

**RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
SCOTTS CLOSE
HILTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
INTERIM SITE NARRATIVE

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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INTERIM SITE NARRATIVE**

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NGR: TL 2900 6635	Report No. 1653
District: South Cambs	Site Code: HAT569
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No.1606
Signed:	Date: Oct 2004

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Residential Development, Scotts Close, Hilton, Cambridgeshire</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>During July 2004 Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological excavation on land, at Scotts Close, Hilton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2900 6635). This followed an archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment carried out by AS in October and November 2001.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation had revealed a large number of archaeological features on the site, principally dating to the Romano-British and the late Saxon/ early medieval periods. The presence of Roman activity within the medieval core of the village fitted with a pattern of post Roman continuity of occupation noted in a number of other Huntingdonshire villages. The presence of late Saxon/ early medieval pottery provided a further indication of an early date for the medieval settlement at Hilton, pre-dating the 12th century church of St Mary Magdalene.</i></p> <p><i>The open area excavation has revealed two sets of boundary ditches, one post dating the other and being re-cut and added to over time. A large number of pits of various sizes were also identified, as well as a Grave Pit containing a disarticulated human skeleton. Seven Romano-British pits were identified, but the majority of the features dated from the late Saxon to the medieval periods.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>July 2004</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>1606</i>	Site code	<i>HAT569</i>
Type of project	<i>Open area investigation</i>		
Site status	<i>Vacant</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former agricultural land</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Romano-British, Saxon and Medieval pits and ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Pottery (Roman, Saxon, Medieval, human bone, animal bone, CBM, whetstone, quernstone, spindle whorl, coin, bead,</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambs.</i>	<i>South Cambs</i>	<i>Hilton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 0.7ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 2900 6635</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 11m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC CAO</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Crank N and Manning, K</i>		
Funded by	<i>Campbell Melhuish Buchanan Ltd</i>		
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Full title	<i>Residential Development at Scotts Close, Hilton, Cambridgeshire, Interim Site Narrative</i>		
Authors	<i>Crank, N, Manning K, Nicholson K and Rennell, R</i>		
Report no.	<i>1653</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2004</i>		

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT SCOTTS CLOSE, HILTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE. INTERIM SITE NARRATIVE

SUMMARY

During July 2004 Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological excavation on land, at Scotts Close, Hilton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2900 6635). This followed an archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment carried out by AS in October and November 2001.

The evaluation had revealed a large number of archaeological features on the site, principally dating to the Romano-British and the late Saxon/ early medieval periods. The presence of Roman activity within the medieval core of the village fitted with a pattern of post Roman continuity of occupation noted in a number of other Huntingdonshire villages. The presence of late Saxon/ early medieval pottery provided a further indication of an early date for the medieval settlement at Hilton, pre-dating the 12th century church of St Mary Magdalene.

The open area excavation has revealed two sets of boundary ditches, one post dating the other and being re-cut and added to over time. A large number of pits of various sizes were also identified, as well as a Grave Pit containing a disarticulated human skeleton. Seven Romano-British pits were identified, but the majority of the features dated from the late Saxon to the medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2004 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS, formerly HAT) conducted an archaeological investigation at Scotts Close, Hilton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2900 6635). The project was commissioned by Campbell Melhuish Buchanan Ltd to comply with a planning requirement in advance of a proposed residential development within an area of 0.7 hectares.

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeology Office ((CCC CAO) dated 14/4/04, Planning App. S/2035/00), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 16/04/04). The project adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 1999) and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It followed an earlier phase of archaeological evaluation carried out by AS in 2001 (O'Brien and Crank 2001).

1.3 The principal aims were to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and land use of the site.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 A full description of the Hilton's location, geology, archaeology and history can be found in the desk based assessment (O'Brien and Crank 2001).

2.2 The village of Hilton lies *c.*7 km south-east of Huntingdon and *c.*17 km north-west of Cambridge, on the south eastern edge of the historic county of Huntingdonshire. The village is situated along the B1040, with its historic core located to the east of this road. The River Great Ouse lies *c.* 4.8km to the north.

2.3 The site, a 0.7 hectare sub-rectangular plot of former agricultural land, lies in the northern part of the village's medieval core, just west of Hilton Hall, and is bounded to the west by Scotts Crescent and to the south by Scotts Close.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Hilton is situated in a fairly flat, low-lying (*c.*10-15m AOD) area. The site lies at *c.* 15m AOD. Land rises to the south and west of the village, and falls away towards the fens and the Great Ouse to the north east. There are several small watercourses in and around the village. Hilton is situated on the gently undulating southern plateau of the Oxford Clay. Soils in the area of the Evesham 3 association (SSEW), slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils, but seasonally waterlogged non calcareous clayey soils are also known to be present.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric

4.1.1 Prehistoric activity has not been archaeologically attested within the parish of Hilton (Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000), though this absence may be a product of the low responsiveness of the heavy clays of the region to aerial photography, or masking by medieval ridge and furrow farming and of the relative lack of modern development in the area. Aerial photography in the mid 1990's did reveal probable Iron Age or Romano-British sites around Hilton (Deegan in anon 1995), and evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider vicinity is known (the closest being an Iron Age ditched enclosure at Hilton (Kennedy 2000) and sherds of Neolithic pottery at Fenstanton). The archaeological evaluation identified no prehistoric features or finds.

4.2 Roman

4.2.1 Ermine Street (now the A1198) passes *c.* 2km to the south west of the site, and the *Via Devana* (now the A14) *c.*3km to the north east. Roman activity is known in the area, with *Durovigutum* (modern Godmanchester) lying less than 6km to the north west, and villas and small settlements located along the course of Ermine Street. A large number of Romano-British features were revealed by the archaeological evaluation, seemingly indicative of small scale activity in the *Durovigutum* hinterland.

4.3 Saxon

4.3.1 The pattern of sub-Roman and Saxon settlement of the immediate area is not well known, though finds from this period do occur. Fox (1923) suggests that a ring of Anglo-Saxon sites may be present to the south west of Cambridge. It is possible that contemporary occupation was present further to the north, but the known sites in the region are almost exclusively associated with the fertile river valleys of the Ouse and Cam and their tributary streams (for instance at Gamlingay to the south west). No early Saxon features or finds were recorded at Scotts Close during the evaluation. Place name evidence, specifically the *-ton* ending, suggests that the origins of the village date to the 8th century or later (Oosthuizen in Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000, 26). Late Saxon/ early medieval material was recovered from the site during the evaluation, indicating an early date for the settlement at Hilton, pre-dating the 12th century church of St Mary Magdelene.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 Prior to the Domesday survey of 1086, Hilton was a monastic holding belonging to the manor of Fentanton and located within the administrative Hunderd of Toseland. No church was mentioned at Hilton in the Domesday survey, and the extant church of St Mary Magdalene is known to date to the 12th century. Hilton was referred to as *Hiltone* in the 12th century (Feet of fines for Hunts, 1196) and as *Hulton* in the 13th (Mawer and Stenton 1926: Assize Roll, 1227). The name may mean ‘Hill Farm’ (Mawer and Stenton 1926); though the village does not stand on a pronounced hill, it is raised slightly above land to the north and east.

4.4.2 The site lies within the northern part of Hilton’s medieval core. Wartime photographs predating the recent expansion of the village show earthwork remains of medieval settlement in the site’s vicinity (Deegan in anon 1995). Aerial photographic survey has revealed traces of medieval ridge and furrow systems as close as 200m north and west of the site (*ibid*), indicating that agricultural land extended right up to the edges of (and possibly also into) the medieval settlement.

4.5 Post medieval and modern

4.5.1 Tax returns of 1664 indicate *c.* 26 to 50 households in Hilton (Evans in Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000, 48); and a number of 17th century buildings survive near to the site, and the remains of the 18th century Hilton Hall are located immediately to the east. Historic cartographic sources (see O’Brien and Crank 2001) show that the site has been open land from the late 18th century (though woodland and a possible orchard encroached on its western and northern edges at this time) until the present development (though a small structure was built at its northern end in the mid 19th century); its northern and southern parts had different ownership by 1840. Sparse tree cover had encroached on the site and was cleared in the early 20th century, when outbuildings of Hilton Hall, located adjacent to the site’s eastern boundary were also demolished. Several buildings had been constructed along the current B1040 by 1840, and Hilton’s boundaries with Fenstanton, Elsworth, Papworth and Hemmingford seem to have been established by this date, though Hilton did not become a parish until 1873.

4.5.2 Today, the remains of Hilton Hall and several old cottages are located east of the site. The area to the west of the site has been built up and a road, Scotts Crescent inserted, dividing the open land of the site from this area. Land to the south of the site, around Church Lane and the church of St Mary Magdalene, has also been built upon.

5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

5.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site in October and November 2001. The trial trench evaluation revealed numerous archaeological features across the site, and each of the eight trenches contained features. Little modern disturbance was evident during the course of the archaeological evaluation,

5.2 A large number of archaeological features were recorded on the site. They dated principally to the Romano-British period, though a number of late Saxon/early medieval features were also recorded.

5.3 The discovery of unexpected Roman occupation close to the centre of the medieval village is significant, and seems to reflect an emerging pattern of longevity of occupation noted in a number of other former Huntingdonshire villages (for instance at Buckworth, where Roman occupation was recorded in the shrunken medieval village core – Murray, 1997). The site almost certainly represents a small rural settlement in the hinterland of the Roman town at Godmanchester to the north west, lying between two major Roman routes on either side (Ermine Street and the *Via Devana*).

5.4 The discovery of late Saxon/early medieval St Neots, Thetford and Stamford wares is also of importance, indicative of an early date for the settlement at Hilton (and possibly pre-dating the 12th century Church of St Mary Magdalene).

6 METHOD OF WORK

6.1 Excavation methodology

6.1.1 The CCC CAO brief required an open area excavation to follow on from the trial trench evaluation of the site. The archaeological excavation was conducted in accordance with the brief and specification, and conformed to the relevant IFA guidelines.

6.1.2 The area was mechanically-excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically-excavated under close archaeological supervision. Thereafter all excavation was undertaken by hand. Due to time constraints, by agreement with CCC CAO, a small area in the south-western corner of the site was mechanically-excavated and subsequently recorded without further investigation.

6.1.3 The site was recorded using a single-context recording system and features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets. Pre-excavation plans were compiled at 1:20 or 1:50, and used as the base for the compilation of post excavation plans at the same scales. After excavation, features and deposits were drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

6.2 Site sampling strategy

6.2.1 Excavation was carried out with the aim of clarifying the spatial and stratigraphic relationships between features, and of recovering finds and samples. Pits and post holes were 50% excavated, and intrinsically interesting features 100% excavated. Linear features were excavated in segments of up to 1.5m, providing adequate coverage (at least 25%) and positioned for the maximum clarification of their relationships to other features.

6.3 Environmental sampling strategy

6.3.1 A purposive environmental strategy was carried out according to on site advice from Dr. R. Scaife, with the aim of determining the site's past environment as well as ascertaining the functions of some of the large pits in the southern part of the site. Nine bulk samples were taken for the identification and analysis of charred plant macrofossils; two of these (Samples 4 and 6) came from waterlogged contexts and were subsequently sub-sampled for the identification and analysis of waterlogged remains. Three monolith samples were taken with the hope of identifying pollen and reconstructing the site's climate and environment over time.

Sample	Feature	Context	Phase	Sample type
1	F2245	L2246	4a	Bulk (whole context)
2	F2106 (B)	L2107/ L2108	3b	Monolith
3	F2003	L2004	2	Monolith
4	F2003	L2004	2	Bulk (30L)
5	F2086	L2087/ L2088/ L2089	1	Monolith
6	F2086	L2087	1	Bulk (30L)
7	F2106 (B)	L2107	3b	Bulk (15L)
8	F2358	L2310	u/d	Bulk (30L)
9	F2306	L2307	4b	Bulk (30L)
10	F2159	L2160	u/d	Bulk (30L)
11	F2192	L2193	1	Bulk (30L)
12	F2128	L2332	1	Bulk (15-25L)

Table 1 Environmental samples

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

7.1 Phasing

7.1.1 The excavated features have been divided into four phases. This has been done primarily on the basis of their contents and stratigraphic relationships, but consideration has also been given to spatial relationships between features.

7.1.2 The first phase comprises seven Romano-British pits. Following this Romano-British activity, the site does not appear to have been used until at least the

9th century (late Saxon period). Phases 2 dates to the 9th to 12th century and Phase 4 to the 12th to 14th century; phase 3 overlaps chronologically with both of these, but is felt to represent a recognisable period of activity distinct in its nature from that of phases 2 and 4. The fact that the date ranges defining all three of the later phases overlap in the 12th century is acknowledged. This could reflect continuity in activity over a period of 700 years in the late Saxon to medieval periods. It is considered likely, however, that later dates within the phase 2 date range are more likely than earlier ones, perhaps implying that the site was in use over a shorter period. The pottery recovered from phase 4 features includes items dating to the 13th to 14th centuries (Thompson, this report), demonstrating the validity of the full 12th to 14th century date range for this phase.

7.1.3 Phases 3 and 4 have been subdivided primarily on the basis of stratigraphy into three and two sub phases, respectively. The following table summarises the phasing of the site:

Phase	Date	Description
1	Romano-British	Seven pits.
2	9 th -12 th Century	Parallel boundary ditches, pits located around ditches.
3a	9 th – 12 th century	Perpendicular boundary ditches.
3b	10 th -12 th century	Re-cutting of one of perpendicular boundary ditches.
3c	10 th -13 th century	Pits definitely or probably post dating parts of perpendicular boundary ditches.
4a	12 th -14 th century	Addition to perpendicular boundary ditch system. Disarticulated human burial.
4b	late 12 th -14 th century	Re-cutting of addition to perpendicular boundary ditch system.

Table 2 Phasing

7.2 Phase 1 (Romano-British)

7.2.1 Phase 1 consists of the seven features (Pits F2133, F2128, F2333, F2086, F2190 [not recorded in plan] and F2192 and ?Gully F2028) which yielded Romano-British and no other pottery. Pit F2192 contained the most pottery sherds (10); the other contained only 1 to 3 sherds each, but the Romano-British pottery was in good condition and so it is plausible that it is *in situ*, and that these pits are accurately dated by its presence. The shallow tapering shape of ?Gully F2028 makes it seem likely that it was a natural feature formed by a tree root, rather than a man made gully. There was no obvious regularity in the shapes or dimensions of the pits. F2086 was particularly deep, and was inundated with water throughout the duration of the excavation owing to the high water table. A bulk environmental sample was taken from the basal fill of F2086 (L2087), and a monolith sample through all three of its fills.

Feature	Context *	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m) [†]	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Pottery (g/ sherds) [‡]	Other finds
F2128	L2332	Pit	Sub-oval (1.15 x 0.81 x 0.95)	Straight sides (stepped to E), Near vertical to vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2133 Cut by F2333	Dark greyish black, silty clay with frequent flint and chalk gravel	-	-
F2133	L2331	Pit	Sub-circular (2.22 x 2.22 x 0.54)	Concave sides, Moderate slope. Flat base	Cut by F2128, F2333	Light brownish grey, silty clay with occasional flint	Roman (185/?)	Animal bone 290g
F2190	L2191	Pit	Oval (>1.16 x c.1.60 x 0.80)	Concave sides, Steep slope, Concave base	Cuts F2188 Cut by F2192, F2100, F2235, F2237	Mid yellowish grey, sandy clay	Roman (32/1)	CBM 10g, Animal bone 42g
F2192	L2193	Ditch	Linear	Straight sides, Moderate to near vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2090	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Roman (119/10)	Animal bone 288g
F2028	L2029	?Tree rooting	Linear (tapering) (>4.10 x 0.60 x 0.08)	Straight sides, Gentle to very gentle slope, Narrow, flat base	-	Mid to dark grey, clayey sand with sparse rounded flint pebbles	Roman (20/?)	-
F2086	L2089	Pit	Sub-oval (2.38 x 2.19 x 0.79)	Straight sides, Near vertical sides, Flat base stepping to concave at centre	-	Dark greyish black, sandy clay	Roman (32/2)	Animal bone 3g
	L2088					Light grey, sandy clay	-	-
	L2087					Dark grey, sandy clay Waterlogged	-	-
F2333	L2334	Pit	?Sub-oval (2.07 x >0.60 x 0.46)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2128, F2133	Dark brown, fine silty clay with moderate chalk and flint	Roman (?/3)	CBM 16g

*In all tables, where multiple fills were present, they are listed in descending order from the upper to the basal

[†]In all tables, dimensions are given as length x width x depth

[‡]In all tables, pottery is described as date range (weight in grams/ sherd count)

Table 3 Romano-British features

7.3 Phase 2 (9th to 12th century AD) boundary ditches and pits

7.3.1 The early boundary ditches

7.3.1.1 Phase 2 includes three ditches (F2100, F2292 and F2345) which seemed to form two approximately parallel lines (Fig 4), possibly representing boundaries of fields or ownership. F2345 and F2292 were parallel; F2100 had a slightly different alignment, but curved at its W terminus toward the line of F2292. Both F2100 and F2292 were filled by a dark grey silty clay, and were narrower than other ditches at the site. F2100 was the most securely dated feature on the site, containing 89 sherds of pottery dating to between 850 and 1150AD; the date ranges of pottery recovered from F2292 and F2345 are consistent with this. F2100 was also the only one of the three to contain other finds (animal bone, CBM, and iron object and mussel shell) in any quantity.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Pottery (g/sherds)	Finds
F2100	L2101	Ditch	Linear (8.60 x 0.96 x 0.35)	Concave sides, Moderate slope (N), Steep slope (S), Flat base (V shaped at W terminus)	Cuts F2261, F2259, F2190 Cut by F2192, F2257	Dark grey, silty clay	850-1150 (1740/ 89)	Animal bone 283g, Iron object 51g, CBM 15g, Mussel shell 3g
F2292	L2293	Ditch	Linear (>8.20 x 0.70 x 0.16)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2297, F2294 Cut by F2119	Dark grey, silty clay	850-1150 (8/5)	-
F2345	L2346	Ditch	Linear (11.00 x 1.05 x 0.31)	Straight sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2253	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay with frequent flint	10th-12thC (7/1)	Animal bone 1g

Table 4 Phase 2 boundary ditches

7.3.2 Pits

7.3.2.1 Phase 2 pits dated to the 9th to 12th century AD and were located, with two exceptions, around the phase 2 ditches. Only two of these pits were stratigraphically related to the phase 2 ditches (F2261, cut by F2100, and F2257 which cut F2100).

7.3.2.2 Pits F2066 and F2064 were located side by side, but at a distance from other phase 2 features, north of Ditch F2292. The similarities of their fills emphasises their contemporaneity and suggests they are likely to have had a similar function, though that function has not been determined.

7.3.2.3 Pits F2343, F2341 and F2339 formed an intercutting line extending WSW from the terminus of Ditch F2345 (Figs 4 and 10). They resembled each other in plan, dimensions and (so far as could be seen) in profile. None contained finds in quantity, but the pottery they yielded dated them to the 10th to 12th century. F2356, F2352, F2328, F2347 and F2350 formed an open ended, intercutting rectangle immediately NW of F2339, F2341 and F2343 (Fig 4), sharing the alignment of this pit line and of Ditch F2345. Although they had similar, oval plans these pits varied in dimension and profile (Fig 10). Finds from these pits were generally sparse or absent, but F2356 yielded 6 sherds of pottery (850-1150 AD) and F2328 18 sherds (10th to 13th century). The middle fill of F2352 was burnt and contained frequent charcoal, and its upper fill contained a complete cattle skull. Intercutting Pits F2286, F2288 and F2290, located north west of these and sharing the same alignment (Figs 4 and 9), all had ashy fills. In the absence of any evidence for *in situ* burning (such as burnt clay), the ashy fills of these three features and the burnt layer in F2352 probably result from the disposal of waste from hearths or other fire bearing features, though none of these were found in the excavated area. Intercutting Pits F2326 and F2324 were located and aligned north of and parallel to Ditch F2345 (Figs 4 and 10). They have been included in this phase on the basis of the similarity of their shapes, profiles and alignments to other phase 2 pits in this part of the site. The 2 sherds of 12th to 15th century pottery recovered from F2324 are considered to be intrusive.

7.3.2.4 The remainder of the phase 2 pits were located close to ditches F2100 and F2292, mainly to the south of them. F2005 was a near identical re-cut of F2007 (Fig 7), each contained 2 sherds of pottery (dated to 850-1159 AD) but no other finds. F2030 was slightly deeper, but otherwise resembled them in oval shape, dimensions and profile (Fig 5); it contained four pottery sherds of similar date and a small amount of animal bone. Small Pits F2014 and F2016 were near identical in plan and profile, but contained distinctive fills; despite this the stratigraphic relationship between them was unclear; they were positioned, along with Pits F2214 and F2222, between F2100 and F2292. F2003, F2018 and F2138 were significantly deeper than the other pits of this phase, and may have been dug as water holes or for clay extraction, though the clayey fills of F2003 and F2108 and the cutting of F2138 through an earlier, undated, pit (F2142) is inconsistent with the latter explanation. Pit F2102

was distinctive in its angular shape in plan and profile as compared to other pits of this phase. These pits typically contained fewer than five sherds of pottery, and no other finds; some animal bone was recovered from six of them.

7.3.2.5 Short ditch F2037 is also assigned to phase 2 and located in this part of the site. It contained 5 pot sherds, dating it to 850-1150 AD, a small amount of CBM and some animal bone.

