

Longstanton Field 11/
Phase 3, Cambridgeshire

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

Project No. 2069

May-June 2010

Longstanton Field 11/Phase 3

Cambridgeshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

By

B. Burrows

Project Officer

	Name	Position
Edited by/ Reviewed by:	Samantha Paul BSc AIFA	Assistant Project Manager
Approved by:	Alex Jones MIFA	Director
	Signature:	
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for

Kier Partnership Homes

Lysander House

Tempsford Hall

Near Sandy

Bedfordshire

SG19 2BD

Birmingham Archaeology

The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

tel: +44 (0)121 414 5513, fax: +44 (0)121 414 5516, email: bham-arch@bham.ac.uk

www.barch.bham.ac.uk

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY iii

1 INTRODUCTION..... **1**

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY **1**

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND..... **1**

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES **2**

5 METHODOLOGY **3**

6 RESULTS..... **4**

6.1 Introduction 4

6.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)..... 4

6.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)..... 5

6.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)..... 5

6.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 5)..... 6

6.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 5)..... 6

6.7 Trench 6 (not illustrated) 7

6.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 6)..... 7

6.9 Trench 8 (Fig. 6)..... 8

6.10 Trench 9 (Fig. 6)..... 9

6.11 Trench 10 (Fig. 6) 9

6.12 Trench 11 (Fig. 7) 10

6.13 Trench 12 (Fig. 7) 10

6.14 Trench 13 (Fig. 8) 10

6.15 Trench 14 (Fig. 8) 11

6.16 Trench 15 (Fig. 8) 12

6.17 Trench 16 (Fig. 9) 12

6.18 Trench 17 (Fig. 9) 13

6.19 Trench 18 (Fig. 9) 14

6.20 Trench 19 (Fig. 9) 14

7 THE FINDS..... **15**

7.1 The Flint by Barry Bishop 15

7.2 The Prehistoric pottery by Emily Edwards 17

7.3 The Fired Clay by Emily Edwards 19

7.4 The Roman pottery by Jane Timby 19

7.5 The post Roman pottery by Sue Anderson 21

7.6 The Human Bone by Samantha Hepburn 24

7.7 The animal bone by Matilda Holmes 26

7.8 The Wood by Kristina Krawiec 27

7.9 Environmental Assessment by Rosalind Mckenna 28

8 DISCUSSION (FIG. 10) **30**

8.2 Neolithic 30

8.3 Bronze Age 30

8.4 Iron Age 31

8.5	Roman	31
8.6	Saxon	31
8.7	Medieval	32
8.8	Post medieval	32
9	CONCLUSION (FIG 11).....	32
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	33
11	REFERENCES	33

List of tables

Table 1.	Quantification of Lithic Material
Table 2.	Table showing quantification of pottery by period.
Table 3.	Table showing quantification by context and feature.
Table 4.	Fired Clay quantification by context and feature
Table 5.	Roman Pottery Assemblage
Table 6.	Pottery quantification by fabric.
Table 7.	Pottery by trench and feature with spot dates
Table 8.	Species Representation Count

List of figures

Figure 1.	Site Location
Figure 2.	Geophysics Results
Figure 3.	Trench Locations
Figure 4.	Trenches 1, 2 and 3
Figure 5.	Trenches 4 and 5
Figure 6.	Trenches 7, 8, 9 and 10
Figure 7.	Trenches 11 and 12
Figure 8.	Trenches 13, 14 and 15
Figure 9.	Trenches 16, 17, 18 and 19
Figure 10.	Phased Features
Figure 11.	Proposed Excavation Areas

List of appendices

Appendix 1.	WSI
Appendix 2.	Context Database
Appendix 3.	Lithic Catalogue

Longstanton Field 11/ Phase 3

Archaeological Evaluation, May-June 2010

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in May 2010 by Kier Partnership Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation in respect of a proposed Residential Development at Longstanton Phase 3/ Field 11, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 39197 67334). A geophysical survey had previously taken place at the site and trenches were located over anomalies to confirm the presence of archaeological features.

The evaluation has provided evidence for archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic through to the post medieval period. Isolated features containing both Neolithic and Bronze age pottery were uncovered and the upper fill of a crouched inhumation contained several sherds of Bronze Age pottery. Flints tools reminiscent of the Neolithic or possibly Mesolithic periods were also recovered from the site and although these finds may be residual they do serve to highlight the continued occupation or use of the site perhaps from the Neolithic period to the present.

Sections through the enclosure ditch visible on the geophysics results were excavated within several Trenches. The pottery retrieved from the ditch indicated a mid to late Iron Age date. Several gullies were excavated, possibly representing internal divisions, perhaps defining space within the enclosure demarcating stock boundaries from human habitation. However they may be evidence for settlement along the gravel ridge which pre-dates the enclosure. A previous excavation to the immediate east of the site established the presence of a second enclosure dated to the Romano-British period, the south-west corner of which can be seen on the geophysics slightly over lapping with the Iron Age enclosure. The site therefore provides evidence for an apparent transition from one area to another during the Late Iron Age to Romano British period.

The evaluation illustrated that the site was re-occupied during the Late Saxon period. The geophysical survey exposed a network of linear features on the east side of the site generally aligned northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest. The ditches and gullies which were excavated may have represented the layout of Saxon field systems which are directly comparable to Saxon field system recorded during excavations to the south of the site.

With the exception of the plough furrows, the evidence relating to the medieval period was entirely confined to the southern area of the site, in the lower lying ground. A number of northeast-southwest aligned linear features were excavated and proved to represent a series of ditches and plough furrows. The finds retrieved from these features indicated that the southern area of the site had been utilised for agricultural activity during the medieval period

The archaeological evaluation of the Field 11/ Phase 3 development site in Longstanton has successfully proved the presence of the archaeological deposits indicated by the magnetometer survey. By locating the trenches over specific anomalies the evaluation has established that geophysical survey by magnetometer is a very accurate method if identifying buried archaeological remains at the site.

Longstanton Field 11/ Phase 3

Archaeological Evaluation, May-June 2010

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Kier Partnership Homes to undertake a programme of trial trenching ahead of a residential development at Longstanton Field 11/ Phase 3 (hereinafter referred to as the site).
- 1.1.2 This report outlines the results of a field evaluation carried out between 17th May and 4th June 2010, and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 1999).
- 1.1.3 The site has previously been subject to geophysical survey (Baldwin 2010 forthcoming).
- 1.1.4 The evaluation conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2010, Appendix 1) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010).

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The site is located to the west of Longstanton village in Cambridgeshire, and is centred on NGR TL 39197 67334 (Fig. 1).
- 2.1.2 Longstanton village lies on raised gravel ridge, set within a largely arable landscape about 4km from the fenland edge. The underlying geology is of Jurassic and Cretaceous clays, with third terrace gravels of the River Ouse to the northeast.
- 2.1.3 The site is bounded to the east by the original line of Over Road, to the south by a large drainage ditch, to the west by arable farmland and to the north by noise bunds associated with the new Bypass road.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 Field 11/Phase 3 is an area of known archaeological potential. This has been subject to a desk-based assessment (Jones 1995), an aerial photographic assessment (Cox 1995), geophysical works (Barker 1996 and Baldwin 2010-forthcoming) and evaluation works (Cuttler 2000, and Cuttler & Duncan 2003). To the southeast (Field 7, Phase 1) and south (Field 7, Phase 2) were also the subject of an open area excavation which identified the presence of medieval settlement (Fig. 1).
- 3.1.2 Prehistoric and Roman settlement has been identified directly to the east of the site, concentrated on river gravels. In the Saxon and medieval periods, the village of Longstanton developed along the High Street, and had three surrounding open fields. A small medieval hamlet was centred at Green End. The settlement at Green End was probably extant by the 13th century, and is distinguished by the field names 'Atte Green ' and 'Atte Bridge' recorded in a 15th century documentary source.

- 3.1.3 Archaeological works in 1997 excavated pits and ditches in two areas, further to the south and southeast (Phase 1, Cuttler and Rátkai 1998). This identified the remains of medieval housing plots fronting Over Road.
- 3.1.4 Trial trenching of an area which included the site (Cuttler 2000, Cuttler & Duncan 2003) identified remains of late Saxon and medieval date. A dense concentration of archaeological features dating to the medieval period was encountered in the southwest corner of Field 11 (Trenches 1 and 2) including ditches and pits and evidence of agricultural practices. A medieval pit was recorded within trench 19a and early-middle Saxon pottery was recovered from trench 20, all within the northeast corner of the proposed development site.
- 3.1.5 Excavations to the south and east of the site, undertaken in 2004 were largely characterised by a series of Saxo-Norman enclosures. A complex network of boundary ditches and staggered entrance enclosures dominated the central and eastern extent of the excavation. These systems appear to have been used continuously throughout the medieval period, with a seemingly sharp decline in activity in the 15th century.
- 3.1.6 More recent excavations in January 2008 and November 2009 directly to the southwest of the proposed development site found evidence for a network of large enclosure ditches, around groups of postholes and pits that were mostly associated with late Saxon and medieval occupation (Burrows and Paul forthcoming). Several middens were also excavated that produced large quantities of bone, pottery and slag. An arrangement of smaller gullies were thought to be the result of animal husbandry and subsequent changes in the orientation of enclosures over time.
- 3.1.7 The most recent investigations at the site took place in February 2010 in the form of a magnetometer survey (Baldwin forthcoming). The results of the survey (Fig 2) indicate the presence of a large rectangular enclosure with possible internal and external features in the northern portion of the site. The enclosure can be closely compared to the Romano British enclosure excavated directly to the east of the site.
- 3.1.8 To the west of the site, aligned next to Over Road, the survey indicates the presence of northeast-southwest aligned plot boundaries and associated features. These may be the continuation of medieval activity along the line of Over Road as identified in earlier excavations (Bain et al. 2005 and Burrows et al forthcoming). A clearly defined feature aligned northwest-southeast is apparent through the centre of the site and may indicate a field boundary or track way. The southeast portion of the site appears to contain rectilinear enclosures or a system of field boundaries with a possible curving track way against the southern edge of the survey area. The site as a whole appears to contain to several phases of enclosure and ridge and furrow is present across the whole area.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.
- 4.1.2 More specific aims were to:
- Confirm the presence/ absence of archaeological deposits indicated by the magnetometer survey by targeting trenches over specific anomalies.

- Establish the accuracy of the geophysical survey in identifying buried archaeological remains.
- Contribute to the archaeological record of the region.
- Examine site formation processes and characterise the depositional and environmental sequence.
- Obtain dating evidence to establish a chronology of the site.
- Record the depths of topsoil and subsoil deposits that overlay the natural geology/archaeological deposits
- Contribute to the archaeological record of Longstanton

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 The proposed development area covers approximately 5.3 hectares. A total of 19 trenches were excavated across the site totalling 1850m² (925m x 2m) which provided a 3.5% sample of the total area (Fig. 3).

5.1.2 Trenches were located over possible anomalies identified by geophysical survey and regularly spaced over the whole site to test 'blank areas'. The trial-trenches were surveyed-in using a differential GPS and located on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

5.1.3 All topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand. A representative sample of archaeological features and deposits were manually sample excavated. This was done to sufficiently define their character and to obtain suitable dating evidence using the following strategy;

- 50% of all discrete features, or an adequate sample to characterise larger features (including pits) which extend beyond the limits of the trench.
- Where practicable and including linears, sections will be no less than 1m in length.

5.1.4 All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.

5.1.5 Deposits were sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Sampling strategies for wooden structures conformed to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (Brunning 1996).

5.1.6 Where there was evidence for industrial activity, samples were taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).

- 5.1.7 Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 5.1.8 Lifting of human skeletal remains was kept to the minimum compatible with an adequate evaluation. A licence from the Home Office was obtained on 21st May 2010 (ref: OPR/072/59) and the excavation of the single burial took place on the same day. The burial was recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, washed, marked and packed to standards compatible with *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Excavation of human remains confirmed with advice provided in *Church Archaeology: its care and management* (Council for the Care of Churches 1999), *Human bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and in *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005).
- 5.1.9 The full site archive includes all artefactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository subject to permission from the landowner.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Detailed summaries of the individual trenches are presented in Appendix 2 and full details are available in the project archive. The following section is arranged in trench order.

6.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

- 6.2.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northeast-southwest. The trench was located over a northwest-south east aligned linear anomaly identified on the geophysics survey results.
- 6.2.2 Greyish orange silty clay natural subsoil (102) was exposed at a depth of 8.23m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 7.22m AOD at the south-western end.
- 6.2.3 The natural subsoil (102) was cut by a linear ditch (105). The ditch corresponded with the enclosure on the geophysics survey and followed a northwest-southeast orientation; it had steep sides and a 'U'-shaped profile. It measured 2.15m in width and 1m in depth and contained a primary clay-silt fill (104) which was overlain by a much more substantial brownish grey secondary fill (103). Each of the contexts contained animal bone; the upper fill of the ditch also contained prehistoric pottery.
- 6.2.4 The ditch was sealed by grey-brown layer of subsoil (101) which measured 0.15m in depth and was sealed by 0.20m of topsoil (100).

6.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

- 6.3.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northwest-southeast. The trench was positioned over several anomalies shown on the geophysics results including a southwest-northeast aligned linear, a curvilinear anomaly and several discrete features.
- 6.3.2 The natural subsoil (202) varied from orange clay and gravel at the south east end of the trench at a depth of 9.21m AOD to grey-white chalk and boulder clay to the northwest at a depth of 8.71m AOD. The natural subsoil had been cut by a number of linear ditches and gullies (204, 206, 210, 212 and 214).
- 6.3.3 Ditch 212, which corresponded to the enclosure ditch on the geophysics survey, was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 2.20m in width and 1.30m in depth, the sides sloped steeply and it had a 'U'-shaped profile. The ditch was filled with mid brown silty clay (211) which contained a number of finds including animal bone, flint and Early or Middle Iron Age pottery. The flint assemblage from this feature is reminiscent of Mesolithic or Neolithic industries. The ditch also contained refittable pieces which suggests *in situ* knapping, occurring either when the feature was open or that the feature cut through a scatter containing *in situ* flintworking waste (Bishop below).
- 6.3.4 Two north-south aligned gully terminuses (210 and 214) were excavated approximately 4m to the southeast of ditch 212. The gullies measured between 0.38-0.58m in width and 0.24m in depth, the edges of the gullies sloped gradually and each had a flattish base. The gullies were filled with dark brown silty clay (209 and 213) which contained Early or Middle Iron Age pottery and bone; worked flint was also retrieved from the former context. The terminuses are apparent on the geophysics where they curve round to the south east and were picked up within the trench as gullies 204 and 206. The parallel gullies were aligned east-west and measured between 0.80-0.96m in width and 0.45m in depth with steep sides and 'U'-shaped profiles. Pieces of Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fills of each ditch (203 and 205).
- 6.3.5 A shallow sub-circular post-hole (208) was located immediately to the southeast of ditch 204. The feature was similar to a post-hole (216) located towards the central area of the trench which contained prehistoric pottery (215). The two post-holes measured 0.50m in diameter and between 0.12-0.26m in depth. An undated possible rectangular post-hole (218) was also excavated approximately 4m to the southeast of post-hole 216 and contained clay fill (217).
- 6.3.6 The archaeological features was sealed by between 0.20-0.40m of brown silty clay subsoil (201) which was overlain by topsoil (200) measuring 0.30m in depth.

6.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

- 6.4.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northwest-southeast over an area of northeast-southwest aligned anomalies on the geophysics.
- 6.4.2 Greyish-orange silty clay natural subsoil (302) was exposed at a depth of 7.17m AOD at the north-western end of the trench and 7.08m AOD at the southeast end.
- 6.4.3 At the north-western end of the trench the natural subsoil had been cut by three ditches (304, 306 and 308). Each ditch was aligned northeast-southwest. The largest ditch (304) measured 1.74m in width and 0.50m in depth and had steep

sides and an irregular profile. It was filled with mid-brown silty clay (303) and contained Late Saxon pottery and animal bone. A second ditch (308) was located immediately to the southeast of ditch 304. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep and had apparently been re-cut (306). The re-cut ditch was 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep, it had steep sides and a bowl shaped profile and contained animal bone and Late Saxon pottery (305).

6.4.4 Another ditch (310) was excavated towards the centre of the trench. It had steep sides and a 'V'-shaped profile and measured 1.60m in width and 0.63m in depth. It had been filled with mid brown silty clay (309) which also contained Late Saxon pottery.

6.4.5 The ditches were sealed by brown silty clay subsoil (301) measuring between 0.15-0.30m in depth which was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil (300).

