m
235	Cut	Sub-circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.40m
236		GROUP NUMBER E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
237		VOID-		
238		VOID		
239	Cut	Sub-circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.37m
240	Cut	Sub-circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.14m
241		GROUP NUMBER N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
242		VOID		

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
243	Cut	Oval pit, probably for rubbish or cess	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.55m
244	Deposit	Mid greenish-brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.55
245	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.45m
246	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.22m
247	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.23m
248	Cut	Shallow N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.16m
249	Deposit	Mid brown sandy loam	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.16m
250	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.65m
251	Deposit	Dark grey-brown sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.65m
252	Deposit	Very dark grey-brown sandy clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.15m
253	Cut	E-W aligned ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.23m
254	Deposit	Mid brown clay with 5% gravel	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.23m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
255	Cut	Broad, deep ditch running E-W	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.80m
256	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.11m
257	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.69m
258	Cut	Shallow N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.20m
259	Deposit	Mid greenish-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.20m
260	Cut	Shallow N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.15m
261	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.15m
262	Cut	Broad, shallow E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.18m
263	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.18m
264	Cut	Terminus of E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.17m
265	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.17m
266	Cut	Circular pit, possibly for rubbish	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.47m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
267	Deposit	Grey-brown sandy clay	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.47m
268	Cut	N-S shallow gully	Gully <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.09m
269	Deposit	Greyish-brown sandy clay	Gully fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.09m
270	Cut	Curvilinear gully surrounding hearth- probable small structure	Gully <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.08m
271	Cut	Curvilinear gully (as 270)	Gully fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.21m
272		VOID		
273	Deposit	Mid grey-brown clay with orange flecks	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.40m
274	Cut	Shallow circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.16m
275	Cut	Elongated oval pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.35m
276	Deposit	Dark greenish brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.35m
277	Cut	Shallow oval pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.15m
278	Deposit	Mid greenish-brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.15m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
279	Deposit	Mid brownish-orange clay-fill of pit 240	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.14m
280		VOID		
281	Cut	Irregular, oval pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.36m
282	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.36m
283	Cut	Tree throw	Tree- throw cut <i>Robbing</i>	0.15m
284		VOID		
285	Cut	E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.19m
286	Deposit	Orange-brown clay/silt	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.19m
287	Cut	Irregular pit/ tree-throw	Tree- throw <i>Land clearance</i>	0.23m
288	Deposit	Grey-brown clay	Fill of tree-throw <i>Natural silting</i>	0.23m
289	Cut	NE-SW ditch terminus	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.30m
290	Deposit	Orange-brown clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.30m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
291	Cut	NS ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.15m
292	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty sand	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.15m
293	Cut	NS ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.19m
294	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty sand	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.19m
295	Cut	Modern pond	Pond <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.16m
296	Deposit	Mid brown sandy loam	Pond fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.16m
297	Cut	E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.51m
298	Deposit	Mid orange-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.51m
299	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.40m
300	Deposit	Mid greenish brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.40m
301	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.37m
302	Deposit	Mid orange silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.37m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
303	Deposit	Mid orange silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.37m
304	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.11m
305	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.11m
306	Cut	Land drain	Modern drain <i>Construction/use</i>	0.38m
307	Deposit	Green sand	Fill of modern drain <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.38m
308	Deposit	Grey brown sandy silt	Fill of modern drain <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.24m
309	Cut	E-W ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.58m
310	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.58m
311	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.62m
312	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.62m
313	VOID			
314	VOID			

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
315	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.25m
316	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.25m
317	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.69m
318	Deposit	Orange-brown clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.69m
319	Deposit	Dark grey clay	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.37m
320	Cut	Sub-circular pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.73m
321	Deposit	Orange clay	Pit fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.73m
322	Deposit	Pale brown silty clay	Gully fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.08m
323	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay	Gully fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.24m
324	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay with charcoal	Gully fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.11m
325	Cut	Irregular pit	Pit <i>Construction/ use</i>	0.18m
326	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay with charcoal	Hearth material <i>Use</i>	0.18m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
327	Deposit	Pale brown silty clay with burnt material	Hearth material <i>Use</i>	0.21m
328	Deposit	Light brown silty clay with charcoal	Hearth material <i>Use</i>	0.14m
329	Deposit	Light brown silty clay with charcoal	Hearth material <i>Use</i>	0.08m
330	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.08m
331	Cut	SE-NW ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.65m
332	Deposit	Mid brown clay	Ditch Fill <i>Use/ disuse</i>	0.65m
333-348	VOID			
349	Cut	NW-SE ditch terminus	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.20m
350	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown silt	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.20m
351	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.76m
352	Deposit	Pale yellow-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.73m
353	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>use/disuse</i>	0.37m

Context No	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Thickness /Depth
354	Deposit	Pale yellow-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.18m
355	Cut	Irregular N-S ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.16m
356	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	0.16m
357	Cut	N-S ditch cut	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	0.41m
358	Deposit	Dark grey-brown clay	Backfill of ditch <i>Disuse</i>	0.41m

9 APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS FROM EVALUATION

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Depth (below ground level)
E100	Deposit	Topsoil	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.30m
E101	Deposit	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty sand	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.30-0.93m
E102	Deposit	Fill of 103	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E103	Cut	Cut of ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/ use</i>	
E104	Deposit	Natural: orange brown sand with patches of clay and occasional limestone inclusions	Geological natural	0.93m+

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Depth (below ground level)
E200	Deposit	Topsoil	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.14m
E201	Deposit	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty sand	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.14-0.90m
E202	Deposit	Fill of 203	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	N/A
E203	Cut	Cut of NW/SE aligned Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/ use</i>	N/A
E204	Deposit	Fill of 206	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	N/A
E205	Deposit	Fill of 206	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	N/A