Feature	Context	Type	Dimensions	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Pottery (g/sherds)	Finds
F2003	L2004	Pit	Oval (1.87 x 1.65 x 0.66)	Straight sides, moderate slope, flat base		Dark black brown, silty clay	10 th -12 th C (8/2)	-
F2005	L2006	Pit	Oval (2.37 x 1.40 x 0.19)	Concave sides, gentle to moderate slope, concave base	Cuts F2007	Dark grey, sandy clay	850 – 1150 (8/2)	-
F2007	L2008	Pit	Oval (1.90 x 1.26 x 0.19)	Concave sides, moderate slope, concave base	Cut by F2005	Mid greenish grey, sandy clay	850-1150 (12/5)	-
F2014	L2015	Pit	Oval (0.66 x 0.66 x 0.16)	Concave sides, gentle slope, concave base	Cuts F2018	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	850-1150 (33/6)	
F2016	L2017	Pit	Oval (0.58 x 0.45 x 0.12)	Concave sides, gentle slope, concave base		Light orangey grey, sandy clay	850-1150 (8/1)	
F2018	L2019	Pit	Sub-rectangular, rounded ends (2.45 x 1.38 x 0.47)	Concave sides (undercut to S & W), steep slope, flat base	Cut by F2016, F2030	Dark blackish brown, sandy clay	850-1200 (166/13)	Animal bone 412g
F2030	L2031	Pit	Sub-oval (1.90 x 1.53 x 0.34)	Concave sides, moderate to steep slope, flat base	Cuts F2018	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	850-1150 (28/4)	Animal bone 18g
F2037	L2038	Ditch	Linear (8.70 x 0.67 x 0.23)	Concave sides, moderate slope, concave base	Cuts F2182 Cut by F2035	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	850-1150 (62/5)	Animal bone 224g, CBM 20g
F2064	L2080	Pit	Circular (0.14 x 0.14 x 0.32)	Straight/ slightly concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	-	Mid brownish orange, sandy clay	-	
	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt							
	L2065					Dark brownish grey, sandy silt	850-12th C (89/17)	, Animal bone 178g, CBM 246g

F2066	L2081	Pit	Circular (0.90 x 0.90 x 0.20)	Straight/ slightly concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	-	Mottled:	-	
						Mid brownish grey, sandy silt	Mid brownish orange, sandy clay	
	L2067					Dark brownish grey, sandy silt	850-1150 (23/4)	Animal bone 24g
F2102	L2103	Pit	Sub rectangular (1.53 x 0.70 x 0.16)	Straight sides, Near vertical (N)/ moderate (E?W) slope, Flat base	-	Light greyish brown, sandy silt with 1 fragment of sandstone and occasional flint	850-1150 (135/8)	Animal bone 202g, CBM 6g, Mussel shell 2g
F2138	L2148	Pit	Sub-oval (1.30 x 0.90 x 0.41)	Concave sides (stepped to NW), Steep – near vertical sides, Flat base	Cuts F2142 Cut by F2144, F2146	Medium greyish orange, sandy silt	-	Animal bone 112g
	L2139					Dark greyish brown, sandy silt loam	850-1150 (4/1)	Animal bone 329g
F2214	L2215	Pit	Sub-circular (0.85 x c.0.85 x 0.40)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2218 Cut by F2212, F2216, F2239	Mid orangey brown, silty sand with occasional flint gravel and chalk flecks	late 9th - 12th C (16/2)	-
F2222	L2223	Pit	Sub-circular (0.38 x 0.38 x >0.17)	Concave sides, Steep to near vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2220 Cut by F2212	Dark greyish brown, silty loam	850-1150 (9/1)	-
F2257	L2258	Pit	Oval (0.53 x c.0.42 x 0.21)	Concave sides, Steep slope, Flat base (dipped to N)	Cuts F2100	Greyish brown, silty clay with redeposited natural clay	900-1200 (10/1)	-
F2261	L2262	Pit	Oval (0.42 x 0.49 x 0.46)	Straight sides, Near vertical slope, Slightly concave base	Cut by F2100	Medium yellowish/ orangey grey, sandy silty clay	10th-12th C (81/1)	Animal bone 81g
F2286	L2287	Pit	Oval (1.10 x 1.00 x 0.24)	Concave sides (stepped to SW), Moderate to steep slope, Concave base	Cuts F2088, F2090	Very dark grey, ashy silty clay	10th-12th C (106/16)	Animal bone 11g, Stone 134g
F2288	L2289	Pit	Oval (0.80 x 0.50 x 0.13)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cut by F2286	Very dark grey, ashy silty clay with occasional charcoal	850-1150 (40/9)	-

F2290	L2291	Pit	Oval (>0.80 x 0.80 x 0.06)	Concave sides, Steep slope, Flat base	Cut by F2286	Mid grey, ashy silty clay	-	-
F2324	L2325	Pit	Sub-oval (1.85 x 0.91 x 0.22)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cut by F2326	Mid orangey grey, sandy clay	12th-15th C (13/2)	Pottery 13g
F2326	L2327	Pit	Sub-oval (1.12 x 0.86 x 0.42)	Straight sides, Near vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2324	Dark orangey grey, sandy clay	-	-
F2328	L2330	Pit	Sub-oval (1.47 x 0.83 x 0.35)	Concave sides, Near vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2347 Cut by F2352	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	10th-13th C (89/18)	Animal bone 64g, Shell 54g, CBM 14g
	Mid brown, silty clay with redeposited natural clay					-	-	
F2339	L2340	Pit	Sub-oval (1.46 x 0.80 x 0.29)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat/ uneven base	Cuts F2341	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay with frequent chalk and flint gravel, occasional flint	10th-12th C (11/1)	CBM 10g
F2341	L2342	Pit	Sub-oval (>1.21 x 0.70 x 0.39)	Concave sides, Gentle to moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2343 Cut by F2339	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay with frequent chalk and flint gravel	10th-12th C (7/1)	Flint 11g
F2343	L2344	Pit	Sub-oval (>1.57 x 1.10 x 0.40)	Convex sides, Variable slope, Flat/ uneven base	Cut by F2341	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay with occasional chalk and flint	10th-12th C (?/1)	CBM 17g
F2347	L2349	Pit	Sub-oval (>1.80 x 0.70 x 0.69)	Concave sides (convex step to W), Steep to vertical slope, Flat base	Cuts F2350 Cut by F2328	Mid to light brown, silty sand	-	-
	L2348					Dark grey to brown, silty clay. Humic	-	-
F2350	L2351	Pit	?Sub-oval (>0.75 x 0.71 x 0.52)	Not ascertained due to time constraints	Cut by F2347	Mid brown, silty clay With redeposited natural clay	-	-

F2352	L2355	Pit	Sub-circular (1.10 x 1.10 x 0.43)	Straight (E/W)/ concave (N) sides, Vertical (E?W)/ steep (N) slope, Flat base	Cuts F2356 Cut by F2328	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	-	Animal bone (cattle skull) 1830g, Stone 58g
	L2354 [†]					Mid greyish brown, clayey silt with moderate charcoal	-	
	L2353					Mid greyish brown and orange, clayey silt and sand	-	Animal bone 242g
F2356	L2357	Pit	Sub-oval 1.00 x 0.75 x 0.35	Concave (E) side* Gentle slope Undulating base		Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	850-1150 (13/6)	-

*Including complete cattle skull

[†] 'Burnt layer'

Table 5 Phase 2 Pits

7.4 Phase 3 (9th to 13th century)

7.4.1 The date ranges assigned to pottery recovered from phase 3 features spanned the 9th to 13th centuries, overlapping the date ranges of both phase 2 and phase 4. Phase 3 was defined by the nature of its major components and subdivided on a stratigraphic basis.

7.4.2 Phases 3a (9th to 12th century) and 3b (10th to 12th century): The main boundary ditches

7.4.2.1 Phase 3a comprises two ditches which superseded the phase 2 boundary ditches, forming a new the basis of a new, perpendicular, boundary alignment running across the site. Ditch F2035 was had a similar alignment to the phase 2 boundary ditches. It was located at the southern edge of the site. It was dated by 5 sherds of pottery to the early medieval period, and its stratigraphic relationships support this date. It also contained flint and animal bone. F2227 was the terminus of a ditch thought to be otherwise obliterated by later features (phase 3b ditch F2106, Fig 8, and possibly phase 4a Ditch F2009) it dated to the 10th to 14th century (2 sherds of 11th to 14th and 3 of 10th to 12th century pottery). It also contained a fragment of a lava quernstone (SF3). It appears to be aligned parallel to F2035 and has been included in this phase as it clearly precedes the digging of the phase 3b ditch (Fig 8).

7.4.2.2 Perpendicular to F2035, a possible ditch was visible running SSE-NNW across the excavated site. Excavation of slots across this stripe identified two ditches running side by side, one being seen to cut the edge of the other in Seg C (Fig 7); an area of collapse (L2232) prevented the relationship between the two from being seen in Seg B (Fig 8). The earlier ditch has been assigned to phase 3a; it was labelled at various points along its length as F2112 (its SSE terminus), F2155 (in Seg C) and F2175 (in Seg B). The identification in section of the two ditches within what appeared to be a ditch in plan NNW of Seg B was not achieved, but it is possible that F2316 and F2249 are also part of this phase 3a ditch (though they could be part of its phase 3b successor). The dating of this ditch is not clear, as it contained residual Roman pottery (1 sherd) as well as sherds dating to the 9th to 12th (4) and 12th to 13th/14th (4). Other finds were sparse, comprising small amounts of shell and animal bone. This ditch terminated *c.* 5.5m NNW of Ditch F2035.

7.4.2.3 Phase 3b comprises the re-cutting of the SSE-NNW ditch, after the phase 3a version had been filled in. This ditch extended further SSE than its predecessor, extending beyond the southern limit of the excavation; its relationship to F2035 was not discerned as their intersection would have been just south of the excavated area. The phase 3b ditch was labelled as F2119 at its SSE end and F2106 throughout the rest of its length; F2106 was wider than F2119 and had a less regular profile and more clayey fill, but the two were considered to be parts of the same ditch. Like its predecessor, this ditch contained residual Roman pottery (1 sherd), but also contained 16 sherds of 10th to 13th and 23 sherds of 11th to 13th/14th century pottery. The phase 3b ditch cut F2227, and is cut by phase 3c pits F2053 and F2055; if the dating evidence from these features is considered sound, it must therefore date to between the 10th and 12th centuries. Other finds included flint, stone mussel shell and animal bone, but none of these were recovered in large quantities.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Pottery (g/ sherds)	Other finds
F2035	L2036	Ditch	Linear (>14.80 x 1.54 x 0.45)	Concave sides, Gentle slope, Slightly concave base	Cuts F2110, F2126, F2037 Cut by F2048, F2046, F2044, F2062, F2039, F2032	Dark grey to black, clay loam with occasional flint & shell	Early medieval (21/5)	Animal bone 121g, Flint 52g
F2106	L2108	Ditch	Linear (>30.00 x 1.17 x 0.32)	Concave sides (step to E in Seg C), Moderate slope, Flat – concave base	Cuts F2153, F2227, F2155 Same as F2119	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt	11th-13th/14th (154/ 23)	Animal bone 164g, Stone 124g, Mussel shell 1g
	Mid brownish grey, sandy clay					10th-13th C (106/16)	Animal bone 240g, Struck flint 3g	

F2119	L2120	Ditch	Linear (>5.30 x 0.87 x 0.22)	Concave sides, Gentle slope, Concave base	Cuts F2057, F2297, F2292, F2294, F2132, F2121 Cut by F2053, F2055, 2123 Same as F2106	Mid to dark greyish brown, sandy silt	?Roman (17/1)	Shell 61g, CBM 20g, Animal bone 18g
F2155	L2156	Ditch	Parallel sides (? x 0.87 x 0.52)*	Straight sides (stepped to E), Moderate – steep slope, Concave base	Cut by F2106 Cut by F2009 Same as F2212, F2175	Dark greyish brown, silt with occasional angular grit and sub angular flint	850-1150 (4/2)	Animal bone 90g
	Orange brown, sandy silt					-	-	
	Light greyish brown, sandy clay					850-1150 (2/2)	Animal bone 25g	
F2175	L2179	Ditch	Parallel sides (? x 0.90 x 0.60)*	Straight sides, Steep slope, Flat base	Cuts F2180 Cut by F2009 Same as F2155, F2212	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional angular flint and rounded pebbles	-	-
	L2178					Mid brownish grey, silty clay	?Roman (10/1)	Mussel shell 2g
	L2177					Mottled orange/brownish grey, clayey sand	-	-
	L2176					Light brownish grey, silty clay with occasional sub	12th-13th/14th (58/4)	-
F2212	L2213	Ditch	Linear (>4.00 x 0.60 x 0.18)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave to flat base	Cuts F2214, F2220, F2222 Cut by F2216 Same as F2155, F2175	Mid greyish brown, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	-	-

F2227	L2229	?Ditch terminus	Tapering linear (1.73 x 1.30 x 0.19)	Straight sides, Gentle to moderate slope, Flat base	Cut by F2106	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional grit and sub rounded pebbles	10th -12th (23/3)	-
	L2228					Orangey brown, sandy silt	11th-14th (12/2)	?Lava quern fragment (SF3) 287g
F2233	L2232	†	- (? x 0.45 x 0.20)	-	Between F2106 and F2175	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional sub angular flint	-	-
F2249	L2252	Ditch	?Linear (>0.45 x >0.70 x 0.41)	Straight sides Moderate slope Flat base	Cut by F2247	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional angular/ sub angular gravel	850-1150 (4/2)	Animal bone 26g
	L2251					Mottled orange/ mid greyish brown, sandy silt and clay with occasional rounded/ sub angular gravel and sub angular stone	10th-12th C (39/2)	-
	L2250					Mid greyish brown, sandy clay with Mod gravel and grit	-	Animal bone 396g
F2316	L2317	Ditch	?Linear (? x 0.33 x 0.30)	Concave sides Steep slope Concave base**	Cut by F2314	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional sub angular stones	10th-13th C (16/2)	-

*Not visible in plan as a discrete feature, excavation showed sides to be parallel.

†Merged or collapsed area between F2106 and F2175, not a genuine feature.

**Only eastern part seen

Table 6 The main boundary ditches

7.4.3 Phase 3c (10th to 13th century) pits

7.4.3.1 A group of six intercutting pits was located at the point where Ditches F2035 and F2119 passed beyond the southern limits of the excavation; both of these ditches were cut by this group of pits. Four of these pits (F2046, F2048, F2053 and F2055) belonged in phase 3c; the earliest (F2051, which could not be seen in plan) and latest (F2044) of them were undated. The only one of these features to contain any finds were F2046 (CBM) and F2055 (3 sherds of pottery dating to between 850 and 1150 AD and a small amount of animal bone). The pits were dated through their stratigraphic relationships to F2055 and to the phase 3a and 3b ditches (Fig 5). These pits were sub oval or sub circular with shallow, broad based profiles; the later two (F2053 and F2055) were larger than the earlier (F2046 and F2048). The function of these pits was not discerned, though the greenish colour and organic nature of the fills of F2048 may indicate the disposal of perishable organic debris.

7.4.3.2 Small Pit F2216 was located NNW of this group, cutting Ditch F2212. Pit F2314 cut Ditch F2316, which may have been part of the phase 3a SSE-NNW boundary ditch; Pit F2314 was cut in turn by Pit F2312 (Fig 10). Pit F2247 was cut adjacent to F2312, which it resembled closely in shape, profile, dimensions and fill, cutting the edge of F2249.

7.4.3.3 In the south east corner of the site were three pits of similar dimensions and sub circular shape in plan, and obviously comprising two recuts (F2039 and F2032) of an original pit (F2062), each being located slightly east of, and slightly deeper than, its predecessor (Fig 5). Of the three, the latest (F2032) contained by far the largest quantity of finds, mainly animal bone, but even this is not considered a large quantity; F2039 yielded no finds. The date range of the 3 pottery sherds from the latest pit (10th to 13th century) indicates the possibility that it could have been cut a century after the first (which yielded 1 sherd of 10th to 12th century pottery), but it is considered likely that all three were dug and filled in quick succession. Their function remains unknown, the scarcity of finds being inconsistent with their having been rubbish pits, and the fact that two of the three were cut through earlier versions of themselves being inconsistent with their having been dug for (e.g.) clay extraction.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Pottery (g/sherds)	Other finds
F2032	L2033	Pit	Sub-oval (1.59 x 1.39 x 0.79)	Straight to convex (NE)/ concave (SW) sides, Near vertical to vertical (NE)/ moderate (SW) slope, Concave base	Cuts F2039, F2035	Light greenish grey, silty clay with occasional flint gravel and charcoal flecks	10th-13th C (25/3)	Animal bone 333g
F2039	L2040	Pit	Sub-oval (>0.60 x 0.44 x 0.78)	Straight sides, Steep slope, Concave base	Cuts F2062, F2035 Cut by F2032	Light greenish grey, silty clay with patches of redeposited natural clay	-	-
F2046	L2047	Pit	Sub circular (0.73 x 0.73 x 0.32)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, flat/ concave base	Cuts F2048, F2035 Cut by F2044, F2053	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	-	CBM 89g
F2048	L2049	Pit	Sub-oval (1.40 x 1.07 x 0.27)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2051, F2035 Cut by F2046, F2053	Mid greenish brown, silty clay	-	-
	Dark blueish grey, clay Organic					-		
F2053	L2054	Pit	Sub-oval (c.1.80 x c.1.15 x 0.44)	Straight sides (stepped to NE), Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2051, F2046, F2048 Cut by F2055	Mid greyish brown, silty clay with sparse flint	-	-
F2055	L2056	Pit	Sub circular (1.10 x 1.10 x 0.33)	Concave sides, Moderate to steep slope, Concave base	Cuts F2053, F2119, F2132	Mid greyish brown, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	850-1150 (13/3)	Animal bone 49g
F2062	L2063	Pit	Sub-oval (>0.60 x 0.46 x 0.61)	Concave sides, Steep to near vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2035 Cut by F2039	Greenish grey, silty clay with occasional flint gravel and charcoal flecks	11th-12th C (6/1)	Animal bone 4g
F2216	L2217	Pit	Sub-oval (0.45 x 0.37 x 0.30)	Straight sides, Near vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2212, F2214, F2218, F2220	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	late 9th- 12th C (18/2)	Animal bone 68g-

F2247	L2248	Pit	Sub-circular (0.75 x 0.70 x 0.16)	Concave sides Moderate slope Concave base	Cuts F2249	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional rounded/ sub- rounded gravel and sub- rounded/ sub-angular pebbles	11th-14th C (27/1)	Animal bone 11g
F2312	L2313	Pit	Sub-oval (0.95 x 0.61 x 0.15)	Concave sides Moderate to near vertical slope Concave base	Cuts F2314	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	-	-
F2314	L2315	Pit	? (? x 0.55 x 0.18)	Sides not clear [‡] Flat base	Cuts F2316 Cut by F2312	Slightly orangey greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional gravel	850-1150 (3/2)	-

*Lens within L2049

Table 7 Pits cutting the main boundary ditches

7.4.3.4 A semi circular group of shallow pits (F2070, F2072, F2078, F2076 and F2074) was located in the central part of the site. These pits were all of similar dimensions and similar shape in plan and profile (Figs 4 and 6); containing sparse or no finds. F2070 and F2076 were the only two to contain pottery (2 sherds dating to 850 to 1150 and 6 sherds dating to the 10th to 13th centuries, respectively); F2076 also contained CBM and animal bone. The function of these pits is unknown.

7.4.3.5 F2022 was a circular pit which yielded 14 sherds of 10th to 13th century pottery. It was cut by Pit F2301, yielded 16 sherds of pottery of the same date, but was considered on site to be modern. The complete, articulated skeleton of an elderly pig, thought to be of a rare breed (Phillips, this report), was recovered from the base of the south side of F2301, along with the partial articulated skeleton of a young cattle; post excavation analysis of the pig skeleton, and identification of its breed may help resolve the question of whether this pit was, in fact, medieval or modern. A large, undated, pit (F2358) was cut through the centre of F2301.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Pottery	Other finds
F2022	L2023	Pit	Sub-oval 1.75 x >1.15 x ?	Not recorded	Cut by F2301	Not recorded	10th-13th C (184/14)	-
F2070	L2071	Pit	Sub-oval (1.30 x 1.10 x 0.20)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	-	Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with sparse sub angular flint pebbles	850-1150 (10/2)	-
F2072	L2073	Pit	Sub-oval (1.30 x 0.90 x 0.15)	Concave sides, Gentle slope, Undulating base	-	Mid to dark greyish brown, sandy silt	-	-
F2074	L2075	Pit	Sub-oval (1.00 x 0.80 x 0.14)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cut by F2076	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt	-	-
F2076	L2077	Pit	Sub-oval (1.20 x 1.05 x 0.18)	Straight sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2074	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt	10th-13th (14/6)	CBM 66g, Animal bone 3g
F2078	L2079	Pit	Oval (0.90 x 0.65 x 0.12)	Slightly convex sides, Gentle slope, Gently undulating base	-	Mid to dark greyish brown, sandy silt	-	-
F2301 [F2020]	L2302 [L2021]	Pit	Sub-rectangular (rounded corners) 4.30 x >1.30 x 0.70	Straight sides, Moderate slope, Irregular base*	Cut F2022	Mid grey brown, sandy silt	10th-13th C (112/16)	Animal bone 9606g*, CBM 26g, Flint 26g

*Including articulated pig and cattle bones

Table 8 10th to 13th century pits

7.5 Phase 4 (12th to 14th century)

7.5.1 Phase 4 comprises the latest features on the site, both stratigraphically and in terms of the date ranges assigned to recovered finds. It is separated into phases 4a and 4b on the basis of both stratigraphy and finds dates.

