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26 SOUTH END, BASSINGBOURN-CUM-KNEESWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE SG8 5NJ

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

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NGR: TL 3313 4373	Report No: 5851
District: South Cambs	Site Code: ECB 5336
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7393
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Project details			
Project name	*26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire SG8 5NJ*		
In December 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire SG8 5NJ (NGR TL 3313 4373; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of ten dwellings and garages following demolition of existing dwelling and associated renovation of barn and removal of redundant outbuildings (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/0331/15/FL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. *The site is located on the edge of the historic medieval village core. Archaeological works at Bassingbourn Village College revealed evidence of Iron Age occupation (CHER MCB17408) and Saxon settlement and occupation (CHER MCB18142). Cropmarks of enclosures, linear features and ring ditches (e.g. CHER MCB21153 & 09464) are known to the south west of the proposed development site, and Roman artefacts have been found to the north-west (CHER 03123). Standing late medieval/post-medieval buildings are located on the street frontage close to the site (CHER DCB5342, DCB5416, DCB534 & DCB6133), demonstrating that this part of the village was developed by the 17th century or earlier.* *The excavation revealed an early phase of archaeology, represented by ditches aligned north-east to south-west but containing little artefactual evidence, followed by a more substantial phase of medieval archaeological represented by a co-axial system of ditches forming a series of small enclosures. The third and final phase of identifiable archaeological activity was dated as post-medieval/modern and consisted of linear features organised on similar alignments to the medieval ones and features such as wells and cess pits.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*August 2018*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*	*Future work*	*N*
P. number	*P7393*	*Site code*	*ECB 5279*
Type of project	*Archaeological excavation*		
Site status	*-*		
Current land use			
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Ditches*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Pottery (medieval & Roman), animal bone*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Cambs.*	*South Cambs*	*Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth*
HER/ SMR for area	*Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)*		
Post code (if known)	*SG8 5NJ*		
Area of site	*0.84ha.*		
NGR	*TL 3313 4373*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c. 29m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Cambridgeshire County Council*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*		
Funded by	*Woodoak Ltd*		
Full title	*26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire SG8 5NJ. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Newton A. A. S*		
Report no.	*5851*		
Date (of report)	*June 2019*		

26 SOUTH END, BASSINGBOURN-CUM-KNEESWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

Summary

Between 9th March and 5th September 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at 26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire. The excavation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Lee-Smith 2017), also conducted by AS (dated December 2017).

The site is located on the edge of the historic medieval village core. Archaeological works at Bassingbourn Village College revealed evidence of Iron Age occupation (CHER MCB17408) and Saxon settlement and occupation (CHER MCB18142). Cropmarks of enclosures, linear features and ring ditches (e.g. CHER MCB21153 & 09464) are known to the south west of the proposed development site, and Roman artefacts have been found to the north-west (CHER 03123). Standing late medieval/post-medieval buildings are located on the street frontage close to the site (CHER DCB5342, DCB5416, DCB534 & DCB6133), demonstrating that this part of the village was developed by the 17th century or earlier.

The excavation revealed an early phase of archaeology, represented by ditches aligned north-east to south-west but containing little artefactual evidence, followed by a more substantial phase of medieval archaeological features represented by a co-axial system of ditches forming a series of small enclosures. The third and final phase of identifiable archaeological activity was dated as post-medieval/modern and consisted of linear features organised on similar alignments to the medieval ones and features such as wells and cess pits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between the 9th of March and 5th of November 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at 26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire SG8 5NJ (NGR TL 3313 4373; Figs. 1 - 2). The excavation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of ten dwellings and garages following the demolition of existing dwelling and associated renovation of a barn and removal of redundant outbuildings (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/0331/15/FL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The excavation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Lee-Smith 2017), also conducted by AS (dated December 2017)

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET, Gemma Stewart, dated 04/01/2018), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 21/02/2018) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2014) and adhered to relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 This document is presented in two parts. Part I briefly outlines the preliminary results of the archaeological fieldwork, while Part II – the Updated Project Design – sets out the framework for post-excavation analysis and report writing.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The principal objectives of the excavation were to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. Specific research objectives as identified in the project brief (CCC HET (Sections 4.2 and 4.3) were:

- to examine the pattern of enclosure and field systems on the settlement periphery
- to contribute to an understanding of the subsistence and economy of the medieval settlement
- to investigate the evidence of earlier occupation within the site
- to attempt environmental reconstruction identifying landscape change and characterisation.

Planning Policy Context

2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

2.3 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated

heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

3 THE SITE

3.1 The site is located on the western side of South End in the historic core of Bassingbourn (Figs. 1 & 2). It comprises an existing house with outbuildings, a barn and numerous trees, extending to some 0.84ha.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The site lies at *c*.29m AOD on the mid-slope of the valley of the River Cam (or Rhee), with the slightly meandering course of the river passing *c*.5km to the north. The landscape slopes up from the river, rising to a peak of *c*.53m AOD towards the northern edge of Royston. A minor watercourse passes close to the west of the site and Bassingbourn, feeding into the Mill River, which is a tributary of the river Cam.

4.2 The site lies on a solid geology composed of the Zig-Zag Chalk Formation, possibly with an interface with the Totternhoe Stone Member and Melbury Marly Chalk Formations towards the northern and eastern edges. All of these form part of the Cretaceous chalk sequence in the local landscape. There are no superficial (drift) deposits overlying the chalk, and unsurprisingly the local soils are freely-draining lime-rich and loamy.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 A Neolithic axe made from Langdale tuff is recorded (CHER 03090). Four ring ditches identified as cropmarks have been assigned a Bronze Age date; these are located to the south of the current settlement (CHER 09464). A further ring ditch has been recorded to the west of Swinnel Close in Kneesworth (CHER MCB21156). A Bronze Age rapier was found during metal detecting (CHER 11494A). Late Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery sherds have been found on land at The Causeway (CHER MCB18554).

5.2 Early Iron Age to Roman enclosures have been interpreted from cropmarks located to the south-west of South Cottage (CHER MCB21153), to the south of Brook Orchard Piggery (CHER MCB21155), and to the north-east of Bassingbourn (CHER MCB22224). Aerial photographs also show a trackway thought to be of this date 500m south-west at Swinnel Close,

Kneesworth (CHER MCB21157). Another trackway has been recorded to the north-east of Bassingbourn and south-west of Rectory Farm (CHER MCB22229). Possible Roman enclosures have been recorded at Well Head Field (CHER MCB19213). In addition, several spot finds of Roman date, including pottery (CHER 03089), a bronze statuette of Diana (CHER 03123), a coin (CHER MCB15964), and various unspecified metal objects and metal detecting finds (CHER 10530, 11494, MCB15965) have been recorded in the area.

5.3 In addition to the Saxon occupation recorded during archaeological work at Bassingbourn Village College (CHER MCB18142), Anglo-Saxon archaeology has been recorded at Church Close (CHER CB15039).

5.4 The medieval period is represented by several moated sites. The Bury Yard moated site is a roughly D-shaped outer ditched enclosure within which is a rectangular moat (CHER 01237). The surviving remains of a second moat, surrounding the church, churchyard, and the site of the rectory, is also recorded (CHER 01238). Another possible moated site, now built over, lies to the east of the site on Spring Lane (CHER 01239). In addition, earthworks representing shrunken medieval settlement, and ridge and furrow cultivation are present in the area (CHER 09912). To the north-east of the current site are earthworks identified as representing medieval and post-medieval settlement remains (CHER MCB22225). The church of St Peter and St Paul dates to the 13th century (CHER 03191, MCB19392). The site of the medieval manor of Rouses is located to the south-east (CHER MCB 23333). Medieval ditches have been recorded during an evaluation at Back Orchard (CHER CB15579) and a possible trackway (CHER MCB19213) and circular enclosure (CHER MCB19214) have been recorded at Well Head Field. Medieval agricultural activity has been recorded at Clear Farm (CHER MCB23459). The Cambridgeshire HER also records the location of a former windmill (CHER 03082), a cropmark representative of a trackway (CHER 10007), a pond (CHER 11217), metal detecting finds (CHER MCB15965), coins from 90 North End (CHER MCB17648), and the locations of ridge and furrow earthworks (CHER MCB22226, MCB22227 & MCB22228).

5.5 The post-medieval period is represented in the vicinity of the site by Old Mount, the remains of an ice house (CHER 03132), Gaunts Tower, a post-medieval folly (CHER 03132), the former location of a windmill (CHER 03084), a Dovecote at Clear Farm (CHER 10400), a group of industrial buildings (CHER MCB16559), and metal detecting finds (CHER MCB15965).

5.6 Nineteenth century building remains have been recorded at Clear Farm (CHER MCB23459) and Bassingbourn Village College (CHER MCB17407). The Cambridgeshire HER records a number of historical features identified from 19th century cartographic sources. This includes The Cedars, possibly a building or an area of managed trees, immediately adjacent to the western end of the current site (CHER MCB20674), the locations of mills and windmills (CHER MCB20653, MCB 20654), the site of former allotments at Rectory Farm (CHER MCB20656), the former Manor and Poplar Farms (CHER MCB20660, MCB20661), Brook Bridge (MCB200665), the Red Lion Public

House (CHER MCB20667), the Black Bull Public House (CHER MCB20668), three blacksmith's premises (CHER MCB20669, MCB20670, MCB20671), a vicarage on Mill Lane (CHER MCB20672), the former gasworks (CHER MCB20677), and a school at Limes Close (CHER MCB20678). Other modern sites are the 19th century cemetery (CHER 12023) and cemetery chapels (CHER MCB17221) and the WWII RAF Bassingbourn.

6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

6.1 Archaeological Evaluation

6.1.1 The preceding archaeological trial trench evaluation (Lee-Smith 2017; Fig. 3) consisted of the excavation of 8 trial trenches. This evaluation encountered a grid-like arrangement of ditches that was considered to represent part of a field system laid out respecting the slope of the river valley. The ditches extended across the whole of the site and were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8. The ditches contained small quantities (1 - 3 sherds) of medieval pottery and the site is located close to the south-west of the historic core of the village.

Trench No.	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1007	Ditch	-
	F1009	Post hole	-
	F1011	Ditch	-
	F1024	Ditch	-
2	F1003	Re-cut of Ditch F1005	-
	F1005	Ditch	-
	F1013	Re-cut of Ditch F1015	-
	F1015	Ditch	-
	F1026	Tree hollow	-
3	F1028	Pit	Modern
	F1035	Curvilinear Ditch	Medieval (mid 12th – 15th C) sherd
4	F1017	Re-cut of Ditch F1020	-
	F1020	Ditch	-
	F1022	Tree hollow	-
	F1039	Ditch	-
	F1041	Tree hollow	-
5	F1045	Ditch	Roman sherd
6	F1043	Pit	Modern
7	F1051	Ditch	-
8	F1047	Pit	-
	F1049	Ditch	Medieval (10th – 12th C)
	F1053	Re-cut of Ditch F1055	Medieval (10th – 12th C)
	F1055	Ditch	Medieval (11th – 13th C)
	F1057	Ditch	-
	F1059	Ditch	Medieval (10th – 12th C)

Table 1: Summary of features encountered by the archaeological trial trench evaluation

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Based on the results of the archaeological evaluation (Lee-Smith 2017) CCC HET required a programme of open excavation to further investigate archaeological remains within the site. This was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Gemma Stewart of CCC HET (dated 4th January 2018) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 21st Feb 2018).

7.2 An area of excavation was identified and it was proposed to complete the works in two phases (Figs. 3-6; area plan of works). Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavation area was scanned by metal detector.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The excavation revealed dense concentrations of intercutting 'grid-like' patterning of ditches with some discrete pits, mostly dated to the 11th/12th to 15th centuries AD (Phase 2; Table 2; Fig. 3-6). The dateable pottery assemblage from the site suggests continuous occupation from the late Saxo-Norman period to the end of the medieval period (Appendix 2), while several post-medieval/early modern (Phase 3) features were also present. Of particular note are a set of stratigraphically early ditches which appear to form a coherent system of land organisation (Phase 1). The very limited dating evidence from these suggests that they pre-date the Saxo-Norman/medieval activity.

8.1.2 Based on artefactual evidence and stratigraphic and spatial relationships between archaeological features, 3 phases of archaeological activity have been identified (Fig. 7). The earliest pottery recovered comprised a single sherd of early Roman pottery (3g) from Ditch F3053. Ditch F3053 was one of the stratigraphically early set of north-east to south-west aligned ditches that appeared to pre-date the medieval features. This single sherd of pottery and a fragment of tegula roof tile were the only finds from these features and suggest that these features are of Roman date. The vast majority of the excavated features were dated to the Saxo-Norman to high medieval period (10th to 14th/15th centuries AD) where the recovered pottery assemblage indicates a broad phase of activity (Phase 2). A number of modern and undated features were also encountered. Some features that did not yield diagnostic material were phased based on their stratigraphic or spatial relationships with dated features.

Phase	Period	Date
1	Roman	*c*. 1st century AD
2	Saxo-Norman/medieval	10th to 14th/15th century AD
3	Post-medieval/early modern	Late 17th to 19th/20tth century AD

Table 2: *The phases of activity represented at the 26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth site*

8.2 Phase 1: Roman (Figs. 4-9)

8.2.1 Running across the northern part of Area 2, on a north-east to south-west alignment, was Ditch F3003. It extended beyond the limit of excavation in both directions. Running parallel to it to the south-east, at a distance of *c*. 5m, was Ditch F3011 (=F3133). These were stratigraphically early features and their spatial relationship suggested that they may have functioned together, possibly defining the limits of a formalised trackway or route through the landscape. The only dating evidence recovered from either of these features was a fragment of tegula roof tile present within the fill of Ditch F3011 suggesting that these ditches were of Roman date. Ditch F3011 was recut by F3013. It is possible that this is also of Roman date but the stratigraphic relationships recorded for Ditch F3086, which appears to be the southern extent of this feature, would suggests otherwise. Post-excavation analysis will further examine the date of this feature.

8.2.2 To the south-east, running on a similar alignment, was a second group of stratigraphically early intercutting linear features. The earliest of these was Ditch F3061 which was subsequently recut by F3053, F3057, and F3059. Extending beyond the western limit of excavation, these features ran for approximately 35m before curving to run on a west to east alignment. These features were dated by single sherd of early Roman pottery (3g) from Ditch F3053.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F3003	A	L3004	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (30.00 x 1.70 x 0.70m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.	Cut by F3005B, F3007B, F3017B, F3009D, F3019G, F3007E & F3015.	-
	B	L3004	Linear in plan, with steep sloping sides and a flat base (30.00 x 0.40 x 0.30m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with very occasional flint.		A.Bone 24g
	C	L3004	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00 x 0.50 x 0.26m).	Friable, grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
	D	L3004	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (30.00 x 0.26 x 0.30m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		-
	E	L3004	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00 x 1.60 x 0.40m).	Friable, grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
	F	L3004	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (30.00 x 0.50 x 0.20m)	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		-
	G	L3004	Linear in plan, with gentle	Firm, grey brown silty clay		-

			sloping sides and a flat base (30.00 x 1.24 x 0.17m).	with occasional small flint.		
	H	L3004	Linear in plan, with steep sides and an unseen base due to flooding (30.00 x 1.96 x 0.16m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint and gravel.		-
F3011	A	L3012	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00 x 0.77 x 0.42m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	Cut by F3021A, F3013, F3025B, & F3017E.	CBM 362g; A.Bone 102g
	B	L3012	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (30.00 x 1.02 x 0.43m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay with moderate small stones.		-
	C	L3012	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (35.00 x 1.05 x 0.26m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with occasional small flint.		-
	D	L3012	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base (30.00 x 0.64 x 0.84m).	Firm, yellow brown clayey silt with frequent small flint.		-
	E	L3012	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base (1.43 x 0.54 x 0.20m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small flint.		-
	F	L3012	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.30 x 0.46m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional flint.		-
F3133	A	L3135	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (10.00 x 0.55 x 0.58m).	Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small flint.	Cut by F3073E	-
		L3134		Firm, dark brown sandy silt with frequent small flint and moderate rooting.		-
	B	L3135	Linear in plan, with a moderate sloping E-side, a gentle sloping to steep W-side and a flat base (5.00 x 1.35 x 0.52m).	Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small flint.		-
		L3134		Firm, grey brown clayey silt with frequent small-large flint and moderate large flint.		A.Bone 2g; S.Flint (4) 17g; B.Flint 2g
F3013	A	L3014	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (1.20 x 1.14 x 0.22m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with frequent small stones.	-	-
	B	L3014	Linear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (35.00 x 0.80 x 0.15m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional rooting and flint.		-
	C	L3014	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.72 x 0.28m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
	D	L3014	Linear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.35 x 0.60 x 0.20m).	Firm, light blue grey silt.		-
	E	L3014	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.30 x 0.46m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
F3061	A	L3062	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00 x 1.30 x 0.43m).	Firm, brown yellow-grey clayey silty sand with frequent very small flint.	-	-
	B	L3062	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.95 x 0.44m).	Firm-soft, light orange brown sandy silt with frequent small flint.		-
	C	L3062	Curvilinear in plan, with an unseen profile and a flat base (10.00 x 1.45 x	Firm-soft, light orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small flint.		-

			0.19m).			
F3053	A	L3054	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 1.30 x 0.34m).	Firm-soft, dark brown to light orange brown silty sand with frequent small snail shells, small flint, moderate small chalk and occasional large-medium flint.	-	-
	B	L3110	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 2.75 x 0.50m).	Friable, grey brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint.		-
	C	L3054	Curvilinear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave (slightly irregular) base (10.00 x 1.40 x 0.32m).	Firm-soft, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small flint.		Pottery (1) 2g
	D	L3183	Curvilinear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (10.00 x 1.40 x 0.32m).	Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small-medium gravel and flint.		-
F3161	-	L3160	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 1.30 x 0.36m).	Friable, light-mid yellow brown clayey silt with small-medium stone.	-	-
F3057	A	L3058	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00 x 0.82 x 0.27m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with occasional small flint.	-	-
	B	L3184	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (30.00 x 1.40 x 0.24m).	Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small-medium flint.		-
	C	L3058	Curvilinear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base 310.00 x 0.92 x 0.22m).	Firm-soft dark orange brown sandy silt with frequent small flint.		-
	D	L3058	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00 x 0.80 x 0.26m).	Orange brown sandy silt, with moderate small-medium flints		-
F3175	-	L3176	Linear in plan, with an unseen profile and a flat base (10.00 x 1.15 x 0.21m).	Friable, mid-dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate-frequent small-medium flint.	Cut by F3157 & F3159.	-
F3186	-	L3187	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00 x 0.50 x 0.19m).	Friable, mid-dark yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint.	Cut by F3101A and the same as F3057.	-
F3059	A	L3060	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (30.00 x 0.80 x 0.42m).	Firm, yellow brown and pale yellow grey mottled clayey silt with occasional small flint.	Cut by F3057, F3053, F3073 & F3075.	-
	B	L3112	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00 x 1.35 x 0.40m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small flint.		-
	C	L3060	Curvilinear in plan, with near vertical to gentle sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 0.80 x 0.37m).	Firm-soft, light orange brown sandy silt with occasional small flint.		-
	D	L3120	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (5.00 x 1.50 x 0.38m).	Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with occasional-moderate small-medium flint.		-

Table 3. Features assigned to Phase 1.

8.3 Phase 2: Saxo-Norman to Medieval (Figs. 4-7 & 10-13)

8.3.1 Ditches of Saxo-Norman to medieval date are the most numerous of the dateable archaeological features recorded during the excavation. These are mostly arranged in a coaxial system running either north-north-west to south-south-east or east-north-east to west-south-west, forming a system of enclosures.

8.3.2 In Area 1, the stratigraphically earliest feature was the east-north-east to west-south-west aligned Ditch F2035. This, in turn, was recut by the substantially longer (in excess of 25m) Ditch F2023 and by the similarly aligned Ditch F2039. Entering Area 1 from beyond the southern limit of excavation and extending beyond the northern limit of excavation was Ditch F2009. This cut across Ditch F2023, running on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. Running broadly parallel approximately 5m to the west, cutting Ditch F2023, and extending from beyond the southern limit of excavation but terminating after *c*. 12m, was Ditch F2015. To the immediate east of Ditch F2009, at the northern edge of the excavated area, were two narrower gullies, F2007 and F2003, which ran parallel with Ditch F2009 but which were only observed for *c*. 5m within the excavated area. To the south-east was the broadly north to south aligned Ditch F2025, which was cut at its northern end by Ditch F2039 and re-cut to the south by Ditch F2027.

8.3.3 Amongst the Phase 2 features recorded in Area 2, Ditch F3009 (recorded as F3099 towards its southern extent) was amongst the stratigraphically earliest features. This ran on a broadly north-north-west to south-south-east alignment for *c*. 43m, extending from beyond the northern limit of excavation. Gully F3005 ran on the same alignment *c*. 15m to the east, also extending into the excavated area from beyond the northern limit of excavation, but this feature terminated after *c*. 16m. At its southern end, the terminus of Ditch F3009 (=F3099) was cut by the east-north-east to west-south-west aligned Ditch F3066 and its subsequent re-cuts F3063 and F3069. Running parallel to Ditches F3066, F3063 and F3069, *c*. 27m to the north-north-west was Ditch F3007, which cut the edge of the broadly parallel Ditch F3021 and the of similarly aligned F3015. Ditch F3021 cut the southern terminus of Gully F3005. It would appear that these two sets of east-north-east to west-south-west aligned features mark the positions of the (broadly) northern and southern boundaries of a small plot of land, presumably with similar plots appended to the north and south. The narrow and meandering Ditch F3019, the right-angled Ditch F3017, and the slightly S-shaped Ditch F3031, which were all located between these two possible boundaries may represent internal subdivision, shelters, or animal pens or similar arrangements within this enclosure.

8.3.4 A possible eastern boundary to this enclosure is represented by Ditch F3033 (=F3076), the southern portion of which (recorded as F2076) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east but which swung onto a north-east to south-west alignment further north (recorded as F3033). The north-eastern end of Ditch F3033 cut the northern end of F3027 which showed a

similar change in its alignment and which would appear to be an earlier iteration of the same boundary.