6.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

6.5.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northwest-southeast over several northeast southwest anomalies identified on the geophysics survey.

6.5.2 Greyish-orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (402) was exposed at a depth of 8.28m AOD at the north-western end of the trench and 7.96m AOD at the south-western end.

6.5.3 Ditch (412) represented the continuation of a large enclosure ditch which had been excavated in Trenches 1, 2 and 5 and corresponded with one of the anomalies on the geophysics. The ditch was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.95m in width and contained prehistoric pottery.

6.5.4 Ditch 412 was cut by northwest-southeast aligned ditch 410 (410=414=406). The ditch measured 1.12m in width and 0.42m in depth and had steep sides and a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with mid brown silty clay (405) which contained animal bone and pottery. The ditch had truncated a shallow cut (408) measuring 0.48m wide and 0.12m in depth which contained a possible dog burial (407).

6.5.5 Towards the northern end of the trench ditch 404 was exposed. The ditch had steep sides and a 'V'-shaped profile and was aligned northeast-southwest. It had been filled with mid brown silty clay (403) which contained animal bone, Late Saxon pottery and a flint core.

6.5.6 All of the archaeological features had been sealed by mid brown silty clay subsoil (401) measuring 0.15m in depth which lay beneath 0.20m of topsoil (400).

6.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

6.6.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northwest-southeast. The trench was located to test several discrete and northeast-southwest aligned linear anomalies.

6.6.2 Orange clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (502) was located at a depth of 9.03m AOD at the north-western end of the trench and 8.42m AOD at the south-western end.

- 6.6.3 At the northern end of the trench the natural subsoil had been cut by a large enclosure ditch (511) which corresponded with the geophysics. The ditch was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 3.10m in width and 1.18m in depth, it had steeply sloping sides and a 'U'-shaped profile. The lower ditch fill (510) was yellowish-brown silty clay which contained a significant amount of large animal bones. It had been overlain by mid grey-brown silty clay (509) which produced finds including prehistoric pottery, animal bone and flint.
- 6.6.4 A shallow scoop (515) was located immediately to the northwest of ditch 511. The scoop was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.20m in width and 0.06m in depth, it had been filled with light grey-brown silty clay (514) which contained a notable amount of Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age pottery. It had been cut by an east-west aligned sub-rectangular grave-cut (513). The grave measured 1.27m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.14m in depth. The grave, possibly a crouched burial (516), contained a number of long bones with the remains of the skull at the western end. The tooth and sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery from the fill overlying the human bones may have been intrusions from the horizon between the dark grey-brown silty clay fill (512) and the subsoil (501).
- 6.6.5 A circular pit (505) was excavated in close proximity to the grave cut. It measured 0.43m in diameter and 0.14m in depth and had steep sides and a 'U'-shaped profile. The feature may have been the base of a small fire pit with possible evidence of clay lining (504) overlain by charcoal flecked silty clay upper fill (503) which contained animal bone and flint.
- 6.6.6 Northeast-southwest aligned ditch (508) measured 1.80m in width and 0.70m in depth. The distinctive mottled silty sandy clay lower fill (507) had frequent chalk inclusions. It had been overlain by dark greyish brown silty sandy clay (506).
- 6.6.7 A number of other possible features which also followed a northeast-southwest orientation were excavated and recorded as plough furrows (518, 522 and 524). The trench was extended a further 5m to the southeast to expose a possible northeast-southwest aligned linear ditch (not excavated or numbered).
- 6.6.8 The archaeological features were sealed by brown silty clay subsoil (501) measuring 0.15m in depth and overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (500).

6.7 Trench 6 (not illustrated)

- 6.7.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northeast-southwest and was located to test a 'blank area' on the geophysics.
- 6.7.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (602) was uncovered at a depth of 8.51m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 7.82m AOD at the south-western end. The natural subsoil was overlain by brown silty clay subsoil (601) which was 0.15m in depth and was sealed by 0.25m of topsoil (600). No archaeological features were recorded within the trench.

6.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 6)

- 6.8.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northeast-southwest and positioned to test for a northwest-south east aligned segmented linear on the geophysics survey.

- 6.8.2 Sand and gravel and orange silty clay natural subsoil (702) was exposed at a depth of 7.87m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 7.53m AOD at the south-western end.
- 6.8.3 Towards the centre of the trench the natural subsoil had been cut by a linear ditch (705). The ditch was aligned east-west and measured 0.75m in width and 0.32m in depth. It had steep sides and a 'U'-shaped profile and contained an upper and lower fill (703 and 704), but did not produce any datable finds. The ditch corresponds with a east-west aligned anomaly visible on the geophysics.
- 6.8.4 Towards the south-western end of the trench a circular pit (707) had been cut into the natural subsoil. The pit measured 1.15m in diameter and 0.22m in depth and had steep sides and a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with dark grey-brown silty clay (706) which contained Early Bronze Age and 11th century pottery sherds, pieces of animal bone and fired clay. It is possible that this pit forms part of the segmented linear indicated on the geophysics. The edge of the pit had been cut by a small circular post-hole (709). The post-hole measured 0.12m in diameter and 0.25m in depth, it had vertical sides and a 'U'-shaped profile and contained animal bone (708). An east-west aligned linear feature (711) situated at the extreme southwest end of the trench proved to be a very shallow plough furrow.
- 6.8.5 Each of the features had been sealed by brown silty clay subsoil (701) which was 0.30m in depth and was overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (700).

6.9 Trench 8 (Fig. 6)

- 6.9.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northwest-southeast to test northeast-southwest aligned linear anomalies on the geophysics survey results.
- 6.9.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (802) was uncovered at a depth of 7.41m AOD at the north-western end of the trench and 7.23m AOD at the south-eastern end. The natural orange silty clay subsoil and sand and gravel (802) had been cut by a number of linear features, all of which were aligned northeast-southwest.
- 6.9.3 A narrow gully (810) was excavated towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It had steep sides and a 'U'-shaped profile and measured 0.38m in width and 0.37m in depth and contained prehistoric pottery. A steep sided ditch (804) was excavated approximately 5m to the northwest of gully 810. It measured 1.85m in width and 0.58m in depth and also had steep sides and a 'U'-shaped profile. The ditch was filled by mid brown silty clay (803) which contained sherds of medieval pottery and pieces of animal bone.
- 6.9.4 A number of equidistant linear features (un-illustrated) were visible cut through the natural subsoil. However excavation of two of the features (806 and 808) suggested a series of shallow plough furrows between 1.20-1.50m in width and 0.18- 0.25m in depth. Pieces of medieval pottery and animal bone were retrieved from the fills of both furrows (805 and 807).
- 6.9.5 Each of the features had been sealed by grey-brown silty sandy clay subsoil (801) measuring 0.20m in depth and overlain by 0.25m of topsoil (800).

6.10 Trench 9 (Fig. 6)

- 6.10.1 The trench measured 43m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northeast-southwest to test several northwest-southeast aligned linear features indicated on the geophysics.
- 6.10.2 The trench was not extended as far to the northeast as was originally intended due to the danger posed by overhead power lines. Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (902) was exposed at a depth of 7.79m AOD.
- 6.10.3 At the northeast end of the trench the natural subsoil was cut by a northwest-southeast aligned linear ditch (904) and associated post/stake-hole (906). The ditch measured 2.04m in width and 0.54m in depth, had steep sides and a 'U'-shaped profile and was filled with mid grey-brown silty sandy clay (903). The post-hole which may have indicated a former fence line measured 0.22m in diameter and 0.21m in depth.
- 6.10.4 One other feature was cut through the natural subsoil, a shallow east-west aligned gully (908) which measured 0.60m in width and 0.12m in depth and contained pieces of animal bone (907).
- 6.10.5 The features were overlain by brown silty clay subsoil (901) measuring 0.25m in depth which was sealed by 0.25m of topsoil (900).

6.11 Trench 10 (Fig. 6)

- 6.11.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northeast-southwest. The trench was located over an area of northwest-southeast aligned linears and a possible curvilinear track way indicated on the geophysics survey results.
- 6.11.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (1002) was located at a depth of 7.35m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 6.91m AOD at the south-western end.
- 6.11.3 The natural subsoil had been cut by a number of linear features, all of which were orientated northwest-southeast corresponding with the geophysics results. A steep sided ditch (1006) was excavated at the south-western end of the trench. It contained medieval pottery and animal bone (1005), measured 0.64m in depth and in excess of 1.20m in width having been truncated by a shallow plough furrow (1008).
- 6.11.4 A number of other features (1004 and 1010) were investigated however these also proved to be shallow furrows measuring 1.50m in width and 0.20m in depth. The trench was extended 5m to the northeast to expose a possible linear ditch following a northwest-southeast orientation. The ditch was recorded in plan but not excavated and therefore not numbered.
- 6.11.5 The features were overlain by brown silty clay subsoil (1001) which measured between 0.20-0.40m in depth becoming deeper towards the southwest end of the trench. The subsoil was sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (1000).

6.12 Trench 11 (Fig. 7)

- 6.12.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northwest-southeast to test possible enclosure features indicated on the geophysics results.
- 6.12.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (1102) was exposed at a depth of 7.25m AOD at the north-western end of the trench and 7.00m AOD at the south-eastern end.
- 6.12.3 At the extreme north-western end of the trench the natural subsoil had been cut by a linear ditch (1104) which was orientated northeast-southwest. The ditch had gradually sloping edges and a bowl shaped profile and measured 1.82m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had been filled with light grey silty clay (1103) and contained pieces of animal bone.
- 6.12.4 Towards the centre of the trench the natural subsoil had been cut by an east-west aligned gully (1106). The steep sided gully was quite shallow, measuring 0.10m in depth and 0.20m in width however the dark brownish grey silty clay fill (1105) contained a notable amount of Saxon pottery sherds. An undated east-west aligned feature (1108) was investigated towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It measured 1.90m in width and 0.10m in depth and proved to be a plough furrow.
- 6.12.5 The features were sealed by brown silty clay subsoil (1101) measuring 0.30m in depth and overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1100).

6.13 Trench 12 (Fig. 7)

- 6.13.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northwest-southeast to test faint northeast-southwest aligned linear features on the geophysics.
- 6.13.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (1202) was uncovered at a depth of 6.42m AOD.
- 6.13.3 The natural subsoil had been cut by two parallel linear features (1203 and 1205) situated towards the south-eastern end of the trench and orientated northeast-southwest. Feature 1205 was interpreted as a wide and shallow plough furrow and had evidence of a scar from the mole plough (1208) within it. Feature 1203 may have represented a drainage ditch. It measured 1.0m in width and 0.80m in depth and was filled with (1209) a mid grey-brown sandy clay (1204) which contained pieces of animal bone.
- 6.13.4 Two shallow sub-circular pits (1209 and 1211) had been cut into the natural subsoil towards the centre of the trench. The pits (filled by 1210 and 1212 respectively) measured between 0.80-1.0m in diameter and had bowl shaped profiles but did not contain any datable finds.
- 6.13.5 The features were sealed by brown sandy clay subsoil (1201) which measured 0.20m in depth and was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil (1200).

6.14 Trench 13 (Fig. 8)

- 6.14.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northwest-southeast. The trench was located to test a series of northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest aligned linear anomalies the geophysics.

- 6.14.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel subsoil (1302) was exposed at a depth of 6.19m AOD at the north-western end of the trench and 6.26m AOD at the south-eastern end.
- 6.14.3 A number of intercutting features were located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. The earliest in the sequence was a shallow gully (1308) which was cut into the natural subsoil. It was aligned north-south, measured 0.65m in width and was filled with light grey-brown silty clay (1307) containing fragments of bone, medieval and residual Roman pottery. The gully had been truncated by a sub-circular pit (1304) which had steep sides and a bowl-shaped profile. The pit measured 2.04m in diameter and 0.51m in depth and was filled with dark grey silty clay (1303) and contained 12th -13th century pottery and animal bone.
- 6.14.4 The pit had been cut by east-west aligned gully (1306) which had steep sides and a bowl-shaped profile and measured 0.49m in width and 0.13m in depth and contained pieces of animal bone (1305). Another east-west aligned linear feature, a ditch (1310), was excavated immediately to the north-west of pit 1304. The ditch measured 1.48m in width and 0.32m in depth; the edges sloped gradually and it had an irregular profile. It was filled with greyish brown silty clay (1309) and contained 9th-11th century pottery sherds. Ditch 1310 was directly comparable in size and depth with another roughly east-west aligned ditch (1318) which had dark greyish-brown fill (1317) and also contained 9th-11th century pottery and animal bone. The ditches may have been former hedge lines. The northern edge of ditch 1318 had been cut by two sub-circular pits or tree boles (1314 and 1316) each measuring approximately 0.45m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. Both features were filled with sterile light grey silty clay (1313 and 1315) mixed with orange sand and gravel.
- 6.14.5 Towards the north-western end of the trench the natural subsoil had been cut by a large linear ditch (1320). The ditch was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 4.03m in width and 1.11m in depth, it had steep sides and a bowl-shaped profile. The ditch was filled with grey silty clay with lenses of orange sand (1319) and contained 2nd century and post-medieval pottery, brick and animal bone. It is possible that the post medieval pottery and brick were intrusive as the ditch had been cut by a modern field drain which was in turn overlain by a levelling layer (1321).
- 6.14.6 The series of ditches and pits were sealed by 0.22m of subsoil (1301) which was overlain by topsoil (1300) measuring 0.30m in depth.

6.15 Trench 14 (Fig. 8)

- 6.15.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northeast-southwest. The trench was located to test an area of small isolated anomalies and faint northeast-southwest linear features on the geophysics results.
- 6.15.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (1402) was uncovered at a depth of 6.87m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 6.23m AOD at the south-western end.
- 6.15.3 At the south-eastern end of the trench a number of undated features had been cut into the natural subsoil. A steep sided linear ditch (1408) with an irregular profile was excavated. It measured 1.20m in width and 0.45m in depth and was aligned northwest-southeast. It was filled with mid brown silty clay (1407) and contained

frequent pieces of animal bone. The cut of a mole plough ran along the western edge of the ditch.

- 6.15.4 Two possible features, a sub-circular pit (1406) and a small post-hole (1410) were investigated immediately to the west and east of the ditch respectively. However both features were filled with sterile blue clay (1405 and 1409) and appeared to be natural depressions.
- 6.15.5 Each of the possible features was sealed by brown silty clay subsoil measuring 0.20m in depth which was overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1400).

6.16 Trench 15 (Fig. 8)

- 6.16.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northeast-southwest over a series of anomalies picked up by the geophysics in the south-west corner of the site.
- 6.16.2 Greyish-orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (1502) was exposed at a depth of 6.33m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 5.82m AOD at the south-western end.
- 6.16.3 At the extreme southwest end of the trench the natural subsoil had been truncated by a wide linear feature (1506) possibly indicating the location of a stream or palaeochannel which was aligned northwest-southeast. The north-eastern edge of the possible palaeochannel was excavated; it sloped gradually to a bowl shaped profile. The feature measured at least 0.57m in depth and in excess of 2.50m in width, extending further to the southwest beyond the edge of the trench. A piece of metal was retrieved from the lower fill (1505); a grey-brown gravelly sand which was sampled for environmental purposes. The dark grey silty clay upper fill (1503) which contained mollusc shells, medieval pottery and animal bones was also sampled.
- 6.16.4 Towards the centre of the trench the natural subsoil was cut by a possible ditch (1512) following a northwest-southeast orientation. The ditch measured 0.50m in depth and in excess of 1.40m in width and had apparently been recut (1510). Both features were filled with dark grey gravelly silty clay (1511 and 1509 respectively); the original ditch contained a sherd of medieval pottery (1511). The possible re-cut ditch measured 1.85m in depth, had gradually sloping edges and a bowl shaped profile and was perhaps a former hedge line.
- 6.16.5 Two shallow sub-circular pits or tree boles (1508 and 1514) were also excavated. The light grey gravelly silty clay fills (1507 and 1513) did not contain any datable evidence. A number of other comparable small pits or tree boles were recorded in plan only.
- 6.16.6 Each of the excavated features were sealed by greyish brown silty clay subsoil which ranged between 0.15m-0.49m in depth becoming more substantial to the southwest. The subsoil was overlain by between 0.30-0.60m of topsoil (1500).

6.17 Trench 16 (Fig. 9)

- 6.17.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northeast-southwest to test (along with Trenches 17 and 18) a substantial northwest-southeast aligned linear anomaly on the geophysics results.