7.5.2 Phase 4a (12th to 14th century): Addition to the boundary system and human burial

7.5.2.1 Ditch F2009 was an addition to the boundary system of phase 3a and 3b. It had a similar alignment to phase 3a Ditch F2035 (Fig 4), and may have obliterated an earlier ditch extending ENE from phase 3a ditch terminus F2227. It cut the phase 3a SSE–NNW ditch (Fig 6), but could not be traced beyond this, apparently terminating short of phase 3b Ditch F2106, suggesting that this part of F2106 was still open when F2009

was dug. The pottery recovered from F2009 (10 sherds) dated to the 12th to 13th centuries, but probably later than *c.* 1150 (Thompson, pers. comm.); animal bone was also recovered from this ditch.

7.5.2.2 Pit F2245, located between F2343 and the northern edge of the excavation, contained the partial remains of a human adult (Sk2129). The skeleton was disarticulated, and bones were found in no apparent order throughout the fill (L2246) of the pit, though they seemed to be well preserved. 4 sherds of 10th to 14th century pottery and a small quantity of ceramic building material were present in the fill of F2245. Also recovered from this features were spindle whorl (SF4), a pierced coin (SF5) a bead (SF6) and a shell. The shell has been tentatively identified (Phillips, this report) as a cowrie shell, native to Africa and Asia; specialists will be consulted during post excavation analysis to confirm this identification. The whole of L2246 was sampled for environmental analysis and the recovery of small bones. Post holes F2282 and F2284 were positioned to the west and east, respectively, of F2245 (Figs 4 and 9); Post Hole F2263 was positioned on the south side of F2245, cutting through L2246; these may have held marker posts for the grave pit.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Pottery (g/sherds)	Finds
F2009	L2010	Ditch	Linear (17.30 x 1.50 x 0.55)	Straight/ concave sides (step to S in Seg A), Moderate slope, Variable flat/ concave base	Cuts F2155/ F2175 Cut by F2318	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and sub-angular flint, moderate gravel	12th-13th C (131/ 10)	Animal bone 911g
	L2012 (Seg C)					Mottled orangey brown/ mid greyish brown, sandy silt	-	-
	L2109 (Seg D)					Mottled orangey brown/ mid greyish brown, sandy silt	-	-
	L2118 (Seg D)					Dark greyish brown, silty clay with gravel	-	-

F2245	L2246	Burial Pit	Sub-circular (1.31 x 1.20 x 0.30)	Straight sides, Near vertical slope, Concave base	Cut by F2263	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	12th-14th C (19/4)	Human bone 981g*, Spindle whorl (SF4) 21g, CBM28g, Shell 23g, Coin (SF5) 17g, Bead (SF6) <1g
F2263	L2264	Post hole	Sub-circular (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.17)	Straight sides, Vertical slope, Flat base	Cuts F2245	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	-	-
F2282	L2283	Post hole	Sub-circular (0.55 x 0.55 x 0.10)	Concave sides, Gentle slope, Concave base	-	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	-	-
F2284	L2285	Post hole	Sub-oval (0.38 x 0.25 x 0.18)	Straight sides, Vertical slope, Flat base (stepped)	-	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	-	-

*Sk2129

Table 9 Ditch F2009 and the human burial

7.5.3 Phase 4b(late 12th to 14th century)

7.5.3.1 This phase comprises the latest dated features on the site. At some point after phase 4a ditch F2009 was filled in, Pit F2318 was cut through it; this in turn was cut by Pit F2322, which was cut by Ditch F2306 (Fig 4). Ditch F2306 and Ditch F2172 seem to have formed a recut of the boundary represented by Ditch F2009, located *c.* 1 to 2.5m to its north. By comparison to F2009, these ditches were less well defined, and they could not be traced along their entire lengths. Pit F2318 contained pottery ranging in date from the late 12th to the 14th centuries (16 sherds), including a broken Grimston Ware vessel of 13th to 14th century date (Thompson, pers. comm.), thus indicating a late date for Ditch F2306 within the 10th to 13th century range implied by the single pot sherd it yielded. Ditch F2172 contained 19 sherds of 11th to 13th/14th century pottery. Pit F2041 contained 7 sherds of late 12th to 14th century pottery including Grimston Ware. It is distinct from the shallow oval phase 3c pits among which it is located, being rectangular in plan with near vertical sides. It contained a whetstone fragment, as well as CMB and pottery.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimension (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Pottery	Other finds
F2041	L2042	Pit	Sub-rectangular (1.60 x 1.10 x 0.30)	Straight sides, Near vertical slope, Uneven base	-	Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles	late 12th-14th C (35/7)	CBM 232g ?Whetstone fragment 116g
F2306	L2307	Ditch	Linear/ curvilinear >7.50 x 0.91 – 0.48 x 0.36	Concave sides, moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2322, F2308	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles, moderate flint and chalk	10th-13thC (6/1)	-
F2172	L2174	Ditch	Irregular linear (>7.75 x 0.94 - >1.45 x 0.48)	Concave sides Moderate slope Concave base	-	Dark grey brown, clayey silt with occasional angular flint	11th-13/14th C (32/6)	CBM 81g
	Dark orange brown, sandy silt with occasional pebbles					11th-13th/14th C (53/ 13)	Animal bone 17g	
F2318	L2319	Pit	Sub-circular (2.42 x 2.42 x 0.64)	Convex (top)/ undercut concave (bottom) sides Near vertical slope Base not reached [†]	Cuts F2009 Cut by F2322	Dark grey, silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and flint	late 12 th -14 th C (163/16)	Animal bone 17g
	L2320/ L2321*					Yellowish grey/ brown, silty clay	-	-
F2322	L2323	Pit	Irregular (1.34 x 1.00 x 0.59)	Concave sides Near vertical slope Concave base	Cuts F2318 Cut by F2306	Mid brown to yellow, silty clay with moderate flint and chalk	-	-

[†]Due to high water table

Table 10 Late 12th – 14th century features

7.6 Undated features

7.6.1 Several unidentified features were identified across the site. Some of them had stratigraphic relationships suggesting a *terminus post quem* or *terminus ante quem*. These have been divided in the following description into those which could be Roman or pre-Roman, those predating phase 4 (the majority of which also predate phases 2 and/ or 3), and those which have no stratigraphic relationships to dated features.

7.6.2 Features pre dating phase 1

7.6.2.1 Stratigraphic relationships to phase 1 Pit F2190 showed three features to be of Romano-British or earlier date. A small number of residual prehistoric pottery sherds were found in medieval contexts (Thompson, this report), indicating the prehistoric human presence in the site's vicinity, and the possibility of prehistoric features at the site.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Finds
F2140	L2141	Pit	Oval (1.30 x 0.81 x 0.35)	Slightly stepped (SW)/ concave undercut (NE) sides, Steep slope Concave base	Cuts F2142 Cut by F2188	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt	-
F2142	L2143	Pit	Oval (0.76 x 0.55 x 0.40)	Sides obscured by truncation, Concave base	Cut by F2138, F2140	Light greyish orange/ yellow, sandy clay.	-
F2188	L2189	Pit	Irregular/ curvilinear (>2.00 x >1.60 x 0.19)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2140 Cut by F2190	Light yellowish grey, sandy clay	-

Table 11 Pre Romano-British features

7.6.3 Features predating phase 4

7.6.3.1 Several pits, mainly at the southern end of the site, were truncated by phase 2 and 3 features. A single feature was cut by a phase 4b ditch. The majority of these features contained no finds. Pits predating phase 2/ 3 did appear to be concentrated in the area underlying the SSE end of phase 3b Ditch F2119.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Finds
F2051	L2052	Pit	Sub circular (0.43 x 0.43 x 0.30)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cut by F2048, F2053	Mid greenish brown, sandy clay	-
F2057	L2058	Pit	Sub circular (0.51 x >0.40 x 0.16)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cut by F2119	Mid greenish grey, silty clay with redeposited natural clay	-
F2110	L2111	Pit	Sub circular (1.87 x 2.19 x 0.71)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Irregular/ rounded base	Cut by F2035	Mid yellow/ greenish brown, silty clay	Animal bone 92g
F2112					Cut by F2110		
F2121	L2130	Pit	Sub circular (0.50 x 0.77 x 0.65)	Straight sides (stepped to W), Near vertical, Flat base	Cut by F2119	Mid grey, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and redeposited natural clay	-
	L2122					Dark grey, sandy clay with occasional flint and gravel Waterlogged	-
?	L2131	?	? 0.20 depth	-	Overlies F2123 Cut by F2136, F2119	Mid brown, silty clay with redeposited natural clay	-
F2126					Cut by F2035		
F2132 [=F2059]	L2150 [=L2060]	Pit	Oval (1.10 x 0.58 x 0.39)	Straight (SW)/ concave undercut (NE) steep slope, flat/ concave base	Cuts F2132, L2131 Cut by F2119, F2055	Mid brownish grey, silty sand	-
F2136	L2137	Pit	Oval (c. 0.85 x 0.60 x 0.45)	Straight sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Overlain by L2131 Cut by F2132	Mid grey, silty sand with brown and yellow streaks and moderate flint gravel	-
F2153	L2154	?Pit/ Post hole	Sub circular (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.25)	Concave sides (irregular), Steep slope, Concave base	Cut by F2106	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt	-

F2180	L2181	Pit	Oval (0.30 x 0.28 x 0.11)	Concave sides, Gentle slope, Base not seen*	Cut by F2175	Light orangey brown, sandy silt	-
F2182	L2183	Pit	Sub circular (2.1x >2.21 x 0.67)	Concave sides Moderate slope Irregular base	Cut by F2037	Compact redeposited natural clay with silt	Animal bone 121g
F2218	L2219	Pit	Sub-circular (0.60 x 0.60 x >0.50)	Convex (top)/ straight (lower) sides, Steep slope, Base not reached*	Cut by F2214, F2220, F2216	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt Waterlogged	-
F2220	L2221	Pit	?Sub-circular (>0.52 x >0.50 x >0.21)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cut by F212, F2216, F2239	Mid greenish grey, sandy silt with redeposited natural clay and occasional flint	-
F2253	L2254	Pit	Sub-circular (>1.00 x >0.97 x 0.35)	Concave sides, Gentle slope, Flat base	Cut by F2345	Grey brown, silt	-
F2259	L2260	Pit	Oval (0.80 x 0.90 x 0.26)	Straight sides, Steep slope, Flat base	Cut by F2100	Compact redeposited natural clay with silt and sand	-
F2294	L2295	Pit	Sub circular (0.77 x >0.74 x >0.61)	Concave (SW)/ straight SE sides Steep slope, Base not reached*	Cuts F2296, F2298 Cut by F2292, F2119	Mottled yellow and grey, clayey silt	-
F2296	L2242	Pit	?Sub circular (? x 0.75 x >0.22)	Straight sides, Steep slope, Flat base	Cut by F2299, F2297, F2292, F2294	Mid grey brown, clayey silt	-
F2297	L2298	Pit	?Sub circular (? X 0.75 x 0.24)	Straight sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2299, F2296 Cut by F2292. F2119	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt	-
F2299	L2300	Post hole	?Sub circular (>0.11 x 0.22 x 0.31)	Concave sides, Near vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2296 Cut by F2298	Mottled yellow brown/ grey clayey silt, Waterlogged	-
F2308	L2309	Pit	Sub-circular (>0.86 c >0.81 x 0.40)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cut by F2306	No details recorded	-

*Due to high water table

Table 12 Pre phase 3 features

7.6.4 Features post dating phase 2 and post dating phase 4

7.6.4.1 Five pits which contained no datable finds but were cut through phase 2 and/ or phase 3 features were identified. None of them contained any finds. A single pit (F2304) cut phase 4b Ditch F2172.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Finds
F2044	L2045	Pit	Sub-circular (unclear in plan) (0.36 x 0.36 x 0.25)	Straight/ concave sides, Moderate sides, Concave base	Cuts F2046, F2048, F2035	Mid greyish brown with yellow patches, silty clay	-
F2061	L2145	Pit	Sub-oval (0.80 x 0.64 x 0.16)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2035	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt loam	-
F2123	L2124	Pit	Sub-circular (0.48 x 0.48 x 0.16)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2119 and F2121	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt	-
F2144	L2145	Pit	Sub-oval (0.80 x 0.64 x 0.16)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2138 Cut by F2146	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt loam	-
F2146	L2147	Pit	Sub-circular (0.29 x 0.28 x 0.25)	Straight sides*, Concave base	Cuts F2144, F2138	Dark blackish brown, sandy silt	-
F2304	L2305	Pit	Oval (0.48 x 0.44 x 0.36)	Concave sides, Moderate to steep slope, Concave base	Cuts F2306	Yellow and light brown, silty sand and clay	-

Table 13 Post phase 2 and post phase 4 features

7.6.5 Undated features

7.6.5.1 An undated group of intercutting features was located in the SE corner of the site (Figs 4 and 8). An irregularly shaped layer of charcoal rich silty clay (L2034) covered much of this area; at its northern end it overlay phase 2 Pits F2032, F2039 and F2062 (see Fig 5) and is thus known to post date phase 3c. At its southern end this layer overlay three undated pits (F2277, F2275 and F2279). None of the features in this undated group contained any finds.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Finds
-	L2034	Layer	Irregular (>4.90 x c.3.00 x 0.06)	-	Overlies F2062, F2039, F2032, F2277, F2275, F2279 Cut by F2273	Dark grey/ black, silty clay with frequent charcoal and sparse flint	Animal bone 84g CBM 31g
F2083	L2125	Ditch	Linear (c.3.00 x 0.69 x 0.22- 0.42)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave/ flat (N terminus) base	Cuts F2265, F2273	Mid greenish grey, sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	-
F2265	L2267	Pit	Sub-oval (>1.54 x 0.90 x 0.78)	Convex (E)/ concave (W) sides, Moderate slope, Flat to concave base	Cut by F2268, F2083	Mid orange, clay	-
	L2266					Mid greyish orange, silty clay	
F2268	L2270	Pit	Sub-oval 1.40 x 0.44 x 0.55	Convex sides, Gentle to moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2265	Mid greenish grey, silty clay	-
	L2269					Mid brownish orange, sandy clay and sparse chalk and flint gravel	-
F2271	L2272	Pit	Sub-oval (2.45 x >0.75 x 0.81)	Concave sides, Near vertical slope, Flat base	Cuts F2279	Mid orange brown, sandy clay	-
F2273	L2274	Pit	Sub-oval (0.73 x 0.63 x 0.39)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat to concave base	Cuts F2275, F2277, L034 Cut by F2083	Light orangey grey, silty clay	-
F2275	L2276	Pit	Obscured in plan (>0.28 x >0.25 x 0.21)	Concave sides, Truncated by later pits	Overlain by L2034 Cut by F2277, F2273 Cuts F2279	Mid to dark orangey brown, silty clay	
F2277	L2278	Pit	Obscured in plan (c.1.70 x >0.76 x 0.21)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Overlain by L2034 Cuts F2275, F2279 Cut by F2273	Dark brownish grey, silty clay with sparse chalk	-
F2279	L2281	Pit	Obscured in plan >1.81 x >0.60 x 0.71	Concave side (stepped to base), Gentle slope, Concave base	Cut by F2275, F2277, F2271	Light greyish brown, silty clay	-
	L2280					Dark orangey brown, Fine to sandy clay	-

Table 14 Unphased features in the SE corner of the site

7.6.5.2 A group of unphased pits of varying shape and size was located between phase 1 Pit F2192 and phase 2 Pit F2138. The full extents of several of these were not apparent in plan, but could be seen in section (Figs 7 and 8). The only one to containing any finds was F2186 in which slag and animal bone were found in small quantities.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Finds
F2184	L2185	Pit	Sub-oval (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.09)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2140, F2188	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt loam	-
F2186	L2187	Pit	Sub-rectangular, rounded end (1.75 x 0.51 x 0.17)	Straight sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cuts F2190, F2188	Mid yellowish grey, sandy silt loam	Animal bone 58g Slag 49g
F2194	L2195	Pit [†]	? (? X 0.16 x 0.22)	Straight sides [‡] Concave base	Cuts F2190 Cut by F2235	Light greyish brown, sandy clay	-
F2235	L2236	Pit	Sub-circular (0.38 x 0.38 x 0.18)	Straight to concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2190, F2194, F2337	Medium yellowish grey, sandy silt loam	-
F2237	L2238	Pit	Sub-oval (0.41 x 0.33 x 0.14)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2190 Cut by F2335	Light yellowish grey, sandy silt loam	Animal bone 23g
F2243	L2244	Pit	Sub-oval (0.59 x 0.36 x 0.54)	Concave sides, Steep slope, Narrow concave base	Cuts F2188, F2140	Dark blackish brown Silty clay	CBM 17g

Table 15 Unphased pits between F2192 and F2138

7.6.5.3 A third group of intercutting pits was located north of this (Figs 4 and 7). F2159, was large with an angular, flat based section, environmental sample 10 was taken from near the base of its fill. None of these pits contained any finds.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Finds
F2159	L2160	Pit	Sub-oval (1.61 x 1.20 x 0.64)	Straight sides, Near vertical to vertical sides, Flat base	Cuts F2161, F2163, F2170	Greyish dark brown, silty clay	-
	L2167					Orangey brown, sandy clay	-
F2161	L2162	Pit	Sub-oval (1.09 x 1.34 x 0.45)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cut by F2159	Orangey greyish dark brown, silty clay	-
F2163	L2164	Pit	Sub-oval (0.32 x >0.20 x 0.13)	Concave sides, Gentle slope, Concave base	Cut by F2159, F2168 Cuts F2165	Greyish orangey light brown, silty clay	-
F2165	L2166	Pit	Sub-oval (0.30 x >0.16 x 0.13)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cut by F2163, F2168	Orangey greyish mid brown, silty clay	-
F2168	L2169	Pit	Sub-circular (0.68 x 0.68 x 0.13)	Concave sides, Moderate (W)/ gentle (E) slope, Concave base	Cuts F2163, F2165	Greyish orangey brown, silty Clay	-
F2170	L2171	Pit	Sub-rectangular (>0.97 x 0.74 x 0.13)	Straight (W)/ slightly concave (E) sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	Cut by F2159	Greyish mid brown, silty clay	-

Table 15 Undated Pit F2159 and intercutting pits

7.6.5.4 Approximately 2m south of phase 2 Ditch F2345 was a second ditch of similar alignment and width, but with more sloping sides and a narrower base. Neither of its termini were identified, but it became impossible to trace after c. 4.5m. This ditch formed part of a group of intercutting features (Fig 4 and 8), none of whose extents in plan could be fully determined. None of these features contained any finds.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Finds
F2196	L2199	Ditch	Linear (c.12.00 x 0.82 x 0.52)	Concave sides (stepping to straight in places), Steep slope, Concave base	Cut by F2209, F2200, F2202	Orangey greyish brown, silty sandy clay	-
	L2198					Greyish dark brown, silty clay	-
	L2197					Orangey greyish brown, sandy clay	-
F2200	L2201	Ditch	Linear (c.10.50 x 0.40 x 0.22)	Slightly concave sides, Near vertical (N)/ moderate (S) slope, Concave base	Cuts F2202, F2196	Orangey greyish dark brown, silty clay	-
F2202	L2203	?	? (? x 0.45 x 0.61)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	Cuts F2196 Cut by F2200, F2204	Yellow, orange, grey, brown, mxed sandy silty clay and silty sandy clay with redeposited natural clay	-
	L2211					Greyish mid brown, clayey silty sand	-
F2204	L2208	Ditch	Linear (c.15.00 x 0.78 x 0.56)	Straight (S)/ concave (N) sides, Steep to near vertical sides, Concave base	Cuts F2202	Mixture. Yellowish orangey grey, silty clay/ clay	-
	L2207					Greyish dark brown, silty clay	-
	L2206/ L2226*					Yellowish greyish orangey brown, clay	-
	L2205					Dark greyish mid brown, silty clay	-
F2209	L2210	Ditch/ Pit	Irregular (2.50 x 0.32 – 0.70 x 0.33)	Straight sides, Vertical slope, Concave base	Cuts F2196	Orangey mid brown with patches of yellowish orange, sandy clay	-

Table 16 Undated Ditch F2204 and associated features

7.6.5.5 A group of 4 unphased pits were located between phase 2 Ditch F2292 and the southern edge of the excavated area. North of this were undated Pits F2337 and F2335, Post Hole F2068 and unphased Ditch F2330. F2330 was the only unphased feature to contain datable pottery (1 sherd), but as this could not be dated more precisely than 'medieval', and as the feature had no apparent spatial, stratigraphic or functional relationships, it was not possible to assign it to a phase.