8.3.5 Running on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment from the boundary represented by Ditches F3066, F3063 and F3069 (which its northerly terminus cut) and extending beyond the southern limit of excavation was Ditch F3071 (=F3129, =F3159). The position of this feature suggested that it formed a boundary separating two enclosures, the northern boundary of which would have been Ditches F3066, F3063 and F3069. This was cut towards its north-north-western end, on its eastern side, by the large (6 x 5.8m), fairly deep (1.3m) Pit F3090. Running parallel to Ditch F3071 (=F3129, =F3159) to the east was the much narrower Ditch F3127 and what appeared to be its northerly continuation and terminus of Ditch F3105.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F2003	A	L2004	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00 x 0.80 x 0.20m).	Firm, pale brown grey silty clay with very occasional small-medium flint.	-	Pottery (1) 10g
	B	L2004	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00 x 0.40 x 0.15m).	Firm, pale grey brown silty clay with very occasional small-medium flint.		-
F2007	A	L2008	Linear in plan, with gentle to moderate sloping sides and a concave base (3.40 x 0.50 x 0.18m).	Firm, grey brown chalky clay with occasional flint, stone and moderate floral turbation.	-	-
	B	L2008	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (3.40 x 0.48 x 0.20m).	Firm, grey brown chalky clay with occasional flint, stone and moderate floral turbation		Pottery (1) 3g
F2009	A	L2010	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00 x 1.10 x 0.80m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional small-medium flint.	-	-
	B	L2010	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (20.00 x 1.30 x 0.41m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with occasional rooting.		-
	C	L2010	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (0.54 x 0.35 x 0.23m).	Firm, yellow grey silty clay with occasional small stone.		-
F2015	A	L2016	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (20.00 x 1.10 x 0.50m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with very occasional small-medium flint.	Cut F2019A.	Pottery (1) 5g
	B	L2016	Linear in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a sloping base (1.00 x 0.30 x 0.30m).	Firm, grey-brown silty clay with very occasional flint.		A.Bone 116g
	C	L2016	Sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.80 x 0.26 x 0.33m).	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flakes and flint.		Pottery (2) 5g
F2019	A	L2020	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.80 x 0.20 x 0.13m).	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay.	Cut by F2015C & F2023F.	-
	B	L2020	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and concave base (1.00 x 0.45 x 0.10m).	Friable, brown grey silty clay.		-

	C	L2020	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (15.00 x 0.50 x 0.05m).	Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with lenses of redeposited natural.		-
F2023	A	L2024	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.85 x 0.32m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt with frequent roots and occasional small flint.	Cut F2021, F2023 F2039C & F2041. Cut by [2009C].	Pottery (6) 135g; Fe nail (1) 7g
	B	L2024	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (50.00 x 0.70 x 0.41m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt with occasional small flint.		Pottery (1) 23g; A.Bone 21g
	C	L2024	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.61 x 0.33 x 0.38m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small-medium stones.		-
	D	L2024	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.50m).	Friable, grey brown silty clay, with frequent rooting and other floral turbation.		A.Bone 76g
	E	L2024	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an unseen base (1.00 x 0.45 x 0.35m).	Firm, grey-brown silty sand with very occasional flint.		-
	F	L2024	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (50.00 x 0.70 x 0.08m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt.		-
	G	L2024	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (50.00 x 0.62 x 0.08m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt.		-
F2025	A	L2026	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (4.00 x 0.60 x 0.15m).	Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone and heavy floral turbation.	Cut by F2027A. & F2039A	Pottery (2) 5g; F.Clay 3g
	B	L2026	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (4.00 x 0.32 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional small stone and heavy floral turbation.		Pottery (7) 45g
F2035	A	L2036	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.00 x 0.24 x 0.46m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small stones and moderate floral turbation.	Cut by F2039A & F2039B	-
		L2037		Firm, light grey red clay with occasional small stones and moderate floral turbation.		-
		L2038		Firm, brown grey silty clay with moderate small stones and frequent floral turbation.		Pottery (5) 49g
	B	L2036	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.00 x 0.85 x 0.62m).	Friable, light grey-brown silty clay with occasional flint.		-
		L2037		Friable, yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint.		-
		L2038		Friable, dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional flint and floral turbation.		-
	C	L2038	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (20.00 x 0.60 x 0.10m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt.		-
F2039	A	L2040	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00 x 0.46 x 0.23m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with moderate small-medium stone and heavy floral turbation.	Cut F2035A & F2025B. Cut by 2033B & F2023B.	Pottery (7) 60; A.Bone 68g
	B	L2040	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.00 x 0.60 x 0.33m).	Friable, grey brown silty clay with occasional small-medium flint and floral turbation.		-
	C	L2040	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00 x 0.60 x 0.18m).	Firm, grey yellow clayey silt with occasional roots.		A.Bone 8g
F3005	A	L3006	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides	Firm, grey brown clay silt with very occasional flint.	Cut F3003B. Cut by F3021C.	-

			and a flattish base (10.00 x 0.60 x 0.70m).			
	B	L3006	Linear in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (10.00 x 0.30 x 0.20m).	Firm, grey brown clay silt.		Pottery (1) 23g
	C	L3006	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.30 x 0.12m).	Friable, grey brown clayey silt.		-
F3007	A	L3008	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00 x 1.30 x 0.17m).	Friable, grey brown clayey silt with frequent rooting.	Cut F3003, F3015 & F3021. Cut by F3019.	-
	B	L3008	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.40 x 0.70 x 0.26m).	Friable, grey-brown clayey silt with occasional flint		A.Bone 70g
	C	L3008	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00 x 1.10 x 0.18m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt with occasional small flint.		Pottery (4) 37g; A.Bone 8g; Shale (1) 1g
	D	L3008	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base (1.40 x 0.45 x 0.20m).	Firm, grey brown silt.		-
	E	L3008	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base (2.00 x 1.01 x 0.19m).	Friable, grey brown silt with occasional flint and gravel.		Pottery (1) 13g
	F	L3008	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.42 x 0.20m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
	G	L3008	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (2.00 x 0.74 x 0.17m).	Friable, grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
	H	L3008	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and an unseen base (2.00 x 1.12 x 0.18m)	Friable, grey brown clayey silt.		-
F3009	A	L3010	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (45.00 x 0.42 x 0.27m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional flint.	Cut by F3015A. Cut F3003F. Part of the same feature as F3099.	Pottery (2) 16g
	B	L3010	Linear in plan, with steep sloping sides and a flat base (45.00 x 0.36 x 0.17m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional flint.		Pottery (1) 3g; A.Bone 53g
	C	L3010	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (45.00 x ? x 0.18m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional rooting		-
	D	L3010	Linear in plan, with steep sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 1.10 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		Fe Strip (1) 16g
	E	L3010	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (30.00 x 0.60 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		-
	F	L3010	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.78 x 0.17m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
F3099	A	L3100	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.26 x 0.06m).	Firm-soft, dark brown and dark grey sandy silt.	Part of the same feature as F3009.	-
	B	L3100	Linear in plan, with near vertical to gentle sloping W-side, a moderately to gentle sloping E-side and a concave base (10.00 x 0.60 x 0.15m).	Firm, dark brown, highly mottled sandy silt, with frequent rooting and occasional small flint,		-

F3015	A	L3016	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (30.50 x 0.58+ x 0.36m).	Firm, grey yellow clayey silt with occasional rooting.	Cut F3003H & F3009C. Cut by F3007.	-
	B	L3016	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.50 x 0.85 x 0.40m).	Friable, grey brown clay silt.		-
	C	L3016	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.50 x 0.70 x 0.12m).	Firm, grey yellow clayey silt with occasional small flint.		Pottery (1) 7g
	D	L3016	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base (30.50 x 0.20 x 0.16m).	Friable, grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint.		Fe nail (1) 31g
	F	L3016	Linear in plan, with an unseen profile and a flattish base (30.50 x 1.38 x 1.1m)	Firm, grey clayey silt.		Pottery (3) 9g; A.Bone 76g
F3017	A	L3018	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.40 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.	Cut F3003, F3019, F3011 & F3013.	-
	B	L3018	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.40 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		-
	C	L3018	Linear in plan, with sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.30 x 0.20m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		-
	D	L3018	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (22.50 x 0.65 x 0.19m).	Firm, yellow grey silty clay with occasional flint.		A.Bone 8g; Fe frag (1) 30g
	E	L3018	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (22.00 x 0.96 x 0.16m).	Firm, yellow grey silty clay with moderate small-medium flint.		CBM 102g
	F	L3018	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.54 x 0.18m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
F3019	A	L3020	Curvilinear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00 x 0.40 x 0.15m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional small flint.	Cut F3007 & F3003G. Cut by F3017C.	-
	B	L3020	Curvilinear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00 x 0.50 x 0.12m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional small flint.		-
	C	L3020	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (25.00 x 0.52 x 0.06m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional small flint.		-
	D	L3020	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.70 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		-
	E	L3020	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.40 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		-
	F	L3020	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.40 x 0.20m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
	G	L3020	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.24 x 0.15m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
F3021	A	L3022	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flattish base (1.40 x 0.41 x 0.59m).	Firm, yellow grey silty clay with frequent small flint.	Cut F3011A, F3013D & F3005. Cut by F3007.	-
	B	L3022	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base	Firm, brown grey clayey silt with occasional small flint.		Pottery (3) 19g; A.Bone

			(10.00 x 0.80 x 0.41m).			73g
	C	L3022	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.30 x 0.25m).	Friable, pale brown grey clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
	D	L3022	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.65 x 0.30 x 0.50m).	Firm, brown grey silt.		-
F3027	A	L3028	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 0.70 x 0.20).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.	Cut by F3033.	-
	B	L3028	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 0.70 x 0.15m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional flint.		-
	C	L3028	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a flattish base (15.00 x 0.86 x 0.30m).	Semi-compact and moist, brown silty clay with yellow sandstone, grey-white clay specks and occasional flint.		-
F3031	A	L3032	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (12.00 x 1.20 x 0.53m).	Firm, red grey silty clay with frequent small-medium flint.	Cut by F3033A.	Pottery (5) 33g; Fe nail (1) 9g
	B	L3032	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.70 x 0.20m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		Pottery (2) 9g
	C	L3032	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and an undulating base (10.00 x 0.40 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.		-
F3033	A	L3034	Linear in plan, with steep to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (5.00 x 0.60 x 0.30m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt.	Cut F3031C & F3027B. Cut by F3029B.	Pottery (18) 560g; A.Bone 65g
	B	L3034	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00 x 1.75 x 0.61m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt with moderate small-medium flint.		-
	C	L3034	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.31 x 0.60 x 0.46m).	Firm, light grey yellow silty clay with moderate small flint.		Pottery (1) 2g
	D	L3034	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (10.00 x 1.20 x 0.41m).	Firm, brown grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint.		Pottery (1) 70g
F3076	A	L3077	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a flat base (1.00 x 0.90 x 0.40m).	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with orange/red flecks and occasional medium-large flint.	Cut F3059D & F3066F. Cut by F3179, F3177 & F3073C.	A.Bone 73g; Shell 14g
	B	L3077	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an unseen base (5.00 x 0.50 x 0.50m).	Firm, dark orangey brown silty clay with orange/red flecks and occasional medium-large flint.		-
F3063	A	L3065	Linear in plan, with steep to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.55 x 0.60m).	Firm-soft, dark grey brown/orange sandy silt with moderate small flint.		Pottery (2) 35g; A.Bone 6g
	B	L3064	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 0.95 x 0.40m).	Firm, orange brown clayey silt with moderate small flint.		
		L3065		Firm, light grey brown clayey silt with moderate small pebble and frequent chalk flecks.		Pottery (2) 6g; A.Bone 23g
	C	L3065	Linear in plan, with very gentle sloping sides and an flattish base (10.00 x 0.36 x 0.32m).	Firm, grey dark brown sandy silt with frequent small iron/sandstone and moderate small-medium flint.		-
	D	L3109	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a V-shaped base (10.00 x 0.70 x 0.60m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with very occasional small flint.		-
	E	L3142	Linear in plan, with	Firm, mid yellow brown		-

			moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 1.60 x 0.44m).	clayey silt with occasional small flint.		
F3066	A	L3067	Linear in plan, with gently sloping to steep sides and an unseen base (10.00 x 0.40 x 0.30m).	Firm-soft, grey dark brown sandy silt with moderate small flint.		Pottery (3) 36g; Worked stone (1) 94g
	B	L3067	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 1.40 x 0.59m).	Firm, orange brown clayey silt with moderate large flint and frequent chalk specks.		-
		L3068		Firm, light grey brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles and moderate chalk flecks.		-
	C	L3067	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flattish base (10.00 x 1.10 x 0.52m).	Firm-soft, orange light brown sandy silt with moderate small iron/sandstone and small flint.		-
		L3068		Firm-soft, light brown sandy silt with frequent small iron/sandstone and moderate small flint.		-
	D	L3108	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a flat-concave base (10.00 x 1.40 x 0.64m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint.		-
	E	L3068	Linear in plan, with a steep to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.45 x 0.22m).	Firm-soft, light brown sandy silt with occasional small flint.		-
	F	L3144	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (5.00 x 1.20 x 0.52m).	Firm, light yellow brown clayey silt with occasional large flint.		-
F3163	-	L3162	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 1.80 x 0.73m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium stone.	The same feature as F3066	Pottery (1) 5g
F3069	A	L3143	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (28.00 x 0.80 x 0.14m).	Firm, yellow brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium flint.	-	-
	B	L3070	Linear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (28.00 x 1.02 x 0.14m).	Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt occasional small pebbles and chalk flecks.		-
	C	L3070	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (28.00 x 0.52 x 0.20m).	Firm-soft, dark brown sandy silt with moderate small iron/sandstone.		-
	D	L3118	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (28.00 x 0.65 x 0.24m).	Friable, light-mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small stone.		-
	E	L3070	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (28.00 x 1.01 x 0.24m).	Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt occasional small pebbles and chalk flecks.	-	-
F3071	-	L3072	Curvilinear in plan, with steep sides and an irregular base (1.65 x 1.65 x 0.59m).	Firm, light brown sandy clay with yellow and white flecks, charcoal, flint, modern waste, bone and brick.	-	-
F3129	-	L3130	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00 x 1.65 x 0.44m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional small-medium flint.	Cut by F3090B. The same feature as F3071.	Pottery (2) 17g; A.Bone 206g
F3159	-	L3158	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 1.90 x 0.48m).	Friable, light-mid brown clayey silt with small-medium stone.	Cut F3163, F3161 & F3175. Cut by F3157 & F3095. The same feature as F3129.	-
F3105	-	L3106	Linear in plan, with moderate sloping to steep sides and a flat base (1.98	Firm/compact, orange brown clayey silt with frequent large flint.		-

			x 0.47 x 0.18m).			
F3127	-	L3128	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.40 x 0.68 x 0.19m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with frequent large flint.	May be a continuation of F3105.	-
F2027	-	L2028	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.56 x 0.73 x 0.50m.	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional stone and heavy floral turbation.		Pottery (5) 25g; SF1. Roman Coin (AE4) (1) 1.65g
F3029	A	L3030	Linear in plan, with moderately to gently sloping sides and a flat base (3.22 x 0.63 x 0.18m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with moderate small-medium flint and occasional charcoal.	-	Pottery (2) 4g; A.Bone 74g
	B	L3030	Linear in plan, with nearly vertical sloping sides and a concave base (3.12 x 0.17 x 0.50m).	Firm, yellow grey silty clay with moderate small flint and floral turbation.		Pottery (3) 15g

Table 4. Phase 2 linear features

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F3023	-	L3024	Sub-oval in plan, with near vertical sloping sides and a concave base (2.30 x 0.57 x 0.65m).	Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional small stone.	-	Pottery (10) 77g; A.Bone 33g; Shell 1g; B.Flint 10g
F3090	A	L3091	Sub-circular in plan, with gentle to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (6.00 x 5.80 x 1.30m).	Compact, light-mid brown grey silty clay with rare-occasional small-medium flint.	Cut F3093. Cut by F3095 and F3157.	Pottery (7) 61g; CBM 275g; A.Bone 248g
		L3092		Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint and rare small charcoal flecks.		Pottery (5) 45g; CBM 280g; A.Bone 1019g
	B	L3092	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an unseen base (6.00 x 5.80 x 0.40m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay with moderate small-medium flint.		-

Table 5. Phase 2 pits/postholes

8.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval to Modern (Figs. 4-7 & 14-15)

8.4.1 A variety of features ranging in date from late 17th - 18th century to 20th century were recorded across the site. These features included ditches, pits, and a series of possible wells.

8.4.2 Amongst the earlier Phase 3 features were three ditches. In Area 1 lay the east-north-east to west-south-west aligned Ditch F2047. This followed a similar alignment to several of the Phase 2 ditches recorded in this part of the site but was straighter and more regular. Pottery recovered from it was assigned a spot date of late 17th to 18th century. In Area 2, Ditch F3037 ran parallel to the intercutting medieval Ditches F3063, F3066, and F3069, less than 2m to their south-south-east. Ditch F3037 cut Phase 1 Ditches F3133, F3053, F3059, F3061 and Phase 2 Ditch F3159 and Pit F3090 as well as undated Ditches F3101 and F3086. It was assigned a spot date of late 18th to 19th century although it also contained residual medieval pottery. In addition to the other features that it cut, Ditch F3073 also cut the north-north-west to

south-south-east aligned Phase 3 Ditch F3078, which was assigned to Phase 3 on the basis of the 17th to 18th century pottery recovered from it.

8.4.3 Of the more recent Phase 3 features Modern Cut F3150 was the most prominent. This measured 6.8m in length and at least 3.8m in width. It was in excess of 0.9m in depth and its base was beneath the water table. Pottery of 19th to 20th century date was recovered from this feature. It truncated the Phase 3 Ditches F3073 and F3078 as well as medieval Ditch F3076, F3063, F3066, and F3069. It was cut by Modern Cut F3164, another feature assigned a date in the 19th to 20th centuries, and truncated Cess Pit F3151 and Pit F3152 which appeared to be of similar or slightly earlier date. Other features of this date included the rectangular pit or very regular Ditch F3039, Pit 3043 which was unexcavated due to the large quantity of modern glass that it was observed to contain, and, Area 1, Pit F2045, which cut medieval Ditch F2023.

8.4.4 In addition to these were three modern wells. Well M3136 was square in plan, measuring 1.6 x 1.6m. The type of brick from which it was constructed and it concrete lining suggested a 20th century date. It remained unexcavated. It was located towards the eastern side of the southern part of Area 2 and cut the large medieval Pit F3090. Approximately 6m to the south-east was Well M3137. This was circular in plan and measured 1.35m in diameter. Like Well M3136, it remained unexcavated but the bricks used in its construction and its concrete lining suggested a 20th century date. Slightly more than 4m to the west of Well M3136 was Well M3138. This was slightly larger than Well M3137, measuring 1.8m in diameter, and, like these other features was interpreted as a well of 20th century date on the basis of the materials from which it was constructed.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F2047	A	L2048	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00 x 0.30 x 0.30m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small-medium flint.	Cut F2017B.	-
	B	L2048	Linear in plan, with near-vertical sides and a flat base (20.00 x 0.80 x 0.30m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small-medium flint.		Pottery (1) 6g; CBM 200g; A.Bone 28g; Coke 10g; Slag (1) 18g
F3073	A	L3111	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00 x 1.10 x 0.64m).	Friable, mid-dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small-medium flint.	Cut F3053B & F3059B. The same feature as F3157 & F3166. Traverses parallel to F3066D, F3069D, F3063D, & F3113.	Pottery (1) 3g; A.Bone 326g
	B	L3075	Linear in plan, with gently sloping to steep sides and a flat base (10.00 x 1.60 x 0.57m).	Firm, light grey brown sandy silt with orange specks, occasional small-medium flint and snail shell.		Pottery (1) 2g; A.Bone 30g
		L3074		Soft, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small snail shells, moderate small-medium flint, occasional small chalk and medium pebbles.		Pottery (2) 11g; A.Bone 370g
	C	L3140	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (10.00 x 1.20 x 0.80m).	Firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small flint.		A.Bone 149g

	E	L3075	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (10.00 x 0.48 x 0.45m).	Firm, light brown grey sandy silt with frequent orange specks and moderate small flint.		-
		L3074		Firm, dark brown sandy silt with frequent rooting and small flint.		Pottery (1) 10g; CBM 16g; A.Bone 66g
F3157	-	L3158	Linear, moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (10.00 x 1.20 x 0.55m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small flint.	The same feature as F3073 & F3166.	-
F3166	-	L3167	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00 x 0.70 x 0.30m).	Friable-loose, dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate-frequent small wood fragments and occasional small flint.	The same feature as F3073 & F3157.	-
F3078	B	L3126	Linear in plan, with steep sides and an unseen base (2.34 x 0.70 x 0.84m).	Firm, yellow brown clayey silty sand and mottled bands of white chalky sand with occasional flint.	Cut by F3073C, F3150 & F3177.	Pottery (2) 24g; A.Bone 141g
		L3124		Firm, yellow brown clayey silty sand and mottled bands of white chalky sand with occasional small-medium flint.		-
		L3139		Friable, mid-dark yellow brown sandy silt and mottled bands of white chalky sand with occasional flint.		-
	C	L3079	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00 x 1.05 x 0.36m).	Loose and moist, mid-dark yellow brown silty clay, with moderate flint.		-
		L3140		Firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small flint.		-
F3039	-	L3040	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (2.50 x 1.30 x 0.18m).	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with frequent small pebble and chalk.	-	Pottery (12) 47g; CBM 766g; A.Bone 490g; B.Flint 4g; Shell 1g; Slate (4) 186g; Coal 15g; Glass (2) 24g
F3113	-	L3114	Linear in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.20 x 0.05m).	Compact, light brown yellow clayey chalk.	Traverses parallel to F3073B. The same feature as F3165 & F3181.	-
F3165	-	L3174	Linear in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (5.00 x 0.40 x 0.10m).	Compact, light brown yellow crushed flint and chalk.	Associated to building still extant prior to excavation. The same feature as F3113 and F3181.	-
F3181	-	L3182	Linear in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.45 x 0.20m).	Compact, light yellow brown crushed and packed chalk/flint with silt infill.	Associated with building still extant prior to excavation. The same feature as F3113 and F3165.	-

Table 6. Phase 3 linear features

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F2045	-	L2046	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.40 x 1.15 x 0.78m).	Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt.	Cut F2023.	Pottery (3) 14g; A.Bone 14g

F3043	-	L3044	Sub-oval in plan, profile and base unseen (0.54 x 0.38 x ?).	Friable, brown grey and pale grey mottled silt with very frequent glass.	Unexcavated due to large quantity of modern glass present in fill	-
F3150	-	L3171	Sub-rectangular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base (6.80 x 3.80 x 0.90m).	Firm/compact, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional large flint.	Cut F3166, F3152 & F3151. Cut by F3164. Obscured on surface by F3164.	Pottery (4) 205g; CBM 394g; A.Bone 85g
F3151	-	L3167	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and an unseen base (2.30 x 0.70 x 0.88m).	Friable-loose, dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate-frequent small wood fragments and occasional small flint.	Cut F3152. Probable 19th C. cesspit.	A.Bone 361g; Clay pipe (1) 3g
		L3168		Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint.		-
		L3169		Friable, dark blue brown clayey silt with occasional small flint.		-
F3152	-		Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.10 x 0.45 x 0.32m).	Compact, light brown yellow/grey silty clay with very rare small flint and gravel.	Cut by F3151 and F3150. Possible cesspit.	-
F3164	-	L3172	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and an irregular base (3.60 4.10m+ x 0.35m).	Firm, light grey brown clayey silt with moderate flint.	-	Pottery (150 837g; A.Bone 54g; Clay pipe (3) 12g; Coke 2g; Glass (10) 300g
M3136	-	-	Square in plan, with an unseen profile and base (1.60 x 1.60 x Unknown Depth).	-	Modern - 20th C. based on bricks and concrete lining. Not excavated.	-
M3137	-	-	Circular in plan, with an unseen profile and base (1.35 x 1.35 x ?).	-	Modern - 20th C. based on bricks and concrete lining. Not excavated.	-
M3138	-	-	Circular in plan, with an unseen profile and base (1.80 x 1.80 x ?).	-	Modern - 20th C. based on bricks and concrete lining. Not excavated.	-

Table 7. Phase 3 pits and postholes

8.5 Undated features (Figs. 4-7 & 16-17)

8.5.1 Twenty-seven features recorded during the excavation contained insufficient artefactual evidence from which a date could be determined for them. However, slightly fewer than half of these displayed sufficient stratigraphic relationships for a *terminus post* or *ante quem* to be determined.