- 6.17.2 Orange sandy clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (1602) was uncovered at a depth of 6.49m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 6.20m AOD at the south-western end.
- 6.17.3 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench the natural subsoil had been cut by a sub-circular pit (1603). The pit had gradually sloping edges and a U-shaped profile and measured 1.52m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. It had been filled with mid brown silty clay (1604) and contained sherds of prehistoric pottery. A linear feature (1605) located immediately to the northeast of the pit and aligned northwest-southeast proved to be a drain.
- 6.17.4 Along the length of the trench the natural subsoil had been heavily truncated by a number of other drains and plough furrows which were aligned northwest-southeast. Two linear features representing a probable post-medieval field boundary ditch and hedgerow were identified towards the south-western end of the trench, both aligned northwest-southeast and corresponding with the anomaly on the geophysics. However as both of the features were sampled during the excavation of trench 17 they were recorded in plan and not excavated in this trench.
- 6.17.5 A layer of mid brown sandy clay subsoil (1601) which measured 0.40m in depth overlay the features and was sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (1600).

6.18 Trench 17 (Fig. 9)

- 6.18.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northeast-southwest.
- 6.18.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (1702) was exposed at a depth of 6.60m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 6.18m AOD at the south-western end.
- 6.18.3 The natural subsoil had been cut by a series of linear features, all of which were aligned northwest-southeast. A possible field boundary ditch (1705) was excavated at a distance of 22m from the north-eastern end of the trench. It measured 2.60m in width and 0.78m in depth and had steep sides and a U-shaped profile. It had been filled with grey-brown silty clay (1704) which contained post-medieval pottery and clay pipe. The composition of the material was quite organic perhaps implying a former hedgerow.
- 6.18.4 A second smaller ditch (1707) was excavated approximately 2m to the southwest of ditch 1705. The ditch measured 2m in width and 0.50m in depth and contained dark grey organic material (1706) probably indicative of another hedgerow. Towards the south-western end of the trench a possible drainage ditch (1710) was excavated. It had gradually sloping sides and a bowl shaped profile contained fill (1709) and measured 1.78m in width and 0.46m in depth. The ditch had apparently been re-cut (1703). The recut ditch was of comparable depth, profile and composition contained (1708) and measured 0.98m in width.
- 6.18.5 Another linear feature (1712) was excavated at the south-western end of the trench. The shallow cut may have represented a plough furrow; it measured 0.90m in width and 0.20m in depth and contained medieval pottery (1711).
- 6.18.6 The features were sealed by mid brown silty clay subsoil (1701) which measured 0.35m in depth and was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil (1700).

6.19 Trench 18 (Fig. 9)

- 6.19.1 The trench measured 50m in length and 2m in width and was aligned northeast-southwest.
- 6.19.2 Orange silty clay and sand and gravel natural subsoil (1802) was uncovered at a depth of 6.75m AOD at the north-eastern end of the trench and 6.31m AOD at the south-western end.
- 6.19.3 The natural subsoil had been cut by a number of sub-circular and linear features. A sub-circular pit (1804) was excavated 5m from the north-eastern end of the trench. It had steep sides and a bowl shaped profile and measured 0.67m in width and 0.35m in depth. It had been filled with dark brown silty sandy clay (1803) and contained sherds of early to Middle Bronze Age pottery and animal bone. Towards the centre of the trench an elongated pit (1806) was investigated. It measured 2.20m in length and 0.70m in diameter and a maximum of 0.35m in depth, becoming deeper to the northeast. It had also been filled with dark brown silty sandy clay (1805) and contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.
- 6.19.4 Two parallel linear features were exposed between 13 and 18m from the south-western end of the trench. The features were aligned northwest-southeast and represented the continuation of the probable post-medieval field boundary ditch and hedgerow, which were excavated in Trench 17 therefore the features were recorded in plan and not fully excavated in this trench. The northern edge of the boundary ditch (1810) was partially excavated to determine the relationship with a linear feature (1812) which was aligned northeast-southwest and clearly respected the ditch. Feature 1812 appeared to be the edge of a plough furrow and had been cut by a V-shaped gully (1808) which was also aligned northeast-southwest.
- 6.19.5 The pits and ditches were sealed by a layer of brown silty clay subsoil measuring 0.30m in depth and overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1800).

6.20 Trench 19 (Fig. 9)

- 6.20.1 The trench measured 16.50m in length and 2m in width and was orientated northwest-southeast. The trench was located in order to confirm a concentration of anomalies on the geophysics results.
- 6.20.2 Greyish orange silty clay and gravel natural subsoil (1902) was located at a depth of 9.21m AOD.
- 6.20.3 It was evident that the orange-grey silty clay and gravel natural subsoil had been cut by a number of possible linear ditches and gullies which were aligned northeast-southwest. Two possible archaeological features were located at each end of the trench and possibly three more towards the central area. The features were recorded in plan but not excavated.
- 6.20.4 Each potential archaeological feature had been sealed by brown silty clay subsoil (1901) which measured 0.20m in depth and was sealed by 0.25m of topsoil.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 The Flint by Barry Bishop

7.1.1 Introduction

7.1.2 An archaeological evaluation at the above site resulted in the recovery of 23 struck flints. This report quantifies and briefly describes the material (see Table 1), offers some comments on its significance and recommends any further work needed for it to attain its full research potential. The material was recovered from a variety of features that date from the prehistoric to the medieval periods.

7.1.3 Methodology

7.1.4 Each piece of struck flint was examined by eye and X10 magnification and catalogued by context according to a basic typological/technological scheme. Details of raw materials, condition and, where possible, dating are also provided (see Appendix 3). All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Decorification Flake	Chip	Flake	Broken Flake/Blade	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Conchoidal Chunk	Core	Retouched
6	1	5	1	3	2	1	1	3

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material

7.1.5 The assemblage is small and comprises flakes, blades, a core and three retouched implements (Table 1). No truly diagnostic pieces are present although there are indications from the technological attributes of the assemblage that it was manufactured over a long period.

7.1.6 Raw Materials

7.1.7 The struck pieces are all manufactured from flint of variable colour that includes translucent, and opaque grey, brown and black flint. Surviving cortex ranges from being smooth worn to rough but weathered and numerous heavily recorticated thermal surfaces are also present. The pieces produced from all of the types of raw material are small; the largest struck piece measuring only 40mm in maximum dimension. The raw materials most likely consisted of relatively small alluvial pebbles and would have been easily obtainable from the Gravel Terraces present in the locality.

7.1.8 Condition

7.1.9 The struck flints are in a variable condition, ranging from being chipped and abraded to being sharp, with the majority being slightly chipped. The generally good condition of the assemblage would indicate that most pieces had received minimal post-depositional damage and were probably recovered from close to where they had been originally discarded. There is a good likelihood, however, that many pieces had been redeposited into later features. The assemblage is variably

recorticated and a few pieces show a post-knapping orange brown staining, probably from iron solutes.

7.1.10 *Technology / Typology*

7.1.11 A number of blades are present which are characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries. Of note are the two prismatic microblade fragments from context 405. These are sometimes associated with microlith and other composite-tool manufacture and are commonly identified within Mesolithic assemblages. They have both recorticated to a blue-white colour but the presence of unrecorticated blades may possibly indicate that flintworking at the site continued into the Early Neolithic period. Although the lithic industries are technologically similar, a clear distinction between recorticated Mesolithic assemblages and unrecorticated Early Neolithic material has been noted at a number of Fenland sites (eg Middleton 1992; Bishop 2009; Bishop forthcoming). The only core, which was recovered from context 403, had been extensively reduced using multiple striking platforms. Consequently, extant flake scars are small and rather irregular but it retains evidence of having produced blades or narrow flakes earlier in its life. It also has finely edge-trimmed striking platforms and, taken together, these traits suggest this also may date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Also probably dating to these periods is a prismatic blade from context 514, which has fine steep inverse blunting along its left lateral margin and appears to represent a blunted-back knife. None of the other pieces are particularly dateable although overall the flakes are most typical of Neolithic types.

7.1.12 The remaining retouched pieces consist of a flake with edge blunting from context 211 (see below) and a crude cortical blade with oblique retouch forming a sturdy but sharp piercer from context 507.

7.1.13 Most of the features provided little evidence for *in situ* flintworking, with their struck flint assemblages potentially being residually deposited. A possible exception is context 211 which produced an assemblage of eight struck pieces. These included three unsystematically produced blades of varying raw materials, a retouched broken flake and four flakes, two of which refitted and all clearly having been struck from the same pebble core. The retouched implement consists of the distal end of a flake that has fine, steep, alternating bi-directional blunting around most of its extant margins. Its intended purpose is not easy to discern and it may have broken during manufacture. The refitting pieces include two decortication flakes and reflect primary core working. Along with the rest of the assemblage from this feature, they are most reminiscent of Mesolithic or Neolithic industries. The presence of refittable pieces is suggestive of *in situ* knapping, occurring either when the feature was open or that the feature cut through a scatter containing *in situ* flintworking waste.

7.1.14 *Significance and Potential*

7.1.15 The lithic assemblage from Longstanton is small but represents activity that can be broadly dated to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. It indicates core reduction and tool use and discard occurring at the site, although the size of the assemblage would be generally compatible with low-key activity. The assemblage is comparable in terms of raw material use and its general technological characteristics to numerous other Mesolithic and Neolithic scatters identified along the southern Fen margins and its feeder valleys, which if taken together, suggest fairly dense occupation across the whole landscape (eg Evans and Knight 2000; Chapman *et al.* 2005).

7.1.16 The potential of the Longstanton lithics for contributing to an in-depth understanding of the nature, dating and duration of the occupation is, however, limited by the small size of the assemblage, the paucity of diagnostic implements and the lack of secure contextual associations.

7.2 The Prehistoric pottery by Emily Edwards

7.2.1 Introduction

7.2.2 A total of 197 sherds (976 g) were recovered from 21 contexts. Table 2 shows the quantification of material by date.

COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	DATE
9	9	BA? Total
1	13	BA/IA Total
1	11	E/MBA? Total
1	3	EBA Total
8	13	EBA? Total
1	17	MBA Total
44	169	EN OR LBA? Total
3	18	LBA? Total
2	7	LBA/EIA Total
10	26	EN/IA? Total
1	8	EIA Total
8	31	EIA? Total
42	397	EIA OR MIA Total
5	62	IA Total
5	12	IA? Total
3	14	LIA? Total
45	119	PREH Total
3	11	PREH? Total
5	36	NK Total
197	976	Grand Total

Table 2: Table showing quantification of pottery by period.

7.2.3 Methodology

7.2.4 The assemblage was quantified using sherd count and weight. Fabric and form were briefly identified and vessel identification based on featured sherds.

7.2.5 Fabrics were given alphanumerical codes relating to the size of the principal inclusion. Generally speaking, in excess of 20 sherds (or several diagnostic sherds) are required from a single prehistoric feature to allow some precision of dating which takes residuality into account. This must be taken into account with the spot dating especially where there are less than five sherds.

7.2.6 Summary of Material

7.2.7 Most of the prehistoric pottery, which consisted largely of small and broken sherds, came from ditches and gullies, some of which are of later date; evidently the degree of residuality is high. Table 3 gives the quantification by context and feature. Fabrics comprised flint, shell and sandy material, some including other

calcareous inclusions. Rims and decorated sherds were observed in some groups but in general, the assemblage comprised small, plain and broken body sherds.

7.2.8 The pottery from pit 1603 and scoop 515 should be examined carefully, in order to establish its date, which may be early Neolithic. Posthole 215 contained early Bronze Age sherds, including one small comb decorated sherd. Other possible Bronze Age groups include the coarse shell tempered sherds from ditch 206, the three sherds of flint tempered pottery from context 103, grave cut 513, eight sherds from Roman pit 709 and two sherds from layer 501.

7.2.9 The ditch and gully features produced the majority of featured sherds, comprising early to middle Iron Age everted and expanded rims, in sand and shell (contexts 211, 213). The exception to this is the early/middle Iron Age group from the medieval pit (1806), which comprised body sherds decorated with infilled, incised lines and upright expanded rims.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	FEATURE TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT
103	105	105	3	18
203	204	ditch	10	156
205	206	ditch	4	25
209	210	gully	8	52
211	212	enclosure ditch	18	78
213	214	Gully	5	88
215	215	Posthole	2	4
411	412	Enclosure Ditch	3	6
507	508	RO ditch	1	3
509	511	Enclosure Ditch	22	54
512	513	grave cut	10	11
514	515	Fill of scoop	44	169
706	707	RO pit	8	13
708	709	RO pit	2	3
803	804	med ditch	2	2
809	810	gully	4	8
1005	1006	med ditch	4	5
1604	1603	med pit	10	26
1803	1804	pit	5	34
1805	1806	Med pit	22	139
501	501	Layer		82
Grand Total			197	976

Table 3: Table showing quantification by context and feature.

7.2.10 Discussion – Potential and Significance

7.2.11 The group is very small and broken; beyond establishing forms, fabrics and dates, there is little more information to be extracted. The dates, if confirmed, could indicate activity on the site during the early Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Suggestions for parallels may include Wandlebury Hill fort.

7.2.12 Although the assemblage comprised small and broken fragments, certain other characteristics (the amounts recovered from some features and the good condition of the rim sherds) suggest early Iron Age to middle Iron Age activity within close proximity to a settlement. It is possible, therefore, that (should further fieldwork be

necessary) full excavation of those features with good potential might result in the retrieval of an informative assemblage.

7.3 The Fired Clay by Emily Edwards

7.3.1 A total of 55 (48g) fragments of fired clay were recovered from ditches, pits, gullies and a grave (Table 4). Most of the assemblage comprised amorphous, worn fragments. Two fragments from Enclosure Ditch 511 and from post medieval ditch 1706 may be parts of objects and one fragment from ditch 1319 may be a fragment of daub. These pieces do not need further examination or illustration but, should any further excavation work be carried out, should be compared and amalgamated with any resulting fired clay assemblage.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	COUNT	WEIGHT	FABRIC	TYPE
211	Prehistoric Ditch	1	35	NT	AMORPHOUS
507	Romano-British Ditch	42	283	A1	AMORPHOUS
509	Enclosure Ditch 511	8	112	NT	OBJECTS, PARTS OF?
512	Grave	55	48		SAMPLE 6 - BAKED MUD AND FIRED CLAY CRUMBS?
706	Romano British Pit	13	55	NT	AMORPHOUS
710	Enclosure Ditch	1	3	NK	FLAKE
903	Ditch	7	22	NT	AMORPHOUS
907	Gully	3	14	NT	AMORPHOUS
1311	Pit	1	2	A2	AMORPHOUS CRUMBS
1319	Ditch	1	17	A2	DAUB?
1706	Post Medieval Ditch	1	180	AFC4	OBJECT - VERY COARSE, PART OF PYRAMIDAL LOOMWEIGHT?

Table 4. Fired Clay quantification by context and feature

7.4 The Roman pottery by Jane Timby

7.4.1 Introduction

7.4.2 The assemblage is a particularly difficult one to assess. Diagnostic featured sherds on which to confidentially hinge dating are few in number with just five rims. Most of the associated groups small and some sherds are little more than crumbs.

7.4.3 The sherds were sorted into broad fabric groups on the basis of the main inclusions present in the clays combined with the size and frequency of the main inclusions. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data is summarised in Table 5.

7.4.4 The condition of the assemblage was quite poor in that many of the sherds were quite fragmented and not in fresh condition. This is reflected in the overall average sherd size of 4.7g.

Context	Cut	Type	LIA-ERO	Roman	Date (tpq)
203	204	ditch	10	0	LIA-ERO?

209	210	gully	6	0	LIA-ERO?
309	310	ditch	0	7	Roman
403	404	gully	0	1	?Roman
405	406	ditch	1	1	
509	511	ditch	4	3	Preh/Roman
510	511	ditch	11	0	C1 AD
710	711	furrow	0	1	?Roman
803	804	ditch	0	3	C2
805	806	furrow	0	2	
903	904	ditch	1	22	C2
907	908	gully	0	1	Roman
1005	1006	ditch	1	1	Roman
1103	1104	ditch	0	2	Roman
1206	1205	furrow	0	2	C2
1307	1308	gully	1	1	C1-C2
1319	1320	ditch	0	1	C2?
1509	1510	ditch	0	4	Ro or poss. Med shelly
TOTAL			49	52	

Table 5. Roman Pottery Assemblage

7.4.5 *Later Iron Age-Roman*

7.4.6 Most of the handmade wares typical of the later Iron Age continued in this area in to the early Roman period with little or no perceptible change. It is thus difficult with such a small group to be sure of the precise dating.

7.4.7 Provisionally some 36 sherds have been allocated to this phase with the largest group, some 15 pieces coming from ditch 511. The assemblage from this feature seems a little mixed with three possible Roman sherds. Amongst the group are three sherds including rim from a necked grog-tempered bowl which would be typical of the 1st century AD. There are also four sherds in a black sandy ware with a burnished finished which show a slightly conical form, probably basesherds.