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Depth (below ground level)
E206	Cut	Cut of NW/SE aligned Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/ use</i>	N/A
E207	Deposit	Natural: orange sand with patches of clay and bands of iron staining	Geological natural	0.90m+
E301	Deposit	Topsoil	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.28m
E302	Deposit	Subsoil: Clay loam	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.28-0.75m
E303	Deposit	Natural: Calcareous clay	Geological natural	0.30m+
E304	Deposit	Natural: sandy clay	Geological natural	0.40m+
E305	Deposit	Natural: blue grey clay	Geological natural	0.75m+
E306	Deposit	Fill of 307	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E307	Cut	Cut of Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Depth (below ground level)
E401	Deposit	Topsoil: dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.30m
E402	Deposit	Subsoil: mid yellow brown sandy loam. Very occasional flint inclusions and moderate manganese staining	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.30-0.90m
E403	Deposit	Natural: yellow brown sandy clay	Geological natural	0.90-1.15m
E404	Deposit	Natural: medium dark brown red clay sand. In places the iron panning has formed solid patches	Geological natural	0.90-1.10m
E405	Deposit	Natural: light-mid grey clay	Geological natural	1.00-1.10m

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Depth (below ground level)
E500	Deposit	Topsoil: Mid grey sandy silt	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.19m
E501	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown clay sand	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.19-0.66m
E502	Deposit	Fill of 503	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	N/A
E503	Cut	Cut of NE/SW Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/ use</i>	N/A
E504	Deposit	Natural: Mid brown yellow sand with patches of blue grey clay	Geological natural	0.66m+
E601	Deposit	Topsoil	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.20m
E602	Deposit	Subsoil	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.20-0.65m
E603	Deposit	Natural: silty clay	Geological natural	0.65m+
E604	Deposit	Natural: silty sand	Geological natural	0.65m+
E605	Deposit	Natural: blue grey clay	Geological natural	0.65m+

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Depth (below ground level)
E606	Deposit	Fill of 607	Pit Fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E607	Cut	Cut of Post-medieval/ modern pit	Pit <i>Construction/use</i>	
E608	Deposit	Fill of 609	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E609	Cut	Cut of modern ditch possible field boundary	Ditch <i>Construction/ use</i>	

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Depth (below ground level)
E610	Deposit	Fill of 611	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E611	Cut	Medieval or Post-medieval boundary ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/ use</i>	
E701	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.30m
E702	Deposit	Subsoil: mid yellow brown sandy loam very occasional sub-angular flints and manganese staining	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.30-0.60m
E703	Deposit	Natural: Mid orange brown clay sand	Geological natural	0.60-0.85m
E704	Deposit	Natural: Light -medium grey clay includes white pea grit frags	Geological natural	0.60-0.85m
E705	Deposit	Natural: mid yellow brown clay sand moderate sub angular flint pebbles	Geological natural	0.85m+
E706	Deposit	Layer of dark grey brown sandy clay. Modern inclusions, charcoal flecks and occasional flecks of burnt clay, animal bone and pottery.	Rubbish dumping <i>Levelling/construction</i>	
E707	Deposit	Fill of 708	Pit fill <i>Use/Demolition</i>	
E708	Cut	Cut of tree throw	Tree throw <i>Construction/use</i>	

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Depth (below ground level)
E800	Deposit	Topsoil: mid grey clay sand	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.20m
E801	Deposit	Subsoil: mid orange brown clay sand	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.20-0.68m
E802	Deposit	Fill of 803	Ditch fill/ <i>Use/disuse</i>	

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Depth (below ground level)
E803	Cut	Cut if NE/SW Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
E804	Deposit	Fill of 805	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E805	Cut	Cut if NE/SW Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
E806	Deposit	Natural: Orange sand with patches of blue grey clay and iron panning	Geological natural	0.68m+
E901	Deposit	Topsoil	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.50m
E902	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.50- 0.83m
E903	Deposit	Natural: orange brown silty clay	Geological natural	0.83+
E904	Deposit	Natural: yellow red brown silty sand occasional chalk flecks	Geological natural	0.83+
E905	Deposit	Natural: blue grey clay	Geological natural	0.83+
E906	Deposit	Fill of 907	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E907	Cut	Modern ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
E908	Deposit	Fill of 909	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Depth (below ground level)
E909	Cut	Medieval or Post-medieval boundary ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
E1000	Deposit	Topsoil: dark brown silty clay occasional small-medium sub-rounded flints	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.20m
E1001	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay occasional small-medium sub-rounded flints	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.20-0.60m
E1002	Cut	Cut of Post-medieval ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
E1003	Deposit	Fill of 1002	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1004	Deposit	Natural; orange brown sandy clay	Geological natural	0.60m+
E1101	Deposit	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.35m
E1102	Deposit	subsoil: dark brown sandy clay frequent charcoal flecks, cbm, shell and occasional flints	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.35-0.70m
E1103	Deposit	Fill of 1105	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1104	Deposit	Fill of 1105	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1105	Cut	Cut of u shaped med ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/ use</i>	
E1106	Deposit	Fill of 1109	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1107	Deposit	Fill of 1109	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1108	Deposit	Fill of 1109	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Depth (below ground level)
E1109	Cut	Cut of Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
E1110	Deposit	Fill of 1112	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1111	Deposit	Fill of 1112	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1112	Cut	Cut of u shaped med ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
E1113	Deposit	Natural: dark yellow brown coarse sandy clay	Geological natural	0.70-1.20m
E1114	Deposit	Natural: dark yellow brown coarse sandy clay	Geological natural	1.20-1.30m
E1201	Deposit	Topsoil: dark black/brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.23m
E1202	Deposit	Subsoil: mid orange brown clay loam occasional very small flints boundary between this and the natural is very diffuse	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.23-0.88m
E1203	Deposit	Natural: light grey orange clay occasional patches of more sandy material	Geological natural	0.88m+
E1204	Structure	Masonry brick arrangement in the east end of trench	Wall <i>Wall construction</i>	
E1205	Deposit	Post-medieval spread	Dump <i>Levelling/construction</i>	
E1300	Deposit	Topsoil: dark black/brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.17m
E1301	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay occasional small-medium sub-rounded flints	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.15-0.30m
E1302	Deposit	Medieval Layer	Dump <i>Levelling/construction</i>	0.15m+

