
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND EAST OF 22 LOWER ROAD, STUNTNEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB7 5TN**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

CHER: ECB 4653

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NGR: TL 5550 7806	Report No: 5070	
District: South Cambridgeshire	Site Code: ECB 4653	
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6580	
Signed:	Date: 29 March 2016	

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 SITE DESCRIPTION**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 CONCLUSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land East of 22 Lower Road, Stuntney, Cambridgeshire CB7 5TN</i>		
<p><i>In March 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land east of 22 Lower Road, Stuntney, Cambridgeshire CB7 5TN (NGR TL 5550 7806). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of six new dwellings with associated access and services (Planning Reference 15/01011/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.</i></p> <p><i>A former river course roddon lay adjacent to the site, which is on an area of raised ground. This water course was an active feature during the Roman period and a Roman settlement site, possibly a dock, is recorded to the west of it. Medieval settlement at Stuntney also lay to the north, and the site also had a potential for remains relating this historic settlement. The settlement grew up at the end of the Stuntney Causeway which crossed the lower-lying fenland across to the Isle of Ely.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies on an area of raised ground and had a potential for Roman and medieval remains. In the event plough furrows were recorded in all three trenches. Moderate – heavily abraded medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery was found within a furrow and the subsoil. Most interesting was the medieval silver cross penny (1092 – 1095AD) found in Furrow F1003 (Trench 1).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>March 2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>6580</i>	Site code	<i>ECB 4653</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Paddock</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Furrows</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval silver cross penny (1092 – 1095AD); moderate – heavily abraded medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery.</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>East Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Stuntney</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB7 5TN</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.35ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5550 7806</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 11m AOD</i>		
Project creators	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Alastair Morbey</i>		
Full title	<i>Land East of Lower Road, Stuntney, Cambridgeshire CB7 5TN. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G. and Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5070</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>29 March 2016</i>		

LAND EAST OF 22 LOWER ROAD, STUNTNEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB7 5TN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land east of 22 Lower Road, Stuntney, Cambridgeshire CB7 5TN (NGR TL 5550 7806). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of six new dwellings with associated access and services (Planning Reference 15/01011/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.

A former river course roddon lay adjacent to the site, which is on an area of raised ground. This water course was an active feature during the Roman period and a Roman settlement site, possibly a dock, is recorded to the west of it. Medieval settlement at Stuntney also lay to the north, and the site also had a potential for remains relating this historic settlement. The settlement grew up at the end of the Stuntney Causeway which crossed the lower-lying fenland across to the Isle of Ely.

The site lies on an area of raised ground and had a potential for Roman and medieval remains. In the event plough furrows were recorded in all three trenches. Moderate – heavily abraded medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery was found within a furrow and the subsoil. Most interesting was the medieval silver cross penny (1092 – 1095AD) found in Furrow F1003 (Trench 1).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land east of 22 Lower Road, Stuntney, Cambridgeshire CB7 5TN (NGR TL 5550 7806; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of six new dwellings with associated access and services (Planning Reference 15/01011/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by CCC HET (Andy Thomas, dated 27th January 2016) and a specification compiled by AS (3rd February 2016) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Stuntney is a small village located 2km south-east of Ely. The site is located within the village and is currently a grassed paddock, located to the east of Lower Road, which encompasses 0.35ha. It is bounded by the rear of residential plots to the south and east, and orchard land lies to the north, with Stuntney Hall beyond.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site lies at approximately 11m AOD on solid Kimmeridge Clay deposits. It is located on raised ground on the edge of a rodden formed from a former river course. The local soils comprise slowly permeable calcareous clayey, and fine loamy over clayey soils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Early prehistoric activity is attested in the area by Palaeolithic finds from the Cole Ambrose site during field walking ahead of the Stuntney bypass route. The finds are given a national grid reference centred on 360m to the north of the site (CHER 07345). In the same location Bronze Age worked flint and a pot boiler, and Roman pottery sherds were also found (CHER 07346, 07346A). To the north of this, a Late Bronze Age founder's hoard was found in 1939 contained within a cylindrical wooden tub, which is thought to be the only wooden domestic vessel known of pre-Early Iron Age date from England and Wales at that time. The hoard includes three palstaves, socketed axes, a socketed gouge, sword fragments, spearhead fragments and ingot cakes (CHER 07111). Another Bronze Age flint scatter was discovered to the east of the bypass, on the east side of the village (CHER 06149). Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds were found at the same location, and are thought to be indicative of settlement nearby (CHER 06151, 06151A). A decorated Bronze Age axe head and a rapier were recovered from the vicinity of Middle Fen to the south-west of the village (CHER 07053, 07055).