Feature	Context	Type	Plan/ dimensions (m)	Profile	Relationships	Fill	Finds
F2068	L2069	Post hole	Sub-circular (0.26 x 0.26 x 0.10)	Straight sides, Near vertical slope, Flat base	-	Mid grey, sandy silt	-
F2092	L2093	Pit	Sub-circular (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.18)	Straight/ slightly concave sides, Steep to near vertical sides, Concave base	Cuts F2094	Mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay with redeposited natural clay	-
F2094	L2095	Pit	Sub-oval (0.95 x 0.50 x 0.34)	Concave sides, Steep to near vertical slope, Concave base	Cut by F2092	Mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay	-
F2096	L2097	Pit	Sub-oval (1.47 x 0.60 x 0.22)	Concave sides, Gentle to moderate sides, Flat base	-	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt with redeposited natural clay	-
F2098	L2099	Pit	Sub-oval (0.77 x 0.45 x 0.23)	Straight/ slightly concave sides, Moderate slope, Flat base	-	Mid greyish brown, silty clay with redeposited natural clay	-
F2230	L2234	Ditch	Linear (>3.00 x 0.56 x 0.14)	Straight sides, moderate slope, Flat base	-	Mid orangey grey, clayey silt	Animal bone 210g Pottery 16g*
	L2231					Mid greyish orange, sandy silt	-
F2335	L2336	Pit	Sub-circular (0.54 x 0.54 x 0.32)	Concave sides, Moderate slope, Concave base	-	Mid to dark brown, clayey silt with occasional flint	Animal bone 156g
F2337	L2338	Pit	Sub-rectangular, rounded ends (1.12 x 0.70 x 0.25)	Concave sides, Very gentle slope, Flat base	-	Mid to dark brown, sandy clay with occasional chalk gravel	-

*Undated

Table 17 Undated features in the west of the site

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The archaeological features were revealed beneath the topsoil (L2000) and subsoil (L2001), cutting the underlying natural clay and gravel (L2002). L2002 was highly variable across the site. In areas this constituted a dark orange brown sand and gravel, varying in consistency, to areas of very compacted yellow brown to blue grey coloured clay.

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 No factors inhibited the identification of archaeological features or finds on the site, but excavation did encounter some limitations. The high water table at the site prevented the bases of some features (F2218, F2294 and F2318) from being reached.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Summary

10.1.1 As in the trial trench evaluation of the site, a small number of Romano-British features were identified. The majority of the evidence, however, seemed to attest continuous human activity at the site during the late Saxon and medieval periods. It is likely that the main period of activity was during the 12th century (a period when the three later phases all overlap), the time of the building of Hilton's church.

10.2 The Romano-British evidence

10.2.1 The phase 1 pits complement the results of the trial trench evaluation (O'Brien and Crank 2001), giving evidence for Romano-British presence, if not occupation, in the vicinity of Hilton. The phase 1 features are too sparse for their functions to be determined. The Romano-British evidence from the site was too sparse to contribute in its own right to the specific aims of the regional research agenda for the Roman period (Going and Pluviez in brown and Glazebrook 2000), but the discovery of Roman presence in Hilton may itself be significant to future research in the area. Several villas and small settlements are known in the around the *Via Devana*, to the south of *Durovigutum* (Godmanchester), but Romano-British presence had not previously been evidenced in Hilton itself. Phase 2 post dates the Romano-British activity by at least 400 years, and so despite the proximity of the evidenced Romano-British activity to the core of the medieval village, the excavated evidence does not suggest continuity between the Romano-British and post Romano-British periods.

10.3 The ditched boundary system and pits

10.3.1 The parallel boundary ditches and the pits of phase 2 represent the earliest, dated, post Roman activity at the site, indicating the instigation of land divisions at the site from as early as the 9th century. This indicates that the earliest development of Hilton may have predated the building of its Parish Church in the 12th century, and agrees with place name evidence suggesting late Saxon origins. The pits of this phase are distinctly clustered around the boundary ditches. Some, at the northern end of the site, seem to have been used for the deposition of burnt waste, but for the rest no function has been determined. Finds were not plentiful from the pits, indicating that they were not generally used for waste disposal. Clay extraction is a possibility for some of the larger pits, though the clay at the site was not of a quality suitable for pottery, and so any extracted clay would most likely have been used for building construction. The function of pits at this site remains unknown,

with finds having been recovered in quantities generally too small to support their identification as rubbish pits. Some of the deeper pits (e.g. F2003) extended below the modern water table; it may be that they were deliberately dug to this depth to be water containing features.

10.3.2 Phase 3 saw the instigation of a new system of land division, respecting the alignment but not the locations of the phase 2 divisions. The small area of the excavated site probably explains the fact that (apart from the conjectured ditch extending from Terminus F2227) no contemporary ENE-WSW plot divisions have been identified parallel to F2035; the size of the plots extending ENE from F2106/ F2119 and its phase 3a predecessor thus remains unknown. Though the timing of the creation of the new boundary system cannot be pinpointed exactly, it could have occurred in the 12th century, around the time of the construction of the church of St Mary Magdalene. Features were generally most concentrated in the southern part of the site, closer to the medieval core of Hilton which was developing at the time of the activity represented by the archaeology, and sparser at its northern end.

10.3.3 The addition of a ENE-WSW ditch to the boundary system in phase 4a indicates that the alignments instigated in phase 2 were still current in the 12th to 14th century, and possibly even that Ditch F2106 was still open when Ditch F2009 was dug. The re-cutting of the phase 4a boundary ditch a little to the north in phase 4b shows that the boundary system at this point was not absolutely fixed and static, but varied by short distances with time.

10.4 The human burial

10.4.1 Sk2129 was the only human skeleton recovered during excavation; a human metatarsal was also recovered from ditch F2016, but was too eroded to determine whether it came from the same individual as Sk2129 (Phillips, pers. comm.). The partial skeleton Sk2129 was found in a state of jumbled disarticulation within a sub-square pit (F2245) flanked on three sides by post holes which may have held grave markers. In contrast to the SSE-NNW/ ENE-WSW alignment of ditches across the site and earlier pits close to the Grave Pit, the positions of the post holes around F2245 suggest an E-W alignment. It is tentatively suggested that this alignment may have been deliberately chosen to match with the Christian practice of W-E burial orientation. The pottery from the Grave Pit indicates a 12th to 14th century date.

10.4.2 This burial is anomalous for the Christian era in the presence of apparent, albeit small, grave goods (the bead, shell and pierced coin). The partial and disarticulated condition of the skeleton and the spreading of the bones throughout L2246 are also anomalous. It is possible that this was a primary burial, deliberately placed without a coffin in a small, sub-square grave, and that the missing skeletal elements and spreading of the remainder of the bones can be attributed to disturbance by animals. No evidence of this was recovered though, and the preservation of the bones was considered to be good. Jumbled and disarticulated Saxon – period burials at Raunds (Northants) have been tentatively connected to the pre-burial decay of bodies within coffins transported over significant distance before burial (Boddington 1987, 40), but the non-elongated shape of F2245 and the absence of evidence for a coffin make it unlikely that this explanation applies in the case of Sk2129. Also, at Raunds the transport of bodies over a significant distance prior to burial was attributed to the returning those who had died away from home to their manor or birth place; this is clearly not applicable to Sk2129, buried alone and at a distance from the consecrated ground of the 12th century Church of St Mary Magdalene.

10.4.3 The disarticulated, incomplete and jumbled nature of the skeleton would suggest a secondary burial of disturbed remains if it were not for the presence of small skeletal elements (e.g. fingers), the absence of large and easily identifiable skeletal elements (e.g. lower limb bones and the

upper and frontal parts of the cranium), and the presence of grave goods (the bead and pierced coin).

10.5 The significance of the site

10.5.1 Excavation at Scotts Close, Hilton, has provided evidence for late Saxon presence and activity continuing unabated into the medieval period at this site, to the north of the known medieval core of the village. This implies the possibility of earlier origins of the village (which would be in accordance with place name evidence), and is a field of enquiry which should be pursued in any future excavations in Hilton. Even within the small area of the excavation, change (phase 2 to 3) and continuity (phase 3 to 4) could be seen in the positioning and alignments of boundaries (c.f. Wade in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 24). Though interesting in itself, especially because of its disarticulated state, isolated location and unusual grave goods, the human burial is considered to be aberrant and so unlikely to contribute to understanding of medieval burial practices on a larger scale than the site specific. The bulk environmental samples and (particularly) the monolith samples taken from features across the site should contribute to understanding of climatic regime and change in the region, and possibly (in the former case) provide information about the site/ village economy (c.f. Wade and Murphey, both in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 24).

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS BY FEATURE

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
2003	2004		Pit Fill	10th-12th	(2), 8g			
2005	2006		Pit Fill	850-1150	(2), 8g			
2007	2008		Pit Fill	850-1150	(5), 12g			
2009	2010	A	Ditch Fill	12th-13th	(1), 26g		755	
		B			(1), 3g			
		C			(5), 51g		101	
		D			(6), 51g		55	
2014	2015		Pit Fill	850-1150	(6), 33g			
2016	2017		Pit Fill	850-1200	(1), 8g			
2018	2019		Pit Fill	850-1200	(13), 166g		412	
2020	2021		Pit Fill	10th-13th	(11), 55g		641	
2022	2023		Linear Feature Fill	10th-13th	(14), 184g			
2028	2029		Tree Rooting	?Roman	(3), 20g			
2030	2031		Pit Fill	850-1150	(4), 28g		18	
2032	2033		Pit Fill	10th-13th	(3), 25g		333	
	2034					31	84	
2035	2036	A	Ditch Fill	Early Medieval (?Roman)	(3), 11g		<1	
		C			(1), 2g		15	
		D			(1), 8g		105	Flint (2), 52g
2037	2038		Ditch Fill	850-1150	(4), 57g	20	191	
		A			(1), 5g		33	
2041	2042		Pit Fill	Late 12th-14th	(7), 35g	232		SF1: ?Whetstone Fragment (1), 116g
2046	2047		Pit Fill			89		
2055	2056		Pit Fill	850-1150	(3), 13g		49	
2059	2060		Pit Fill				5	
2062	2063		Pit Fill	11th-12th	(1), 16g		4	
2064	2065		Pit Fill	850-12th	(17), 89g	246	178	
2066	2067		Pit Fill	850-1150	(4), 23g		24	
2070	2071		Pit Fill	850-1150	(2), 10g			
2076	2077		Pit Fill	10th-13th	(6), 14	66	3	
2083	2125		Ditch Fill			3		
2086	2089		Pit Fill	?Roman	(29), 32g		3	

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
2100	2101		Ditch Fill	850-1150	(89), 1740g	15	283	Mussel Shell (1), 3g Iron Object (1), 51g
2102	2103		Pit Fill	850-1150	(8), 135g	6	202	Mussel Shell (1), 2g
2106	2107	A	Ditch Fill		(11), 68g		56	Struck Flint (1), 3g
		B		10th-13th	(3), 38g		152	
		D			(1), 2g		83	
	2108	B		11th-13th/14th	(6), 46g		94	Mussel Shell (1), 1g, Stone (1), 124g
		C			(16), 106g		55	
		D				15		
2110	2111		Pit Fill				92	
2119	2120		Ditch Fill	?Roman	(1), 17g	20	18	Shell (2), 61g
2133	2331		Pit Fill	?Roman	(3), 185g		290	
2134	2135		Pit Fill				39	
2138	2139		Pit Fill	850-1150	(1), 4g		329	
	2148						112	
2151	2152			10th-14th	(1), 3g		63	
2155	2156		Pit Fill	850-1150	(2), 4g		90	
	2158			850-1150	(2), 2g		25	
2172	2173	A	Ditch Fill	11th-13th/14th	(13), 53g		16	
	2174	A		12th-13th/14th	(6), 32 g	81	<1	
2175	2176		Pit Fill	12th-13th/14th	(4), 58g		15	
	2178			?Roman	(1), 10g			Mussel Shell (1), 2g
2182	2183		Pit Fill				121	
2186	2187		Pit Fill				58	?Slag (3), 49g
2190	2191		Pit Fill	?Roman	(1), 32g	10	42	
2192	2193		Ditch Fill	?Roman	(10), 119g		288	
2214	2215		Pit	Late 9th-12th	(2), 16g		4	
2216	2217		Ditch	Late 9th-12th	(2), 18g		68	
2222	2223		Post Hole Fill	850-1150	(1), 9g			
2227	2228		Ditch Fill	11th-14th	(2), 12g			
	2229			10th-12th	(3), 23g			SF3: ?Lava Quern Fragment (1), 287
2231	2234		Ditch Fill		(1), 16g		210	
2237	2238		Pit Fill			23		

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
2245	2246		Pit Fill	12th-14th	(4), 19g	28		Human Bone (981g), Shell (2), 23g SF4: Spindle Whorl (1), 21g SF5: ?Coin (1), 17g SF6: Bead (1), <1g
2247	2248		Pit Fill	11th-14th	(1), 27g		11	
2249	2250		Ditch Fill				396	
	2251			10th-12th	(2), 39g			
	2252			850-1150	(2), 4g		26	
2257	2258		Pit Fill	900-1200	(1), 10g			
2261	2262		Pit Fill	10th-12th	(1), 81g		81	
2286	2287		Pit Fill	10th-12th	(16), 106g		11	Stone (1), 134g
2288	2289		Pit Fill	850-1150	(9), 40g			
2292	2293		Ditch	850-1150	(5), 8g			
2301	2302			10th-13th	(5), 57g	26		
	2303		Pig Skeleton				8965	Flint (5), 26g
2306	2307		Pit Fill	10th-13th	(1), 6g			
	2310		Tree Bole			49		
2314	2315		Pit Fill	850-1150	(2), 3g			
2316	2317		Ditch Fill	10th-13th	(2), 16g			
2318	2319		Pit Fill	Late 12th-14th	(16), 163g		17	
2324	2325		Pit Fill	12th-15th	(2), 13g			
2328	2330		Pit Fill	10th-13th	(18), 89g	14	64	Shell (1), 54g
2333	2334		Pit Fill			16		
2335	2336		Pit Fill				156	
2339	2340		Pit Fill	10th-12th	(1), 11g	10		
2341	2342		Pit Fill	10th-12th?	(1), 7g			Flint (1), 11g
2343	2344		Pit Fill			17		
2345	2346		Ditch Fill	10th-12th?	(1), 7g		1	
2352	2353		Pit Fill				242	
	2355						1830	Stone (2), 58g
2356	2357		Pit Fill	850-1150	(6), 13g			
2358			Pit Cut					
	U/S				121		33	
					341		48	Oyster Shell (1), 24g

Table 18 Concordance of finds by feature

APPENDIX 2 FINDS REPORTS

The Pottery

By Peter Thompson and Andy Peachey

The excavation recovered 449 sherds weighing 4.652 kg with 423 sherds weighing 4.214 kg being retrieved from archaeological features. All sherds were examined macroscopically under x35 binocular microscope and recorded on Excel database by sherd count and weight per archaeological context. The majority of sherds are medieval (Table 19) but there are also a significant number of Roman sherds, although these are probably all residual.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight (grams)</i>
Prehistoric	5	88
Roman	59	833
Medieval	385	3,756

Table 19 All pottery by time period

The Prehistoric Pottery

By Peter Thompson

The earliest pottery from Hilton comprises four residual prehistoric sherds from medieval Ditch F2037 and one from Ditch F2345. In Ditch 2037 three sherds with abraded surfaces contain profuse shell temper with black cores and orange oxidised surfaces and include two distinct rim profiles from shouldered (possibly carinated) vessels comprising simple everted rims with finger nail 'cable' decoration. One sherd with a maximum body width of 0.6 cm has a rim diameter of 18 cm while the second rim is of a similar diameter and is coil built with a maximum wall width of 1cm. These sherds are probably Early Iron Age and almost certainly residual. The fourth tiny sherd is relatively undiagnostic with one surface completely abraded away. It is reduced to very dark grey throughout and contains sub-angular, red-brown grog temper suggesting a possible Late Iron Age date. Another Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherd, pale grey containing shell and grog temper came from Ditch F2345.

The Romano-British Pottery

By Andy Peachy

The Roman-British pottery accounts for just over 15% of the site assemblage by sherd count and 22% by fabric weight. A total of 46 sherds weighing 484g (average sherd weight 10.52g) of Romano-British pottery were recovered from 23 stratified features during excavations at Scotts Close, Hilton, Cambs. The stratified features were generally of medieval date with only four features containing solely Romano-British pottery, but in each case it was limited to single abraded sherds and was also regarded as residual. An additional 13 sherds (349g) of Romano-British pottery were present as unstratified material in the assemblage. The Romano-British pottery is all considerably abraded and in a poor state of preservation. The pottery was referenced where possible to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). Due to the residual nature and abraded state of the pottery no attempts have been made to further provenance or characterize the Sandy grey wares (GRS) or Romanising grey wares (BSW).

Fabric Codes & Descriptions

LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)
UNS GT	Un sourced (Early Roman) grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214)
GRS	Miscellaneous sandy grey wares
BSW	Miscellaneous Romanising/Black-surfaced grey wares

Commentary

The bulk of the stratified Romano-British pottery (52.17% by sherd count, Table 20) is comprised of GRS fabrics. The rim sherds present indicate that they were probably produced in the early-mid 2nd century or slightly later in forms that are common in the kiln assemblages recovered from Brixworth Roman Villa (Woods 1972) to the West of Hilton, although the actual source may have been closer. Forms included jars with plain cordons and everted, curved rims in Pit F2133 L2131 (Brixworth type 119) and Pit F2286 L2287 (type 107) as well as a cordoned narrow neck jar/flask in Ditch F2316 L2317 (type 141). A near complete profile (six cross-joining sherds) of another cordoned narrow neck jar/flask is present in the unstratified material (Area 1B). The only other sherd of GRS to indicate another source is a medium-mouth jar with grooved decoration that probably originated in the Lower Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, type 51) to the North of Hilton.

	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
LNV CC	3	17
UNS GT	1	8
GRS	28	374
BSW	14	85
<i>Total</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>484</i>

Table 20: Quantification of Residual Romano-British Fabric Groups in Stratified Contexts

The only Romano-British fine wares in the assemblage are also derived from the Lower Nene Valley, and include a colour-coated ‘dog-dish’ (Perrin 1999, type 233) in Pit F2086 L2089. The small and residual nature of the Romano-British pottery assemblage does not allow any conclusions to be drawn, and the probable sources of the pottery from Northamptonshire and North Cambridgeshire are to be expected in the mid 2nd century.

Perrin, R 1999 ‘Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58,’ *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* **8**

Tomber, R & Dore, J 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*. Museum of London, London

Woods, PJ 1972 ‘Excavations at Brixworth, Northants, 1965-1970. The Romano-British Villa. Part 1 – The Roman Coarse Pottery and Decorated Samian Ware,’ *Northants. Arch.* **8**, 1-102

The Medieval Pottery

By Peter Thompson

The Fabrics

The medieval pottery was recovered from a total of 52 features (Table 2) with a further 12 sherds weighing 157g unstratified. The three wheel-made Saxo-Norman wares (St Neots, Thetford and Stamford) account for 71% of the stratified medieval sherd number (almost 73% by weight).

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>% of sherd Count</i>	<i>Sherd Weight (g)</i>	<i>% of Sherd Weight</i>
St Neots	225	60.1	2,141	58.4
Thetford	21	5.6	134	3.7
Stamford	20	5.3	396	10.8
Developed St Neots	31	8.3	368	10.1
Developed Stamford	2	0.5	4	0.1
Lyveden-type	2	0.5	49	1.3
Ely-type	7	1.9	34	0.9
Other Medieval (sandy)	39	10.8	342	9.4
Other Medieval (shelly)	15	4	101	2.7
Grimston	11	3	98	2.7
	373		3,667	

Table 21 Stratified medieval pottery by sherd count and weight

St Neots Ware

The fabrics are dominated by the shelly Saxo-Norman St Neots wares which account for 60% of the sherd count (and when it's Developed St Neots successor is added this figure rises to over 68% - Table 21). South-west Cambridgeshire forms part of the heartland of production with the type site of St Neots located 14km to the west of Hilton. No pottery kilns producing this ware have yet been discovered and it is believed to have been made on a local scale at a number of sites. The earliest St Neots ware found in Cambridgeshire dates to circa AD 900, but it is known to have been exported to Norfolk in the late 9th century and so was probably initially produced around circa AD 850. The earliest wares are handmade but probably in the 10th and certainly by the mid 11th these were largely re-placed by wheel-made forms (Addyman 1965, 53). An end date is not precisely known but seems to have occurred between the middle and end of the 12th century. The main forms identified in St Neots-type fabrics are deep bowls with inturned rims, shallow dishes with simpler or hammerhead rims, and small cooking pots with rolled, everted, plain or hollowed rims. Sagging bases are most common whilst jugs appear quite late in the series and there are no spouted pitchers (Hurst 1956, 46). Although forms from different sites appear to be closely matched it has been suggested that texture of fabrics and colour caused by differing properties in the local clays might provide some indication of provenance and date, although this needs to be viewed with caution (Hurst 1956, 32). So, for example, St Neots ware from around Cambridge such as pre-conquest Cottenham (15km east of Hilton) is predominantly dark purple with a soapy feel and contains abundant white fossil shell (Hall 2000, 23).

<i>Form</i>	<i>Rim Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rim diameter where known</i>
Jars	Everted	7	2x12cm, 1x14cm, 1x20cm
	Everted (hollowed)	5	2x14cm, 1x16cm, 17cm, 20cm
	Rolled out (jar?)	2	
Bowls and dishes	Inturned	3	1x20cm, 2x28cm
	Everted	2	
	Everted (hollowed)	2	1x16cm
	Simple upright	1	18cm
		22	

Table 22 Forms identified in St Neots-type ware

Twenty-two St Neots rims were identified of which everted jar rims, nearly half of them hollowed, indicate the commonest vessels present. Closed vessels outnumber open bowls and dishes by a ratio of 14:8 whilst no jug sherds were identified. Rim diameters are generally quite small with 8

vessels 12-16 cm across (4.75-6.3 inches across). Hurst suggests smaller vessels of 4 to 6 inches diameter could be pre-Conquest indicating that some of the Hilton collection might date to the 11th and possibly late 9th/10th centuries

Thetford Ware

The second Saxo-Norman ware is Thetford ware, a hard grey, sandy fabric whose manufacture was centralised at several sites in East Anglia, the nearest being in Norfolk at Thetford itself. Its date range is the same as St Neots ware having succeeded the earlier Ipswich wares in the 9th century and in turn being replaced by medieval forms around the mid 12th century. Thetford Ware comprises 5.7% of the Hilton sherd count with diagnostic sherds comprising a jar (L2251), a probable bowl rim (L2056), and a strap handle probably from a costrel (L2101). A decorated sherd with a finger impressed clay strip came from L2174 and another was un-stratified.

