

EXCAVATION AT WIGMORE FARM, SILVER STREET, GODMANCHESTER, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (GMSS 07): ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

Work Undertaken For Persimmon Homes East Midlands

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A programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken at Wigmore Farm, Silver Street, Godmanchester. The archaeological works were requested following archaeological evaluation of the site prior to residential development.

Wigmore Farm lies on the periphery of Godmanchester which is the site of the Roman town of Durovigutum. The Roman town developed at the point where Ermine Street crossed the River Great Ouse. The core of the walled town lies beneath the medieval and later town some 750m to the north and east. Numerous finds of Roman artefacts south and west of the town suggest that the site would have lain in a well developed hinterland. Evidence of prehistoric activity has also been identified in the vicinity, including the findspot of a Palaeolithic stone tool.

Previous geophysical survey and trial trenching of the site identified remains of middle-late Iron Age date, including a possible boundary/enclosure ditch. Post-medieval and modern features and areas of gravel extraction were also noted.

Of the features and deposits revealed during the investigation, most are Iron Age in date spanning the entire period. Most features are likely to be agricultural in origin, though the quantity and distribution of finds would suggest that settlement lay in close proximity to Wigmore Farm. A wide range of features were recorded and comprise an enclosure ditch, ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, though no structures were clearly identifiable.

A Roman ditch was recorded as were the remnants of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system. Post-medieval gravel extraction quarries were also present.

A moderate prehistoric pottery assemblage was retrieved during the excavation. Principally of early to late Iron Age date, it provided the key means of phasing the archaeological deposits recorded. Possible earlier pottery was also noted. A wide range of flint implements was retrieved from the site and indicate activity occurring in this area since the Mesolithic. Most of the flint was residual in nature, although Iron Age lithic material was found alongside contemporary pottery.

Some fired clay was suggestive of an industrial origin while some was clearly structural in nature. Industrial residues, eg slag, was also found and may have some association, although the evidence suggests it was occurring in the vicinity but not within the confines of the excavated area.

Other finds retrieved from the investigation include glass, clay pipe, brick/tile, metalwork and animal bone.

Environmental sampling was undertaken during the excavation and the initial assessment suggests that plant remains are poorly preserved, though a low density of crop and weed remains were noted.

This document represents a formal Assessment of the results and outlines the necessary work to complete the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Persimmon Homes East Midlands undertake archaeological to excavation at Wigmore Farm, Silver Street, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire. The investigations were undertaken following previous evaluation of the site which indicated high potential for archaeological remains.

Excavation was carried out between the 1st October and 19th November 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Principal Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Archaeology.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

Godmanchester is located 24km northwest of Cambridge in the Huntingdonshire District of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

The site at Wigmore Farm is located c. 1km southwest of the centre of Godmanchester as defined by the parish church of St Mary at National Grid Reference TL 2455 6970 (Fig. 2). Located to the south and east of Silver Street, the site lies at a height of c. 11.3m OD on generally level ground overlooking the valley of the Great Ouse. The excavated area encompasses some 5253 square metres.

Local soils are of the Efford 1 Association, typically well drained fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 173). These are developed above 1st and 2nd terrace river gravels comprising a flint rich deposit overlying chalky gravels of up to 4m thick (Edmonds and Dinham 1965, 71). In parts, terrace gravels may overlie glacially derived till with a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1975).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Archaeological and Historical Overview

Wigmore Farm is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Palaeolithic to the present day. A Palaeolithic stone implement was retrieved during evaluation along Sweetings Road, immediately east of the site.

Prehistoric flint tools have been recorded at a number of locations close to the site and indicate repeated activity along the gravel terraces of the River Great Ouse from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. A large ceremonial landscape has been identified to the east of the town.

The site lies to the southwest of the Roman town of *Durovigutum*, which developed at the point where Ermine Street crossed the River Great Ouse. The earliest element is a Roman military fort which pre-dated Ermine Street (Green 1975, 185). Soon after, a town was set out aligned on Ermine Street that was eventually walled towards the end of the 3rd century (*ibid.* 206). The core of the walled town lies beneath the medieval and later town some 750m distant.

Cemeteries associated with the Roman town have been found in an arc around the southwest and north of the urban centre, the closest to the site at the junction of Old Court Hall with Silver Street (Green 2000). An excavated burial, with three more recorded in plan, was identified during evaluation northeast of the site. An aqueduct is also suggested as being in the general vicinity (*ibid.*). Numerous finds of Roman artefacts from the south and west of the town suggest that the site lay within a well developed hinterland.

Early Saxon remains have been found at the Cardinal Distribution centre and comprise ditched enclosures and sunken floored buildings. It is not until the Late Saxon period that the walled town was recolonised.

Godmanchester is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of *c*. 1086. Referred to as *Godmundcestre*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the fort (*ceaster*) belonging to Gōdmund' (Ekwall 1974, 199). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the King and contained a church with a priest, three mills, 160 acres of meadow and 50 acres of woodland pasture (Williams and Martin 1992, 552).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St Mary which has elements dating to the 13th century (Pevsner 2002, 251). Earthworks of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system were recorded during evaluation along Sweetings Road to the east of the site.

Previous Archaeological Work

The site was evaluated by Archaeological Solutions Limited and the results reported upon (Doyle *et al.* 2006). In summary, geophysical survey and trial trenching of the site identified remains of middle-late Iron Age date, including a possible boundary/enclosure ditch. Late Bronze Age flint tools were also found. Post-medieval and modern features and areas of gravel extraction were also noted.

1.4 Structure of the Assessment Report

Report structure is based on that recommended in *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (MAP 2) (English Heritage 1991). Within this overall Assessment Report, the full texts and tables submitted by external specialists are presented as Appendices at the rear of the volume. This report represents a formal assessment of the results of all the archaeological evaluation, although there is some quantification of the structural and artefactual data in relation to the potential of the site. Specialist reports are incorporated into the main body of the text with any relevant tables or catalogues relegated to the appendices.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the archaeological excavation were to record and interpret the archaeological features likely to be damaged or destroyed by construction work on the site (preservation, or replacement, by record).

Archaeological remains at the site have potential to provide data to address a number of areas of research or 'gaps in knowledge' as defined in the published resource assessment and research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The site has the potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement on the river gravels of the Great Ouse valley and of the environs of the Roman town.

It is anticipated that data collected in the course of excavation will contribute to a number of specific research themes, including:

The nature and extent of any prehistoric activity on the gravel terraces

Sites of later prehistoric date have been frequently recorded in the Ouse valley. Flint implements, including Neolithic tools, have previously been noted within the area. Bronze Age finds and features are also known. Features of middle-late Iron Age date were identified during the evaluation.

Relevant research topics for the Iron Age include the development of farming, settlement change and economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Iron Age/Roman transition (Bryant 2000, 16-17).

Evidence for the character of Roman land-use and occupation in the hinterland of the Roman town of Durovigutum

Although the main focus of urban development in the Roman period lies to the north and east, Roman remains recorded within the vicinity suggest widespread activity in the hinterland of the town.

A number of relevant topics are identified within the research framework. These include the investigation of small rural settlements, the relationship between town and country in the landscape and research on the road network (Going and Plouviez 2000, 21-22).

Specific narrower objectives of the excavation were to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site; and
- Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extend into the investigation area and how the remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

3. METHODOLOGY

Excavation

A single open area, measuring 5168 square metres in extent, was initially opened. The position of the trench was determined from previous evaluation of the site. Further areas were opened by machine at the request of the archaeological curator.

Once excavated, the surface of the opened area was cleaned. Exposed features were then surveyed using a Thales Global Positioning System (GPS) which was also used to establish a site grid across the excavated area. Features and deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature, function and age.

Recording was undertaken based on the single context approach developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994) with minor modifications by Archaeological Project Services. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context with individual number) an written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and all sections at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was compiled using colour print and monochrome formats.

Environmental sampling was taken at the discretion of the site director. Bulk samples were taken using guidelines established by English Heritage (2002).

Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Initial phasing has been based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

4. FACTUAL DATA

4.1 Stratigraphic/Structural

General

Excavation produced a modest body of stratigraphic and structural data. Moderate assemblages of pottery were collected along with smaller assemblages of brick/tile, clay pipe, glass, metalwork and other artefacts. Animal bone and mollusc shell were also retrieved.

The overall quality and completeness of the records compiled during the excavation is good. The stratigraphic sequence on the whole is uncomplicated.

 Table 1: Summary of the data obtained from the excavation

Available data				
Number of Contexts	293			
Number of Section drawings	121			
Number of Plans	70			
Photographs (Shot numbers)	1-129			
Number of Samples for general environmental analysis	93			
Pottery (quantity/weight)	1049 (11,852g)			
Brick/tile (quantity/weight)	12 (1922g)			
Fired Clay (quantity/weight)	587 (6175g)			
Flints (quantity)	414			
Glass (quantity/weight)	4 (31g)			
Clay pipe (quantity/weight)	8 (22g)			
Metalwork (quantity/weight)	6 (34g)			
Industrial Residues (quantity/weight)	6 (244g)			

Other Artefacts (quantity/weight)	>36 (221g)
Animal bone (quantity)	873
Human bone (quantity/weight)	14 (57g)
Mollusc shell (quantity/weight)	12 (891g)

In total 293 contexts were allocated during the excavation. Other data include 121 section drawings, 70 plans and 93 samples. The photographic record comprises 374 colour prints and 372 black and white photographs (developed as contact prints) with an additional number of unquantified digital photographs. The available data is summarised in Table 1.

Phasing

Following initial post-excavation analysis ten phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Prehistoric deposits
Phase 4	Early Iron Age deposits
Phase 5	Middle Iron Age deposits
Phase 6	Late Iron Age deposits
Phase 7	Roman deposits
Phase 8	Medieval deposits
Phase 9	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 10	Recent deposits

Pottery provides the chief evidence dating for most of the examined archaeological contexts, though other categories of material were useful indicators.

Natural and recent deposits (Phases 1 and 10) have been omitted from this report. Overall, natural deposits comprised sand and gravel of the underlying river terrace deposits.

4.1.1 Phase 2: Undated deposits

A number of features remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. These comprise 3 ditches, 15 pits, 23 postholes, 6 gullies, 2 layers and 6 quarry pits. The quarry pits may be post-medieval in date and date ranges may be assigned to the other features by their comparison and association to dated examples.

4.1.2 Phase 3: Prehistoric deposits

Seven features were assigned to this phase comprising pits, postholes and a ditch. Further specialist examination of the pottery retrieved from these features is required to ascertain a tighter date range.

4.1.3 Phase 4: Early Iron Age deposits

Seven pits (four illustrated in Fig. 6) were assigned to this phase with no other features apparent. This attests to limited activity during this period at the site.

4.1.4 Phase 5: Middle Iron Age deposits

Again pits are quite numerous with 15 assigned to this phase (Plates 2 and 3). In addition, there are 7 ditches, 4 gullies and 4 postholes. None of the postholes appear to define a structure. However, the moderate amount of deposits would suggest settlement in close proximity to the site.

4.1.5 Phase 6: Late Iron Age deposits

A large ditch (Fig. 8; Plates 4 and 5)) was recorded crossing the excavated area that terminated in an additional trench excavated to the west. Along the southwest boundary was an enclosure with an entrance facing northeast (Fig. 9; Plate 6). No contemporary Iron Age features were recorded within the enclosure which may suggest it was used for livestock. Also belonging to this phase are 3 postholes and 3 pits.

4.1.6 Phase 7: Roman deposits

Deposits assigned a Roman date comprise a ditch, a pit and a gully. This paucity of features of this date is unusual, being so close to the Roman town. The nature of these features suggests an agricultural function.

4.1.7 Phase 8: Medieval deposits

Furrows of the medieval field system indicate an arable agricultural function of the land at that time. Medieval ridge and furrow shared a common alignment with the principal Roman ditch.

4.1.8 Phase 9: Post-medieval deposits

Post-medieval deposits are largely restricted to quarry pits. Nine were encountered during the excavation and would have been dug to quarry the underlying sand and gravel. In addition, two pits were also encountered.

4.2 Artefactual Data

4.2.1 Pottery by AM Slowikowski

Introduction

A total of 1049 sherds of pottery, weighing 11.852kg, was recovered from excavation. The pottery was recorded by context and fabric, and quantified by sherd count and weight. Sherds obviously broken postexcavation have been counted as one. Fragments of stone were retained but not recorded. The occurrence of different forms within each fabric was noted as were level of abrasion, decoration and any other unusual feature. This was entered onto an Access database. Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series codes have been used as there is no corresponding type series for Iron Age or Roman pottery in Cambridgeshire. This is a long-established and well-used type series, covering ceramics of all periods. However, common names, rather than codes, have been used throughout the report, for compatibility with other research in the region.

The pottery has been recorded following the guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001); the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (1992). Any further analysis and publication should follow the same guidelines.

Chronology

A spot date was allocated to each context, based on the latest pottery within that context, as well as its condition (Appendix 3). The bulk of the assemblage dates to the middle-late Iron Age although there is a small quantity of early prehistoric material, as well as sherds of Roman, Saxon and medieval date, largely from topsoil.

Range and variety

The earliest pottery (PRE) is coarse flint tempered and early prehistoric in date. A vessel with a hammerhead rim, with a fine incised chevron design, was found in context (155) and is possibly late Neolithic in date. Other coarse flint-tempered sherds (F01B) could be of a similar date; however coarse flint was also common in the late Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age, and the majority of flinttempered sherds, both coarse and fine (F01A and F01B), occur with other Iron Age sherds and are therefore unlikely to be Neolithic.

The bulk of the assemblage dates to the middle Iron Age, with some contexts containing pottery which may continue into the late Iron Age. No wheel-thrown 'belgic' pottery was recovered, although one sherd of hand-made grog-tempered pottery (F06B) was found in context (228) and others of coarse grogtempered fabric (F06C) were found in a mixed assemblage in context (129).

The middle Iron Age assemblage comprises a relatively restricted range of fabrics. The largest category, characterised by calcareous inclusions, F20 and F30, contains a range, both in the type of inclusions and their sizes, and is likely to be local. Within this calcareous group may also be included calcareous mixed fabric F37. The other fabrics occurring in relatively large quantities are shelly fabric F16, sand and organic fabric F19 and sandy fabric F28. Other fabrics occur in small quantities.

Forms are ovoid jars with upright rims and flat, occasionally footed, rims, although there is at least one small globular bowl. The shelly F16 vessels are consistently thicker bodied and coarser in texture than the rest of the assemblage. They are not sooted and are likely to have been used as storage vessels possibly for water as their porous nature would have helped to keep liquids cool.