4.2 The roddon lying adjacent to the site was a water course active during the Roman period with evidence of Roman settlement, including a possible dock, recorded 350m to the west of it (CHER 07118). A possible Romano-British gravel causeway was dug up at Harlock's Farm some 560m south-east of the site (CHER 07949). Late Saxon pottery has been recovered during investigation of the former course of the river channel at The Old Manor (CHER 07052).

4.3 The medieval settlement grew up at the end of Stuntney Causeway which crossed the lower-lying fenland leading to the Isle of Ely. An archaeological evaluation 220m to the north of the site, near Holy Cross Church which dates from the 12th century (CHER 15250), revealed two ditches, tentatively identified as 12th-14th century in date. A sparse scatter of post-medieval features was also revealed there, including a series of post-medieval to Victorian boundary ditches (CHER CB15250). A quantity of Iron Age, Romano-British, Late Saxon and Medieval pottery sherds, and a large amount of animal bone were found during building work at Stuntney Hall (MCB16286). The site thus has a potential for further remains of Romano-British occupation associated with the former roddon, and for elements of the medieval and post-medieval settlement.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches, each 37m x 1.6m (Figs. 2 - 3).

5.2 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision and control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand

5.3 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section 1A:</i> 0.00m = 6.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent, small and medium sized stone and flint.
0.25m+	L1015	Fill of F1014. Firm, mid – dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small, angular stone.

<i>Sample section 1B:</i> 0.00m = 6.82m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.44m	L1002	Subsoil. Firm, mid brown silty clay with moderate stone and flint.
0.44m+	L1001	Natural. Firm, mid yellow brown clay with occasional small and medium sub angular stone.

Description: Trench 1 contained four furrows all aligned east / west (F1003, F1005, F1012 and F1014). Furrow F1003 contained a medieval silver cross penny (1092 – 1095AD) and Furrow F1005 contained mid 12th – 14th century pottery. Two land drains traversed the trench and cut the furrows. Subsoil L1002 contained two sherds of mid 12th – 14th century pottery.

Furrow F1003 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 6.56 x 0.19m), orientated E / W. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small, sub-rounded flint. It contained a silver cross penny.

Furrow F1005 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 5.02 x 0.21m), orientated E / W. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small, sub-rounded flint. It contained mid 12th – 14th century pottery (5; 84g), CBM (15g) and animal bone (34g).

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section 2A:</i> 0.00m = 8.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.26m +	L1001	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 2B:</i> <i>0.00m = 7.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.31m +	L1001	Fill of F1016. Firm, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small, angular stone

Description: Trench 2 contained Furrows F1007, F1009, F1016, F1018, F1020, F1022 and F1024, all were aligned broadly N / S.