Stamford Ware

The last of the Saxo-Norman trio is Stamford Ware from South Lincolnshire commonly fired in whitish or pink fabrics, and often coated with a yellow or orange glaze. It is the least common but has the widest distribution of the three Saxo-Norman wares and has a similar date range. Like St Neots ware, its earliest known appearance is from imports in Thetford dated circa AD 900 so it was almost certainly manufactured earlier at Stamford. The fabric accounts for 5.3% of the Hilton sherd total but 10.8% of the fabric weight compared to 3.7% by Thetford ware. This is due to a semi-complete deep bowl being present in L2101 in Stamford ware which was also the only diagnostic profile other than a flat base sherd with a 12cm diameter.

Developed St Neots and Developed Stamford Ware

In the 12th century St Neots ware merged with medieval forms producing larger vessels in shelly fabrics usually with sand added, which continued possibly throughout the 13th century (Hurst 1976, 320-330). Developed St Neots fabrics account for 8.3% of the sherd count although the only rim profile is a hammerhead rim to a dish from Pit F2032. Additionally three body sherds contained roulette decoration. Two small sherds of Developed Stamford ware with mottled green glaze came from Ditch F2009 which is probably of mid 12th to mid 13th century date.

Ely and Lyveden wares

These wares were present only in small amounts. Ely ware which usually contains various white 'grits' (shell, ooliths or flint) is known to have been manufactured at Ely, and also at Colne 15 km north of Hilton. It appears in the 12th century contemporary with the latest Saxo-Norman wares and largely succeeds them for the duration of the medieval period, as seen, for example at Forehill, Ely (Hall 2003, 155). Two stratified rims from Pits F2062 and F2301, and one un-stratified were recovered. Lyveden/Stanion ware imported from Northamptonshire is another calcareous ware which first appears in the late 12th century and becomes more common in the 13th and 14th centuries. Only two sherds in Lyveden-type fabrics were present in Ditch F2009 and Pit F2301.

Other Unglazed Wares

A largely miscellaneous group are medieval unglazed wares which comprise nearly 15% of the sherds. These are unidentified fabrics probably all or mostly locally made that are contemporary with, or successors to, St Neots and Thetford wares, 10.8% are sand tempered only and 4% contain shell (some with a little sand also). Few diagnostic attributes were present although a fragment of strap handle came from Pit F2070 and a sagging base from Ditch F2106.

Glazed Grimston Ware

Grimston ware is a reduced sandy fabric that is largely a successor to Thetford-type ware which was also produced at Grimston. These can be plain or glazed wares, the latter comprising a lustrous green glaze that was sometimes decorated with clay pellets and strips often containing brown iron

glaze. This was produced from the late 12th century and continued throughout the medieval period. The modest amount present at Grimston comprises 11 sherds representing 3% of the sherd number nearly all being fragments of glazed jug from Pit F2318.

The Main Dating Evidence

The earliest pottery

The following discussion focuses on the principal diagnostic sherds particularly in relation to key features and stratigraphic sequences. The earliest medieval occupation evidence at Hilton cannot be dated precisely. However, there is no Middle Saxon pottery present with the possible exceptions from Pits F2339 and F2341 which appear to be aligned with Ditch F2345. Pit F2339 contained one small handmade fragment possibly of a shouldered vessel that could pre-date the 10th century. The fabric contains large voids from burnt organics together with a little very coarse angular flint and other mineral inclusions. This pit cuts Pit F2341 which contained another small handmade sherd in a black fabric with oxidised surfaces and rare very coarse angular limestone inclusions. Ditch F2345 contained only a single residual grey sherd of probable Late Iron Age type containing some calcareous material and a little grog. The two sherds described above are probably Late Saxon in date.

Amongst the Saxo-Norman sherds that appear to be early i.e. pre-conquest, Pit F2214 contained a thick handmade St Neots-type sherd whilst Pits F2286 and F2288 in the north-western corner of the site contained fragments of similar fabric dark purple and soapy to the feel, including two small jar rims. Immediately south of these, Pit F2328, one of the latest in a small pit group, contained a dark brown inturned flanged rim to a dish similar to pre-conquest examples from St Neots (Hurst 1956 67, No. 4), although several paler grey sherds, with orange surfaces and a little less shell might suggest a post-conquest date. Pit F2018 yielded sherds of all three Saxo-Norman wares including a St Neots inturned flanged rim similar to an illustrated pre-conquest example from St Neots (Hurst 1956 67, No. 10). Ditch F2227, underlying Ditches F2106 (and possibly Ditches F2155 and F2009), contained a small abraded St Neots-type jar rim similar to examples from Cambridge and St Neots. Ditch F2249 (probably part of Ditch F2106) also contained a dark sherd from a small jar rim in sandy Thetford-type ware, but this was also abraded and could be residual.

Mid 11th-12th century

Whilst some of the pottery appears of Late 9th/10th to mid 11th century date, the bulk of the diagnostic sherds indicate a post-conquest date. The NW-SE running Ditch comprising F2112/2155/2175 (and possibly F2316/2249) is thought to predate the adjoining Ditch F2119/2106. It follows the same alignment and overlies Pit F2214 of probable pre-conquest date. The pottery recovered from both ditches mainly consisted of residual Roman and St Neots ware. F2175 contained a flat base measuring 18cm diameter with black fabric and pale orange surfaces in shelly fabric, (although not so apparent on the surfaces) with a little sand also added. This is probably a later St Neots ware and so can be assigned an 11th-12th century date. The second ditch, F2106 contained a sherd in similar fabric and also a heavy inturned wheel-made bowl rim in dark brown St Neots fabric measuring 28-30cm diameter. One other small sherd from this ditch contained sand and a little shell and is possibly an early Ely-type suggesting a 12th century date. Therefore the pottery indicates the two ditches could have been dug within less than a century of each other with F2106 possibly being a re-cut or enlargement of F2175.

Ditch F2192 contained a 17cm diameter cooking pot in good condition with hollowed rim and internal beading (Figure 1). This thin walled sherd with a little sand in the temper is of late 11th or more probably 12th century date. Ditch F2100 appears to overlie Ditch F2192 and contained 89 sherds (1.609kg) accounting for 23% of the entire medieval pottery assemblage from the site. The

pottery here was in a very good state of preservation comprising large unabraded sherds of all three Saxo-Norman fabrics representing at least 5 vessels.

Three partially re-constructable pots are in St Neots ware, one is a jar rim of 20 cm diameter (Figure 2) which is comparable to a rim from Cottenham, although the latter were dated pre-conquest (Hall 2000, 30 No. 12). The second is an inturned thickened rim with diameter of 28cm (Figure 3) similar in profile to an unstratified shallow dish from Tempsford in Bedfordshire (Hurst 1956, 57, No. 18). The third a cooking pot with hollowed rim 18 cm in diameter (Figure 4) similar to a profile from Castle End, Cambridge (Hurst 1956, 59, No 12). The Hilton examples with their light brown colour, thin walls, added sand and fine wheel-finish finish indicate they were made towards the end of St Neots production in the 12th century. Associated with these was a deep bowl in Stamford ware with flattened, everted rim with both internal and external yellow glaze (Figure 5). The glaze was burnt on the outside surface to a deep green colour, and the vessel was clearly used as a cooking pot despite its glaze decoration. The profile bears resemblance to examples from Stamford Castle and School, the former coming from contexts of 12th to early 13th century date (Hurst 1958 47 Fig 2, 32 & 33 and 50 Fig 3, 18). The fifth vessel is part of a Thetford-ware strap handle, probably from a costrel.

12th-13th century pottery

Ditch F2009, overlying Ditch F2175 contained two sherds, small but in good condition, of Developed Stamford ware with a date centred on the mid 12th-mid 13th centuries, along with a body sherd of Developed St Neots ware with roulette decoration. The latter is identical to sherds from Pit F2318 which cuts F2009 and included the latest datable sherds from Hilton. Therefore a 13th century date for Ditch F2009 can be inferred. To the south of F2009, Ditch F2035 (overlying Ditch 2037 with its single sherd of St Neots ware) contained a similar sherd along with two sand tempered fabrics. Overlying Ditch F2035 towards its eastern end are three intercutting pits with the earliest, Pit F2062, containing the only diagnostic pottery of the group. Two Developed St Neots ware sherds included a hammerhead rim (Late 12th-13th century) and an Ely-type bowl rim of 24cm diameter (13th-14th centuries) suggest a 13th century date for the pit.

13th-14th century pottery

Pit F2318 contains what is likely to be some of the latest pottery from the site with 10 sherds of green-glazed Grimston Ware, including an example with brown trailed iron slip, probably all from the same jug. This is of the Highly Decorated period and is unlikely to date much later than the mid 14th century. Also present were two sherds of Developed St Neots ware in good condition containing roulette decoration. A later 13th century date is possible for this context. One other sherd of glazed Grimston ware was recovered from Pit F2041 which was the largest and most angular of a group of pits located between Ditch F2009 and Ditch F2257. The latest sherd that can be demonstrated stratigraphically from the site is a single small undiagnostic sherd from Ditch F2306 which overlies Pit F2322 in turn overlying Pit F2318 containing the glazed Grimston ware. The sherd from F2306 with an orange-brown fabric containing quartz sand and sparse fine white shell might be akin to an Ely-type ware, but is not closely datable as these wares continued in use into the 16th century. Ditch F2172 which is possibly associated with Ditch F2306 also contained a possible Ely-type sherd, the rest of the pottery presumably being residual St Neots and Thetford-type wares, the latter including a sherd with a decorative thumb impressed strip.

The 'Negative Evidence'

The absence of imported Essex wares also supports a 14th century end date. Essex wares were first imported into Cambridgeshire in relatively small amounts in the 13th century and increased between the 14th and 16th centuries, seen for example, at Forehill, Ely and at Cambridge (Edwards & Hall 1997, 153-168 and Hall 2004, 137-141). Hedingham ware is also present at Waterbeach Abbey just north of Cambridge whose only occupation is historically dated 1293-1359, whilst other Essex

wares from the neighbouring abbey of Denny is unlikely to date before the mid 14th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 273). The absence at Hilton could of course be down to a matter of choice while the assemblage is small, (although Essex imports have been recovered from even smaller assemblages such as Fowlmere, south-west of Cambridge; Thompson AS 801 report forthcoming). However, this does tie in with a suggested date that the Hilton pottery ceasing to be deposited some time during the 14th century and possibly before its beginning. A similar argument might also apply to Ely wares. At Hilton the sherd total is 1.9% which is small when compared to Forehill (58% of medieval and post-medieval sherds). At the Permanex excavation in St Ives, located 6km to the north of Hilton, the ceramic evidence indicates the medieval site was abandoned by the end of the 14th century. Here, 55% of the medieval sherds were of Ely-type ware (34% of the site total) which might suggest that at Hilton the site was largely abandoned before the import of Ely wares, principal successors to Saxo-Norman wares really took off (Thompson unpublished in Permanex, St Ives, HAT Report 683 and Edwards & Hall 1997).

Conclusion

The excavation produced a comparatively small number of sherds dominated by the trio of wheel-made Saxo-Norman wares comprising 71% of the medieval total. Several fabric types and small rim sherds indicate the presence of pre-conquest pottery of 9th to mid 11th century date suggesting the start of medieval occupation. However, the majority of diagnostic sherds including the well-preserved part vessels from L2101 together with later fabrics such as Developed St Neots and Ely-type wares indicate the main period of occupation was between the late 11th and 13th centuries. A Highly Decorated glazed Grimston jug is amongst the latest closely datable pottery from the site suggesting occupation had ceased by the late 14th century and possibly even before the end of the 13th century. The presence of a quantity of residual Roman sherds (15% of the site assemblage) suggests occupation took place nearby.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

By Andrew Peachey

A total of 20 fragments (240g) of Ceramic Building Materials (CBM) were recovered from 11 features during excavations at Scotts Close, Hilton, Cambridgeshire. A full quantification by context is included in Table 19.

The bulk of the CBM is small fragments of non-diagnostic, oxidized CBM with no consistency of fabric. The bulk is probably Medieval in date, but the possibility of it being residual and of Romano-British date cannot be ruled out. Preservation is very poor and excluding the fragment in L2047 the average sherd weight is extremely low at 7.95g. The CBM in L2047 is a single fragment of Medieval flat tile in better condition than the remainder of the assemblage. The fragment has a pale yellow (Munsell 2.5Y8/4) smooth upper surface and rough lower surface, with an oxidized pale red (10R6/4) core. The fabric is hard with a slightly soapy finish and was tempered with sparse-common shell/calcareous inclusions (<2.5mm) but is now vesiculated.

Context	No. of fragments	Weight (g)
2034	5	31
2038	2	20
2042	2	5
2047	1	89
2103	1	6
2120	1	20
2125	1	3
2238	4	23
2334	1	16
2340	1	10
2344	1	17
<i>Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>240</i>

Table 23 CBM data

The Struck Flint

By Tom Mac Donald

Description

Very small assemblage. Noteworthy for its use of honey brown pebble flint

One flake may be derived from a polished axe fragment, but this identification is tentative

Catalogue

Context 2016

Flake. Tertiary. Grey flint. Not sharp. Not patinated, not burnt. Possibly a flake from a polished axe

Context 2018

Flake. Secondary. Honey brown pebble flint. Not sharp. Not patinated, not burnt, not retouched

Context 2019

Burnt fragment. Not retouched

1 Flake. Honey brown pebble flint, not sharp, not patinated, not burnt, not retouched

Context 2020

Burnt fragment. Not retouched

2 Flakes. Honey brown pebble flint and grey flint, not sharp, not patinated, not burnt, not retouched

Context 2035

Flake. Secondary. Honey brown pebble flint. Not sharp. Not patinated, not burnt, not retouched

The Human Bone

By Carina Phillips

Introduction

The articulated remains of a juvenile skeleton (2245) were excavated from pit F2245. A shell (TO ID), spindle whorl, coin and bead were found with the remains. The skeleton was partially complete. Preservation of the bone was poor with high surface erosion and mottling. Fragmentation had also occurred. A metatarsal was found in L2108, the fill of ditch F2106

Material

Preservation of all the human bone is poor, with surface erosion and mottling. Fragmentation had also occurred both pre and post-mortem.

L2246 contained the remains of a partially complete skeleton. Parts of the occipital, temporal and frontal skull, complete mandible, cervical vertebrae (1-6), 3rd and 4th lumbar, parts of the ribs, the sternum and pelvis, and most of the upper and parts of the lower long bones are present. A metacarpal and one hand phalanx were also excavated. The remains are from an individual aged 15 years (+36 months) based on tooth development (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994 and Ubelaker 1999). The bone fusion supports this age (Mays 1998). Sex and height estimates are not possible due to the young age of the bones and fragmentation. No pathologies were evident. L2108 contained a left 3rd metatarsal. It is unclear if this is part of skeleton L2245.

Discussion

The human skeleton L2246 was excavated from a sub-square pit (F2245) flanked on three sides by post holes which may have held grave markers. The incompleteness of the skeleton may be due to preservation and fragmentation of the bones, however it seems unlikely that this could account for all the missing elements. Some teeth are missing post-mortem, all thoracic and some lumbar vertebrae, a number of ribs, and almost all lower leg, hand and foot bones are missing. A number of the unfused epiphyses are also absent, although these may have been affected by preservation. The majority of the absent bones are small and others, such as the ribs, may have become fragmented. If reburial has occurred then these bones would have been less likely to be recovered than the larger bones. The description of the bones as “jumbled and disarticulated” at time of excavation is also indicative of reburial.

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The Animal Bone

By Carina Phillips

Introduction

A small animal bone assemblage of 342 fragments was excavated from Scotts Close, Hilton. 13 fragments came from undated features and 14 fragments came from Roman features (phase 1). Phases 2 (9th-12th century), 3 (9th-13th century) and 4 (12th-14th century) have been grouped for the animal bone analysis due to their overlapping date range and produced 315 fragments collectively. The condition of the bone varied from context to context and even within contexts. A greasy texture was exhibited on a number of bones from all phases, relating to the collagen in the bone, mottling was also observed on 'greasy' bones. Concretion occurred on a few fragments caused by the bone being in a wet anaerobic environment. One bone was being to fossilise. The different conditions relate to different degrees of preservation on the site. Fragmentation was high in some instances and was mostly caused during/after excavation.

Method

Bones were identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used due to the difficulties in clearly identifying the species sheep (*Ovis sp.*) or goat (*Capra sp.*), unless a clear identification was possible. Tooth wear for cattle, sheep and pig were recorded using the method of Grant (1982) and ages assigned following the method of Crabtree (1990). Tooth wear ageing for horses follows Farbenfabriken (1994). Measurements were taken when viable following the methods of Jones *et al* (1976) and von den Driesch (1976), and are contained in the site archive. Withers heights for horses were calculated following Kiesewalter in Driesch & Bosseneck (1974) and for dogs following Harcourt (1974). When available the fusion state of identifiable bones was also recorded and ages were assessed following Silver (1969). Fragments unidentifiable to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle (*Bos sp.*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), fallow deer (*Cervus dama*) and horse (*Equus sp.*), sized fragments and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), pig (*Sus sp.*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) sized bone fragments. The unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded as such. Evidence of burning, sawing, chopping, knife-cutting and gnawing was also recorded, as was smashed bone.

The data was separated and analysed as Roman fragments (Phase 1) and Saxon/Medieval fragments dating to the 9th-14th century, from phases 2, 3 and 4, (due to the overlapping of dates in these phases). The minimum number of individuals (MNI) of a species was calculated from most frequent left or right skeletal element (minimum number of elements).

Results

	Phase 1: Roman	Phases 2, 3 & 4: Saxon-Medieval
Cattle	3	96 (*60)
Sheep/goat	0	34
Pig	1	79 (*72)
Horse	1	13 (*4)
Dog	0	8 (*5)
Cat	0	1
Domestic Fowl	0	1
Goose	0	1
Frog/toad	0	1
Large sized	5	38
Small sized	3	22
Unidentifiable	1	21
Total	14	315

Table 24: Phased animal bone fragments *n= number of bones belonging to one animal

Roman

Very little can be said about the Roman bone assemblage as it consists of only 14 fragments (Table 24). Cattle, pig and horse were the species identified in the assemblage. Butchery was present in the form of one chopped bone and three bones exhibiting knife cut marks.

Saxon-Medieval

315 fragments formed the Saxon-Medieval animal bone assemblage (Table 24). 132 of these fragments belonged to an articulated pig skeleton and the articulated partial skeleton of a calf in F2301 (2303), both are discussed below.

The remaining fragments total 183 (Table 25). Preservation of these fragments varied, a majority of the assemblage was of 'normal' condition. 10% had a greasy texture related to the amount of collagen in the bone, mottling was also occurred on most 'greasy' bones (9%). Concretion occurred on a few fragments (2%) caused by the bone being in a waterlogged aerobic environment. An almost complete horse tibia with concretion from L2249, F2250, was also beginning to fossilise. Cattle, sheep/goat, horse, dog, pig and cat were identified in small numbers, along with single domestic fowl, goose, and frog/toad bones. Butchery was evident in the form of chop marks (4% of the assemblage) and cut marks (5%). Smashed bone fragments formed 7% of the assemblage; such fragments occur when the bone is smashed by a blunt object in order to access the bone marrow, this usually occurs as part of the cooking/preparation process. Carnivore gnawing was also present on 11% of the assemblage, indicating that dogs/foxes had access to some of the bone. These examples of taphonomy tentatively suggest the disposal of butchery and domestic waste.

Associated remains other than the pig and cattle skeletons included part of an adult dog skeleton approximately 55.4cm at shoulder height based on tibia length, falling in the middle range of 9th-11th century dogs following Harcourt (1972). Three bones from the right hind leg of a horse were also articulated in L2010 the fill of ditch F2009. The bones came from an animal approximately 149cm in withers height, roughly 15 hands (Clutton-Brock 1974). The bones also exhibited two pathologies. One is an example of bone spavin occurring at the hock joint. Bone spavin causes exostoses which limits movement of the joint and results in lameness until fusion (ankylosis) of the joint takes place. Once ankylosis takes place the animal is suitable for slow work (Baker and Brothwell 1980:118). There are thought to be a number of causes for spavin including faulty shoeing, heavy work or working on hard surfaces (ibid). The other pathology occurred on the distal shaft of the articulating metatarsal.

One other horse bone produced a withers height measurement for this phase from L2330, the fill of pit F2328. This was a metacarpal, 21.22 cm in length producing a withers height of 135.9cm, the equivalent to approximately 13 hands. This bone was also quite robust possibly belonging to a small, stocky horse used as a pack or draft animal (Rackham 1995:173). The height differences are quite large and may relate to an increase in the size of horses through time. As the larger horse came from a feature (2009) dating to the 12th-14th century and the smaller bone came from an earlier feature dated to the 9th-12th century. This suggestion is extremely tentative due to the small number of bones it is based on.