A single miniature jar <SF2> was recovered from context (095). Although complete, the surface is spalled. This would most likely have happened during the manufacturing process rather than through use as there is no sign of the vessel having been heated. Such miniature vessels are rare but have been found in Bedfordshire in the Roman period when they are associated with burials. The miniature vessel from Godmanchester, however, is in sand and calcareous fabric F30 and dates to the middle Iron Age. In the same context was the large part of another, full size, vessel in the same fabric.

The assemblage is generally plain but decoration occurs in the form of random scoring or twig brushing on the exterior surface, fingernail impressions on the rim and, more rarely, as a single row on the body. One particular vessel in a fine sandy fabric with well burnished surfaces was recovered from three contexts (098), (111) and (113). It has a white residue on the interior but is clean on the exterior indicating long term storage of liquid, possibly water, although the fine quality of the fabric suggests something more than every day domestic use.

One body sherd in shelly fabric F16, found in topsoil (001), had been re-shaped into a disc or possible spindle whorl; not enough of it survives to determine its shape or function. Another sherd from the same context has a pre-firing hole, approximately 5mm in diameter, drilled into it. Its function is not certain but it was presumably made to be used as a sieve or strainer. Three sherds have reoxidised breaks, suggesting they were reheated after breakage.

A small quantity of later pottery was recovered, largely from topsoil, including Roman pottery, a single Anglo-Saxon sherd, medieval sherds of 13th century and 15th century date and post-medieval pottery dating to the 17th -18th century. It is surprising that, notwithstanding Godmanchester's role as an important Roman *mansio* and town, so little Roman pottery was found.

Two fragments of fired clay, possibly daub, were recovered. Both are small and neither has any surfaces or wattle impressions surviving.

4.2.2 Flint (Appendix 4) By Barry Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological investigations resulted in the recovery of 414 pieces of struck flint. The majority of these were residual, having been recovered from Iron Age or later features, although a small number were present in earlier features and some of the Iron Age features may have contained contemporary flintwork. This report therefore concentrates describing the assemblage's general on technological and metrical attributes and discussing the chronology and the nature of flint use at the site. The assemblage was chronologically clearly mixed and demonstrated persistent, if not continuous, flint use at the site, from at least the Later Mesolithic period through to the Bronze Age and perhaps extending into the Iron Age. It allows for a more thorough appreciation of the earliest phases of prehistoric activity at the site that is otherwise poorly represented by the structural record or by other artefactual categories, such as pottery.

Raw Materials

The raw materials all consisted of flint, but of varied types and from different sources. The most commonly used were fine-grained 'glassy' translucent flints varying from light brown to black in colour, often containing extensive cherty grey inclusions, and also included a few pieces made from 'bullhead bed' flint, which has a distinctive green glauconitic cortex and is of good knapping quality (Shepherd 1972). The translucent flints tended to have a smooth-worn or a thin, hard and abraded cortex, indicating a source from within the river terrace gravels as found at the site and its vicinity. Present in smaller quantities were pieces made from an opaque grey 'stony' flint, as well as cherty flints of a variety of colours and textures. Many of these consisted of angular, thermally fractured nodular cobbles most typically found within the Boulder Clays as present to the south and east of the site. In general, the flints from both sources were of good knapping quality but both types were limited by sometimes severe thermal flawing and also the size of the available materials. Cores, which averaged only 36g in weight, and flakes, which rarely exceeded 50mm in size, indicate that the raw materials were mostly small and the extensive working noted on many of the cores suggests that good pieces were prized and the maximum use was made of them.

There were also a few pieces made from a dense black flint that contained few inclusions

and which had a thick creamy yellow cortex. This appears to have been obtained from sources close to the parent chalk and, intriguingly, it was visually similar to the flint extracted from the Grime's Graves mining complex although there are inherent difficulties in successfully identifying flint from that source (Craddock et al. 1983). Tentatively supporting such a possibility, however, was the presence of a flake of similar flint that had been struck from a flint quern. Flint guerns are most commonly found in the Fenland and its adjacent areas although locally available raw materials, including those available here, would rarely have be large enough and it has been suggested that they may have sometimes used the floorstone from Grime's Graves, which would have been of an ideal shape and size for their manufacture (Healy 1998). When broken or no longer needed, they would also have provided good quality raw materials.

Characterisation

The assemblage may be regarded as moderately large and it contained a wide range of flakes, cores and types of retouched implements. It was diverse and represented all stages in the reduction sequence, from discarded cores and decortication flakes representing the initial stages of reduction, to used and worn-out tools (see Table 2). It was evident that flint raw materials were being procured and converted into tools that were being used and discarded at the site.

 Table 2: Quantification of Lithic Material
 Particular

	Decortication Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Blade-like Flake	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Micro-burin
Total	54	18	10	126	14	51	34	35	23	13	35	1
%	13	4.3	2.4	30.4	3.4	12.3	8.2	8.5	5.6	3.1	8.5	0.2

The bulk of the assemblage was residual and was dominated by unretouched flakes and blades or retouched items that individually could not be easily dated on strict typological grounds alone. Nevertheless, considerations of both the technological and typological aspects of the assemblage indicate that that it had been manufactured over a sustained period, from at least the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, with flintworking at the site possibly continuing into the Iron Age.

Cores

Of twenty-three cores the recovered, representing 5.6% of the overall assemblage. two-platformed and multi-platformed cores were in the majority, between them contributing over 50% of all examples, whilst single-platformed cores contributed only around 17%. The remainder comprised cores that had been reduced centripetally and those abandoned at an early stage in their reduction, as well as fragmented cores that defied classification. Complete examples ranged from 17g to 172g in weight but they averaged 36g with the majority falling within the 30-50g bracket. Most of the cores failed due to step fracturing and the development of thermal flaws, whilst the quantities of conchoidal chunks, many of which represented shattered show that disintegration during cores. reduction was a common occurrence.

Over a third of the cores showed evidence that they had once produced blades or narrow flakes and, once blade production had ceased, some continued to be used to manufacture broader flakes. They were reduced simply, with little effort expended on preparing idealized core forms; generally a basic flaked platform was created on an otherwise largely unmodified pebble, and this then used to detach a series of flakes or blades. New platforms were frequently created, resulting in most of the cores becoming extensively reduced and suggesting that good raw materials were valued. Despite this apparent casualness in preparing cores and creating striking platforms, these cores were mostly skilfully and successfully reduced, and the production of successful blades and flakes was frequently achieved. Commensurate with blade production, many cores showed some evidence for platform-edge modification and a number had been formally rejuvenated by detaching core-tablets that removed the striking platform, a few of which were also present within the lithic assemblage.

Two of the cores had been worked on both faces and reduced centripetally by removing a series of small broad flakes from around their perimeters. These were reminiscent of 'Levallois' types, although one may have even been intended to make a bifacial implement, such as an arrowhead. The remaining cores were all causally reduced and produced relatively broad flakes. Some of these were minimally reduced or with flakes removed randomly from any suitable surface, and these also exhibited a high incidence of incipient Hertzian cones, demonstrating poor flaking control over the raw materials.

Flakes and Blades

The 273 unretouched flakes recovered formed the majority of the assemblage and these varied considerably in shape, size and technological attributes. Due to the evident chronological mixing of the assemblage, metrical analysis would not have been productive and individual pieces could only rarely be assigned to any specific period. Nevertheless, there was a high proportion of relatively narrow and thin flakes that had been competently produced, and many of these could probably be associated with the production of blades. Blades formed over 20% of the overall assemblage and related to these were the blade-like flakes, which contributed almost a further 8.5%. The blade-like flakes and around 40% of the blades clearly had been systematically produced, being made with great skill and exhibiting features, such as neatly trimmed striking platforms and parallel margins and dorsal scars, which demonstrate they were manufactured as part of a process that enabled the repeated production of standardized forms.

The remainder of the flakes varied from being relatively thin with narrow, trimmed striking platforms, to those that were thick and squat, with wide obtuse striking platforms and often exhibiting incipient Hertzian cones from failed previous attempts at flaking. This variability indicated that, in addition to blade production, a number of other approaches to producing flakes were adopted, from techniques that were less systematic but still competent and considered, to unstructured approaches that sometimes involved little more than the random and repeated striking of pieces of raw material until suitable sharp edges were produced.

Of interest was the flake struck from a flint quern, which retained part of a battered and subsequently ground-flat surface on its dorsal face. Flint querns are rarely reported in the archaeological literature but have been most commonly recorded in the Fens and adjacent areas and tend to be identified with Early Bronze Age industries (eg Clark 1936, 44; Bishop forthcoming a).

Retouched Implements

There was a wide range of retouched implements present (Table 3) and they also formed a relatively high proportion of the overall assemblage, contributing 8.5%.

Туре	Form	Number	% of all retouched
Scraper	Circular	2	6
Scraper	Short-end	5	14
Scraper	Long-end	3	9
Scraper	Thumbnail	1	3
Scraper	Fragment	2	6
Total Scrapers		13	37
Edge blunted	Blade/narrow flake	4	11
Edge blunted	Flake	2	6
Total Edge blunted		6	17
Piercer	Awl-type	2	6
Piercer	On Blade	3	9
Piercer	Elaborate	1	3
Total Piercers		6	17
Miscellaneous	Inverse retouch	3	8
Biface	?laurel leaf	2	6
Denticulate	Flake	2	6
Knife	Semi- invasive	1	3
Microlith	Obliquely blunted	1	3
Notch	Flake	1	3

Table 3: Retouched Implements Types

The most commonly represented tools, accounting for over a third of the retouched implements, were scrapers, followed in equal numbers by simple edge-trimmed implements and piercers. Scrapers and simple edge-modified flakes frequently form the largest retouched categories at early settlement sites, including within those across the valley at Hinchingbrooke (Bishop forthcoming b), or at Eynesbury (Harding 2004, 25), Love's Farm in St Neots (Bishop forthcoming c) and Fenstanton (Chapman 2005).

The scrapers varied considerably in shape, size and in the nature of their retouch, and were likely to have been made over a considerable period, reflecting the chronology of the assemblage as a whole. Similarly, the edge trimmed flakes varied from those made on systematically produced blades to those using thicker flakes. They were most probably used as cutting implements, the retouch either representing blunting of an edge to aid handling or damage caused whilst cutting or sawing hard materials; at least one may even have been a worn serrated blade. The piercers included two with awl-type retouch on their distal ends, three blades with minor modification accentuating their distal ends and an extensively modified thick flake with a narrow but sturdy point. Piercers, although usually present in small numbers, are generally not as well represented on settlement sites as they are here, and this may indicate a degree of specialist activities. Piercers are often associated with scrapers as being implicated in activities involving animal-hide processing, particularly when recovered from low-lying areas, although the numbers here are too small to confidently suggest the occurrence of craft specialisation.

The number of retouched implements is likely to be have been underestimated as many other flakes exhibited what may have been light retouch or heavy use-wear but were rejected as such due to the masking effects of postdepositional damage on residually deposited assemblages. Their proportion as part of the overall assemblage is high if compared to many lithic assemblages in the region, including some of the 'classic' Neolithic settlement sites, such as Kilverstone or Hurst Fen, both of which contained c. 5-6% (Beadsmore 2006; Clark et al. 1960). It is closer to the 7% recorded from Hinchingbrook (Bishop forthcoming b), but notably smaller in comparison to some of the other assemblages recovered from within this stretch of the Great Ouse Valley, such as at Little Paxton, Eynesbury, St Neots or at Fenstanton, where retouched implements formed an even larger proportion (between 14-20%) of what were all similarly dated, multi-period, assemblages (Bevan 1995; Harding 2004; Bishop c; Chapman 2005). Nevertheless, even at 8.5% the retouched component may be regarded as

high and indicates that many tools were used at the site, although it also suggests that tools and blanks for tools manufactured here were being taken out into the wider landscape for use elsewhere.

Overall, the retouched pieces were clearly produced over a long period; the majority were most likely to have been manufactured during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic but also present were types attributable to the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and perhaps even to the Middle Bronze Age or later.

The Chronology of Flint Use at the Site

The assemblage is clearly of mixed date and its recovery from predominantly later features means that establishing the precise chronology and the nature of occupation as represented by worked flint is problematic. Three broad phases of activity were be indicated by the typological and technological characteristics of the lithic assemblage, and these are discussed separately below.

Mesolithic and Early Neolithic

Mesolithic activity was confirmed by the presence of a microlith and also a micro-burin, these being considered by-products arising from microlith manufacture, and together suggest the repair or maintenance of hunting equipment. The microlith was missing its tip but was a small simple obliquely truncated type most likely of Later Mesolithic date (Switsur and Jacobi 1979).

Activity at the site continued across the transition and in to the Early Neolithic, as was attested by the presence of two large bifacially thinned flakes, these either representing laurelleaf points or unfinished leaf-shaped arrowheads. The three miscellaneously retouched pieces all comprised flakes with sporadic working along their ventral faces, and it is possible that at least some of these may represent unfinished bifacially worked tools, such as arrowheads or laurel leaves. Many of the other retouched pieces, although not strictly chronologically diagnostic, were made on narrow flakes, blades or blade-like flakes, characteristic of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic industries. They included long-end scrapers, piercers and edge-trimmed flakes and blades and the range present would be typical

of those found on similarly-dated settlement sites, their number and variety indicating that, in addition to flint reduction, a range of other activities involving tool use were also being pursued.

Blades contributed a relatively high proportion of the assemblage and, of these, nearly half could be considered systematically produced, demonstrating the consistent and these repeated production of standardised forms. Systematically produced blades, particularly micro-blades, are more likely to be associated with Mesolithic industries, whilst the more casually produced are more common within Neolithic industries (eg Drummond-Murray forthcoming; Bishop forthcoming a). Microblade cores and a 'pyramidal' core, the former again suggesting a concern with the production or repair of microlithic equipment, also represent blade production. A further six cores which had produced blades or narrow flakes could be attributed to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. In general, blade-based industries can only be broadly assigned to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods but the combination of systematic and more casual approaches to blade production suggests that both periods are well represented amongst this material.

Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flintworking activity is somewhat harder to define than that of earlier periods, but the presence of competently produced broader flakes, often with edge trimmed or faceted striking platforms, and some of the elaborately retouched pieces suggest that flintworking at the site continued during these periods. Cores of this date may include two centripetally reduced examples and well as some of the more competently and extensively worked flake types. Retouched pieces, including some of the symmetrical, circular or thumbnail scrapers, as well as an extensively and elaborately worked piercer would also be most typical of Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age industries. A knife, although made on a largely cortical flake, had semi-invasive flaking executed along both margins and would be comparable to the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age plano-convex types of which several have been recorded in the area (eg Bishop forthcoming b).