Features of Phase 1 date or earlier

8.5.2 Short Linear/Elongated Pit F3025 extended *c*. 2m to the south-east from Phase 1 Ditch F3011 (=F3133). Its north-western end was cut by the Roman feature and it did not extend any further to the north-west. No finds

were recovered from F3025 but it is clearly earlier than Ditch F3011 (=F3133). Its alignment, perpendicular to this feature, suggests that it could have been created as part of the same system of land partitioning. No finds of any date earlier than the Roman date assigned to Ditch F3011 were recovered during excavation and so it seems likely that F3025 may have been of Roman date.

Features of Phase 2 date or earlier

8.5.3 Ditch/Gully F2019 was truncated to the north by Phase 3 Ditch F2047 and to the south by Phase 2 Ditch F2023. It was aligned broadly north-west to south-east and did not extend beyond the features which cut it at either end. It contained no finds but the stratigraphic relationships that it displayed indicate that it must have been of medieval date or earlier.

8.5.4 To the south-east lay the slightly curving Ditch F2041. It ran on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment, terminating at the point it was cut by Phase 2 Ditch F2023 and continuing beyond the limit of the excavated area to the south-east. Like F2019, no finds were recovered from this feature but its stratigraphic relationship with Ditch F2023 indicates that it must have been of medieval date or earlier.

8.5.5 Although their alignment differed slightly, it appears likely that these ditches formed part of the same group of features as the numerous intercutting medieval ditches also recorded in this part of the site.

Features of Phase 3 date or earlier

8.5.6 To the west of Ditch/Gully F2019 in Area 1 lay Gully F2017. This measured slightly more than 2m in length and was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. Its north-north-western terminus was truncated by Phase 3 Ditch F2047 indicating that it must have been of this date or earlier.

Features of Phase 2 date or later

8.5.7 Another undated linear feature present amongst the concentration of intercutting Phase 2 ditches in the eastern part of Area 1 was Ditch F2033. This followed a similar north-north-west to south-south-east alignment to Ditch F2009 to its immediate west but did not traverse the width of the excavated area like this dated feature. Instead, it ran for *c*. 6m from beyond the southern limit of excavation with its terminus cutting Phase 2 Ditch F2035. This stratigraphic relationship indicates that it must have been of Phase 2 date or later. Its location and the surrounding features suggest that a Phase 2 may be likely. Pit F2044, which cut both Ditch F2033 and Phase 2 Ditch F2035, must also be of Phase 2 date or later. The shorter, similarly aligned, and also undated Ditch F2029 which lay to the immediate east of Ditch F2033 is also likely to have been of Phase 2 date, although without artefactual and stratigraphic evidence this can not positively established.

8.5.8 At the western side of Area 2, running on a north-east to south-west alignment, parallel to Phase 1 Ditch F3011 (=F3133), was Ditch F3086. This cut the edge of Ditch F3011 (=F3133) but also cut Phase 2 Ditches F3063, F3066 and F3069, indicating that it must have been of Phase 2 date or later but was cut by Phase 3 Ditch F3073, indicating that it must have been earlier than this feature. Similarly, undated Ditch F3101 (=F3080=F3082=F3051=F3153), which ran parallel to medieval Ditch F3129, cut Phase 2 Ditches F3063, F3066 and F3069 but was cut by Phase 3 Ditch F3073, indicating that it must have been of later Phase 2 or earlier Phase 3 date. The same may be said of undated Pit F3095, which cut Phase 2 Pit F3090 but was cut by Ditch F3073, and Pit F3077 which cut Phase 2 Ditch F3063 but was cut by Phase 3 Modern Cut F3150. The large amorphous Pit F3084 which was cut by Ditch F3101 (=F3080=F3082=F3051=F3153) close to its northern end must have of Phase 3 date or earlier.

Undated features with no clear terminus post *or* ante quem

8.5.9 In Area 1, four discrete, undated pits were recorded. With no clear evidence from which to assign a date or *terminus post* or *ante quem* these features remain completely undated. Pit F2013 was located to the south of Phase 2 Ditch F2039 and to the west of Phase 2 Ditch F2025. Eight metres to the north was the much smaller Pit F2005, which was located on the opposite site of Phase 2 Ditches F2023, F2035, and F2039. Pit F2011 was located just less than 2m to the east of Phase Ditch F2015, and Pit F2031 lay slightly less than 4m to the south-west of the terminus of Phase 2 Ditch F2023. Due to the density of Phase 2 features in this part of the site it is possible to speculate that these undated features might also have been created during Phase 2.

8.5.10 In Area 2, the majority of the discrete undated features were recorded in the south-western corner. The exceptions to this were Post hole F3037, which was located to the north of Modern Cut F3150 and adjacent to Phase 2 Ditch F3027, and Post hole F3088 which was located in the angle formed by Phase 1 Ditch F3057 and undated Ditch F3101 (=F3080=F3082=F3051=F3153).

8.5.11 In the south-western part of the site, the undated discrete features consisted of Pit/Post hole F3041, Post hole/Stake hole F3148, Pit F3047 and the immediately adjacent Post hole/Stake hole F3045, and the terminus of Ditch F3049. None of these features, apart from F3045 and F3047, displayed any clear functional relationship or structural configuration with each other or with any dated/phased features.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F2005	-	L2006	Circular in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (0.20 x 0.28 x 0.12m).	Firm, light brown grey sandy clay with frequent of floral turbation.	-	-
F2009	A	L2010	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00 x 1.10 x 0.80m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional small-medium flint.	Cut F2023C.	-
	B	L2010	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (20.00 x 1.30 x 0.41m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt, featuring occasional rooting.		-
	C	L2010	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (0.54 x 0.35 x 0.23m).	Firm, yellow grey silty clay with occasional small stone.		-
F2011	-	L2012	Circular in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (0.45 x 0.42 x 0.16m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small-medium flint, stones and frequent floral turbation.	-	-
F2013	-	L2014	Circular in plan, with very gentle sloping sides and a concave base (0.66 x 0.76 x 0.10m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small stones, flint and frequent floral turbation.	-	--
F2017	A	L2018	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00 x 0.20 x 0.50m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small-medium flint.	Cut by F2015D.	-
	B	L2018	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (4.00 x 0.70 x 0.20m).	Firm, brown grey silty clay with very occasional small-medium flint.		-
F2021	-	L2022	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00 x 0.80 x 0.23m).	Firm, pale grey brown clayey silt occasional small flint and frequent rooting	Cut by F2023.	-
F2029	-	L2030	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.05 x 0.90 x 0.30m).	Friable, grey brown silty clay, with moderate rooting.	-	-
F2031	-	L2032	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.35 x 0.70 x 0.10m).	Firm, grey brown silty clay.	-	Pottery (1) 19g
F2033	A	L2034	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.80 x 0.32m).	Firm, pale brown grey clayey silt with occasional rooting,	Cut F2039C. Cut by F2043.	-
	B	L2034	Linear in plan, with steep sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 0.70 x 0.34m).	Firm, pale brown grey clayey silt with occasional rooting		-
F2041	-	L2042	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.30 x 0.40 x 0.50m).	Friable, brown grey silty clay with frequent floral turbation.	Cut by F2023D.	-
F2043	-	L2044	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.45 x 0.27m).	Friable, dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small flint.	Cut F2033.	-
F3025	A	L3026	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (0.57 x 0.71 x 0.22m).	Firm, light yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small flint.	Cut by F3011D.	-
	B	L3026	Linear in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base (0.38 x 0.58 x 0.24m).	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with frequent small-medium flint.		-
F3051	-	L3052	Linear in plan, with moderately to gentle sloping sides and a concave base (10.00 x 0.78 x 0.23m).	Firm, yellow brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium flint.	The same feature as F3080 & F3101.	-

F3080	-	L3081	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00 x 1.40 x 0.32m).	Firm, grey brown clayey silt occasional small-medium flint.	The same feature as F3051 & F3101.	-
F3082	A	L3083	Linear in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base (1.00 x 1.30 x 0.52m).	Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium flint.	Cut F3084, F3066D & F3063D.	CBM 73g; A.Bone 329g; Shell 8g; S.Flint (1)
	B	L3083	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an unseen base (5.00 x 0.80 x 0.18m).	Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium flint.		-
F3101	A	L3102	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00 x 0.75 x 0.36m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint.	The same feature as F3051 & F3080.	-
	B	L3102	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00 x 1.00 x 0.24m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium flint.		-
F3037	-	L3038	Sub-oval in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base (0.40 x 0.45 x 0.12m).	Compact, light brown sandy clay with specks of grey clay, occasional flint and floral turbation.	-	-
F3041	-	L3042	Oval in plan, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (0.47 x 0.37 x 0.09m).	Friable, dark brown grey organic silty sandy with occasional flint.	-	-
F3045	-	L3046	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.15m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silty sand with occasional small flint.	-	-
F3047	-	L3048	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.90 x 0.80 x 0.27m).	Friable, grey brown silty sand with moderate small flint.	-	-
F3049	-	L3050	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave-flat base (2.00 x 0.60 x 0.12m).	Friable, brown grey silty sand with moderate flint.	-	-
F3084	-	L3085	Sub-circular, with very gentle sloping sides and an irregular base (2.10 x 2.00 x 0.14m).	Friable, mid-light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional-moderate small-medium flint.	Cut by F3082A.	-
F3086	A	L3087	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.00 x 0.32 x 0.39m).	Firm-soft, orange brown sandy silt with frequent small flint.	Cut F3066C. Cut by F3133B. Possible boundary ditch.	-
	B	L3087	Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00 x 0.48 x 0.25m).	Firm, light grey brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium flint.		-
F3088	-	L3089	Square in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.28 x 0.28 x 0.13m).	Firm, brown grey sandy silt with occasional small flint.	-	-
F3095	-	L3096	Oval in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (1.80 x 1.70 x 0.68m).	Friable, yellow brown clayey silt with occasional-rare small flint.	Cut F3090 & F3093.	-
F3148	-	L3149	Circular in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base (0.18 x 0.19 x 0.25m).	Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel.	-	-
F3153	-	L3154	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.20 x 0.55 x 0.35m).	Firm, dark brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium flint.	The same feature as F3082.	
F3177	-	L3178	Oval in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.35m).	Friable, mid-light grey brown sandy silt with rare-occasional small-medium flint.	Cut by F3179. Cut F3063E & F3075.	-

Table 8. Undated features

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of finds during the excavation.

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil (L1000=L2000=L3000), a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional medium and large sub-rounded and rounded flints (0.20 – 0.32m thick).

10.2 Topsoil (L1000=L2000=L3000), overlay Subsoil (L1001=L2001=L3001), a firm, pale brownish grey sandy silt with very occasional medium and large sub-rounded and rounded flints (0.22 – 0.48m thick).

10.2 Stratigraphically sealed at the base of the sequence was natural deposits L1002=L2002=L3002, comprising a firm, pale brown yellow sandy silt very occasional medium and large sub-rounded and rounded flints. It was between 0.45m and 0.78m below the present day ground surface.

11 SPECIALISTS FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

11.1 The Post-Roman Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological excavations recovered 219 sherds weighing 3.082kg recovered from 39 features, three modern cut features and the topsoil. The assemblage is multi-period but predominantly comprises 148 sherds (1.521kg) of Saxo-Norman to medieval date (10th -15th centuries) and 68 sherds (1.523kg) of post-medieval to modern date. There are also two Roman, and four early to middle Saxon (Table 9).

Period	Sherd Number	Fabric Weight (g)
Roman	2	16
Early to Middle Saxon	4	22
Saxo-Norman	32	136
Medieval	116	1,385
Post-medieval to modern	68	1,578
	222	3,137

Table 9. Quantification of sherds by period

The medieval and earlier pottery assemblage is in mixed condition ranging from only very light abrasion to heavily abraded. However, overall there are relatively few rim sherds or other diagnostic elements to the assemblage. The

medieval fabrics for the most part do not conform to known industries and these have been divided into sixteen fabric groups. However, the fabrics in general conform to local pottery of the region containing abundant quartz sand tempering quite often including some pink grains, along with other inclusions mainly fine white chalk or other calcareous material, red or black iron ore, and occasional very coarse quartz or flint. The sherds of most interest are described below.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are appropriate to the Cambridgeshire County Council pottery type series (Spoerry 2016).

The Pottery

The two Roman sherds are an Early Roman grog tempered ware and greyware beaded jar rim that is not closely datable, from Ditch F3053 and Ditch F1045 respectively, which were the only pottery finds from those features. The four early to middle Saxon sherds were all very gritty containing coarse angular crushed quartz, and were residual from Pit F3090 (L3091 B).

The Saxo-Norman sherds almost all comprised St Neots ware although a yellow glazed Stamford ware strap handle came from Ditch F2035 (L2038 A) along with a St Neots inturned bowl rim. There were also several sherds that looked similar to Thetford type ware, and so may be local wares of similar date copying it. Ditches F1049, F1054, F1059, and Gully F2003 contained only Saxo-Norman pottery (c.10th-12th centuries). Most of the medieval coarseware fabrics appear to be of earlier medieval in date (i.e. 11th-13th centuries), and some appear with St Neots ware suggesting they could be 11th-12th century. Ditch F2025 is one such feature which contained St Neots and St Neots type ware along with an early medieval outurned rim in MCW2 sand and calcareous fabric.

There were seven sherds in fabrics consistent with Hertfordshire type greyware (HERTS) from Ditches F2023, F3007 and F3031. Ditch F2023 contained the upper body sherd of a Hertfordshire greyware cooking pot, along with an early medieval outurned expanded rim with ‘pie-crust’ decoration in sand and calcareous fabric MCW1. These two sherds were only lightly abraded and would suggest a late 12th-early 13th centuries date. Ditch F3007 (L300C) contained a HERTS expanded rim and upper profile of a bowl. Ditch F3066 (L3067) contained a base sherd in Hedingham fine coarseware fabric indicating indicating a late 12th-early 14th centuries date. Pit F2032 contained a squared neckless jar rim in MCW2 which equates with SSHW sandy shelly ware on the Cambridgeshire type series, and is probably of 13th-14th centuries date.

Ditch F3033 (L3034 A) contained 18 sherds in good condition all from the same round shouldered vessel in a distinctive unglazed white fabric. The sandy fabric looks similar to Buckinghamshire Brill ware, but the colour is more consistent with Surrey Border ware. It is wheel-made and well fired and so of late medieval date. There were just three glazed sherds; Ditch F3073 (L3067) contained a residual sherd each of Hedingham ware and an unprovenanced glazed ware (UPG2) in a local fabric. The other glazed sherd from Ditch F3029 (L3030B) was an East Anglian red ware of 13th -15th centuries date.

Fabric Key:

SOB GT: Southern British Grog Tempered ware (1st)

GRS: Roman grey sandy ware (mid 1st-4th)

E/MSCQ: Early to Middle Saxon coarse quartz – abundant medium to very coarse angular to sub-rounded quartz. Dark grey throughout mid 5th-8th

STNE: St Neots ware mid 9th-12th

STNE2: St Neots type ware: shell as St Neots ware but also with soft red and brown inclusions, probably grog 10th-12th

STAM: Stamford ware mid 9th-mid 12th

HERTS: Hertfordshire type greyware. As with Hertfordshire greyware but with some of the quartz a little coarser (over 0.5mm) (late 12th-mid 14th)

MCW1: Medieval coarseware 1 - medium sub-rounded to rounded quartz often pink; usually contains sparse to moderate brown grog/iron ore, and sparse to moderate chalk inclusions. Pale grey core and grey or mottled pale brown and mid grey surfaces (12th-14th)

MCW2: Medieval coarseware 2 – (equates with SSHW ON Cambridge Type Series) moderate fine to medium sub-rounded to rounded quartz, mainly pinkish but also grey and clear, with moderate to common calcareous material (limestone or shell) or voids. Can contain occasional very coarse rounded or angular quartz or flint red-brown surfaces with grey core (11th -14th)

MCW3: Medieval coarseware 3 – sand and calcareous. Similar to MCW2, but sand is a little finer with less or finer calcareous. Mainly pale grey or brown with grey core (11th- mid 14th)

MCW4: Medieval coarseware 4 – moderate to common sub-rounded to rounded fine to medium quartz including some pinkish grains, also occasional black inclusions. Pale grey to buff core, surfaces same or orange-brown (11th-mid 14th)

MCW5: Medieval coarseware 5 – abundant fine sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz with few other inclusions. Pale grey (12th-14th)

MCW6: Medieval coarseware 6 – fabric similar to Hedingham fine ware but more coarse including rounded milky grains (12th-mid 14th)

MCW7: Medieval coarseware 7 – abundant fine to medium mainly grey sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz. Occasional voids. Black core, pale orange surfaces (11th- mid 14th)

MCW8: Medieval coarseware 8 – medium to coarse sub-rounded to rounded grey and milky quartz, may have occasional very coarse rounded and angular quartz or flint. Black or grey core, pale brown to red-brown surfaces (11th-mid 14th)

MCW9: Medieval coarseware 9 – white ware fabric similar to Border/Surrey ware but unglazed (13th-15th)

MCW10: Medieval coarseware 10 – fine silty matrix with occasional larger quartz

grains visible and sparse voids; pale orange core and orange surfaces 11th-14th

MCW11: Medieval coarseware 11- fine to medium quartz sand often with pink grains, sparse to moderate red iron ore and rare calcareous 11th-14th

MCW12: Medieval coarseware 12 - abundant fine sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz and sparse to moderate coarse to very coarse polycrystalline and angular quartz. Grey core and brown surfaces 11th-13th

MCW13: Medieval coarseware 13: fine sub-rounded with sparse to moderate fine white calcareous and sparse to moderate coarse and very coarse angular flint and quartz. Pink throughout 11th-13th

MCW14: Medieval coarseware 14: fine sandy matrix with sparse medium quartz and occasional other inclusions. Red-brown core and pale grey surfaces late 14-mid 16th

MCW15: Medieval coarseware 2: Common medium and occasionally coarse sub-rounded to rounded quartz. Includes occasional red quartz and rare rounded black ironstone. Also moderate mainly fine white rounded calcareous, probably limestone. Pale grey throughout 12th-15th

MCW15a: Medieval coarseware 2a: as for MCW2 but finer 11th-13th

HCWF: Hedingham coarseware in a fine fabric (mid 12th- early 14th)

MSHW: Medieval shelly ware (12th-13th)

MSSHW: Medieval sandy shelly ware (12th-13th)

HEDI: Hedingham fine ware mid (12th-early 14th)

UPG1: Unprovenanced glazed ware1 (late 12th-14th)

UPG2: Unprovenanced glazed ware2 – medium sandy with sparse other inclusions such as red iron ore, calcareous and vey coarse flint. Orange throughout with external green glaze (Late 12th-14th)

STAF: Staffordshire type slipware (late 17th-19th)

LPMRE: Late glazed post-medieval red earthenware (18th+)

LGRE: late glazed red earthenware mid 18th+

SWSG: white salt glazed earthenware mid 18th+

ENGS: English stoneware 18th+

ENPO: English porcelain (mid 18th+)

RWE: Refined white earthenware (late 18th+)

SWSG: white salt glazed earthenware mid 18th+

TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

WSTON: White stoneware late 18th+

YELL: Yellow ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Topsoil TT1	1000	2x4g RWE	Mid 19th+	
TT2 N end	1000	1x5g RWE 1x4g ENPO	Mid 19th +	
Bucket sample TT3	1000	1x45g TPW	Mid 19th+	TPW: plate with black printing
TT3 S end	1000	1x22g ENGS 2x47g RWE 1x1g ENPO	Mid 19th+	
TT6 W end spoil samples	1000	5x58g LPMRE 5x13g RWE	Modern	LPMRE: flower pot RWE: coloured blue and pink
TT6 E end spoil samples	1000	1x8g ENGS 1x5g ENPO 2x10g LPMRE	Mid 19th+	ENGS: rouletting MCW14: ?jug neck

		1x3g MCW14		cordon
Bucket sample TT8	1000	1x<1g RWE	19th+	
Subsoil TT2 S end	1001	1x3g RWE	19th+	RWE: plate or dish rim
Subsoil TT3	1001	1x5g ENGS	19th+	
Subsoil TT4 E end	1001	1x1g SWSG	Late118th+	
Subsoil TT7 W end bucket sample	1001	2x5g LPMRE	19th+	
Pit 1028	1030	1x1g RWE	19th+	
	1031	1x8g LGRE	Mid 18th-early 20th	
	1032	1x8g MOCH	Late 18th+	
Ditch 1037	1038	1x6g MCW15	Mid 12th-15th	Abraded
Ditch 1045	1046 A	1x14g GRS		GRS: Everted beaded jar rim
Ditch 1049	1050	1x3g STNE	10th- 12th	
Ditch 1053	1054	3x9g STNE	10th-12th	
Ditch 1055	1056	1x4g MCW15a 2x1g STNE	11th-13th	Abraded
Ditch 1959	1060	2x3g STNE2	10th-12th	Abraded
Gully 2003	2004 B	1x10g STNE	10th-12th	STNE: body/rounded base
Gully 2007	2008 B	1x3g MCW6	12th-13th	
Ditch 2015	2016 A	1x5g MCW8	11th-13th	
	2016 D	1x4g STNE 1x1g MCW3	11th-13th	
Ditch 2023	2024	4x56g HERTS 1x76g MCW1 1x3g STNE	late 12th-13th	HERTS: x1 neck cordon; x1 girth groves and sooting to cooking pot shoulder MCW1: E1 'hammerhead' cooking pot upper profile; rim 20cm diam with 'pie-crust' deco to top
	2024 B	1x23g MCW3	11th 13th	
Ditch 2025	2026 A	2x5g STNE	11th -12th	
	2026 B	5x21g STNE 1x1g MSHW 1x23g MCW2	12th-13th	STNE: x1 outurned D2 cooking pot rim with small bead on top MCW2: outurned D2 flat topped rim with finger tip impression 1x3g daub
Ditch 2027	2028 A	3x12g STNE 1x2g MCW7 1x11g MCW3	11th-13th	STNE: outurned beaded jar rim approx 18cm diam
Pit 2031	2032	1x19g MCW2	mid12th-14th	MCW2: squared neckless jar rim 20cm diam (0.1 reve)
Ditch 2035	2038 A	2x20g STNE	11th- 13th	STNE: simple A3