Furrow F1007 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 3.04 x 0.09m), orientated N / S. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Furrow F1009 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 2.64 x 0.18m), orientated N / S. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 & 5)

<i>Sample section 3A:</i> <i>0.00m = 9.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.21m +	L1001	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 3B:</i> <i>0.00m = 8.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.19m +	L1027	Fill of F1026. Firm, mid - dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small, angular stone

<i>Sample section 3C:</i> <i>0.00m = 8.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.19 – 0.41m	L1027	Fill of F1026. Firm, mid - dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small, angular stone
0.41m +	L1001	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 3D:</i> <i>0.00m = 8.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.19 – 0.23m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.23 – 0.44m	L1029	Fill of F1028. Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with medium small, angular stone
0.44 – 0.48m	L1011	Subsoil. Firm, mid – dark brown silty clay with occasional stone and flint.
0.48m+	L1001	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Furrows F1026, F1028 and F1030, aligned NW / SE. A modern land drain traversed the trench. Subsoil L1002 contained 17th – 18th century pottery, and Subsoil L1011 contained mid 12th – 14th century pottery (8; 28g) and animal bone (<1g)

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent, small and medium sized stone and flint. L1000 overlay Subsoil L1002, a firm, mid brown silty clay with moderate stone and flint. L1002 overlay the natural, L1001. The latter was a firm, mid yellow brown clay with occasional small and medium sub angular stone and was recorded at depth below the current ground surface of between 0.26m and 0.48m.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	F1003	Furrow	Silver cross penny
	F1005	Furrow	Mid 12 th – 14 th C pottery
	F1012	Furrow	-
	F1014	Furrow	-
2	F1007	Furrow	-
	F1009	Furrow	-
	F1016	Furrow	-
	F1018	Furrow	-
	F1020	Furrow	-
	F1022	Furrow	-
	F1024	Furrow	-
3	F1026	Furrow	-
	F1028	Furrow	-
	F1030	Furrow	-

9.2 A former river course roddon lay adjacent to the site, which is on an area of raised ground. This water course was an active feature during the Roman period and a Roman settlement site, possibly a dock, is recorded to the west of it. Medieval settlement at Stuntney also lay to the north, and the site also had a potential for remains relating this historic settlement. The settlement grew up at the end of the Stuntney Causeway which crossed the lower-lying fenland across to the Isle of Ely.

9.3 Furrows were recorded in all three trial trenches: Trench 1 (4); Trench 2 (7) and Trench 3 (3). Furrow F1003 (Trench 1) contained a silver cross penny, and Furrow F1005 (also Trench 1) contained mid 12th – 14th century pottery. Of the 50 sherds of pottery recovered during the evaluation 32 sherds are moderately to heavily abraded medieval sherds (mid 12th – 14th century). The medieval pottery was found within the Subsoils L1002 and L1011, in addition to Furrow F1003, and its condition suggests it is residual.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The site lies on an area of raised ground and had potential for Roman and medieval remains. In the event, plough furrows were recorded in all three trenches. Moderate – heavily abraded medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery was found within a furrow and the subsoil. Most interesting was a medieval silver cross penny (1092 – 1095AD) found in Furrow F1003 (Trench 1).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Alastair Morbey for funding the evaluation, and his consultants, Barford & Co and in particular Mr Martin Page.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
-	1000		Top Soil	Modern	8	167		8	Fe.Frags Coal Shell Slate B. Flint Glass	8 1 4 2 1 1	240 4 18 33 12 2
-	1002	1	Subsoil	17 th -18 th C but mainly comprises medieval sherds	2	11	37	141	Slate	1	1
		3			30	171			Fe.Frags Shell	4 1	19 2
1003	1004	1	Fill of Furrow						SF1 Coin	1	1
1005	1006	1	Fill of Furrow	Late 12 th -14 th C	5	84	15	34			
	1011	3	Buried Subsoil	Mid 12 th -14 th C	8	28		<1			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Coin

Richard Henry MCIfA

A silver penny of William Rufus dating to c. 1092-1095, Cross voided type Siggautr (Sigod) moneyer, Bedford mint. B.M.C iii North 853. 20.65mm diameter, 1.34 grams DA 3. The coin has been added to the early medieval corpus number 2016.0160 and will be included in the coin register for finds in 2016 in the British Numismatic Journal.