The pattern of flintworking that could be attributed to the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age essentially represents a continuation of the kind of activities seen during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. Raw materials were being obtained from a number of different sources, brought to the site and used to manufacture a range of retouched implements, including knives, scrapers and piercers.

Later Flintworking

A low-level but nevertheless persistent scatter of rudimentarily produced struck flints was recovered which was difficult to categorise individually, but considered together, suggests sporadic flintworking continued into the later second or first millennia BC. These included a number of opportunistically produced thick and squat flakes with very obtuse striking platforms (cf Martingell 1990) and well developed points of percussion, and a few randomly reduced and often minimally worked cores that had produced flakes of similar characteristics. Some of the scrapers were also made on a thick, poorly struck flakes and these may also be late in date, although, in general, industries of this period are mostly characterised by a restricted range of retouched pieces, with often only scrapers being present.

These pieces are comparable to other later prehistoric industries in the region, such as the post-barrow assemblages at Barleycroft Farm or Raunds (Evans and Knight 1996; Ballin 2002). The quantity of such pieces here was small but would be compatible with the *ad hoc* use of flint that occurred during the later Bronze Age or Iron Age. This typically involves small assemblages that are present in low densities, scattered within settlements or field-systems, indicate across and opportunistic and short-lived episodes of tool production and use.

These were mostly present in Iron Age contexts and many were in a good, often sharp, condition and showed few signs of any extensive or prolonged post-depositional attrition. The reality and characteristics of flintworking during this time has been much discussed (Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003) and Iron Age flintworking is now generally accepted and its further investigation even seen as a research priority (Haselgrove et al. 2001). Nevertheless and despite much recent work, (eg Humphrey 2007) the definition of the specific typological and technological changes in struck flint industries through the late second and the first millennia BC are still poorly documented and understood. The condition of these pieces and the contexts that they were recovered from suggest the possibility that they were manufactured during the Iron Age and therefore may represent an interesting and important addition to the corpus of flintworking during this period.

Distribution and Contextual Associations

Although most of the assemblage was recovered residually from Iron Age or later features, frequently in small chronologically mixed quantities, a few potentially pre-Iron Age features were identified. Pits [122] and [156] contained small quantities of struck flint, three and four pieces respectively, which included a competently worked end-scraper from each. The scraper from pit [156] was distinctively 'mushroom' shaped and comparable to examples recovered from Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age deposits at Fordham (Bishop forthcoming a), and the symmetrical 'teardrop' shaped example from pit [122] would also be consistent with such a date. Pit [162] also contained pieces potentially of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, including one of the discoidal cores, a burnt flake and an unusual bifacially worked implement. This consisted of a large flake (>76mm) retaining remnants of a thick cortex, indicating that it might have been imported, that had been edge trimmed and subsequently bifacially thinned. It was unclear what this may have represented although it may have been unfinished. Pit [161] may have been of a similar date and it contained a large assemblage of twelve pieces. However, this included the microlith, an edge blunted blade and a few blades. The former dated to the Mesolithic period and majority of the other pieces were unlikely to date to too much later than the Early Neolithic period, so it is

possible that most, if not all, of this assemblage was residually incorporated.

As noted above, a small proportion of the flintwork was of later second or first millennium date and it is possible that some of this may be contemporary with the Iron Age features recorded at the site. Iron Age pits [203] and [207] produced the largest single assemblages, at 59 and 53 struck pieces respectively. A few crudely produced flakes were present and these may potentially be contemporary with the infilling of the features, but by far the majority were clearly much earlier and included many blades, blade-like flakes and a blade core which had been residually deposited. In these cases it would seem that the pits had truncated earlier features or scatters, and a similar pattern can be seen with many of the others Iron Age features that contained earlier flintwork. Pits [035] and [047], for example, contained relatively high numbers of struck flints but these were predominantly much earlier and must have been residually deposited from earlier contexts Probably the best candidate for demonstrating an association between the Iron Age features and their contained flintwork was ditch [071], which produced an assemblage of 18 pieces from five of its fills. Some of these appeared to be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date and were presumably residual, but also present were four largely cortical flakes from [176], [067], [228] and [278] which, although not refitting, were almost certainly struck from the same cobble. These exhibited angular later prehistoric technological traits and one of them had several incipient Hertzian cones on its ventral surface, suggesting it that it had either been used as an anvil or that attempts had been made to produce further flakes from it. In addition, some of the struck flints recovered from ditch [242] were potentially of Iron Age date. This feature contained 14 struck pieces, including a few thick 'squat' flakes, an opportunistically reduced flake core and a minimally worked scraper also made from a 'squat' flake, none of which would be out of place within an Iron Age assemblage. Ditch [135] produced a randomly reduced flake core that exhibited numerous incipient Hertzian cones from ineffectual attempts at flake production, pit [94] contained a similar example as well as another with a few flakes

removed, whilst pits [96] and [107] produced a few flakes with later prehistoric characteristics.

4.2.3 Ceramic Building Material (Appendix 5) By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 12 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1922 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included as Appendix 5, with a summary shown in Table 4.

Condition

Most of the material comprises small abraded flakes; a half brick from (104) weighing 1614 grams is the largest fragment present in the assemblage. Therefore, the average fragment weight of 160 grams is misrepresentative of the majority of the material.

Results

Table 4: Summary of the Ceramic BuildingMaterial

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	2	1614
CBM	Ceramic building material	6	80
MODTIL	Modern tile	1	93
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	64
TEG	Tegula	1	71
	TOTAL	12	1922

Provenance

Modern tile came from topsoil (001), with a mix of post-medieval and 18th to 20th century brick and tile present in quarry pit [105] and furrows [191] and [132]. A single fragment of Roman tegula was retrieved from pit [100].

<u>Range</u>

A single Roman roofing tile fragment appears to be misshapen; its condition suggests it is redeposited. Two post medieval light firing roofing tiles (possibly made from Gault clay) are likely to post date the 15th century. Early modern brick and tile fragments date from the 18th and 19th centuries.

4.2.4 Fired Clay (Appendix 6) By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 587 fragments of fired clay weighing 6175 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Appendix6, with a summary in Table 5.

Condition

Most of the material comprises small, abraded flakes which lack any real form or diagnostic features and a total of 112 fragments could not be classified. Overall, the average fragment weight is low at 11 grams, although two contexts (092 and 114) produced substantial structural pieces.

Results

Classification	NoF	W (g)
Clinkered	2	8
Daub?	3	42
Floor/hearth/kiln	279	4277
Floor/hearth?	147	1092
Mould?	34	158
Object?	10	55
Not known	112	543
TOTAL	587	6175

Table 5: Summary of Fired Clay

Provenance

A summary of the classified fragments from each phase is shown in Appendix 6, Table 6.1.

Unphased

A total of seven unclassified fragments and five possible mould fragments came from post holes [079] and [118]. Fragments from a possible fired clay object came from pit [233]; ditch [135] and deposit (267) produced a small amount of non-diagnostic material.

Phase 2

Fragments of mould came from post hole [091]. A total of 38 non-diagnostic pieces of fired clay came from pit [016], with a further two pieces occurring in pit [162].

Phase 3

No fragments of fired clay are associated with features in this phase.

Phase 4

Single fragments of possible mould and nondiagnostic fired clay came from pit [035] and deposit (208) respectively.

Phase 5

Substantial amounts of fired clay from a floor/hearth/kiln came from pits [047], [094], [096] and [112]; possible mould and daub and 17 non-diagnostic fragments were also recovered from these features. Two clinkered fragments, which have a fuel-ash coating, came from [094]. Daub, mould and three pieces which may come from fired clay objects were retrieved from pits [011], [109] and [112], gully/ditch [037] and post hole [087]. Small amounts of non-diagnostic fired clay came from pits [011], [024], [041], [059], [066] and [261] and post hole [087].

Phase 6

Seventeen fragments of mould and 18 nondiagnostic pieces of fired clay were recovered from ditch [071], [242] and quarry pit [203]

Phase 7

No fragments of fired clay are associated with features in this phase.

Phase 8

A small number of fragments were recovered from pit [159], ditch [042] and gully [238].

Range

Apart from those fragments recovered from pits [047], [094], [096] and [112], very few

pieces can be categorised with any certainty. This is mainly due to the poor condition of the assemblage, which on the whole appears to comprise redeposited fragments.

Clinkered

Just two small fragments have a clinkered/fuel ash coating. This is often associated with industrial processes, some evidence for which is also present in the environmental assemblage (Fryer, below)

Daub

Three fragments of possible daub (identified by the presence of lath impressions) are present in the assemblage.

Floor/kiln/hearth

The majority of pieces fell into this category: 426 fragments weighing 5,369 grams. Larger fragments reveal a single thin clay layer (c. 10 to 15mm thick) on top of a compacted clayey soil, the latter showing signs of heating or burning. The clay also appears to be heat hardened and a few fragments appear crazed as if affected by heat (092 and 095). However, there are no signs of these fragments having been subjected to high temperatures and evidence of sooting, flashing and vitrification (which might be expected if part of a hearth, oven or kiln) are evident. One small fragment is pierced with one, possibly two oval holes c. 10mm in diameter (092).

One interesting feature is the presence of fragments which are sub-circular, where the clay has been folded under itself to form a curved finished edge. Where fragments are large enough to take measurements, the curvature suggests a diameter of 120 to 145mm. On some pieces there is a lip following the line of the curve, although this may be an accidental feature of construction rather than serving a specific purpose. Whether these pieces are from one or several circular features is not clear. Visible impressions include finger indentations and smearing (probably linked to construction) and possible claw and paw marks. Pottery associated with this material dates to the middle Iron Age (Slowikowski, Appendix 3). Fragments from [047], [094] and [096] appear to be dumped material, whereas pieces from [112] may line the pit. The curved fragments

are intriguing and, as yet, no parallel can be found. Whether these are part of a domestic or industrial structure is not clear although other evidence suggests some "light" industrial activity occurring nearby, as both burnt organic material and fuel ash are present in the environmental assemblage (Fryer, below).

Mould

None of the fragments had any discernible shape, although all the pieces have heavily reduced centres which are characteristic of moulds. A total of 34 pieces fall into the category although they do not appear to cluster in any particular feature or phase. The presence of mould fragments indicates metal working may have been occurring in the vicinity.

Object

Ten fragments may come from fired clay objects, although these are also in poor condition and comprise small flakes of material. It is possible these are pieces of loom weight, as these are relatively common on sites of this date. However, it is not possible to identify any of the pieces with any certainty.

4.2.5 Glass

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Four pieces of glass weighing a total of 31g were recovered.

Condition

The glass is in good condition, though one piece has extreme iridescent decay.

Results

Table 6: Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date		
001	Olive green bottle, slight iridescence, 19 th century	1	1	10th		
	Pale yellowish green vessel rim, Roman	1	1	early 20 th century		
	Dark green-brown bottle, burnt, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	14			
192	Probable onion bottle, extremely iridescent	1	15	17 th -18 th century		

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil (001) and a furrow fill (192).

Range

All of the glass is from vessels, mostly bottles of post-medieval to early modern date. There is also one piece of redeposited Roman drinking glass.

4.2.6 Clay Pipe

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in Appendix 7.

Condition

All of the clay pipe is in good condition.

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from topsoil (001), a posthole fill (090), a quarry fill (104) and a furrow fill (131). All of the clay pipes are likely to be local products manufactured in the Godmanchester region of Cambridgeshire.

<u>Range</u>

Although a small assemblage, there is mixture of stems and bowls, or fragments thereof. In terms of date, however, the pipes are either 17th or late 19th century, with nothing in between.

4.2.7 Metalwork

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Six metal items weighing a total of 34g were recovered.

Condition

All of the metal items are in good condition, though the iron in particular is corroded.

Results

Table 7: Metals

Cxt	Material	Description	No F	W (g)	Date
001	Iron	Possible shoe heel iron, 19 th century	1	11	19 th -20 th century
	Iron	Penknife blade? 19th- 20th century	1	2	

	Copper alloy	Belt fitting, plain rectangular sheets (2), riveted together with 2 rivets, 15 th -17 th century	1	1	
055	Iron	Nail	1	2	
129	Copper alloy	Pin, wound wire head	1	1	?17 th century
208	Iron	Stud, circular slightly domed head	1	17	?16 th - 17 th century

Provenance

The metals were recovered from topsoil (001), deposits (055, 208), and a pit fill (129).

Range

The metal assemblage is mixed, with some items of dress, others structural, and another of a craft or domestic function. All of the items appear to be post-medieval to early modern in date.

4.2.8 Industrial Residues

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A small quantity of industrial residue, a maximum of 6 pieces weighing 244g, was recovered.

Condition

All of the items are in good condition.

Results

Table 8: Industrial Residues

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)
001	Fired clay	Furnace lining, glazed on 1 side	1	44
127	Slag/stone?	Iron smelting slag? Or possibly natural ironstone?	1	140
129	Slag	Iron smithing slag, abraded	1	8
199	Slag	Fual ash slag	1	17
202	Slag	Iron smithing slag	1	16
234	Slag?	Ferrous concretion, iron smithing slag or iron pan	1	19

Provenance

The items were recovered from topsoil (001), pit fills (127), (129), a furrow fill (199), and quarry fills (202), (234)

Range

The industrial residues are mixed, though the majority of the small collection is iron smithing slag. There is also a piece of fuel ash slag, a section of vitrified furnace lining, and a possible piece of iron smelting slag or ironstone. The fuel ash slag may not necessarily be associated with any metallurgical activity, as it can be formed in any high-temperature process where alkalis (in the ash of plants used for fuel) come in to contact with silicates, as present in clay (Jones 2001, 21).

4.2.9 Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A moderate quantity of other finds, weighing a total of 221g, was recovered. The charcoal was not counted.

Condition

All of the material is in good condition, though the charcoal is naturally fragile.

Results

Table 9: Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)
058	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	3
067	Stone	Burnt stone	6	14
086	Stone	Coarse sandstone, possibly natural though extremely smooth on 1 side – rubber?	1	18
095	Charcoal	Charcoal	-	55
155	Charcoal	Charcoal	2	3
157	Charcoal	Charcoal	-	52
168	Stone	Burnt stone	8	28
179	Stone	Burnt stone	17	34
192	Coal	Coal	1	14

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from pit fills (058) (095), ditch fill (067), posthole fills (086), (155), (157), gully fill (168), quarry fill (179), and a furrow fill (192).

Range

The other finds mostly comprised charcoal and burnt stone

4.2.10 The Faunal Remains (Appendix 8) By Matilda Holmes

Methodology

The bones were scanned and basic information recorded for bones that could be identified to species or anatomy. This was then used to give an idea of the size of workable data likely to be retrieved from a full catalogue. Other data recorded included condition (after Lyman, 1994), gnawing and burning which can be used to assess the taphonomic factors likely to have affected the preservation of the assemblage; and the potential of the material for recording fusion, toothwear, butchery, pathology and bone working. Ribs, skull fragments and vertebrae were not identified to species, with the exception of the zygomaticus and occipital bones of the skull, and 1st and 2nd cervical vertebrae and the sacrum.