7.4.8 Ditch [203] produced nine sherds from a handmade storage jar in a glauconitic sandy ware with sparse fine flint and a handmade grog-tempered sherd. Further grog-tempered sherds were recovered from gully 210 with two shelly wares.

7.4.9 Three black sandy wares, a fabric similar to pieces from 511 came from ditch 412 suggesting possible contemporaneity. Alternatively these may be post-Roman.

7.4.10 The remaining two sherds were single occurrences in ditches 508 and 904.

7.4.11 *Roman*

7.4.12 In total some 30 sherds of possible Roman pottery have been provisionally identified from four contexts.

7.4.13 There are no identifiable continental or regional imports with most sherds being either grey sandy wares or shell-tempered. The shell-tempered tradition is a long-lived one which can be found in the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. Occurrences of such sherds are difficult to place without supporting information.

7.4.14 The largest group of possible Roman sherds came from ditch [904] with 22 sherds. This comprised 18 shelly wares and five grey sandy wares, all bodysherds. Since there are no featured sherds and the date of the shelly wares is slightly questionable this could be a later group.

7.4.15 *Summary*

7.4.16 This is quite a difficult assemblage of pottery to assess independently. The provisional conclusions reached above need to be considered against the stratigraphic evidence and other finds from the site to determine whether these would support the type of chronology suggested, or whether some components of the pottery assemblage need reviewing.

7.5 **The post Roman pottery** by Sue Anderson

7.5.1 *Introduction*

7.5.2 A total of 252 sherds of pottery weighing 1351g was collected from 34 contexts. Table 6 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	2	9		2
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	1	6		1
Thetford-type local copy	THETL	2.59	19	143	0.08	10
Stamford Ware Fabric A	STAMA	2.61	1	15		1
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	178	798	1.70	111
Saxo-Norman Wares (general)	SXNO	2.80	1	2		1
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			<i>202</i>	<i>973</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>126</i>
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	10	72	0.05	7
S Cambridgeshire (Essex?) sandy EMW	EMW1	3.101	4	23		4
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	1	4		1
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	3.12	3	15		3
Hunts-type EMW	HEMW	3.124	7	20		6
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	3.19	1	1		1
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	1	1		1
St. Neot's Ware Developed	STND	3.73	4	77		4
<i>Total early medieval</i>			<i>31</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>27</i>
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	5	22		5

Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	1	2		1
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	1	5		1
Ely coarseware	ELCW	3.61	2	31		2
Hunts calcareous medieval coarseware	HFSW	3.63	1	3		1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	1	5		1
London-type ware	LOND	4.50	2	34	0.15	1
Bourne Ware Type A, B & C	BOUA	4.72	1	6		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>15</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>14</i>
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	1	24		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	1		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	5	0.11	1
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	1	26	0.06	1
<i>Total late to post-medieval</i>			<i>4</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>4</i>
Total			252	1351	2.15	171

Table 6. Pottery quantification by fabric.

7.5.3 Methodology

7.5.4 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares (see Anderson 2010 for fabric descriptions relevant to Longstanton). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

7.5.5 The assemblage

7.5.6 Late Saxon: The majority of this assemblage was of Late Saxon date and this group was dominated by St. Neot's Ware (STNE). Other fabrics included medium sandy Thetford-type greyware (THETL), one sherd of a medium sandy blackware (SXNO), and one sherd of glazed Stamford Ware (STAMA). Fourteen rims were present and identifiable vessels included jars/cooking pots, handled jars and carinated bowls in typical forms.

7.5.7 Early to high medieval: Small quantities of handmade early medieval wares in a variety of fabrics were present. These were comparable with fabrics present

elsewhere in Longstanton and in the wider area of southern Cambridgeshire. Fine to medium sandy (EMW) and fine calcareous (HEMW) types dominated. Only one rim, from a small jar, was present.

7.5.8 High medieval pottery included a few body sherds of coarsewares in various fabrics, again comparable with other sites in the area. A body sherd of a Hedingham Ware jug with applied strips and copper green glaze was present. Another jug in London-type ware had a brown slip line at the rim and spots of light green glaze externally. It may be a Rouen-style copy, but the fragments were not complete enough to be certain of the decorative scheme.

7.5.9 Late to post-medieval: One handle in a fine redware with a single spot of clear glaze may be late medieval. A small fragment of post-medieval glazed red earthenware was present. Modern pottery comprised a rimsherd of a willow pattern? saucer or small dish, and a rim fragment from a yellow-ware bowl.

7.5.10 *Pottery by context*

7.5.11 Table 7 provides a summary of pottery types and spotdate by trench and feature.

Trench	Feature	Type	Context	Fabrics	Spotdate
3	304	Ditch	303	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
	306	Ditch	305	STNE, THETL	11th c.
	308	Ditch	307	STNE, THETL	11th c.
	310	Ditch	309	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
4	404	Gully	403	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
	406	Ditch	405	STNE, THETL, EMWC?	11th c.
	414	Ditch	413	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
5	508	Ditch	507	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
	511	Ditch	509	MCW	12th-13th c.?
7	707	Pit	706	STNE, THETL	11th c.
	711	P-Furrow	710	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
8		Subsoil	801	LMT	L.14th-16th c.
	804	Ditch	803	STNE, THET, EMW1	11th-12th c.
	806	P-Furrow	805	EMW, HFSW, MCW	12th-13th c.
	808	P-Furrow	807	STNE, EMW, GRE	16th-18th c.
9	904	Ditch	903	STNE, THETL, SXNO, EMW1	11th c.
	908	Gully	907	GRCW	12th-13th c.
10	1004	P-Furrow	1003	EMW1, EMWSG, HEMW	11th-13th c.
	1006	Ditch	1005	STNE, EMSW, EMW, EMW1, EMWG, EMWC, HCW, ELCW, MCWM, LOND	L.12th-13th c.
	1008	P-Furrow	1007	STNE, HEMW	11th-13th c.
11	1104	Ditch	1103	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
	1106	Gully	1105	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
12	1205	P-Furrow	1206	THETL, EMWSS	11th-13th c.
13	1304	Pit	1303	STNE, EMW, BOUA, HFW1	M.12th- M.13th c.
	1308	Gully	1307	THET, HEMW	11th-12th c.
	1310	Ditch	1309	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
	1312	Pit	1311	STNE	M.9th-11th c.
	1318	Ditch	1317	STNE, EMW, HEMW, STND, STAMA	11th-12th c.
	1320	Ditch	1319	THETL, HEMW, REFW	L.18th-20th c.
15	1506	Palaeo-	1503	EMW, HEMW, STND	11th-12th c.

		channel			
	1510	Ditch	1509	STME, EMWC, ELCW	12th-13th c.?
	1512	Ditch	1511	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
17	1704	Ditch	1704	YELW	L.18th-19th c.
	1712	P-Furrow	1711	STNE	M.9th-11th c.

Table 7. Pottery by trench and feature with spotdates

- 7.5.12 Features dating to the Late Saxon period were present in most trenches, whilst medieval features occurred in Trenches 5, 8, 10, 13 and 15. Later pottery was recovered from plough furrows and ditches in Trenches 8, 13 and 17. The largest single groups were found in ditch 304 (36 sherds) and pits 707 and 1312 (39 sherds and 23 sherds respectively).
- 7.5.13 *Assessment of potential*
- 7.5.14 This assemblage is one of several recently excavated in the Longstanton area. The assemblage is in good condition and forms a well stratified group. Although a relatively small assemblage, it has the potential to further our knowledge of medieval pottery of this period in the region.
- 7.5.15 Comparison of the assemblage with other groups excavated at Longstanton (Anderson 2010; Rátkai 2001) and with groups from other rural sites in the region will help to place the group in context.
- 7.5.16 Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site.
- 7.5.17 The potential of this assemblage is to contribute towards evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside Cambridgeshire; and status of the occupants. The use of the assemblage for all of these areas of study would be greatly enhanced if a larger assemblage were available from further fieldwork on the site.

7.6 **The Human Bone** by Samantha Hepburn

7.6.1 *Introduction*

7.6.2 During the excavations at Longstanton, Field 11, a single juvenile skeleton was recovered. The individual was buried possibly in a crouched position on its left side, due to the location in the grave of some of the bones is likely that the burial has been disturbed in antiquity.

7.6.3 Features of the grave recorded during excavation demonstrate that some care had been taken over the burial of this individual. Orientated roughly east-west (head in the west end), it was shallow with straight sides and a flat base, positioned inside south-east edge of a large rectangular enclosure. The burial does not appear to be part of a formal burial ground or cemetery, and its position within a large enclosure would seem to rule out a clandestine burial due to foul play.

7.6.4 *Preservation*

7.6.5 The skeleton of the individual represented, was not well preserved. Approximately 30-40% of the skeleton was recovered during excavation. It is most likely that conditions in the ground and disturbance were responsible for the non-survival of a number of regions of the skeleton, in particular the spine, shoulder girdle, right arm

and the majority of the skull. The bone surfaces of those parts of the skeleton that were present were poorly preserved. Using the system of bone surface preservation recommended by Mckinley (2004), much of the skeleton was recorded as Grade 4, with some instances of Grade 5 on parts of the long bones. The edges and ends of many of the long bones were damaged and this combined with fragmentation of bone whilst in the ground and during lifting, has severely reduced the amount of metrical information that could be derived from the skeleton.

7.6.6 *Age and Sex Determination*

7.6.7 Determination of age at death has been based solely on dental eruption due to the poor condition of the bone. Using Ubelaker's (1979) system of linking dental development to chronological age places the skeleton in the juvenile age category (1-12 years), the most likely age for this individual is 7-8 years (± 24 months). A wide margin of error is given for the estimated age, reflecting the difficulties involved in making such an assessment.

7.6.8 Due to the age of the skeleton at death, there is no simple way to determine sex from the skeleton and therefore the sex of the individual is not known. It may be possible to determine the sex of the individual using DNA analysis

7.6.9 *Pathology/Trauma*

7.6.10 No evidence of any trauma was recorded. However, the areas of the skeleton most likely to be affected by trauma had this individual been subject to a violent attack (the face, neck, hands and forearms) were either absent or badly damaged.

7.6.11 No evidence for any pathological conditions were found during analysis of the bones present, but the poor preservation of the bone surfaces will have had a significant impact on the possibility of any pathology that was present, surviving.

7.6.12 Many diseases, especially acute infectious diseases kill an individual without leaving any traces on the skeleton and many individuals who suffer a violent death are killed without identifiable evidence being left on the skeleton. Therefore, the lack of evidence for either trauma or pathology is unhelpful in enabling conclusions regarding the cause of death in this individual to be determined.

7.6.13 *Dental Health*

7.6.14 The dental health of this individual was good; there was no evidence of caries or, dental abscess. The teeth had very little evidence of wear (the systems set out in Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994 were followed) and the diet of this individual may have contained quite a high proportion of more refined foods. A small amount of calculus was present (recorded according to Brothwell 1981), but this did not appear to have led to any infection or inflammation of the gums, no periodontal disease was recorded (recorded according to Brothwell 1981). A small chip is present on the distal surface of the right mandibular lateral incisor (deciduous), which was probably the result of an accident.

7.6.15 Linear enamel hypoplasia was present on a number of teeth, indicating that there had been some disruption to growth earlier in the life of this individual (Hillson 1996). A disruption of growth of this type can be caused by a range of factors; inadequate diet, stress, and illness, but unless the individual survives the insult an enamel defect will not be formed, so they are not necessarily an indicator of poor health.

7.6.16 *Summary*

7.6.17 The burial of this juvenile does appear to be unusual in a number of respects due to the lack of associated burials and the disturbed nature of the ones. There may well have been foul play involved in this individual's death, unfortunately the state of the bone preservation is such that this suggestion cannot be confirmed or disproved.

7.7 **The animal bone** by Matilda Holmes

7.7.1 *Summary*

7.7.2 This small assemblage was recovered from ditch, pit, gully, palaeochannel and plough furrow features, from trenches 1-5; 7-15; and 18. The main domestic species were represented, including the partial skeleton of a neonatal piglet, and a dog skull. Provisional dating was provided.

7.7.3 *Quantification of material*

7.7.4 Approximately 2.5Kg (370 fragments) of hand excavated animal bone was recovered. No sieved samples were included. Roughly a third of the assemblage could be identified to species (Table 8), of which few bones were recovered from any phase. Even if the phasing changes after further work, the assemblage as a whole is still very small. A dog skull was recovered from context 407, the dog burial, and a neonatal piglet from context 1319, an undated ditch feature.

Species	Prehistoric	Romano-British	Medieval	Undated
Cattle	8	3	17	12
Sheep/ Goat	2	4	15	20
Pig	1	1	7	4
Horse	2		5	3
Dog	1		7	2
Total Identified	14	8	51	41
Unidentified Mammal	17	5	29	6
Large Mammal	17	2	41	34
Medium Mammal	9	12	47	39
Unidentified Bird			1	
Total	57	27	169	120

Table 8. Species Representation Count

7.7.5 *Potential and significance*

7.7.6 As a stand-alone assemblage, this material has little potential for further analysis, given the extremely small sample sizes. However, it may be of some significance when considered alongside other sites from the Longstanton area.

7.7.7 *Discussion of the material in regional setting*

7.7.8 Samples are too small to be comparable to other sites in the area.

7.7.9 *Recommendations for further work*

7.7.10 Ideally, this material would make a worthwhile inclusion in the wider Longstanton project. Otherwise, there is little of value to be gained from further work, although a list of species should be included in any publication of this site.

7.8 **The Wood** by Kristina Krawiec

7.8.1 Several fragments of waterlogged wood were recovered from the fill (507) of ditch 508. The two largest fragments are detailed below:

7.8.2 W1

150mm long 20mm wide
15mm thick
Condition 1
Heartwood only
RAD SP
Knot on one side, very hard and heavy possibly due to mineral formation within wood structure
No visible toolmarks
Possible wood working debris from the reduction of a larger timber
Possibly ash but species id required

7.8.3 W2

120mm long 20mm wide 10mm thick
Condition 1
Possibly sapwood
TAN SP
Smooth on one side from where it was split away from larger timber
No visible toolmarks
Possibly woodworking debris from reduction of a larger timber
Possibly ash but requires species id required

7.8.4 The two fragments of wood recovered from the evaluation at Long Stanton appear to be pieces of woodworking debris derived from the splitting of larger timbers. The two items were scored using the condition scale (see Table 9) developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van De Noort, *et al.*, 1995; Table 15.1). Both items have scored a 1.

score	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendro	Species identification
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9 condition scale

7.8.5 The largest piece W1 appears to be a radially aligned split wood chip possibly from the reduction of a larger timber. W2 is a wood chip from the outer surface of a piece of roundwood that has been split away. No toolmarks are present on either item so a date cannot be ascertained without the use of an absolute dating method such as radiocarbon. The items are too small for dendrochronology to be used but if no other dating evidence is available then radiocarbon dating should be considered. Species identification is required and should be compared with any charcoal found in environmental samples. The weight and relative hardness of the items may be due to the burial environment and the recovery of further items should be factored into future excavation strategies.

7.8.6 No further work is required on these pieces of wood.

7.9 **Environmental Assessment** by Rosalind Mckenna

7.9.1 *Introduction*

7.9.2 A series of thirteen samples from a series of deposits excavated at Longstanton, Cambridgeshire, were submitted for an evaluation of their palaeoenvironmental potential. The samples originate from a range of features including pits, ditches and gullies. The samples selected were:

SN. 1	(211) [212]	Ditch	Prehistoric
SN. 2	(103) [105]	Enclosure ditch	Prehistoric
SN. 3	(504) [505]	Posthole / Pit	-
SN. 4	(510) [511]	Enclosure ditch	-
SN. 5	(903) [904]	Ditch	-
SN. 7	(1005) [1006]	Ditch	Medieval
SN. 9	(507) [508]	Ditch	Romano - British
SN. 10	(803) [804]	Ditch	Medieval
SN. 11	(809) [810]	Gully	Prehistoric
SN. 12	(706) [707]	Pit	Late Saxon
SN. 13	(1803) [1804]	Pit	Prehistoric
SN. 14	(1805) [1806]	Pit	Prehistoric
SN. 15	(209) [210]	Gully	Prehistoric

7.9.3 *Methods*

7.9.4 The material was processed by staff at ACS Archaeology using their standard water flotation methods. The flot (the sum of the material from each sample that floats) was sieved to 0.3mm and air dried. The heavy residue (the material which does not float) was not examined, and therefore the results presented here are based entirely on the material from the flot. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.