Obverse description: Crowned bust facing between two stars

Obverse inscription: PILLELM REX

Reverse description: Voided cross pattée with an annulet in centre over a annulettée

Reverse inscription: SIGOD [O]N BEDFRI

The coin was discovered in ridge and furrow in Stuntney, Cambridgeshire by Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Site ECB4653, [1003] (1004) SF 1. The furrows appear to be mid 12th – 14th century in date.

The only coins minted by the Norman kings were pennies which were cut into halves or quarters to produce halfpennies and farthings to allow for smaller transactions. All pennies from the reign of William Rufus are rare and are often badly struck, this example is double struck. No stray finds of this specific moneyer and mint are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database or the Early Medieval Corpus although one has been recorded as part of the SCBI (Stockholm coin no. 260; EMC 1011.0760).

From Cnut onwards the lifetime of a single coinage was reduced to 2-3 years before a recoinage. The large bulk of the coinage in the country should have been reminted fairly soon after a new type was introduced. When the coinage was renewed the king took considerable profit and it seems that in the Saxon period only three new pennies were given out for every 4 taken in (Spufford 1988). The coins themselves naturally make it clear that a system of renewal was being practiced as each successive type had to be clearly and distinctively different to the last.

Therefore, as the type dates from c. 1092-1095 and the evidence of recoinage suggests that this coin was unlikely to have remained in circulation into the 12th century.

References

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The Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological evaluation recovered 50 sherds weighing 477g from a furrow, the topsoil and subsoil, and a buried sub-soil. Thirty-two sherds are moderately to heavily abraded medieval sherds the remaining eight are post-medieval to modern.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and quantified in Table 1. The recording was carried out in keeping with the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001 & MPRG 1998). Dating is in accordance with the London medieval and post-medieval range (MoLAS), and other local published material. Form terminologies are based on the MPRG descriptions.

The Pottery

The majority of the medieval pottery is Ely ware (28 sherds) of which two sherds contain heavily abraded green glaze. The remaining sherds comprise a glazed Grimston ware, glazed Brill ware, an unprovenanced glazed ware, and a medieval sandy coarseware.

KEY:

MCW: Medieval coarse ware (sandy) 12th-15th

MEL: Medieval Ely ware mid 12th-15th

MEL(G): Glazed Medieval Ely ware late 12th-15th

GRIM(G): Glazed Grimston ware late 12th-15th

BRIM: Medieval Brill ware 13th-15th

UPG: Unprovenanced glazed ware

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16th+

PMBL: Post-medieval black earthenware late 16th-18th

RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Topsoil	1000 TT1	1x77g RWE 1x16g TPW	Modern	RWE: Heavy base of ?jar TPW: plate or dish rim 2x12g CBM
	1000 TT3	1x24g PMRE 2x49g RWE 1x4g ENPO	Modern	PMRE: flower pot
Subsoil	1002 TT01	2x13g MEL	Mid 12 th -14 th	
	1002 TT03	2x7g PMBL 1x7g GRIM(G) 1x4g UPG 2x5g MEL(G) 21x147g MEL 1x2g MCW 1x4g BRIM (G)	17 th -18 th	MEL: x1 heavy bowl rim, x1 rounded base, x1 everted bowl rim, x1 beaded /jar rim
Furrow 1005	1006	5x84g MEL	Mid 12 th -14 th	MEL: x1 wide strap handle
Buried sub soil	1011	8x34g MEL	Mid 12 th -14 th	Moderate to heavy abrasion

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context

References

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 1

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Post-excavation view of Trench 1 looking north



