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**SITE ADJACENT TO LONGTANSTON ROAD, OVER,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB24 5PN**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB 5826

Authors: Kerrie Bull (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 3778 6975	Report No: 5867
District: South Cambs	Site Code: ECB 5826
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7892
	Date: 30 July 2019; Revised 15 August 2019

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Project details

Project name	Land at adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire
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In June 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3778 6975; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 26 dwellings with new access and infrastructure (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/2383/17/FL). It was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

A very large number of features were contained in all trenches except Trench 6. Trench 1: 21; Trench 2: 30; Trench 3: 18; Trench 4: 7; Trench 5: 9 and Trench 7: 10.

Residual prehistoric finds were present. Single finds of residual struck flints were present in Pit F1072 (Trench 4), Ditch F1084 (Trench 3) and Pit F1162 (Trench 2). A Bronze Age sherd was found unstratified. Early Iron Age sherds were contained in Pit F1148 (Trench 5) and a residual Iron Age sherd was present in Pit F1186 (Trench 5). A residual Roman (Samian) sherd was present in Ditch F1173 (Trench 7)

The principal dating evidence is medieval. Pit F1150 (Trench 2) and Ditch Terminal F1184 (Trench 7) contained 10th – mid 12th century pottery. Slightly later, 11th – 13th century, pottery was found within Pits F1182 and F1214 (Trench 2) and Pits F1015 and 1021 (Trench 3). The majority of the medieval pottery is 12th – 15th century, and the dated features are present within all of the trenches which contained features (Trenches 1 - 5 and 7). The majority of the dated features are pits (19) and the other principal features which are dated are ditches or ditch terminals (10). Larger pottery assemblages were contained in Ditch F1062 (Trench 1; 39 sherds), Ditch F1064 (Trench 1: 50 sherds), and Pit F1166 (Trench 5; 20 sherds). The pottery was found in association with animal bone, shell and slag.

During the evaluation a distinction was made between pits and quarry pits. The latter tended to have mid red/orange brown gravel fills and were generally steep sided. They were most often present on the north western side of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) co-incident with the natural gravel deposits. The principal features present comprise pits and ditches, but post holes suggestive of structural remains were present in Trenches 1 and 3.

A small number of post-medieval and modern features were present: Ditches F1070 (Trench 4) and F1173 (Trench 7), and Pit F1220 (Trench 7).

Project dates (fieldwork)	12 – 28 June 2019		
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Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
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P. number	7892	Site code	ECB 5826
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Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
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Site status	-		
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Current land use	Agricultural field		
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Planned development	Residential		
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Main features (+dates)	Quarry pits, pits, ditches, post holes		
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Significant finds (+dates)	Residual prehistoric flint and pottery; medieval assemblages		
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	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs	Over
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HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)		
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Post code (if known)	CB24 5PN		
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Area of site	0.94ha.		
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NGR	TL 3778 6975		
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Height AOD (min/max)	c.12m AOD		
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Project creators			
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Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council		
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Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
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Funded by	Bushmead Homes Ltd		
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Full title	Land at adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.		
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Authors	Bull, K.		
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Report no.	5867		
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Date (of report)	July 2019; August 2019		
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**SITE ADJACENT TO LONGSTANTON ROAD, OVER,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB24 5PN**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3778 6975; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 26 dwellings with new access and infrastructure (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/2383/17/FL). It was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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A small number of post-medieval and modern features were present: Ditches F1070 (Trench 4) and F1173 (Trench 7), and Pit F1220 (Trench 7).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3778 6975; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 26 dwellings with new access and infrastructure (South Cambs Council Approval Ref. S/2383/17/FL). It was required based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET, Gemma Stewart; dated 12th December 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 17th January 2019) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

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

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies directly north-east of Longstanton Road to the south of the historic village core of Over. It comprises a former agricultural field with several small outbuildings located in the south-eastern corner, extending to some 0.94ha.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.12m AD, in former fenland immediately to the south of the village. The River Great Ouse passes c.2km to the west of the site; with the Swavensey Drain passing c.700m to the south-west, and feeding into the river. The natural topography surrounding the site is flat, rising at a very gentle gradient to the south-east.

3.2 The site is situated on a solid geology of mudstone belonging to the West Walton/Amphill Clay Formations, overlain by glacio-fluvial sands and gravels and sealed by freely draining lime rich loamy soils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is located within a general landscape known for multi period archaeological remains, recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Pre-Iron age remains appear rare although late Neolithic features containing flint cores and flakes were recorded 900m to the south (CHER MCB19358); while a Bronze Age arrowhead was recovered by metal-detecting c.700m to the north-west (CHER MCB16669). In the Middle to Late Iron Age a settlement developed 900m to the south and may have continued into the Roman period (CHER MCB19358), including evidence for metal-working and significant quantities of cattle, perhaps associated with processing and redistribution. An Iron Age coin found in the village (CHER 03725) may attest to the widespread nature of this activity.

4.2 Excavations in advance of the guided bus way revealed evidence for Roman enclosures and settlement, adjacent to the preceding Iron Age settlement 900m to the south, with features more concentrated towards the north-west edge (CHER MCB18477). It is unclear, if this settlement represents a continual zone of activity with that recorded at Over Industrial Estate 400m to the south, where Roman enclosures contained extensive evidence for malting and other industrial activity, including possible metal working and large quantities of pottery (CHER MCB18588). To the north of this area and extending to within c.100m of the southern edge of the site are the cropmarks of two conjoined rectangular enclosures, and field walking has recovered further Roman pottery, suggesting the extent of Roman activity at Over remains to be defined (CHER 11133). Further scatters of Roman pottery and coins have also been recorded in this area to the south (CHER 07724 & 11683), as well as further with the west (CHER MCB16670 & 03725a) and east (CHER 03693) of the village

4.3 Evidence for medieval activity is relatively limited, and suggests the core of the village remains covered by its modern successor; however the presence of 'undecipherable' earthworks c.150m to the west might be indicative of house platforms and similar settlement adjacent to ridge-and-furrow to the south (CHER 10292). Medieval ditches recorded c.500m to the north have been interpreted as peripheral and related to agricultural/horticultural activity (CHER CB15291 & 13045); while further earthworks representing ridge-and furrow cultivation have been recorded c.500m to the north-west and 900m to the south (CHER 10294 & MCB21091). Extant listed structures of post-medieval date also survive along West Street to the west of the proposed development area (CHER DCB5639, DCB6354, DCB6521 & DCB4478, for example); while the site of many post-medieval buildings in the village is well-defined, including three former public houses c.200m to the north (CHER MCB21948-9 & MCB21952).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation provided for a sample of the area to be subject to development to be trial trenched. The brief required a 5% sample of the development area to be investigated by trenching. Seven trenches were excavated; six measuring 40m x 1.8m (Trenches 1 – 5 & 7) and one measuring 20m x 1.8m (Trench 6) (Fig. 2).

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and Natural Deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. The excavated spoil was checked for finds.

5.3 A one-metre square of topsoil and subsoil were bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. Soil from this sampling procedure was kept separate from the main spoil heaps. Site records were completed to reflect this exercise and an on-site record was made of the finds recovered. A metal detector was used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey was conducted when the trenches were opened, and the detector was not set to discriminate against iron. The spoil tips were also surveyed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The finds recovered during the sampling of the topsoil and subsoil, and the metal detecting survey date comprise a Bronze Age sherd (1; 7g) and medieval (13th-15th century) pottery (4; 37g).

During the evaluation a distinction was made between pits and quarry pits. The latter tended to have mid red/orange brown gravel fills and were generally steep sided. They were most often present on the north western side of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) co-incident with the natural gravel deposits.

Individual trench descriptions are presented below

Trench 1 Figs. 2 - 4

Sample Section 1A 0.00 = 12.01m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints
0.20 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, mid yellow/red brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravel
0.63m +	L1002	Natural Deposits I. Firm, mid red brown & mid brown yellow sandy gravel

Sample Section 1B 0.00 = 11.91m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.55m +	L1002	Natural Deposits I. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditches F1013, F1029, F1033, F1062, ?F1064, F1090 and F1222; Post Holes F1027 and F1108; Pits F1060, F1106, F1125 and F1127; Feature F1068; Pit or Tree Hollow F1088; and Quarry Pits F1031, F1035, F1038, F1092, F1101 and F1224.

Ditch F1013 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.57 x 0.50m), orientated north/south. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1014, was a very firm, dark grey brown sandy gravel with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Ditch F1013 cut Quarry Pits F1038 and F1224.

Post Hole F1027 was sub-circular in plan (0.45 x 0.58 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1029 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.60 x 0.40m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1030, was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded flints and gravel. It contained no finds. Ditch F1029 cut Quarry Pits F1031 and F1033.

Ditch F1033 was linear (1.00+ x 1.25 x 0.40m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1034, was a firm, mid red/grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flints gravel. It contained no finds. Ditch F1033 was cut by Quarry Pit F1035.

Pit F1060 was not fully defined in plan (1.80+ x 2.40+ x 0.20m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1061, was a compact, pale to mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded flints and gravels. It contained no finds. Pit F1060 was cut by Ditch F1062.

Ditch F1062 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.34m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1063, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravels. It contained medieval (mid 13th – 15th century) pottery (39; 275g); CBM (27g) and shell (16g). Ditch F1062 cut Pit F1060 and ?Ditch F1064.

?Ditch F1064 was linear (1.80+ x 3.75 x 0.38m), orientated north/south. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1065 was a firm, mid grey brown clay with occasional small sub-rounded gravels. It contained no finds. Above L1065 was L1066, a friable, dark grey brown silt. It contained medieval (late 12th – 15^h century) pottery (41; 646g), animal bone (587g) and shell (264g). Its uppermost fill, L1067, was a friable, mid grey brown silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (13th-14th century) pottery (9; 113g). ?Ditch F1064 cut Feature F1068 and was cut by Ditch F1062.

Feature F1068 was not fully defined in plan due to the limits of the trench and its truncation (1.80+ x 1.25+ x 0.20m). Its fill, L1069, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels. It contained medieval (12th – 15th century) pottery (4; 31g). Feature F1068 was cut by ?Ditch F1064.

?Pit or Tree Hollow F1088 was sub-circular in plan (1.80+ x 2.80 x 0.05m). It had very gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1089, was a friable, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular, flints and gravels. It contained medieval (mid 12th to mid 14th century) pottery (3; 54g), animal bone (50g), slag (1622g) and Fe. Nail (1; 19g).

Ditch F1090 was linear in plan (9.20+ x 0.60 x 0.25m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1091, was a firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular gravels. It contained medieval (late 12th – 14th century) pottery (3; 35g) and animal bone (18g). F1090 cut Quarry Pit F1101 and cut by Quarry Pit F1092.

Pit F1106 was circular in plan (0.70+ x 1.40 x 0.23m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1107 was a friable, dark grey brown silt with occasional small sub-angular gravels. It contained no finds. Pit F1106 cut Quarry Pit F1092.

Post Hole F1108 was circular in plan (0.30 x 0.50 x 0.13m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1109 was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular gravels. It contained no finds.

Pit F1125 was sub-circular (1.10+ x 2.50 x 0.30m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1126, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent medium and small angular, sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flint and chalk. It contained medieval (mid 12th – 15th century) pottery (2; 11g) and an Fe. Nail (1; 37g). Reddening of the underlying natural deposit (L1002) was observed and may indicate *in situ* burning. Pit F1125 cut Pit F1127.

Pit F1127 was sub-circular in plan (0.75+ x 0.30+ x 0.15m). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1128 was a friable, mid red brown silt. It contained no finds. Pit F1127 was cut by Pit F1125.

Ditch F1222 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.30+ x 0.25m) orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1223, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and sub-rounded chalk flecks. It contained no finds. Ditch F1222 cut Quarry Pit F1224.

Six quarry pits were excavated within Trench 1; primarily located within the western section of the trench. They are tabulated below:

Feature	Description	Deposit(s)	Relationship(s)	Finds
F1031	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and flattish base (1.80+ x 3.40+ x 0.50m)	L1032: Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent medium to large gravels	Cut by Ditch F1029; Cut Quarry Pit F1035	-
F1035	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flattish base (1.80+ x 3.40+ x 0.50m)	L1036 (Basal): Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent medium to large gravels	Cut by Quarry Pit F1031; Cut Ditch F1033	Medieval (12 th – 14 th C.) pottery (1; 3g)
		L1037 (Upper): Friable, pale yellow grey silty chalk		-
F1038	Not fully defined in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (1.50+ x 1.80+ x 0.60m)	L1043 (Basal): Compact, pale grey calcareous mortar with frequent small flint	Cut by Ditches F1013 & F1029	Mortar (486g)
		L1039: Compact, pale red brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded gravels		-
		L1040: Compact, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded gravels		-
		L1041 (Upper): Compact, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded gravels		Medieval (late 12 th – 14 th C.) pottery (3; 79g)
F1092	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (1.25+ x 3.05+ x 0.60m)	L1093 (Basal): Firm, mid orange brown clayey silt	Cut Ditch F1090 & Quarry Pit F1101; Cut by Pit F1106	Medieval (12 th -13 th C.) pottery (2; 5g)
		L1100 (Upper): Friable, mid red/grey brown silt		-
F1101	Not fully defined in plan. Moderately sloping sides and flattish base (1.50+ x 2.20+ x 0.30m)	L1102 (Basal): Compact, pale red/grey brown sandy silty gravel	Cut by Ditch F1090 and Quarry Pit F1092	-
		L1103 (Upper): Compact, mid yellow brown sandy silty gravel		-
F1224	Not fully defined in plan. Moderately sloping sides and flattish base (1.80+ x 0.50+ x 0.40m)	L1046 (Basal): Very firm, mid brown grey sandy gravel	Cut by Ditches F1013 and F1222	-
		L1045: compact, mid blue grey sandy gravel		-
		L1044 (=L1225) (Upper): very firm, mid orange brown silty gravel with occasional flints		-

Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 5 - 7

Sample Section 2A 0.00 = 11.98m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural Deposits I. As above.

Sample Section 2B 0.00 = 12.12m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.55m+	L1002	Natural Deposits I. As above.

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1164; Pits F1110, F1112, F1114, F1132, F1136, F1150, F1160, F1178, F1182, F1200, F1202, F1204 and F1218; and Quarry Pits F1078, F1079, F1116, F1119, F1121, F1123, F1129, F1139, F1144, F1152, F1156, F1162, F1176, F1212, F1214 and F1216.

Ditch F1164 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.80 x 0.75m) orientated east/west. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1164, was a firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels. It contained medieval (12th- 13th century) pottery (4; 32g) and animal bone (1g).

Sixteen quarry pits were present within Trench 2 and they are tabulated below:

Feature	Description	Deposit(s)	Relationship(s)	Find(s)
F1078	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (1.70 x 0.98+ x 0.76m)	L1097 (Basal): Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular flints	Cut F1079	-
		L1098: Firm, mid grey brown mottled with mid orange brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular flints		Animal bone (15g)
		L1099 (Upper): Firm, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular flints		-
F1079	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and a flattish base (2.38 x 0.95+ x 0.60m)	L1094 (Basal): Firm, clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular flints	Cut by F1078	-
		L1095: Firm, mid orange brown sandy gravel with frequent small sub-angular flints with patches of dark yellow grey clay		-
		L1096 (Upper): Firm, clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular flints		Slag (43g)
F1116	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and shallow concave base (1.15+ x 2.42+ x 0.60m)	L1117 (Basal): Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints.	Cut F1119 & F1129; Cut by F1079	-
		L1118 (Upper): Firm, mid red brown silty sand/gravel with moderate small sub-angular flints		Animal bone (2g)

F1119	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and shallow concave base (0.98+ x 2.26+ x 0.62m)	L1120: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints	Cut F1121 & F1129; Cut by F1116	Medieval (mid 12 th – 15 th century) pottery (2;22g)
F1121	Sub-circular in plan. Steep irregular sides and flattish base (0.40+ x 0.8+ x 0.45m)	L1122: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flints.	Cut by F1119 and F1176	-
F1123	Sub-circular in plan Moderately sloping sides and concave base (3.05+ x 0.80+ x 0.47m)	L1124 (Basal): Friable, pale grey brown silty sandy gravel with moderate small sub-angular flints		-
		L1131 (Upper): Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints		
F1129	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and shallow concave base (0.95+ x 0.42+ x 0.38m)	L1130: Friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints	Cut by F1116 & F1119	-
F1139	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (3.60 x 1.06+ x 0.90m)	L1140 (Basal): Firm, dark grey black clayey silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flints	Cut F1144 and F1156; Cut by F1136	Animal bone (13g)
		L1141: Firm, mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints		-
		L1142 (Upper): Compact, mid grey brown silty sandy gravel with very frequent small sub-angular flints		Medieval (mid 12 th – 14 th C.) pottery (2; 26g)
F1144	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (1.10+ x 2.00 x 0.78m)	L1145 (Basal): Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravel	Cut by F1139 and F1156	-
		L1146 (Upper): Compact, mid red brown silty sandy gravel with frequent small sub-angular flints		Medieval (Mid 13 th – 15 th C.) pottery (9; 46g)
F1152	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (1.70+ x 1.10+ x 0.90m)	L1153 (Basal): Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut by F1156	-
		L1154: Firm, mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels		-
		L1155 (Upper): Firm, mid grey brown silty gravel with moderate small sub-angular flints		-
F1156	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (1.05+ x 1.70+ x	L1157 (Basal): Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut by F1139 Cut F1144 and F1152.	-

	0.90m)	L1158: Firm, mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels		-
		L1159 (Upper): Compact, mid grey brown silty gravel with very frequent small sub-angular flints		-
F1162	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and concave base (1.10+ x 0.70+ x 0.63m)	L1163: Friable, mid orange brown silty coarse sand with occasional small sub-angular flints	Cut F1164; Cut by Pit F1160	Struck flint (1: 10g)
F1176	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and flattish base (1.40+ x 0.90+ x 0.60m)	L1177: Firm dark grey brown silty sandy/ gravel with moderate small sub-angular flints.	Cut F1178 & F1121; Cut by F1182.	-
F1212	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and shallow concave base (2.00 x 0.30 x 0.35m)	L1213: Firm, dark grey brown silty/sandy gravel with frequent small sub-angular flints	-	-
F1214	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and shallow concave base (1.00+ x 0.30+ x 0.50m)	L1215: Firm, mid red/grey brown silty/sandy gravel with frequent small sub-angular flints	Cut by F1216	Medieval (11 th - 13 th C.) pottery (1: 3g)
F1216	Sub-circular in plan. Steep to moderately sloping sides and shallow concave base (0.60+ x 0.50+ x 0.60m)	L1217: Firm, mid red/grey brown silty/sandy gravel with frequent small sub-angular flints	Cut F1214 Cut by F1218	-

Pits were also present within Trench 2 and are tabulated below:

Feature	Description	Deposit(s)	Relationship(s)	Finds
F1110	Not fully defined in plan. Gently sloping sides and shallow concave base (0.50+ x 0.85+ x 0.20m)	L1111: Friable, mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut by F1112 & F1114	-
F1112	Not fully defined in plan. Gently sloping sides and shallow concave base (0.20+ x 0.80+ x 0.18m)	L1113; Friable, mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut F1110; Cut by F1114	-
F1114	Sub-circular in plan. Gently sloping sides and	L1115: Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-	Cut F1110 & F1112	-

	concave base (0.98+ x 0.98+ x 0.40m)	angular flints and gravels		
F1132	Sub-rectangular in plan. Irregular sides and flattish base (1.60+ x 1.10+ x 0.75m)	L1133: Firm, mid grey brown clayey silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut by F1160	-
F1136	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and concave base (0.98+ x 0.98+ x 0.40m)	L1137 (Basal): Friable, mid grey brown mottled with mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut F1139	-
		L1138 (Upper): Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravel		-
F1150	Sub-rectangular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (1.80 x 0.90+ x 1.80m)	L1151: Compact, mid orange brown silty sandy gravel	-	Medieval (mid 10 th – 12 th C.) pottery (1: 7g); shell (33g)
F1160	Sub-Circular in plan. Steep sides and concave base (1.70 x 0.90+ x 0.80m)	L1161: Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints	Cut F1132 & F1162	-
F1178	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and flattish base (0.70+ x 0.50+ x 0.20m)	L1179: Firm, dark grey brown silty sandy gravel	Cut by F1176	-
F1182	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and flattish base (0.90+ x 0.40+ x 0.3m)	L1183: Firm, dark grey brown silty sandy gravel	Cut F1176	Medieval (11 th – 13 th C.) pottery (1:5g)
F1200	Oval in plan. Steep to moderately sloping sides and flattish base (3.80 x 1.52 x 0.50m)	L1201: Friable, mid grey brown silty sandy gravel	Cut Pit F1202	slag (22g)
F1202	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping to steep sides and flattish base (4.30 x 1.30 x 0.47m)	L1203: Friable, dark grey brown sandy gravel	Cut by F1200; Cut F1204	Medieval (12 th – 14 th C.) pottery (1; 3g)
F1204	Sub-circular in plan. Gently sloping sides and flattish base (0.80 x	L1205: Friable, sandy pea gravel	Cut by F1202	-

	0.90+ x 0.20m)			
F1218	Sub-rectangular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (2.00 x 0.80+ x 0.70m)	L1219: Firm, mid-dark grey brown silty sandy gravel with moderate small sub-angular flints	Cut F1216	medieval (mid 12 th – 14 th C.) pottery (1; 4g)

Trench 3 Figs. 2 & 8 - 9

Sample Section 3A 0.00 = 11.62m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m+	L1004	Natural Deposits II. Firm, mid red/brown yellow, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels

Sample Section 3B 0.00 = 11.96m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.50m+	L1004	Natural Deposits II. As above.