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation <i>Processual keyword(s)</i>	Depth (below ground level)
E1303	Deposit	Natural: Orange clay sand	Geological natural	0.30m+
E1304	Cut	Cut of Pit	Pit <i>Construction/use</i>	
E1305	Deposit	Fill of Pit	Pit Fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1306	Deposit	Layer of gravel occurs in the north end of the trench where rises to man made mound in field modern in origin	Dump <i>Levelling/construction</i>	0.30-0.37m
E1400	Deposit	Topsoil: dark black/brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.22m
E1401	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay occasional small-medium sub-rounded flints	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.22-0.59m
E1402	Deposit	Natural: Orange clay sand	Geological natural	0.59m+
E1500	Deposit	Topsoil: dark black/brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.20m
E1501	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay occasional small-medium sub-rounded flints	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.20-0.60m
E1502	Deposit	Natural: Orange clay sand	Geological natural	0.60m+
E1503	Cut	Cut of small sub-circular Pit	Pit <i>Construction/use</i>	
E1504	Deposit	Fill of Pit	Pit fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1600	Deposit	Topsoil: dark black/brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.25m
E1601	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay occasional small-medium sub-rounded flints	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.25-0.59m
E1602	Deposit	Natural: Orange clay sand	Geological natural	0.59m+

Context No.	Context Type	Description	Interpretation Processual keyword(s)	Depth (below ground level)
E1603	Cut	Cut of Ditch	Ditch <i>Construction/use</i>	
E1604	Deposit	Fill of Ditch	Ditch fill <i>Use/disuse</i>	
E1700	Deposit	Topsoil: dark brown silty clay occasional small sub-rounded flints modern building debris in this layer	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.40m
E1701	Deposit	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay occasional small-medium sub-rounded flints	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.36-0.58m
E1702	Deposit	gravel layer appears in the east end if the trench only	Dump <i>Levelling/construction</i>	0.44-1.02m
E1703	Deposit	modern makeup layer thickest at western end of trench	Dump <i>Levelling/construction</i>	0.30-1.40m
E1704	Deposit	Natural: orange brown sandy clay	Geological natural	0.80m+
E1705	Deposit	Natural: grey blue clay only exposed at east end of trench	Geological natural	1.00m+
E1706	Deposit	Dark black brown layer modern in deposition	Dump <i>Levelling/construction</i>	0.44-0.74m
E1800	Deposit	Topsoil: dark brown silty clay occasional small sub-rounded flints	Topsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0-0.21m
E1801	Deposit	Light loose sand deposit at the south end of the trench modern	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.21-0.30m
E1802	Deposit	Subsoil: mid red brown silty clay occasional small flints	Ploughsoil <i>In Situ Soil formation</i>	0.21-0.60m
E1803	Deposit	Natural: mid red brown silty clay occasional small flints	Geological natural	0.60m+
E1804	Deposit	Spread slightly darker red brown silty clay at north end of trench contained pottery and animal bone	Dump <i>Levelling/construction</i>	0.60m+

10: APPENDIX 3: GROUP SUMMARY TABLE

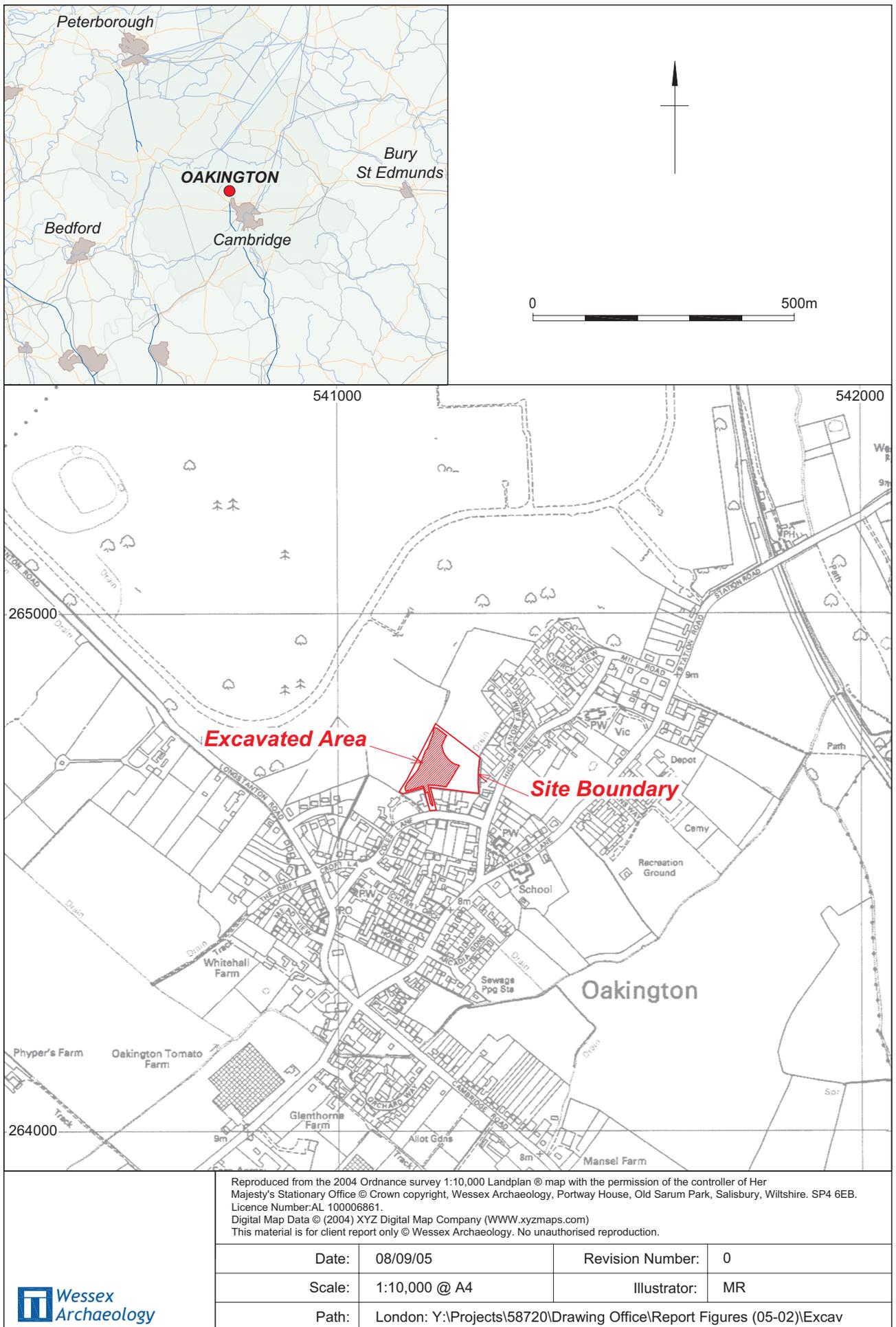
Group No and Description	Subgroup No	Processual Key word	Component Contexts
Open Area 1			
Enclosure ditch	1.1	Ditch construction	156, 107, 103
	1.2	Ditch use/disuse	108
	1.3	Ditch use/disuse	157, 109, 104
Pit	24.1	Pit/ construction and use/disuse	117
	24.2	Silting/ disuse	118
Pit	25.1	Pit/ construction and use/disuse	113
	25.2	Silting/ disuse	114,
Pit	33.1	Pit/ construction and use	115
	33.2	Silting/ disuse	116
Structure-possible trackway	3.1	Ditch/ construction	173, 346
	3.2	Silting/ disuse	174, 347
Structure-possible trackway	3.3	Ditch/ construction	167, 171
	3.4	Silting/ disuse	168,172
Enclosure 1			
Enclosure Ditch	2.1	Ditch/construction	309, 212, 223, 184, 189, 136