	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Gnawed
Cattle	36	3	4	2	5	3
Sheep/goat	34	3	0	2	1	9
Horse	13	3	0	0	0	1
Dog	8	2	0	0	0	1
Pig	7	2	0	1	0	0
Cat	1	1	0	0	0	0
Domestic Fowl	1	1	0	0	0	0
Goose	1	1	0	0	0	0
Frog/toad	1	1	0	0	0	0
Large sized	38	-	3	4	6	4
Small sized	22	-	0	0	1	2
Unidentifiable	21	-	0	0	0	0
Total	183	-	7	9	13	20

Table 25 Saxon-Medieval bone excluding articulated cattle and pig skeletons

Pig Skeleton L2303

A substantially complete pig skeleton was excavated from L2303 the fill of pit 2301. A partially complete cattle skeleton was also present in this feature and is discussed below. The pig skeleton included all long bones, skull, mandible, sacrum and parts of the pelvis and most vertebrae and ribs. Some of the foot bones were missing including two calcaneum and all astragali, some tarsals, carpals, metatarsals and some left metacarpals. All right metacarpals and all, except one, phalanges were also absent. Teeth analysis indicates that the pig was in old age at time of death (Hambleton 1999) with a numerical value (nv) of 58 following Grant (1982). The old age of this animal suggests that it lived beyond reproductive age and a good meat producing age. No evidence of butchery was present, suggesting that the carcass was not utilised for meat. Although it is possible the feet were removed? The breed of the species needs to be checked using the BM.

Cattle Skeleton L2303

The articulated remains of partially complete cattle skeleton were excavated from L2303. The fusion state of the bones suggests the skeleton belonged to a calf aged approximately 10-12 months at death (Silver 1969). The skeleton lacked its skull, mandible, all cervical vertebrae and some thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and left metatarsal. Two calcaneum and astragali and all, except one, phalanges were also missing. The absence of most of the foot bones may relate to the skin of the carcass having been removed, although there was no evidence of cut marks. No other butchery was recorded.

It is unclear how the remains were found in relation to the pig skeleton due to a lack of plans and photographs.

Discussion

Further discussion of the general animal bone assemblage is not possible due to its small size. The most interesting bone is that of the articulated calf and pig skeleton:

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The Small Finds

By Nina Crummy

SF 1. F2041 (2042). Pit fill. Fragment of a Norwegian Ragstone hone, rectangular in section and tapering towards the centre, where it has broken. The surviving end is irregular in shape and worn but less polished from use than the rest of the hone, and presumably formed the grip. Length 94 mm, maximum width 33 mm, section at the break 26 by 18 mm. Norwegian Ragstone is a fine-grained schist from quarries near Telemark, Norway and hones of this type were imported into Britain in considerable numbers from the Late Saxon period onwards, perhaps continuing as late as the early post-medieval period (Moore and Oakley 1979, 280-3; Crummy 2000, 121).

SF 3. F2227 (2229). Ditch fill. Fragment of the upperstone of a rotary quern of Mayen lava, with traces of radial tooling on the grinding surface. The other surface is pecked and, though irregular, also worn. Though no part of the original edge survives, the present outer edge is worn to an irregular curve, which, coupled with the wear on the pecked surface, suggests the fragment has been used as a rubbing stone. Maximum surviving dimensions 124 by 56 mm, maximum thickness 32 mm. The trade in lava querns from the Eifel Hills in Germany appears to have operated continuously from about the 7th century to the late medieval or early post-medieval period (Buckley & Major 1988).

SF 4. F2245 (2246). Pit fill. Plano-convex spindlewhorl made from hard chalk, with the rilling characteristic of lathe-turning on both surfaces. The spindle hole tapers towards the convex (lower) face (plano-convex whorls are conventionally shown in the archaeological literature with the flat side downwards, but were used with the flat side uppermost). Diameter 32 mm, height 18 mm, maximum diameter of spindle hole 10 mm. Whorls of this type were used over a very long period, with examples coming from Anglo-Saxon and medieval contexts (West 1985, fig 30, 7; fig 72, 6; Crummy 2003, 186; Woodland 1990, 216-19).

SF 5. F2245 (2246). Pit fill. Copper-alloy disc, probably a weight rather than a residual Roman coin as no surface features are visible. Weight 17 g, but this includes traces of iron corrosion adhering in places to the surface. Diameter 33 mm.

SF 6. F2245 (2246). Pit fill. Small globular bead of terracotta glass with yellow zigzag trail, Guido type 8xvi, which dates from the 6th century into the 7th (1999, 64).

F2286 (2287). Pit fill. Small sandstone slab split from a waterworn pebble along the bedding planes. One edge is curved and original to the pebble, the others are worn breaks. One surface is worn smooth, the other fairly rough but slightly worn. Probably used as a cobble. Maximum dimensions 69 by 66 mm, 16 mm thick.#

F2106 (2108). Ditch fill. Fragment of a cobble or small paving slab similar to the above but made from mudstone. Maximum dimensions 86 by 65 mm, 14 mm thick.

F2100 (2101). Ditch fill. Heavily corroded iron object, the section tapering in both dimensions; probably a nail. Length (with corrosion) 93 mm.

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APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Charred plant macrofossils, mollusca and other remains By Val Fryer

Material recovered from the flotation of bulk samples from the evaluation (see Section 6.3) was retained and have been scanned for the range of ecofacts. The scan indicated the presence of sparse cereal grains, grass and weeds, one instance of wetland saw edge. An even balance of snails were present, with examples of woodland, open country and catholic species from the same sample as that with the sedge (grave pit F2245). The samples also yielded spare quantities of other material, including sparse bone, fired clay, fish bone and small mammal bone.

Sample	Feature	Context	Sample Type
1	F2245	L2246	Bulk (whole context)
2	F2106	L2107/L2108	Monolith
3	F2003	L2004	Monolith
4	F2003	L2004	Bulk (30l)
5	F2086	L2087/L2088/L2089	Monolith
6	F2086	L2087	Bulk (15l)
7	F2106	L2107	Bulk (30l)
8	F2358	L2310	Bulk (30l)
9	F2306	L2307	Bulk (30l)
10	F2159	L2160	Bulk (30l)
11	F2192	L2193	Bulk (30l)
12	F2128	L2332	Bulk (15-25l)

Table 26: Enviromental Samples

Sample	Feature	Context	Feature type	Volume (l)
Phase 1 Romano-British				
6	F2086	L2087	Pit	30
11	F2192	L2193	Ditch	30
12	F2128	L2332	Pit	15 -25
Phase 2 9th – 12th Century				
4	F2003	L2004	Pit	30
Phase 3 10th – 12th Century				
7	F2106	L2107	Ditch	15
Phase 4 12th – 14th Century				
1	F2245	L2246	Grave pit	100
9	F2306	L2307	Ditch	30
Undated				
8	F2358	L2310	Pit	30
10	F2159	L2160	Pit	30

Sample No.		1	7	8	9	10	11	12
Context No.		2246	2107	2310	2307	2160	2193	2332
Feature No.		2245	2106	2358	2306	2159	2192	2128
Feature type		Grave Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit
Cereals	Common name							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (awn frags.)	Oat				X	x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	Barley		x				x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat				X	x	x	
(glume bases)								xx
(spikelet bases)								
(rachis internodes)					X			
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	Spelt					x		
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	Bread wheat				X			
Cereal indet. (grains)					X			
Herbs								
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking mayweed		x					
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp.	Medick /clover/ trefoil				xcf	x		
Small Poaceae indet.	Grass	xcf			X	x		
Wetland plants								
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl	Saw-sedge	x						
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm		xx	x	x	xxx	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm					X			
Charred root/rhizome/stem		x						
Indet.seeds		x				x		x
Molluscs								
Woodland/shade loving species								
<i>Carychium</i> sp.		x	x		X			
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>				x				
Zonitidae indet.		x	x					
Open country species								
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.				x				
<i>V. costata</i>					X			
<i>V. pulchella</i>		x		x	X			
Catholic species								
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		x	x		X			
Limacid plate					X			
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group		x	x					

Marsh/freshwater slum species								
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.		x						
Freshwater obligate species								
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>			x					x
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.			xcf					
Other materials								
Black porous 'cokey' material				x	x		x	
Black tarry material		x						
Bone		x						
Burnt/fired clay					x			
Fish bone		x						
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x	x		xpmc			
Sample volume (litres)								
Volume of flot (litres)		0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1 The phase 2 NNW / SSE boundary ditch, taken from the north-east

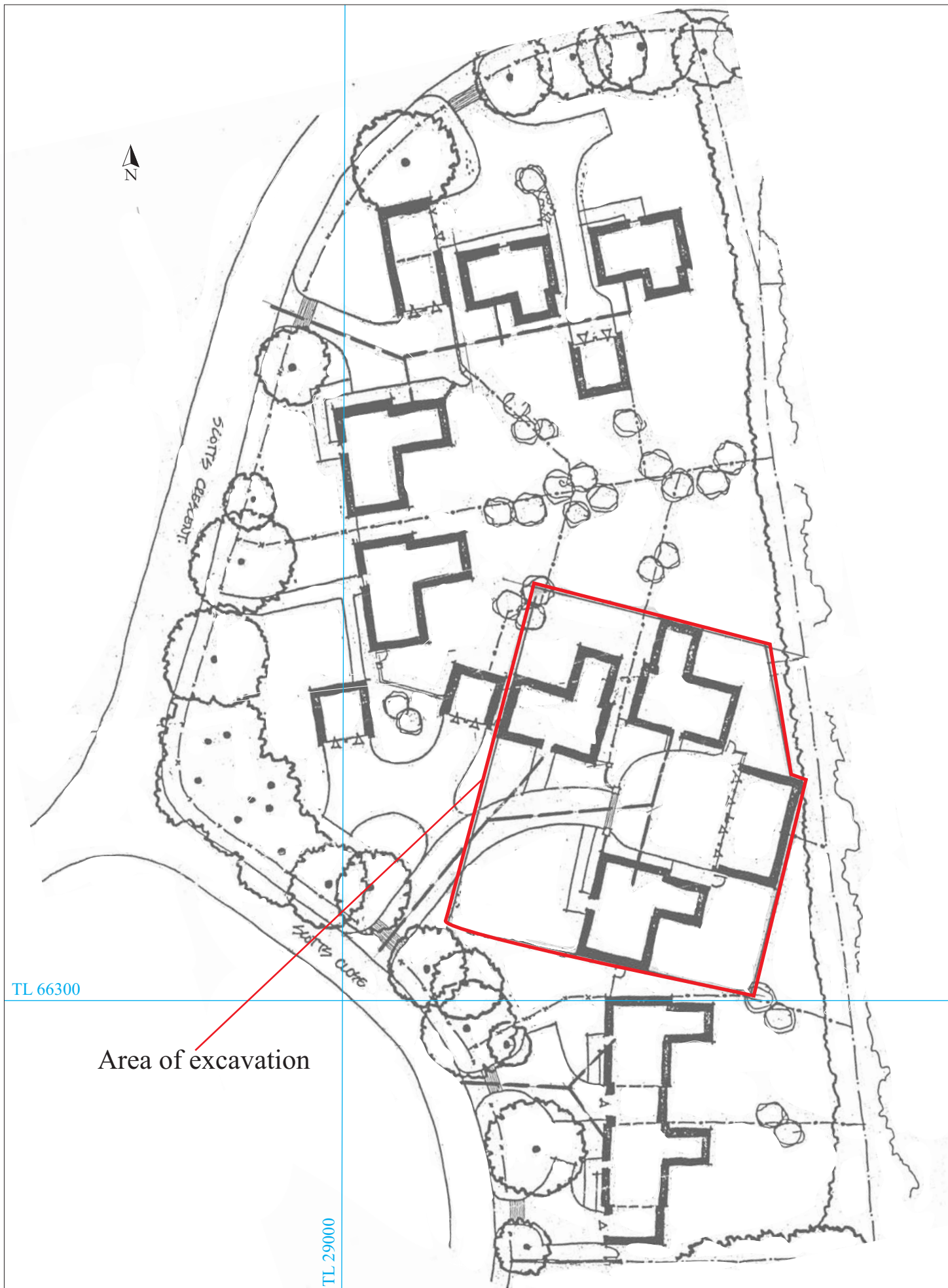


Plate 2 The phase 2 NNW / SSE boundary ditch, taken from the south



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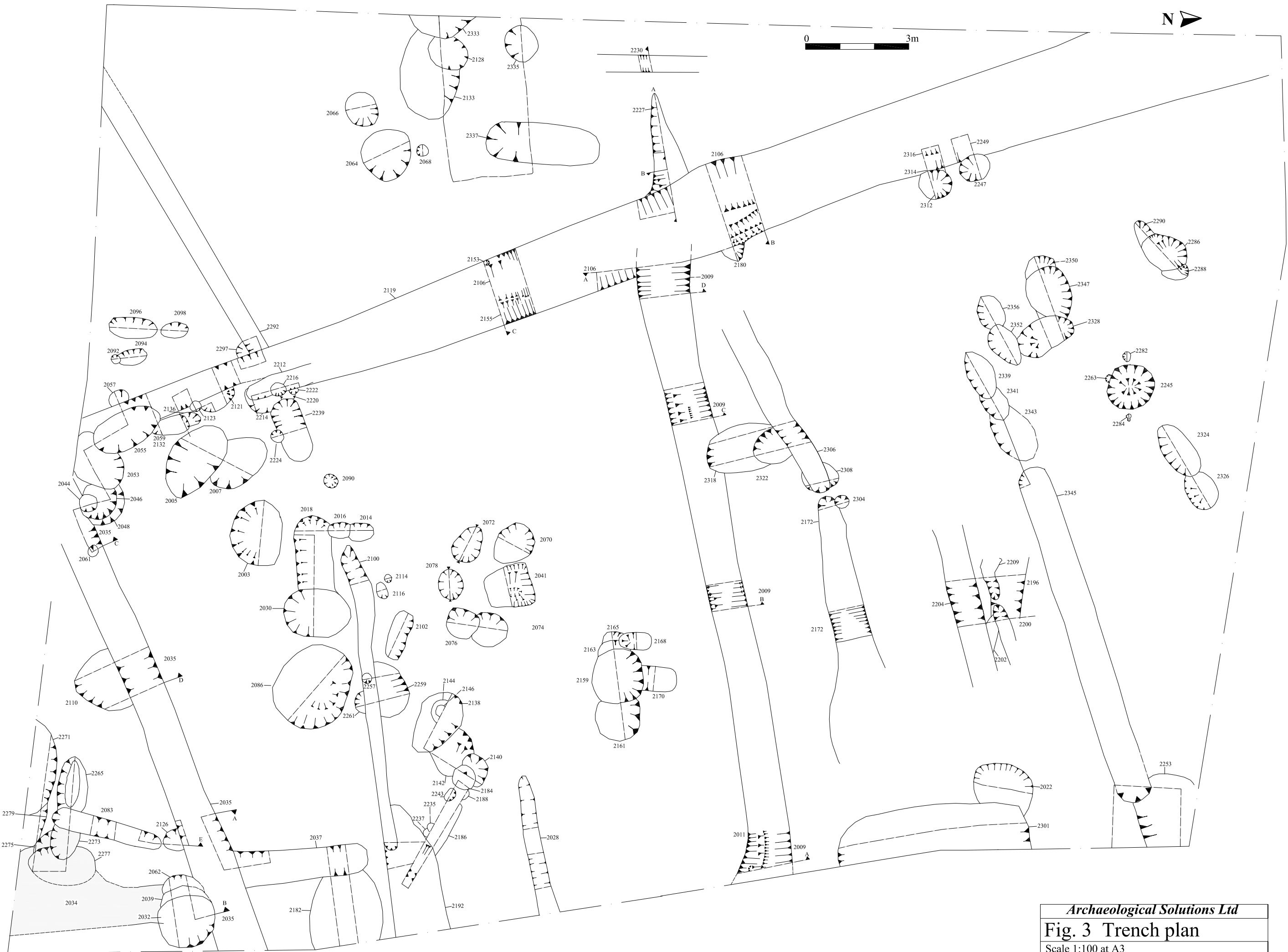
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



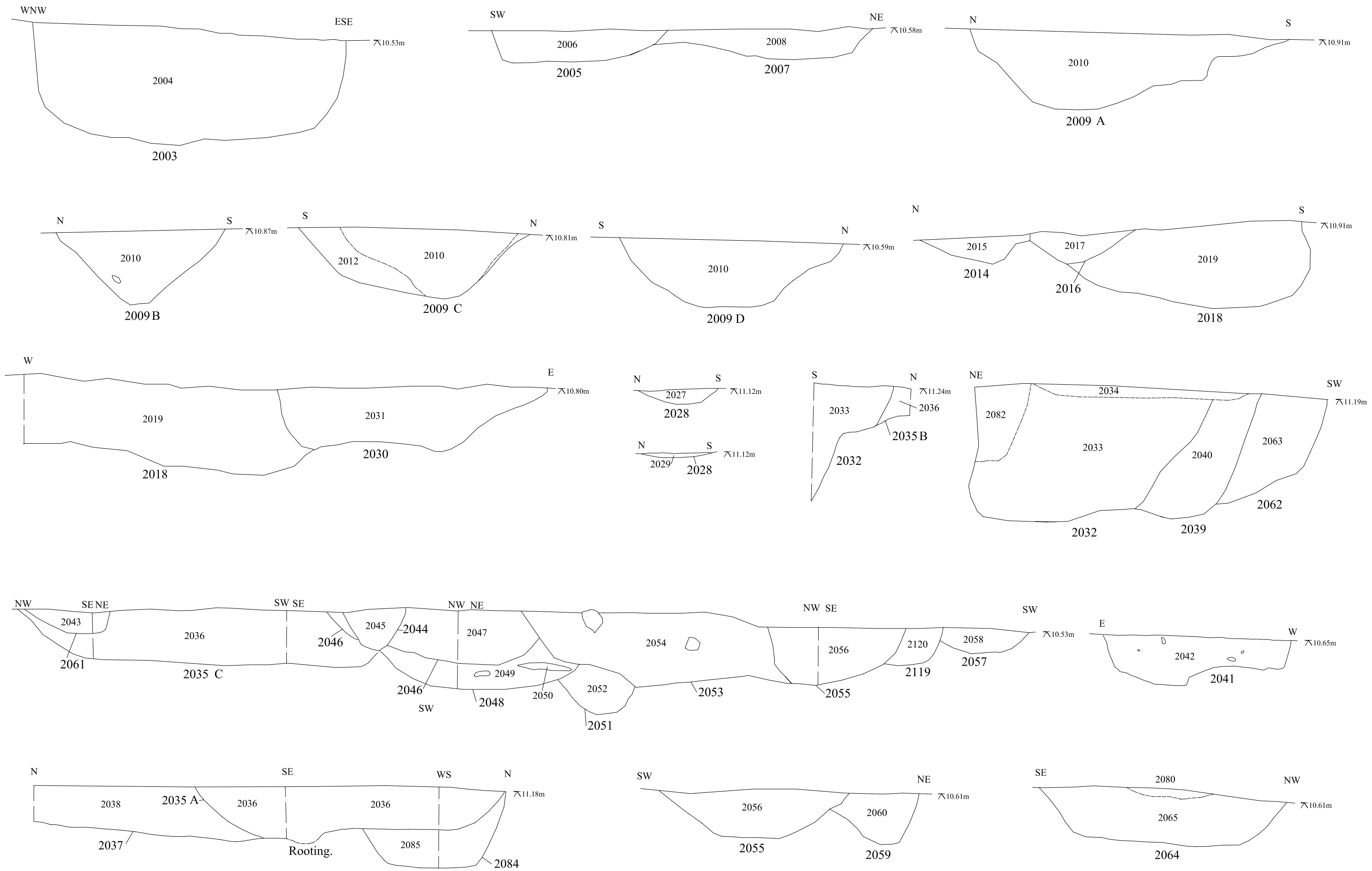
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