Description: Trench 3 contained Post Holes F1005, F1007, F1025, F1051, F1058 and F1082; Pit or Ditch Terminal F1011; Ditch Terminals F1009 and F1056; Ditches F1017, F1019, F1023, F1054 and F1084; and Pits F1015, F1021, F1080 and F1086.

Six post holes were present in Trench 3. They were relatively small and shallow and would have supported a lightweight structure. The post holes are tabulated below:

Feature	Description	Deposit(s)	Relationship(s)	Finds
F1005	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and concave base (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.20m)	L1006: Friable, dark orange brown clayey silt	-	-
F1007	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and concave base (0.20 x 0.47 x 0.17m)	L1008; Friable, dark orange brown clayey silt	-	-
F1025	Circular in plan. Gently sloping sides and concave base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.12m)	L1026; Friable, mid orange brown silty clay	-	-
F1051	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and concave base (0.21 x 0.20 x 0.16m)	L1152; Friable, dark brown grey clayey silt	-	-
F1058	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and concave base (0.27 x 0.15 x 0.17m)	L1059: Firm, dark brown grey silty clay	Cut by F1054	-
F1082	Sub-rectangular in plan. Steep sides and flattish base (0.20 x 0.15 x 0.10m)	L1083: Friable, dark brown grey and mid brown yellow mottled clay	Cut F1080	-

Ditch Terminal F1009 was linear in plan (1.50+ x 0.65 x 0.11m), orientated east/west. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1010, was a friable, dark grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds.

Pit or Ditch Terminal F1011 was linear in plan (1.05+ x 0.40 x 0.23m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1012, was a friable, dark yellow brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Pit F1015 was sub-circular in plan (0.42 x 0.41 x 0.36m). It had steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1016 was a firm, mottled dark orange brown silty clay. It contained medieval (11th- 13th century) pottery (1; 4g).

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.47 x 0.41m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a firm, silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flints and gravels. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1019 was linear in plan (2.50+ x 1.68 x 0.16m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping slides and flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a friable, dark yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (12th-13th century) pottery (4; 22g) and animal bone (22g). Ditch F1019 cut Pit F1021 and Ditch F1054.

Pit F1021 was not fully defined in plan due to truncation (0.35+ x 0.95 x 0.33m+). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1042, was a friable, mid brown yellow sandy silt with sparse small angular pea gravel. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1022, was a friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained a sherd of medieval (11th-13th century) pottery (1; 3g). Pit F1021 was cut by Ditch F1019.

Ditch F1023 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.97 x 0.20m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1024 comprised a dark orange brown silty clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1054 was linear in plan (2.50+ x 0.85 x 0.20m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1055 was a firm, mid brown orange silty clay. It contained no finds. Ditch F1054 cut Post Hole F1058 and was cut by Ditches F1056 and F1019.

Ditch Terminal F1056 was linear in plan (3.05+ x 0.65m x 0.23m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1057, was a firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels. It contained medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery (2;17g) and shell (2g).

Pit F1080 was sub-circular in plan (1.60+ x 1.25 x 0.32m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1081, was a firm dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. F1080 was cut by Post Hole F1082.

Ditch F1084 was linear in plan (2.20+ x 0.75 x 0.32m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1085, was a firm, mid grey

brown clayey silt. It contained medieval (late 12th – 14th century) pottery (1; 27g) and struck flint (1; 14g). Ditch F1084 cut Pit F1086.

Pit F1086 was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a narrow concave base (0.95 x 1.00 x 0.30m). Its fill, L1087, was a friable, mottled mid orange and grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) pottery (2; 24g) and animal bone (677g).

Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 10

Sample Section 4A 0.00 = 12.12m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.43m +	L1002	Natural Deposits I. As above.

Sample Section 4B 0.00 = 11.66m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m +	L1002	Natural Deposits I. As above.

Description: Trenches contained Ditches F1047, F1049, F1070, F1076, F1104 and F1134; and Quarry Pit F1072. A modern service traversed the trench.

Ditch F1047 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.29m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1048, was a friable, mid orange brown silty gravelly sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained oyster shell (175g).

Ditch F1049 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.20 x 0.17m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1050, was a friable, mid orange brown silty gravelly sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained medieval (late 12th-14th century) pottery (4; 25g) and animal bone (112g).

Ditch F1070 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.74 x 0.22m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1071, was a friable, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flints. It contained a sherd of post-medieval (late 17th-18th century) pottery (1; 5g).

Quarry Pit F1072 was sub-circular in plan (3.20 x 1.60+ x 1.30m). It had steep to near vertical sides. Its base was unseen but was augered. F1072 cut Ditch F1134. Its fills are tabulated below:

Context	Description	Finds
L1073 (Basal)	Firm, mid – dark brown grey silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular flints	-
Redeposited Natural	Firm, mid orange yellow clayey silty coarse sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravels	-
L1074	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels	-
Redeposited Natural	Firm, mid red yellow silty sandy gravel with moderate small sub-angular flints	-
L1075 (Upper)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small to large sub-angular flints and gravels	Medieval (12 th -13 th C.) pottery (6: 32g) and struck flint (1; 2g)

Ditch F1076 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.17m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1077, comprised a friable, mid orange brown silty gravelly sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1104 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.44m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1105, was a friable, pale orange brown silty gravelly sand. It contained a sherd of medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) pottery (1;4g).

Ditch F1134 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.80 x 0.60m), orientated N/S. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1135, was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels. It contained no finds. F1134 was cut by Quarry Pit F1072.

Trench 5 Figs. 2 & 11 - 12

Sample Section 5A 0.00 = 11.66m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1003	Made Ground. Compact to firm, mixed dark grey, mid red grey and dark grey red sandy clayey gravel. It contained 19 th – 20 th century pottery (4; 234g).
0.26 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.55m+	L1004	Natural Deposits II. As above.

Sample Section 5B 0.00 = 11.48m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural Deposits II. As above.

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditch F1166; and Pits F1148, F1186, F1188, F1190, F1192, F1226, F1228 and F1230.

Ditch F1166 was linear in plan (16.00+ x 1.15 x 0.64m) orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and an uneven flattish base. Its basal fill, L1167, was a leached mid grey/red yellow silty clay. It contained medieval (mid 12th-14th century) pottery (4;

34g) and animal bone (18g). Its upper and principal fill, L1168, was a mottled mid – dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained medieval (mid 13th – 15th century) pottery (16; 208g). Ditch F1166 cut Pits F1148, F1186, F1188, F1190 and F1192.

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	Description	Deposit(s)	Relationship(s)	Findings
F1148	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping to steep sides and flattish base. (5.70 x 1.05+ x 0.52m).	L1149: Firm, pale red/yellow brown clayey sandy silt with sparse small sub-rounded flints.	Cut by F1166.	Early Iron Age (8 th - 4 th C.) pottery (5; 219g), animal bone (196g).
F1186	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base (4.50 x 1.30+ x 0.80m)	L1187: Firm, pale grey/brown yellow sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints	Cut Pit F1188; Cut by F1190 & F1166	Medieval (12 th -14 th C.) pottery (5; 26g), animal bone (104g)
F1188	Was not fully defined in plan. Moderately sloping sides and flattish base (0.55+ x 0.65+ x 0.15m).	L1189: Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints	Cut by F1166, F1186 & F1190	Medieval (mid 12 th -14 th C.) pottery (2; 16g)
F1190	Sub-circular in plan. Gently sloping sides and shallow concave base (0.65+ x 2.20 x 0.35m)	L1191: Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut F1188, F1186 & F1192; Cut by F1166	-
F1192	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and concave base (0.65+ x 2.20 x 0.35m)	L1193: Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints	Cut by F1190 & F1166	-
F1226	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and concave base (2.30 x 0.66+ x 0.26m)	L1227: Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut F1228	-
F1228	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and concave base (0.73+ x 0.50+ x 0.28m)	L1229: Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut by F1226 & F1230.	Medieval (13 th - mid 15 th C.) pottery (5; 30g); shell (4g); slag (15g)
F1230	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides and concave base (2.00 x 0.58+ x 0.18m)	L1231: Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravels	Cut F1228.	-

Trench 6 Fig. 2

Sample Section 6A 0.00 = 12.10m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m +	L1004	Natural Deposits II. As above.

Sample Section 6A 0.00 = 11.98m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.62m +	L1004	Natural Deposits II. As above.

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 7 Figs. 2 & 13 - 14

Sample Section 7A 0.00 = 11.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1003	Made Ground. As above.
0.26 – 0.54m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.54 – 0.93m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.93m +	L1004	Natural Deposits II. As above.

Sample Section 7B 0.00 = 11.88m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 - 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.50m +	L1004	Natural Deposits II. As above.

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditches F1169 and F1173, Ditch Terminal F1184, and Pits F1171, F1194, F1196, F1206, F1208, F1210 and F1220.

Ditch F1169 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.80 x 0.26m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1170, was a friable, mid grey brown clayey silt. It contained animal bone (17g).

Pit F1171 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.90+ x 1.20 x 0.34m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1172, was a firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Pit F1171 cut Ditch F1173 and Pit F1194.

Ditch F1173 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.90+ x 0.70m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1174, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1175, was a firm pale grey brown silty clay. It contained a mid 19th-20th

century pottery (2;13g) and animal bone (35g). Ditch F1173 was cut by Pits F1171, F1194 and F1210.

Ditch Terminal F1184 was linear in plan (3.20+ x 0.83 x 0.55m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and concave base. Its fill, L1185, was a firm mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and sparse rounded chalk flecks. It contained a sherd of medieval (10th – mid 12th century) pottery (1; 4g). Ditch Terminal F1184 was cut by Pit F1196.

Pit F1194 was oval in plan (0.40+ x 1.40 x 0.40m). It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1195, was a firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with sparse small sun angular flints. It contained no finds. F1194 cut Ditch F1173 and was cut by Pits F1171 and F1210.

Pit F1196 was irregular in plan (3.30 x 1.80+ x 0.74m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. F1196 cut Ditch Terminal F1184 and was cut by modern Pit F1220. Its three fills are tabulated below:

Context	Description	Finds
L1197 (Basal)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular flints and sparse rounded chalk flecks	-
L1198	Firm, dark blue/brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints	
L1199 (Upper)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small to large sub-angular flints and gravels	Medieval (mid 12 th -14 th C.) pottery (2; 5g), animal bone (449g)

Pit F1206 was sub-circular in plan (2.00 x 1.00+ x 0.45m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1207, was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Pit F1206 cut Pit F1208.

Pit F1208 was not fully defined in plan (1.00+ x 1.10+ x 0.55m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1209, was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Pit F1208 was cut by Pit F1206.

Pit F1210 was sub-circular in plan (0.90 x 0.72+ x 0.45m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1211, was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Pit F1210 cut Ditch F1173 and Pit F1194.

Pit F1220 was not fully defined in plan due to its large size (1.80+ x 14.20 x 0.50m+). The feature was not excavated due to health and safety concerns. Its fill, L1221, was a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with pale yellow grey chalky loam patches/mottling which appeared to be a deliberate backfill. It contained large quantities of modern (19th - 20th century) rubbish including CBM rubble (3902g). Pit F1220 cut Pit F1196 and Subsoil L1001.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors significantly inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost for much of the site was Topsoil L1000 a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flints (c.0.20 – 0.30m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a firm, mid red/yellow brown clayey silt/gravel (dependent upon its underlying natural deposit) with moderate small sub angular flints and gravels (c.0.18 – 0.43m thick). Made ground deposits of compact gravels and hoggin (L1003) were observed in the south-east corner of the site (and only encountered in the south end of Trench 5 and east end of Trench 7). L1003 was approximately 0.25m thick and directly overlaid Topsoil L1000.

8.2 At the base of the sequence were natural deposits. Natural Deposit I (L1002) was observed primarily within the north-western half of the site (Trenches 1, 2 & 4); and Natural Deposits II (L1004) was observed within in the south-eastern half of the site (Trenches 3, 5, 6 & 7).

8.3 The former (L1002) was a firm, coarse sandy gravel with frequent sub-angular flints varying in colour from mid red brown to mid brown yellow; whilst the latter (L1004) comprised a firm, mid – red/brown yellow silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flints and gravels. Natural Deposits were encountered between 0.42 – 0.63m below the present day ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1013	Ditch	-
	F1027	Post Hole	-
	F1029	Ditch	-
	F1031	Quarry Pit	-
	F1033	Ditch	-
	F1035	Quarry Pit	12-14 th C
	F1038	Quarry Pit	Late 12 th – 14 th C
	F1060	Pit	-
	F1062	Ditch	Mid 13 th -15 th C
	F1064	?Ditch	Late 12 th -15 th C
	F1068	Feature	12 th -15 th C
	F1088	?Pit/Tree Hollow	Mid 12 th – Mid 14 th C
	F1090	Ditch	Late 12 th -14 th C
	F1092	Quarry Pit	12 th -13 th C
	F1101	Quarry Pit	-
	F1106	Pit	-
	F1108	Post Hole	-
	F1125	Pit	Mid 12 th -15 th C
F1127	Pit	-	

	F1222	Ditch	-
	F1224	Quarry Pit	-
2	F1078	Quarry Pit	-
	F1079	Quarry Pit	-
	F1110	Pit	-
	F1112	Pit	-
	F1114	Pit	-
	F1116	Quarry Pit	-
	F1119	Quarry Pit	Mid 12 th -15 th C
	F1121	Quarry Pit	-
	F1123	Quarry Pit	-
	F1129	Quarry Pit	-
	F1132	Pit	-
	F1136	Pit	-
	F1139	Quarry Pit	Mid 12 th -14 th C
	F1144	Quarry Pit	Mid 13 th -15 th C
	F1150	Pit	10 th – mid 12 th C
	F1152	Quarry Pit	-
	F1156	Quarry Pit	-
	F1160	Pit	-
	F1162	Quarry Pit	-
	F1164	Ditch	12 th -13 th C
	F1176	Quarry Pit	-
	F1178	Pit	-
	F1182	Pit	11 th -13 th C
	F1200	Pit	-
	F1202	Pit	-
	F1204	Pit	-
	F1212	Quarry Pit	-
	F1214	Quarry Pit	11 th -13 th C
	F1216	Quarry Pit	-
	F1218	Pit	Mid 12 th -14 th C
3	F1005	Post Hole	-
	F1007	Post Hole	-
	F1009	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1011	?Pit/Ditch Terminal	-
	F1015	Pit	11 th -13 th C
	F1017	Ditch	-
	F1019	Ditch	Mid 12 th -13 th C
	F1021	Pit	11 th -13 th C
	F1023	Ditch	-
	F1025	Post Hole	-
	F1051	Post Hole	-
	F1054	Ditch	-
	F1056	Ditch Terminal	12 th -14 th C
	F1058	Post Hole	-
	F1080	Pit	-
	F1082	Post Hole	-
	F1084	Ditch	Late 12 th -14 th C
	F1086	Pit	Mid 12 th – mid 14 th C
4	F1047	Ditch	-
	F1049	Ditch	Late 12 th -14 th C
	F1070	Ditch	Late 17 th -18 th C
	F1072	Quarry Pit	12 th -13 th C
	F1076	Ditch	-
	F1104	Ditch	Mid 12 th – mid 14 th C
	F1134	Ditch	-
5	F1148	Pit	Early Iron Age

			(8 th - 4 th C. BC)
	F1166	Ditch	Mid 12 th -15 th C
	F1186	Pit	12 th -14 th C
	F1188	Pit	Mid 12 th -14 th C
	F1190	Pit	-
	F1192	Pit	-
	1226	Pit	-
	F1228	Pit	13 th – mid 14 th C
	F1230	Pit	-
7	F1169	Ditch	-
	F1171	Pit	-
	F1173	Ditch	Mid 19 th -20 th C
	F1184	Ditch Terminal	10 th – mid 12 th C
	F1194	Pit	-
	F1196	Pit	Mid 12 th – 14 th C
	F1206	Pit	-
	F1208	Pit	-
	F1210	Pit	-
	F1220	Pit	Modern

9.2 A very large number of features were contained in all trenches except Trench 6. Trench 1: 21; Trench 2: 30; Trench 3: 18; Trench 4: 7; Trench 5: 9 and Trench 7: 10.

9.3 Residual prehistoric finds were present. Single finds of residual struck flints were present in Pit F1072 (Trench 4), Ditch F1084 (Trench 3) and Pit F1162 (Trench 2). It is unclear if these finds represent debitage or were not the product of knapping. The latter is favoured (Struck Flint Report below). A Bronze Age sherd was found un-stratified. The early Iron Age pottery includes potentially *in situ* sherds from a carinated jar contained in Pit F1148 (Trench 5). A residual Iron Age sherd was present in Pit F1186 (Trench 5). A residual Roman (Samian ware) sherd was present in Ditch F1173 (Trench 7). There is a sparse scatter of prehistoric and Roman finds recorded in the local landscape, some potentially associated with the middle Iron Age to Roman settlement to the south. It is notable that no early Iron Age settlement which may account for the vessel within Pit F1148 has been identified.

9.4 The principal dating evidence is medieval, with small quantities of Thetford ware in Pit F1150 (Trench 2) and Ditch Terminal F1184 (Trench 7), and again small quantities of St. Neots ware and Developed Stamford ware in other medieval deposits, suggesting that activity commenced in the 10th – mid 12th centuries. Slightly later, 11th – 13th century, pottery comprising local coarse wares was found within Pits F1182 and F1214 (Trench 2) and Pits F1015 and 1021 (Trench 3). The majority of the medieval pottery is 12th – 15th century, and the dated features are present within all of the trenches which contained features (Trenches 1 - 5 and 7). The majority of the pottery is Ely ware and related coarse wares produced in the fenland region. It consists predominantly of jars or cooking pots that often exhibit sooted surfaces, and some bowls or jugs. Small quantities of Grimston ware glazed jugs are also present. The majority of the dated features are pits (19) and the other principal features which are dated are ditches or ditch terminals (10). Larger pottery assemblages were contained in Ditch F1062 (Trench 1; 39 sherds), Ditch F1064 (Trench 1: 50 sherds), and Pit F1166 (Trench 5; 20 sherds). The pottery was found

in association with a small assemblage of animal bone, shell and slag. The animal bone is dominated by butchering and meat waste of cattle and sheep. There is some evidence of small ponies that were likely skinned after fulfilling their use as traction animals, and also fowl that would have produced eggs. The principal component of the shell assemblage are marine mussels that likely represent foodstuffs bought at local markets. Common fossil shell is recorded and was derived from the local geology rather than human activity. The medieval diet is also well-reflected by the carbonised cereal grains present; they are dominated by free-threshing (bread) wheat and supplemented by other cereals and pulses. There is no evidence of crop-processing but one concentration (from ?Ditch F1064 (Trench 1)) may represent a storage accident or the cleaning out of a storage area.

9.5 During the evaluation a distinction was made between pits and quarry pits. The latter tended to have mid red/orange brown gravel fills and were generally steep sided. They were most often present on the north-western side of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) co-incident with the natural gravel deposits. The principal features present comprise pits and ditches, but post holes suggestive of structural remains were present in Trenches 1 and 3. There is a likelihood that linear features may continue between Trenches 2, 3 and 4, and that the medieval features in all trenches are related to a zone of activity and/or occupation that once formed part of the medieval village. The historic medieval nucleus of the village is postulated to be beneath the core of the modern village, but the presence of earthworks that may include house platforms close to the west, and adjacent to ridge-and-furrow cultivation, suggest that either the village core was once larger or that there was a secondary area of settlement. Either suggestion is supported by the archaeological features and finds recorded during this evaluation.