		1x13g STAM 1x9g MCW4 1x7g MCW8		inturned bowl rim STAM: yellow glazed strap with single groove
Ditch 2039	2040 A	2x36g MCW2 1x16g MCW8 4x8g STNE	11th-13th	MCW2: x1 cooking pot body/rounded base angle
Pit 2045	2046	1x12g LPME 1x1g ENPO 1x1g RWE	19th-mid 20th	
Ditch 2047	2048 B	1x6g STAF	late 17th-18th	STAF: marbled slipware
Gully 3005	3006 B	1x23g MCW2	11th-13th	MCW2: F2 type flat topped squared neckless jar rim
Ditch 3007	3008 C	2x3g MCW3 2x34g HERTS	late 12th-mid 14th	HERTS: F2 everted slightly hollow 30cm diam bowl rim
	3008 E	1x13g MSHW	12th-14th	
Ditch 3009	3010 A	2x16g MCW8	11th-13th	
	3010 B	1x3g STNE	11th-12th	
Ditch 3015	3016 C	1x7g MCW3	11th-13th	
Ditch 3015	3016 E	2x5g MCW8 1x4g MCW2	11th-13th	
Ditch 3021	3022 B	2x16g MCW2 1x3g MSSHW	12th-13th	
Pit 3023	3024	2x35g MCW1 2x12g MCW3 2x8g MCW4 1x1g MCW5 1x4g MCW6 2x17g MSHW	12th-13th	MSHW: x1 hooked D5 type cooking pot rim
Ditch 3029	3030 A	2x4g MCW3	11th-13th	
	3030 B	1x6g UPG1 2x9g MCW3	13th-mid 14th	UPG1: East Anglian Redware highly decorated with white slip and dot lines, clear/brown glaze. includes white quartz so could Colchester ware but fabric and deco otherwise more in keeping with Hedingham ware
Ditch 3031	3032 A	2x18g STNE 1x2g MSHW 1x4g HERTS 1x9g MCW8	late 12th-13th	MCW8: sherd burnt, flat topped B2 ?jar rim
	3032 B	1x5g STNE 1x4g MCW3	12th - 13th	

Ditch 3033	3034	1x70g MCW7	11th-mid 14th	MCW7: C3 round beaded jug rim and strap handle with 3 small grooves
	3034 A	18x560g MCW9	13th-15th	MCW9: all same vessel, all body sherds
	3034 C	1x2g MCW9	13th- 15th	
Ditch 3039	3040	12x47g PMRE	19th – 20th	
Ditch 3053	3054 C	1x2g SOB GT	1st	
Pit 3055	3056	2x11g TPW 1x8g YELL	late 18th-mid 20th	
Ditch 3063	3065	1x2g STNE 1x4g MCW5	10th-12th	MCW5: similar to Thetford type ware
	3065 A	2x35g PMRE	17th-19th	
Ditch 3066	3067	2x6g MCW8 1x30g HCWF	mid 12th-early 14th	HCWF: base/body angle with sooting
Ditch 3073	3074 B	1x6g UPG2 1x5g GRE	late18th – 19th	
	3074 E	1x10g GRE	18th-19th	
	3075 B	1x2g HEDI	mid 12th-early 14th	
	3111	1x3g MCW3	11th -13th	
Pit 3090	3091 B	4x22g ESCQ 2x25g MCW5 1x14g MCW13	11th-13th	E/MSCQ: x1 horizontal grooves to neck cordon
Pit 3090	3092	2x18g MCW 12 1x5g MSHW 1x9g MCW5 1x13g MCW?	11th – 13th	MSHW: very similar to St Neots but finer and more abundant then usual
Ditch 3129	3130	2x17g MCW11	11th – 13th	
Ditch 3078	3126	1x22g MCW5 1x2g GRE	17th-18th	
Ditch 3153	3154	1x5g MCW4	11th-13th	MCW4: rare calcareous inclusions
Modern Cut 3150	3171	1x112g STAF 1x24g GRE 1x67g ENGS 1x2g RWE	19th – 20th	
Modern Cut 3164	3172	5x97g RWE 3x83g WSTON 1x10g TPW 1x49g PMRE 1x26g PMWW 4x572g ENGS	late 19th-20th	ENGS: includes a complete small bottle

Table 10. Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

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

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

11.2 The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 29 fragments (2918g) of CBM in a highly fragmented condition, but including a sparse scatter of Roman tile that is distinct from late 18th to 19th century brick and peg tile in pit and ditch features (Table 11).

Period	CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman	Tegula (flanged fragment)	1	362
	Tegula (flat fragment)	1	275
	Imbrex	2	175
	Bessalis brick	1	280
Post-medieval	Peg tile	22	1374
	Yellow stock brick	2	402
Total		*29*	*2918*

Table 11. Quantification of CBM

The Roman CBM was entirely manufactured in an orange-red fabric with inclusions of common quartz (<0.25mm), sparse chalk (0.1-1.5mm) and occasional red clay pellets (<5mm). A single flanged edge from a tegula roof tile was contained in Ditch F3011, while a 25mm thick fragment of flat tile in Pit F3090 is also likely to be derived from a tegula tile. Corresponding with this presence of tegula are small fragments of imbrex roof tile in Ditches F3017 and F3082, with a distinctive curved profile (and sanded base), which would have allowed them to bridge/overlie the junctions between tegula roof tiles. A single 40mm thick fragment of Roman CBM also in Pit F3090 is likely derived from a Besallis type brick, potentially originally used as part of a hypocaust system or as a bonding course. However, the limited distribution and quantity of the Roman CBM suggest it may be significantly removed from a structure in the close vicinity.

Sparse fragments of late post-medieval to modern CBM were also recovered, probably of Victorian or later date. They include a small group of peg tile in Ditch F3039, with further isolated fragments in Ditches F2047, F3073, and Modern Cut F3150, while fragments from a modern yellow stock brick were contained in Pit F3055.

11.3 Metalwork and Stone

Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

Five iron objects and one of copper alloy were recovered from ditches on this site. The ditches all appear to be of medieval date, however, a single Roman coin was recovered from one of them.

A catalogue including weights and dimensions is presented below.

Iron

The iron assemblage included three iron nails of various shapes and sizes. These were recovered from Ditch Fills L2024, L3016, and L3032. The nails cannot be closely dated, being a ubiquitous find throughout multiple periods, although these are likely to be medieval in date given that this is the dating given for those features.

Other iron finds included an undiagnostic strip from Ditch Fill L3010, and a sub-triangular fragment from Ditch Fill L3018.

Copper alloy

A single copper alloy find was recovered from this site - a Roman coin (SF1) dating to the 4th-century AD. The coin was recovered from Ditch Fill L2028, a medieval ditch, however the worn coin depicting the twins Romulus and Remus suckling the She-Wolf, is likely to date to between AD330-340. The coin was a nummus of the House of Constantine, though the bust of the Emperor was illegible.

Stone

A single piece of sandstone, recovered from Ditch Fill L3067, is possibly worked. The piece, sub-triangular in shape, has a rough flat side and a curving smooth upper side. There is just the trace of possible mortar on the flat underside, the implication being that the fragment was used in building somehow, possibly as edging for a path or similar. The fragment weighed 94g and measured 68mm by 52mm, with a thickness of 18mm.

SF No.	Context	Seg	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spot date	Feature	Phase
1	2028	A	Copper alloy	1	2	Coin	Roman	much worn, no bust visible, but Romulus and Remus and She-Wolf visible as outline on reverse; probably a nummus of House of Constantine	D17	AD330-340	Ditch [2027]	11th-13thc.
	2024		Iron	1	7.5	Nail	Unknown	complete; rounded head	H49		Ditch [2023]	L12th-13thc
	3010		Iron	1	16	Strip	Unknown	rectangular strip	L63 W16		Ditch [3009]	11th-13thc.
	3016	D	Iron	1	30	Nail	Unknown	complete; flat round head	H98		Ditch [3015]	11th-13thc.
	3018	D	Iron	1	29	Frag	Unknown	sub-triangular flat uneven fragment	L67 W38		Ditch [3017]	11th-13thc.
	3032	A	Iron	16	9	Nail	Unknown	complete; much encrusted	H43		Ditch [3031]	L12th-13thc

Table 12. Catalogue of metal artefacts

11.4 The Metalworking Residues

Andrew A. S. Newton

Introduction

A total of 9 pieces (592g) of slag, originating from 2 contexts, was submitted for analysis from archaeological excavation at 26 South End, Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire. The material was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination.

Visual examination of metalworking residues allows them to be categorised according to morphology, colour, density, and vesicularity. It should be noted, however, that not all slags are diagnostic of a particular metalworking process or part of that process. Slags are also particularly susceptible to morphological and composition alteration by secondary corrosion products.

Reference was made to the National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth *et al* 2009) where appropriate and to the relevant subject-specific (Bayley *et al* 2008) and regional (Medlycott 2011) research frameworks.

Results

Context	Feature	Feature type	Quant.	Observations	Type
L2040A	F2039	Ditch	8; 514g	Light to mid grey exterior with some light orange brown. Dense material with moderate porosity. Some indication of rippling/mammilation. Possible accumulation of tap slag or furnace bottom slag	?Tap ?Furn
L2048B	F2047	Ditch	1; 78g	Mid to dark grey in colour with some dark brown discolouration. Fragment is substantially cracked but this is likely to be due to taphonomic processes. No response to magnet. Probable Fe slag.	Indeterminate

Table 13. Catalogue of metalworking residues
Key: Tap=tap slag. Furn=furnace slag. Furn.St.=fired clay furnace structure. Ore=iron ore. Fe=iron. Smith=Smithing/refining debris. Min=mineral

Discussion

The material recovered from Fill L2040A appears to be derived from iron smelting and represents either tap slag or the accumulation of slag in the void at the base of a smelting furnace. The quantity of this material is insufficient to indicate that smelting took place in the immediate vicinity and this is confirmed by the lack of any evidence for furnaces at this site.

The material recovered from Fill L2048B is also likely to be a by-product of iron working. Its appearance appears to have been altered by taphonomic processes and Ditch F2047 may not have been its primary depositionary

location after removal from the furnace. It is not possible to identify this material to a particular part of the iron working process.

References

Bayley, J., Crossley, D. and Ponting, M. 2008, *Metals and Metalworking: a research framework for archaeometallurgy*, The Historical Metallurgical Society/English Heritage, London

Dungworth, D, with Blakelock, E. and Nicholas, M. 2009, *National Slag Collection*, Ironbridge Gorge Museums Trust/Historical Metallurgy Society

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

11.5 The Animal Bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992) and Baker and Worley (2014). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following von den Driesch (1976). Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts.

The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included with this report (Table 16) and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 5042g of bone, consisting of 436 pieces, was recovered from this site with the material quantified by feature, weights and counts in Table 14.

The bulk of the bone was produced from a variety of ditch fills, with smaller amounts from a cess pit, other pit fills, a modern cut and a gully. Bone was recovered with a variety of other finds with dating showing 50% of the bone was found with finds of a medieval date, 35% was produced with Post-medieval finds and 15% was undated.

	Feature Type, weights and counts					Totals
	Cess Pit	Ditch	Gully	Modern cut	Pit	
Weight	361g	3047g	78g	275g	1417g	5178g
Count	1	307	14	10	109	441

Table 14. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, weights and counts

The bone is generally in good condition, although much is quite heavily fragmented from butchering and wear. One complete skeleton was recovered which is in very good condition, perhaps suggesting a later burial. A few fragments of bone showed greater wear and erosion than other bone in the same fill, suggesting a few pieces are residual, but these numbers are low, indicating that most bone is in its original place of deposition.

Some weathering and invertebrate damage was seen in Ditch Fill L2024 and Pit Fill L3056, suggesting these were probably left exposed for a time before burial.

Canid gnawing was frequently seen on cattle, sheep/goat and pig remains. Several goat bones from Ditch Fill L3040 show some canid gnawing including the limbs, a talus and a scapula.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Nine species were identified in this assemblage**,** which are quantified in Table 15.
The assemblage produced mostly domestic food stock with cattle, pig, sheep and goat.

Species	Feature Type and NISP					Species Totals
	Cess Pit	Ditch	Gully	Modern cut	Pit	
Bird - Fowl		7				7
Bird - Goose		1				1
Cat		81				81
Cattle		35			18	53
Coprolites		7				7
Dog		2		1		3
Equid	1	7		1		9
Mammal		119	8	2	90	219
Pig		15		1		16
Sheep/goat		33	6		1	40
Feature Totals	1	307	14	10	109	441

Table 15. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and NISP.

Sheep/goat were seen in from nine fills and in less numbers than cattle. The ovicaprids were distinguished where possible following guidelines provided by Albarella and Salvagno (2017). Most remains are of sheep, but goat bones were seen in one deposit. The sheep would have provided a supply of wool in medieval times and dung for manure, milk and cheese. Cut marks show skins were used and the animals would have provided meat and by-products.

Sheep and goat were seen in Ditch Fill L3040 with one small slender sheep metatarsal and numerous goat bones. The goat remains produced metatarsals, tibias, femur fragments, calcaneii, humerus, radius, talus and a scapula. Several limbs were sawn for dismemberment and one small section suggests roasting marrow. Several goat bones show some canid gnawing including the limbs, a talus and a scapula.

Dogs were seen in this assemblage with isolated limb bones from small to medium sized dogs in Ditch Fills L2048B, L3065A and Modern Cut Fill L3171. Canid gnawing was frequently seen on cattle, sheep/goat and pig remains. Several goat bones from Ditch Fill 3040 show some canid gnawing including the limbs, a talus and a scapula. Further evidence of dog came from seven pieces of coprolites, probably from a medium sized dogs – *see Coprolites*.

Butchering and elements present

Butchering was seen throughout, with particularly heavy butchering on the larger cattle bones. Cuts from skinning were seen on cattle and sheep/goat. Chops from a cleaver noted on the larger limb bones from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Fine knife cuts were seen from removal of meat and cutting smaller bones.

Sawing was recorded from Ditch Fill L3040 (Plate 1), mostly on goat limb bones and on one pig humerus. The sawing would have largely been a method of dismemberment, but two pieces of bone were cut into short pieces, probably for roasting for the nutritious marrow inside.

Plate 1. Sawn goat and pig bones from Ditch Fill L3040.

A range of elements were seen, with mostly main meat-bearing bones. Some mandibles were seen, which could have provided cheek meat and tongue. One skeleton (presumably articulated) of a cat was recovered from Ditch Fill L3126, suggesting a pet burial.

Pathologies

One sheep/goat upper jaw was found in Ditch Fill L3083 that showed very heavily worn and unevenly worn molars and an infection in the surrounding bone. The animal may have been very elderly or fed on a rough dry diet that would have worn the teeth.

Coprolites

Seven pieces of coprolite were recovered, each with diameters ranging from 16 to 18mm (Plate 2). The coprolites are bone rich, which shows these are from a dog. Dogs gnaw bone and often consume a good deal, which produces harder droppings that preserve almost as well as bone. It is likely that the droppings were cleared away with other debris.

Plate 2. Coprolites from a dog found in Ditch Fill L3040.

Discussion

This is a relatively small assemblage, but one rich in species, butchering and other evidence. The bulk of the assemblage is derived from the butchering and meat waste of the main domestic species: cattle, pig, sheep and goat. Evidence from these suggests older animals (with exception of the pigs), kept for a variety of uses such as milk, traction, wool and breeding, prior to culling for meat and by-products. Butchering evidence shows a change in butchering practices, from rough chopping in the medieval period to clean sawing in more

recent times. One medieval cattle bone shows a hole that is likely to be from the joint of meat being pushed onto a spit for roasting.

The birds present, both domestic, would be kept for a supply of eggs and feathers prior to use for meat. The equid bones may be from meat waste, perhaps cheap meat for dogs, but the sparse remains may be from earlier disturbed remains.

Domestic animals kept for companions, pest control or hunting are suggested with small to medium sized dog bones and a skeleton of a cat, none of these bones were butchered, suggesting a fondness and perhaps aversion to utilising what are often skinned animals.

Recommendations for further work

The relatively small size of the assemblage and the mixed or uncertain date, limits what information can be retrieved. The assemblage is recorded to a sufficient standard and no further work is recommended.

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Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from ECB5336
Listed in context order.
A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.
Key:
NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Context	Segment	Feature Number	Type	Spotdate	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measureable	Countable (Davis, 1992)	Butchering	Comments
2016	B	2015	Ditch	11th to 13th	1	116	Cattle	1	1			radius		1	chopped	
2024	B	2023	Ditch	12th to 13th	1	21	Mammal	1				shaft fragment				large mammal
2024	D	2023	Ditch	12th to 13th	1	76	Cattle	1		1		unfused metatarsal				invertebrate damage and weathering
2037	A	2035	Ditch	Undated	1	59	Equid	1	1			upper molar				
2040		2039	Ditch	11th to 13th	1	8	Mammal	1				?scapula fragment				
2040	A	2039	Ditch	11th to 13th	5	88	Cattle	1	1			scapula		1	cut, chopped	some weathering
2040	A	2039	Ditch	11th to 13th			Mammal	4				fragments				
2046		2045	Pit	19th to 20th	1	14	Cattle	1				metatarsal fragments				
2048	B	2039	Ditch	11th to 13th	5	28	Sheep/goat	3	1			radius fragments, cuboid		1	chopped, cut	fine knife cut on cuboid from skinning
2048	B	2039	Ditch	11th to 13th			Dog	1	1			distal humerus		1		medium sized dog
2048	B	2039	Ditch	11th to 13th			Mammal	1				shaft				

												fragment				
3004	B	3003	Ditch	Undated	1	24	Equid	1	1			lower molar				
3008	B	3005	Gully	11th to 13th	12	70	Sheep/goat	6	1			mandible, tibia fragments, isolated teeth				
3008	B	3005	Gully	11th to 13th			Mammal	6				fragments				
3008	C	3005	Gully	11th to 13th	2	8	Mammal	2				fragments				
3010	B	3009	Ditch	11th to 13th	2	53	Equid	1	1			upper molar				
3010	B	3009	Ditch	11th to 13th			Sheep/goat	1	1			humerus shaft/distal end			chopped	
3012		3011	Ditch	Undated	3	102	Equid	3	1			metatarsal fragments				
3016	E	3015	Ditch	11th to 13th	4	78	Cattle	4	1			mandible fragments and worn molars				
3018	D	3017	Ditch	Undated	2	8	Sheep/goat	2	1			pelvic fragments				
3022	B	3021	Ditch	12th to 13th	2	73	Mammal	2				fragments				
3024		3023	Pit	12th to 13th	4	33	Mammal	4				fragments				
3030	A	3029	Ditch	11th to 13th	6		Mammal	6				skull fragments				
3034	A	3033	Ditch	13th to 15th	3	85	Mammal	3				fragments				large mammal
3040		3039	Ditch	19th to 20th	63	490	Sheep/goat	19	2			limbs, foot, scapula	3	4	sawn, cut	1 sheep metatarsal, rest GOAT metatsrals, tibias, femur, calcaneus x 2, humerus, radius, talus, scapula.

																Several limbs sawn for dismemebermen t and one small section suggests roasting marrow. Several bones show some canid gnawing.
3040		3039	Ditch	19th to 20th			Pig	5		1		humerus, femur, radius, upper jaw, scapula	1	2	cuts, chopped, sawn	sawn humerus, cuts on scapula from removal of meat
3040		3039	Ditch	19th to 20th			Bird - Fowl	7	1			tibiotarsus, humerus, coracoid, sternum fragments	3	3		
3040		3039	Ditch	19th to 20th			Mammal	25								some small fragments
3040		3039	Ditch	19th to 20th			Coprolite	7				pieces of bone rich coprolite				diameter 16-18mm, medium sized dog
3056		3055	Pit	18th to 20th	19	103	Cattle	1	1			worn M3 lower molar				
3056		3055	Pit	18th to 20th			Mammal	18				fragments				poor condition, invertebrate damage and wear
3065		3063	Ditch	10th to 12th/PM	4	23	Pig	2		1		mandible frag with molar, isolated tooth				

3065		3063	Ditch	10th to 12th/PM			Mammal	3				fragments				
3065	A	3063	Ditch	10th to 12th/PM	1	6	Dog	1	1			tibia shaft				
3074	B	3073	Ditch	18th to 19th	40	370	Cattle	2				humerus shaft, tooth			chopped, cut	
3074	B	3073	Ditch	18th to 19th			Sheep/goat	3	1			mandible, humerus, tooth			chopped, cut	
3074	B	3073	Ditch	18th to 19th			Pig	8				mandible fragments, isolated molar and tusk, scapula, axis vertebra			chopped	
3074	B	3073	Ditch	18th to 19th			Mammal	27				fragments				
3074	E	3073	Ditch	18th to 19th	15	66	Mammal	15				fragments				
3075	B	3073	Ditch	12th to 14th	4	30	Cattle	1	1			upper molar				
3075	B	3073	Ditch	12th to 14th			Mammal	3				fragments				
3077		3076	Ditch	Undated	5	73	Cattle	5	1			scapula and fragments of same			choppped	some invertebrate damage
3083		3082	Ditch	Undated	16	329	Cattle	4				hoof, humerus, rib		1.5		
3083		3082	Ditch	Undated			Sheep/goat	1	1			upper jaw and extremely worn molars				heavily worn and unevenly worn upper molars and infection in surrounding jaw
3083		3082	Ditch	Undated			Mammal	10				fragments				

3083		3082	Ditch	Undated			Bird - Goose	1	1			coracoid		1	cut	
3091	B	3090	Pit	10th to 13th	5	248	Cattle	4	1			metacarpal, metatarsal	1	1		GL: 195, BatF: 63, robust, hole in proximal articular end of metacarpal measures 10mm and oval in shafpe, may be attempt to work into a skate
3091	B	3090	Pit	10th to 13th			Mammal	1				shaft fragment				
3092		3090	Pit	10th to 13th	80	1019	Cattle	12				humerus, tibia, scapula, metatarsal fragments,				
3092		3090	Pit	10th to 13th			Sheep/goat	1	1			metatarsal				
3092		3090	Pit	10th to 13th			Mammal	67				fragments				
3111		3073	Ditch	11th to 13th	8	326	Cattle	7	1			pelvis, metatarsal and fragments of both		1		
3111		3073	Ditch	11th to 13th			Mammal	1				shaft fragment				
3126		3078	Ditch	17th to 18th	99	141	Cattle	2	1			humerus fragments		1	chopped	
3126		3078	Ditch	17th to 18th			Sheep/goat	4	1			pelvis and humerus fragments		2	cut, chopped	
3126		3078	Ditch	17th to 18th			Cat	81	1			skeleton		10		small and slender adult cat, teeth good

																condition, no obvious cause of death
3126		3078	Ditch	17th to 18th			Mammal	12				fragments				
3130		3129	Ditch	11th to 13th	7	208	Cattle	7	1			distal femur and fragments from proximal half		1	chopped	
3134	B	3133	Ditch	Undated	2	2	Mammal	2				fragments				
3140		3073	Ditch	Undated	1	148	Equid	1	1			proximal tibia				large and robust
3167		3151	Cess Pit	Modern	1	361	Equid	1	1			axis vertebra		1		very large and robust
3171		3150	Modern Cut	18th to 19th	2	85	Equid	1		1		vertebrae				
3171		3150	Modern Cut	18th to 19th			Dog	1				distal femur	1	1		Bd: 24.6, Dd:24, small to medium breed, spaniel or large terrier sized. Small growth on distal end of shaft.
3172		3164	Modern Cut	19th to 20th	3	54	Pig	1		1		proximal femur		1	chopped	pale, ?modern
3172		3164	Modern Cut	19th to 20th			Mammal	2				fragments				

Table 16. Catalogue of the animal remains from ECB5336

11.6 The Mollusc Assemblage

Julie Curl

Methodology

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

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 24g of bone was recovered from this site, consisting of five pieces. The shell was recovered, which is quantified in Table 17. The remains are in reasonable condition, although some fragmentation had occurred throughout.