7.9.5 A total of two waterlogged samples (S.Ns 14 and 18) from Long Stanton were processed using the standard method of paraffin flotation outlined in Kenward *et al.* (1980).

7.9.6 A four point semi quantitative scale was used, from '1' – one or a few remains (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many

remains per kg or a major component of the matrix). Data were recorded on paper and subsequently on a personal computer using a Microsoft Access database.

- 7.9.7 The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000). Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material.
- 7.9.8 *Results*
- 7.9.9 Most of the samples contained root/rootlet fragments which scored '2' or above on the abundance scale, and this indicates disturbance of the archaeological features, which may be due to the nature of the features being relatively close to the surface. Insect fragments were recorded in several samples; however from their appearance they appear to be modern contaminants, which further confirm the disturbance of the archaeological features.
- 7.9.10 Plant macrofossils were present in two of the samples but scored only a '1' on the abundance scale. The remains present were odd cereal grains (wheat and barley). One of the samples dates from the pre historic period and one from the late Saxon. There is a similar composition and may indicate a continuity in the use of crops over the periods. These were however in such small quantity and species diversity that nothing of interpretable value could be derived apart from to state that these crops came into contact with fire at the site. This may have been through accidental charring during cooking, or may simply be a residue of material used as firewood and kindling.
- 7.9.11 Charcoal fragments were also present in most of the samples, but were in too small an amount and too small in size to allow for any further information to be gained from further analysis, except in the case of SN.2 (103) [105] from an undated enclosure ditch in trench one which contained oak fragments where identifiable. This may indicate that oak was being grown in the area and was utilised by the inhabitants of the site for firewood. Oak is probably the first choice structural timber, and with a local abundance it may have been used instead of ash, thereby providing more by-product fire fuel. Oak has good burning properties and would have made a fire suitable for most purposes (Edlin 1949). Oak is a particularly useful fire fuel as well as being a commonly used structural/artefactual wood that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985).
- 7.9.12 Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire.
- 7.9.13 Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that effect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors, and various factors of taphonomy and conservation (Thery-Parisot 2002). On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire making fuel from these resources.

- 7.9.14 The two waterlogged samples contained modern rootlets but no insect remains. A small number of molluscs were recovered which should be integrated into any future investigation at the site.
- 7.9.15 Despite these samples yielding little in the way of organic remains it has been demonstrated that conditions at the site are conducive to the preservation of molluscs. It is also likely that during full excavation material may be present at the site, perhaps from a deeper part of this
- 7.9.16 *Recommendations*
- 7.9.17 No further interpretable proxy evidence such as archaeological charred or waterlogged plant remains and insects were recovered from the remaining samples, hence further environmental analysis on these samples is not recommended. Taphonomic and post-depositional processes at the site may preclude the preservation of identifiable or interpretable, site-specific proxy evidence in certain areas and features. It is recommended that any future material is processed in accordance with standardised processing methods such as Kenward et al. 1980, and the English Heritage guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

8 DISCUSSION (FIG. 10)

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the Field 11/ Phase 3 development site in Longstanton has successfully proved the presence of the archaeological deposits indicated by the magnetometer survey. By locating the trenches over specific anomalies the evaluation has established that geophysical survey by magnetometer is a very accurate method of identifying buried archaeological remains at the site.
- 8.1.2 The evaluation has provided evidence for archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic through to the post medieval period. (Fig. 10). The finds have been analysed and the initial spot dates from the specialists combined with the stratigraphic relationships of the archaeological features have provided the following chronological sequence.

8.2 Neolithic

- 8.2.1 The earliest evidence of archaeological activity on the site resulted from the excavation of a shallow scoop or pit (515) which contained a notable assemblage of pottery sherds provisionally dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. Flint tools reminiscent of the Neolithic or possibly Mesolithic periods were also recovered from the site (Bishop above) and although these finds may be residual they do serve to highlight the continued occupation or use of the site perhaps from the Neolithic period to the present.

8.3 Bronze Age

- 8.3.1 During the prehistoric period the focus of activity at the site was along the free-draining gravel ridge on the north-east side of the site. The human grave (513) excavated in Trench 5, contained pottery sherds possibly dating to the Bronze Age within the top of the fill. Further evidence of Bronze Age activity in the form of pottery was retrieved from ditch 206 and posthole 216 located to the northwest of the grave in Trench 2. These features are located within the Iron Age enclosure ditch and therefore may be contemporary with it, however it is possible that they provide evidence that un-enclosed settlement pre-dating the enclosure is present in

the north-east area of the site. Further sporadic evidence relating to the period was retrieved from a pit (1804) situated towards the southern area of the site.

8.4 Iron Age

- 8.4.1 Sections through the enclosure ditch visible on the geophysics results were excavated within Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5. The pottery retrieved from the ditch (105/212/ 511/ 412) and a number of possible internal ditches and gullies (204, 206, 210 and 214) indicated a mid to late Iron Age date. Ditches and gullies 204, 206, 210 and 214 may represent internal divisions, perhaps defining space within the enclosure demarcating stock boundaries from human habitation. However they may be evidence for settlement along the gravel ridge which pre-dates the enclosure. The potential for further surviving evidence of occupation and structures within the enclosure was illustrated by the excavation of a posthole (216) and a possible fire-pit (505).
- 8.4.2 The evaluation also provides evidence for the shift of focus of activity from the Iron Age to the Romano British period. A previous excavation to the immediate east of the site established the presence of a second enclosure dated to the Romano-British period (Pattern and Evans 2005). The South-west corner of the Romano-British enclosure can be seen on the geophysics slightly over lapping with the Iron Age enclosure within the Field 11/ Phase 3 development site. The site therefore provides evidence for an apparent transition from one area to another during the Late Iron Age to Romano British period. More sporadic signs of activity apparently during this period were exposed further to the south of the enclosure notably three pits (1603, 1804 and 1806) and a gully (810).

8.5 Roman

- 8.5.1 The findings from the evaluation emphasise a dearth in Roman activity on the site. A small number of Roman pottery sherds were retrieved from a number of widely scattered ditches or plough furrows (310, 511, 804, 908, 1006, 1104, 1205 and 1308). However the finds were residual and no archaeological features dating specifically to the Roman period were discovered. This emphasises the shift in focus at the site from The Late Iron Age to the Roman period where major settlement activity appears to have been contained to the east of the site.

8.6 Saxon

- 8.6.1 The evaluation illustrated that the site was re-occupied during the Late Saxon period. The geophysical survey exposed a network of linear features on the east side of the site generally aligned northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest. The results from trenches numbered 3 and 11 which targeted the potential northeast-southwest aligned features, confirmed a Late Saxon date. The ditches and gullies (304, 306, 310, 1104 and 1106) which were excavated may have represented the layout of Saxon field systems which are directly comparable to Saxon field system recorded during excavations to the south of the site (Paul 2007). Scattered features such as a circular pit (707) a shallow pit (1312) and a ditch (1310) were also dated to this phase of activity. Evidence of a Saxon field System directly overlying the Iron Age enclosure was provided by two ditches (404) and (406/410/414).
- 8.6.2 While some Saxon features were recorded within the trenches in the lower lying areas of the site (Trenches 13 and 17) the majority of the Saxon activity is

concentrated along the gravel ridge on the north-east site of the site. It is interesting that the northeast-southwest alignment established at this time continues through into the medieval period as ridge and furrow.

8.7 Medieval

- 8.7.1 With the exception of the plough furrows, the evidence relating to the medieval period was entirely confined to the southern area of the site, in the lower lying ground. A number of northeast-southwest aligned linear features were excavated and proved to represent a series of ditches and plough furrows. The finds retrieved from three of the features (804,806 and 1205) indicated that the southern area of the site had been utilised for agricultural activity during the medieval period. The upper deposits within a possible palaeochannel (1506) were also partially excavated and contained pottery dating to the early medieval period.
- 8.7.2 The shift in the focus of activity from the higher ground to the lower ground by the medieval period is similar to that seen in other areas of Longstanton (Burrows et al 2004), though the concentration of settlement activity has previously been recorded along Over Road to the west of the site. The medieval features seen on the geophysics and recorded with Trenches 12, 13 and 15 appear to be aligned with the watercourse that bounds the southern edge of the site, possibly indicating that the river was an established feature of the landscape during the medieval period.
- 8.7.3 Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow was present across the entire development site in the form of excavated and unexcavated features and negative anomalies on the geophysics results (Fig. 3).

8.8 Post medieval

- 8.8.1 The continued agricultural development of the southern area of the site was illustrated by the exposure of a substantial ditch and hedge line (1705) which was aligned northwest south east through the centre of the site. The reworking of existing boundary ditches perhaps due to flooding was illustrated by a re-cut ditch (1703/1710). No evidence was uncovered to suggest that this field boundary dated to before the post-medieval period though that is still a possibility.

9 CONCLUSION (FIG 11)

- 9.1.1 Any Recommendations made in this section are subject to revision by Cambridgeshire County Council Planning Archaeologist.
- 9.1.2 The evaluation indicates that archaeological features are present across the entire development site though to varying degrees of importance and concentration. The site has been sub divided into areas A, B, C and D (Fig. 11).
- 9.1.3 The mid to late Iron Age enclosure and its associated internal features within the northern portion of the site (Area A) is of regional importance. Area A should therefore be subject to open area excavation, assessment and publication and should be excavated in its entirety or not at all.
- 9.1.4 The Saxon features and field systems (Area B) should be subject to open area excavation, assessment and publication. The excavation area may be subdivided (along the dotted line indicated) in order to expedite the development process.

- 9.1.5 The medieval features within the south-west portion of the site (Area C) should be subject to open area excavation, assessment and publication. The possible palaeochannel should be subject to full environmental analysis.
- 9.1.6 The ridge and furrow present within Area D does not require additional investigation. A further trench should be excavated over post medieval field boundary that transects Area D to confirm the original date of the feature.
- 9.1.7 The findings of the excavations should be considered alongside previous archaeological work that has taken in Longstanton and if possible published together.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1

Longstanton Field 11/ Phase 3
Cambridgeshire
Written Scheme of Investigation for 19 evaluation trenches
Planning application no: (N/A)
NGR: TL 39197 67334
Archaeological Contractor: Birmingham Archaeology

1. INTRODUCTION

This document describes the programme of work required to undertake an archaeological investigation at the above site. It forms the written scheme of investigation for the work and any variation in the scope of work would be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council before implementation.

The proposed residential development of The Longstanton Field 11/ Phase 3 site is likely to affect prehistoric, medieval and Roman deposits and therefore a programme of archaeological investigation have been proposed. This is in accordance with government advice contained with PPS5 (DoC&LG 2010).

2. SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The site is located to the northwest of Longstanton Village in Cambridgeshire and is centred on NGR TL 39197 67334 (Fig. 1).

Longstanton Village lies on a raised gravel ridge, set within a largely arable landscape about 4km from the fenland edge. The underlying geology consists of Jurassic and cretaceous clays, with third terrace gravels of the River Ouse to the northeast.

The site is bounded to the east by the original line of Over road, to the south by a large drainage ditch, to the west by arable farmland and to the north by noise bunds associated with the new Bypass road.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Field 11/ Phase 3 is an area of known archaeological potential. This has been subject to a desk-based assessment (Jones 1995), an aerial photographic assessment (Cox 1995), geophysical works (Barker 1996 and Baldwin 2010-forthcoming) and evaluation works (Cuttler 2000, and Cuttler & Duncan 2003). To the southeast (Field 7, Phase 1) and south (Field 7, Phase 2) were also the subject of an open area excavation which identified the presence of medieval settlement.

Prehistoric and Roman settlement has been identified directly to the east of the site, concentrated on river gravels. In the Saxon and medieval periods, the village of Longstanton developed along the High Street, and had three surrounding open fields. A small medieval hamlet was centred at Green End. The settlement at Green End was probably extant by the

13th century, and is distinguished by the field names 'Atte Green ' and 'Atte Bridge' recorded in a 15th century documentary source.

Archaeological works in 1997 excavated pits and ditches in two areas, further to the south and southeast (Phase 1, Cuttler and Rátkai 1998). This identified the remains of medieval housing plots fronting Over Road.

Trial trenching (Cuttler 2000, Cuttler & Duncan 2003) identified remains of late saxon and medieval date. Trenches 1, 2, 19a&b and 20 are relevant to the proposed development area (Fig 1). A dense concentration of archaeological features dating to the medieval period was encountered in the southwest corner of field 11 (Trenches 1 and 2) including ditches and pits and evidence of agricultural practices. A medieval pit was recorded within trench 19a and early-middle saxon pottery was recovered from trench 20, all within the northeast corner of the proposed development site.

Excavations to the south and east of the site, undertaken in 2004 were largely characterised by a series of Saxo-Norman enclosures. A complex network of boundary ditches and staggered entrance enclosures dominated the central and eastern extent of the excavation. These systems appear to have been used continuously throughout the medieval period, with a seemingly sharp decline in activity in the 15th century.

More recent excavations in January 2008 and November 2009 directly to the south-west of the proposed development site found evidence for a network of large enclosure ditches, around groups of postholes and pits that were mostly associated with late Saxon and medieval occupation (Burrows and Paul forthcoming). Several middens were also excavated that produced large quantities of bone, pottery and slag. An arrangement of smaller gullies were thought to be the result of animal husbandry and subsequent changes in the orientation of enclosures over time.

The most recent investigations at the site took place in February 2010 in the form of a magnetometer survey. The results of the survey (Fig 2) indicate the presence of a large rectangular enclosure with associated internal and external features in the northern portion of the site. The enclosure can be closely compared to the Roman enclosure excavated directly to the east by Cambridge Archaeology Unit. The western extent of that enclosure appears within the Field 11/ Phase 3 site and it may be possible through excavation to determine a chronology between the two. To the west of the site, aligned next to Over Road, the survey indicates the presence of northeast-southwest aligned plot boundaries and associated features. These may be the continuation of medieval activity along the line of Over Road as identified in earlier excavations (Bain et al 2005 and Burrows et al- forthcoming). A clearly defined feature aligned northwest-southeast is apparent through the centre of the site and may indicate a field boundary or track way. The southeast portion of the site appears to contain rectilinear enclosures or a system of field boundaries with a possible curving track way against the southern edge of the survey area. The site as a whole appears to be subject to several phases of enclosure and ridge and furrow is present across the whole area.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Field 7, Phase 2 has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval activity at Longstanton. Specific themes within the regional Research Frame (Medlycott and Brown 2008) work could be addressed by the site such as landscape change in the Roman and Early Saxon Period and the forms of rural Medieval settlements.

Currently, for this period in Cambridge there is a visible gap in the known archaeological record for late Saxon and early medieval sites which excavation of this site will help to address (Medlycott and Brown 2008).

The principal aim of the evaluation is to determine the character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.

More specific aims are to:

- Confirm the presence/ absence of archaeological deposits indicated by the magnetometer survey by targeting trenches over specific anomalies.
- Establish the accuracy of the geophysical survey in identifying buried archaeological remains.
- Contribute to the archaeological record of the region.
- Examine site formation processes and characterise the depositional and environmental sequence.
- Obtain dating evidence to establish a chronology of the site.
- Record the depths of topsoil and subsoil deposits that overlay the natural geology/archaeological deposits

5. METHODOLOGY

The proposed development area covers approximately 5.3ha. A total of 18 trenches will be excavated across the site totalling 1800m² (900m x 2m) which provides a 3.4% sample of the total area (Fig. 3).

Trenches will be located over possible anomalies identified by geophysical survey and regularly spaced over the whole site. The trial-trenches will be surveyed-in using a differential GPS and located on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

All topsoil and modern overburden will be removed using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation will be by hand. A representative sample of archaeological features and deposits will be manually sample excavated. This will be done to sufficiently define their character and to obtain suitable dating evidence using the following strategy;

- 50% of all discrete features, or an adequate sample to characterise larger features (including pits) which extend beyond the limits of the trench.
- Where practicable and including linears, sections will be no less than 1m in length.

Archaeological deposits will not be completely excavated unless it is deemed unavoidable. The depth of archaeological deposits across the site will be assessed, although the full length of every trench will not necessarily be excavated down to natural.

All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma cards. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.

Buried soils and sediment sequences will be inspected and recorded on site by a member of Birmingham Archaeology Environmental (BAe) where appropriate. Examination of soil sediments will conform to guidelines set out in *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (English Heritage 2004).

Deposits will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy will follow the guidelines contained in the *Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Sampling strategies for wooden structures will

conform to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. (Brunning 1996).

Where suitable deposits exist, they will be sampled for dendrochronological dating evidence in line with *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological data* (English Heritage 2004a).