All the animal bones were hand collected, no sieved samples were noted and all fragments were recorded. Due to the absence of contextual dating at this stage, the potential of the material will be assessed as a complete assemblage of Iron Age date.

Taphonomy and Condition

The assemblage was in excellent to good condition, suggesting optimum conditions for bone preservation (table 2). There was a little evidence for butchery, burning and working and this, coupled with the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, indicates some form of processing took place. A significant number of bones had been gnawed by dogs, suggesting some deposits were not buried quickly after being discarded.

Table 10: Condition and Occurrence ofTaphonomic Factors

Condition	n		n
1	96	Butchery	1
2	32	Burning	1
3	5	Working	1
4	1	Gnawing	22
5	0		

The absence of sieved samples may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

Basic description of findings

Table 3 shows the range of species represented in the assemblage. Of the 128 fragments that were identified to species the majority were cattle and sheep/goat, present in similar proportions. Pig and horse were also present, but in far smaller numbers. These species are not uncommon on Iron Age sites, and would have provided the mainstay of the diet.

The potential of the assemblage to provide ageing (from bone fusion and tooth wear) and metrical data was also recorded (table 4). There was a large proportion of ageing data available, from over half the identified assemblage, as well as a number of bones complete enough for metrical data to be recorded.

Table	11:	Species	Representation	(fragment count)
		~	r	0

Species	n
Cattle	58
Sheep / Goat	53
Sheep	6
Pig	8
Horse	2
Total Identified	128
Unidentified Mammal	69
Large Mammal	234
Medium Mammal	314
Small Mammal	1
Total Identified	745

Table 12: Potential of the Assemblage for FurtherData

	n	%
Fusion	54	42
Tooth Wear	18	14
Metrical	14	11

4.2.11 Human bone

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 14 (57g) fragments of human bone were recovered by hand from the archaeological works undertaken by Archaeological Projects Services on land at Silver Street, Godmanchester.

Results

The human remains fragments refitted into a single piece of left parietal from the cranial vault. The parietal piece was large and robust suggesting that it came from an adult individual. No further aging or sexing criteria was noted on the remains.

The bone was of moderate to good condition and displayed no evidence of pathology or taphonomic change, except for a little rootlet etching. Broken edges on the skull fragment are old and were probably a result of travelling and disturbance after burial.

4.2.12 Mollusc Shells

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two mollusc shells weighing a total of 12g were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The shell was retrieved from a pit fill (260) and a quarry fill (280).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 13: Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	No.	W (g)
260	Oyster	Shell	Тор	1	4
280	Oyster	Shell	Bottom	1	8

<u>Summary</u>

The oyster shells are probably food waste.

4.3 The Environmental Data *By Val Fryer*

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Godmanchester revealed a limited range of features of largely Middle Iron Age date, although some earlier and later contexts were also recorded. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and eighty one were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 1a–1j (Appendix 9). Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All remains were charred. Modern plant contaminants including fibrous roots, chaff, seeds and arthropod remains were common or abundant throughout along with a large number of shells of the borrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula.*

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

<u>Results</u>

Cereals, chaff, weed seeds and nutshell fragments were recorded at a low to moderate density within forty six of the assemblages studied. Preservation was generally very poor; a high proportion of the grains were severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at extremely high temperatures, and accurate identification was largely impossible. Other plant macrofossils were highly fragmented/abraded, possibly as a result of post-depositional disturbance, and the remains within a small number of assemblages were coated with heavy concretions of silt and grit.

Oat (Avena sp.), barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains were recorded, although rarely as more than one specimen per assemblage. Occasional spelt wheat (T. spelta) glume bases were also noted, but other chaff elements were extremely rare. Weed seeds were only present within twenty one of the assemblages studied. Most were of common including segetal/grassland taxa brome (Bromus sp.), fat hen (Chenopodium album), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus) and grasses (Poaceae). Minute fragments of hazel (Corvlus avellana) nutshell were also recorded within a number of assemblages. A single fragmentary sedge

(*Carex* sp.) fruit, noted within sample 56 (gully [039]), was the sole wetland plant remain recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a very high density. It is possibly of note that some fragments were clearly rounded and abraded, whilst others had a flaked appearance, the latter possibly being a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Occasional fragments had clearly been heated to such a degree that the edges were fringed with tarry globules.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material were present within most of the assemblages studied. However, whilst some were possibly derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at extremely high temperatures, others had the appearance of modern 'industrial' residues or coke. Small coal fragments ('coal dust') were also present throughout. Other remains occurred infrequently, but did include bone fragments (some of which were burnt), small pellets of burnt or fired clay and ferrous globules.

5. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphic/Structural

<u>General</u>

Investigations at Wigmore Farm have created a moderate bank of stratigraphic data. It is necessary to incorporate all the material from both the evaluation and excavation to aid final interpretation of the site.

Refinements to the phasing are possible to elucidate the sequence in order to provide a more definitive site-wide progression of development. This could be achieved through the union of individual contexts into a higher level of interpretative groupings that allows associated contexts with no stratigraphic association or dating to be linked together in order to determine their proper place within the stratigraphic sequence.

Overall, the data suggest that the site was not intimately involved with settlement, though the quantities of pottery and other finds suggest settlement occurring in close proximity to Wigmore Farm. The nature of the features suggests largely agricultural activities occurring at the site during the Iron Age.

<u>Potential</u>

The overall potential of the stratigraphic and structural data lies in their association with the artefactual and environmental data which will aid the final interpretation of the site.

However, past impacts at the site, as evidenced by medieval ridge and furrow, suggests that many shallow archaeological features may have been truncated by ploughing, therefore limiting the overall potential of the site.

5.2 Artefactual

5.2.1 Pottery *by AM Slowikowski*

Potential for further analysis

The Iron Age assemblage has good potential for further analysis. Most of the pottery is in fair or good condition with at least 16 contexts containing vessels comprising complete or near-complete vessels. The pottery is of a consistent and limited date range, with little residuality or intrusion, indicating a clearly defined period of occupation. The early and middle Iron Age is less well represented at Godmanchester than the late Iron Age and Roman periods (CCC 2003), making this an important albeit small assemblage.

There is a discreet group of contexts which produced early prehistoric pottery. Although fragmentary and in relatively poor condition, it is important because of its rarity. This pottery needs specialist analysis to place it in its regional and national context and relate it to the ceramics associated with the important Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual complex at Rectory Farm (McAvoy 2000).

The post-Roman pottery has little potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

Method statement for analysis

The following tasks need to be carried out to enable the pottery to be adequately analysed and published.

Quantification and recording

All pottery assessed as 'fair' or 'good' will be further recorded by fabric and form and entered on an Access database. The calcareous fabrics, F20 and F30, will be further subdivided for analysis. Evidence of use (*ie* sooting, wear marks, residues), decoration, and obvious cross-matching sherds will also be recorded. The quantification of pottery recorded as 'poor' will remain at the assessment level

Petrological/chemical analysis

It is proposed that 6 samples of the calacareous fabrics, F20 and F30, be submitted for petrological and chemical analysis. This fabric has been found, albeit in smaller quantities, on other sites in the region and a comparison with these will extend the pattern of contacts, including trade and communication. The consistency of this assemblage, both in fabric and date, makes this a worthwhile exercise in that it will be able to inform our knowledge of pottery sources and manufacture in the region.

Technical report

This will include a full description of the pottery, excluding the post-Roman material, which will not be published.

Synthetic report

A thematic discussion will include the following: the relationship of the pottery to the site; chronology; function and status of the pottery; sources of pottery; the wider local/regional context for the pottery and the site.

5.2.2 Flints

By Barry Bishop

Discussion

The lithic assemblage recovered during the excavations Silver Street at was chronologically mixed and not exceptionally large, although given that it was largely recovered from later features it was substantial enough to indicate sustained and fairly prehistoric activity intensive that had commenced by the later Mesolithic and continued, persistently if not continuously, into the Iron Age when structured flintworking all but ceased. The raw materials used throughout were very varied and obtained

from a variety of sources, most could have been obtained from or close to the site, whilst others were gathered from the Boulder Clays uplands located to the south and east of the site, or across the valley on its western side. A few pieces may even indicate that some flint was imported from sources much closer to the parent chalk and located at some distance to the site. This use of locally available flint raw materials with only occasional use of better quality chalk flint is typical for assemblages spanning the Mesolithic to Bronze Age in the region (eg Edmonds *et al.* 1999; Harding 2004, 25; Chapman 2005, 12; Edmonds 2006, 131; Bishop forthcoming c).

The earliest definite indication of activity at the site suggests the repairing of microlithic equipment during the Mesolithic period, and this concern with projectile technology appeared to continue into the Early Neolithic, as evidence by a number of possible arrowhead blanks. Although difficult to assign specifically to either one of these periods, the number and variety of retouched implements indicate that during these periods the site was being used as more than just a transient hunting encampment. Raw materials were being brought from a number of different sources, reduced at the site and the products used to process a range of resources also gathered from the wider landscape. A similar pattern continues into the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age where flint reduction and the manufacture and use of a range of retouched implements was undertaken. A small number of features of this date were also identified and some of these may have contained contemporary flintwork. No obvious indications of special depositional practices were noted, as was suggested for the similarly dated flintwork from Little Paxton (Jones 1995), although alongside small quantities of knapping waste, two of the pits, [122] and [156], contained well-made scrapers and pit [162] produced an unusual bifacial implement, raising the possibility that these contain debris from specific activities and that an element of intentional or structured deposition may have been in operation. Such practices are a common characteristic of many Neolithic and Bronze Age sites, the pits often representing the sole surviving evidence for what may have been residential sites. Thomas (1999, 65-74)

demonstrates that a wide range of materials may be included in pits, that these could be arranged in an almost infinite number of ways and, in some case, the pits may have been dug specifically for these purposes. Sometimes pits appear to contain 'opposed' contents, and these include pits that may only contain only knapping waste juxtaposed with others containing only finished tools. It is also possible that some pits either were deliberately kept clean or were filled with materials that have not survived into the archaeological record, recalling the number of undated pits at the site.

The presence of irregularly and often ineffectually reduced waste such as chunks, crudely made flakes, and partially reduced cores showing numerous incipient cones from failed removals, suggests that flint working continued at the site into the later second millennium and perhaps into the first (cf Herne 1999; Young and Humphrey 1999; Ballin 2002; Humphrey 2007). This material was present in a few Iron Age contexts, such as some of the ditches and pits, suggesting it may have been discarded into them as they infilled. It indicates the possibility that during the Iron Age, when the necessity arose pieces of readily to-hand raw materials were struck with little overall strategy or proficiency until suitable edges were procured, used and, once the task was completed, discarded with little formality.

Although a complex ceremonial landscape has been recorded in the Great Ouse valley to the east of Godmanchester, prehistoric activity within the town itself remains poorly documented. Nevertheless, antiquarian records well as more recent archaeological as interventions indicate that the flintwork recovered here was part of a more broadly distributed palimpsest of debris generated from persistent occupation along the valley side. The nearest indications of activity to the site consist of a Mesolithic axe, two Neolithic polished axes, a perforated macehead and other struck flints that were recovered at West Street, c.400m to the north and west of the site (Page and Proby 1926; Coote 1959). At a similar distance to the east, quantities of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintwork associated with pits and other evidence of settlement were recovered at the New School site on London Road (Hinman 1996; Jones 1999), and close to there, a hollow containing in situ Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flintworking debris and tools was excavated at Roman Way (Bishop 2004). Even further to the east, at the A604/A14 junction on the edge of the town, a scatter of flintwork suggestive of Mesolithic through to Later Neolithic settlement-type activities was found (Wait 1992), and close to there, at the Cardinal Distribution Park, a Mesolithic axe and traces of a Later Bronze Age settlement have been recorded (Murray and Last 1999). Further indications that the area was densely settled at least by the later prehistoric period have been found at St Ann's Lane (Hinman 1998) and at Roman Way (Fletcher 2004). A similar pattern of Mesolithic to Bronze Age occupation can be seen on the other side of the river in Huntingdon, where a series of excavations, mostly targeting the remains of later periods. consistently turn up prehistoric flintwork and occasionally associated features (Bishop 2005; 2006; 2008a; 2008b), and a series of scatters of flintwork both up and downstream of Godmanchester indicate intensive occupation through the prehistoric of this stretch of the Great Ouse valley, with the sites and their flintwork sharing certain characteristics (eg Jones 1995; Ellis 2004; Chapman et al. 2005; Bishop forthcoming b and c). Most of these sites are located in comparable topographical locations: on the fertile and dry gravel terraces overlooking the Great Ouse Valley and within easy reach of the river margins, but also close to the predominantly Boulder Clay mantled higher grounds. The flint assemblages are frequently multi-period, demonstrating occupation of the sites from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age, with Iron Age activity also often being recorded. They contain a range of raw materials, indicating that a number of different physiographical zones were being visited, and they have a high component, retouched suggesting that resources were being brought back to the site and processed. They are generally regarded as representing residential locations, where populations stayed or returned to for long enough to undertake a range of different activities. The sheer persistence and duration of occupation, as indicated by their flint

assemblages, attest that they were favoured and repeatedly returned to.

5.2.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Anne Boyle

<u>Potential</u>

No further work is required on the assemblage. The Roman and post medieval fragments should be retained.

<u>Summary</u>

A small assemblage of mixed date brick and tile was recovered from the site. The condition of the material suggests it is all redeposited and may be residual in later features. The occurrence of a single tegula is not unsurprising given the proximity of the nearby Roman town.

5.2.4 Fired Clay

By Anne Boyle

<u>Potentia</u>l

All of the material should be retained. Some of the fragments are unstable and may degrade over time; appropriate archiving and curation will help to prevent this occurring. Photographs should be taken of the most unstable material to provide a record of theses fragments.

Further work could be carried out on the diagnostic fragments particularly the floor/hearth/kiln lining. Fabric work and comparison of fragments from different contexts may reveal cross-joins that will aid understanding of the assemblage and its spatial distribution across the site. Parallels could be sought in the published literature and a synthetic report produced on the assemblage.

<u>Summary</u>

A substantial collection of fired clay was recovered from the site. This is largely associated with middle Iron Age pottery. Structural fragments, possible fired clay objects and mould fragments are present although these are often highly fragmented and in poor condition.