9.6 A small number of post-medieval and modern features were present: Ditches F1070 (Trench 4) and F1173 (Trench 7), and Pit F1220 (Trench 7) contained low quantities of 18th century to Victorian pottery and CBM.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The site had a potential for remains of medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the historic nucleus of the village, which is postulated to be located below the modern village adjacent to the north. However; close to the west and not beneath the modern village are a series of 'undecipherable' earthworks that may represent medieval house platforms and associated settlement, adjacent to ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

10.2 The evaluation revealed a high number of quarry pits, pits, ditches and post holes, whose distribution is densest in north-western part of the site (Trenches 1 and 2), but is present across the majority of the site (Trenches 3 - 5 and 7). The features contained modest assemblages of medieval pottery associated with small quantities of animal bone and carbonised cereal grains. The pottery assemblage suggests medieval activity may have commenced in the 10th-mid 12th centuries, but that the majority of activity took place in the 12th-15th centuries. The pottery is dominated by jars and cooking pots produced at Ely and in the fenland, supplemented by glazed jugs including those from Grimston. The animal bone and carbonised cereal grain

conform to the common composition of medieval rural diets, notably as butchery and meat waste from cattle and sheep, and free-threshing (bread) wheat. The latter includes a concentration that may represent the cleaning out of a storage area or a related accident. Horses for traction and fowl for eggs are also recorded, and the diet also included marine mussels. The presence of these features, potentially including boundary ditches and possible structures, associated with a range of medieval finds supports the theory that the earthworks to the west may be associated with an area of medieval settlement. It remains unclear if this was part of a once larger village nucleus, a secondary area of settlement, or that the village nucleus was not centred below that now occupied by modern Over.

10.3 In addition to the medieval archaeology that characterises the site, sparse features and artefacts pre-dating and post-dating this phase of village occupation were recorded. Of intrinsic interest is an early Iron Age pit (F1148 Trench 5) which contain several well-preserved sherds derived from a carinated jar. A sparse distribution of other prehistoric flint, pottery and Roman pottery is consistent with that generally present in the local landscape. A small number of post-medieval and modern features contained 18th century to Victorian pottery and CBM, and probably relate to agricultural cultivation and related peripheral activities.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The archive will be deposited following the gaining of the transfer of title.

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

ECB5826 - P7892, Long Stanton Road, Over

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1003		5	Made Ground	19th-20th C	4	234	56				
1015	1016		3	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	1	4					
1019	1020	B	3	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-13th C	2	12		22			
						Mid 12th-13th C	2	10				
1021	1022		3	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	1	3					
1035	1037		1	Fill of Quarry Pit	12th-14th C	1	3					
1038	1041		1	Fill of Quarry Pit	Late 12th-14th C	3	79					
1038	1043		1	Masonry Deposit						Mortar		486
1047	1048		4	Fill of Ditch						Shell		175
1049	1050		4	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-14th C	4	25		112			
1056	1057		3	Fill of Ditch Terminal	12th-14th C	2	17			Shell		2
1062	1063		1	Fill of Ditch	Mid 13th-15th C	39	275	27		Shell		16
1064	1066		1	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-15th C	41	646		587	Shell		264
	1067		1	Fill of Ditch	13th-14th C	9	113					
1068	1069		1	Fill of Feature	12th-15th C	4	31					
1070	1071		4	Fill of Ditch	Late 17th-18th C	1	5					
1072	1075	B	4	Fill of Quarry Pit	Mid 12th-13th C	3	9			S.Flint	1	2
					12th-13th C	3	23					
1078	1098		2	Fill of Quarry Pit					15			
1079	1096		2	Fill of Quarry Pit						Slag		43
1084	1085	A	3	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-14th C	1	27			S.Flint	1	14
		B										
1086	1087	A	3	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-Mid 14th C	2	24		677			
1088	1089		1	Fill of ?Pit/Tree Hollow	Mid 12th-Mid 14th C	3	54		50	Fe Nail Slag	1	19 1622
1090	1091		1	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-14th C	3	35		18			
1092	1093		1	Fill of Quarry Pit	12th-13th C	2	5					
1104	1105		4	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-Mid 14th C	1	4					
1116	1118		2	Fill of Pit					2			
1119	1120		2	Fill of Quarry Pit	Mid 12th-15th C	2	22					
1125	1126		1	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-15th C	2	11			Fe Nail	1	37
1139	1140		2	Fill of Quarry Pit					13			
	1142	A	2	Fill of Quarry Pit	Mid 12th-14th C	2	26					
1144	1146		2	Fill of Quarry Pit	Mid 13th-15th C	9	46					
1148	1149		5	Fill of Pit	8th - 4th C BC	5	219		196			
1150	1151		2	Fill of Pit	10th-mid 12th C	1	7			Shell		33
1162	1163		2	Fill of Quarry Pit						S.Flint	1	10
1164	1165		2	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	4	32		1			
1166	1167	A	5	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-14th C	4	34		18			
	1168		5	Fill of Pit	Mid 13th-15th C	16	208					
1169	1170		7	Fill of Ditch					17			
1173	1175		7	Fill of Ditch	Mid 19th-20th C	2	13		35			
1182	1183		2	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	1	5					
1184	1185	B	7	Fill of Ditch Terminal	10th-Mid 12th C	1	4					
1186	1187		5	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	5	26		104			
1188	1189		5	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-14th C	2	16					
1196	1199		7	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-14th C	2	5		449			
1200	1201		2	Fill of Pit						Slag		22
1202	1203		2	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	1	3					
1214	1215		2	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	1	3					
1218	1219		2	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-14th C	1	4					
1220	1221		7	Fill of Pit				3902				
1228	1229		5	Fill of Pit	13th-Mid 14th C	5	30			Shell Slag		4 15
	U/S		5	Unstratified	13th-15th C Bronze Age	4 1	37 7					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The archaeological evaluation recovered a total of 3 flakes (26g) of struck flint in an unpatinated condition. The flakes are of very dark grey flint (uncorticated) with a sub-circular profile, rippled ventral faces and heavily rolled edges. They were contained as residual material in Quarry Pits F1072, F1162 and Ditch F1084. It is possible that they represent prehistoric debitage flakes, but on balance it is perhaps more likely they are not the product of human agency but the incidental striking of flint nodules during agricultural processes.

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 202 sherds weighing 2.425 kg from features and 8 sherds from made ground and 1 unstratified. The majority of the assemblage is medieval. Pit F1148 contained five Early Iron Age flint tempered sherds, including an almost complete profile of a carinated jar. Another residual Iron Age sherd came from Pit F1186, a Bronze Age flint tempered sherd was unstratified, and a fragment of residual Samian bowl came from Ditch F1173 (Tables 1 & 2). Post-medieval to modern sherds were recovered from Ditches F1070 and F1173, and Made Ground L1003.

Code	Fabric/Ware	Date Range	Sherd No.	Fabric Wght
BAFTW	Bronze Age Flint Tempered Ware	2,200-800 BC	1	7
IAFTW	Iron Age Flint Tempered Ware	8 th to 4 th century BC	6	228
LEZ SA2	Lezoux Samian Ware	2 nd century	1	6
THET	Thetford type Ware	mid 9 th -mid 12 th	5	29
STAM	Stamford Ware	late 9 th -12 th	1	6
DNEOT	Developed St Neots 12 th -13 th	12 th -13 th	3	19
MSG	Medieval Sandy Grey Ware	12 th -15 th	29	139
MCW	Medieval Coarseware	11 th -14 th /15 th	11	39
SHW	Shelly Ware mid	12 th -15 th	8	59
SSHW	Sandy Shelly Ware	mid 12 th -15 th	13	143
HUNSFW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy	Ware late 12 th -13 th	7	64
BOU	Bourne Ware	mid 12 th -14 th	1	4
MEMS	Medieval Essex Type Micaceous Grey Sandy Ware	mid 12 th - 14 th	8	41
SEFEN	South-east Fenland Calcareous Ware	mid 12 th -15 th	32	545
MEL	Medieval Ely Ware	mid 12 th -14 th	35	388
MEL-t	Medieval-type Ely Ware	mid 12 th -15 th	8	123

DEST	Developed Stamford Ware	12 th -13 th	1	4
HEDI	Hedingham Ware	mid 12 th -mid 14 th	1	3
GRIM	Grimston Ware (glazed)	12 th -15 th	20	228
BRIL	Brill/Boarstall Ware	13 th -15 th	1	2
UPG	Unprovenanced Glazed Ware	late 12 th -15 th	1	27
LMEL	Late Medieval Ely Ware	14 th -15 th	4	64
PMRE	Post-medieval Rd Earthenware	16 th +	3	54
STMB	Staffordshire Marbled Slip Ware	late 17 th -18 th	1	5
ENGS	English stoneware	18 th +	1	187
			202	2425

Table 1: Quantification of fabrics

There were quite a large number of medieval fabrics present with Ely Ware (MEL) slightly the most numerous ahead of South-East Calcareous Buff Wares (SEFEN) and generic Medieval Sandy Grey Wares (MSG), although it is probable that MSG1 of the latter are imported Hedingham Coarswares, but there were no diagnostic rim sherds (Table 2). A fairly similar scenario was evident in the large quantity of pottery excavated at neighbouring Longstanton (Anderson 2010). The earliest sherds present at Over were Thetford Ware, Stamford Ware and Developed St Neots Ware, while the other glazed wares identified comprised Developed Stamford Ware, Hedingham Ware, Grimston Ware and Brill. The medieval sherds generally sit within an 11th-14th centuries date range, although it is possible that some of the fabrics continued into the 15th century. In particular, Ditch F1062 contained glazed Grimston ware with fine rilling and several sherds of Ely Ware that might be 'late,' and so these could extend the date into the 15th century.

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 those used for the Cambridgeshire County Council pottery type series.

KEY:

BAFTW: Bronze Age Flint Tempered Ware 2,200-800 BC

IAFTW: Iron Age Flint Tempered Ware 8th to 4th century BC

LEZ SA2: Lezoux Samian Ware 2nd century

THET: Thetford type Ware mid 9th-mid 12th

DNEOT: Developed St Neots 12th-13th

STAM: Stamford Ware late 9th -12th

MSG1: Medieval Sandy Grey Ware 1 mid 12th-15th - fine sandy matrix with moderate fine to medium sub-rounded grey and milky quartz, thin sherds, well-fired

MSG2: Medieval Sandy Grey Ware 2 mid 12th-15th - similar to Grimston coarseware with occasional very coarse inclusions of quartz, flint and calcareous

MSG3: Medieval Sandy Grey Ware 3 12th 15th - fine quartz sand with few other inclusions, but slightly coarser than MSG1, possibly an Ely-type ware

MCW1: Medieval Coarseware 1 - dark grey core and inner surface, red-brown outer

surface, fine dark iron rich sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz mid 12th-15th

MCW2: Medieval Coarseware 2 – moderate to common fine sub-rounded quartz, generally grey but can have red-brown mottling 11th-13th

SHW: Shelly Ware mid 12th-15th

SSHW: Sandy Shelly Ware mid 12th-15th

HUNSFW: Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware late 12th-13th

BOU: Bourne Ware mid 12th-14th

MEMS: Medieval Essex Type Micaceous Grey Sandy Ware mid 12th- 14th

SEFEN: South-east Fenland Calcareous Ware mid 12th-15th

SEFEN(g): Glazed South-east Fenland Calcareous Ware mid 12th-15th

DEST: Developed Stamford Ware 12th-13th

HEDI: Hedingham Ware mid 12th-mid 14th

MEL: Medieval Ely Ware mid 12th-15th

MEL(g): Glazed Medieval Ely Ware, late 12th-15th

MEL-t: Medieval type Ely Ware mid 12th-15th - similar to Ely Ware but no, or very few, calcareous inclusions

GRIM: Glazed Grimston Ware 12th-15th

BRIL: Brill/Boarstall Ware 13th-15th

UPG: Unprovenanced Glazed Ware late 12th-15th – fine silty matrix with abundant mainly very fine white calcareous inclusions giving speckled look to surfaces, Rare very coarse inclusions of flint or clay pellets. Pale grey core with orange surfaces and outer margin, patchy pale green external glaze. Looks similar to HUNSFW, but these are not known to be glazed so it maybe a Bourne ware

STMB: Staffordshire Marbled Slip Ware late 17th-18th

ENGS: English stoneware 18th+

PMRE: Post-medieval Rd Earthenware 16th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Made Ground	1003	2x187g ENGS 2x47g PMRE	19 th -20 th	
Pit 1015	1016	1x4g MCW2	11 th -13 th	
Ditch 1019	1020	1x11g HUNSFW 1x1g MSG3	late 12 th -13 th	
	1020 B	1x8g MEMS 1x2g MCW2	mid 12 th -13 th	MCW2: sooting on outer surface
Pit 1021	1022	1x3g MCW2	11 th -13 th	MCW2: sooting on outer surface
Quarry Pit 1035	1037	1x3g SHW	12 th -14 th	
Quarry Pit 1038	1041	3x79g MEL(g)	late 12 th -14 th	MEL: conjoining sherds, splashes of thin green glaze, base sherd with dispersed finger deco
	1142 A	1x19g SSHW 1x7g MEMS	mid 12 th -14 th	
Ditch 1049	1050	3x21g MEL 1x4g MEL	late 12 th -14 th	
Ditch Terminal 1056	1057	2x17g SHW	12 th -14 th	
Ditch 1062	1063	12x79g MSG1 2x5g MSG3 2x50g MEL(g) 7x39g MEL 1x10g MEL-t	mid 13 th - 15 th	MSG1: all one vessel GRIM(g): x1 rilling MEL: x1 sooting on inner surface SEFEN: simple everted jar rim

		3x27g SEFEN 2x8g SEFEN(g) 2x3g HUNSFW 2x15g SSHW 1x5g SSHW 5x34g GRIM		SSHW: round beaded jar rim GRIM(g): x1 fine bands of rilling
?Ditch 1064	1066	7x125g MEL(g) 6x154 SEFEN (g) 10x260g SEFEN 1x5g SHW 2x34g SSHW 8x26g MSG1 1x12g MSG2 1x10g MEL 1x10g MCW1 2x10g MEMS	late 12 th - 15 th	MEL: x1 strap handle with central groove SEFEN(g): x1 simple everted with slight bevel jar rim 26cm diam (0.1 reve); x1 strap handle jar 3cm wide with central groove SEFEN: triangular jar rim similar to examples in Spoerry 2016 MSG1: thin, fine sandy sherds MSG2: base/body angle MEMS: x1 splash of glaze, fine sandy fabric reddish outer surfaces, grey cores
	1067	1x12g GRIM(g) 1x5g MEL(g) 1x71g MEL-t 5x24g SEFEN 1x1g SHW	13 th -14 th	GRIM(g): highly decorated with line of brown slip as for L1166
Feature 1068	1069	4x31g MEL-t	12 th -15 th	MEL-t: like Ely ware but little evidence of calcareous apart from occasional small voids, few other inclusions bar sub-rounded quartz
Ditch 1070	1071	1x5g STMB	late 17 th -18 th	
Quarry Pit 1072	1075	1x4g DEST 1x2g THET 1x3g HUNSFW	mid 12 th -13 th	
	1079	1x3g THET 1x6g STAM 1x14g SHW	12 th -13 th	
Ditch 1084	1085 B	1x27g UPG	late 12 th -14 th	UPG: Probably a Bourne A
Pit 1086	1087 A	1x6g MSG1 1x18g SEFEN	mid 12 th -mid 14 th	MSG1: round beaded jar rim
?Pit/Tree Hollow 1088	1089	1x10g MEL 2x44g SSHW	mid 12 th -mid 14 th	SSHW: slightly thickened ?bowl rim
Ditch 1090	1091	1x16g SHW 1x17g MEL(g) 1x2g MEL	late 12 th -14 th	MEL(g): external sooting
Quarry Pit 1092	1093	1x2g MSG3 1x3g MCW2	12 th -13 th	
Ditch 1104	1105	1x4g MSG1	mid 12 th -mid 14 th	
Quarry Pit 1119	1120	2x22g SEFEN	mid 12 th -15 th	
Pit 1125	1126	1x9g MEL-t 1x2g MSG3	mid 12 th -15 th	

Quarry Pit 1144	1146	1x13g HUNSW 2x14g MEL 1x4g MEMS 4x9g MCW1 1x2g BRIL	mid 13 th -15 th	
Pit 1148	1149	5x219g IAFTW	8 th -4 th BC	IAFTW: almost complete profile of a carinated jar with fairly upright. Internally small beaded rim
Pit 1150	1151	1x7g THET	10 th -mid 12 th	
Ditch 1164	1165	1x13g THET 3x19g DNEOT	12 th -13 th	round beaded fairly upright /bowl rim 34cm diam (0.05 reve)
Pit 1166	1167 A	3x32g SEFEN 1x2g MEMS	mid 12 th – 14 th	SEFEN: highly abraded, includes flat top everted jug rim
Pit 1166	1168	14x192g GRIM(g) 2x16g MEL(g)	mid 13 th -15 th	GRIM(g): all bar one derive from a vessel resembling Grimston highly decorated ware with applied brown pads and lines of brown slip, glaze glossy but slightly pimply, twisted rod handle, fabric dark grey with slightly lighter grey inner surface.
Ditch 1173	1175	1x6g LEZ SA2 1x7g PMRE	mid 19 th -20 th	Lezoux Samian Ware: Drag 29 bowl PMRE: flower pot
Pit 1182	1183	1x5g MCW2	11 th -13 th	
Pit 1196	1199	1x2g MEL-t 1x3g MEMS	mid 12 th -14 th	
Ditch Terminal 1184	1185 B	1x4g THET	10 th -mid 12 th	
Pit 1186	1187	1x9g IAFTW 4x17g SSHW	12 th -14 th	SSHW: Possibly Developed St Neots Ware
Pit 1188	1189	1x9g SSHW 1x7g MEMS	mid 12 th -14 th	SSHW: quartz and limestone
Pit 1202	1203	1x3g SHW	12 th -14 th	
Pit 1214	1215	1x3g MCW2	11 th -13 th	
Pit 1218	1219	1x4g BOUB	mid 12 th -14 th	
Pit 1228	1229	1x16g MEL(g) 3x11g GRIM (g) 1x3g HEDI	13 th -mid 14 th	MEL(g): white slip on inner surface GRIM(g): brown slip lines and clay pads, fabric and deco as with L1168 HEDI:
U/S		2x16g MEL 1x18g MEL(g) 1x3g MSG3	13 th -15 th	MEL: everted jar rim with small external bead MSG3: external white slipped
	TT5	1x7g BAFTW	Bronze Age	

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by context

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 10 fragments (3985g) of Victorian to modern CBM in a moderately fragmented condition.

The bulk of the assemblage (eight fragments, 3902g) comprises 19th century soft red brick with dimensions of ?x110x65mm, a smooth base and regular proportions contained in Pit F1220; with a small fragment of rubble in Ditch F1062 likely of comparable origin. Made Ground L1003 also contained a single fragment of very highly fired (vitrified) earthenware tile (56g), perhaps once part of a kitchen range or similar surround.

The Faunal Remains and molluscs

Julie Curl

THE ANIMAL BONE

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 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 2339g of bone, consisting of 94 pieces, was recovered from this site with the material quantified by feature, weights and counts in Table 3. Bone was recovered from a variety of pit and ditch fills, most with ceramics of a medieval date range. One pit fill produced prehistoric pottery (F1148) and another pit fill produced 19th to 20th century CBM (F1220), a small amount of bone was recovered from another pit that had no datable ceramic material (F1078).

Date (pottery)	Feature Type, Weights and Counts		Totals
	Ditch	Pit	
10th - 12th		104g/26	104g/26
19th - 20th		35g/1	35g/1
8th - 4th BC		198g/15	198g/15
Medieval	749g/28	1221g/21	1970g/49
Undated		32g/3	32g/3
Totals	749g/28	1590g/66	2339g/94

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, weights and counts

The assemblage is in reasonable to good condition although heavily fragmented from butchering and wear. Bone from Pit fill 1187 has some iron-rich sediment adhering to the bone surfaces, which may be from iron-working waste, but more likely to be from natural iron deposits in the soil.

One deposit produced bone with canid gnawing. The equid metacarpal showed some light gnawing around the proximal end. No burnt remains were seen.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Four species were identified in this assemblage, which are quantified in Table 4. In addition, the presence of a dog is indicated by the gnawing on one of the equid bones in the assemblage.

Species	Feature Type and NISP		Totals
	Ditch	Pit	
Bird - Fowl	1		1
Cattle	7	11	18
Equid	2	2	4
Mammal	17	51	68
Sheep/goat	1	2	3
Totals	28	66	94

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and NISP.

Cattle were the most frequent animal in terms of number of contexts and NISP. Cattle bones were produced from seven deposits, most from pit and ditch fills with pottery of a medieval date. Pit F1148, fill L1149 produced a butchered cattle tibia which was found with pottery of an 8th – 4th century BC (Early Iron Age) date range, although given the reasonable condition of the bone. All of the cattle bones are from adult animals; given that most are of a medieval date, this is to be expected of an animal that was kept for traction, as well as milking, meat, vellum and other skins.