Context	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP
3024	Ditch	2023	11th to 13th	2	1	Mussel	2
3040	Ditch	3039	19th to 20th	1	1	Oyster	1
3077	Ditch	3076	Undated	1	14	Oyster	1
3083	Ditch	3082	Undated	1	8	Oyster	1

Table 17. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

The mollusc species

Common Oyster was found in three deposits but in small numbers. The remains of marine sponge and worms shows they were retrieved from a marine environment, rather than being farmed shells.

Marine Mussell was found in the Ditch Fill L3024, with two small fragments.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage that contains the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster and Mussel are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets. These shellfish could also be consumed as part of the religious fasting diet, which would have been important in the medieval period.

Recommendations for further work

This is a very small assemblage of shell that demonstrates the preservation at this site. This particular assemblage has little potential to yield further information and no further work is recommended.

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Context	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Distortion	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Condition	Pigment?
3024	Ditch	2023	11th to 13th	2	1		2			Mussel	2					2										
3040	Ditch	3039	19th to 20th	1	1		1			Oyster	1	1			1											
3077	Ditch	3076	Undated	1	14		1			Oyster	1		1		1			1								
3083	Ditch	3082	Undated	1	8		1			Oyster	1	1			1		1		1							

Table 18. Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

11.7 The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Excavations at 26 South End, Bassingbourn, uncovered a network of medieval and earlier ditch features. The medieval features represent a system of enclosure ditches while the earlier features may represent larger landscape divisions.

The evaluation of the site recovered a reasonable assemblage of medieval carbonised plant macrofossils from four samples (Summers 2017), indicating the potential for the recovery of an analytically viable assemblage from a more extensive bulk sampling strategy. This strategy was implemented during the subsequent excavation in order to further investigate the medieval diet and economy of the site.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

The following samples were discarded and not processed due to possible hydrocarbon contamination:

- <38> of L3168
- <39> of L3167
- <41> of L3170

Results

The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 19. A detailed catalogue of remains from the richest samples (>30 identifiable specimens) is presented in Table 20.

<u>Phase 1 – pre-medieval, probably Roman</u>

Six samples were taken from the fills of the large ditches attributed to Phase 1. Of these six, all contained carbonised cereal remains. These included barley (*Hordeum* sp.), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*

type) and rye (*Secale cereale*). In addition, a single cotyledon of a large Fabaceae (pea/bean) was identified in Ditch Fill L3054C (F3053). Considering the possible prehistoric date for the sampled deposits, the presence of free-threshing type wheat and rye is incongruous. It seems likely that these remains are intrusive from the significant amount of medieval activity on the site. Prehistoric features identified in excavations at the Village College contained no archaeobotanical remains (Fosberry 2006) and it is likely that large boundary features such as those on the present site would have received few contemporary carbonised plant macrofossils.

Phase 2 – medieval

Twenty seven samples were taken from Phase 1 deposits, accompanied by four from the evaluation (Summers 2017). Of these 31 samples, 87.10% contained carbonised cereal remains. Most common were caryopses of wheat (in 77.42% of samples), of which all identifiable specimens were of a free-threshing type (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type). Next most frequent was barley (in 48.39%of samples), which included hulled grains, oat (*Avena* sp.; in 25.81% of samples) and rye (*Secale cereale*; in 3.23% of samples). Also common were large Fabaceae (pea/bean) seeds (in 16.13% of samples). None of the latter were sufficiently well preserved to identify to species but both peas and beans were both important in the medieval diet (e.g. Stone 2006).

Wheat rachis remains were present in Ditch Fills L2024 (F2023), L2016A (F2015), and L3034B (F3033). None were sufficiently complete to identify to species level, and either bread wheat or rivet wheat, or a combination of the two, could be represented.

A small number of samples, five in total, produced >30 identifiable specimens and are presented in Table 20. Densities of remains in these samples ranged from 1.8 to 5.05 items per litre, which is still relatively low and most likely reflects deposits from mixed sources rather than discrete dumps of carbonised debris. The samples were all dominated by cereal grains, accompanied by small proportions of chaff, pulses, and non-cereal arable weed taxa.

Non-cereal taxa were represented by a small range of likely arable weeds. These included vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and wild grasses (Poaceae). The number of such specimens was low and, together with the limited representation of chaff elements, does not imply the nearby processing of cereal crops.

Mollusc shells were well represented in the samples and frequently adundant. Taxa characteristic of grassland conditions (e.g. *Helicella itala, Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp.) were widely represented, as were ground litter taxa and those characteristic of taller vegetation (e.g. *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp. and *Trichia hispida* group). This reflects a

range of conditions, perhaps with prevailing grassland cover, with taller vegetation on ditch margins. Occasional shells of *Pomatias elegans*, which is characteristic of loose, disturbed substrates were present. These probably lived on the margins of freshly cut ditches. Slum aquatic taxa *Anisus leucostoma* and *Lymnaea truncatula* were common and indicate standing water in the ditch fills, most likely on a seasonal basis.

Undated and modern

Five samples were taken from undated and modern deposits. These contained a small number of carbonised plant macrofossils in four samples, including remains of barley and wheat, and a single culm (straw) fragment in Pit Fill L3096 (F3095). The samples were all low density and the archaeobotanical remains of limited potential.

Conclusions

The remains from deposits dateable to Phase 1 were generally comparable to those of medieval date and it is likely that they are medieval in origin. It is probable that the material is intrusive from the more intense medieval activity on the site.

The widespread deposition of carbonised cereals and pulses during Phase 2 indicates that they were in common usage in the vicinity of the sampled deposits. However, the lack of discrete dumps of carbonised remains suggests that processing, storage and use of cereals was not directly associated with the excavated portions of the site. The assemblage is most likely to represent debris from domestic activity in the vicinity, deposited with other occupation debris.

The limited concentrations of chaff and non-cereal taxa indicate the presence of clean grain, most likely carbonised in domestic hearths associated with food preparation and consumption activities. The main cereal was wheat, probably bread wheat (*T. aestivum*), along with barley and oats. The low proportion of rye suggests that it was not in common usage on the site. Pulses are also likely to have made a significant contribution to the diet. These were all common components of the medieval diet and economy (e.g. Stone 2006). The predominance of wheat over other cereals is suggestive of a reasonably affluent settlement able to make use of the most preferred bread grain over lower status alternatives.

It is likely that cereals were cultivated locally but the main centres of arable processing activity were probably elsewhere in the village during the medieval period. The limited range of non-cereal arable weed taxa makes it difficult to make any detailed comments regarding the crop husbandry regimes employed. Stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) was a ubiquitous weed of heavy loam and clay soils, and is often associated with bread wheat cultivation. However, it is possible that it was more widespread during the

medieval period than its present range suggests (cf. de Moulins 2007, 395). Dock (*Rumex* sp.) is a genus that includes numerous nitrophilous species. This is a general indication of reasonable levels of soil fertility, most likely enhanced through manuring and possible crop rotation incorporating leguminous crops (i.e. peas, beans or vetches).

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Phase	Volume taken (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
Phase 1 - pre-medieval																						
ECB5336	13	3012C	3011	Fill of Ditch	1	20	X X	-	FTW (3), Trit (3), NFI (8)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X	X	X	X	-	Coal (X)
ECB5336	18	3004A	3003	Fill of Ditch	1	40	**See Table 20**															
ECB5336	19	3012B	3011	Fill of Ditch	1	20	X X	-	FTW (3), Trit (6), NFI (6)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X X	X	X	-	-	-

ECB5336	20	3014B	3013	Fill of Ditch	1	40	X X	-	Hord (2), FTW (3), Trit (7), NFI (6)	X	*Ranunculus* sp. (1)	-	X	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	X	X	-	Small mammal bone (X), Coal (X)
ECB5336	35	3054C	3053	Fill of Ditch	1	40	X	-	FTW (3), Trit (4), NFI (2)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vertigo* sp.	X X	X X	X	-	-	-
ECB5336	36	3060C	3059	Fill of Ditch	1	40	X X	-	Hord (1), FTW (4), Trit (3), NFI (1)	X	*Sambucus nigra* (1)	-	X	-	XX X	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Pomatias elegans, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X X	X X	X X	-	-	-
Phase 2 - medieval																							
ECB5336	1	2004	2003	Fill of Gully	2	20	**See Table 20**																
ECB533	2	2024A	2023	Fill of	2	20	**See Table 20**																

6				Ditch																			
ECB5336	3	2016D	2015	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X	-	FTW (2), Trit (2), NFI (5)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	X	X	-	Coal (X)
ECB5336	4	2016A	2015	Fill of Ditch	2	20	**See Table 20**																
ECB5336	6	2038A	2035	Fill of Ditch	2	20	**See Table 20**																
ECB5336	8	3010A	3009	Fill of Ditch	2	20	**See Table 20**																
ECB5336	9	3024	3023	Fill of Pit	2	20	X X	-	HB (1), FTW (2), Trit (9), NFI (7)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala, Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X X	X	X	X	-	-
ECB5336	10	3016	3015	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X	-	Trit (3), NFI (3)	-	-	-	X X	Diffuse porous	XX	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia*	X	X	X	X	-	-

																sp., *Vertigo* sp., *Vitrea* sp.						
ECB5336	11	3022B	3021	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X X	-	Hord (1), FTW (1), Trit (5), cf. Oat (1), NFI (17)	X	*Carex* sp. (1), Large Poaceae (1), Small Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-
ECB5336	12	3020	3019	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X	-	FTW (1), NFI (2)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Planorbis planorbis, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X	X	X	X	-	-
ECB5336	14	3030A	3029	Fill of Ditch	2	20	**See Table 20**																

ECB5336	15	3032B	3031	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X X	-	Hord (1), FTW (4), Trit (7), NFI (9)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala, Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp., *Vitrea* sp.	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
ECB5336	16	3034B	3033	Fill of Ditch	2	40	X X	X	Hord (2), FTW (5), Trit (6), NFI (7), FTW rachis (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX X	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala, Lymnaea truncatula, Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)

ECB5336	17	3028A	3027	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X X	-	FTW (1), Trit (3), Oat (1), NFI (6)	-	-	-	X	-	XX X	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Lymnaea truncatula*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Planorbis planorbis*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X X	X X	-	-	-
ECB5336	21	3028C	3027	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X	-	FTW (1), Trit (2), Oat (1), NFI (1)	X	Large Poaceae (2)	-	X X	Diffuse porous	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)

ECB5336	25	3077	3076	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X	-	FTW (2), Trit (2)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), *Galium* sp. (1)	-	X	-	XX	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X X	X	X	-	-	-
ECB5336	26	3065	3063	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X X	-	FTW (7), NFI (3)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X X	X	X	-	-
ECB5336	27	3068	3066	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Lymnaea truncatula*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X X	X	-	-	-

ECB5336	28	3130	3129	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X	-	Trit (1), Oat (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XX X	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vitrea* sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-
ECB5336	29	3091B	3090	Fill of Pit	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X	X X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
ECB5336	30	3134A	3133	Fill of Ditch	2	20	X	-	NFI (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (2)	-	X	-	XX X	*Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Lymnaea truncatula*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia*	X X	X X	X	-	-	-

																sp., *Vertigo* sp.							
ECB5336	32	3092	3090	Fill of Pit	2	40	X	-	HB (1), Trit (3), Oat (1), NFI (3)	X	Medium Fabaceae (3)	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Helicella itala*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X X	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X)
ECB5336	33	3091	3090	Fill of Pit	2	40	X	-	Trit (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
ECB5336	23	3074B	3073	Fill of Ditch	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX X	*Carychium* sp., Clausilidae, *Cochlicopa* sp., *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-

ECB5336	24	3075B	3073	Fill of Ditch	3	20	-	-	-	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	XXX	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vitrea* sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ECB5336	37	3111	3073	Fill of Ditch	3	40	X	-	NFI (3)	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	*Anisus leucostoma*, *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Ena obscura, Lymnaea truncatula, Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	X	XX	X	-	-	-
ECB5336	40	3171	3150	Fill of Modern Cut	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
Undated and modern																						

ECB5336	7	2046	2045	Fill of Pit	Modern	10	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	Cochlicopa *sp.,* Pupilla muscorum, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	-	-	-	Coal (X)
ECB5336	22	3056	3055	Fill of Pit	Modern	20	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	X	-	X	-
ECB5336	5	2032	2031	Fill of Pit	UD	10	X X	-	Hord (2), Trit (2), NFI (9)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX	*Anisus* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X	X	-	-	-
ECB5336	31	3149	3148	Fill of Pit	UD	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., Clausilidae, *Cochlicopa* sp., *Discus rotundatus, Oxychilus* sp., *Pomatias elegans, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X X	X X	X	-	-	-

ECB5336	34	3096	3095	Fill of Pit	UD	20	-	X	Culm (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula, Oxychilus* sp., *Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-

Table 19: Results from the bulk sample light fractions from 26 South End, Bassingbourn.
Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

Site Code	**ECB5336**	**ECB5336**	**ECB5336**	**ECB5336**	**ECB5336**	**ECB5336**	**ECB5336**
Sample number	**18**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**8**	**14**
Context number	**3004A**	**2004**	**2024A**	**2016A**	**2038A**	**3010A**	**3030A**
Feature number	**3003**	**2003**	**2023**	**2015**	**2035**	**3009**	**3029**
Description	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**
Phase	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Volume (litres)	**40**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Cereal grains:							
Cereal NFI	13	15	29	27	40	39	15
Hordeum sp. - Barley	1	1	2	5	12	1	-
Hordeum sp. - Hulled barley	-	1	1	1	2	-	-
Triticum sp. - Wheat	13	6	19	14	26	30	10
(*Triticum* sp. - tail grain)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Triticum aestivum/ turgidum type - Free-threshing type wheat	4	6	7	6	14	13	8
Avena sp. - Oat	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Secale cereale - Rye	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cereal chaff:							
Triticum aestivum/ turgidum type - Free-threshing type wheat rachis	-	-	2	1	-	-	-

Triticum sp. - Indet. wheat rachis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cereal indet. culm	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other cultivars:							
Fabaceae indet. (large) - Pea/ bean	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wild taxa:							
Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus L. - Meadow/ bulbous buttercup	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. L. - Vetch/wild pea	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fabaceae indet. - Pea family (medium)	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Rumex sp. L. - Dock	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Galium sp. L. - Bedstraw	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Anthemis cotula L. - Stinking chamomile	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Daucus carota L. - Wild carrot	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet. - Grass (large)	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Charcoal:							
Charcoal >2mm	X	X	XX	X	XX	XX	X
Other:							
Fish bone	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Coal	X	X	X	-	-	XX	X
Clinker	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Molluscs:							
Anisus leucostoma	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candidula gigaxii	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Carychium sp.	X	-	-	X	X	-	-
Cochlicopa sp.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Discus rotundatus	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helicella itala	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Lymnaea truncatula	X	-	-	X	-	X	-
Oxychilus sp.	X	-	-	X	X	-	X
Pupilla muscorum	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trichia hispida group	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Vallonia sp.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vertigo sp.	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
Vitrina pellucida	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Contaminants:							
Modern roots	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XX
Modern mollusc	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	XX	X
Modern seeds	X	-	X	X	X	X	X
Modern insect	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earthworm egg capsules	X	-	X	-	-	-	-

X = present
XX = common
XXX = abundant

Table 20. Detailed catalogue of remains from the richest samples (>30 identifiable specimens)

12 DISCUSSION

12.1 The earliest phase of archaeology (Phase 1) contains sparse dateable evidence but this is suggestive of a date in the Romano-British period. This consists of three sets of intercutting ditches running across the; the layout of these early features is suggestive of the formal delineation of a trackway or route through the landscape. There was no evidence of metalling so this route is unlikely to have been a major thoroughfare and may simply have been a farm track or corridor connecting or between enclosures/field systems. This does not necessarily equate it to a droveway, a term which relates to any route, formal or informal, bounded or other along which animals were driven (Newton 2018a, 126; Newton 2018b, 139-140). Late Iron Age or Roman trackways have been recorded from aerial photographs elsewhere in the surrounding area (CHER MCB21157; CHER MCB22229) and it is possible that the trackway recorded at the current site is part of the same trackway or system of routes through the area. The arrangement of the third set of Phase 1 features suggests that they may represent part of an associated field system, possibly similar to the putative prehistoric 'stock management system' as identified by Pryor (2001, 417-418) at Storey's Bar Road in the Fengate area of Peterborough, although this is an interpretation which, especially in light of the reconstruction drawing reproduced by Yates (2007, plate 2), may be called in to question.

12.2 Finds were more abundant from features assigned to Phase 2. The pottery assemblage was dominated by Saxo-Norman and medieval wares. No clear stratigraphic distinction was evident in the distribution of these assemblages. Determining whether or not such a distinction can be made will form an important part of post-excavation analysis. The faunal and archaeobotanical assemblages appear not to be unusual for the medieval period but are quite small in extent. This suggests that the site was located on the peripheries of a settlement, adjacent to but distinct from, domestic settlement.

12.3 The arrangement of the Phase 2 features is suggestive of a series of small enclosures arranged on the same axis and appended to one another in a grid system. Although there are clearly some internal features, including pits, gullies and occasional postholes, there is nothing to clearly indicate domestic, storage or industrial structures in this area. Those features which are present would appear, at most, to represent sub-division of the larger enclosures, perhaps forming pens in which animals could be contained.

12.4 Repeated recutting of ditches assigned to Phase 2 is evident, sometimes on slightly different alignments. The regular reorganisation of the way that the land was enclosed is a well-noted feature of medieval settlement (Hurst 1971; Smith 2010; Gilchrist 2012) and an analysis of the way in which ditches were recut alongside an examination of the distribution of Saxo-Norman and later medieval pottery might provide an insight into the chronology of the enclosure system.

12.5 The Phase 3 activity is fairly limited in comparison to the Saxo-Norman/medieval archaeology. It consists of four ditches, which appear to follow similar alignments to the Phase 2 enclosure system. This suggests that the system by which the land was organised remained consistent over a prolonged period. Associated with these features are cess pits and wells which are indicative of the function of the enclosures during Phase 3.

12.6 The archaeology recorded at this site can be seen to relate to agricultural activity. In the Roman period (Phase 1) it appears to have formed part of a wider landscape of enclosures and trackways through the area. The Saxo-Norman/medieval activity represents a series of small enclosures, containing what appears to be occasional subdivision, which have been slightly reworked or rearranged. Finds from both of these phases are limited in quantity and this might be considered to be consistent with their assumed agricultural function. However, the medieval assemblages are sufficient to suggest that the enclosures that the archaeological features represent are likely to have been located at the peripheries of settlement. The Phase 3 finds assemblages are also limited in quantity. In conjunction with the character of the archaeological features from this phase, they give the impression of small agricultural enclosures appended to areas of settlement.

PART II. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

13 UPDATE OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

The original academic aims and objectives of the project are presented in Section 2 of this report (above).

Following the completion of fieldwork, these aims remain valid. The original aims and objectives are incorporated into, and expanded upon, by the Updated Aims and Objectives set out in Section 14, below. These are derived from the assessments of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence from the site, presented in Part I of this document. They have been developed with the updated regional research framework for Eastern England (Medlycott 2011). The suggested bibliography, comprising material for comparison and reference, is presented in Section 15.

14 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

Phase 1. ?Romano-British

Research Objectives

<u>The date of the Phase 1 activity</u>

The Phase 1 features form a distinct group which are all clearly stratigraphically earlier than the Saxo-Norman/medieval features of Phase 2. Dating of these features is based only two pieces of artefactual evidence, a

sherd of pottery and a fragment of CBM, making their dating tentative at best. The obvious solution to this problem is scientific dating. The features assigned to this date contain sufficient quantities of carbonised organic material to make AMS radiocarbon dating a viable option. However, Summers (Section 11.7, above) notes that the character of the archaeobotanical assemblage from these features is reminiscent of medieval assemblages, largely due to significant quantities of free-threshing wheat, which was not a significant component in the prehistoric or Roman economy. This suggests that a large proportion of the material present in these features was intrusive from subsequent medieval activity. Radiocarbon dating of such material is therefore likely to be unreliable for producing an accurate date for these earlier features. Further assessment of the date of these features must therefore be based on the following:

- Comparison of the form and character of these features with similar known features from the wider region of both their assumed Romano-British date and of other dates in order to identify parallels.
- Comparison of the form and character of these features with features forming the known late Iron Age/early Roman landscape of the surrounding area. In particular, it will be important to determine if a direct relationship is identifiable by the putative trackway at this location and the other late Iron Age/early Roman trackways identified in the Bassingbourn area (CHER MCB21157; CHER MCB22229).

The character and function of the Phase 1 activity

As noted above, a key part of post-excavation analysis will be comparing the Phase 1 features with the known aspects of the surrounding late Iron Age/early Roman landscape and determining if and how these features fit into that landscape.

In addition to the cropmark evidence from the surrounding area (CHER MCB21153; CHER MCB21155; CHER MCB22224; CHER MCB21157; CHER MCB22229; CHER MCB19213), Potentially comparable field systems and trackways have been recorded in southern Cambridgeshire at Dernford Farm, Sawston (Newton 2018a), Manor Farm, Harston (Malim 1993), and Orton Longueville (Mackreth 2001). Synthetic discussion of Romano-British field systems and their development and function has been carried out by Fulford and Holbrook (2018), Rippon *et al* (2015), and Upex (2002; 2008).
Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies rural settlement and landscape as an important research area for the Romano-British period in eastern England. Of particular relevance to the current site are research questions regarding the size and shape of fields and how this relates to agricultural regimes. Post-excavation analysis will attempt to identify possible agricultural practices through comparison with other sites and through examination of relevant literature on Romano-British agriculture (e.g. Fowler 2002; Allen *et al* 2017, Bird 2016).

Due to the identification of a possible trackway represented by the Phase 1 features and the identification of further trackways in the surrounding area, a significant area of research for this site will be infrastructure. Medlycott (2011,

48) notes that Roman roads and trackways are under-studied as a monument type and indicates that further archaeological evidence is needed before we can produce a comprehensive synthesis of roads and lesser routeways in the eastern region. Medlycott (2011, 48) poses the following questions regarding roads which may be applicable to the current site:

- What variations in structure exist?
- Are they different in the countryside, and on different terrain?
- Why did some disappear and others continue in use?
- Those which disappeared were often deliberately cut, *e.g.* by historic parks, so for what reasons and when?

Supportive information regarding Roman roads and trackways will be used to enhance discussion of such elements of the landscape (e.g. Booth 2011, Davies 2002, Orengo & Livarda 2016). Direct comparisons will be made with the evidence for Iron Age or Roman trackways recorded near the Mile Ditches and elsewhere in Bassingbourn (Phillips 2008; 2009).