2
Sample section 1A in Trench 1 looking west



3
Sample section 1B in Trench 1 looking west



4
Post-excavation view of Trench 2 looking south-east



5
F1007 in Trench 2 looking north-east



6
F1009 in Trench 2 looking north-east



7
Sample section 2A in Trench 2 looking south-west



8
Sample section 2B in Trench 2 looking south-west



9
Post-excavation view of Trench 3 looking north-east



10
Sample section 3A in Trench 3 looking south-east



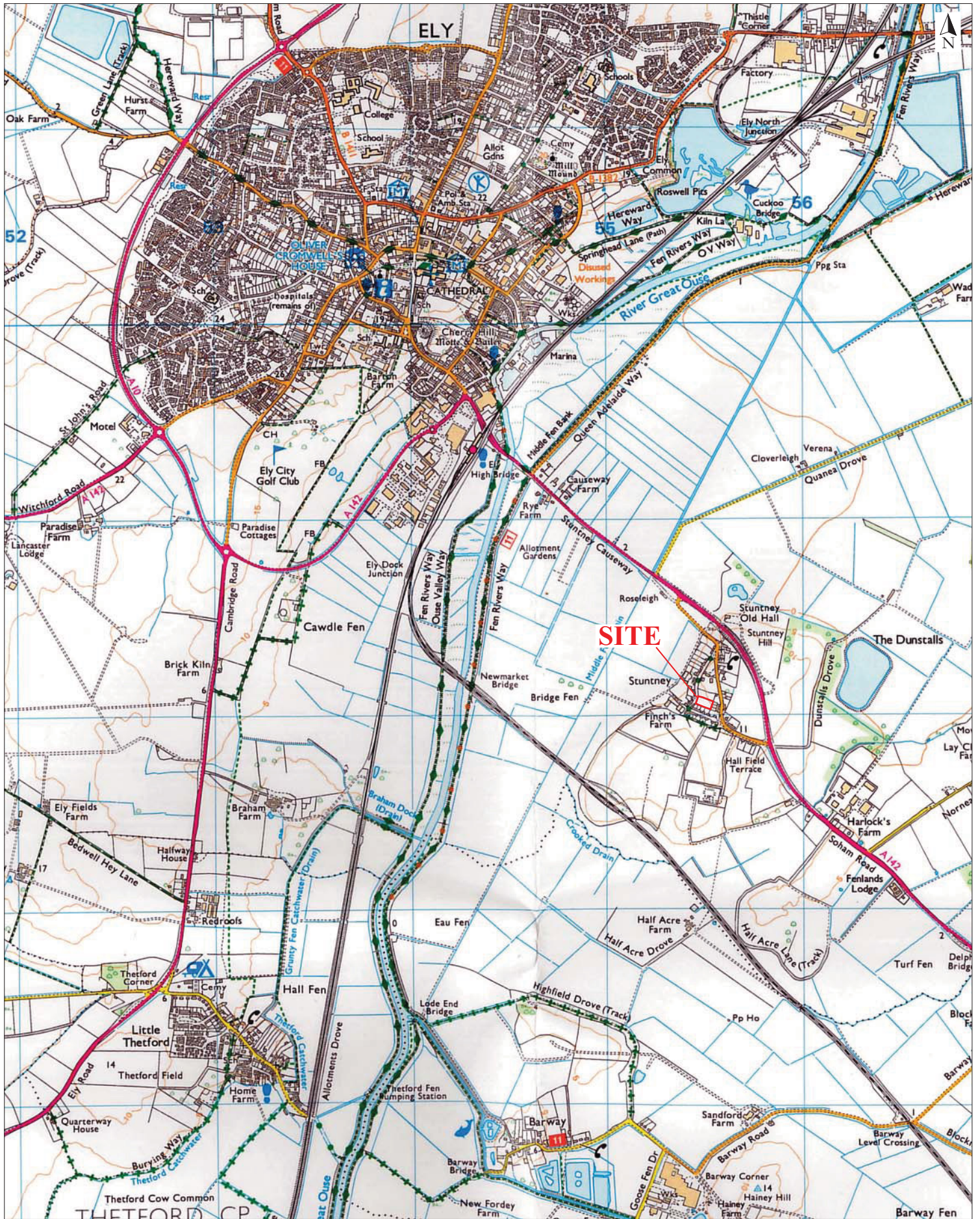
11
Sample section 3B in Trench 3 looking south-east