Where there is evidence for industrial activity, samples will be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).

Recovered finds will be cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conforms to guidance contained within the *Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Lifting of human skeletal remains will be kept to the minimum which is compatible with an adequate evaluation. Burials will be recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, washed, marked and packed to standards compatible with *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Excavation of human remains conforms with advice provided in *Church Archaeology: its care and management* (Council for the Care of Churches 1999), *Human bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and in *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005).

The full site archive includes all artefactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the *Management of Archaeology Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository subject to permission from the landowner.

6. STAFFING

The project will be managed and directed for Birmingham Archaeology by Samantha Paul AIFA (or a Birmingham Archaeology Project Manager of equivalent experience) and supervised in the field by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological supervisor (details to be notified, prior to the commencement of the fieldwork) assisted by a team of three experienced site assistants.

Specialist staff will be, where appropriate:

Prehistoric pottery	Dr Ann Woodward	Research Fellow, Birmingham Archaeology, University of Birmingham
Prehistoric flint		
Roman pottery	Jane Timby	Freelance pottery specialist
Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery	Sue Anderson	Head of Post excavation services, CFA Archaeology Ltd
Ceramic building material (CBM), tile	Phil Mills	Honorary Research Fellow, Leicester University
Vessel glass	Cecily Cropper	Freelance specialist
Clay tobacco pipe	Dr David Higgins	Freelance Specialist
Coins, brooches	Dr Roger White	Project Manager, Lecturer and Assistant Director (Development), Institute of Archaeology and

		Antiquity, University of Birmingham
Iron, leather	Quita Mould	Freelance finds specialist
General finds	Erica Macey-Bracken	Birmingham Archaeology
Animal bone	Matilda Holmes	Freelance archaeozoologist
Human bone	Natasha Powers	MOLA
Archaeo-geomorphology	Dr Andrew Howard	Lecturer in Archaeo-Geomorphology and Remote Sensing, University of Birmingham
Palynology	Dr Ben Geary	Birmingham Archaeology Environmental
Archaeobotany	Rosalind McKenna	Birmingham Archaeology Environmental
Entymology	Dr David Smith	Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham
Charcoal and wood	Rosalind Mckenna	Freelance specialist
Dendrochronology	Dr Robert Howard	Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory
Archaeometallurgy	Gerry MacDonnell	Freelance specialist
Glass residues	Dr David Dungworthy	English Heritage

7. REPORT

A report will be produced for the evaluation. On completion of the fieldwork post-excavation work for each phase, including finds processing/ conservation, analysis and primary research, will be undertaken. A site archive will be compiled and an illustrated report will be prepared.

This report would be in the format required by the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006, 2008) guidelines as appropriate, to include:

- 1) Summary
- 2) Description of the archaeological background
- 3) Method
- 4) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local, regional and national research context, supported by appropriate plans, sections and photographs
- 5) Summary of the finds and environmental evidence
- 6) Specialist assessments of the finds and environmental evidence
- 7) Impact assessment and recommended mitigation strategy.

Initially, a paper copy of the report will be submitted to the planning archaeologist for comment. The written report will be made publicly accessible, as part of the Cambridgeshire Sites and Monuments Record within six months of completion. Two copies of the approved report will be lodged with the Planning Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council. A digital copy on CD-ROM will be provided. A summary report will be submitted for inclusion in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Archaeology Society. If the results are considered of regional or national importance it may be appropriate to publish the report in an archaeological journal.

On completion of the report the appropriate OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) form will be completed and the report will be submitted to OASIS.

8. ARCHIVING

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects. The written, drawn and photographic archive, together with artefacts

recovered, will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council after liaison with the Historic Environment Record. The procedures and requirements of the County Store will be followed for the deposition of archaeological archives and to *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

9. TIMETABLE

At least one weeks notice of the start of fieldwork will be given to the Planning Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council. Review/ monitoring meetings will be arranged during the fieldwork.

The following timetable is proposed:

Week 1: Setting out trenches and start of machine excavation of trenches

Week 2: Manual excavation and recording commences with a supervisor and a team of three site assistants

Week 3: Manual excavation and recording continues

Weeks 4-10: Specialist reports and report preparation

10. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).

Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and covered. In the event that human remains need to be removed this will be carried out under the terms of a Ministry of Justice Licence and adhering to relevant environmental health regulations. All finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1997 will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. If removal is not possible on the same working day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements will be provided to keep the finds safe from theft.

11. HEALTH AND SAFETY

A detailed risk assessment (and method statement when appropriate) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*, *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007* and any other health and safety legislation where appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Birmingham Archaeology Health and Safety Manual (revised 2008)* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual* (SCAUM 2007).

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Appendix 2

Contexts						
Strat Number	Context Type	Associated Cut	Composition	Interpretation	Provisional Date	Cut Type
100	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
101	Layer		silty/clay	Sub soil	Undated	
102	Natural		clay	natural	Undated	
103	Fill	105	silt/clay	secondary fill of ditch	Prehistoric	
104	Fill	105	clay/silt	primary fill of ditch	Prehistoric	
105	Cut			enclosure ditch	Prehistoric	Ditch
200	Layer		silt/clay	Topsoil	Undated	
201	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
202	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
203	Fill	204	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Prehistoric	
204	Cut			Ditch	Prehistoric	Ditch
205	Fill	206	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Prehistoric	
206	Cut			ditch	Prehistoric	Ditch
207	Fill	208	silt/clay	fill of small pit	Undated	
208	Cut			small pit	Undated	Pit
209	Fill	210	silt/clay	fill of gully	Prehistoric	
210	Cut			gully	Prehistoric	Gully
211	Fill	212	silt/clay	fill of enclosure ditch	Prehistoric	
212	Cut			enclosure ditch	Prehistoric	Ditch
213	Fill	214	silt/clay	fill of gully	Prehistoric	
214	Cut			gully	Prehistoric	Gully
215	Fill	216	silt/clay	fill of post hole	Prehistoric	
216	Cut			cut of post hole	Prehistoric	P-Hole
217	Fill	218	clay	fill of pit	Post-medieval	
218	Cut			pit	Post-medieval	Pit
300	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
301	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
302	Natural		clay	Natural	Undated	
303	Fill	304	silt/clay	fill of ditch	late saxon	
304	Cut			ditch	late saxon	Ditch
305	Fill	306	silt/clay	fill of ditch	late saxon	
306	Cut			ditch re-cut	late saxon	Ditch
307	Fill	308	silt/clay	fill of ditch	late saxon	
308	Cut			ditch	late saxon	Ditch

Contexts

Strat Number	Context Type	Associated Cut	Composition	Interpretation	Provisional Date	Cut Type
309	Fill	310	silt/clay	fill of ditch	late saxon	
310	Cut			ditch	late saxon	Ditch
400	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
401	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
402	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
403	Fill	404	silt/clay	fill of gully	late saxon	
404	Cut			gully	late saxon	Gully
405	Fill	406	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Medieval	
406	Cut			ditch	Medieval	Ditch
407	Fill	408	silt/clay	fill of dog burial	Medieval	
408	Cut			dog burial	Medieval	Grave
409	Fill	410	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Medieval	
410	Cut			enclosure ditch	Medieval	Ditch
411	Fill	412	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Prehistoric	
412	Cut			enclosure ditch	Prehistoric	Ditch
413	Fill	414	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Medieval	
414	Cut			ditch	Medieval	Ditch
500	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
501	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
502	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
503	Fill	505	silt/clay	secondary fill	Undated	
504	Fill	505	charcoal/burnt clay	primary fill	Undated	
505	Cut			small pit/post-hole	Undated	P-Hole
506	Fill	508	silt/sand/clay	secondary fill	Romano-British	
507	Fill	508	silt/sand/clay	primary fill	Romano-British	
508	Cut			ditch	Romano-British	Ditch
509	Fill	511	silt/clay	secondary fill	Undated	
510	Fill	511	silt/clay	primary fill	Undated	
511	Cut			enclosure ditch	Undated	Ditch
512	Fill	513	silt/clay	grave fill	Prehistoric	
513	Cut			grave cut	Prehistoric	Grave
514	Fill	515	silt/clay	fill of scoop	Prehistoric	
515	Cut			scoop	Prehistoric	Scoop
516	Fill	513		burial		
517	Fill	518	silt/clay	fill of plough furrow	Medieval	
518	Cut			plough furrow	Medieval	P-Furrow

Contexts

Strat Number	Context Type	Associated Cut	Composition	Interpretation	Provisional Date	Cut Type
519	Fill	520	silt/clay	fill of root bowl	Modern	
520	Cut			root bowl	Modern	Other (specify)
521	Fill	522	silt/clay	fill of agricultural activity	Modern	
522	Cut			agricultural activity	Modern	P-Furrow
523	Fill	524	silt/clay	fill of plough furrow	Medieval	
524	Cut			plough furrow	Medieval	P-Furrow
600	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
601	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Modern	
602	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
700	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
701	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
702	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
703	Fill	705	silt/clay	secondary fill	Undated	
704	Fill	705	silt/clay	primary fill	Undated	
705	Cut			drainage ditch	Undated	Ditch
706	Fill	707	silt/clay	fill of pit	late saxon	
707	Cut			pit	late saxon	Pit
708	Fill	709	silt/clay	fill of post-hole	late saxon	
709	Cut			post-hole	late saxon	P-Hole
710	Fill	711	silt/clay	fill of plough furrow	late saxon	
711	Cut			plough furrow	late saxon	P-Furrow
800	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
801	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
802	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
803	Fill	804	silt/sand/clay	fill of ditch	Medieval	
804	Cut			ditch	Medieval	Ditch
805	Fill	806	silt/sand/clay	fill of plough furrow	Medieval	
806	Cut			plough furrow	Medieval	P-Furrow
807	Fill	808	silt/sand/clay	fill of plough furrow	Medieval	
808	Cut			plough furrow	Medieval	P-Furrow
809	Fill	810	silt/sand/clay	fill of gully	Prehistoric	
810	Cut			gully	Prehistoric	Gully
900	Layer			Topsoil		
901	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil		
902	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural		
903	Fill	904	silt/sand/clay	fill of ditch	Undated	
904	Cut			ditch	Undated	Ditch

Contexts

Strat Number	Context Type	Associated Cut	Composition	Interpretation	Provisional Date	Cut Type
905	Fill	906	silt/sand/clay	fill of post-hole	Undated	
906	Cut			post-hole	Undated	P-Hole
907	Fill	908	silt/sand/clay	fill of gully	Undated	
908	Cut			gully	Undated	Gully
1000	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
1001	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1002	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
1003	Fill	1004	silt/sand/clay	fill of plough furrow	Undated	
1004	Cut			plough furrow	Undated	P-Furrow
1005	Fill	1006	silt/sand/clay	fill of ditch	Medieval	
1006	Cut			ditch	Medieval	Ditch
1007	Fill	1008	silt/sand/clay	fill of plough furrow	Undated	
1008	Cut			plough furrow	Undated	P-Furrow
1009	Fill	1010	silt/sand/clay	fill of plough furrow	Undated	
1010	Cut			plough furrow	Undated	P-Furrow
1100	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
1101	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1102	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
1103	Fill	1104	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Prehistoric	
1104	Cut			ditch	Prehistoric	Ditch
1105	Fill	1106	silt/clay	fill of gully	Prehistoric	
1106	Cut			gully	Prehistoric	Gully
1107	Fill	1108	silt/clay	fill of plough furrow	Medieval	
1108	Cut			plough furrow	Medieval	P-Furrow
1200	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
1201	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1202	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
1203	Cut			ditch	Undated	Ditch
1204	Fill	1203	sand/clay	fill of ditch	Undated	
1205	Cut			plough furrow	Undated	P-Furrow
1206	Fill	1205	sand/clay	fill of plough furrow	Undated	
1207	Cut			plough furrow	Undated	P-Furrow
1208	Fill	1207	sand/silt/clay	fill of plough furrow	Undated	
1209	Cut			pit	Undated	Pit
1210	Fill	1209	sand/clay	fill of pit	Undated	
1211	Cut			pit	Undated	Pit
1212	Fill	1211	sand/clay	fill of pit	Undated	
1300	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	

Contexts

Strat Number	Context Type	Associated Cut	Composition	Interpretation	Provisional Date	Cut Type
1301	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1302	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
1303	Fill	1304	silt/clay	fill of pit	Medieval	
1304	Cut			pit	Medieval	Pit
1305	Fill	1306	silt/clay	fill of gully	Undated	
1306	Cut			gully	Undated	Gully
1307	Fill	1308	silt/clay	fill of gully	Undated	
1308	Cut			gully	Undated	Gully
1309	Fill	1310	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Undated	
1310	Cut			ditch	Undated	Ditch
1311	Fill	1312	silt/clay	fill of pit	Undated	
1312	Cut			pit	Undated	Pit
1313	Fill	1314	silt/clay	fill of tree bowl	Undated	
1314	Cut			tree bowl	Undated	Other (specify)
1315	Fill	1316	sand/silt/clay	fill of tree bowl	Undated	
1316	Cut			tree bowl	Undated	Other (specify)
1317	Fill	1318	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Undated	
1318	Cut			ditch	Undated	Ditch
1319	Fill	1320	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Undated	
1320	Cut			ditch	Undated	Ditch
1321	Layer		clay	levelling layer	Modern	
1400	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
1401	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1402	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
1403	Fill	1404	silt/clay	fill of furrow	Medieval	
1404	Cut			furrow	Medieval	P-Furrow
1405	Fill	1406	clay	fill of pit	Undated	
1406	Cut			pit	Undated	Pit
1407	Fill	1408	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Undated	
1408	Cut			ditch	Undated	Ditch
1409	Fill	1410	clay	fill of post-hole	Undated	
1410	Cut			post-hole	Undated	P-Hole
1500	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
1501	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1502	Natural		sand/gravel/clay	Natural	Undated	
1503	Fill	1506	silt/clay	fill of palaeochannel	Medieval	
1504	fill	1506	silt/clay	fill of palaeochannel	Medieval	

Contexts

Strat Number	Context Type	Associated Cut	Composition	Interpretation	Provisional Date	Cut Type
1505	Fill	1506	gravel/sand	fill of palaeochannel	Medieval	
1506	Cut			palaeochannel	Medieval	Palaeo-channel
1507	Fill	1508	silt/clay	fill of tree bowl	Undated	
1508	Cut			tree bowl	Undated	Other (specify)
1509	Fill	1510	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Medieval	
1510	Cut			ditch	Medieval	Ditch
1511	Fill	1512	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Medieval	
1512	Cut			ditch	Medieval	Ditch
1513	Fill	1514	silt/clay	fill of tree bowl	Undated	
1514	Cut			tree bowl	Undated	Other (specify)
1600	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
1601	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1602	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
1603	Cut			pit	Prehistoric	Pit
1604	Fill	1603	silt/clay	fill of pit	Prehistoric	
1605	Cut			ditch	Modern	Ditch
1606	Fill	1605		fill of ditch	Modern	
1607	Spread		sand/clay	alluvial spread	Undated	
1700	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
1701	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1702	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
1703	Cut			ditch	Post-medieval	Ditch
1704	Fill	1705	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Post-medieval	
1705	Cut			ditch	Post-medieval	Ditch
1706	Fill		clay	fill of ditch	Post-medieval	
1707	Cut	1708		ditch	Post-medieval	Ditch
1708	Fill		silt/clay	fill of ditch	Post-medieval	
1709	Fill	1710	silt/clay	fill of ditch	Post-medieval	
1710	Cut			ditch	Post-medieval	Ditch
1711	Fill	1712	silt/clay	fill of plough furrow	Medieval	
1712	Cut			plough furrow	Medieval	P-Furrow
1800	Layer			Topsoil	Undated	
1801	Layer		silt/clay	Subsoil	Undated	
1802	Natural		clay/gravel	Natural	Undated	
1803	Fill	1804	silt/sand/clay	fill of pit	Prehistoric	
1804	Cut			pit	Prehistoric	Pit