Phase 2. Saxo-Norman to medieval

Research Objectives

Dating/phasing of the Phase 2 archaeology

The pottery assemblage recovered from the Phase 2 features spans the Saxo-Norman period and the early part of the medieval period. Spot dates assigned to the individual features, however, offer little distinction between features of Saxo-Norman date and features of medieval date. There is a significant element of inter- or re-cutting of features in this phase. Post-excavation analysis will, therefore, attempt to identify links between stratigraphic position and differences in date in the Phase 2 pottery assemblage. If such links are not present, a chronology of the development of the medieval enclosure system will be sought on the basis of stratigraphic relationships alone.

Function of the Phase 2 site

Medlycott (2011, 70) identifies rural settlement and landscapes as an important area of archaeological research. Of particular relevance to the current site are questions relating to the function of medieval fields/enclosures and whether or not their size and shape can be linked to particular agricultural regimes. It will be important to determine what the enclosures may have been used for. This will be carried out through interrogation of the archaeobotanical assemblage, the faunal assemblage, and the artefactual assemblage and through comparison with relevant comparable sites in the surrounding area and wider region (e.g. Woolhouse 2016, Woolhouse 2010, Newton 2013, Newton 2018b). More general information regarding medieval field systems in East Anglia will be sought from sources such as Hall (1982), Oosthuizen (2003; 2010), Rippon (2008; 2012), Rippon *et al* (2015), Upex (2002), White

(2012), and Williamson (2005). More specific questions relating to the function of the Phase 2 site will include:

- Are the forms of the enclosures evident here comparable to known medieval field systems at other sites in the immediately surrounding area, or in the wider East Anglian region?
- Can the form of the enclosures represented here be linked to particular forms of agriculture?
- Can specific types of agricultural activity be determined from the environmental and artefactual evidence?

Evidence for medieval settlement

Medlycott (2011, 70) notes that the origins and development of the different rural settlement types need further research in eastern England. As a medieval site with evidence for settlement in the near vicinity, the current site can contribute to the corpus of information regarding medieval rural settlement in this part of the country. Further examination of the medieval pottery assemblage, the faunal assemblage, and the archaeobotanical assemblage will be required in order to determine if they are indicative of domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity or if they derive from other forms of activity. Examination of the distribution of these assemblages may reveal patterns that help to identify the potential locations of associated settlement activity.

Comparison with known medieval settlements in the surrounding area (e.g. Woolhouse 2016, Woolhouse 2010, Newton 2013, Mustchin 2016, Atkins 2010, Andrews 2006) will be carried out and this will be set against synthetic analyses of medieval settlement in the surrounding region (e.g. Lewis 2007, Lewis 2010, Morris 2005, Oosthuizen 2003, Oosthuizen 2010, Rippon 2008, Rippon 2012, Roxby 2014, Williamson 2005) and in southern England in general (e.g. Astill & Grant 1988, Christie & Stamper 2012, Dyer 2000, Gilchrist 2012, Gies & Gies 1992, Hurst 1972, Platt 1978, Reynolds 2003). Identifying how the activity recorded at this location relates to:

- The various moated sites recorded in Bassingbourn (CHER 01237; CHER 01238; CHER 01239)
- Earthworks representing shrunken medieval settlement (CHER 09912)
- Areas of ridge and furrow cultivation (CHER 09912; CHER MCB22226; CHER MCB22227; CHER MCB22228)
- Medieval ditches (CHER CB15579), a possible trackway (CHER MCB19213), circular enclosure (CHER MCB19214), and medieval agricultural activity (CHER MCB23459) recorded in the surrounding area;

will contribute to an understanding of the dynamics and layout of medieval Bassingbourn (c.f. Medlycott 2011, 70) and can be used to understand the settlement in ways similar to those carried out in studies by Lewis (2007; 2010) and Thomas (2006).

Phase 3. Post-medieval to modern
Research Objectives

Relationship to earlier activity
It appears quite clear that the Phase 3 archaeology relates to 'backyard' activity. The arrangement of features assigned to this phase appears to be similar to that of Phase 2, with linear features positioned on similar alignments and in similar locations. Determining whether these alignments are dictated by the arrangement of previous boundaries and division of the land or through topographical factors will be determined through examination of available historic cartographic evidence.

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16 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

16.1 Summary

Due to the location of the site, an appropriate vehicle for publication would be *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. The main research interest of the site is in what it adds to the existing body of information regarding late Prehistoric/Roman and medieval Bassingbourn. As the project does not allow for an exhaustive synthesis of all of the archaeological data regarding these periods in Bassingbourn and because the extent and character of the recorded archaeology is not particularly notable in its own right, it is unlikely that it would be may be suitable for publication in a national, period specific journal.

The publication report will present the background of the project, contain a description and analysis of features and finds, and conclude with a synthetic discussion of the site's structure and development, with local and regional comparisons. Specialist reports will be integrated into the text and included in line with the requirements of publication, as set out by the agreed publishers.

16.2 Estimated breakdown of report

ABSTRACT	***c 250 words***

- Contents Summary of phasing, features, finds and interpretation
- Tables -
- Figures -
- Plates -

INTRODUCTION ***c. 500 words***

- Contents Circumstances of the project and summary of background information. Description of the situation of the site and geological and topographical descriptions. Introduction to excavation strategies and phasing.
- Tables Phasing and date ranges
- Figures Site location and detailed site location plans. Excavation and overall phase plans
- Plates -

PHASE 1 ***c. 600 words***

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the ?Roman features. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase plan. Appropriate section drawings
- Plates: Significant section photographs, overviews of Phase 1 features

PHASE 2 ***c. 750 words***

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the medieval features. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase plan. Appropriate section drawings
- Plates : Significant section photographs, overviews of Phase 2 features

PHASE 3 ***c. 300 words***

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the post-medieval/early modern features. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 3 plan and selected sections.

- Plates : Significant section photographs, overviews of Phase 2 features

UNDATED FEATURES ***c. 200 words***

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the undated features and their distribution with focus on the most important feature groups. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Selected plan and sections.
- Plates: -

DISCUSSION ***c. 700 words***

- Contents: Organised thematically, taking into account the research questions and subjects presented in Section 14 of this document. This section will form the bulk of the publication report and will contain relevant stratigraphic information, specialist's contributions, comparisons, and interpretations.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Demonstration of relationships between this site and others with IA/Roman archaeology; distribution of medieval sites in vicinity; historic cartographic sources
- Plates: Faunal remains.
- Specialist: Specialist contributions will be introduced where they contribute to the discussion.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Services. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank the client, Manormaker GP Ltd for funding the project Thanks also go to Mr Graham Taylor of Barber Casanovas Ruffles for his assistance, and the demolition contractor, Anglian Demolition & Asbestos Ltd, for their assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in particular Mr Andy Thomas.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Seg.	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
2003	2004	B		Fill of Gully	10th-12th C	1	10					
2007	2008	B		Fill of Gully	12th-13th C	1	3					
2015	2016	A		Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	1	5					
		B							116			
		D			11th-13th C	2	5					
2023	2024			Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-13th C	6	135			Fe Nail	1	7
		B			11th 13th C	1	23		21			
		D							76			
2025	2026	A		Fill of Ditch	11th -12th C	2	5			F.Clay		3
		B			12th-13th C	7	45					
2027	2028	A		Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	5	25			**SF1.** Roman Coin (AE4)	1	1.65
2031	2032			Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-14th C	1	19					
2035	2037	A		Middle Fill of Ditch					59			
2035	2038	A		Upper Fill of Ditch	11th- 13th C	5	49					
2039	2040			Fill of Ditch					8			
		A			11th-13th C	7	60		68			
2045	2046			Fill of Pit	19th-mid 20th C	3	14		14			
2047	2048	B		Fill of Ditch	Late 17th-18th C	1	6	200	28	Coke		10
										Slag	1	18
3003	3004	B		Fill of Ditch					24			
3005	3006	B		Fill of Gully	11th-13th C	1	23					
3007	3008	B		Fill of Ditch					70			
		C			Late 12th-mid	4	37		8	Shale	1	1

		E			14th C 12th-14th C	1	13					
3009	3010	A B		Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C 11th-12th C	2 1	16 3		53	Fe Strip	1	16
3011	3012			Fill of Ditch				362	102			
3015	3016	C D E		Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C 10th/11th-13th C	1 3	7 9		76	Fe Nail	1	31
3017	3018	D E		Fill of Ditch				102	8	Fe Frag	1	30
3021	3022	B		Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	3	19		73			
3023	3024			Fill of Pit	12th-13th C	10	77		33	Shell B.Flint		1 10
3029	3030	A B		Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C 13th-mid 14th C	2 3	4 15		74			
3031	3032	A B		Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-13th C 12th - 13th C	5 2	33 9			Fe Nail	1	9
3033	3034	A C		Fill of Ditch	11th-mid 14th C 13th-15th C 13th-15th C	1 18 1	70 560 2		65			
3039	3040			Fill of Ditch	19th-mid 20th C	12	47	766	490	B.Flint Shell Slate Coal Glass	 4 2	4 1 186 15 24
3053	3054	C		Fill of Ditch	1st C AD	1	2					
3055	3056			Fill of Pit	Late 18th-mid	3	19	402	103	Coal		52

					20th C							
3063	3065	A		Secondary Fill of Ditch	10th-12th C post-medieval?	2 2	6 35		23 6			
3066	3067			Primary Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	3	36			Worked Stone	1	94
3073	3074	B E		Fill of Ditch	Late 18th-19th C	2 1	11 10	16	370 66			
	3075	B		Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-early 14th C	1	2		30			
	3111			Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	1	3		326			
	3140			Fill of Ditch					149			
3076	3077			Fill of Ditch					73	Shell		14
3078	3126			Fill of Ditch	17th-18th C	2	24		141			
3082	3083			Fill of Ditch				73	329	Shell S.Flint	 1	8 6
3090	3091	B		Fill of Pit	10th/11th-13th C	7	61	275	248			
3090	3092			Fill of Pit	10th-13th C	5	45	280	1019			
3129	3130			Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	2	17		206			
3133	3134	B		Fill of Ditch					2	S.Flint B.Flint	4	17 2
3153	3154			Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	1	5					
3151	3167			Fill of Cess Pit	Modern				361	Clay Pipe	1	3
3150	3171			Fill of Modern Cut	19th-20th C	4	205	394	85			
3164	3172			Fill of Modern Cut	Late 19th-20th C	15	837		54	Clay Pipe Coke Glass	3 10	12 2 300

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-358102

Project details

Project name	26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire SG8 5NJ (UPD)
Short description of the project	In December 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire SG8 5NJ (NGR TL 3313 4373; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of ten dwellings and garages following demolition of existing dwelling and associated renovation of barn and removal of redundant outbuildings (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/0331/15/FL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team. The site is located on the edge of the historic medieval village core. Archaeological works at Bassingbourn Village College revealed evidence of Iron Age occupation (CHER MCB17408) and Saxon settlement and occupation (CHER MCB18142). Cropmarks of enclosures, linear features and ring ditches (e.g. CHER MCB21153 and 09464) are known to the south west of the proposed development site, and Roman artefacts have been found to the north-west (CHER 03123). Standing late medieval/post-medieval buildings are located on the street frontage close to the site (CHER DCB5342, DCB5416, DCB534 and DCB6133), demonstrating that this part of the village was developed by the 17th century or earlier. The excavation revealed an early phase of archaeology, represented by ditches aligned north-east to south-west but containing little artefactual evidence, followed by a more substantial phase of medieval archaeological represented by a co-axial system of ditches forming a series of small enclosures. The third and final phase of identifiable archaeological activity was dated as post-medieval/modern and consisted of linear features organised on similar alignments to the medieval ones and features such as wells and cess pits.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2018 End: 31-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7393 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5279 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY, ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY, ANIMAL BONE Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE BASSINGBOURN CUM KNEESWORTH 26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	SG8 5NJ
Study area	0.84 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 3313 4373 52.075472748276 -0.057211094353 52 04 31 N 000 03 25 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 29m Max: 29m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	CCC HET
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	Woodoak Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire Council Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambirdge County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	26 South End, Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire SG8 5NJ. An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newton, A
Other bibliographic details	5851
Date	2019

Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Entered by	Hollie Wesson (hollie.wesson@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	4 July 2019

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7393)

1
Overview of Area 2 (north), showing wet ground conditions; looking north-west.

2
Working shot within Area 1; looking east.

3
Phase 1 Ditch F1015 & Re-cut F1013 (same as F3003 in EXC); looking south-west.

4
Phase 1 Ditch F3133B & Re-cut F3086B; looking south-west.

5
Phase 1 Ditch F3061A & Re-cuts F3057A & F3059A; looking south-west.

6
Phase 1 Ditch F3053A; looking south-west.

7
Area shot of Phase 1 Ditches F3053C, F3057C and F3059C; looking south.

8
General shot of Area 2 (south) Phases 1-3 features; looking north-west.

9
Phase 1 Ditch F3082 & undated Pit F3084; looking south.

10
TT8. Phase 1 Ditch F1055 & Re-Cut F1053 (same feature as F2015 in EXC) & undated Pit F1049; looking south-east.

11
Phase 2 Ditch F3066D & Re-cuts F3063B & F3069; looking west

12
Phase 2 Ditch Terminus F3031A; looking east.

13
Phase 3 Ditch F3073B; looking west.

14
Mid-exc shot of Area 2 (eastern corner) of Phase 2 and 3 Features; looking south-west.

15
Pre-exc shot of Well M3136A; looking east.

16
Phase 3 Ditch F3039A; looking south.

17
Undated Ditch F2009; looking north.

18
Undated Intercutting Ditches F2009B & F2033A; looking south.

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

South End, Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

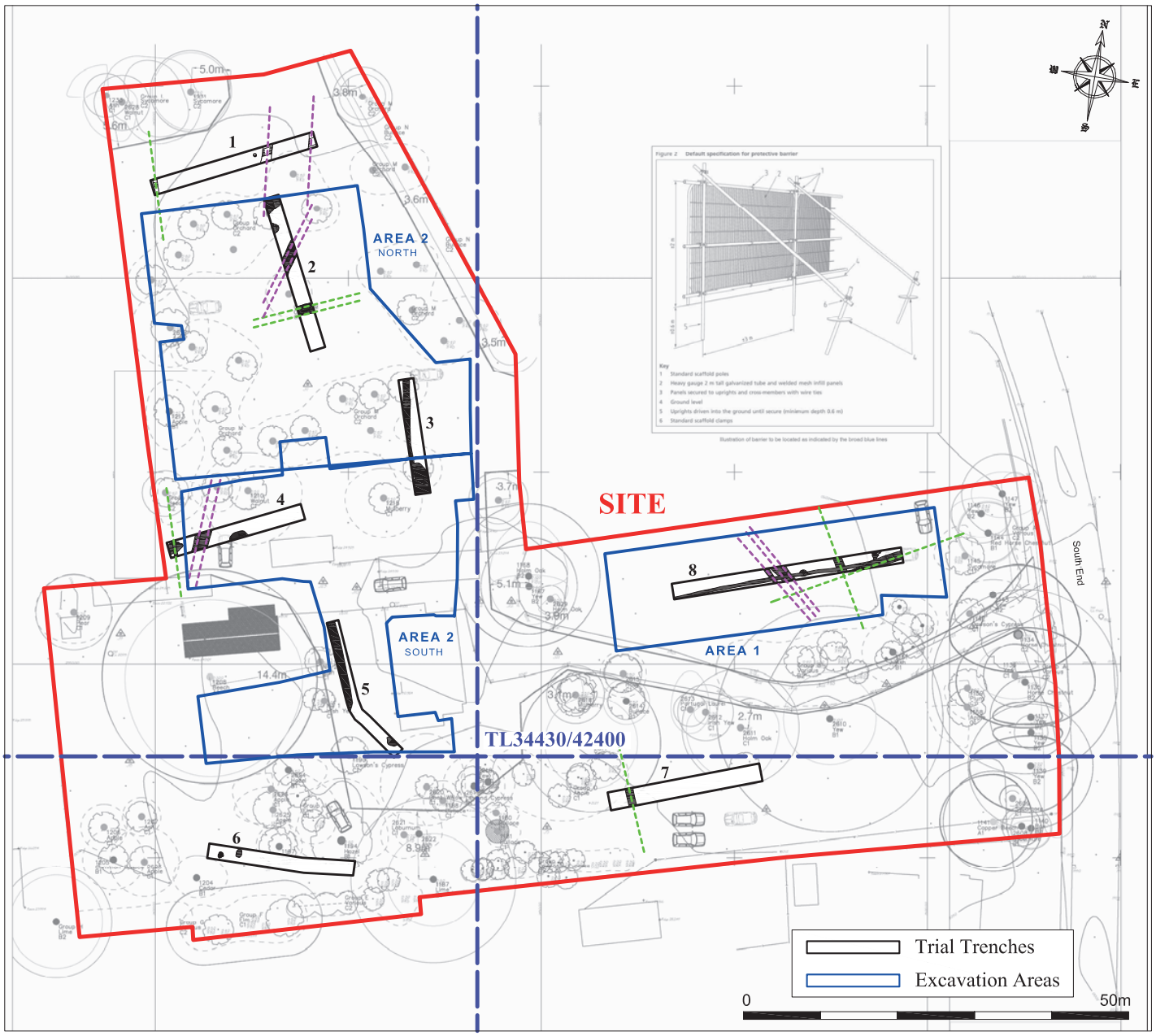

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4

Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

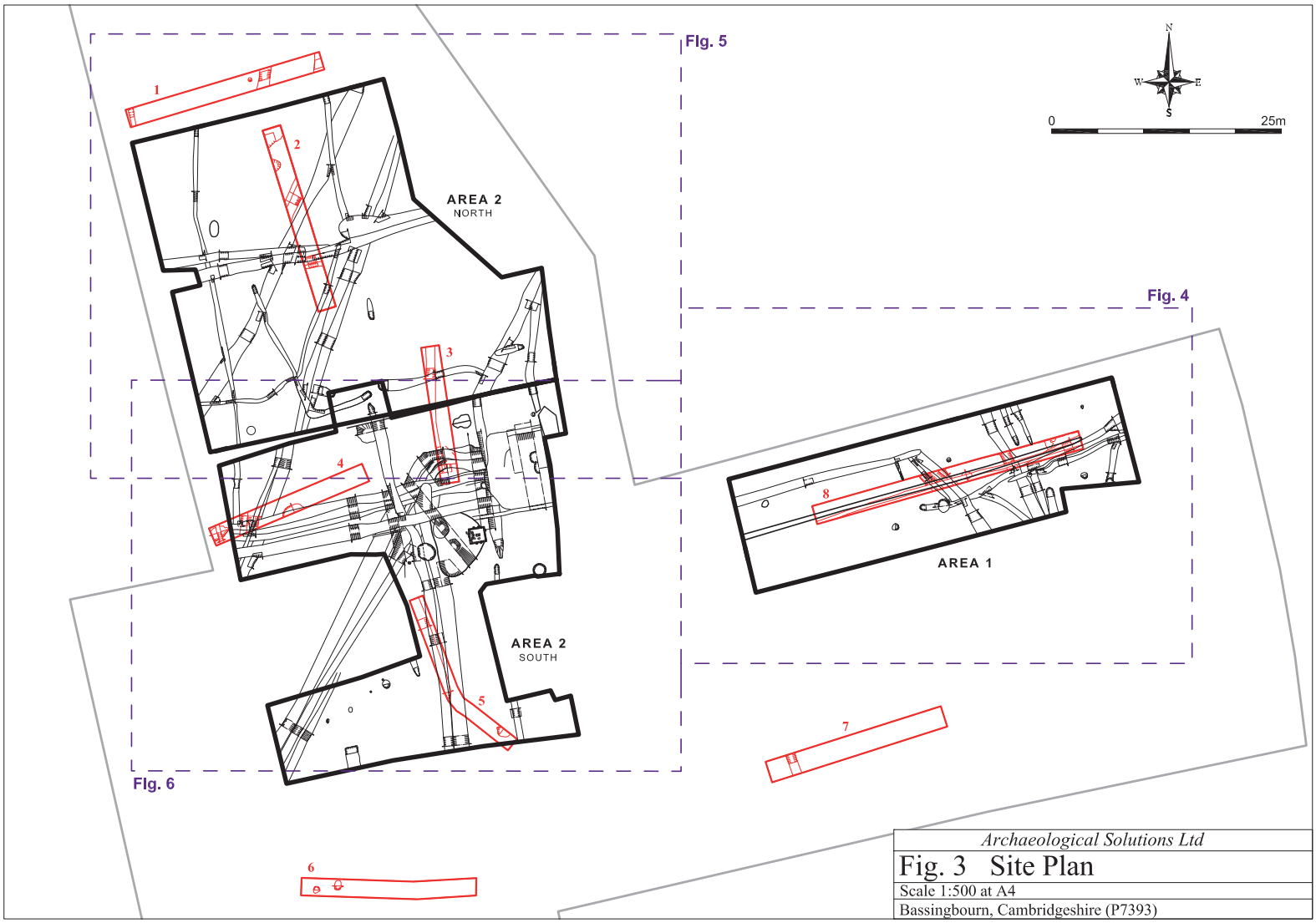

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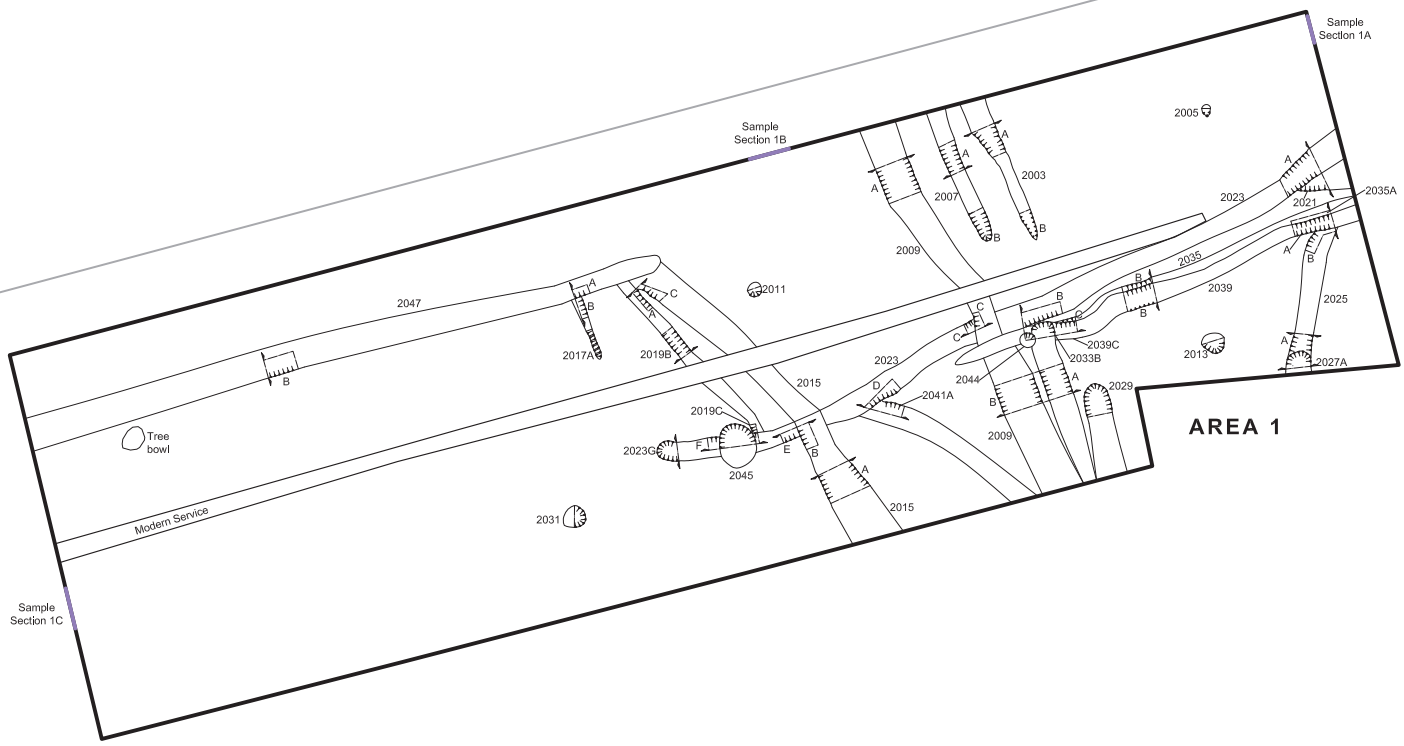
Fig. 3 Site Plan