Sheep/goat were found in two deposits, both with medieval pottery. A mandible was seen in the Ditch fill 1066 and a butchered tibia in Pit fill 1167, both fills producing adult remains. In the medieval period sheep were much more popular animals and there was a rapid decline of the goat (Dyer, 2004) and a move towards keeping sheep for wool for the wool trade.

Equids were seen in four deposits. Metacarpals were seen in the Ditch fill 1050 and the pit fills 1175 and 1199, with a molar found in the Ditch fill 1091 producing a worn small equid molar. All equid remains are from adults, which is expected from animals primarily kept for riding and traction. The metacarpal from the Ditch fill 1050 produced metrical data that suggests a height of 12 Hands High, indicating a medium sized pony.

Birds were represented by a coracoid from an adult **fowl** (chicken/pheasant) from the Ditch 1064, fill 1066. No butchering was seen on the bone, but it is likely this bird had a use for meat and a life of providing eggs prior to being culled.

Eleven deposits produced bone that could only be identified as 'mammal' due to heavy fragmentation and a lack of diagnostic zones. Some butchering was seen on these fragments. Fragments of mammal bone were produced from samples <17> from Ditch fill 1066 and from sample <23> from Pit fill 1199.

Butchering and elements present

Butchering was most frequently seen on the cattle bones, which is to be expected with a large mammal used for meat, which would take a greater amount of butchering to prepare. Butchering was also seen on the sheep/goat and mammal bone.

Larger limbs, sacrum and mandibles were chopped with a cleaver for dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Fine knife cuts were seen from removal of meat. A couple of cuts on a cattle mandible were likely to be from skinning.

The equids in this assemblage included metapodials, which might suggest skinning waste, but no obvious butchering was seen, which might suggest a skilled butcher.

Pathologies

No obvious pathologies were seen in this assemblage.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage that largely consists of the butchering and meat waste from cattle and sheep. Both cattle and sheep would have provided milk and dung and eventually meat and skins. The cattle would commonly be kept for traction (carts and ploughs) and sheep provided fleeces for the increasing wool trade.

The equids do not show any butchering, but the relative dominance of metacarpals with this species strongly suggests skinning waste. The fowl in the assemblage suggests they were kept for a supply of eggs as well as meat.

THE MOLLUSC ASSEMBLAGE

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 (NISF), 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 517g of shell, consisting of 38 elements, was recovered from this site. The assemblage is quantified by feature and weights in Table 5 and by species and counts in Table 6.

Feature	Ceramic date and Weight of shell		Totals
	Medieval	Undated	
1047		175g	175g
1062	16g		16g
1064	270g		270g
1150		39g	39g
1156	1g		1g
1228	4g		4g
U/S		12g	12g
Totals	291g	226g	517g

Table 5. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

The mollusc species

Species	Feature and NISP							Totals
	1047	1062	1064	1150	1156	1228	U/S	
<i>Arctica islandica</i>			1					1
<i>Crepidula</i>	1							1
<i>Exogyra</i>	1							1
<i>Misc fossil shell</i>	6							6
Mollusc	11							11
Mussel		3	4		1		8	16
<i>Oyster</i>				1				1
Tellin						1		1
Totals	19	3	5	1	1	1	8	38

Table 6. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage by species and NISP. Those in *italics* are fossil shells

The contemporary marine molluscs

Marine **Mussels** were found in four deposits but in small numbers. The remains of marine sponge, which shows they were retrieved from a marine environment, rather than being farmed shells in containers.

The marine shell **Tellin** was found in the medieval pit fill 1229. This species is common around the British coast and can be eaten, but this single shell may have been accidentally collected with other shell.

The fossil molluscs

A large specimen of the fossil *Arctica islandica* was recovered from the Ditch fill 1066, with the nearly complete shell measuring 130mm in length and 100mm wide. This bivalve mollusc, also known as the Icelandic Cockle, was common in colder waters in the Eocene to Quaternary and seen in the London Clay deposits and in the Crag formations around East Anglia.

A single specimen of *Crepidula*, measuring 35mm in length, was retrieved from the Ditch fill 1048. This fossil mollusc is also known as the Slipper Limpet, it was common in the Late Cretaceous period and survives through to the present day.

One fossil shell, measuring 58mm in length, was identified as *Exogyra* was seen from the Ditch fill 1048. This species of bivalve oyster was common in the Late Cretaceous period.

A single fossil **Oyster** was found in the Pit fill 1151. This species was common from the Eocene period through to the present day.

Eleven fragments of **fossil shell fragments** were also recovered from the Ditch fill 1148, but showed no features that would allow species identification.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage that contains the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Mussels 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.

The fossil shells in this assemblage provide additional information on the geology of the site. The fossil shells present in this assemblage suggest the site is based over Cretaceous period Chalk Formation, which was formed over 70 million years ago in warm, shallow seas. This was later covered and mixed with clay and iron sediments, with the latter also indicated with sediments on the bone from this site. Sediments adhering to some of the shells suggest they are from a variety of geological deposits and likely to be disturbed from clay, iron and gravel extraction.

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Tables 7 and 8.

7 Summary catalogue of the animal bone.

8 Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 7

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from ECB5826

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

Table 7. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from ECB5826

Ctxt	Sample	TT	FNo	Type	Date (pottery)	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Comments
1020		3	1019	Ditch	Medieval	2	22	Cattle	2	adult	rib fragments	chopped	
1050		4	1049	Ditch	Medieval	4	112	Equid	1	adult	metacarpal		GL= 190, light canid gnawing . Height is approx 12 hands high.
1050		4	1049	Ditch	Medieval			Mammal	3		fragments		
1066		1	1064	Ditch	Medieval	19	587	Cattle	5	adult	sacrum, molars, mandible frags	chopped, cut	
1066		1	1064	Ditch	Medieval			Bird - Fowl	1	adult	coracoid		
1066		1	1064	Ditch	Medieval			Sheep/goat	1	adult	mandible		
1066		1	1064	Ditch	Medieval			Mammal	12		fragments		
1066	17	1	1064	Ditch	Medieval	1	9	Mammal	1				
1087		3	1086	Pit	Medieval	6	677	Cattle	6	adult	radius,	chopped, cut	

											ulna, humerus, frags		
1087	23	3	1086	Pit	Medieval	1	12	Mammal	1				
1089		1	1088	Pit	Medieval	1	50	Cattle	1	adult	radius		
1091		1	1090	Ditch	Medieval	1	18	Equid	1	adult	lower molar		in full wear. Small equid
1098		2	1078	Pit	Undated	1	15	Mammal	1				
1118		2	1117	Pit	Medieval	2	2	Mammal	2				
1140		2	1139	Pit	Medieval	2	13	Mammal	2				
1149		5	1148	Pit	8th - 4th BC	15	198	Cattle	1	adult	tibia	mid shaft chopped	
1149		5	1148	Pit	8th - 4th BC			Mammal	14		fragments		
1165		2	1164	Ditch	Medieval	1	1	Mammal	1				
1167		5	1166	Pit	Medieval	2	18	Sheep/goat	2	adult	tibia frags	chopped, cut	
1170		7	1169	Pit	Undated	2	17	Mammal	2		fragments		
1175		7	1173	Pit	19th - 20th	1	35	Equid	1	adult	metacarpal shaft		
1187		5	1186	Pit	10th - 12th	26	104	Cattle	1	adult	tibia		some iron sediments
1187		5	1186	Pit	10th - 12th			Mammal	25		fragments	butchered	some iron sediments
1199		7	1198	Pit	Medieval	7	449	Cattle	2	adult	tibia frags	cut	
1199		7	1198	Pit	Medieval			Equid	1	adult	proximal MC		
1199		7	1198	Pit	Medieval			Mammal	4		fragments		

Table 8. Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage from ECB5826.

Context	Sample	TT	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Fossil	Marine	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Condition	Comments
1048		4	Ditch	1047	Undated	19	175	1		<i>Crepidula</i>	1						good	35mm. Slipper Shell
1048		4	Ditch	1047	Undated			1		<i>Exogyra</i>	1				1			58m. Oyster species
1048		4	Ditch	1047	Undated			6		Misc fossil shell	6					6	worn	small fragments of fossil shell
1048		4	Ditch	1047	Undated				11	Mollusc	11					11	worn	misc marine mollusc fragments
1157		3	Ditch	1156	Medieval	1	1		1	Mussel	1					2		
1063		1	Ditch	1062	Medieval	3	16		3	Mussel	3					3		
1066	17	1	Ditch	1064	Medieval	4	6		4	Mussel	4				2	3	good	
1066		1	Ditch	1064	Medieval	1	264	1		<i>Arctica islandica</i>	1	1		1	1		good	Iceland cockle, from colder waters, some found in London Clay Deposits. Palaeocene, Eocene and Oligocene and Quaternary, found in Coralline Crag Formation to present. 100mm x 130mm
1151		2	Pit	1150	Undated	1	39	1		Oyster	1		1	1	1		good	70mm, fossil oyster base shell. Eocene.
1229		5	Pit	1228	Medieval	1	4		1	Tellin	1			1	1		good	
U/S		5	U/S	U/S	Undated	8	12		8	Mussel	8			2	5	3	frags	

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation of land off Long Stanton Road, Over, 27 bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The sampled deposits were largely spot dated to the medieval period, although one (L1149 F1148) was spot dated to the 8th-4th century BC (Early Iron Age) and 15 are undated. The purpose of the bulk sampling programme was to recover a representative assemblage of ecofactual macrofossil remains in order to assess the nature of preservation, abundance and distribution of remains within the deposits on the site.

Pit F1125 was not sampled even though reddening of the underlying natural deposit (L1002) was observed and may have indicated *in situ* burning.

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 scanned 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 was consulted where necessary. 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.

For the purpose of the assessment, the first 50% of all samples >10 litres was processed. Any with the potential to produce >100 identifiable specimens or abundant charcoal from a dated deposit will be fully processed and the resulting light fraction retained with the site archive.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 9. Preservation of plant remains was by carbonisation only, with no evidence of waterlogged or mineralised remains identified.

In Sample <30> of 8th-4th century BC (Early Iron Age) deposit L1149 (F1148), a single grain of free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type) was identified, along with a small number of charcoal fragments. Free-threshing wheats were not typical of this period, although they have been recorded from deposits at least late Bronze Age date (e.g. Campbell and Straker 2003). It is most likely that this single grain is intrusive from later activity on the site.

Among the medieval and undated deposits, 20 contained carbonised macrofossils, the majority of which were cereal caryopses. Most common were grains of free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), followed by hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Pulses (large Fabaceae) were also recorded, with both celtic bean (*Vicia faba* var. *faba*) and pea (*Pisum sativum*) recognised in L1066 (F1064). This range of crops was common through much of the medieval period in England (e.g. Moffett 2006), representing a diverse arable economy.

A small range of associated non-cereal taxa, most likely representing arable weed types was also recorded. These included medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare), small Fabaceae (clover/ medick), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and wild grasses (Poaceae).

The majority of the samples were of low density and likely represent scattered background debris rather than discrete deposits of carbonised remains. However, the rich sample from L1066 (F1064) was more likely to represent a dump of carbonised material. This deposit contained abundant grains of free threshing type wheat and hulled barley. Also present were grains of rye and seeds of pulses. These included both celtic bean (*Vicia faba* var. *faba*) and pea (*Pisum sativum*). The abundant crop taxa and limited number of other remains indicates that this was a deposit of fully processed grain, perhaps from a storage or food preparation accident.

Charcoal was generally present in only low concentrations, although it was recorded as common in L1066 and L1099, in which non-oak diffuse- and ring-porous wood types were recognised.

Preservation of mollusc remains was relatively good, with a range of taxa identified. This indicates suitable alkaline deposits. Molluscs represented a fairly small range of grassland taxa and those more characteristic of damper, more sheltered habitats. Also frequently encountered were freshwater aquatic taxa *Anisus leucostoma*, *Lymnaea truncatula* and *Planorbis planorbis*. These can all tolerate seasonal desiccation and probably reflect seasonal waterlogging of open pits and ditches. This is consistent with the relatively high water table in a fen edge environment.

Conclusions

The assemblage of medieval plant remains from deposits at Long Stanton Road, Over, are typical of the English medieval arable economy. Free-threshing type wheat, most likely bread wheat, was the highest status bread grain but other cereals (barley, oat and rye) and pulses also played an important role in the medieval diet and economy (e.g. Stone 2006). The mixed, cereal-rich sample from L1066 (F1064) is likely to represent a deposit of carbonised debris from a storage accident, cleaning of a crop storage area or a food preparation accident. The absence of crop processing debris in the

assemblage and limited range of arable weeds indicates that crop processing activities are likely to have taken place away from the present site, where the assemblage is more characteristic of domestic use of cereals and pulses. The remains in 8th-4th century BC (Early Iron Age) deposit L1149 (F1148) are likely to be intrusive from later activity on the site.

The frequent occurrence of carbonised cereal and pulse crops in the deposits, along with the recovery of a rich sample of carbonised remains from L1066 demonstrates that there is good preservation of carbonised remains from the medieval use of cereals at the site. It is likely that further bulk sampling at the site during any future excavation work would produce a larger assemblage of carbonised remains, allowing a more detailed investigation of the local cereal-based diet and economy. Of greatest value would be the accumulation of a larger assemblage of arable weeds that would allow a better understanding of crop husbandry regimes in the local area. Preservation of terrestrial and aquatic molluscs was also good, although the assemblage was not very diverse and of limited value.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants						
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains	
ECB5826	1	1006	1005	-	20	10	50%	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-		
ECB5826	3	1010	1009	-	40	20	50%	X	-	FTW (1), Trit (1), Nfi (1)	X	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (1), Small Poaceae (1)	-	-	-	X	X	XX	X	X	-	X	-	
ECB5826	4	1012	1011	-	40	20	50%	X	-	FTW (1), NFI (2)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), <i>Trifolium</i> sp. Type (1)	-	-	-	X	X	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
ECB5826	5	1016	1015	11th - 13th C	40	20	50%	X	-	FTW (1), Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-	
ECB5826	6	1024	1023	-	40	20	50%	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (2), Oat (1), NFI (4)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), Small Fabaceae (1), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1)	-	X	-	X	X	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
ECB5826	8	1030	1029	-	20	10	50%	X	-	Hord (1), FTW (1), Trit (1), NFI (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	-	-	X	X	XX	X	X	X	-	-	-

ECB582 6	10	101 8	101 7	-	40	20	50 %	XX	-	Hord (1), FTW (3), Trit (3), NFI (2)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	X	<i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Planorbis</i> <i>planorbis</i> , <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
ECB582 6	11	104 8	104 7	-	20	10	50 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	-
ECB582 6	13	105 5	105 4	-	40	20	50 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
ECB582 6	14	105 7	105 6	12th - 14th C	40	20	50 %	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
ECB582 6	15	105 0	104 9	Late 12th - 14th C	20	10	50 %	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-
ECB582 6	16	107 7	107 6	-	20	10	50 %	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausilidae, <i>Lymnaea</i> <i>truncatula</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	17	106 6	106 4	Late 12th - 15th C	40	20	50 %	XX X	-	HB (XXX), FTW (XXX), Rye (XX)	X X	Large Fabaceae (XX), <i>Vicia</i> <i>faba</i> var. <i>minor</i> (X), <i>Pisum</i> <i>sativum</i> (X), Medium Fabaceae (XX)	-	X X	Ring porous	X X	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Pupilla</i> <i>muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia</i> <i>hispida</i> group	XX	X	-	-	-	-	
ECB582 6	20	108 1	108 0	-	40	20	50 %	XX	-	Hord (2), FTW (3), Trit (1), Oat (2), Rye (2), NFI (5)	X	Medium Fabaceae (3), Small Fabaceae (1), <i>Anthemis</i> <i>cotula</i> (1), Small Fabaceae (1)	1	X	-	X X	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Pupilla</i> <i>muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia</i> <i>hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-	

ECB582 6	23	102 7	102 6	-	40	20	50 %	X	-	Oat (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	X X	<i>Anisus leucostoma, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	24	108 7	108 6	Mid 12th -mid 14th C	40	20	50 %	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	X X	<i>Anisus leucostoma, Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X X	X	-	-	Clinker (X)
ECB582 6	25	109 6	107 9	-	20	10	50 %	X	-	Trit (2)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), Medium Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	26	109 9	107 8	-	20	10	50 %	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	-	-	X X	<i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X X	X X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	28	107 5	107 2	12th - 13th C	40	20	50 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	30	114 9	114 8	8th- 4th C BC	40	20	50 %	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	31	117 2	117 1	-	40	20	50 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	32	117 4	117 3	-	40	20	50 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X X	<i>Anisus leucostoma, Carychium sp., Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	X	X	-	-

ECB582 6	35	114 6	114 4	Mid 13th - 15th C	40	20	50 %	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	-	-	X X	<i>Planorbis planorbis, Trichia hispidia group, Vallnoia sp.</i>	XX	X	X X	X	-	-
ECB582 6	36	114 0	113 9	Mid 12th - 14th C	20	10	50 %	X	-	HB (2), NFI (4)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	38	118 3	118 2	11th - 13th C	40	20	50 %	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	41	119 9	119 6	Mid 12th - 14th C	20	10	50 %	X	-	HB (1)	X	Small Fabaceae (1), <i>Carex</i> sp. (1)	-	X X	Diffuse porous	X X	<i>Cochlicopa sp., Lymnaea truncatula, Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispidia group, Valonia sp.</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ECB582 6	42	118 7	118 6	12th - 14th C	40	20	50 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X X	<i>Discus rotundatus, Vallonia sp., Vertigo sp.</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-

Table 9: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Long Stanton Road, Over. 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).