5.2.5 Glass By Gary Taylor

Potential

As a small collection of mostly late date the potential of the assemblage is low, though provides some dating evidence. The single Roman fragment is of note.

Recommendations

The single Roman piece should be examined by an expert in Roman glass, and perhaps should be drawn. Otherwise no further work is necessary on the glass assemblage.

5.2.6 Clay Pipe

By Gary Taylor

<u>Potential</u>

Other than providing some dating evidence the potential of the clay pipe assemblage is limited.

Recommendations

No further work required.

5.2.7 Metalwork

By Gary Taylor

Potential

As a small assemblage the metal items are of low potential.

Recommendations

No further work.

5.2.8 Industrial Residues

By Gary Taylor

Potential

In general, the industrial residues are of low potential. This is because of their limited quantities – both iron smelting and iron smithing generate large quantities of slag. Therefore, the restricted quantities of slag indicate that smithing and smelting did not occur in the investigation area, though it is possibly that iron smithing took place nearby.

Of greatest significance is the vitrified hearth lining, which perhaps should be viewed in association with the fired clay evidence for a kiln/hearth (see above).

Recommendations

Archaeological Project Services

Other than reviewing the evidence of the vitrified hearth lining with the fired clay, no further work is required.

5.2.9 Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Potential

The other finds have limited potential, though together the charcoal and burnt stones indicate fires at the site.

Recommendations

No further work.

5.2.10 The Faunal Remains By Matilda Holmes

Potential of the Material

Unfortunately the assemblage is too small to recommend detailed analysis, particularly as no phasing has taken place, which may be expected to reduce individual phased assemblage sizes still further. However, a mention of the species present and their proportions should be made available in any subsequent reports so that the data are available for comparison with other sites in the vicinity, if necessary.

Further Work

No further work is recommended.

5.2.11 Human bone

By Jennifer Wood

No further work is recommended.

5.2.12 Mollusc Shells

By Gary Taylor

No further work is required.

5.3 The Environmental Data *By Val Fryer*

Conclusions

With few exceptions, the recovered assemblages are very small (considerably less than 0.1 litres in volume) with most containing little other than charcoal, coal fragments and porous and tarry residues. It would appear most likely that much of this material is

intrusive within the contexts, probably being introduced via the many root channels and mollusc burrows. Why so much of this 'industrial' material was present on the site is currently unknown, although possible explanations include the intensive use of steam ploughs during the last century or the earlier spreading of night soil and/or midden waste. However, despite this probable later contamination of the features, a number of the assemblages do contain small quantities of charred material, which is almost certainly contemporary with the contexts. As there is no evidence for the deliberate deposition/disposal of any of this material, it is assumed that it is derived from scattered or wind-blown refuse. which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Where this material originated from is not known, although there may be evidence for a settlement area to the north of the current site.

Of the eighty one samples studied only two merit further discussion. Although small, the assemblage from sample 5 (pit [024]) contains a moderate density of weed seeds along with grains, chaff and globules of vitreous material. The most likely interpretation of this material is a small deposit of burnt cereal processing waste. However, the presence of the vitreous globules, which are commonly formed when organic remains are heated to an extremely high temperature ('fuel-ash slag'), may indicate that this material is the residue from a light 'industrial' process. In such instances, cereal processing waste was often used as kindling or fuel. Although physical evidence for such activities was not recorded during excavation, the presence of heavily burnt residues (excluding the modern contaminants) within a large number of the assemblages may suggest that some processes were occurring in the near vicinity during the Middle Iron Age period.

Sample 48, from the fill of post hole [118], is of note as the assemblage contains a large number of brome fruits. Although it is unclear why this material is present in this instance, contemporary evidence from a number of sites within lowland Britain does suggest that brome may have been deliberately cultivated as a fodder crop. It also frequently appears as a contaminant of batches of wheat and barley, where it was apparently tolerated as it neither affected the storage properties of the crop nor the palatability of the grain (cf the assemblages from a Middle Iron Age granary at St. Osyth, Essex (Fryer 2007).

Recommendations for further work

As none of the assemblages contain sufficient material for quantitative analysis (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further work is recommended. However, a written summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

6. STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Receiving Body

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services The Old School Cameron Street Heckington Sleaford Lincolnshire NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office County Hall Castle Court Castle Hill Cambridge CB3 0AP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the standards defined in Gurney (2003, 21).

6.2 Conservation

None of the material has yet been conserved to museum standards. The only items that require such treatment is the metalwork. None of the other material requires conservation or special storage.

6.3 Discard policy

All of the material is expected to be retained. Possible exceptions include the more recent pottery which could be discarded following detailed recording. The remaining material will form a significant resource for future research into the prehistoric origins of Godmanchester.

7. SITE OVERVIEW

Site summary

The investigations undertaken at Wigmore Farm have provided evidence for activities spanning the Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods. Earlier prehistoric utilisation of the landscape is provided by a range of flint tools, all residual in nature, but demonstrating hunting activities along this part of the Ouse Valley.

During the Iron Age, agricultural functions dominate with the site divided into parcels of land defined by boundary ditches and enclosures. Agricultural practices continued into the Romano-British period.

No remains were found that could be associated with the Saxon period. During the medieval period, the site was again under an agricultural regime as evidenced by ridge and furrow. The post-medieval period saw small scale quarrying for the underlying sand and gravel.

Conclusions

The work undertaken at Wigmore Farm has increased the knowledge concerning the Iron Age settlement of the general vicinity.

Iron Age activity is apparent as a series of ditches, gullies, postholes and pits. No features suggestive of actual settlement were identified during the excavation, though these must lie in moderate proximity to the excavated area.

Shallow linear features, typical of ridge and furrow, were identified across the area and were assigned a medieval date based solely on their form. Post-medieval features are restricted to a number of quarry pits across the site. A significant range of artefacts was retrieved during the investigation. Pottery, flints and animal bone relate most to the overall archaeology of the site, though later material was also collected. Flints suggest activity occurring since the Mesolithic period.

8. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

8.1 Introduction

Completed Post-Excavation Tasks

- Preparation of the site archive including cross-checking.
- Preparation of preliminary site matrix.
- Artefact processing: washing, marking and re-bagging.
- Artefact Quantification.
- Artefact Assessment Reports.
- Processing of Environmental Samples.
- Environmental Assessment Report.
- Plans and sections digitised.
- Photographs catalogued.

Key Points

Some key points have emerged from the investigations and the assessment to highlight the significance of the site.

- The whole of the site has a moderate level of physical preservation, though truncation by ploughing is likely to have occurred.
- There exists a range of *in situ* features and deposits relating to Iron Age occupation of the site.
- The site encompasses significant remains dating from the Early to Late Iron Age. Roman, medieval and post-

medieval remains are also present.

• There are additional excavated contemporary sites in close proximity to Godmanchester which will enhance site interpretation.

Previous detailed archaeological work in Godmanchester and the surrounding area provides a well defined archaeological and environmental 'setting' in which the site can be placed.

Further analysis of the site should be considered to meet the requirements of the research agenda and strategies of East Anglia (Bryant 2000). These include data for a potential regional pottery sequence and the development of agriculture.

The focus of this work and the constraints of the development have dictated the extent to which the site could be interpreted. It is highly probable that other activities may have occurred outside this area.

Overall Summary of Potential

The stratigraphic and structural elements of the site have high potential for understanding the site processes, particularly the nature and role of the site during the Iron Age.

This potential is enhanced when considered alongside the artefactual material, particularly pottery, flint and metalwork, and the environmental data.

New Research Questions

A range of questions and aims can be addressed by further analysis of the site. Specific site related questions include;

- Does the small and discrete group of Iron Age pottery assist in the chronology of other sites of the period?
- Does the early prehistoric pottery relate to nearby sites such as Rectory Farm where a ritual element has been identified?

- Does the environmental and animal bone indicate the nature of the Iron Age and later economy of the site? Were there differing activities occurring across the site?
- Does the system of Iron Age and later fields defined by boundary ditches recorded at Silver Street fit into other excavated examples or those recorded on aerial photographs.
- Is there any suggestion of where the main Iron Age settlement was located?
- Do any of the Iron Age pits have a particular function as suggested by a double pit and the fill containing the fired clay superstructure of a possible oven?

Publication and archiving

A full analytical excavation report is deemed necessary for deposition with Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office and with the site archive. This will take the form of a typical contractors report. A PDF version will also be made available for the online OASIS database.

At present, it is not considered necessary to publish the results of the excavation in full. A short note in the local journal, Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, will suffice. This could be expanded following detailed analysis of the pottery.

However, the nature of the final report will depend on the requirements and recommendations of the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Office.

The archive provides a valuable resource for the archaeological and historical development of Godmanchester.

8.2 Methods Statement

Stratigraphic and Structural

• The production of a fully cross referenced context and feature

database, allowing full analysis of individual features by means of stratigraphic and artefactual analysis (Task 1)

- integration of all phases of work (Task1)
- refinement of the stratigraphic matrix with full sub-phasing to enhance the understanding of the site (Task 2)
- The computerisation of drawn records to publication standard (Task 3)
- analysis of the structures through the stratigraphic and drawn record, to allow reconstruction and analysis of the site (Task 19)

Artefactual

- A full catalogue has been produced for the pottery retrieved during the work. Further work is required on the early prehistoric ceramics (Task 5)
- The Iron Age pottery needs further analysis (Task 6)
- ICPS and thin section analysis on selected pottery (Tasks 8 to 10)
- A full catalogue and report have been produced for the lithic material. This work needs incorporating into the overall stratigraphic and structural sequence (Task 19)
- Preparation of the final ceramic building material report (Task 11)
- Analysis of the fired clay assemblage (Task 12)
- Analysis of the Roman glass fragment (Task 13)
- Preparation of final metalwork report (Task 14)
- Preparation of final animal bone report (Task 16)

• Preparation of selected vessels for illustration (Task 21)

Ecofactual

• Analysis of the environmental data with the updated stratigraphic analysis (Task 18)

Integrated Final Report

- Preparation of final report (Task 20)
- Preparation of artefact illustrations (Task 21)
- Preparation of illustrations (Tasks 22-23)
- Preparation of photographs (Task 24
- Editing report (Tasks 25-28)
- Incorporating edits (Task 37)

Archiving and Deposition

Table 14: Tasks, staffs and scheduling

- Prepare site archive for deposition in accordance with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (Task 29)
- Microfilming of archive (Task 30)
- Deposition of archive (Task 31)

Resources and Programming

Staff, tasks, costs and schedules for undertaking all phases of analysis are listed in Table 14.

Task	Task Name	Performed by	Days
1	Combining context information from the various stages of work	PCF	
2	Creation of phased stratigraphic matrix	PCF	
3	Computerisation and enhancement of all drawn records	SU	
4	Finds from the environmental samples to be submitted to specialists	DB	0.5
5	Analysis and report on the early prehistoric pottery	CA	
6	Analysis and report of the Iron Age pottery	AMS	
7	Analysis of pottery and preparation of final pottery report	AMS	
8	ICPS analysis	-	
9	Thin section analysis	-	
10	Report on ICPS and thin section analyses	-	
11	Preparation of final ceramic building material report	AB	
12	Analysis of the fired clay assemblage	AB	
13	Analysis of the Roman glass fragment	-	
14	Preparation of final metalwork report	GT	
15	Preparation of artefactual material for illustration	DB	
16	Analysis of sieved animal bone	MH	
17	Preparation of animal bone report	MH	
18	Analysis of the environmental data with updated stratigraphic analysis	VF	
19	Analysis of features and structures with artefactual and ecofactual data	PCF	

Task	Task Name	Performed by	Days
20	Writing of final report	PCF	
21	Preparation of artefact illustrations	DH	
22	Preparation of final illustrations (plans and sections/elevations)	PCF/SU	
23	Incorporation of illustrations into final report	PCF	
24	Incorporation of photographs into final report	PCF	
25	Editing of draft report	SM	
26	Incorporating edits	PCF	
27	Final edit of report	TL	
28	Incorporating edits	PCF	
29	Preparation of archive	SP	
30	Microfilming of archive	LAO	
31	Deposition of archive	SP	
32	Project Management	SM & TL	

List of Staff

PCF	Archaeological Project Services
SU	Archaeological Project Services
AB	Archaeological Project Services
GT	Archaeological Project Services
DB	Archaeological Project Services
CA	Independent Specialist
VF	Independent Specialist
AMS	Specialist
DH	Archaeological Project Services
TL	Archaeological Project Services
SM	Archaeological Project Services
SP	Archaeological Project Services
	PCF SU AB GT DB CA VF AMS DH TL SM SP

LAO Lincolnshire Archive Office (microfilming)

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

A	CBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Material Group		
A	PS	Archaeological Project Services		
C	BA	Council for British Archaeology		
C. A	AM RC	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Field Unit		
C.	AU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit		
C	CC	Cambridgeshire County Council		
C A	CC FU	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Field Unit		
El	H	English Heritage		
G	SGB	Geological Survey of Great Britain		
IF	A	Institute of Field Archaeologists		
М	loLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service		
PO	CRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group		
S	GRP	Study Group for Roman Pottery		


Figure 1 - General location map



Figure 2 - Site location plan



Figure 3 - Trench location plan





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	263~					
240	256~	254				
		Archa	aeologio	cal Pro	ject Ser	vices
	Project Nam	e: Silve	r Street,	Godmar	nchester G	MSS07
	Scale: 1:40	0 C	rawn by:	PCF	Report N	o:17/09



Figure 6 - Sections of Early Iron Age pits



Figure 7 - Sections of Middle Iron Age pits



Figure 8 - Sections of the Late Iron Age ditch (071)



Figure 9 - Sections of the Late Iron Age enclosure ditch



Plate 1 –General view across the site, looking northeast



Plate 2 – Phase 5 Pit (047), looking south



Plate 3 – Phase 5 Pit (128), looking northwest



Plate 4 – Phase 6 ditch (071), looking west



Plate 5 – Phase 6 ditch (071) and quarry pit (184), looking northeast



Plate 6 – Phase 6 enclosure ditch (277), looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT WIGMORE FARM, SILVER STREET, GODMANCHESTER - METHOD STATEMENT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Archaeological excavations are required in advance of residential development on land at Wigmore Farm, Silver Street, Godmanchester.

1.2 The site lies west of the core of the Roman town but numerous finds of Roman artefacts in the vicinity suggest activity in the hinterland of the town in that period. Trial trenching identified remains of middle-late Iron Age date on the site.