Contexts

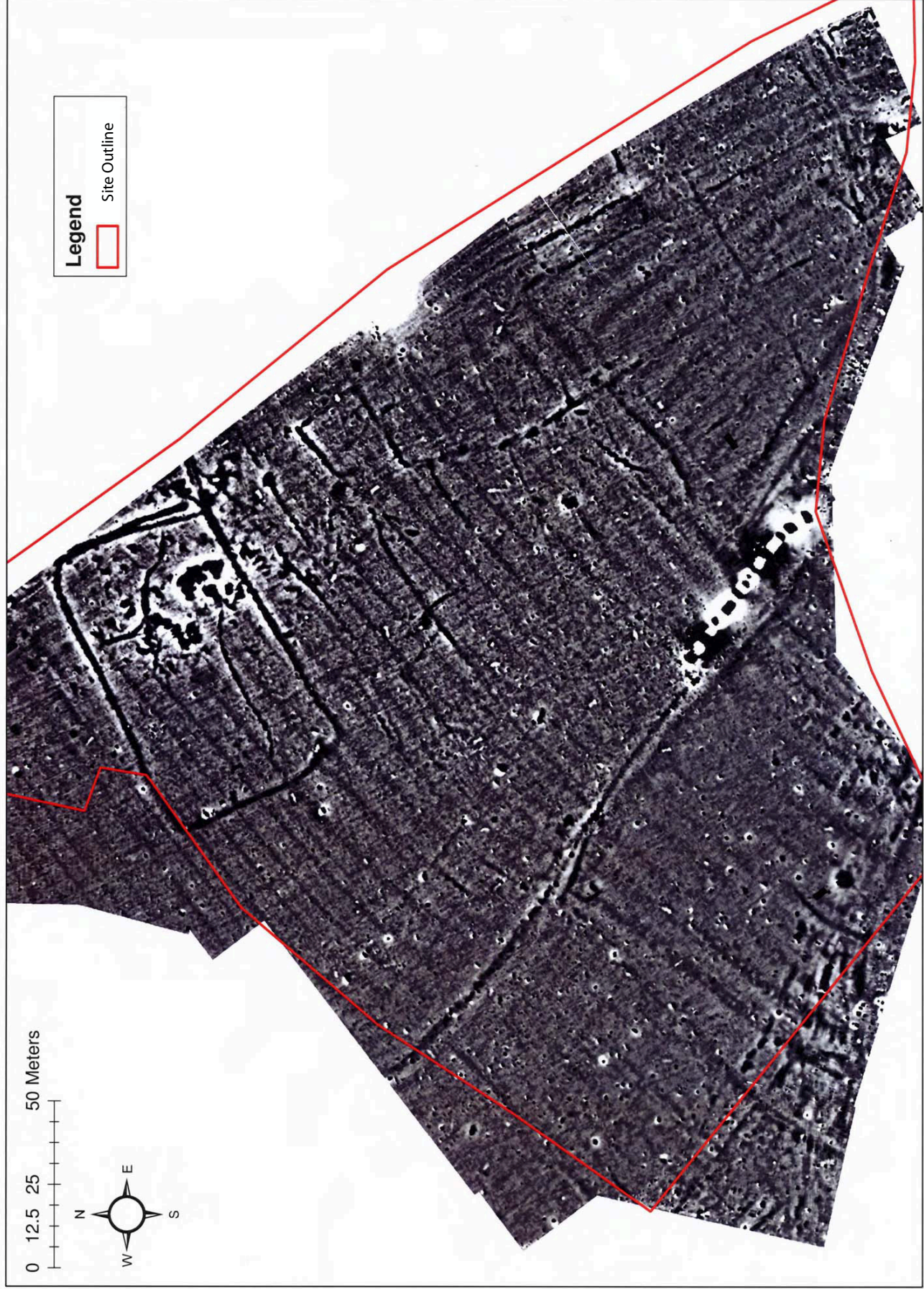
Strat Number	Context Type	Associated Cut	Composition	Interpretation	Provisional Date	Cut Type
1805	Fill	1806	silt/sand/clay	fill of pit	Prehistoric	
1806	Cut			pit	Prehistoric	Pit
1807	Fill	1808	silt/sand/clay	fill of gully	Post-medieval	
1808	Cut			gully	Post-medieval	Gully
1809	Fill	1810	sand/clay	fill of ditch	Post-medieval	
1810	Cut			ditch	Post-medieval	Ditch
1811	Fill	1812	sand/clay	fill of gully	Post-medieval	
1812	Cut			gully	Post-medieval	Gully

Appendix 3

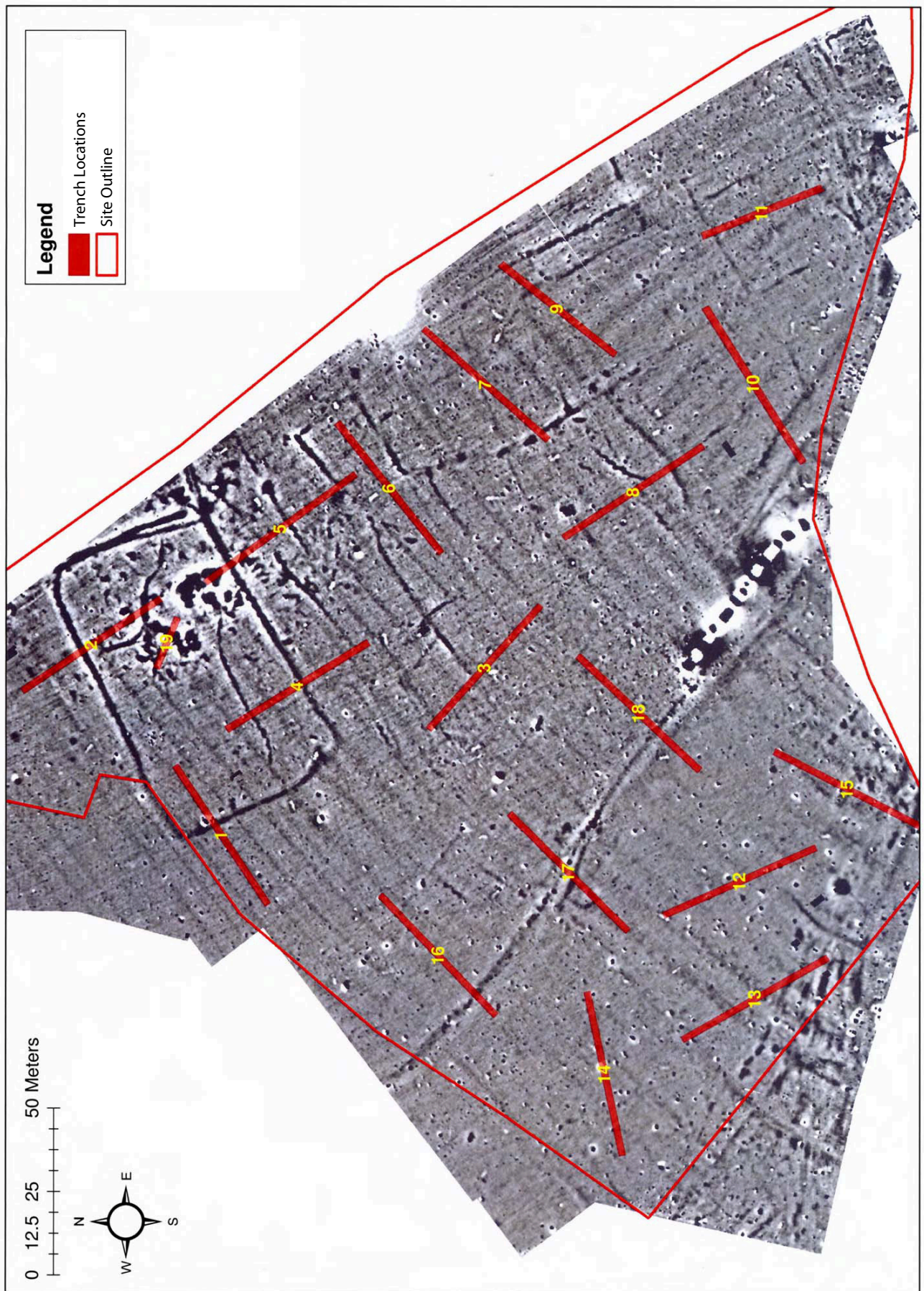
Lithic Catalogue (PN 2069)

Context	Feature Date	Feature	Decorated Flake	Chip	Flake	Broken Flake/Blade	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Conchoidal Chunk	Core	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recertification	Suggested Dating	Comments
209	Preh	210										Translucent Black	Rough Weathered	Good	None	M/EN	
211	Preh	212	2	2								Translucent Black	Thermal Scar	Good	None	M-EBA	Two flakes refit, all evidently from the same core
211	Preh	212							1			Translucent Brown	None	Slightly Chipped	None	M-EBA	Distal flake fragment with alternating normal and inverse fine blunting around most edges
211	Preh	212				1	1					Translucent Grey	Rough Weathered	Slightly Chipped	Incipient	M-EBA	
211	Preh	212				1	1					Opaque Grey	Rough Weathered	Good	None	M-EBA	
211	Preh	212	1									Translucent Brown	Rough Weathered	Slightly Chipped	None	M-EBA	
403	UD	SS							1			Translucent Brown	None	Slightly Chipped	Incipient	M-EBA	Multiplatformed flake and narrow flake extensively reduced pebble some edge trimming 14g
405	Med	406				1	1					Unknown	None	Slightly Chipped	Bluish	M/EN	Medial Microblade Segment
405	Med	406				1	1					Translucent Black	None	Slightly Chipped	Bluish	MEN	Distal Microblade Segment
503	UD	505		1								Translucent Black	None	Good	None	M-EBA	
507	RB	508							1			Translucent Grey	Smooth worn	Good	None	M-EBA	Cortical broken blade with steep oblique retouch truncating bulbar end and forming a sturdy piercer

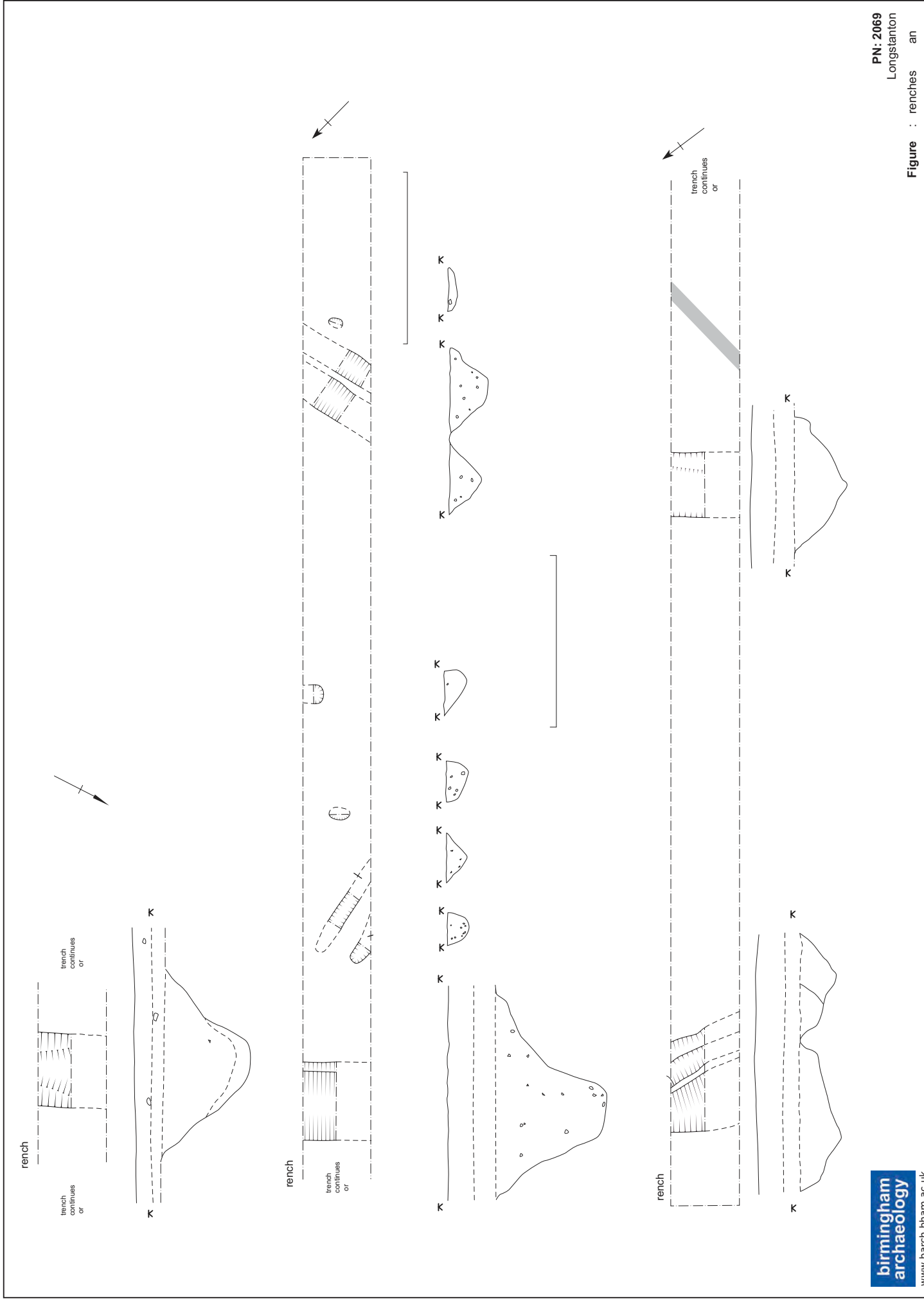
509	RB	511	1		Translucent Grey	Rough Weathered	Chipped	Incipient	UD	Possible light retouching but inconclusive due to general condition
509	RB	511	1		Translucent Grey	Smooth worn	Chipped	Incipient	UD	
514	Preh	515	1		Translucent Brown	None	Slightly Chipped Good	Incipient	M/EN	Blunted back prismatic blade
803	Med	804	1		Opaque light brown	None	Good	None	UD	
803	Med	804	1		Translucent Brown	Smooth worn	Chipped	Incipient	UD	
803	Med	804	1		Translucent Black	None	Good	Incipient	M-EBA	
903	UD	904	1		Translucent Black	Rough Weathered	Chipped	Bluish	UD	
903	UD	904	1		Opaque Grey	Rough	Slightly Chipped	None	UD	
903	UD	904	1		Translucent Black	Weathered Thermal Scar	Slightly Chipped	Incipient	UD	Angular chunk with flaking and a notch on edge - possibly natural

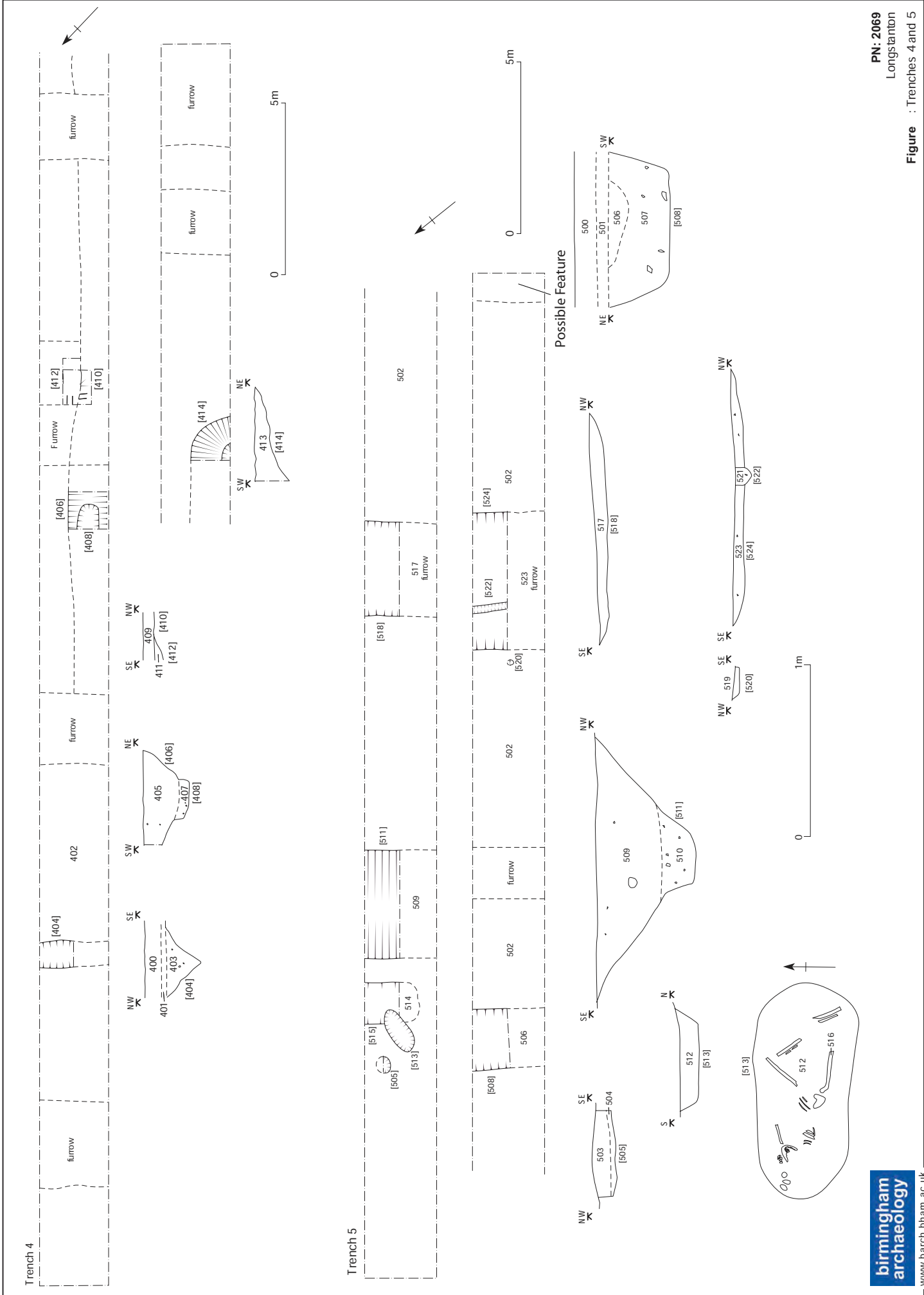


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Figure 2 : Geophysical survey results