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-363730

Project details

Project name	Land at adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire (TT)
Short description of the project	In June 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 26 dwellings with new access and infrastructure. A very large number of features were contained in all trenches except Trench 6. Trench 1: 21; Trench 2: 30; Trench 3: 18; Trench 4: 7; Trench 5: 9 and Trench 7: 10. Residual prehistoric finds were present. Single finds of residual struck flints were present in Pit F1072 (Trench 4), Ditch F1084 (Trench 3) and Pit F1162 (Trench 2). A Bronze Age sherd was found unstratified. Early Iron Age sherds were contained in Pit F1148 (Trench 5) and a residual Iron Age sherd was present in Pit F1186 (Trench 5). A residual Roman (Samian) sherd was present in Ditch F1173 (Trench 7) The principal dating evidence is medieval.
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2019 End: 28-06-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7892 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5826 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT AND POTTERY Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition
 Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE OVER Land at adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire
 Postcode CB24 5PN
 Study area 0.94 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 3778 6975 52.308144645912 0.02118259626 52 18 29 N 000 01 16 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 12m Max: 12m

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 Bushmead Homes Ltd

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at adjacent to Longstanton Road, Over, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Bull, K

Other bibliographic details 5867
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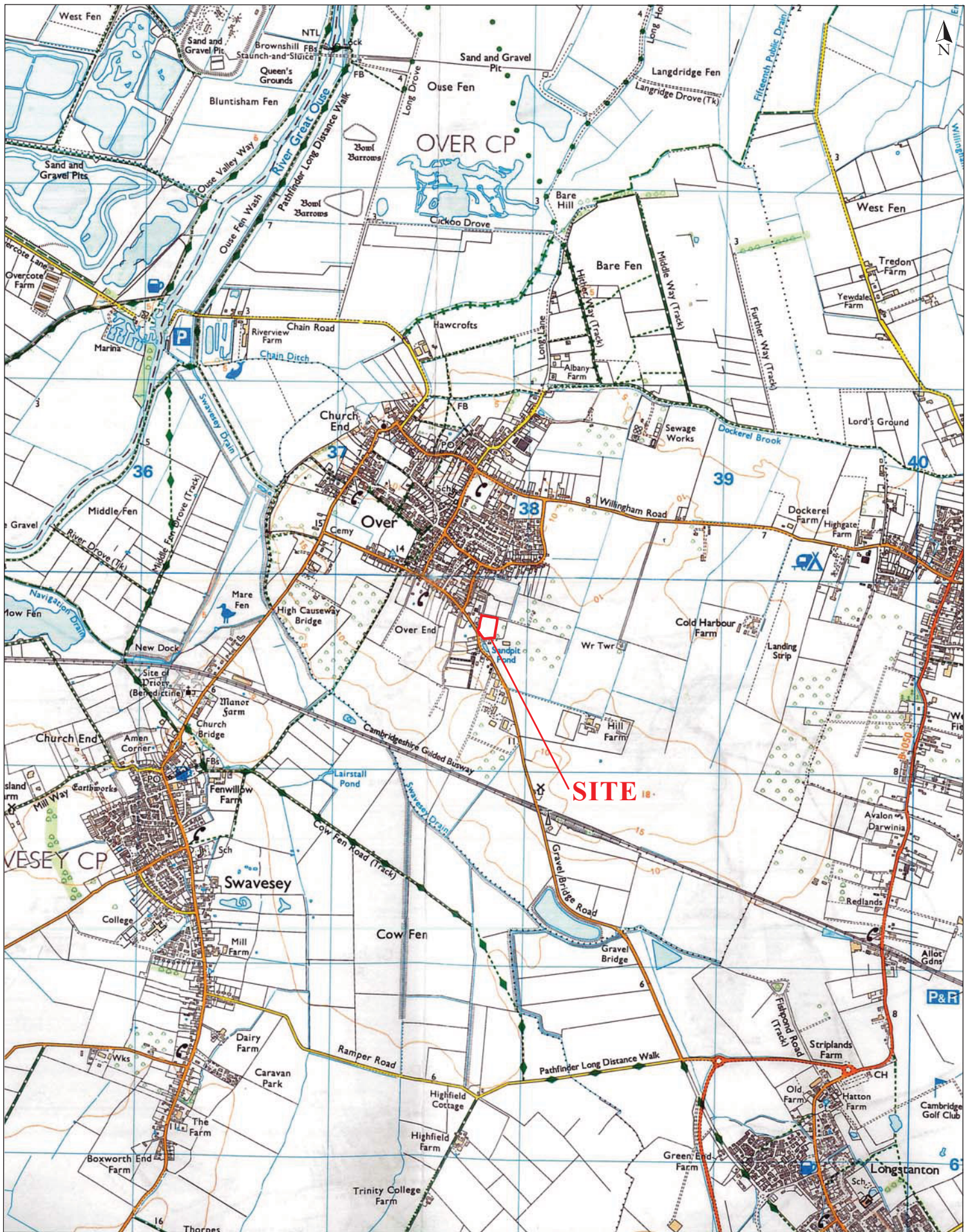
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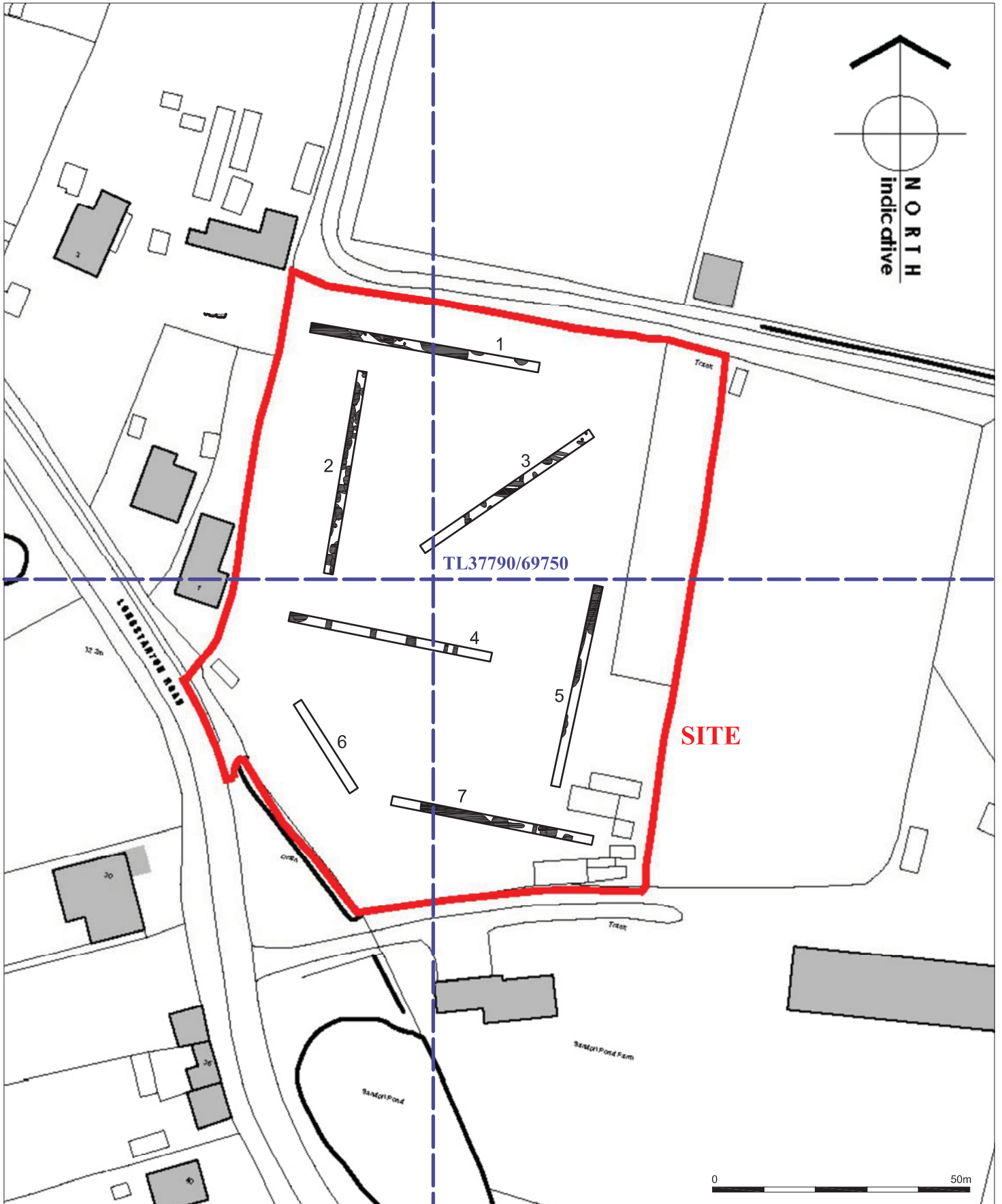


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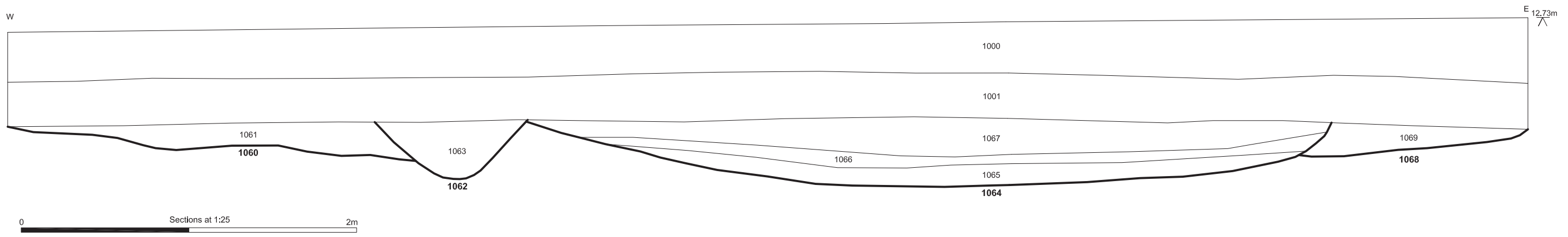
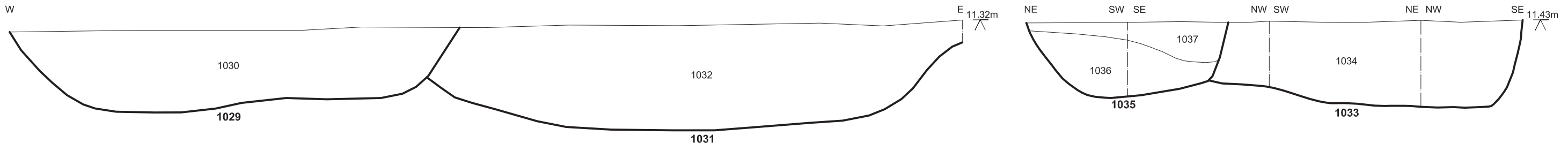
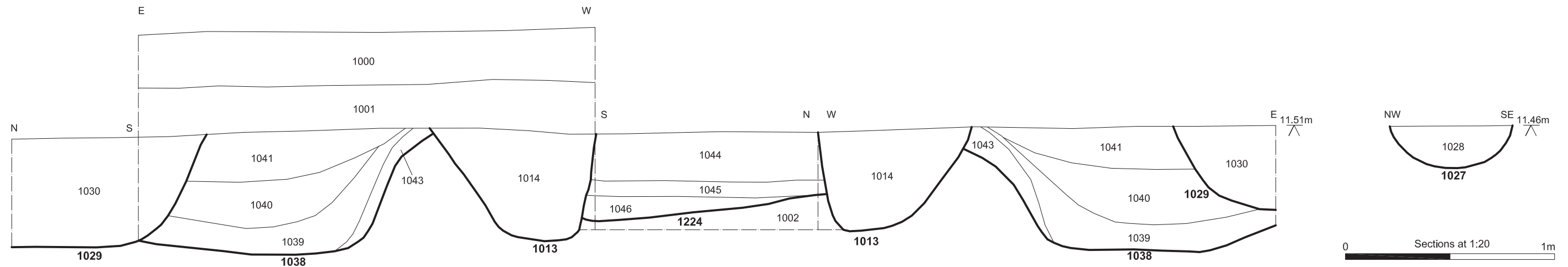
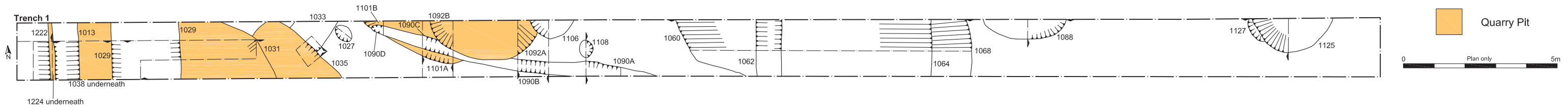
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)

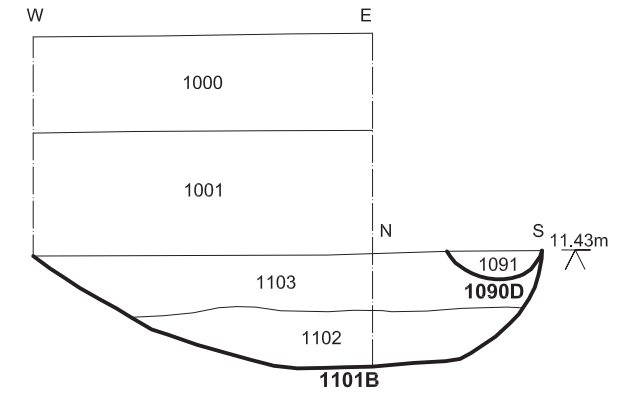
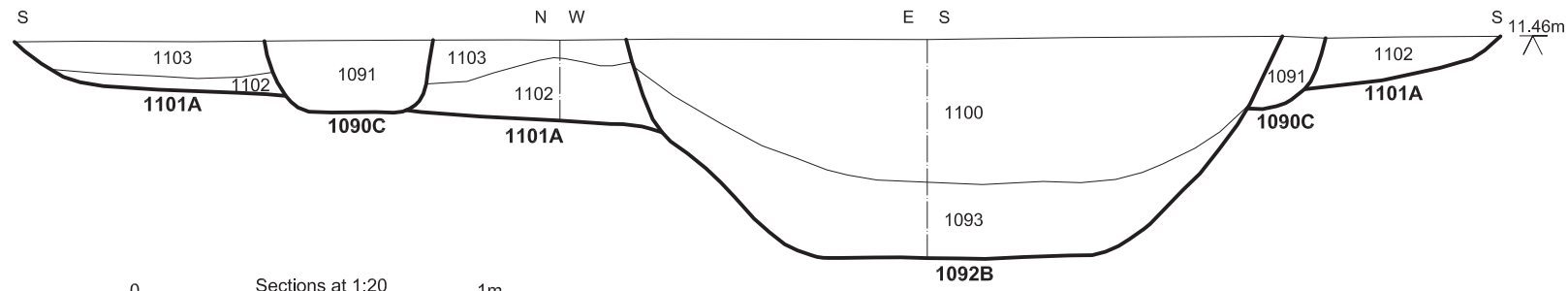
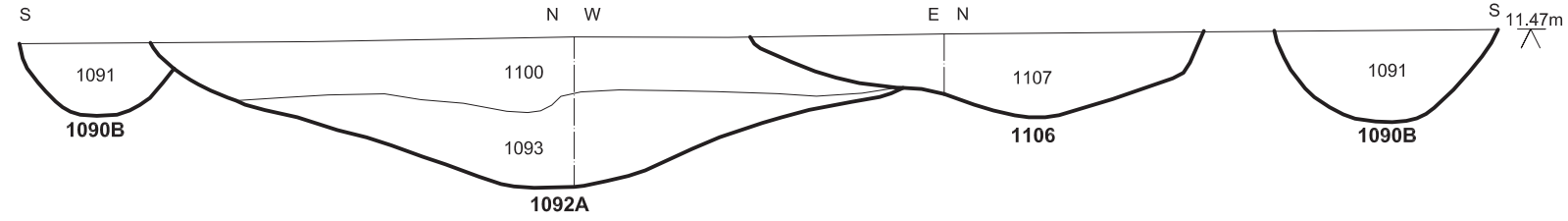
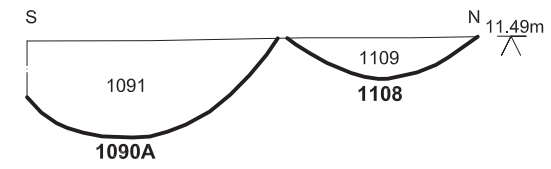
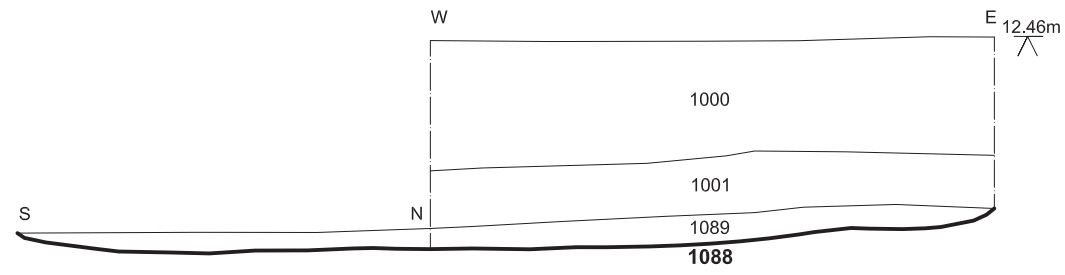


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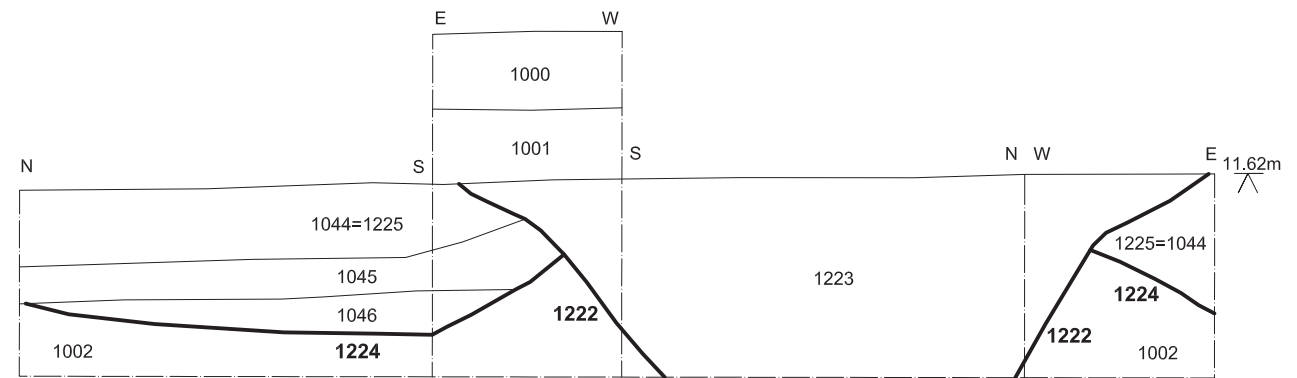
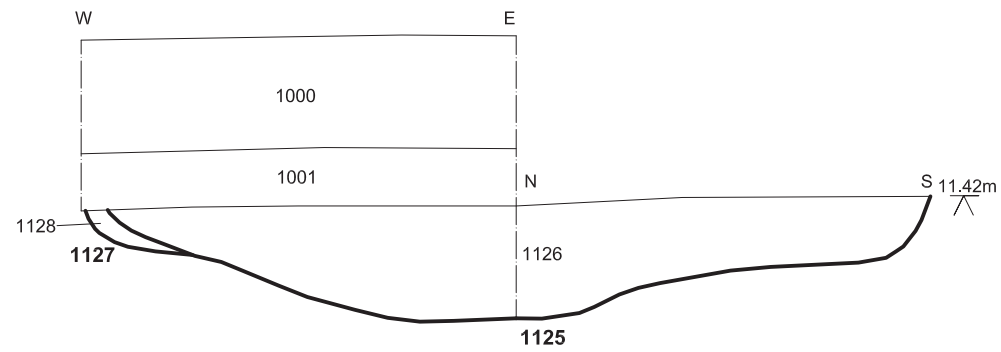
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Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)