1.3 The archaeological work will comprise excavation of an area of some $5000m^2$ in the north and east of the site.

1.4 On completion of the fieldwork an assessment report will be prepared outlining the results of the investigations and setting out priorities for a future programme of analysis leading to publication.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a method statement for archaeological excavations in advance of residential development on land at Wigmore Farm, Silver Street, Godmanchester. The works are located at National Grid Reference TL 2452 6968.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

- 2.2.1 Overview.
- 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
- 2.2.3 List of specialists.
- 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Godmanchester lies 24km northwest of Cambridge in the Huntingdonshire District of Cambridgeshire. The site lies on the southwestern edge of the town c. 1km from the centre as defined by the parish church of St Mary. It lies on the east side of Silver Street, to the south of Wigmore Farm.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning approval (06/01424/FUL) has been granted for residential development on the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. This is to comprise open area excavation targeted on the results of the evaluation.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies on level ground on terrace gravels on the south bank of the River Great Ouse at approximately 11m OD. Local soils are well drained fine loamy soils of the Efford 1 Association, developed on the river terrace gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 173).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Godmanchester is the site of the Roman town of *Durovigutum* which developed at the point where Ermine Street crossed the River Great Ouse. The core of the walled town lies beneath the medieval and later

town some 750m to the north and east. However, numerous finds of Roman artefacts south and west of the town suggest that the site would have lain in a well developed hinterland. Evidence of prehistoric activity has also been identified in the vicinity.

6.2 Geophysical survey and trial trenching of the site (Doyle *et. al.* 2006) identified remains of middle-late Iron Age date, including a possible boundary/enclosure ditch. Post-medieval and modern features and areas of gravel extraction were also noted.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation will be to record and interpret the archaeological features likely to be damaged or destroyed by construction work on the site (preservation, or replacement, by record).
- 7.2 Archaeological remains at the site have potential to provide data to address a number of areas of research or 'gaps in knowledge' as defined in the published resource assessment and research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The site has the potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement on the river gravels of the Great Ouse valley and of the environs of the Roman town.
- 7.3 It is anticipated that data collected in the course of excavation will contribute to a number of specific research themes, including:

• The nature and extent of any prehistoric activity on the gravel terraces

Sites of later prehistoric date have been frequently recorded in the Ouse valley. Flint implements, including Neolithic tools, have previously been noted within the area. Bronze Age finds and features are also known. Features of middle-late Iron Age date were identified during the evaluation.

Relevant research topics for the Iron Age include the development of farming, settlement change and economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Iron Age/Roman transition (Bryant 2000, 16-17).

• Evidence for the character of Roman land-use and occupation in the hinterland of the Roman town of Durovigutum

Although the main focus of urban development in the Roman period lies to the north and east, Roman remains recorded within the vicinity suggest widespread activity in the hinterland of the town.

A number of relevant topics are identified within the research framework. These include the investigation of small rural settlements, the relationship between town and country in the landscape and research on the road network (Going & Plouviez 2000, 21-22).

- 7.4 Specific narrower objectives of the excavation will be to:
 - 7.4.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.4.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.4.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;
 - 7.4.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site; and
 - 7.4.5 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extend into the investigation area and how the remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 <u>General considerations</u>
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the archaeological monitoring and in accordance with the requirement of the main contractors.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 <u>Methodology</u>

- 8.2.1 The locations of excavation areas will be established using EDM with trenches related to Ordnance Survey national grid.
- 8.2.2 Modern deposits and overburden from the excavation area will be mechanically stripped using a tracked 360° excavator or similar, with a toothless ditching bucket. This will be undertaken under close archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon. Trench sides will be stepped or supported where necessary for the safety of staff.
- 8.2.3 All exposed features and deposits will be cleaned by hand and investigated to establish their date, nature, function, relationship and significance., all Discrete features will be fully excavated where possible, and where safe to do so, but will in any case be at least 50% of the whole.
- 8.2.4 Linear features not directly associated with settlement will be sampled at 10m intervals in 1m wide sections (or sufficiently wide to allow their full depth to be explored) to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Junctions of linears and other features will also be excavated to determine stratigraphic relationsips.
- 8.2.5 The excavation of linear features associated with settlement must be a minimum of 25%; this may increase depending on the nature of the physical evidence. Structural remains such as eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes demonstrated to be part of a buildings construction will require total excavation. All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths will be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis.
- 8.2.6 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the investigation. Registers of plans, sections, photographs, samples, registered finds etc will be kept and cross-referenced to the context system.
- 8.2.7 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Burials will be drawn at 1:10 and should individual features merit it, they may also be drawn at a larger scale. If required, long sections to demonstrate overall site stratigraphy may be drawn at a smaller scale. Plans and sections will be annotated with absolute heights related to OS benchmarks.
- 8.2.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis. All finds will be retained from hand-excavated contexts unless of recent origin or of limited intrinsic interest (in which case a sample may be retained). Unstratified objects from

topsoil or modern deposits will not normally be retained. Metal-detecting equipment may be used where appropriate. Registered finds will be recorded in relation to the site grid and their height above OD.

- 8.2.9 Ecofactual evidence will be collected and treated in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002). A minimum of a standard 30 litre sample will be taken from as many single, datable contexts as possible. If extensive waterlogged deposits are encountered then a detailed sampling strategy will be formulated between CAPCA and the relevant specialists.
- 8.2.10 Throughout the duration of the field work a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.2.11 Should human remains be located the appropriate licences will be sought before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

- 9.1 <u>Stage 1</u>
 - 9.1.1 The site will be subject to an Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (English Heritage 1991). On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared, along with a site summary and summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.
 - 9.1.2 When the archive is complete a review of the quality, character and significance of the data will be carried out in association with period and materials specialists allowing priorities to be set for material to proceed to formal assessment.
- 9.2 <u>Stage 2</u>
 - 9.2.1 Assessment allows decisions to be made about the potential of the data and the nature of any future programme of analysis leading to publication. The Assessment Report will be prepared in association with period and materials specialists and will comprise:

• A statement of the research aims and illustrated summary of the results indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.

• A summary of the quantities and potential for analysis of each category of data.

• A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of the fieldwork and postexcavation assessment.

- A list of the methods to be used to achieve the research aims.
- A list of all the main tasks involved in achieving these aims, wherever possible linked to

relevant method statements and indicating the personnel and person-days involved in each task.

• A provisional report synopsis giving detail of proposed chapters, section headings and sub-headings. The structure will reflect the research aims of the project.

• A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks to be undertaken.

• A cascade or Gannt chart indicating tasks in sequence and relationships required to complete the project to publication.

• Provisional publication options indicating potential publishers and report format.

9.3 <u>Stage 3</u>

9.3.1 It is intended that the results of the fieldwork be published either in the local archaeological journal or in the appropriate specialist academic journal. Details of the project will also be uploaded to the OASIS online database together with any unpublished archive reports.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 A draft copy of the assessment report will be sent initially to CAPCA for comment. Following approval of the draft further copies will be sent to the Client (2 copies); a single digital copy to Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and two copies to CAPCA. Details of the project findings will be entered onto the OASIS online database.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered according to the guidelines of the IFA's Paper No. 1 *Archaeological Documentary Archives* and Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). The HER has been notified on intention to deposit archive materials and an Event No. (ECB2700) obtained. Arrangements will be made for the deposition of the project archive with the repository within a reasonable time following the production of the final report.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with CAPCA. They will be given as much notice as possible of the start of works so that regular monitoring meetings can be agreed.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

13.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING

14.1 The work will be directed by Dr Steve Malone MIFA, Project Manager, Archaeological Project Services. The archaeological works will be undertaken over a 6-7 week programme. Work will be supervised on site by a Project Officer assisted by supervisors and archaeological excavation staff.

14.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological project officer, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and

external specialists.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent specialist Roman: M Darling, independent specialist or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon and later: J Young, independent specialist/A Boyle, APS or P Blinkhorn, independent specialist
Lithics	Barry Bishop, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 INSURANCES

16.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000 and Professional Indemnity cover of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are provided.

17 COPYRIGHT

17.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

17.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

17.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of

their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Version 1, 30 August 2007

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Phasing for each of the contexts described is as follows;

Phase 1 Natural deposits Undated deposits Phase 2 Prehistoric deposits Phase 3 Early Iron Age deposits Phase 4 Phase 5 Middle Iron Age deposits Late Iron Age deposits Phase 6 Roman deposits Phase 7 Phase 8 Medieval deposits Phase 9 Post-medieval deposits Phase 10 Recent deposits

Context	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Sample	Plan	Section	Photo Shot
C001	Unstratified finds retrieval		*				
C002	Firm dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate gravel	Fill of (003)	4	1	11, 12	1	4
C003	Oval feature, 1.8m long by 1.1m wide and 0.51m deep, steep to near vertival sides and flattish base	Pit	4		11, 12	1	4
C004	Soft dark greyish brown sandy gravel	Fill of (005)	5	8		2, 3	2, 3
C005	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 5.89m long by 0.36m wide and 0.29m deep, steep sides andflat base	Ditch	5			2, 3	2, 3
C006	Soft dark greyish brown sandy gravel	Fill of (007)	5	7		4	3
C007	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.65m long by 0.36m wide and 50mm deep, rounded sides and base	Gully	5			4	3
C008	Soft dark greyish brown sandy gravel	Fill of (009)	2			5	3
C009	Circular feature, 0.54m diameter by 0.23m deep, tapered blunt point	Posthole	2			5	3
C010	Soft dark greyish brown sandy gravel	Fill of (011)	5	2		2	
C011	Rectangular feature, 1.96m long by 0.7m wide and 0.29m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Pit	5			2	
C012	Firm mid reddish to yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.12m thick	Natural deposit	1	3		1	4
C013	Soft mid greuish brown sandy gravel	Fill of (014)	2	16		6	
C014	Oval feature, 0.96m long by 0.46m wide and 100mm deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	2			6	
C015	Soft mixed reddish brown yellowish brown, grey and brownish grey clay and sandy gravel	Fill of (016)	2	4		7	
C016	Sub-circular feature, 0.56m long by 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	2			7	
C017	Soft mid grevish brown sandy gravel	Fill of (017)	6	13		9	
C018	Circular feature, 0.22m diameter by 100mm deep, steep sides and tapered blunt point	Posthole	6			9	
C019	Soft mid grevish brown sandy gravel	Fill of (020)	2	12		10	
C020	Oval feature, 0.34m long by 0.26m wide and 50mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	2			10	
C021	Soft to loose mid greyish brown sandy gravel	Fill of (022)	2	18		11	
C022	Circular feature, 0.21m diameter by 90mm deep, steep sides and tapered blunt point	Posthole	2			11	
C023	Soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal	Fill of (024)	5	5		8	7
C024	Circular feature, 0.84m diameter by 0.34m deep, steep to near vertical sides and flat base	Pit	5			8	7
C025	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (027)	2	19	55	12	12
C026	Soft mid brownish yellow silty clay	Fill of (027)	2	20	55	12	12
C027	Circular feature, 0.25m diameter by 100mm deep, steep sides and tapered blunt point	Posthole	2		55	12	12
C028	Soft mid brownish red silty clay with gravel	Fill of (029)	2	17	37	13	13
C029	Circular feature, 0.45m diameter by 0.15m deep, gradual sides	Posthole	2		37	13	13
C030	Soft mid brownish red silty sand with gravel	Fill of (031)	2	11		14	14
C031	Oval feature, 0.32m long by 0.24m wide and 0.14m deep, steep sides and flat base	Posthole	2			14	14
C032	Soft mid brownish yellow silty sand with gravel	Fill of (033)	2	9	2	15	15
C033	Circular feature, 0.2m diameter by 0.13m deep, steep uneven sides and tapered blunt point	Posthole	2		2	15	15
C034	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (035)	4	6	10	16	16
C035	Oval, 2.5m long by 0.79m wide and 0.51m deep, steep to gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	4		10	16	16
C036	Soft mid brown sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (037)	5	10	9, 10	17	17
C037	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >20.4m long by 1.23m wide and up to 0.3m wide, gradual sides and rounded base with vertical deeper cut	Gully/ditch	5		9, 10	17, 22, 23	17, 21, 23
C038	Friable mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (039)	5		10		
C039	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2.9m long by 0.44m wide and 100mm deep, steep sides and rounded base	Gully	5		10, 20	55	64

Context	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Sample	Plan	Section	Photo Shot
C040	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (041)	5		33	24	
C041	Oval feature, 0.46m long by 0.32m wide and 50mm deep, vertical to steep sides and flattish base	Pit	5		33	24	
C042	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >37.36m long by 0.95m wide and 0.34m deep, steep sides with V-shaped base	Ditch	7		50	18, 36,99	18, 36, 112
C043	Firm mid grevish brown clayey silt	Fill of (042)	7			18, 36	18, 36
C044	Soft mid brownish yellow silty sand and gravel	Fill of (045)	2	15	36	19	19
C045	Circular feature, 0.31m diameter by 100mm deep, steep sides and tapered blunt point	Posthole	2		36	19	19
C046	Firm dark grey silty sand	Fill of (047)	5		27	30	26
C047	Circular feature, 1.62m diameter by 0.4m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit	5		27	30	26
C048	Firm mid brown silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (037)	5	14		22	21
C049	Soft mid brownish red silty sand and gravel	Fill of (050)	2	22	35	20	20
C050	Oval feature, 0.66m long by 0.44m wide and 0.18m deep, gradual sides and uneven base	Pit	2		35	20	20
C051	Soft mid greyish yellow silty sand	Fill of (052)	2	23		21	22
C052	Circular feature, 0.43m diameter by 0.11m deep, steep sides and rounded uneven base	Posthole	2			21	22
C053	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (037)	5	24		23	23
C054	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with discrete areas of gravel	Fill of (005)	5	25		25	31
C055	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand, 60mm thick	Deposit	2	26		26	29
C056	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal	Fill of (057)	2	27	7	27	25
C057	Oval feature, 0.5m long by 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep, vertical to steep sides and blunt point	Posthole	2		7	27	25
C058	Soft dark yellowish brown silty sand and gravel	Fill of (059)	5	28	28, 29	28	27
C059	Elongated oval feature, 1.8m long by 0.82m wide and 100mm deep, irregular sides and uneven base	Pit	5		28, 29	28	27
C060	Soft mid yellowish and reddish brown silty sand and gravel	Fill of (061)	2	29	28	29	28
C061	Circular cut, 0.4m diameter and 100mm deep, gradual sides and uneven base	Posthole	2		28	29	28
C062	Compact and blocky mid greyish brown sand with moderate small gravel	Fill of (063)	2	30	7, 8	32	
C063	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 2.8m long by 0.26m wide and 20mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Gully	2		7, 8	32	
C064	Soft dark yellowish brown silty sand with frequent large cobbles	Fill of (066)	5	31		26	29
C065	Soft light yellowish grey clay, intermittently spread over base	Lining to (066)	5			26	29
C066	Semi-circular feature, >0.7m long by 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit	5		1	26	29
C067	Loose dark brown/black sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.65m thick	Upper fill of (071)	5	33		31	38
C068	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel	Fill of (071)	6			31	38
C069	Loose dark yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel	Fill of (071)	6			31	38
C070	Loose dark yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel	Primary fill of (071)	5	32		31	38
C071	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >84.78m long by up to 3.5m wide and up to 1.02m deep, steep sides with steeper channel towards base	Ditch	6			31, 42, 46, 76, 98	38, 39, 50, 80, 106
C072	Soft dark brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (073)	2		11	33	30
C073	Oval feature, 0.52m long by 0.42m wide and 0.22m deep, vertical sides and flattish base	Posthole	2		11	33	30
C074	Soft mid yellowish grey silty sand	Fill of (075)	2			34	32
C075	Circular feature, 0.26m diameter by50mm deep, rounded sides and base	Posthole	2			34	32
C076	Soft mid reddish and yellowish brown sandy silt and gravel	Fill of (077)	2			35	33