	2.2	Slumping/ disuse	141
	2.3	Silting/ disuse	310, 213, 224, 185, 190, 137
Open Area 2			
Structure- enclosure ditch	4.1	Ditch/ construction	208, 179, 245, 158, 131, 110, 154
	4.2	Ditch use/disuse	111
	4.3	Ditch use/disuse	209, 180, 246, 159, 132, 112, 155, 247
Pit	15.1	Cut/construction and use/disuse	281
	15.2	Silting/ disuse	282
Pit	23.1	Cut/construction and use/disuse	105
	23.2	Silting/ disuse	106
Road 1			
	6.1	Ditch/construction	197, 222
	6.2	Silting/use	198
	6.3	Bank/construction	214
	6.4	Silting/use	199, 218
	6.5	Recut/construction	359, 217
	6.6	Silting/disuse	163
	6.7	Silting/disuse	164
	6.8	Silting/disuse	165
	6.9	Silting/disuse	219
	6.10	Silting/disuse	166
	6.11	Silting/disuse	203
	6.12	Silting/disuse	221
	6.13	Silting/disuse	220

	6.14	Slumping/disuse	216
	6.15	Ditch/construction	299, 312, 351
	6.16	Slumping/disuse	353
	6.17	Bank/construction	354
	6.18	Silting/disuse	300, 311, 352
Enclosure 2			
Structure- enclosure ditch	7.1	Ditch/construction	121, 248
	7.2	Silting/disuse	122, 249
Structure- enclosure ditch	8.1	Ditch/construction	210, 258
	8.2	Silting/disuse	211, 259
	8.3	Ditch/construction	121, 248
	8.4	Silting/ disuse	122, 249
Structure- enclosure ditch	11.1	Ditch/construction	274
	11.2	Silting/disuse	275
Pit	31.1	Pit/ construction and use/disuse	239; 319
	31.2	Pit Recut/ and use/disuse	320, 321
Structure- enclosure ditch	12.1	Ditch/ construction	262, 264
	12.2	Silting/ disuse	263, 265
Pit	16.1	Pit/ construction	287
	16.2	Silting/ disuse	288
Structure/ enclosure	17.1	Ditch/ construction	160, 260, 268, 119
	17.2	Silting/ disuse	161, 261, 269, 120

	17.3	Ditch/ construction	262, 264
	17.4	Silting/ disuse	263, 265
	17.5	Ditch/ construction	287
	17.6	Silting/ disuse	288
Pit alignment	22.1	Pit Construction	266
	22.2	Silting/ disuse	267
	22.3	Pit/ construction	175
	22.4	Silting/ disuse	176
	22.5	Pit/ construction	177
	22.6	Silting/ disuse	178
Pit	23.1	Pit/ construction	105
	23.2	Silting/ disuse	106
Droeway 2			
Structure- enclosure/trackway	9.1	Ditch/ construction	255, 331
	9.2	Silting/ disuse	256
	9.3	Silting/ disuse	257, 332
Structure- enclosure/trackway	10.1	Ditch/ construction	250, 297
	10.2	Silting/ disuse	252
	10.3	Silting/ disuse	251, 298
Structure/ trackway	13.1	Cut/construction	194
	13.2	Silting/ disuse	195
	13.3	Silting/ disuse	276
Structure/ trackway	14.1	Ditch/ construction	201
	14.2	Silting/ disuse	202

Pit cluster-	16.1	Pit/ construction	277
	16.2	Silting/ disuse	278
	16.3	Pit/ construction	275
	16.4	Silting/disuse	276
	16.5	Pit construction	243
	16.6	Silting/ disuse	244
Pit	21.1	Pit/ construction	142
	21.2	Silting/ disuse	143
Pit	30.1	Pit/ construction	191
	30.2	Pit/ construction	195
	30.3	Backfill/ disuse	192
	30.4	Backfill/ disuse	196
Enclosure 3			
Structure/ shelter& hearth	18.1	Slot/ construction	270, 330, 271
	18.2	Silting/ disuse	322, 329, 327
	18.3	Posthole/ construction	227, 325
	18.4	Packing/ use	323, 326
Structure/ ditch	19.1	Ditch/ construction	204
	19.2	Silting/ disuse	205
Structure/ ditch	20.1	Ditch/ construction	285,289
	20.2	Silting/ disuse	286,290
Open Area 3			
Modern drain	26.1	Ditch/ construction	303,302,358
	26.2	Silting/ disuse	305,304
Ditch	28.1	Ditch/ construction	355
	28.2	Silting/ disuse	356
Modern cut	29.1	Ditch/ construction	225
	29.2	Backfill/ disuse	226