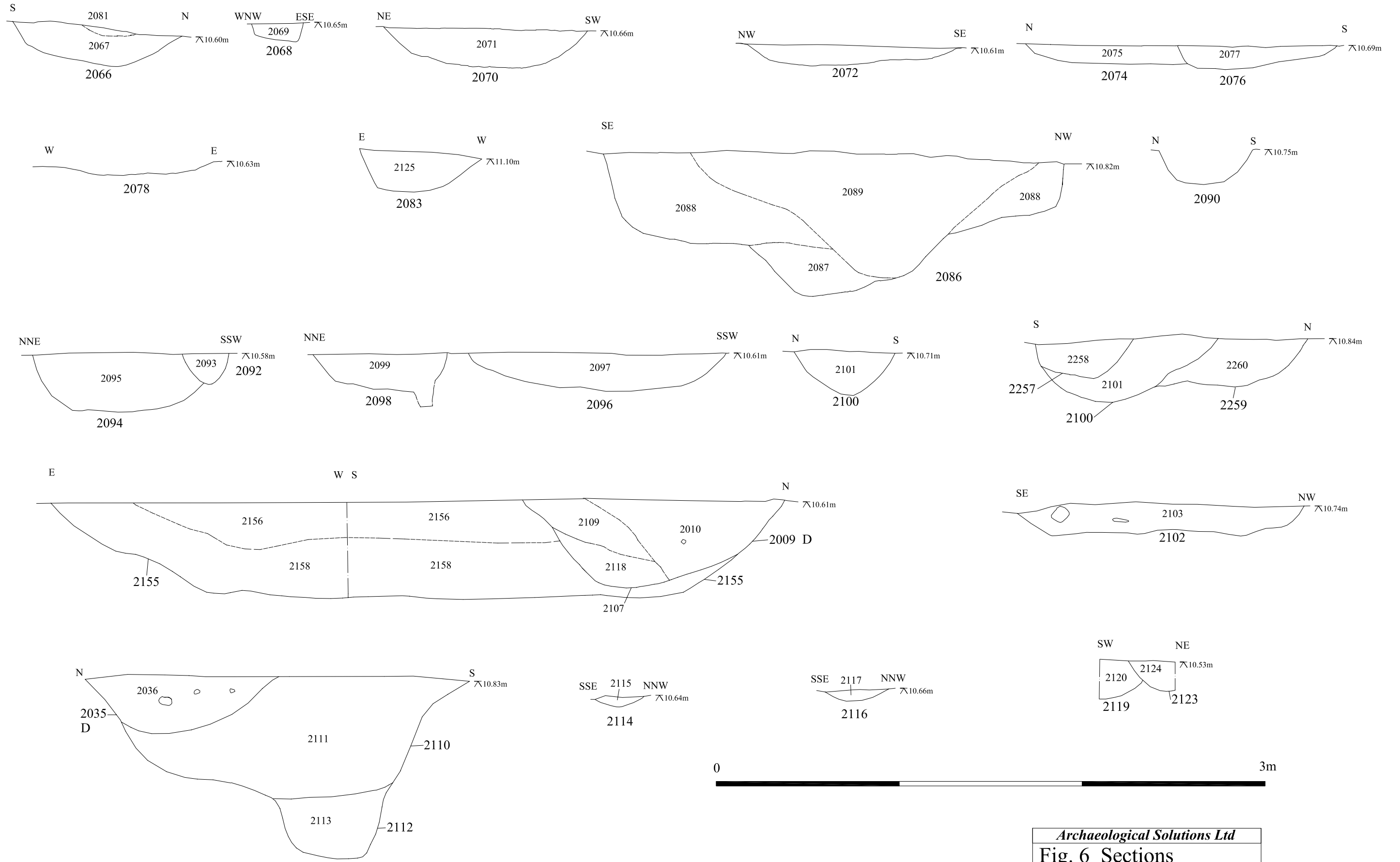
Scale 1:500 at A4



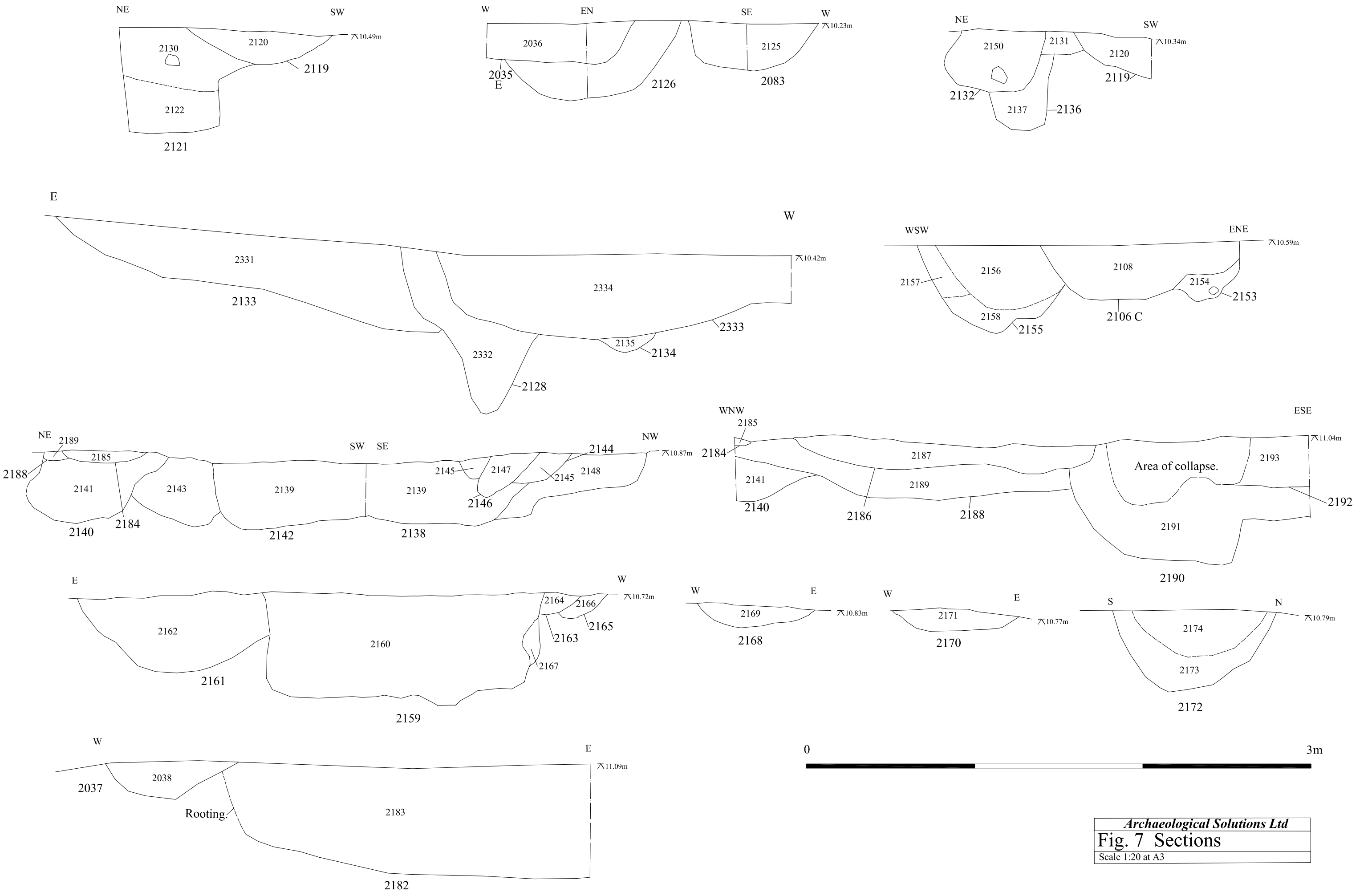
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Trench plan
 Scale 1:100 at A3

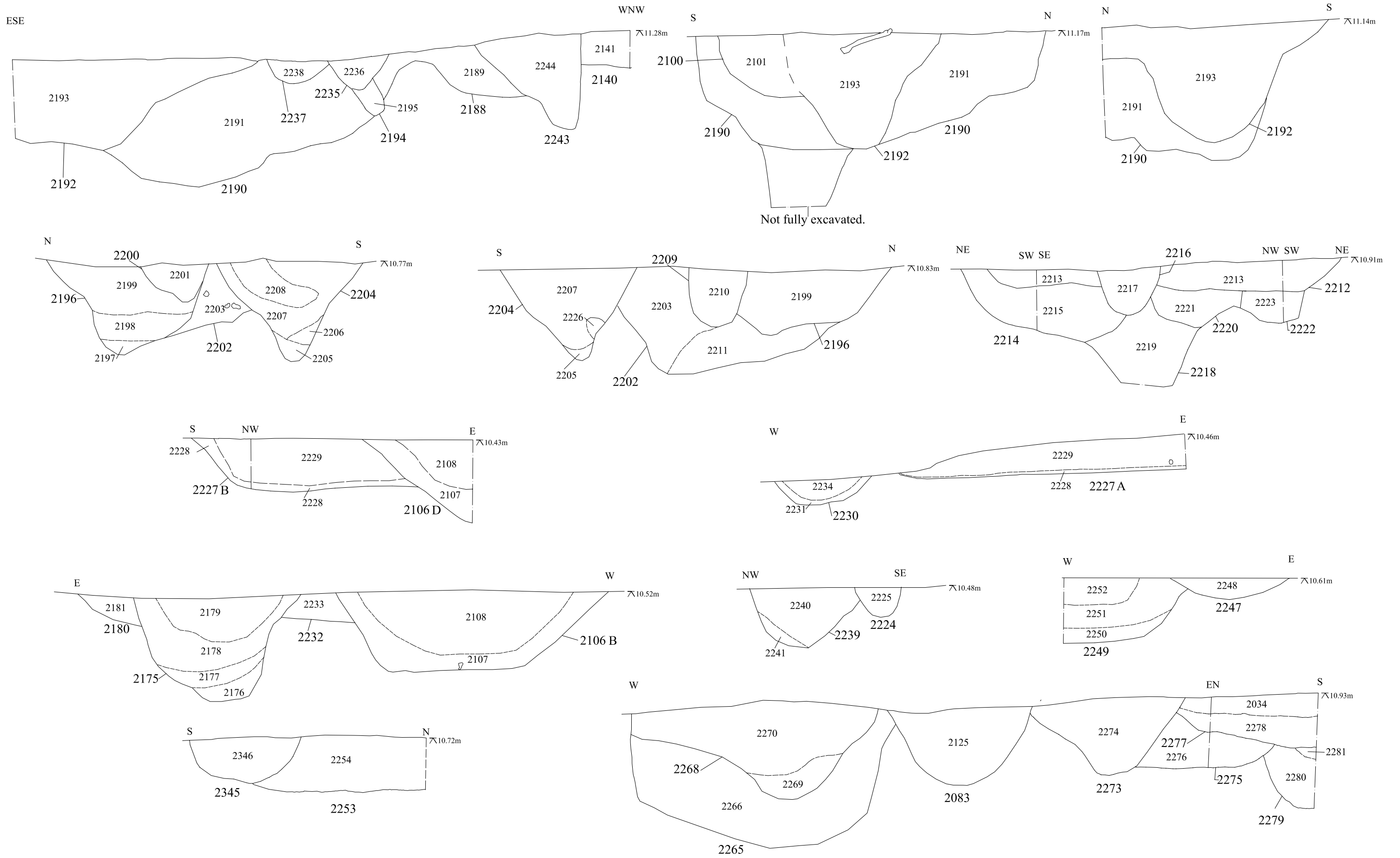


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Fig. 5 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3

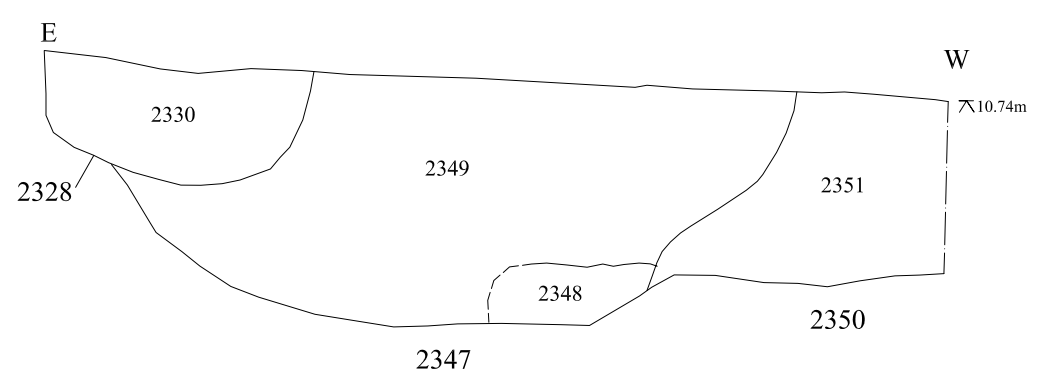
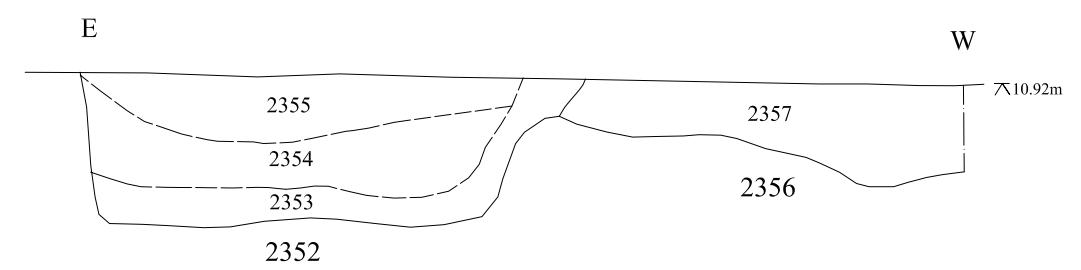
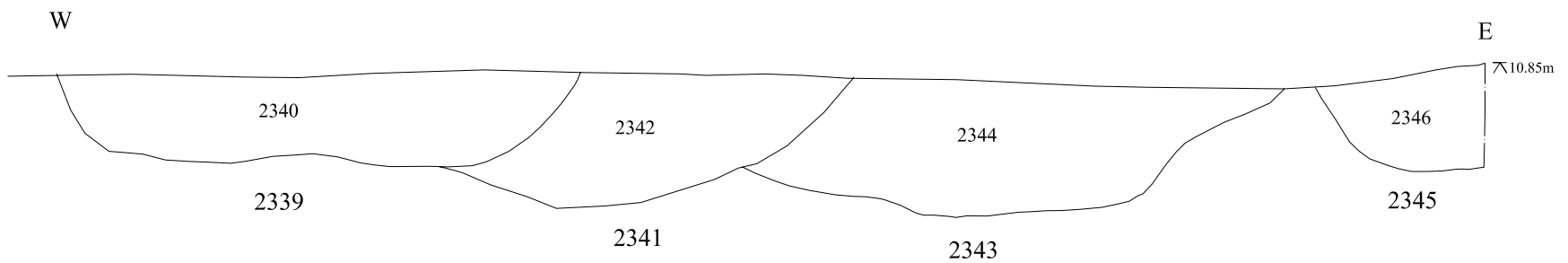
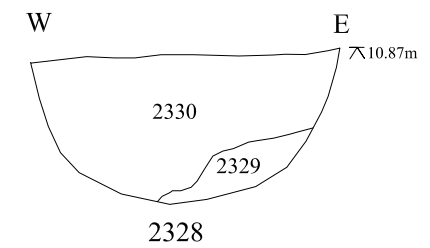
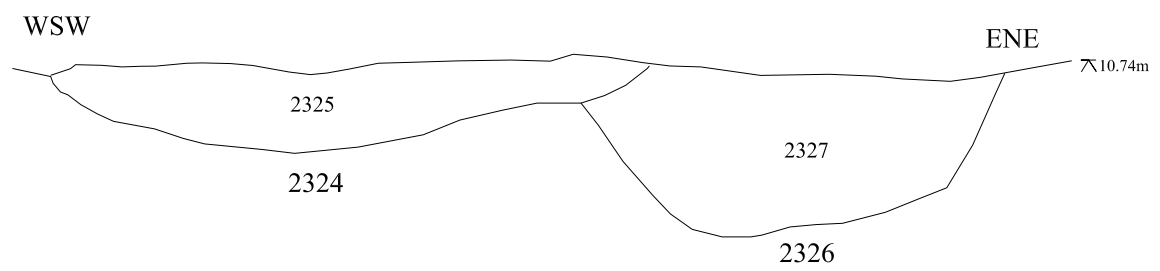
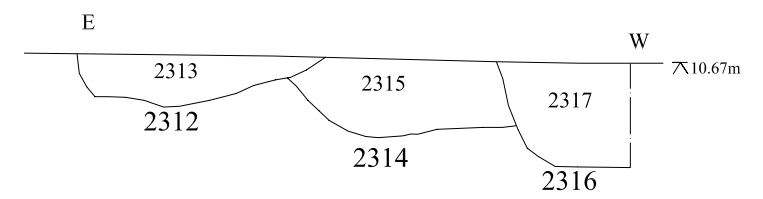
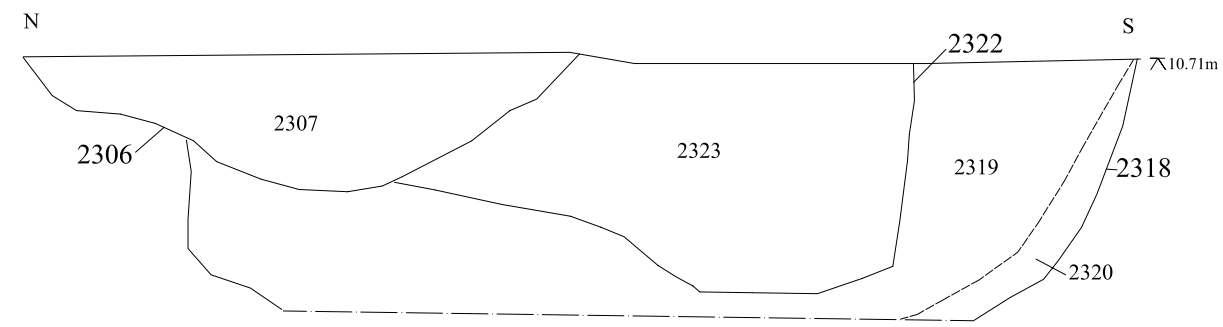
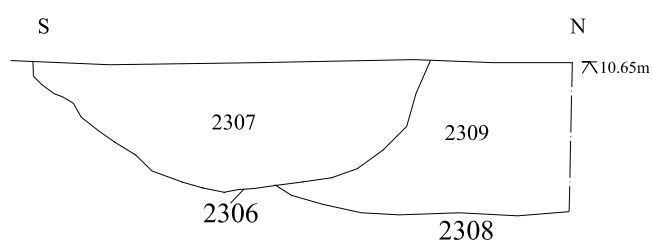


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Fig. 6 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3





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Fig. 8 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 10 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1 The phase 2 NNW / SSE boundary ditch, taken from the north-east

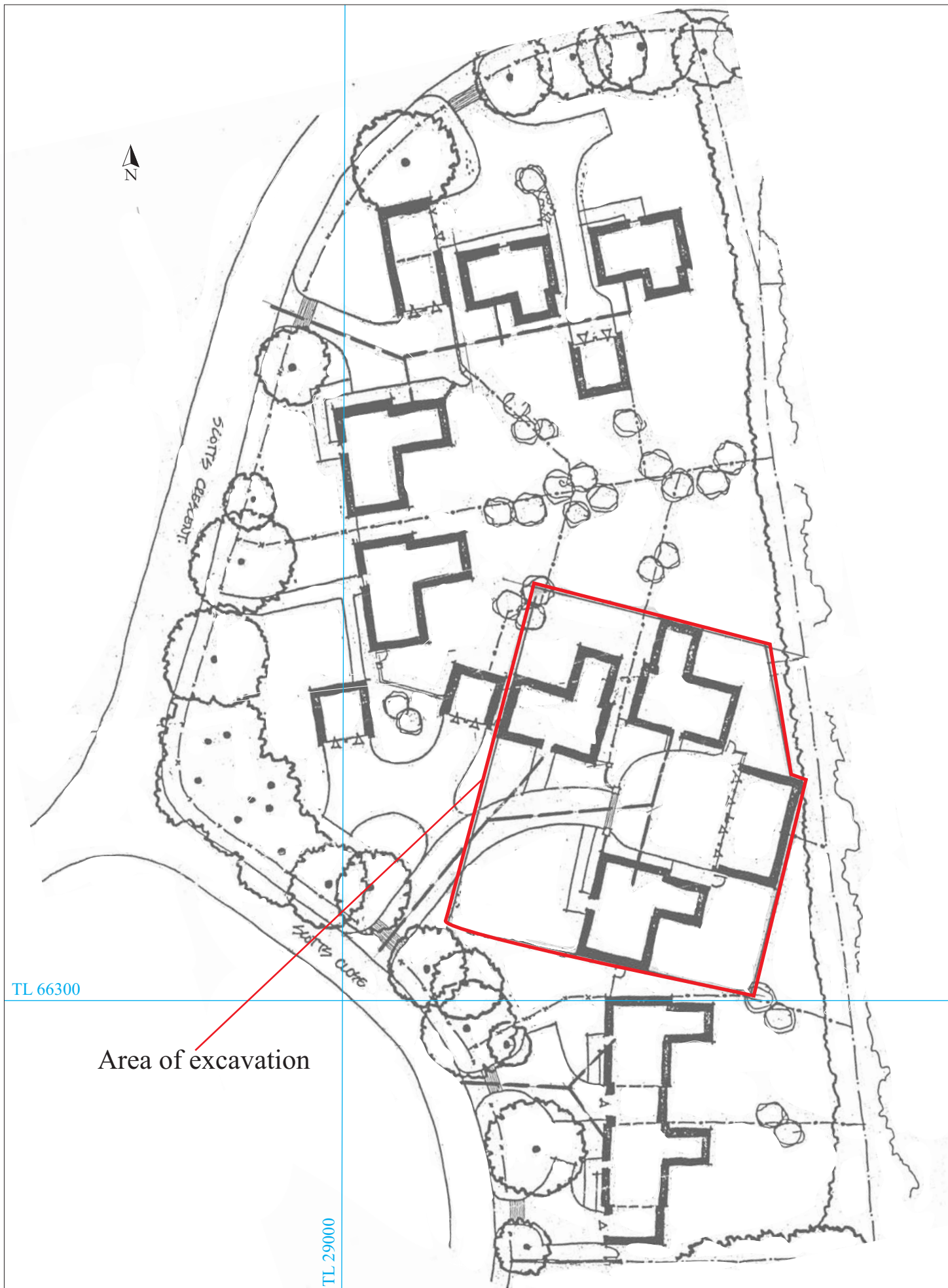


Plate 2 The phase 2 NNW / SSE boundary ditch, taken from the south



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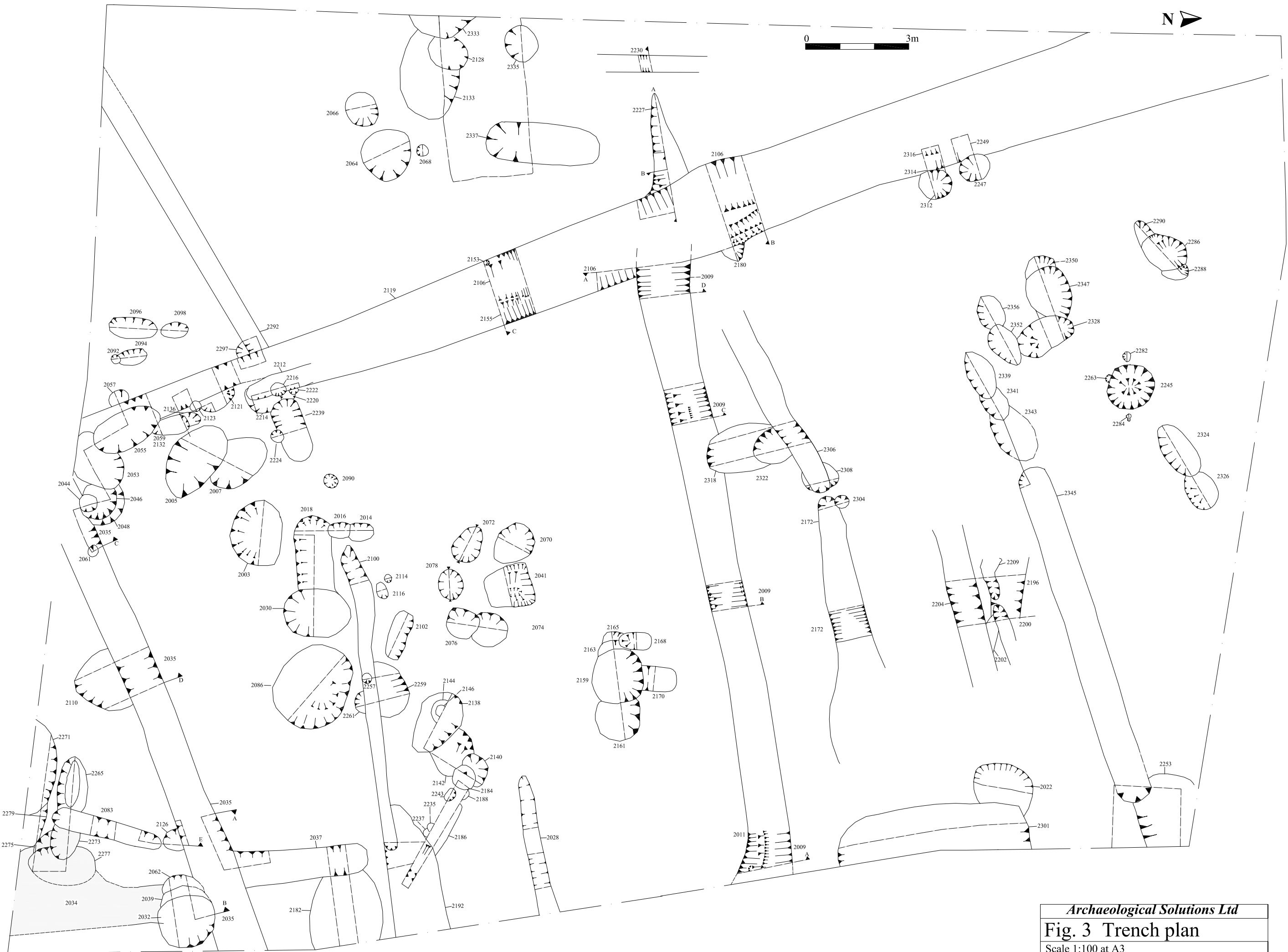
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