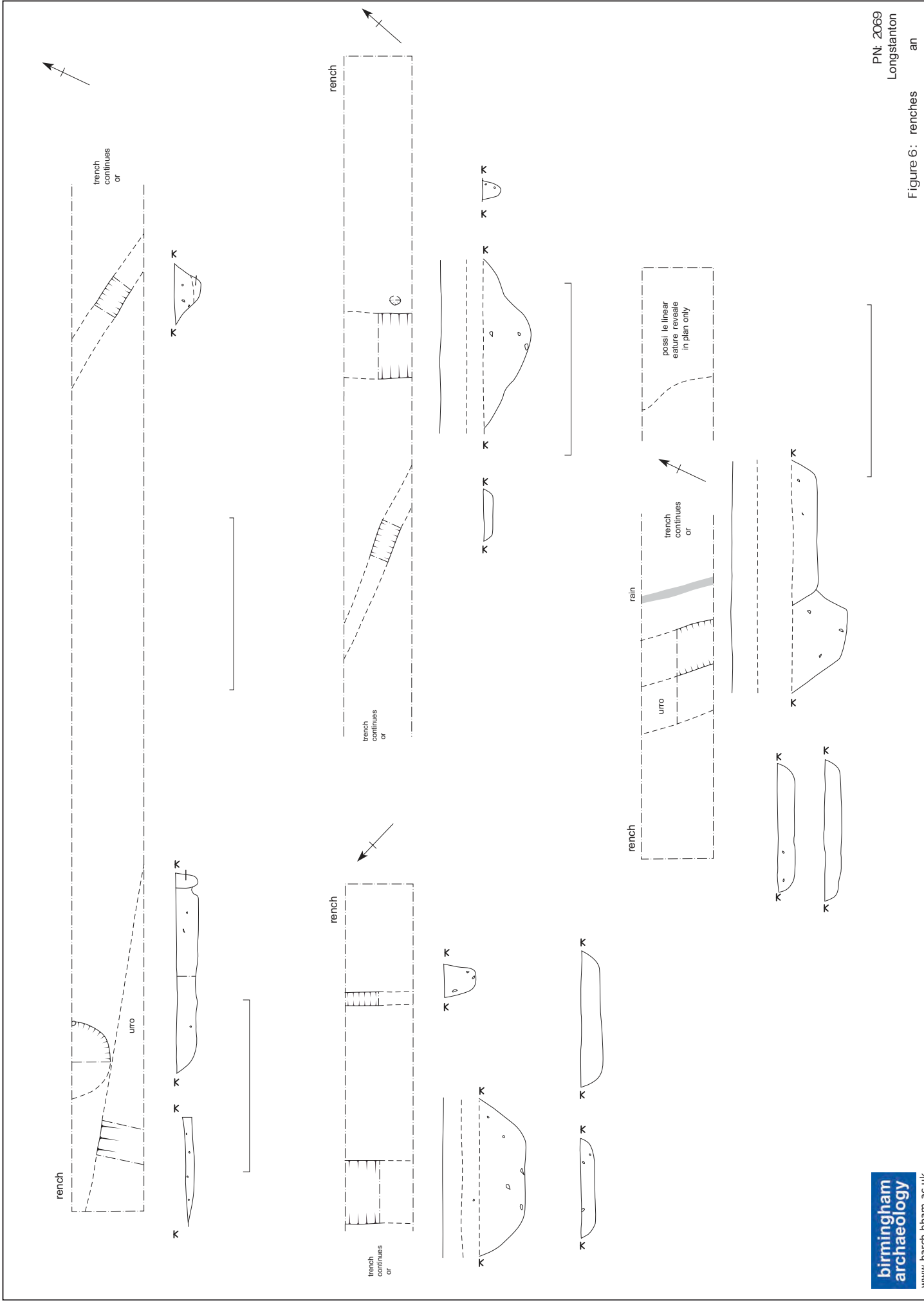


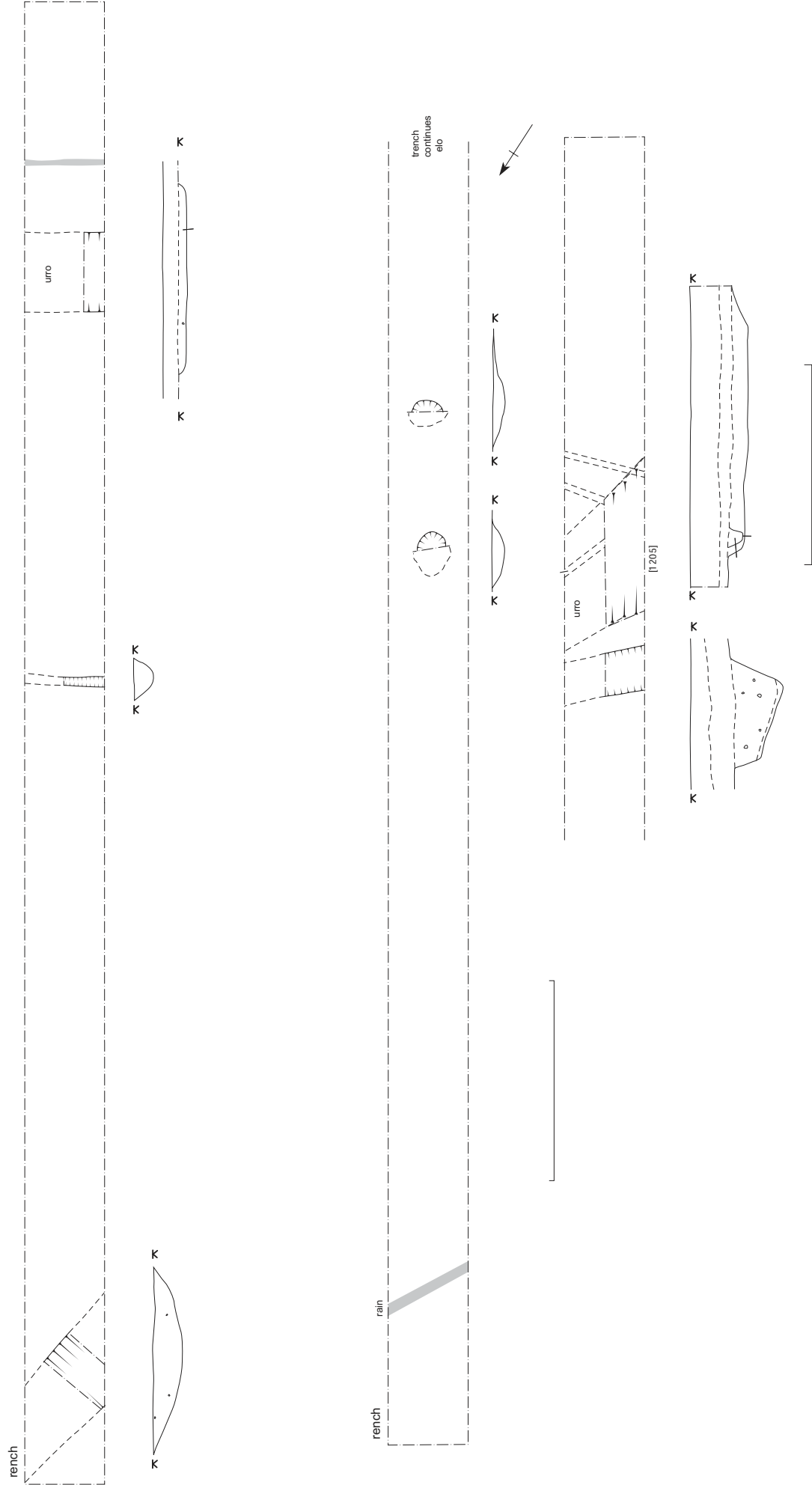
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 Figure 3: Trench location

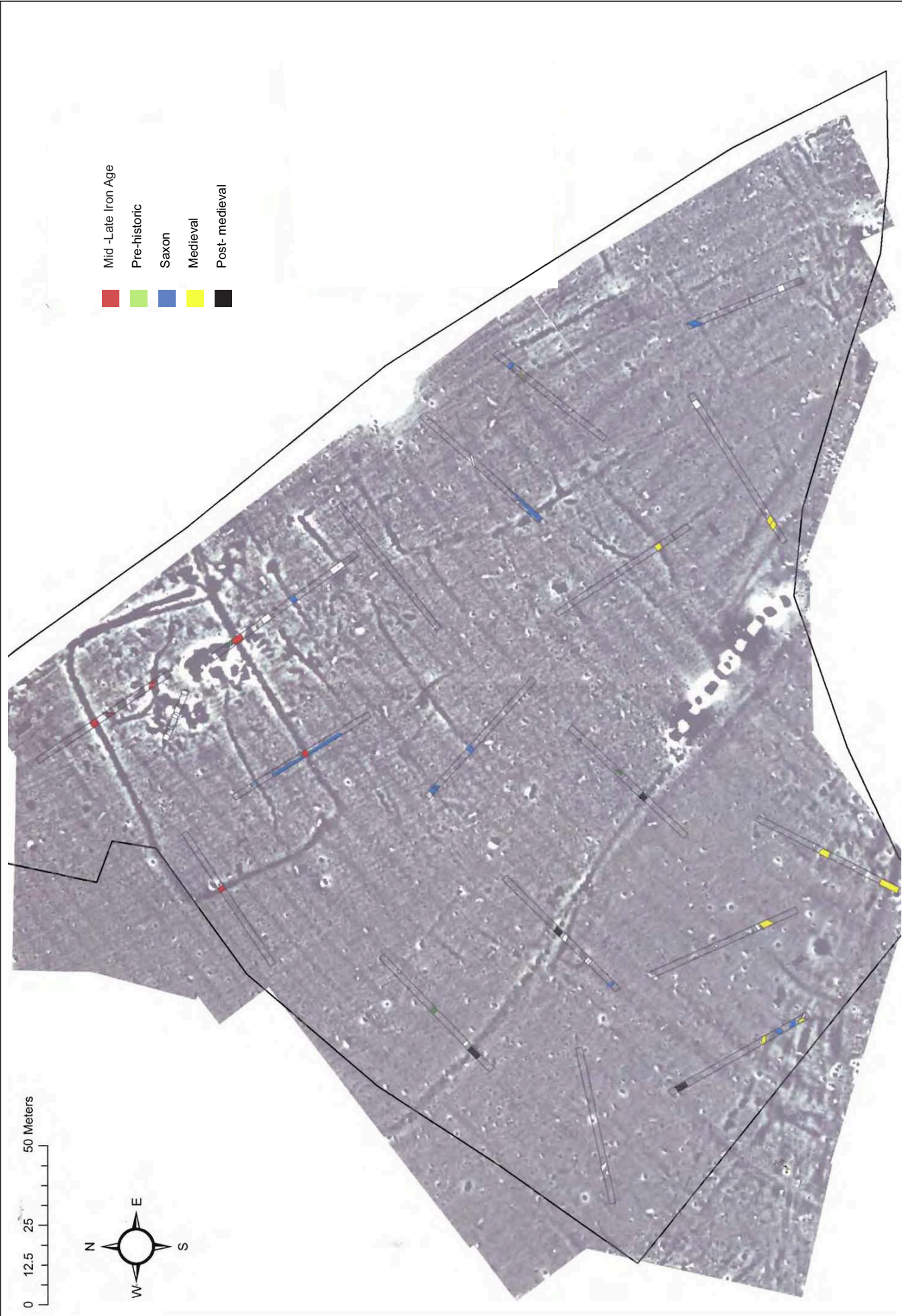




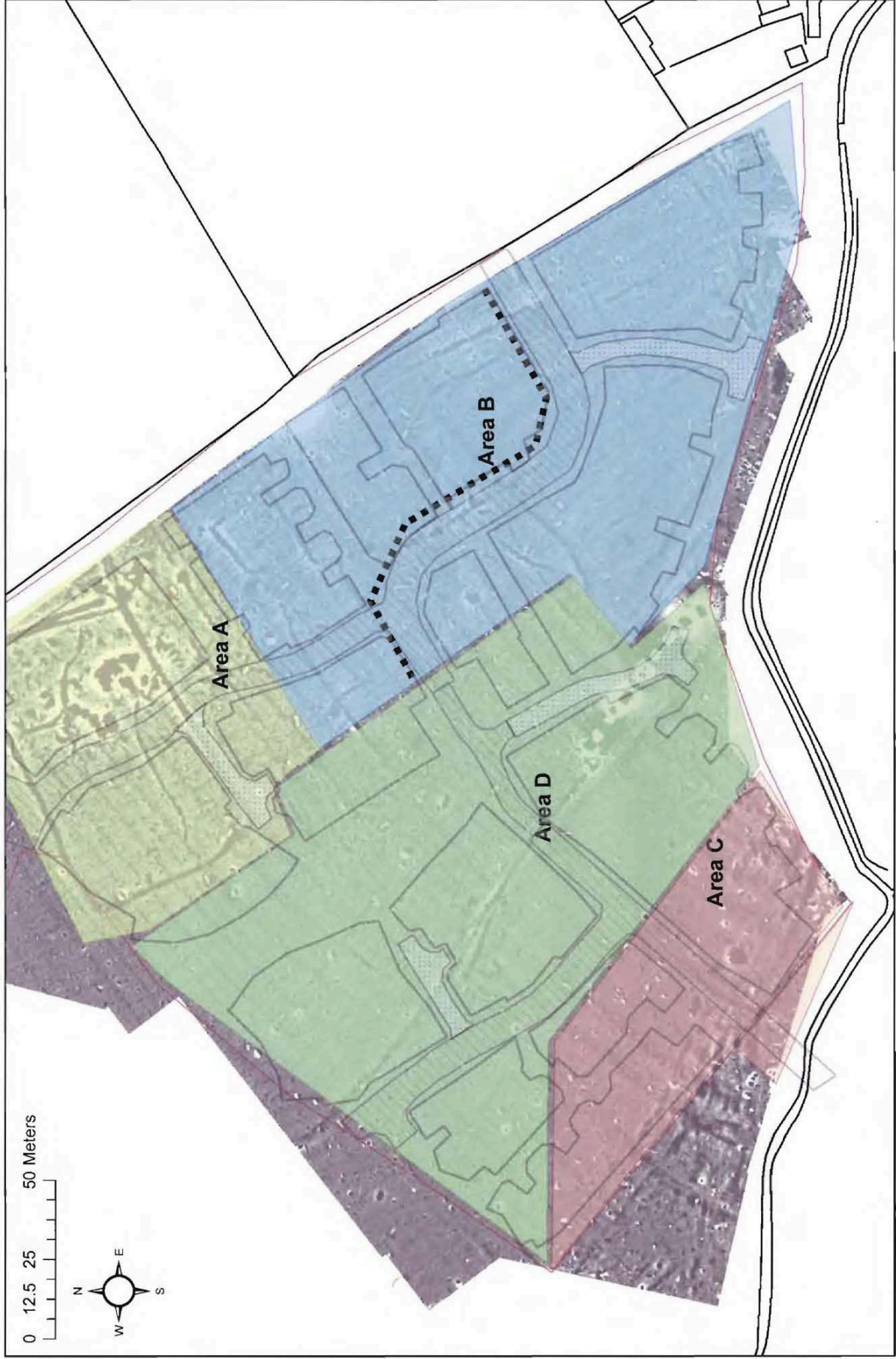
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Figure : Trenches 4 and 5







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 Figure 10 : Phased Features



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 Figure 11 : Proposed Excavation Areas