Site Location Map showing the Site Boundary and the Area of Excavation

Figure 1



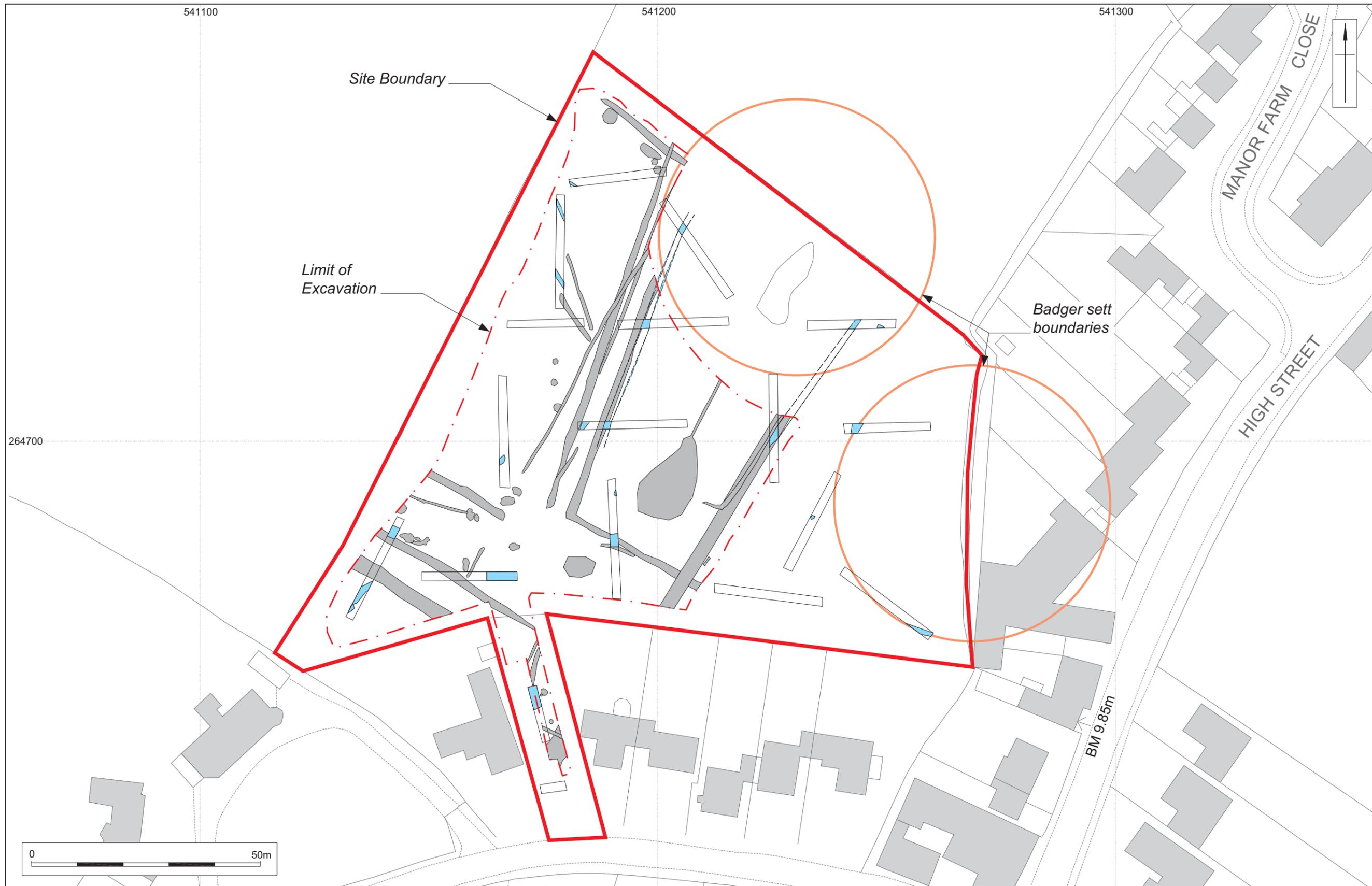
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Location of Evaluation Trenches within the Site

Figure 2



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The Site as Excavated with Evaluation Trenches Superimposed