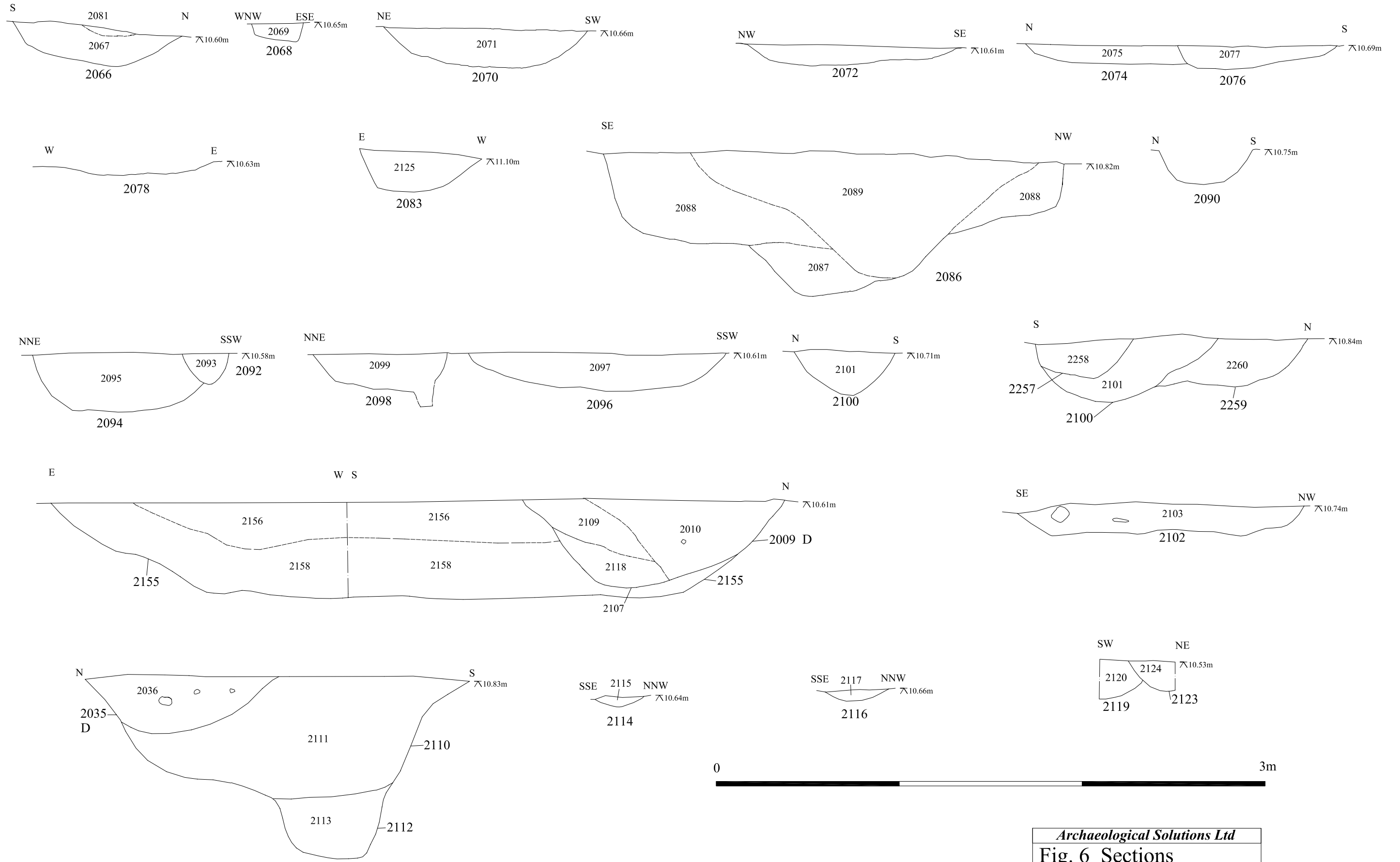
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

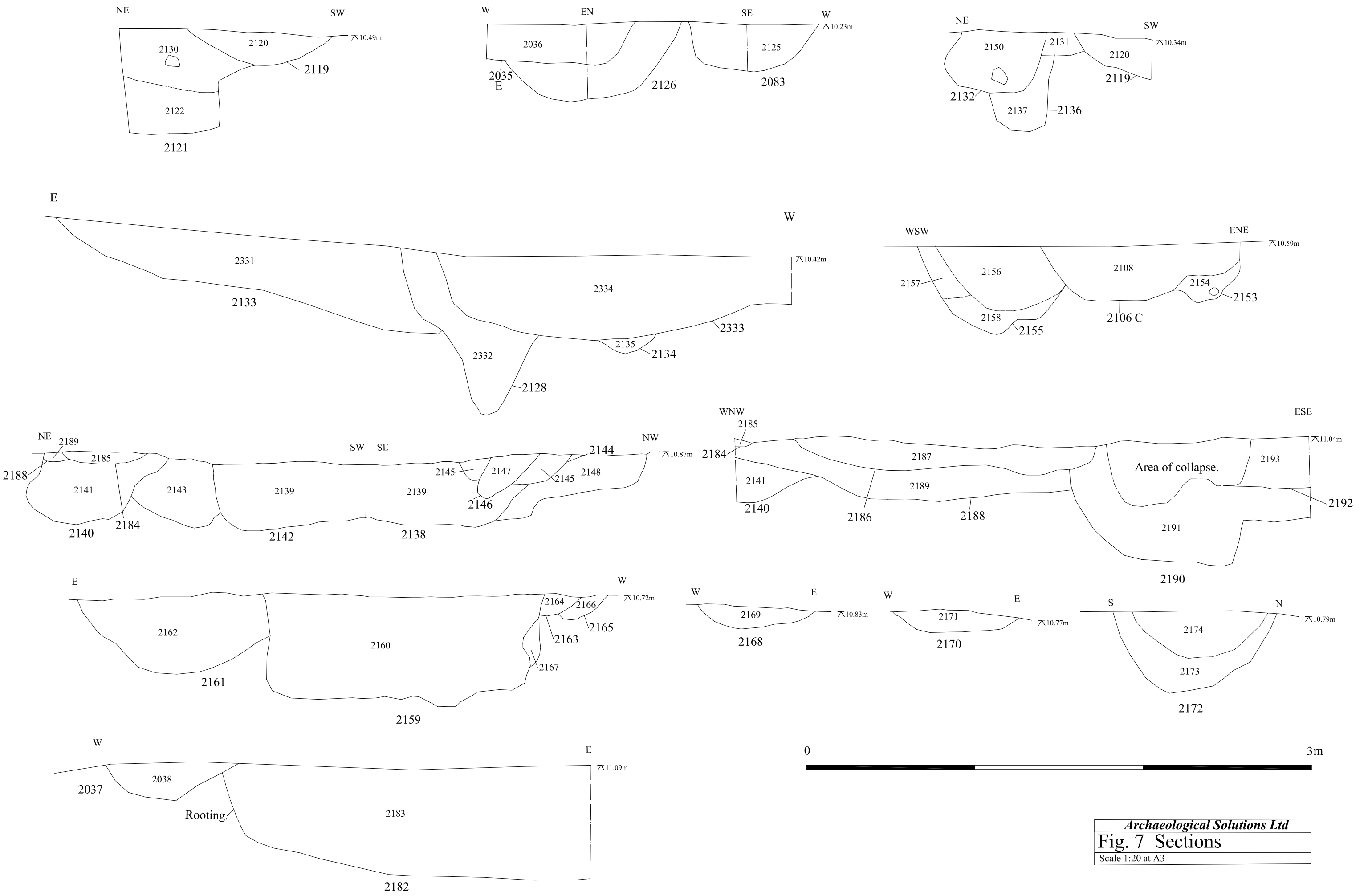
Scale 1:500 at A4



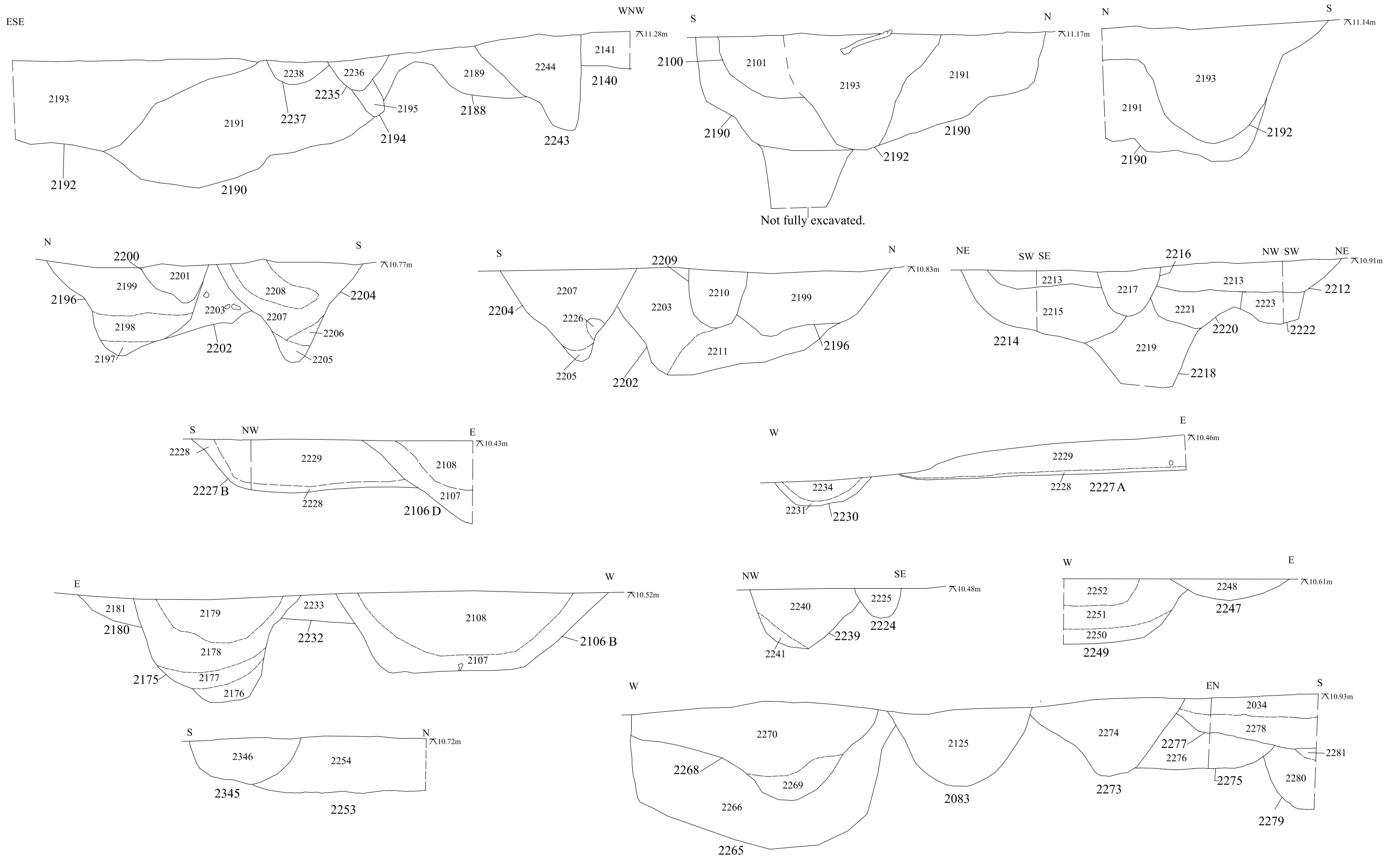
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Fig. 3 Trench plan
 Scale 1:100 at A3



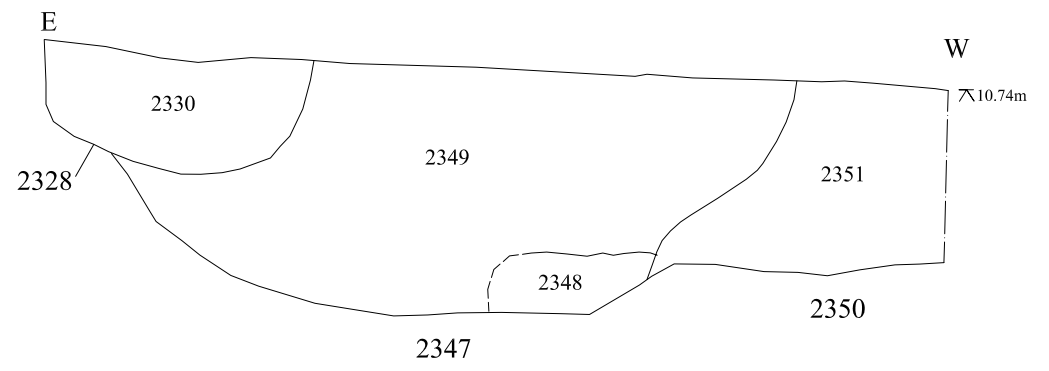
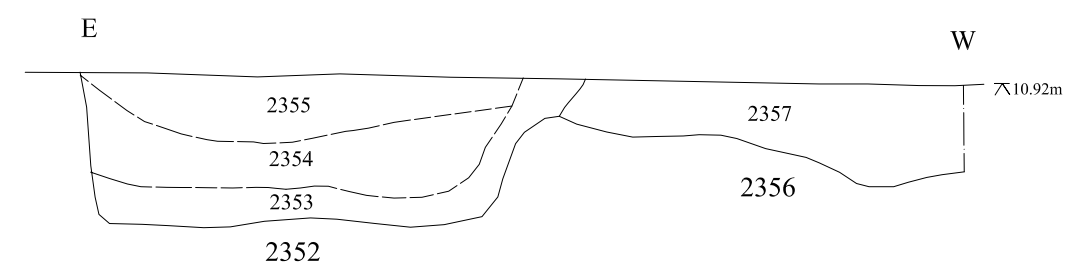
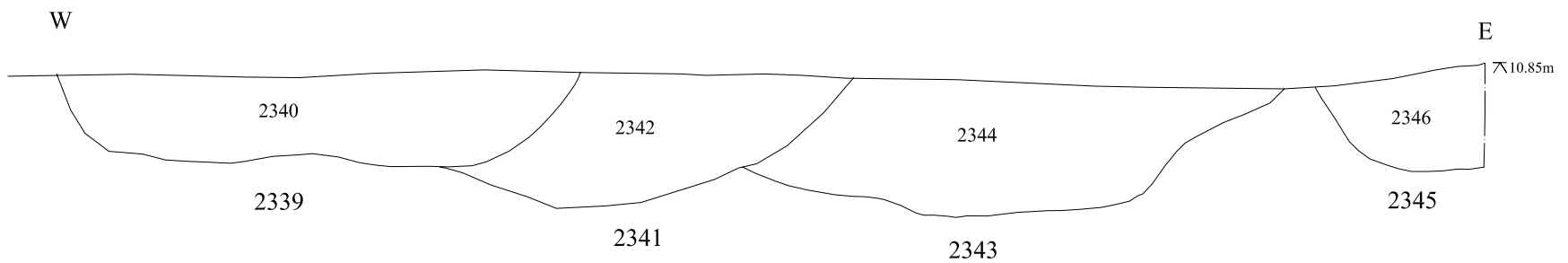
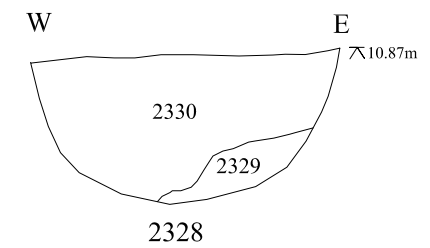
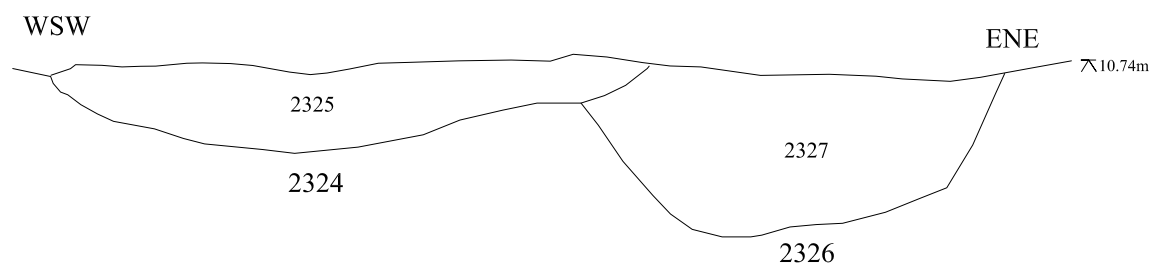
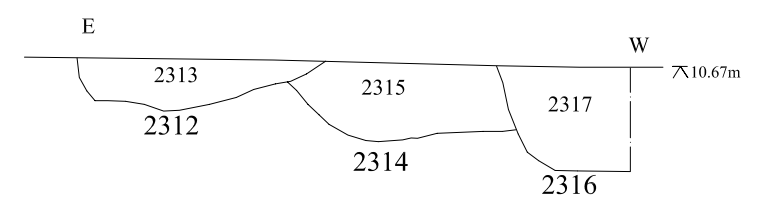
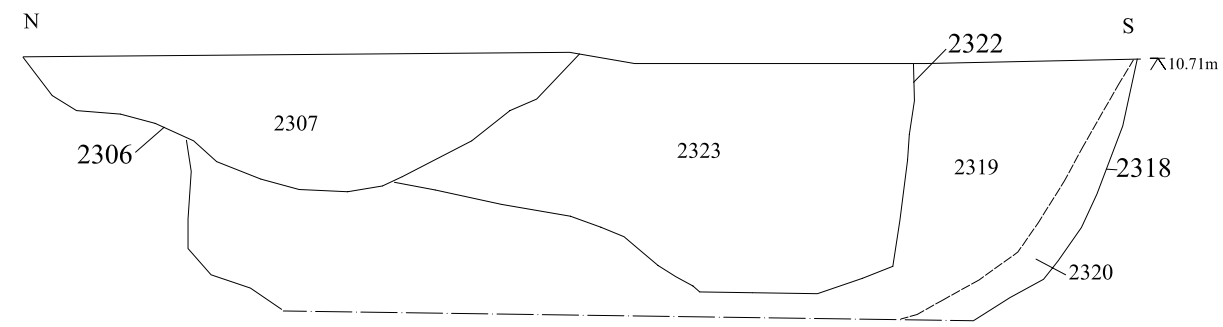
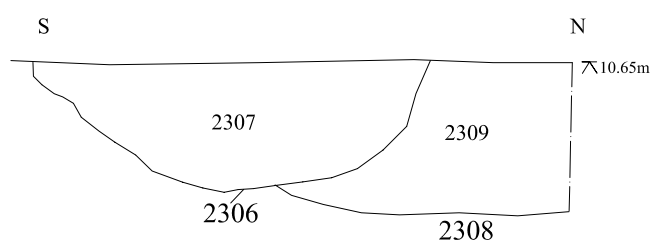
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 7 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 8 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 10 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3