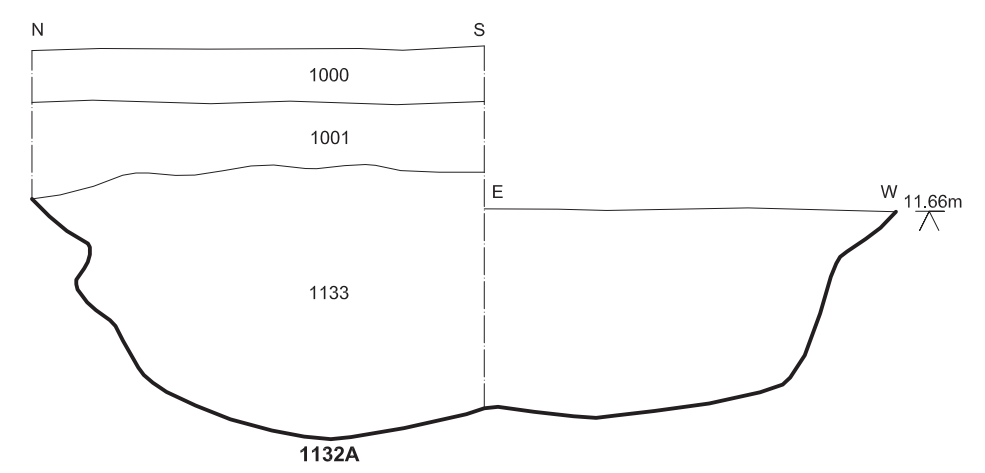
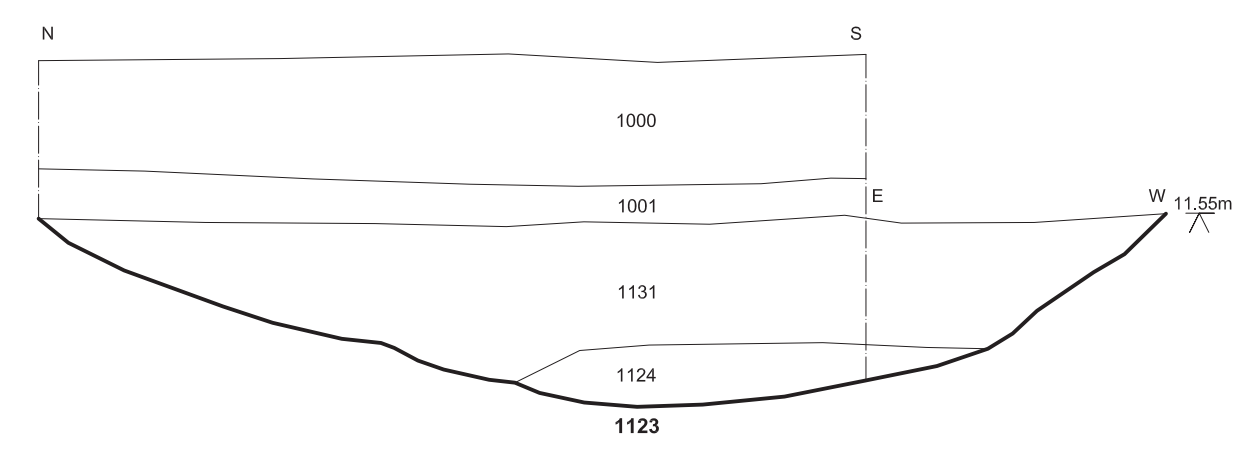
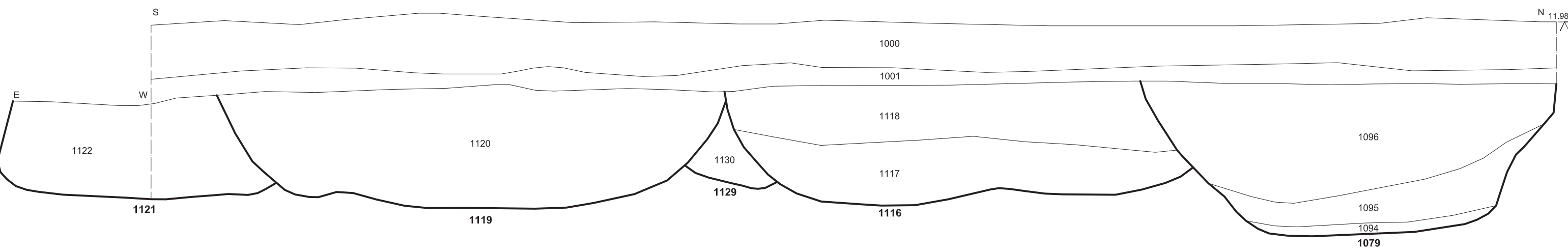
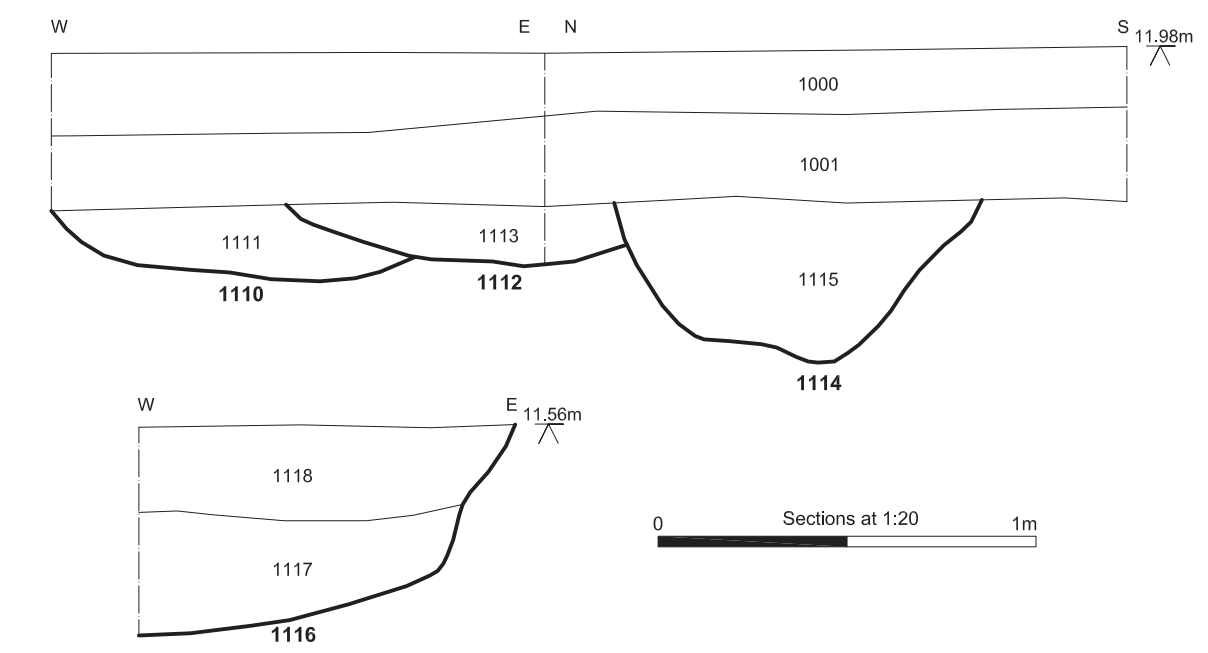
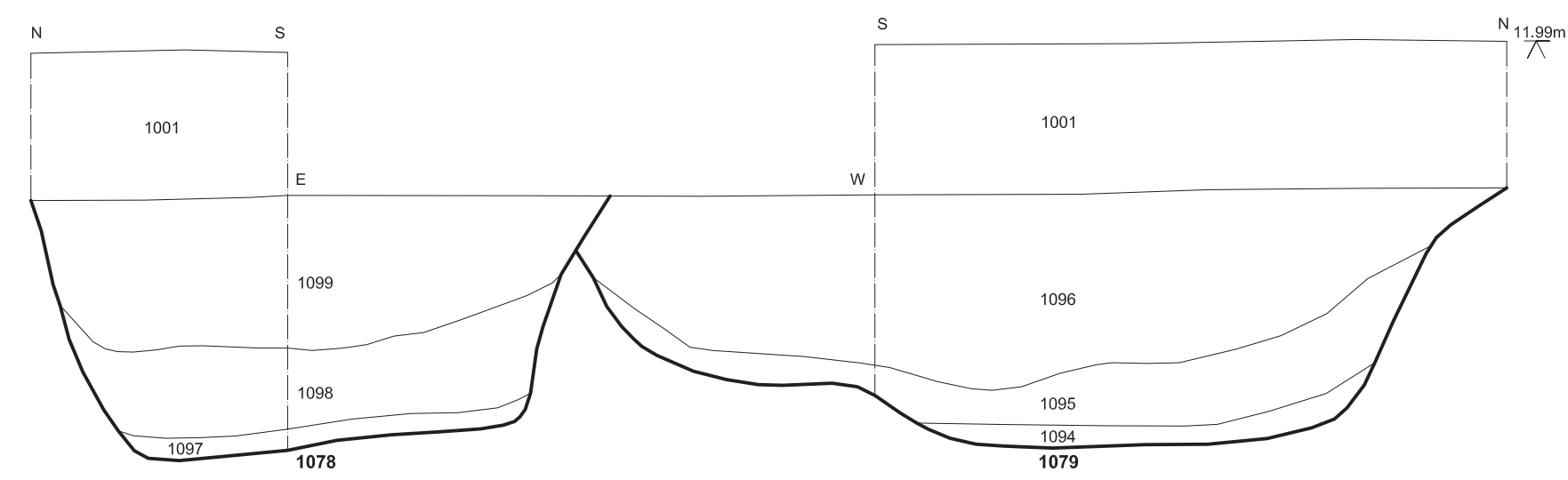
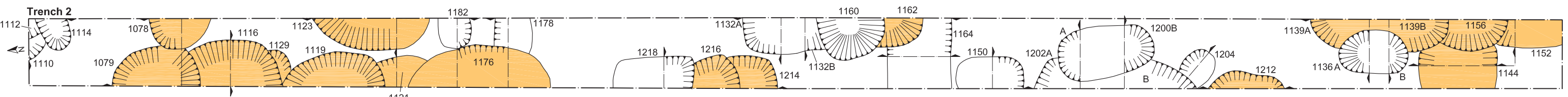
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 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)



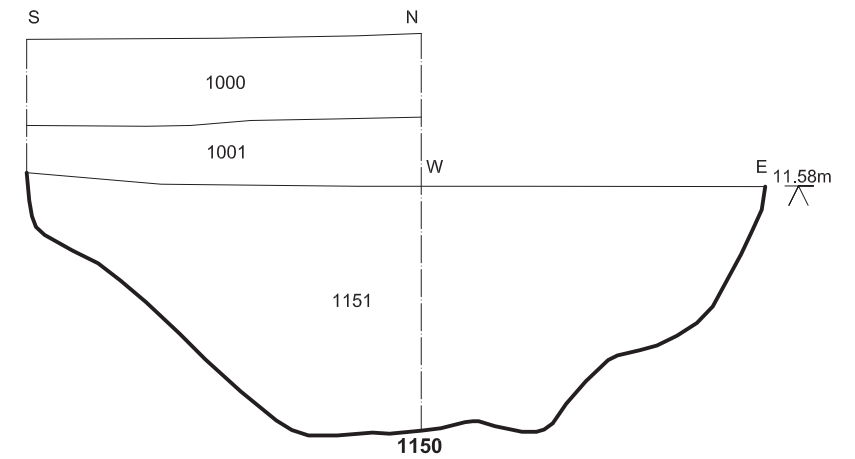
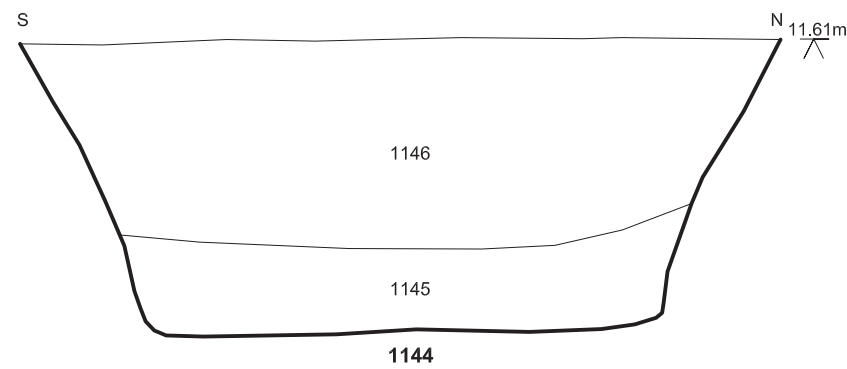
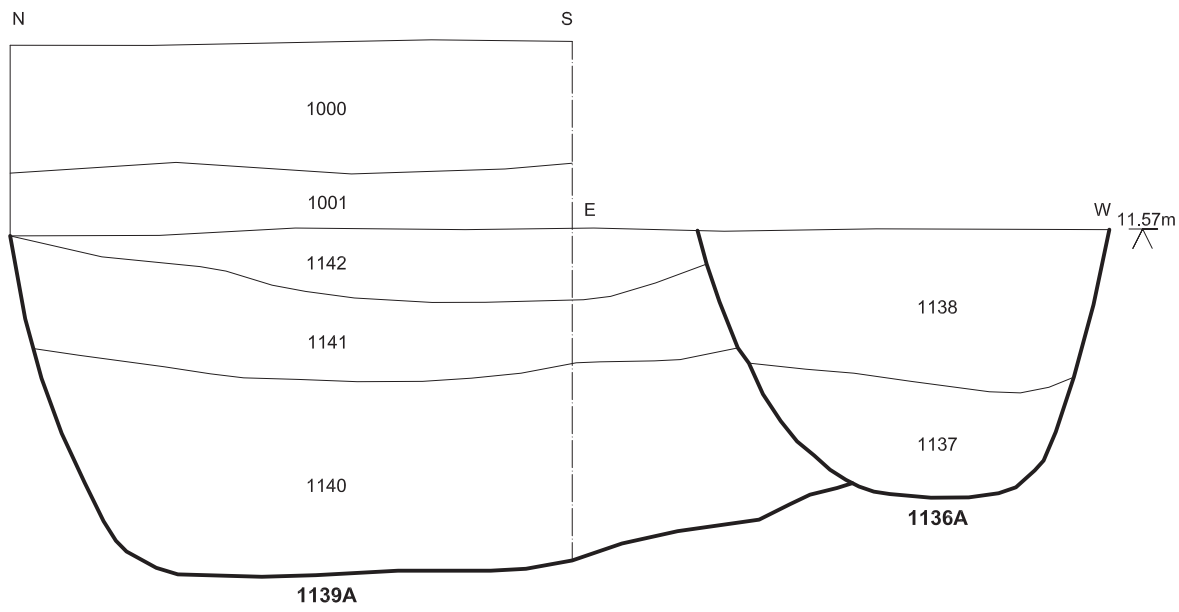
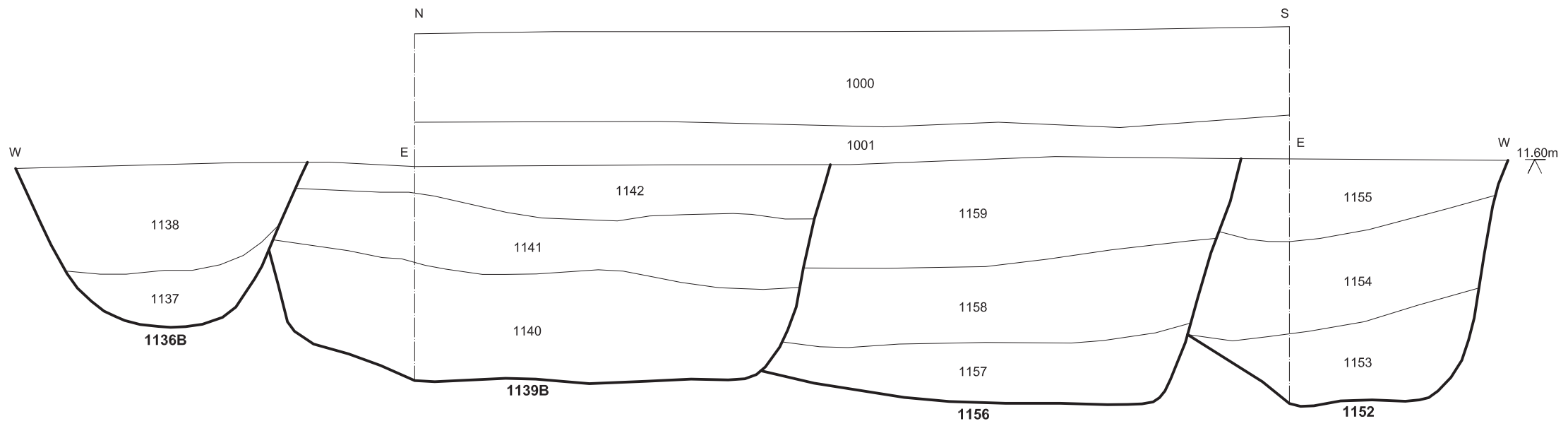
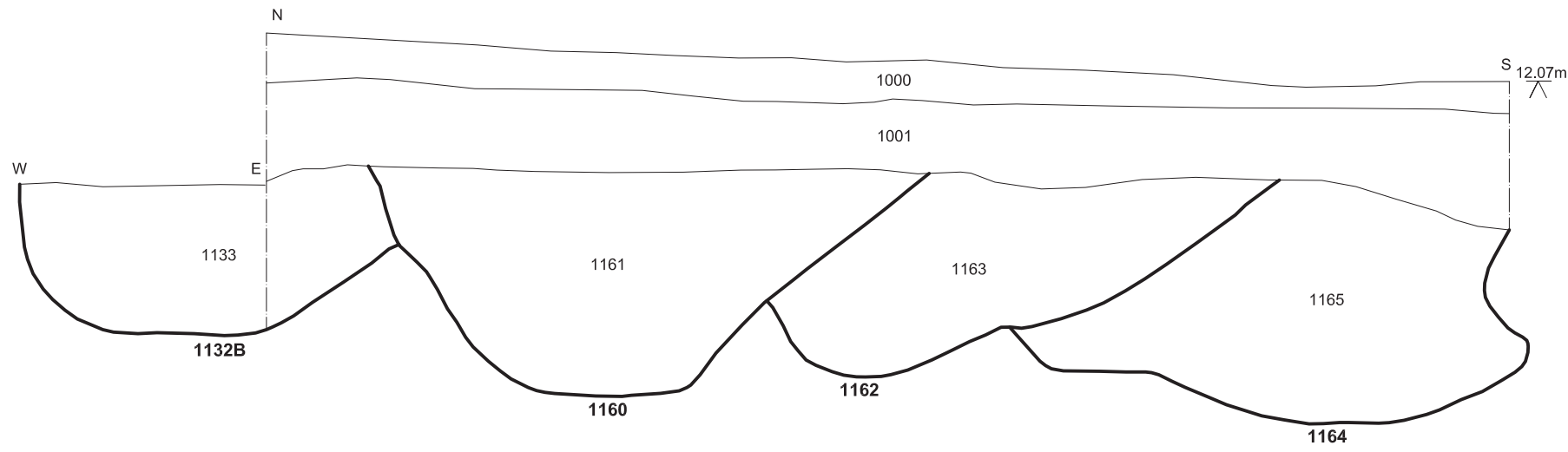
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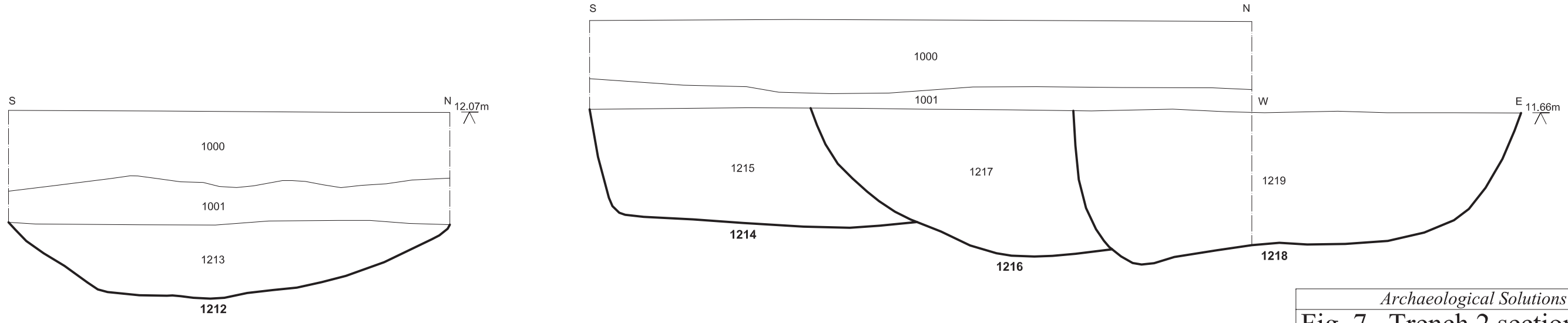
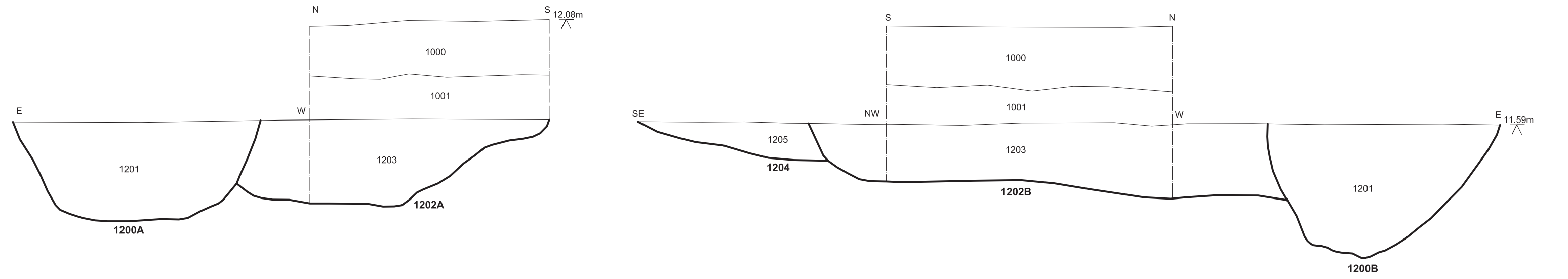
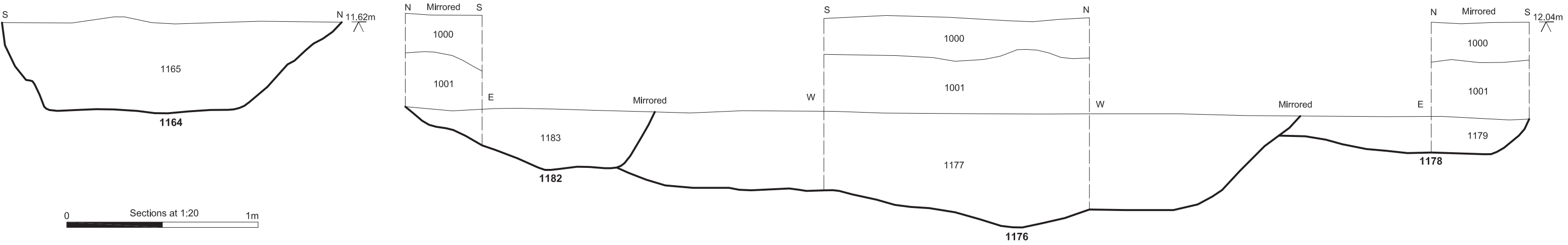
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Fig. 4 Trench 1 sections
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 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)



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Fig. 5 Trench 2 plan and sections
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 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)