Figure 3

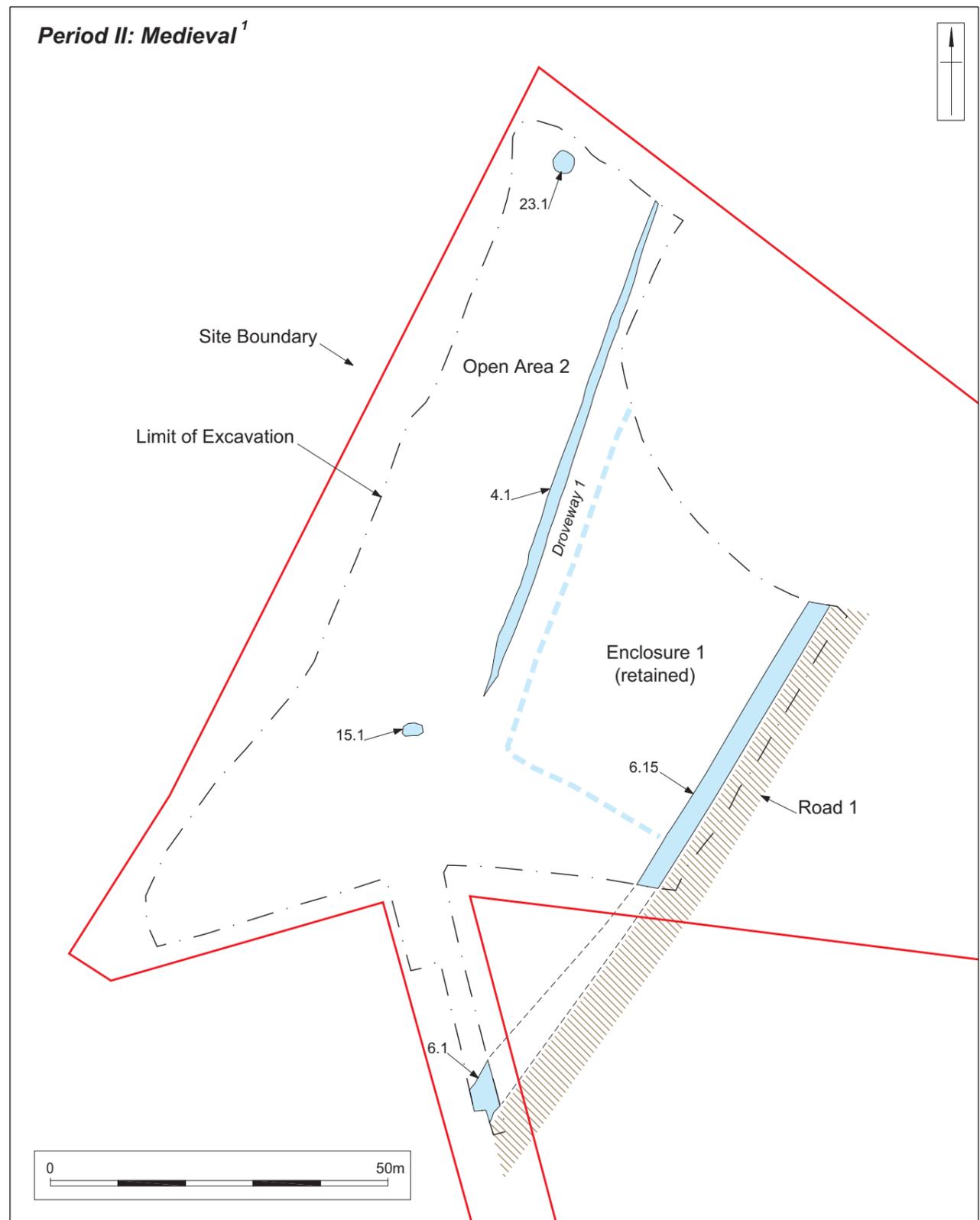
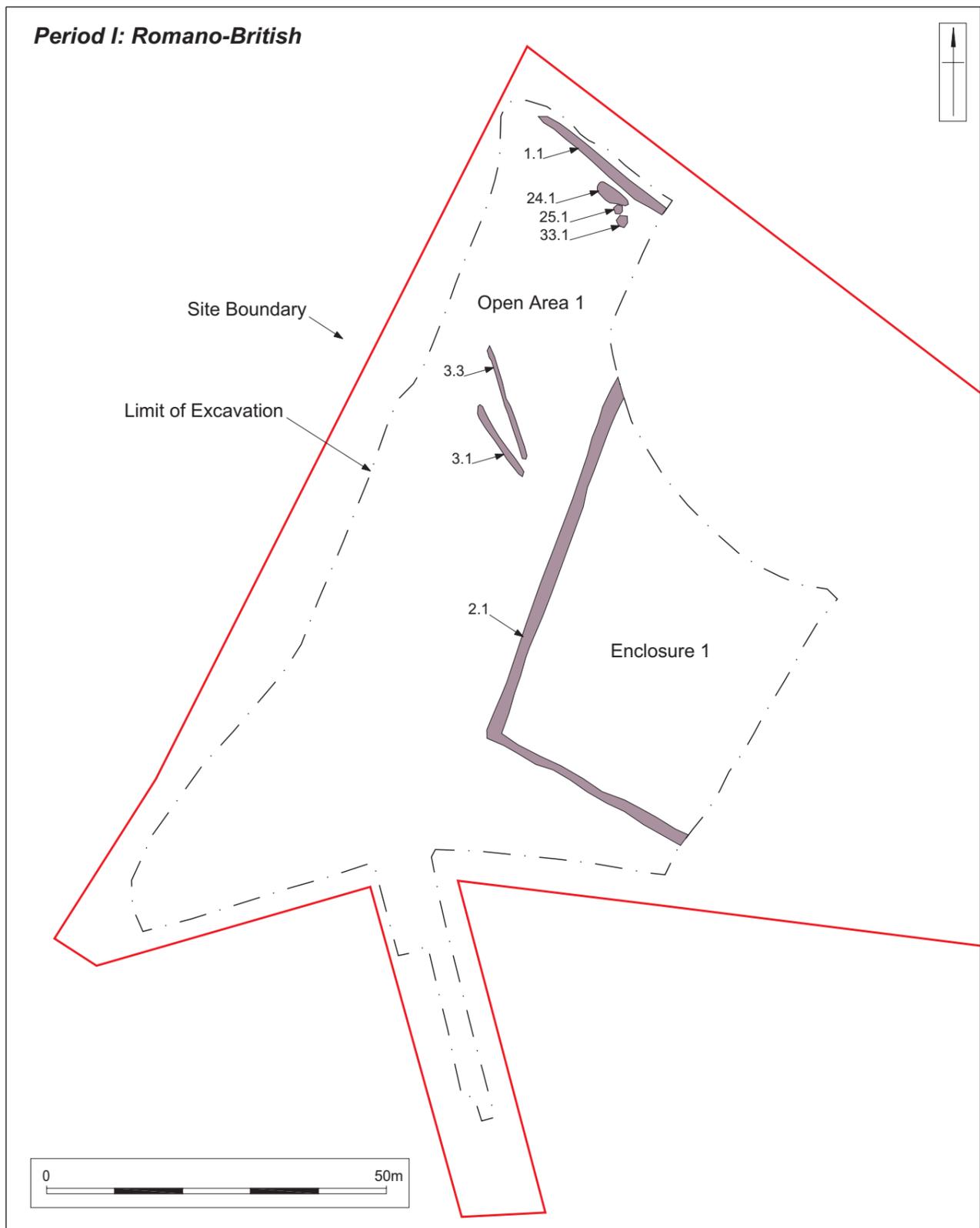