Context	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Sample	Plan	Section	Photo Shot
C077	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 3.88m long by 0.3m wide and 30mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully	2			35	33
C078	Soft to loose dark yellowish and reddish brown silty sand with gravel	Fill of (079)	2	34		35	33
C079	Circular feature, 0.58m diameter by 0.23m deep, steep sides and flat base	Posthole	2			35	33
C080	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and gravel, 0.37m thick	Upper fill of (071)	5	38		42	39
C081	Firm dark yellowish red silty sand, 0.14m thick	Fill of (071)	6	40		42	39
C082	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.35m thick	Fill of (071)	6	39		42	39
C083	Compact light greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.3m thick	Primary fill of (071)	5	41		42	39
C084	Firm to friable mid brown silty sand with moderate small gravel at base	Fill of (085)	5		4	38	41
C085	Oval feature, 0.45m long by 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep, steep to near vertical sides and rounded blunt base	Posthole	5		4	38	41
C086	Soft dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal	Fill of (087)	5	35	3	39	42
C087	Sub-circular feature, 0.26m long by 0.24m wide and 0.17m deep, steep to vertical sides and rounded blunt point	Posthole	5		3	39	42
C088	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (089)	2		4	40	43
C089	Oval feature, 0.38m long by 0.29m wide and 0.13m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole	2		4	40	43
C090	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (091)	2		3	41	44
C091	Sub-circular feature, 0.38m long by 0.33m wide and 0.17m deep, vertical to steep sides and flattish base	Posthole	2		3	41	44
C092	Soft dark grevish brown silty sand with partially fired clay	Fill of (094)	5	36		37	34, 35, 40
C093	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (094)	5	37		37	34, 35, 40
C094	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.4m long by 0.46m wide and 0.45m deep, vertical sides with slight undercutting and flattish base	Pit	5		14	37	34, 35, 40
C095	Firm dark grey silty sand	Fill of (096)	5	42			46
C096	Circular feature, 0.84m diameter by 0.14m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit	5				46
C097	Friable light yellowish brown sand	Fill of (100)	5			48	54
C098	Firm dark brown silty sand	Fill of (100)	5			48	54
C099	Soft dark grevish brown sandy silt, same as (111)	Fill of (100)	5			48	54
100	Sub-circular feature, 1.4m long by 1.4m long and 0.64m deep, steep to vertical sides with some undercutting and flattish base with step. Part of (112) complex	Pit	5		24, 25, 26, 27	48	54
101	Loose dark brown/black silty sand with frequent gravel, up to 0.35m thick	Topsoil	10				
102	Compact mid yellowish brown silty sand, up to 0.3m thick	Subsoil	10				
103	Compact mixed silty sands and gravel	Natural deposit	1				
104	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (105)	9				
105	Rectangular feature, 3.1m long by >1m wide, not excavated	Quarry pit	9				
106	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (107)	2		53	44	47
107	Oval feature, 1.65m long by 0.83m wide and 0.24m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	2		53	44	47
108	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and moderate charcoal	Fill of (109)	5	43	14	45	51
109	Elongated oval feature, 1.1m long by 0.46m wide and 0.55m deep, vertical to steep sides with undercutting and flat base with step	Pit	5		14	45	51
110	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand and gravel	Fill of (100) and (112)	5	44	24, 26	48	53, 54
111	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, same as (099)	Fill of (112)	5	45		48	53, 54
112	Sub-circular feature, 2.1m long by 2.1m wide and 0.45m deep, vertical sides with undercutting and flat base	Pit	5			48	53, 54

Context	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Sample	Plan	Section	Photo Shot
113	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (112)	5	-		48	49, 53, 54
114	Fired red clay fragments with unfired light greenish yellow clay	Fill of (112)	5			48	49, 53, 54
115	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.42m thick	Primary fill of (071)	5	46		46	50
116	Firm light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.58m thick	Fill of (071)	6	47		46	50
117	Soft black charcoal and mid brown silty sand	Fill of (118)	2	48	13	47	52
118	Circular feature, 0.26m diameter by 0.17m deep, steep to vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole	2		13	47	52
119	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand and gravel	Fill of (112)	5			48	53, 54
120	Soft mid to dark greenish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (112)	5			48	53, 54
121	Compact mid brownish yellow silty sand	Fill of (122)	3	49	15	49	55
122	Sub-circular feature, 0.56m long by 0.42m wide and 90mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit	3		15	49	55
123	Firm light brownish grey sand	Fill of (124)	5		15	50	56
124	Sub-circular feature, 0.29m long by 0.22m wide and 0.22m deep, vertical sides and tapering blunt point	Posthole	5		15	50	56
125	Firm to indurated light yellowish brown sand with moderate gravel, 0.25m thick	Deposit	2		15		
126	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel	Fill of (112)	5			48	53, 54
127	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (128)	5	50			59
128	Sub-rectangular feature, 2.9m long by 2.4m wide and 0.9m deep, steep to vertical sides with undercutting, with rounded base	Pit	5			63, 66	59, 77, 78
129	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (130)	6	51		63, 64	59, 77, 78
130	Sub-circular feature, >4.22m long by >1.85m wide and 1.27m deep, steep sides, partly stepped, and rounded base	Pit	6			63, 64	77, 78
131	Firm mid grevish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (132)	9		58, 59		
132	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >6m long by 1.5m wide and 0.15m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Furrow	9		58, 59		
133	Firm to friable mid brownish yellow sand and gravel	Fill of (135)	5			51	57
134	Firm mid to dark brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (135)	5	52	31, 33	51	57
135	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >2.63m long by 0.76m wide and 0.25m deep, steep to near vertical sides and rounded base	Ditch	5		31, 33	51	57
136	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (137)	5		33, 34	52	58
137	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >5m long by 0.77m wide and 0.4m deep, steep to near vertical sides and rounded base	Ditch	5		33, 34	52, 53	58, 60
138	Soft and friable mid grevish brown clayey silt	Fill of (128)	5	53		63, 66	59
139	Soft mid to dark grey silty sand	Fill of (140)	6			74	84
140	Sub-circular feature, 0.24m long by 0.2m wide and 0.59m deep, vertical sides with tapered blunt point	Posthole	6			74	84
141	Soft and friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (128)	5	54		66	59
142	Firm mid grevish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (137)	5	55	33, 34	53	60
143	Friable mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (039)	5	56	20	55	64
144	Sub-circular feature, 0.7m long by 0.53m wide and 0.51m deep, vertical to steep sides and rounded base	Pit	4		17	57	61
145	Soft mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (144)	4	57	17	57	61
146	Sub-circular feature, 0.36m long by 0.31m wide and 0.15m deep, vertical to steep sides and flattish base	Posthole	2		18	58	62
147	Soft to friable mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (146)	2	58	18	58	62

Context	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Sample	Plan	Section	Photo Shot
148	Oval feature, >1.19m long by 0.76m wide and 0.32m deep, irregular sides and rounded base	Pit	2		16	54	63
149	Firm dark brown/black silt	Fill of (148)	2	59	16	54	63
150	Oval feature, 1.32m long by 0.72m wide and 0.36m deep, near vertical sides and irregular base	Pit	2		16	54	63
151	Firm dark brown/black silt	Fill of (150)	2	60	16	54	63
152	Firm dark grey to brownish grey silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (153)	5		20	56, 60	65, 69
153	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 3.35m long by 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Ditch	5		20	56, 60	65, 69
154	Oval feature, 0.62m long by 0.56m wide and 0.31m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole	3			62	66
155	Compact dark brown/black silty sand	Fill of (154)	3			62	66
156	Oval feature, 0.62m long by 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole	3			62	66
157	Compact dark brown/black silty sand with frequent charcoal	Fill of (156)	3			62	66
158	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (159)	7		42	59	68
159	Sub-circular feature, 1.68m long by 1.24m wide and 0.14m deep, steep to gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	7		42	59	68
160	Loose mid brownish yellow silty sand and gravel	Fill of (161)	3	61	37	61	
161	Sub-circular feature, 2.82m long by 2.26m wide and 0.21m deep, irregular sides and uneven base	Pit	3		37	61	
162	Circular feature, 0.63m diameter by 0.21m deep, vertical to steep sides and flattish base	Pit	2		19	65	71
163	Soft to loose dark brown/black clayey silt with moderate gravel	Fill of (162)	2	62	19	65	71
164	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (130)	6	64		64	
165	Sub-circular feature, 0.52m long by 0.44m wide and 90mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit	2		23	67	72
166	Loose to friable mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (165)	2	65	23	67	72
167	Curvilinear feature, aligned east-west, 3.6m long by 0.38m wide and 0.25m deep, steep sides and flat base	Gully	5		16	68, 69, 70, 71	73, 74, 75, 76
168	Firm mid greyish brown silt with moderate gravel	Fill of (167)	5	66	16	68, 69, 70, 71	73, 74, 75, 76
169	Circular feature, 0.36m diameter and 80mm deep, rounded sides and base	Posthole	2		45	72	79
170	Soft dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (169)	2		45	72	79
171	Loose light brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (173)	4	67	37	73	
172	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (173)	4	68	37	73	
173	Irregular feature, 1.95m long by 1.72m wide and 0.28m deep, uneven sides and undulating base	Pit	4		37	73	
174	Compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Primary fill of (071)	6	69		76	80
175	Compact mid yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (071)	6	70		76	80
176	Compact light brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (071)	6	71		76	80
177	Compact light brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (071)	6	72		76	80
178	Compact dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (184)	6	73		76	80
179	Compact light brown and yellow sandy silt	Fill of (184)	6	74		76	80
180	Compact light brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (184)	6	75		76	80
181	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (184)	6	76		76	80
182	Firm dark brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (184)	6	77		76	80
183	Loose mid brownish red silty sand	Fill of (184)	6	78		76	80
184	Possible rectangular feature, 6m long by 1.8m wide and 1.15m deep, steep sides and uneven base	?quarry pit	6			76	80
185	Circular feature, 0.71m diameter by 60mm deep, gradual sides and flat base	Pit	3		51	75	85

Context	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Sample	Plan	Section	Photo Shot
186	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with gravel	Fill of (185)	3		51	75	85
187	Soft to firm dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (188)	5			77	
188	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.5m long by 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch	5			77	
189	Rectangular feature, 1.09m long by 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep, steep to gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	4			78	86
190	Soft light brown sandy silt	Fill of (189)	4		61	78	86
191	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >70m long by 1.2m wide and 80mm deep, gradual sides and flat base	Furrow	9		61	79	87
192	Compact dark grey/black silty sand	Fill of (191)	9			79	87
193	Oval feature, 2.9m long by 1.37m wide and 0.48m deep, steep sides and irregular base	Pit	5		54	81	88
194	Firm dark brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal	Fill of (193)	5	81	54	81	88
195	Loose mid brownish and yellowish grey silty sand with gravel	Fill of (196)	2	79	48	80	89
196	Sub-circular feature, 0.29m long by 0.23m wide and 100mm deep, steep sides and uneven base	Posthole	2		48	80	89
197	Loose mid brownish and yellowish grey silty sand with gravel	Fill of (198)	7	80	47, 48	81, 85, 86	90, 92, 93
198	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 3.8m long by 0.24m wide and 20mm deep. Gradual sides and rounded base	Gully	7		47, 48	81, 85, 86	90, 92, 93
199	Firm dark vellowish brown sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (200)	8		49		
200	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 11.6m long by 2.2m wide and 100mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Furrow	8		49		
201	Circular feature, 0,19m diameter by 70mm deep, steep sides and flattish base	Posthole	2		65	83	
202	Firm dark grev sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (203)	6	88	67.69	101	108, 109, 110
203	Oval feature, 6.82m long by 3.5m wide and 0.89m deep, steep with undercutting and uneven base	Quarry pit	6		67, 69	101	108, 109, 110
204	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (201)	2	82	.,	83	,,
205	Loose mid brownish grev siltv sand	Fill of (206)	2		47	87	95
206	Oval feature, 0.5m long by 0.28m wide and 0.21m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole	2		47	87	95
207	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.7m long by 0.8m wide and 0.79m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Possible pit	4			88	96
208	Firm dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (207)	4	83		88	96, 104
209	Sub-circular feature, 1.9m long by 1.28m wide and 0.21m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	2		56	89	97
210	Loose mid grevish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and gravel	Fill of (209)	2	??????		89	97
211	Firm dark grevish brown silty sand	Fill of (212)	2			90	98
212	Sub-circular feature. 0.69m long by 0.57m wide and 70mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	2			90	98
213	Loose mid brownish vellow silty clav	Fill of (214)	5	84	64	91	
214	Circular feature, 0.6m diameter by 0.22m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	5		64	91	
215	Soft light brownish vellow silty clay	Fill of (216)	3	85	64.63	92	101
216	Sub-circular feature, 0.54m long by 0.5m wide and 80mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	3		64, 63	92	101
217	Sub-circular feature, 1.54m long by 0.94m wide and 0.25m deep, steep to gradual sides and rounded base	Pit	2			94	103
218	Loose light grevish brown with vellow mottled silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (217)	2	86		94	103
219	Sub-circular feature. 1.42m long by 0.39m wide and 0.21m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	2			94	103
220	Loose light grevish brown with yellow mottled silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (219)	2	87		94	103
221	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (222)	4		65	95	