12
Silver coin

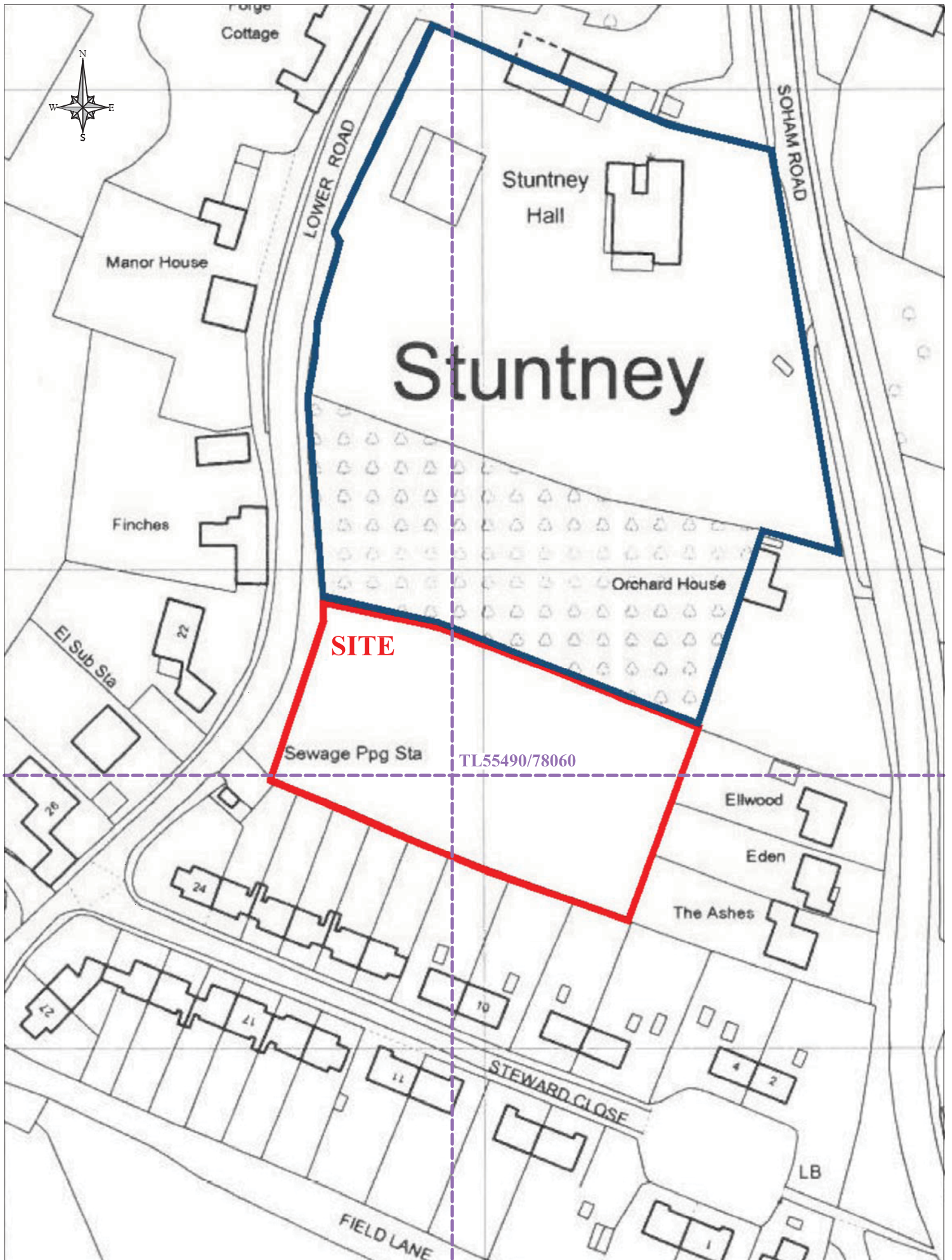


13
Silver coin



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land at Stuntney, Cambridgeshire (P6580)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4