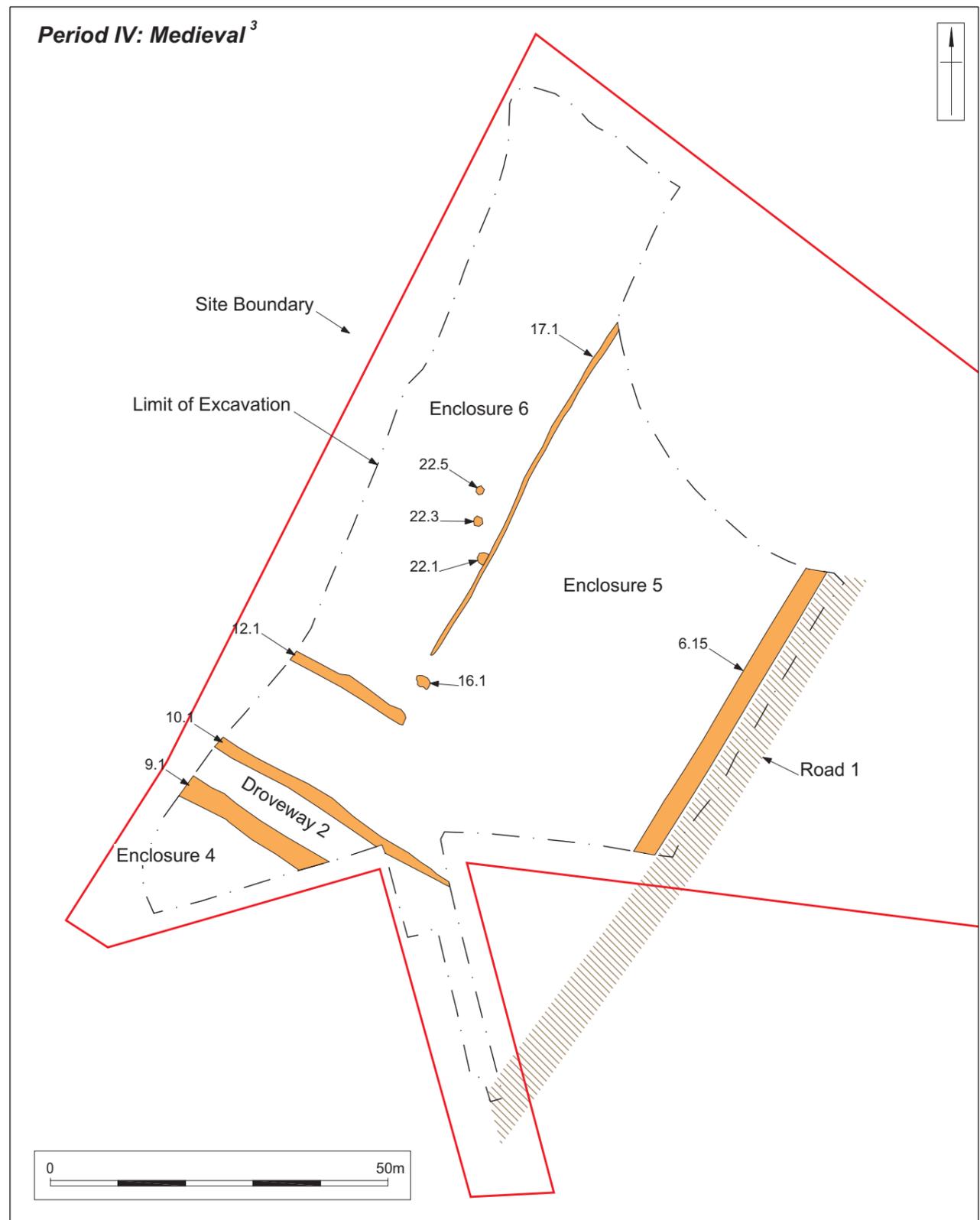
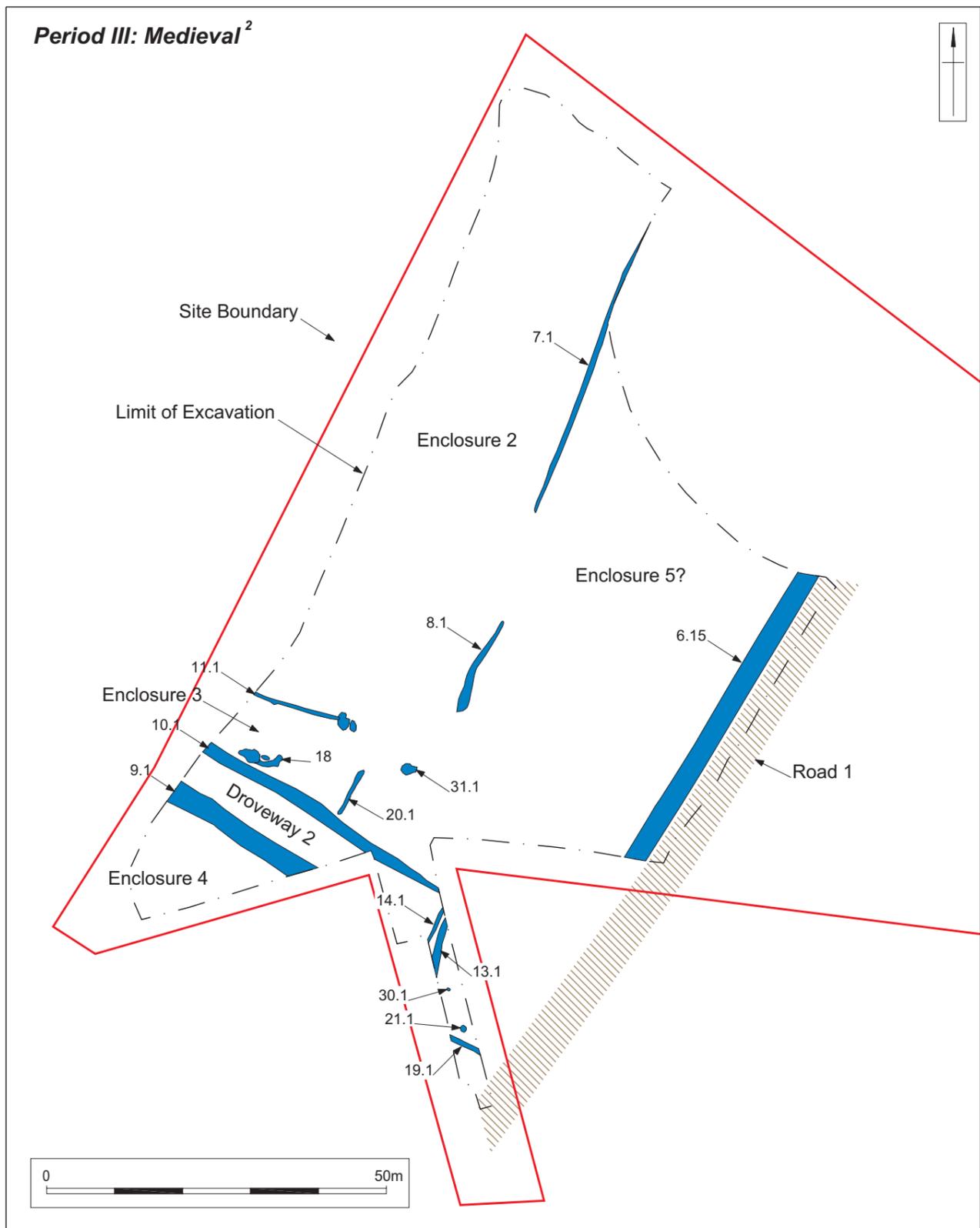