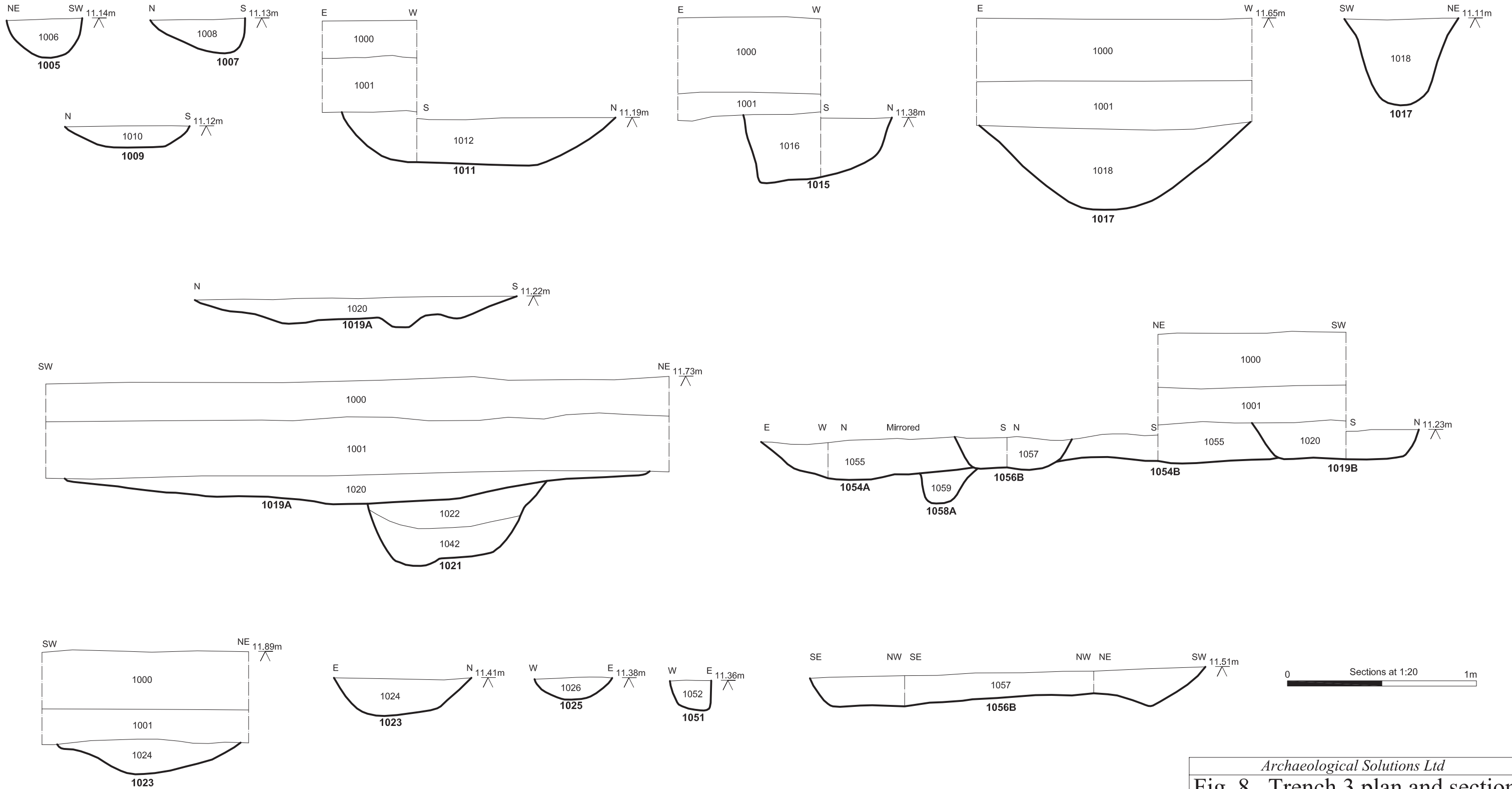
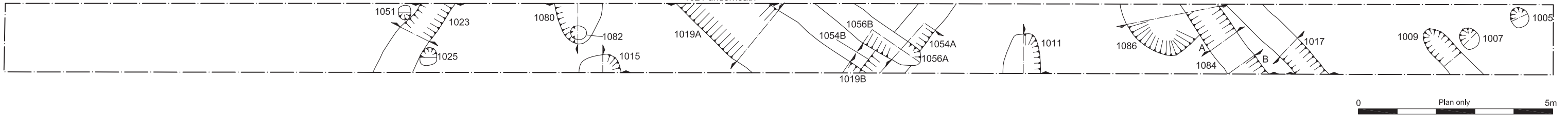


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Fig. 6 Trench 2 sections
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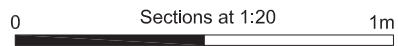
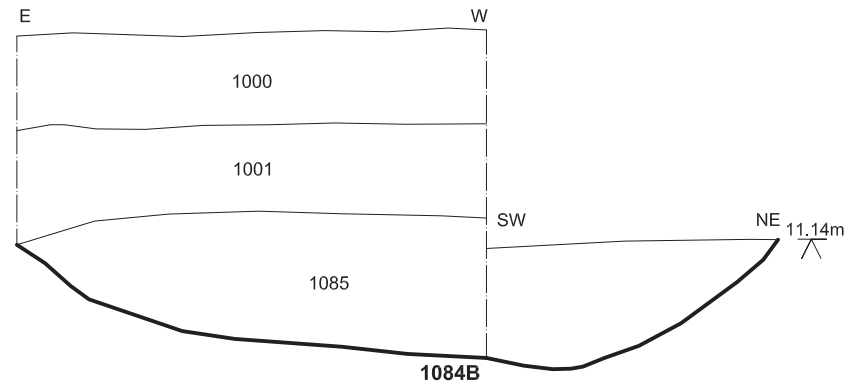
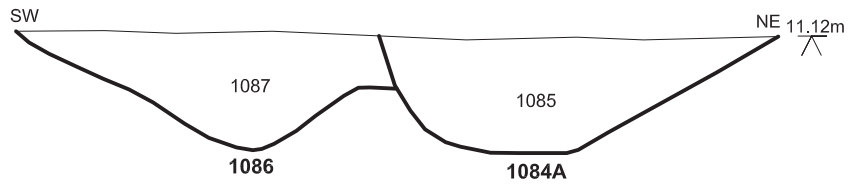
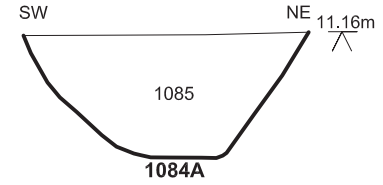
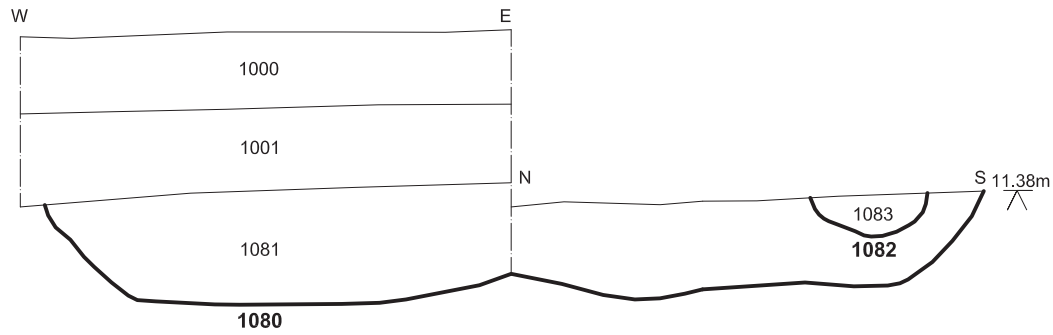


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Fig. 7 Trench 2 sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)

Trench 3



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Fig. 8 Trench 3 plan and sections
 Scale Plan at 1:100, sections at 1:20 at A3
 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)

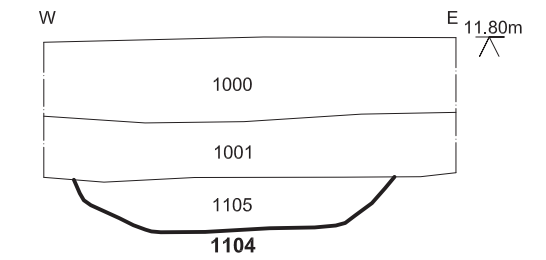
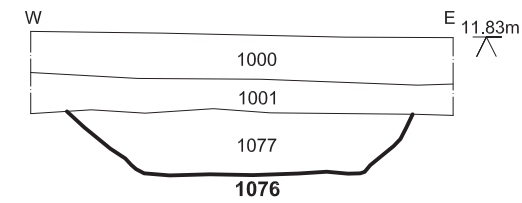
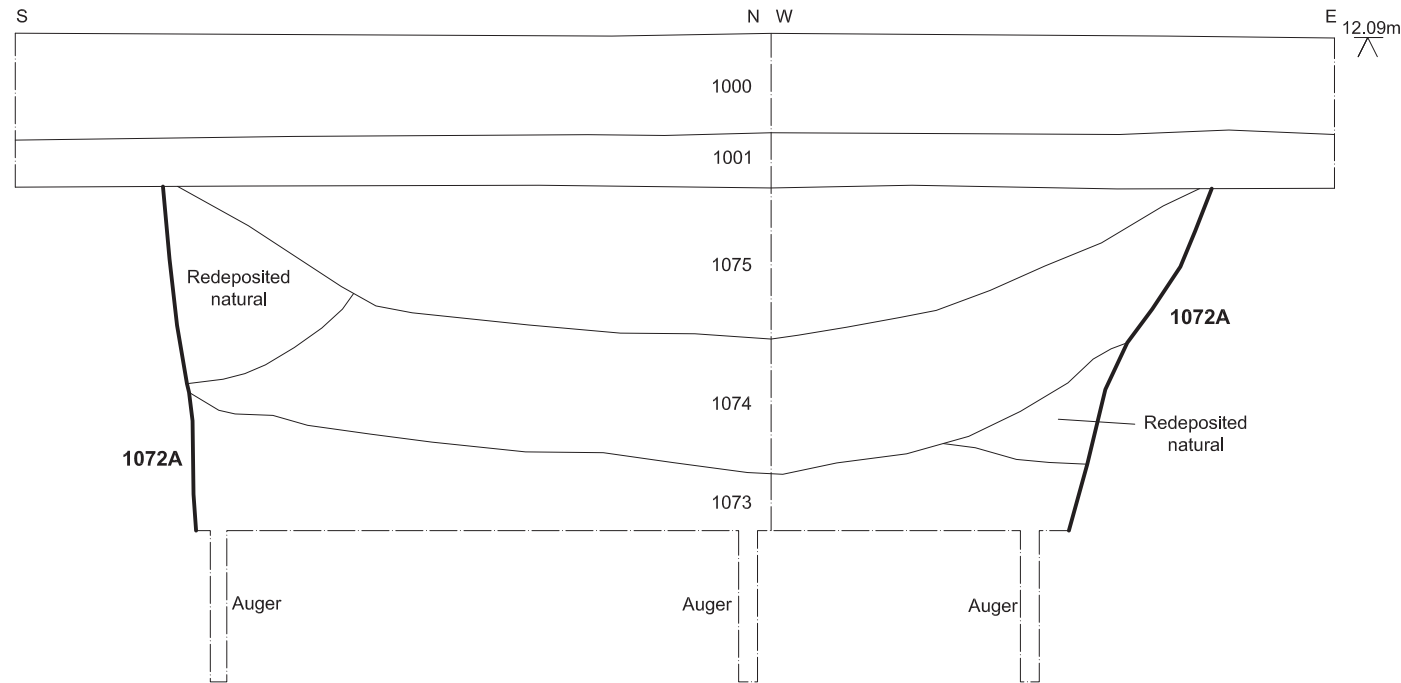
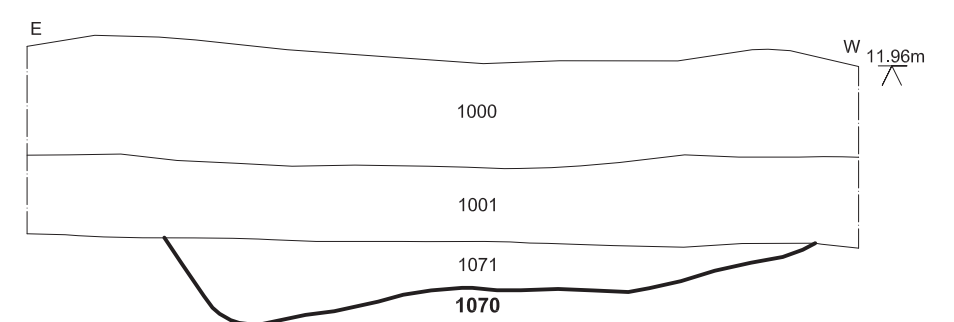
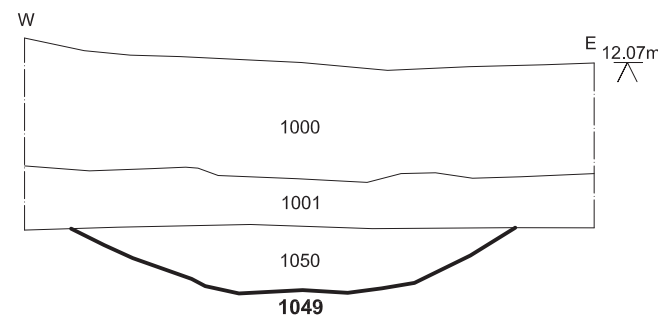
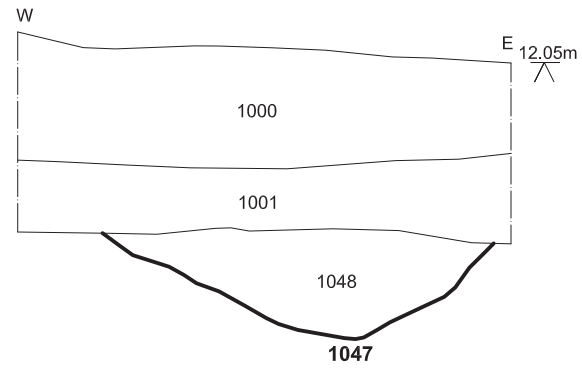


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Fig. 9 Trench 3 sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)

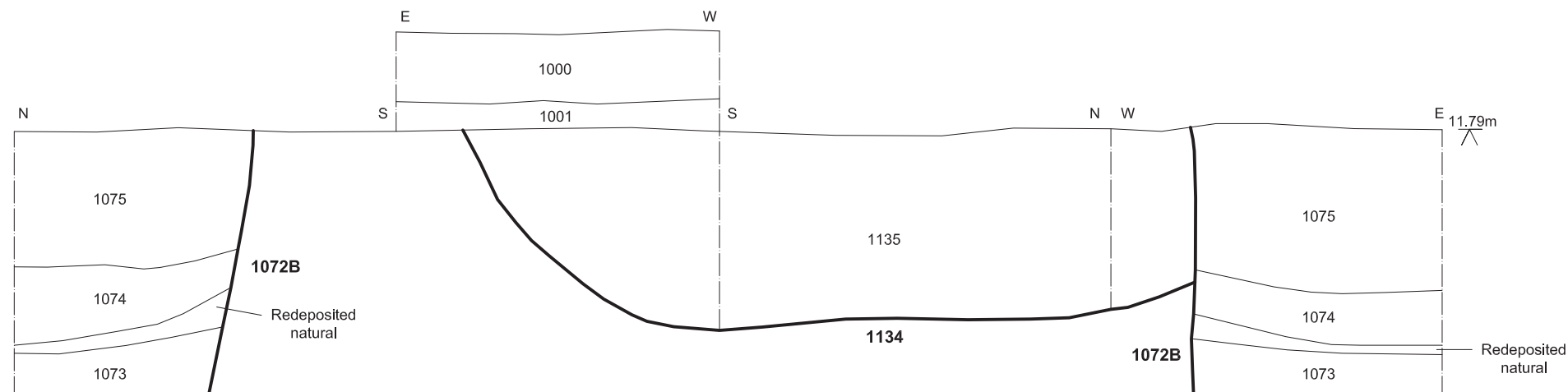
Trench 4



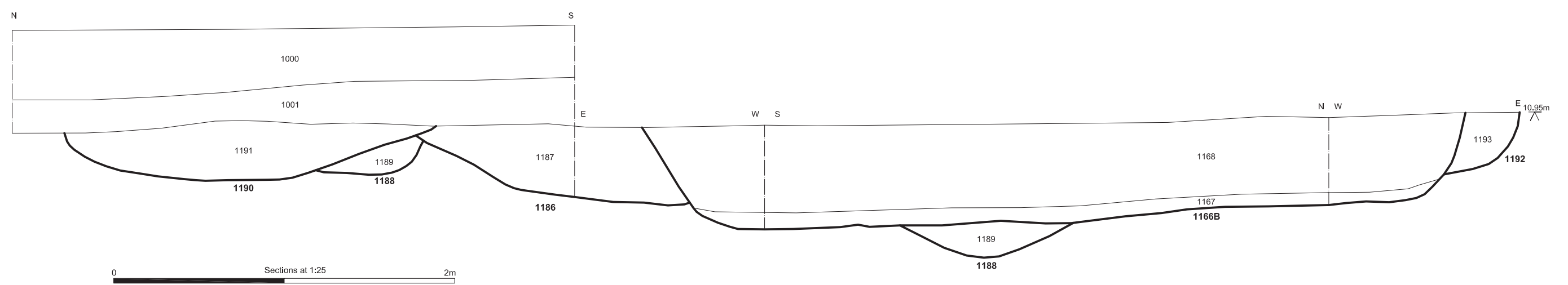
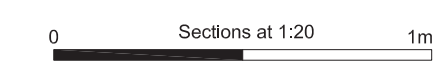
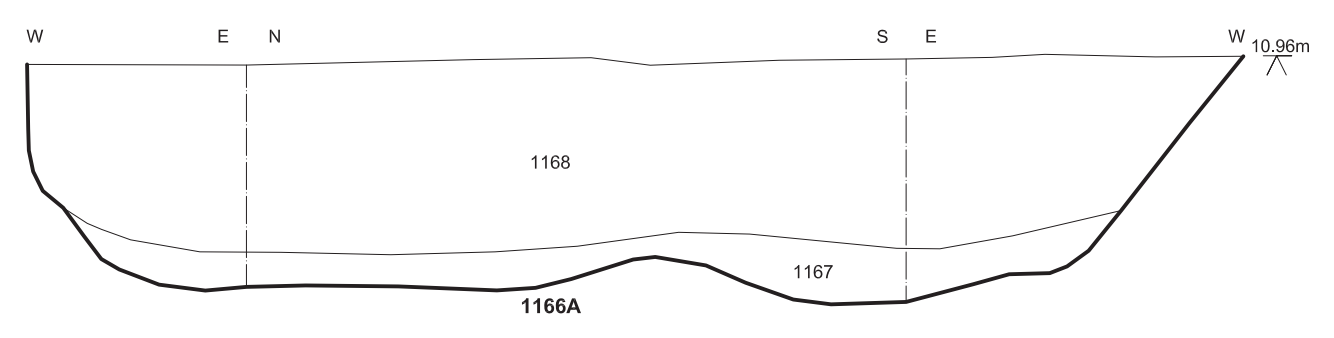
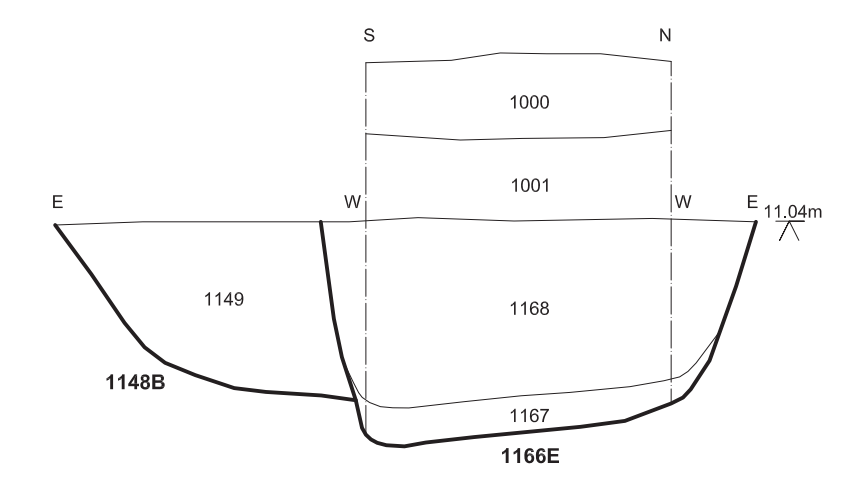
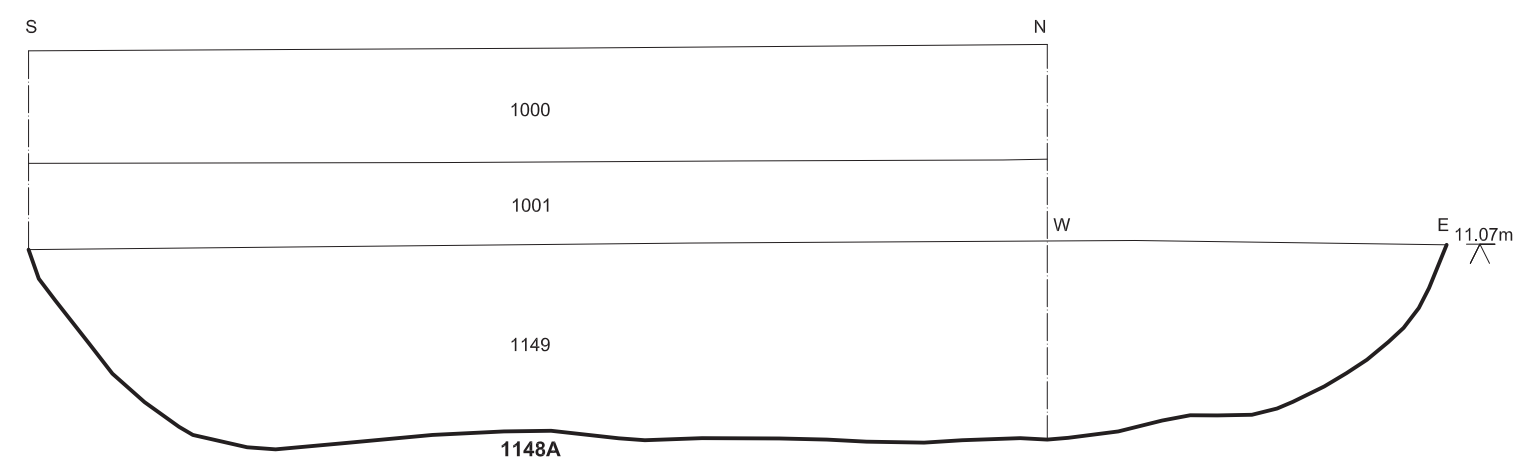
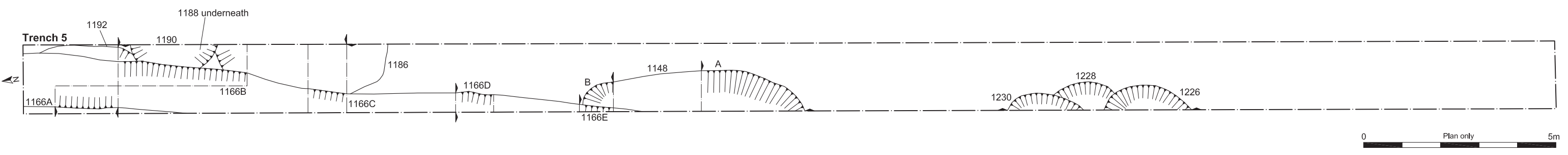
Quarry Pit 0 Plan only 5m