Land at Stuntney, Cambridgeshire (P6580)



SITE

1

2

3

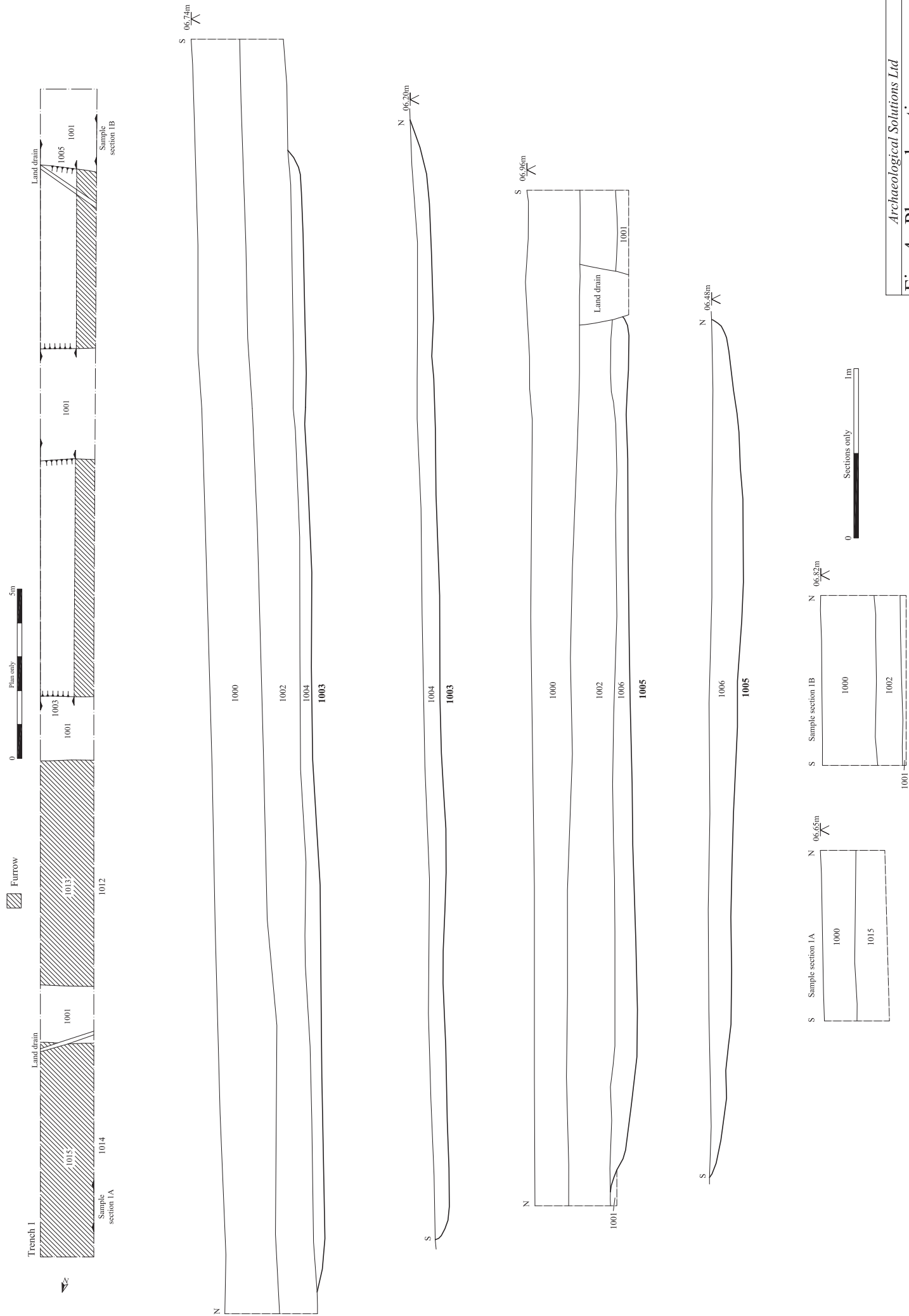


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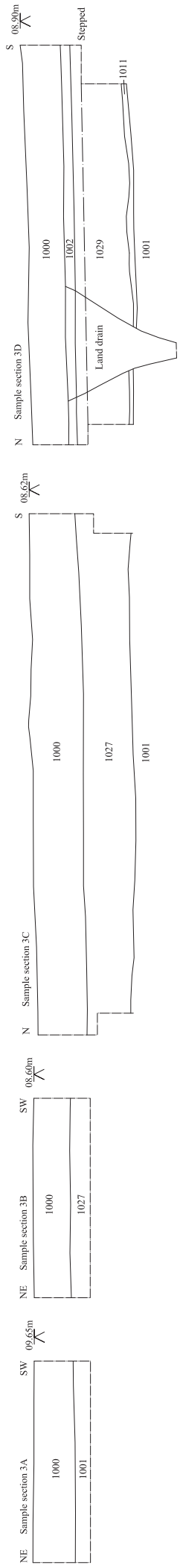
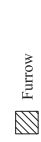
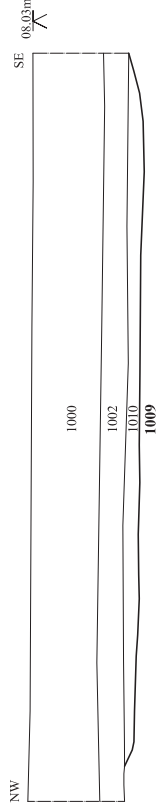
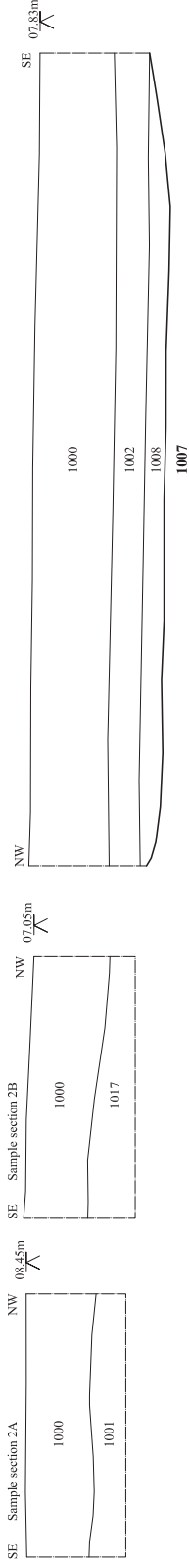
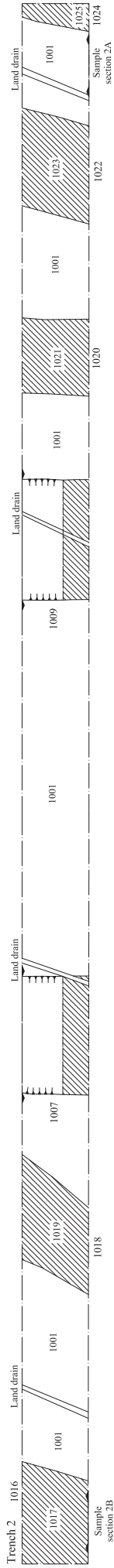
Fig. 3 Trench location plan

Scale 1:500 at A4

Land at Stuntney, Cambridgeshire (P6580)



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Fig. 4 Plan and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Land at Stuntney, Cambridgeshire (P6580)



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Fig. 5 Plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Land at Stuntney, Cambridgeshire (P6580)