Scale 1:500 at A4

Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)



0 10m

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Fig. 4 Area 1 Site Plan
Scale 1:125 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

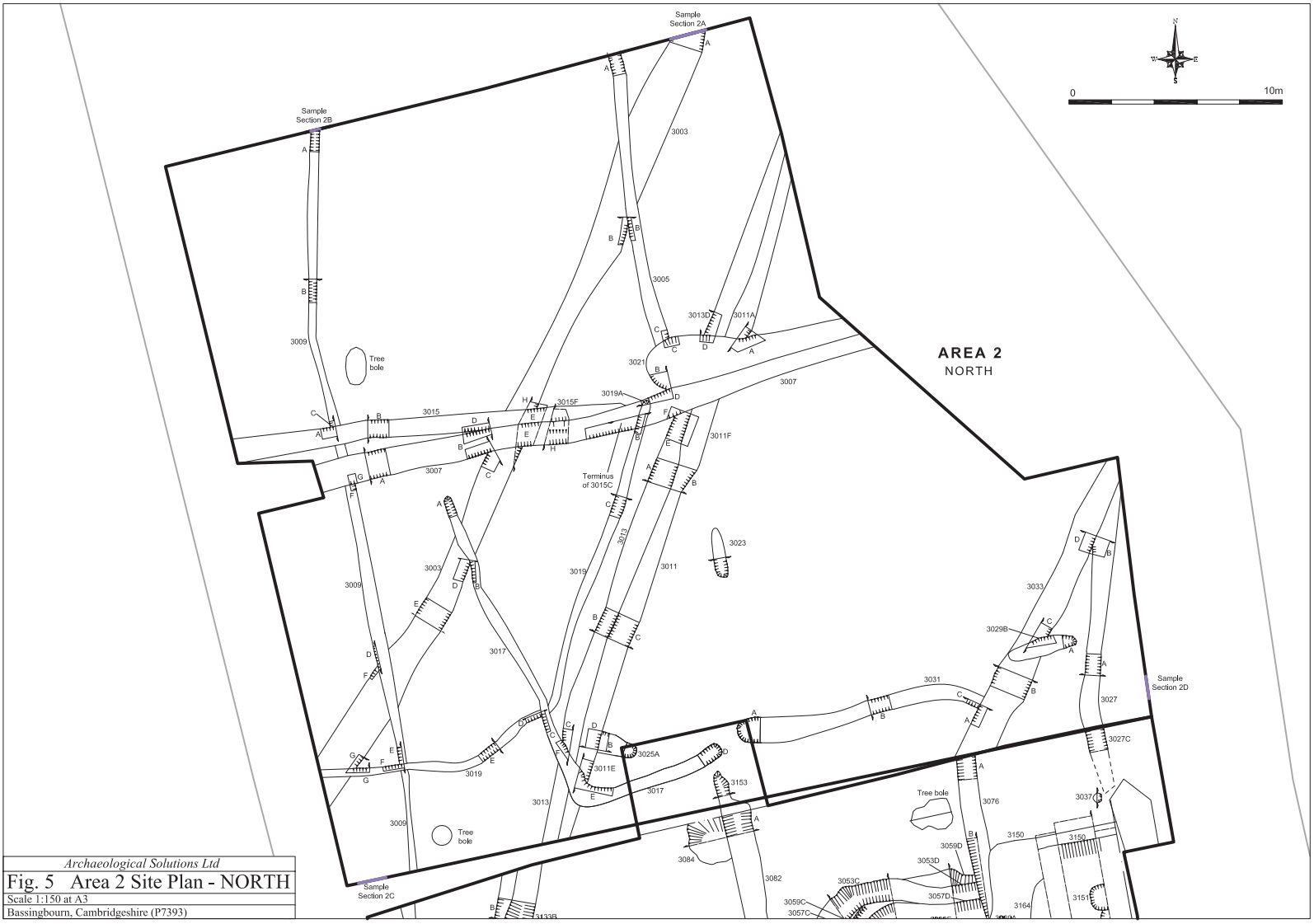

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Fig. 5 Area 2 Site Plan - NORTH

Scale 1:150 at A3

Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

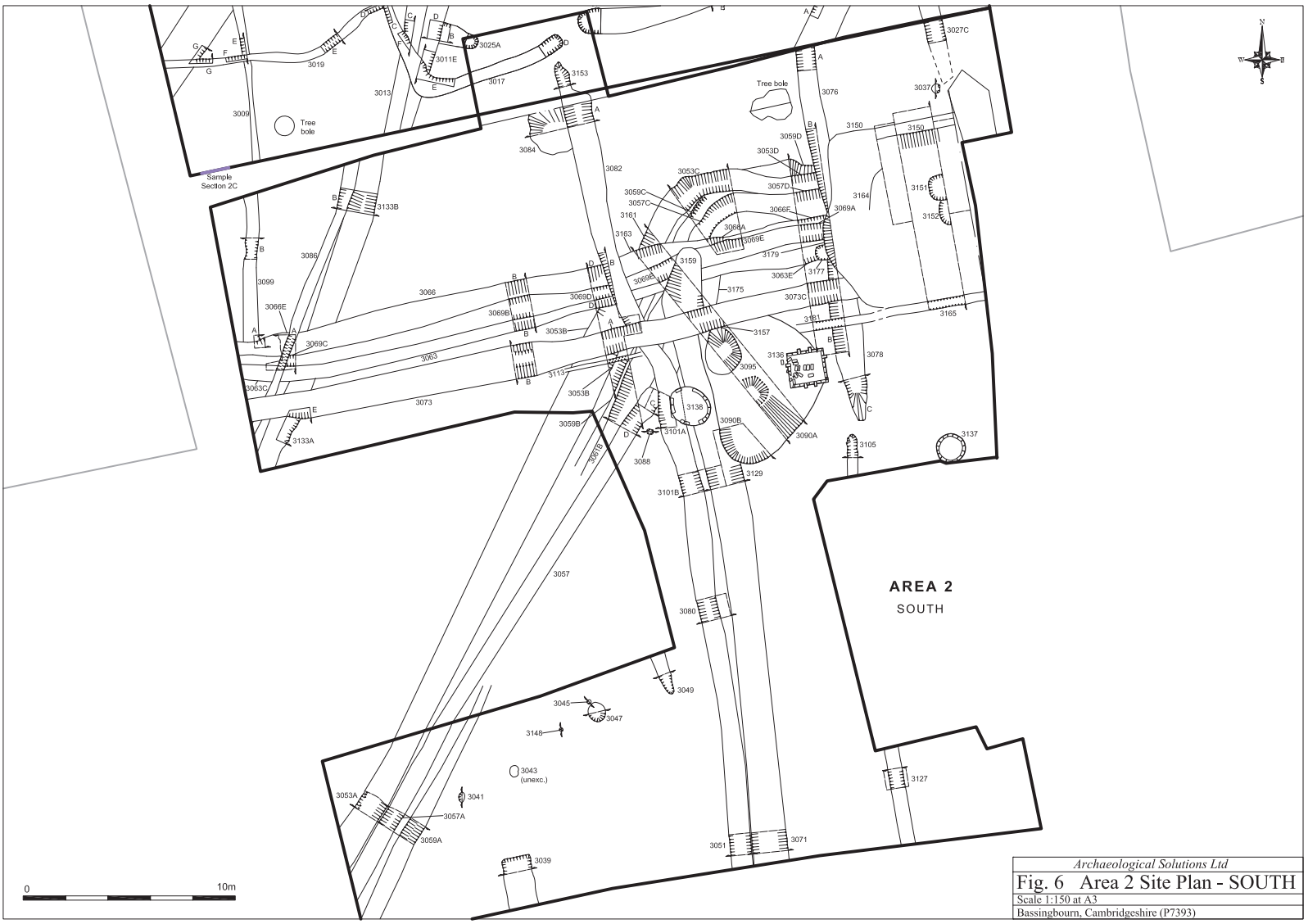

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Fig. 6 Area 2 Site Plan - SOUTH

Scale 1:150 at A3

Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

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Fig. 7 Site Phase Plan

Scale 1:300 at A3

Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

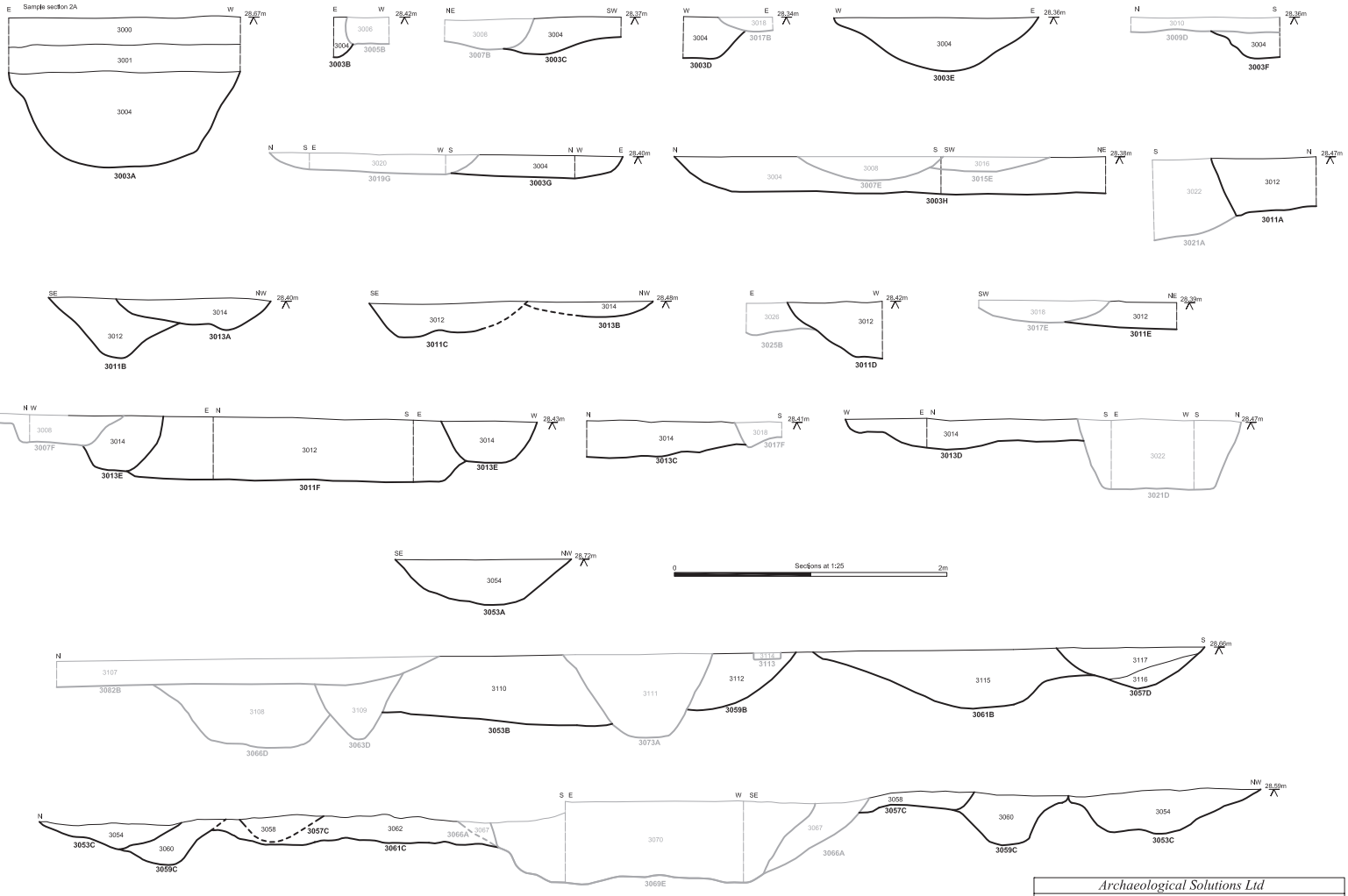

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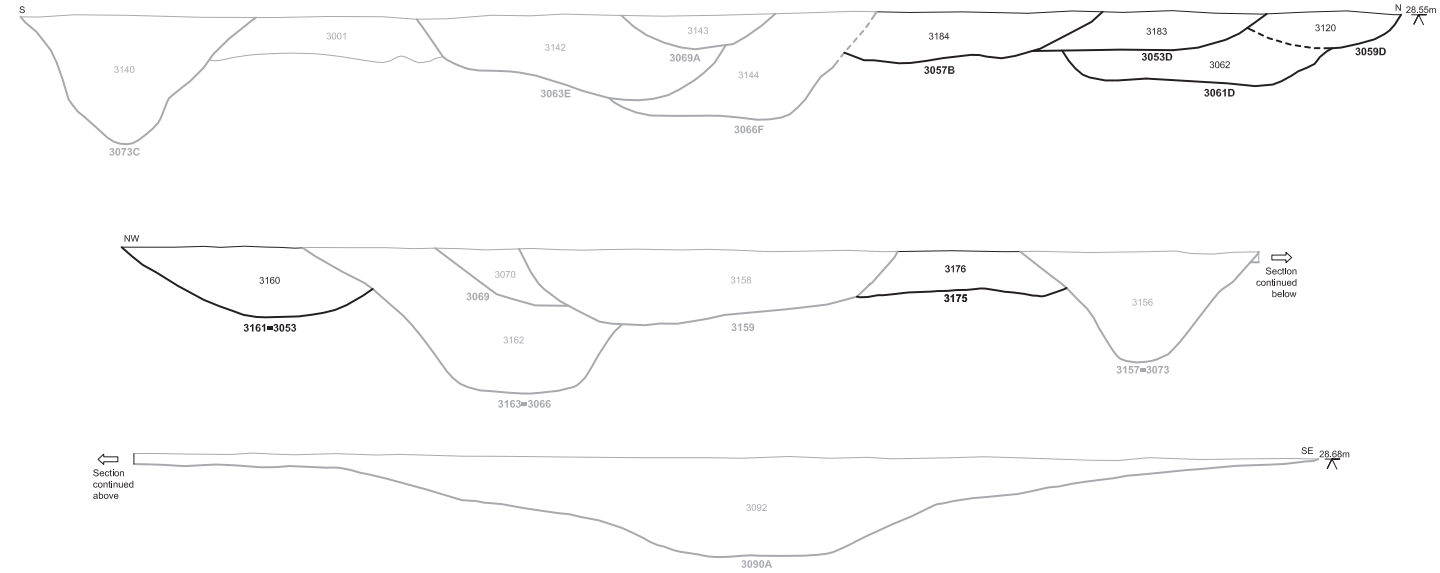
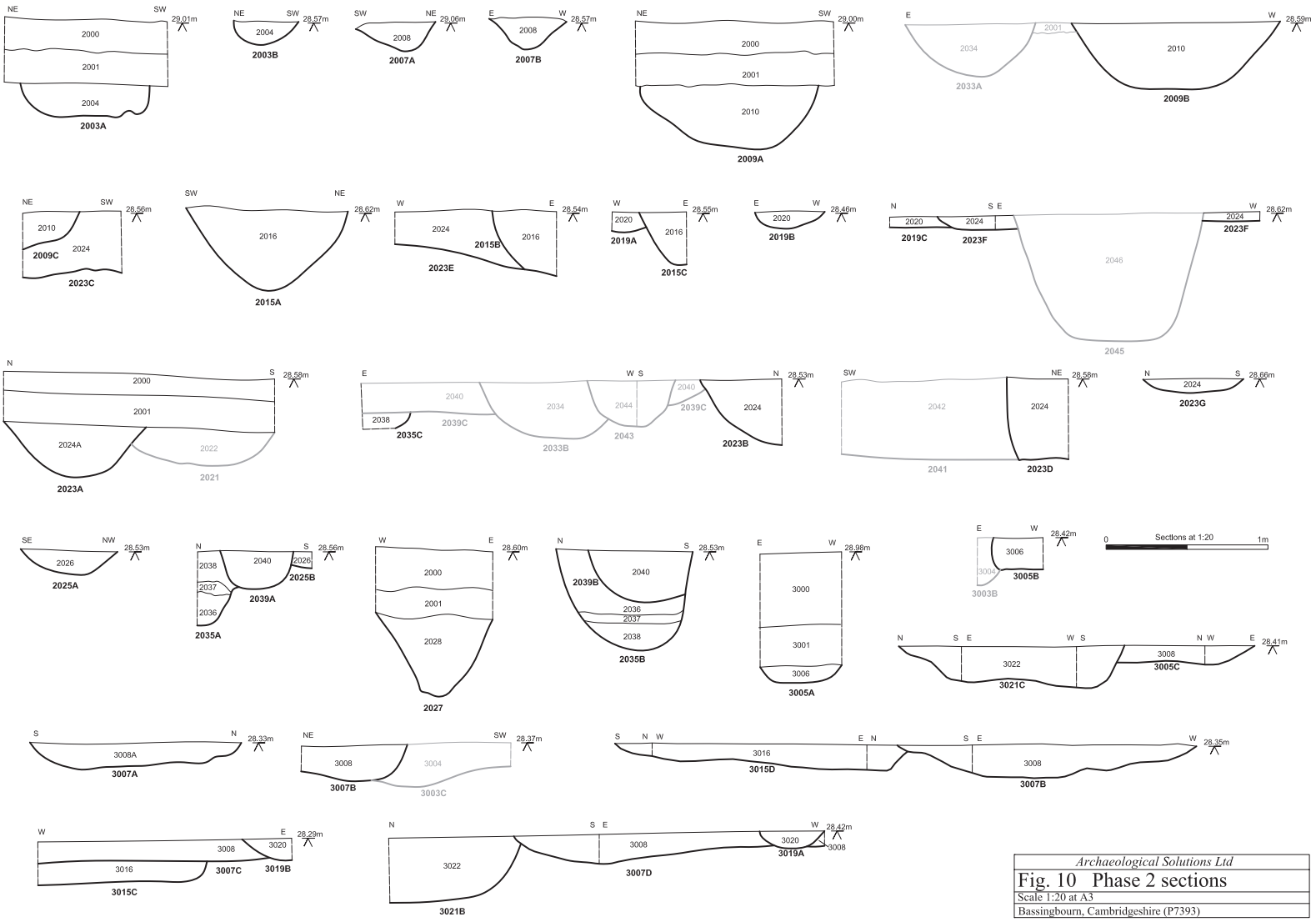
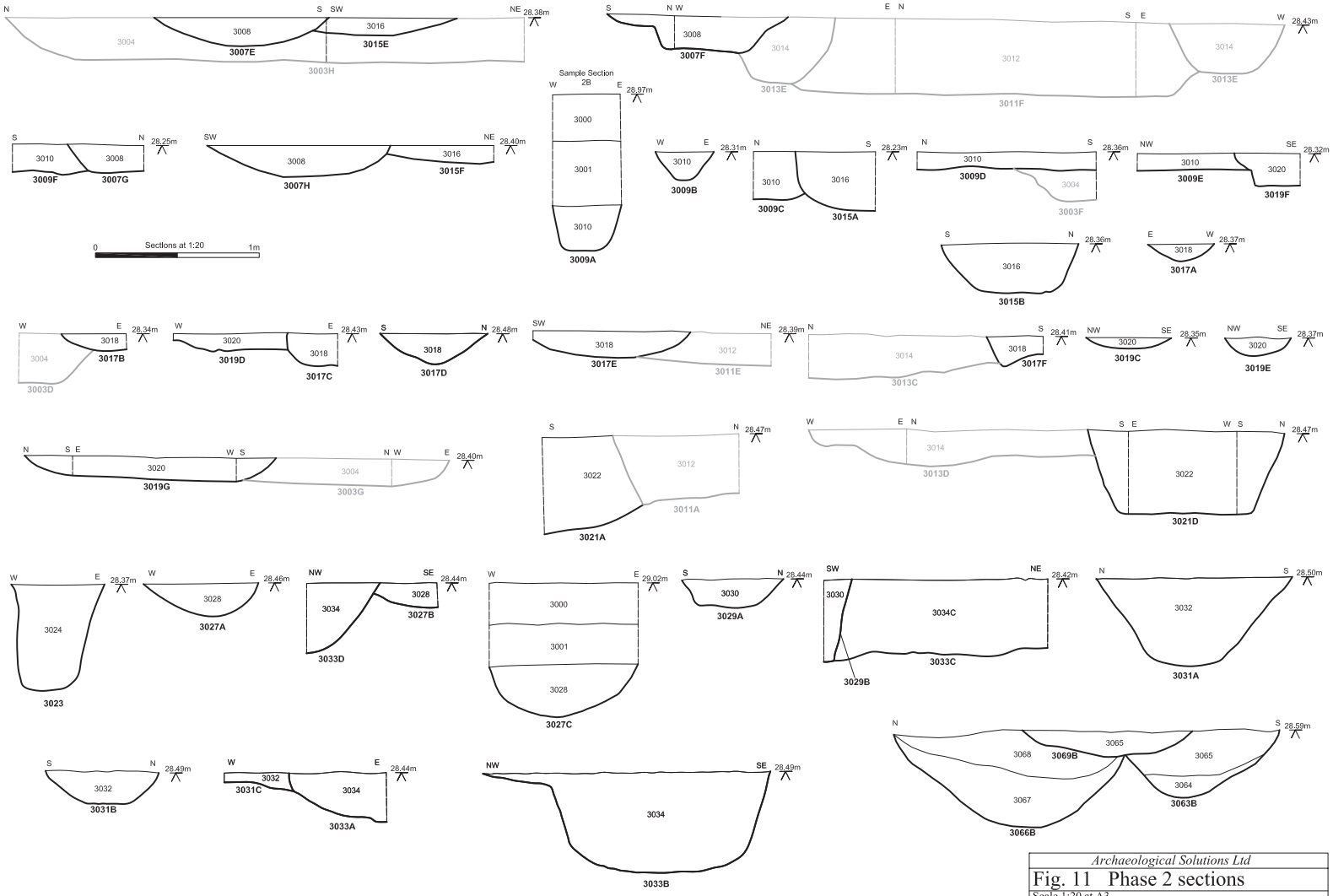
Fig. 8 Phase 1 sections
Scale 1:25 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)