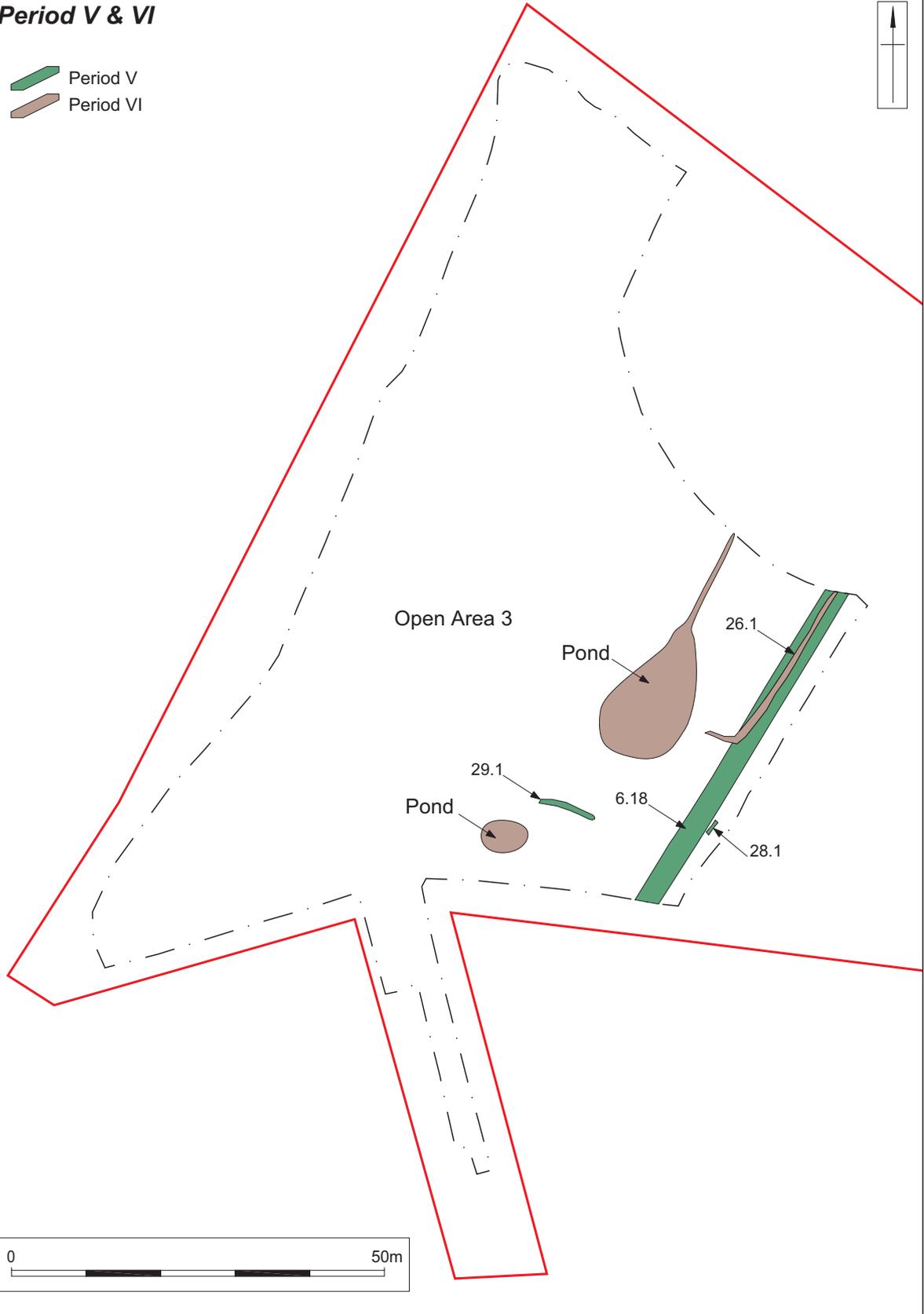
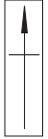


Figure 5: View of excavation area looking southeast, showing tree throws within *Enclosure 1* in the background



Period V & VI

-  Period V
-  Period VI



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