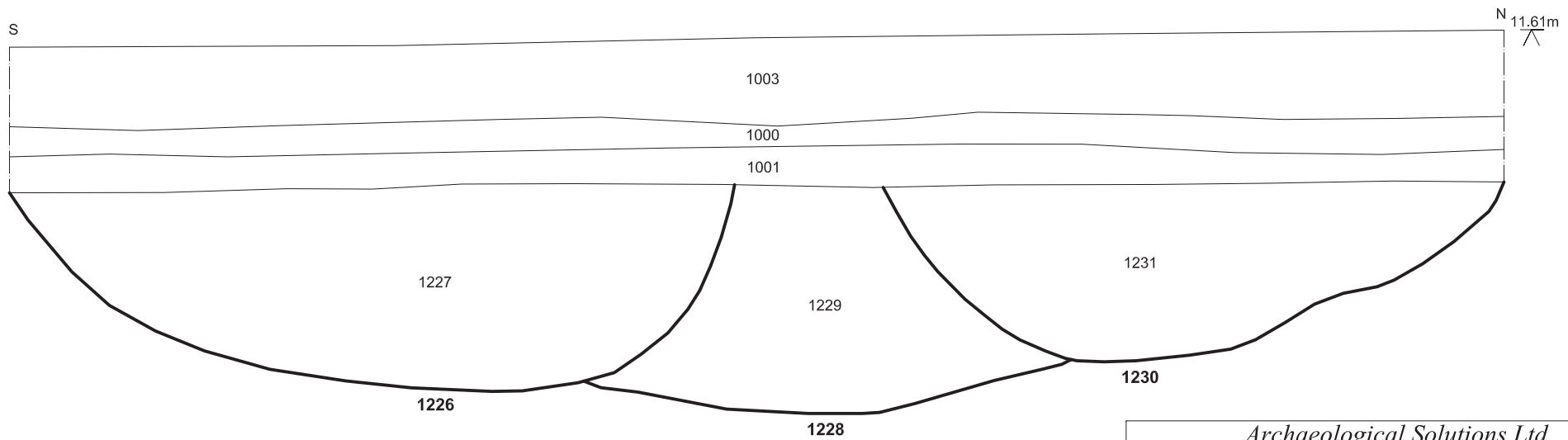
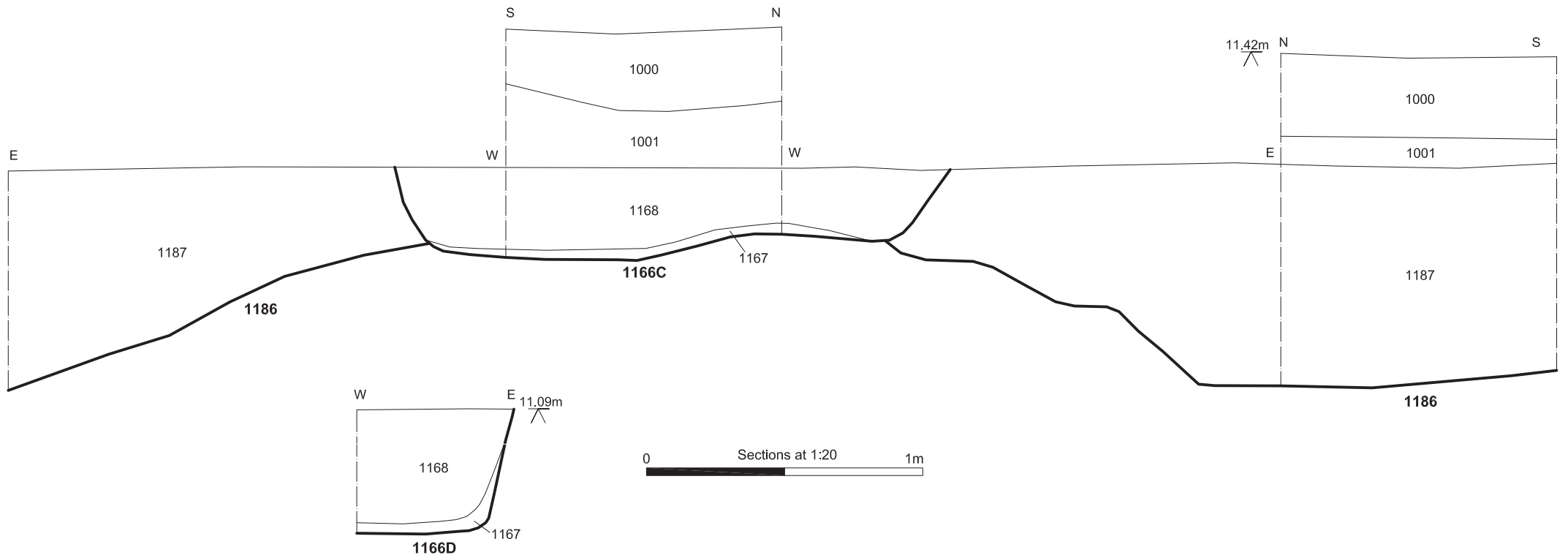
0 Sections at 1:20 1m



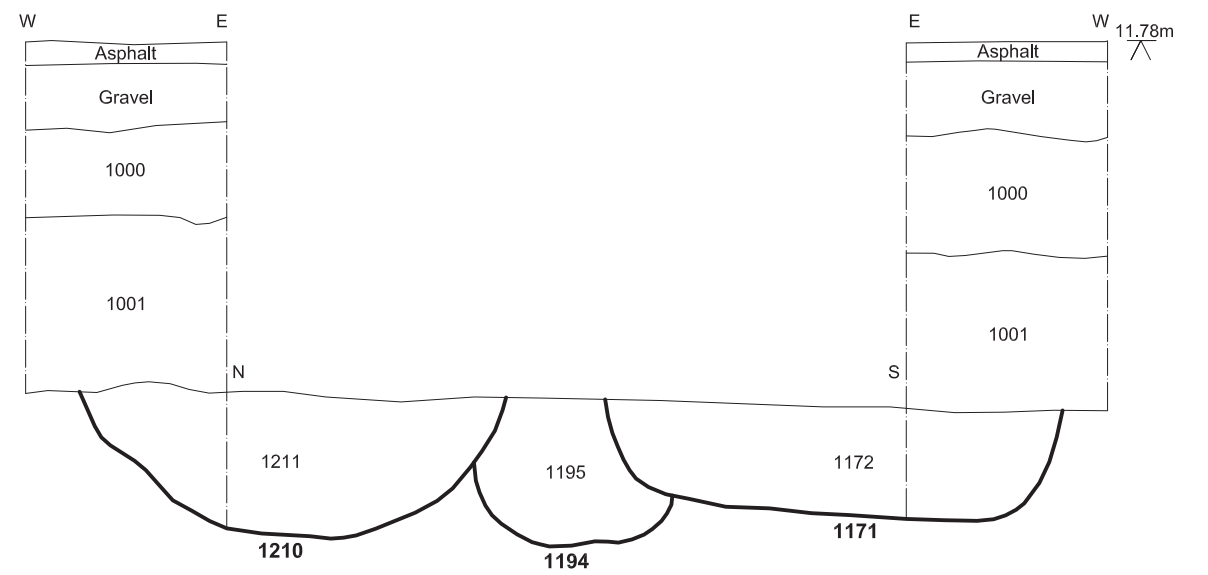
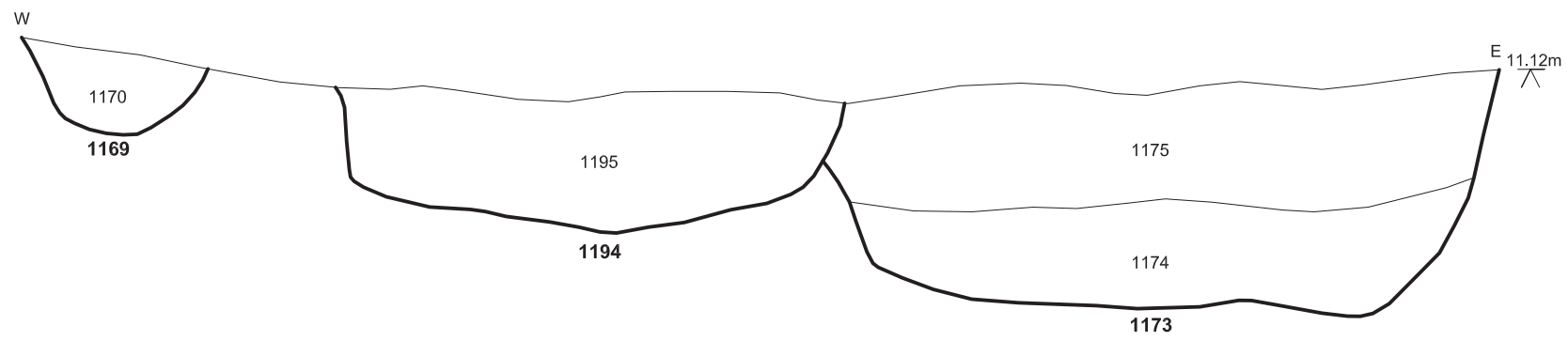
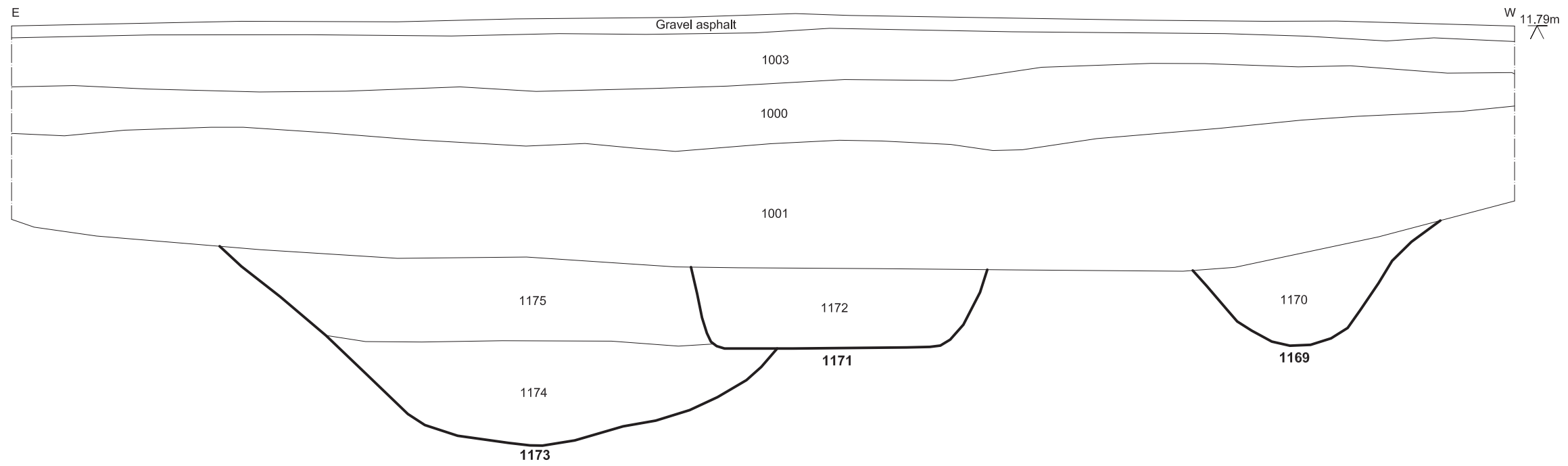
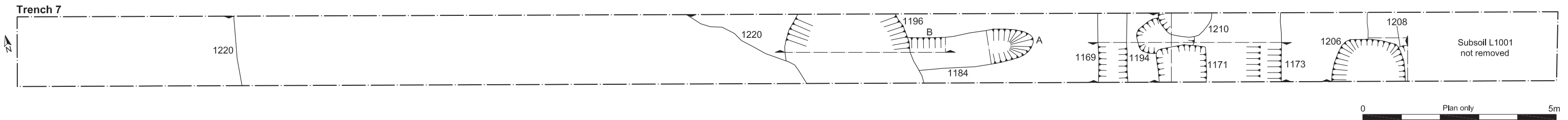
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Fig. 10 Trench 4 plan and sections
 Scale Plan at 1:100, sections at 1:20 at A3
 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)



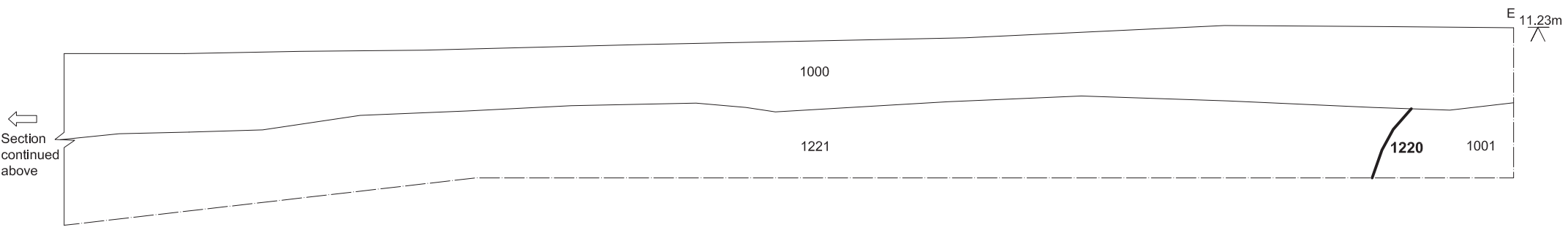
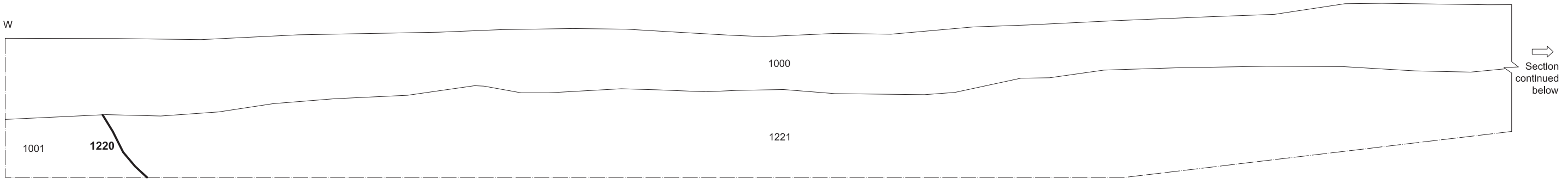
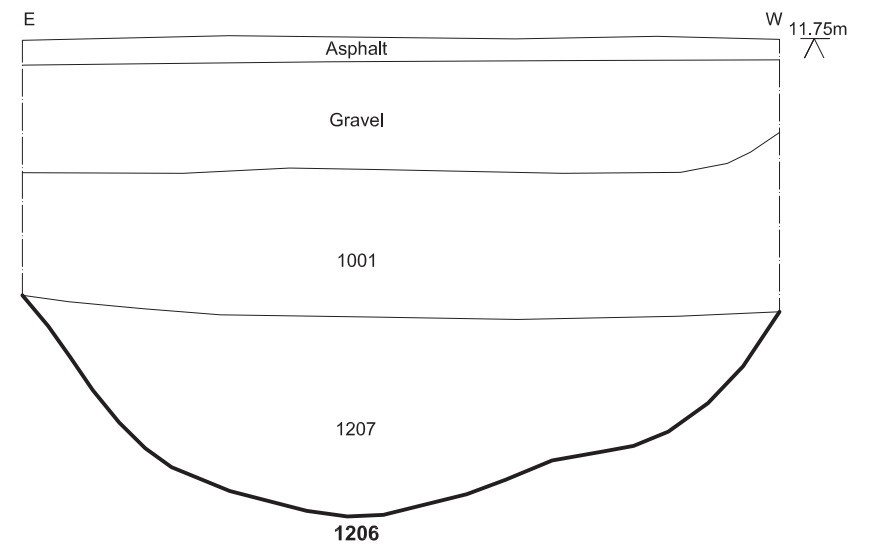
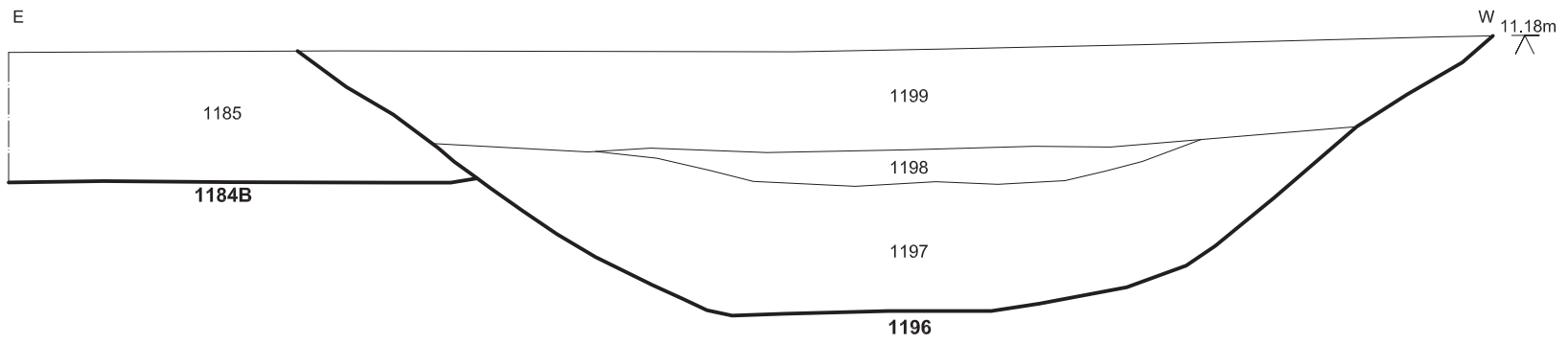
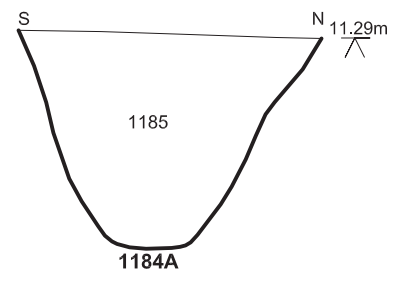
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Fig. 11 Trench 5 plan and sections
 Scale Plan at 1:100, sections at 1:20 and 1:25 at A3
 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)



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Fig. 12 Trench 5 sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)



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Fig. 13 Trench 7 plan and sections
 Scale Plan at 1:100, sections at 1:20 at A3
 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)



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Fig. 14 Trench 7 sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Land at Longstanton Road, Over (P7892)