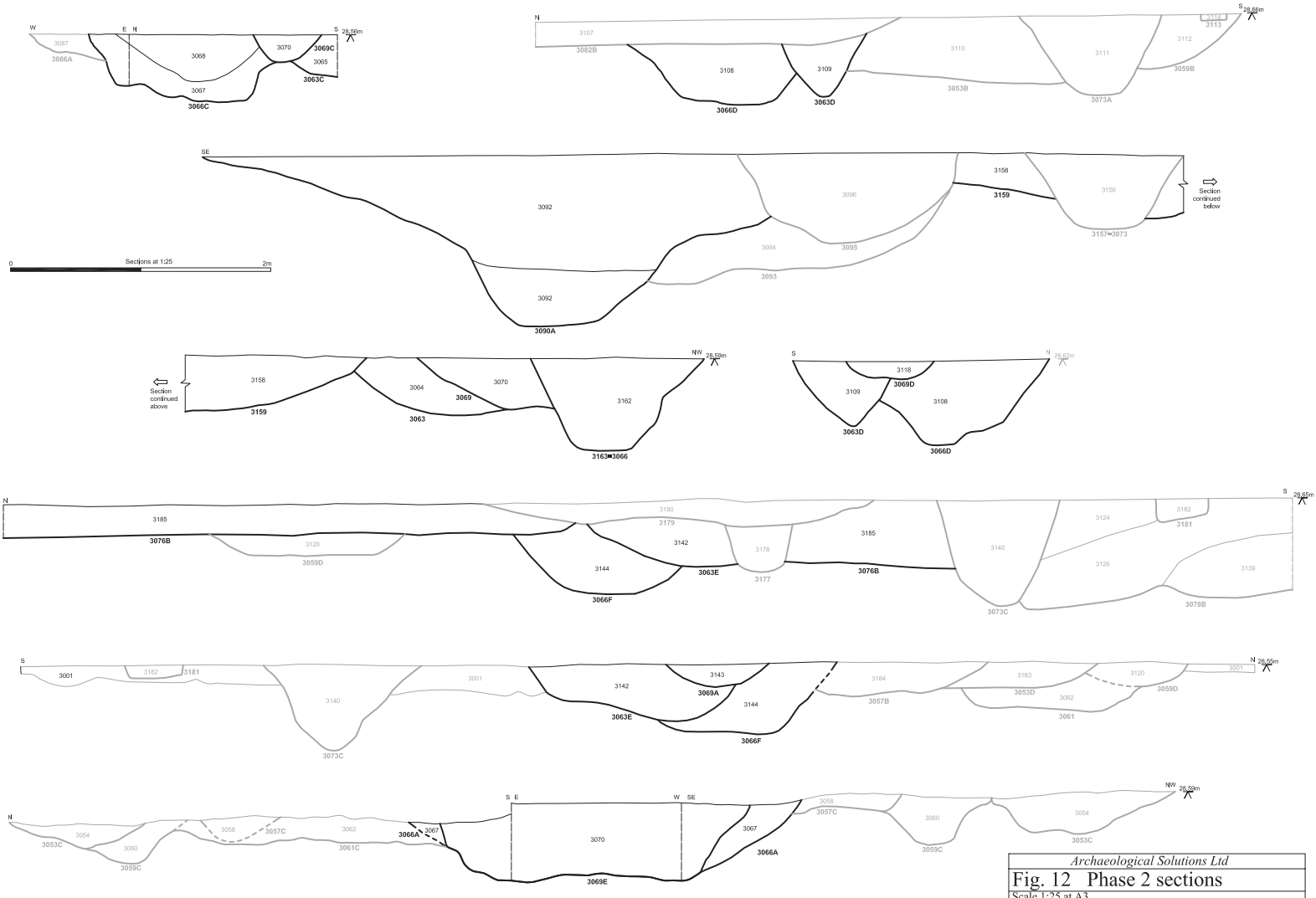
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Phase 1 sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)



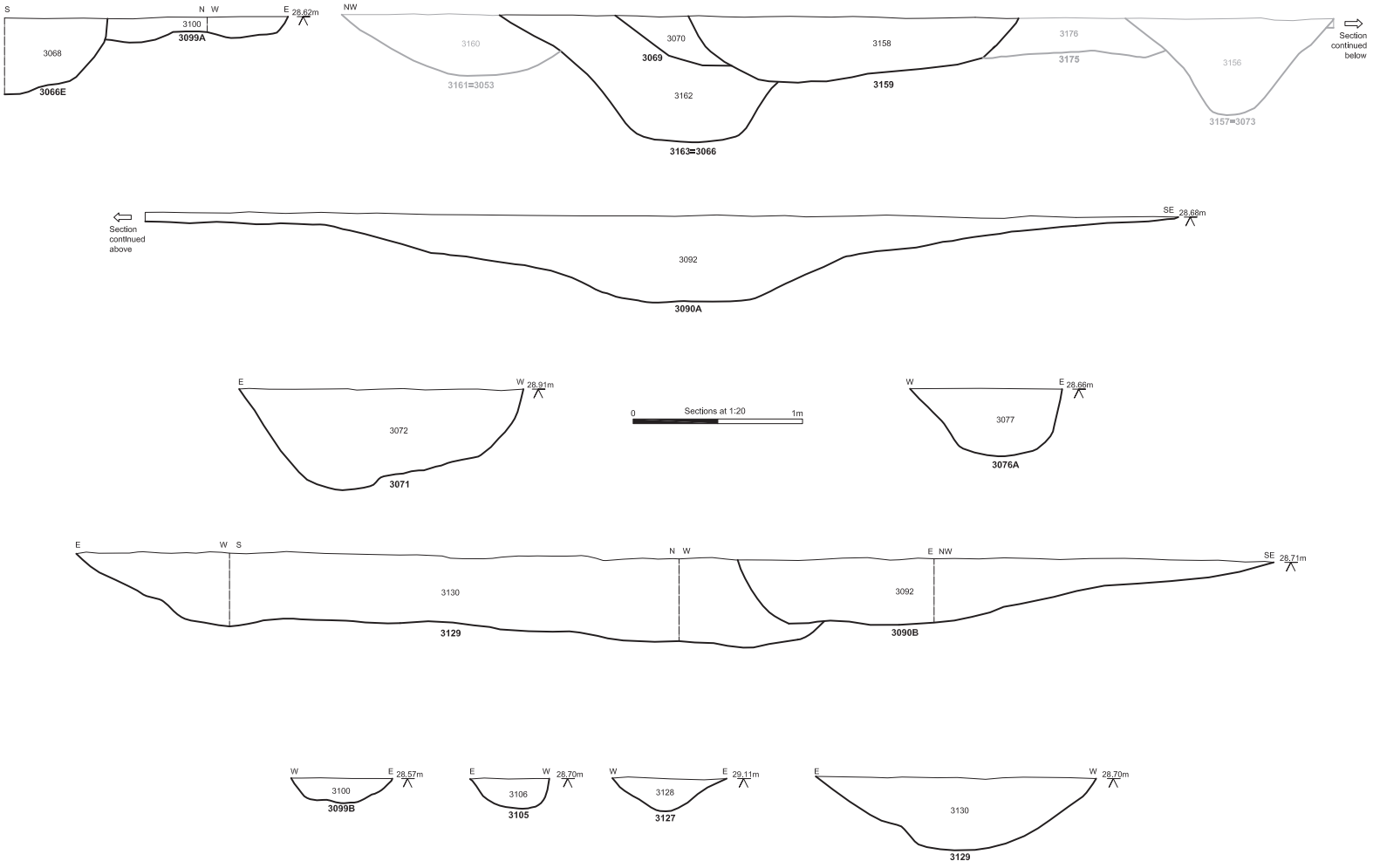
Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
Fig. 10 Phase 2 sections	
Scale 1:20 at A3	
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)	



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Phase 2 sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Phase 2 sections
Scale 1:25 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 Phase 2 sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

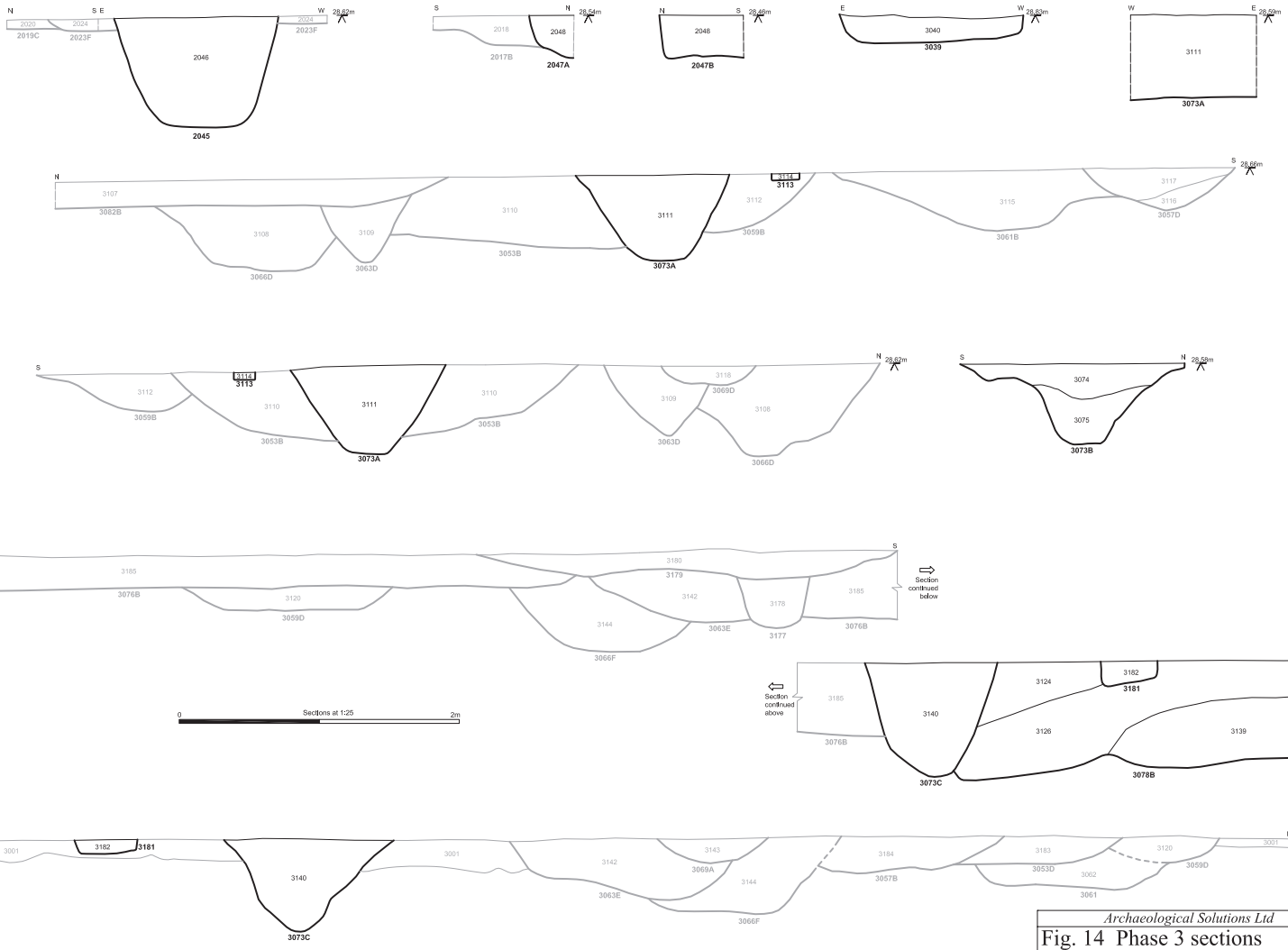


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Fig. 14 Phase 3 sections

Scale 1:25 at A3

Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

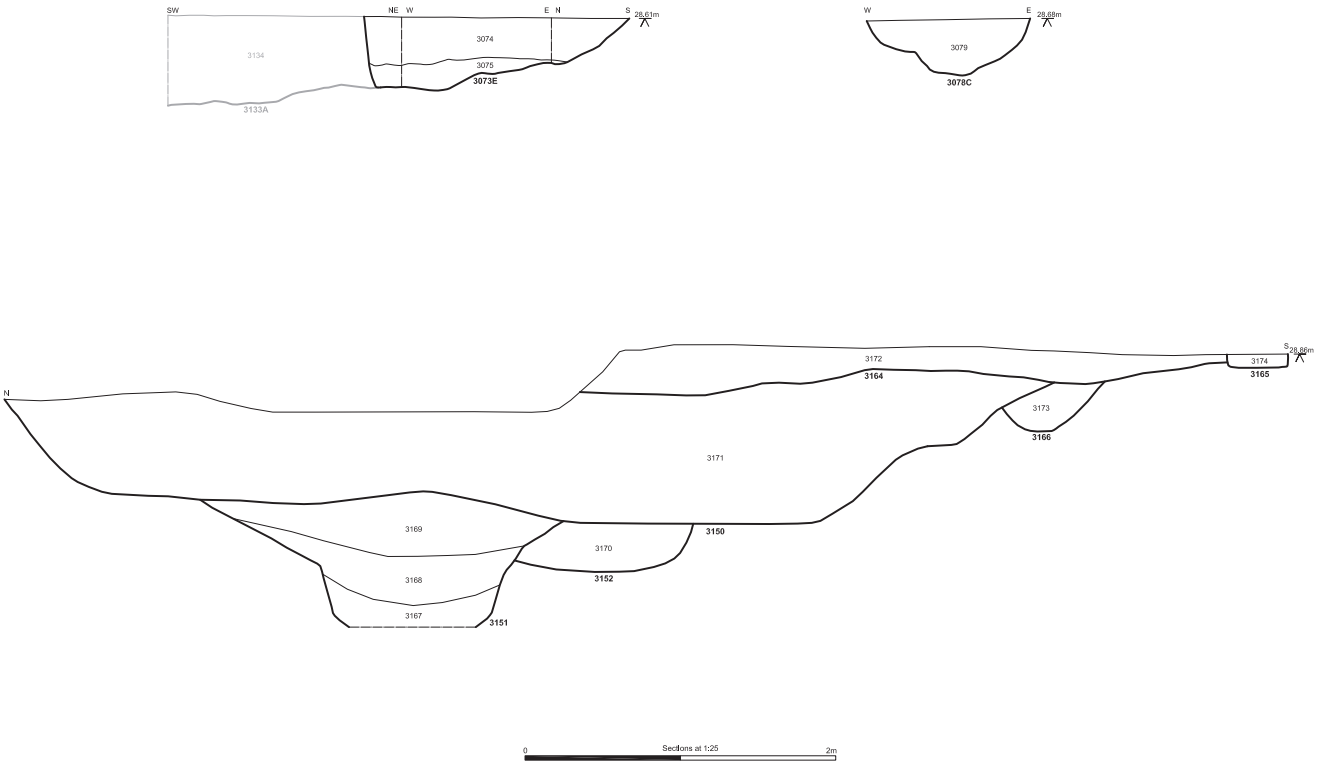

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Fig. 15 Phase 3 sections
Scale 1:25 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

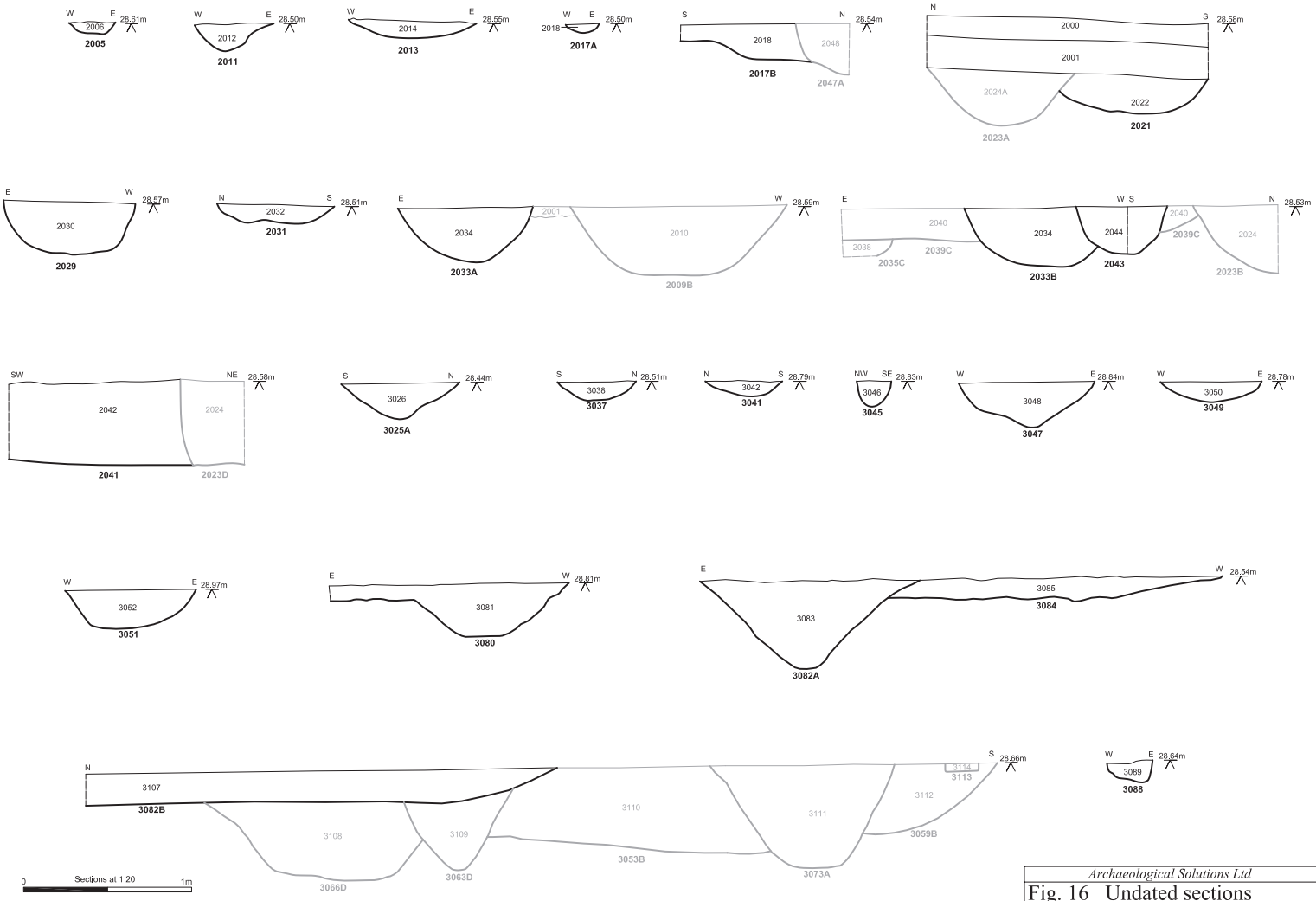

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Fig. 16 Undated sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)

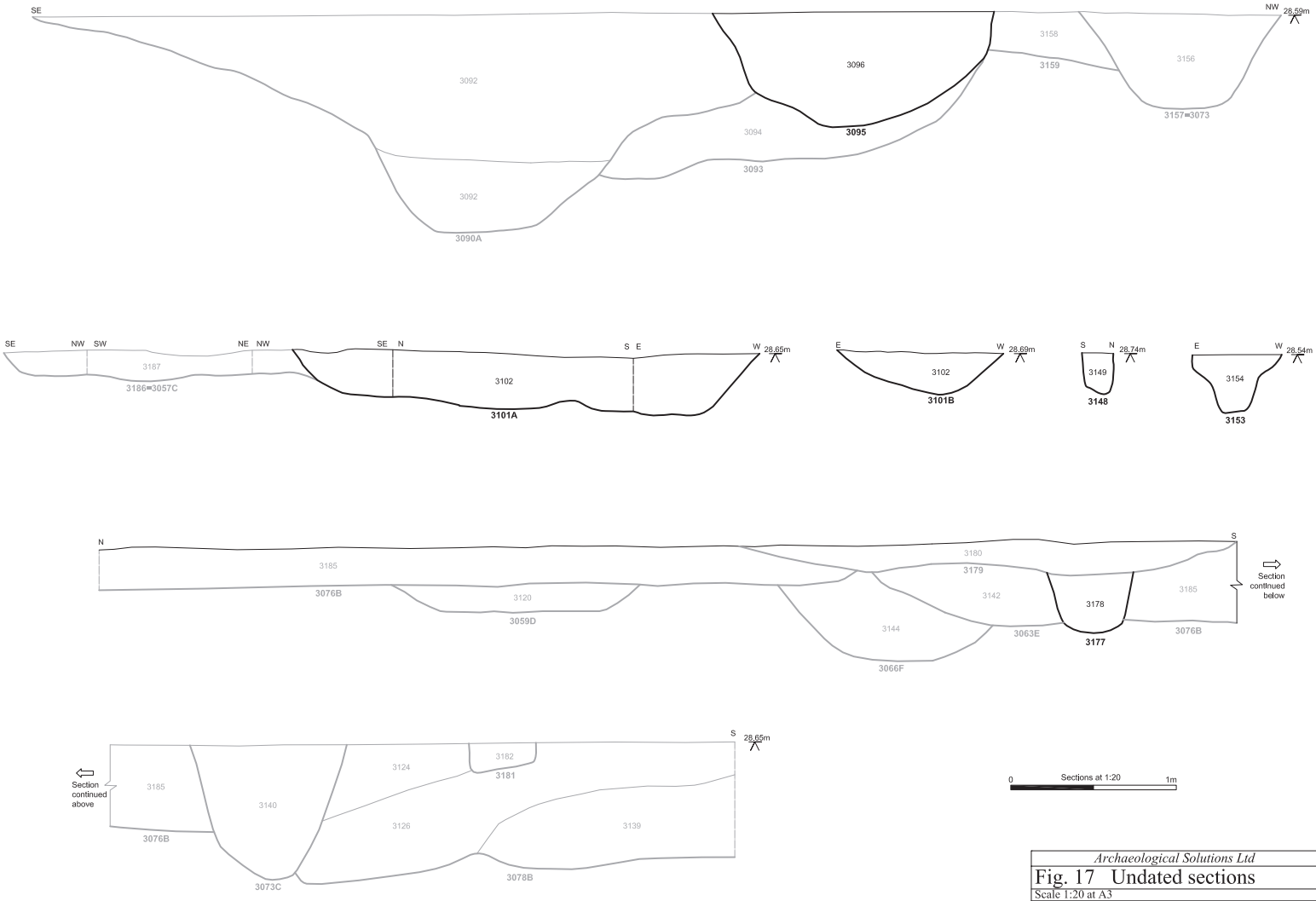

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Fig. 17 Undated sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire (P7393)