Context	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Sample	Plan	Section	Photo Shot
222	Irregular feature, 1.44m long by 0.51m wide and 0.24m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Pit	4		65	95	
223	Loose mid brownish grey silty and gravel	Fill of (224)	2		70	112	
224	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 3.23m long by 0.59m wide and 0.48m deep, gradual to near vertical sides, sloping bottom	Gully	2		70	112	
225	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand	Primary fill of (071)	6		66	98	106
226	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (071)	6		66	98	106
227	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (071)	6		66	98	106
228	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Upper fill of (071)	6		66	98	106
229	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1m long by 1.24m wide and 0.43m deep, steep and gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch	2			115, 116	107
230	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt and gravel	Fill of (229)	2			115	107
231	Indurated mid brown sandy silt with moderate clay	Fill of (042)	7			99	112
232	Firm dark grey silty sand with moderate charcoal	Fill of (233)	2			100	113
233	Sub-rectangular feature, >0.63m long by 0.5m wide and 60mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit	2			100	113
234	Soft to firm dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (203)	6	89	67, 68, 69	101	108, 109, 110
235	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (236)	5	90	67	101	108, 109
236	Oval feature, 0.48m long by 0.3m wide and 0.24m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole	5		67	101	108, 109
237	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (238)	7			102	114
238	Linear feature, 22.54m long by 2.26m wide and 0.2m deep, steep sides with V-shaped base	Gully	7			102	114
239	Firm mid reddish brown clayey sand	Fill of (240)	2			103	115
240	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.56m long by 0.38m wide and 0.17m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	2			103	115
241	Firm dark yellowish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (242)	6			104	111
242	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >21.49m long by 2.26m wide and 0.56m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Ditch	6			104	111
243	Soft to firm dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (244)	6	91	68	101	108, 110
244	Oval feature, 0.48m long by 0.38m wide and 0.3m deep, steep sides with undercutting and rounded base	Posthole	6		68	101	108, 110
245	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (242)	5			105	119
246	Loose mid greyish brown silt and gravel	Fill of (247)	2			106	120
247	Oval feature, 1.5m long by 1.24m wide and 0.3m deep, irregular sides and uneven base	Quarry pit	2			106	120
248	Firm dark yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (238)	7			107	
249	Firm dark yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (250)	2			108	
250	Curvilinear feature, 1.4m long by 0.34m wide and 0.16m deep, vertical sides and rounded base	Gully	2			108	
251	Firm mid brown sand with moderate charcoal	Fill of (252)	2			109	118
252	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.52m long by 0.34m wide and 0.17m deep, steep to near vertical sides and tapering blunt point	Posthole	2			109	118
253	Firm mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (254)	2			110, 113	
254	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 4.8m long by 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Gully	2			110, 113	
255	Firm mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (256)	5			110, 113	
256	Curvilinear feature, aligned northwest-southeast turning east at north end, 11.67m long by 0.95m wide and 0.52m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch	5			110, 113	

Context	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Sample	Plan	Section	Photo Shot
257	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (071)	6			114	121
258	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (071)	6			114	121
259	Firm mid reddish brown sand and gravel with frequent charcoal	Fill of (071)	6			114	121
260	Loose mid brownish grey silt and gravel	Fill of (261)	5		70	111	
261	Circular feature, 1.65m diameter and 0.48m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	5		70	111	
262	Firm mid yellowish brown sand	Fill of (263)	2			118	
263	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 12.36m long by 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep, steep sides and rounded base	gully	2			118	
264	Oval feature,		2			120	
265	Firm dark grey/black silty clay	Fill of (264)	2			120	
266	Firm dark brown sand	Fill of (242)	6	92		121	127
267		Fill of Quarry Pit	9				
268	Feature, 1.2m long by 0.45m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Quarry pit	2				
269	Firm dark yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (268)	2				
270	Feature, 2.6m wide by 0.22m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Quarry pit	2				
271	Firm dark yellowish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (270)	2				
272	Feature, 2.8m wide by 0.6m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Quarry pit	2				
273	Firm dark yellowish brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (272)	2				
274		Fill of (275)	9				
275		Ditch	9				
276	Soft mid brown silty sand with moderate gravel	Fill of (277)	6	93		123	129
277	Curvilinear feature, aligned north-south, curving east at south end, ##m long by 1.45m wide and 0.91m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch	6			123	129
278	Firm light vellowish brown silty clay	Fill of (228)	2				
279	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (292)	2				
280	Firm dark grevish brown silty sand	Fill of (293)	2				
281	Soft dark grevish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal	Fill of (282)	2				
282	Sub-circular feature, 0.2m long by 0.19m wide and 70mm deep, vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	2				
283	Firm mid brown silty clay	Fill of (291)	3				
284	Firm mid brown silty clay	Fill of (287)	9			125	
285	Firm light vellowish brown silty clay	Fill of (286)	9			124	
286	Sub-circular feature, 1.75m long by 1.2m wide and 100mm deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit	9			124	
287	Curvilinear feature, 4.02m long by 1m wide and 0.7m deep, steep to near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit	9			125	
288	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 5.9m long by 1.98m wide, steep sides and flat base	Ditch	2				
289	Firm mid brown silty clay	Fill of (290)	2				
290	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >5.61m long by 2.36m wide, not excavated	Ditch	2				
291	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >6.74m long by 3.15m wide, not excavated	Ditch	3				
292	Amorphous feature, 3.78m long by >1.83m wide, steep sides and flattish base	Quarry pit	2				
293	Sub-circular feature	Quarry pit	2				
THE POTTERY

Prepared by Anna Slowikowski

SPOTDATES

Key to table

Condition:

- F
- fair (average condition mostly unabraded, some diagnostic sherds) good (better than 'fair' unabraded diagnostic sherds, usually with more than one belonging to same vessel; consistent spotdate) G
- poor (poorer condition than 'fair' small, usually single abraded, undiagnostic sherds) Р

Spotdate code:

-r - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
PRE	early prehistoric (late Neolithic – early Bronze Age)
EIA	late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age
MIA	middle Iron Age
M-LIA	pottery which extends into the late pre- 'belgic' IA, retaining its MIA characteristic
LIA	late Iron Age (pottery with 'belgic' characteristics)
RB	Roman $(1^{st} - 4^{th} century)$
MED	medieval (11 th -15 th century)
PM or MOD	post-medieval or modern

Where possible, further refinement of the broad spotdate is noted in the comments.

Cxt	condition	spotdate	Comments
001	Р	MIXED	TOPSOIL?
002	Р	EIA	
004	F	MIA	
006	Р	MIA	
010	G	MIA	SEVERAL NEAR-COMPLETE VESS
017	Р	M-LIA	
023	F	MIA	
034	F	EIA	
036	F	MIA	
040	G	MIA	
046	G	MIA	
048	F	MIA	
053	F	MIA	
054	Р	MIA	
058	F	MIA	
064	F	MIA	
067	F	MIA	
080	G	MIA	
082	F	MIA	
084	F	MIA	
086	F	MIA	
092	F	MIA	
093	G	MIA	
095	G	MIA	
098	G	MIA	
108	F	MIA	
110	P	MIA	
111	G	MIA	
113	F	MIA	
116	P	MIA	
121	F	PRE	?BA
123	Р	MIA?	
127	P	MIA	
129	F	M-LIA	MIXED BUT WITH SOME LARGE SHERDS - LPRB?
133	Р	MIA	
134	F	MIA	

Cxt	condition	spotdate	Comments
136	F	MIA	
138	F	MIA	
139	Р	M-LIA	
142	G	MIA	
143	Р	MIA	
145	G	EIA	
152	F	MIA	
155	G	PRE	
158	Р	RB	
160	F	PRE	
168	Р	MIA	
171	F	EIA	
176	F	M-LIA	
178	F	M-LIA	
186	Р	?IA	
190	F	EIA	
192	Р	P-M	17-18TH C
194	Р	MIA	
197	Р	RB	
199	Р	RB-MED	
202	F	M-LIA	
208	G	EIA	LBA?
213	F	MIA	
221	F	EIA	
228	Р	LIA	
234	F	M-LIA	MIXED AND BATTERED
235	Р	MIA?	
241	F	M-LIA	LPRB?
245	F	MIA	WITH SOME EARLIER RESID?
248	Р	RB	
255	F	EIA OR MIA	
258	F	MIA	
259	F	PRE	?LBA/EIA
260	F	MIA	
266	F	M-LIA	LPRB?
267	Р	MIXED	
276	F	MIA	
279	Р	MIXED	
284	Р	P-M	17-18TH C

CATALOGUE OF POTTERY

Key to table

Form codes (abb	previated codes only)
BWL	BOWL
CYLJ	CYLINDRICAL JAR
GLBB	GLOBULAR BOWL
JARB	BEAD RIM JAR
JARS	STORAGE JAR
OVDJ	OVOID JAR
VESS	VESSEL (UNID)

Fabric codes

See above

Cxt	Fabric	Forms present	Sh	Wt (g)	Comments
001	A16		1	1	
001	B07		1	10	
001	B09	JUG	1	3	
001	C60		2	22	
001	E01	BWL	5	41	
001	E02		3	16	
001	F01B		3	12	
001	F16		3	13	SCORED
001	F16		1	6	B/S RE-SHAPED INTO A DISC/SPINDLE WHORL
001	F19		2	3	
001	F28		1	5	PRE-FIBING HOLE IN B/S 5MM DIA
001	F28		10	40	
001	F28		1	3	ROW OF FINGERNAIL IMPS ON B/S
001	F30		1	2	
001	P01	BWI	11	197	HONEY COLOUBED GL
001	P36A	BWI	1	17	
001	B06	22	3	15	
001	R13	JAB: TILE?	2	33	
002	F01A	<i>or a a</i> , 11221	2	15	
002	F16		2	2	BADLY LEACHED - VOIDS ONLY
004	F28	OVD.I	12	95	FINGERNAIL IMP R
006	F	0120	3	10	
010	- F16		12	175	1 VESS?
010	F20	OVD.I	60	1687	1 VESS - LGE JAB WITH FINGEBNAIL IMP B/S
010	F30	JAR	8	122	1 VESS
010	F30	0/111	11	140	1 VESS
010	F30		67	264	
010	F30	JAR	12	144	1 VESS
017	F28	0/11	1	3	
023	F28		1	56	ELAT FOOTED BS
034	F01A	0100	5	21	
034	F01B		2	34	
036	F01A		1	1	
036	F19	JAR	1	7	BEAD B WITH INC DEC (as LIT 1stC shelly)
036	F28		1	4	
036	F30		2	6	
036	F37		3	14	
040	E30	OVD.I	34	146	1 VESS
046	F01B	0.20	1	13	
046	F16		10	248	TWIG BRUSHING
046	F20	OVD.I	73	816	FLAT FOOTED BS: FLAT R: SOME MAY BE F30: 1-
	0	0.00			REOXID BRK
046	F20		5	229	1 VESS; TWIG BRUSHING/ROUGHENING
046	F28		2	275	COMPLETE FLAT BASE S INT
048	F28		6	57	TWIG BRUSHING
053	F16		1	3	
053	F19		3	10	
053	F28	JAR	5	24	
053	F30	OVDJ	3	20	
054	F28		1	6	

Cxt	Fabric	Forms present	Sh	Wt (g)	Comments
058	F16		9	10	
058	F28	OVDJ	1	34	1 SHERD BROKEN ON EXC; V FINE SURF
058	F28		4	3	CRUMBS
064	F30	OVDJ	8	30	
067	F01B		1	24	THIN AND WELL MADE
067	F16	JAR	8	90	FINGERNAIL IMPS ON R
067	F19	OVDJ	1	26	
067	F28	OVDJ	5	68	FLAT RIM
067	F28	OVDJ	1	20	GROOVE ON TOP OF R
067	F28		1	92	FLAT FOOTED BS S INT
067	F30	OVDJ	5	81	
067	F37		1	5	
080	F20	OVDJ	4	132	FLAT FOOTED BS
080	F28		1	2	
080	F28		1	20	V FINE SURFS
080	F30	OVDJ	14	197	SCORED DEC; TWIG BRUSHING
082	F30		7	167	
084	F30	JAR	1	11	V FINE SURFS
086	DAUB		3	7	
086	F28		15	68	1 VESS - FRESH BRKS
092	F04	JAR	1	14	UPRIGHT R WITH NO NECK
092	F16		13	115	
092	F28		7	23	V FINE SURFS
092	F30		24	147	
092	F30		1	85	NEAR-COMPLETE BS WITH FINGERMARKS ON INT
092	MISC		18	14	CRUMBS
093	F16		42	590	1 VESS; FLAT EXPANDED R; +CRUMBS
093	F20		1	58	
093	F28		4	29	
093	F30		7	55	1 VESS; TWIG BRUSHING; FLAT FOOTED BS
095	F16		5	482	2 - SINGLE BS
095	F19		1	8	
095	F28		2	13	
095	F30	MINIATURE	1	78	1 VESS - MINIATURE POT <sf2> SPALLED SURF</sf2>
095	F30	JAR	9	238	LGE PART OF 1 VESS
095	F30		4	19	
098	F??		5	245	1 VESS; SAME AS (111) (113); INT WH RES; BURNISHED
					EXT; FAIRLY THICK BODIED
098	F16		1	7	
098	F30	OVDJ	3	115	1 VESS; RE-OXID BRKS; HIGH ORG CONTENT
098	F30	OVDJ; GLBB	30	368	1-FLAT FOOTED BS; 1-SCORED; 1-FINGERNAIL IMP R
108	F04		4	6	
108	F16		2	9	
108	F19		5	11	
108	F30	OVDJ	9	21	
110	F19		1	11	
110	F30		2	14	
111	F??		11	523	1 VESS SAME AS (098) (113)
111	F19		4	65	RE-OXID BRKS
111	F30	OVDJ; CYLJ	17	219	SCORED; C
113	F??		1	19	SAME VESS AS (098) (111)
113	F19	GLOBB	2	4	
113	F20		3	47	
113	F30		2	3	
116	F16		1	21	
121	PRE		2	71	VERY THICK, COARSE FLINT/PEBBLES >10MM; DEEP CHEVRON GROOVES
123	F19		1	1	CRUMB
127	F19		2	17	1-SCORED
127	F28		1	4	
129	DAUB		2	5	F30-TYPE FAB
129	F?	JAR	9	187	1 VESS; UPRIGHT RIM; SANDSTONE FAB - COULD THIS BE A/S? - CHECK CXT
129	F01A		4	12	
129	F06C		1	75	B/S VERT COMBING
129	F08	JARS	1	53	ABR R/S SHELL LEACHED OUT LEAVING CORKY SURF
129	F16		1	30	
129	F19		6	12	
129	F20		3	43	

129 F30 15 29 129 R06C 1 2 129 R12B 1 2 133 F30 5 7 134 F30 8 49 1-FLAT FOOTED BS 136 F16 3 24 SCORED 138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F19 1 5 138 F20 1 60	
129 R06C 1 2 129 R12B 1 2 133 F30 5 7 134 F30 8 49 1-FLAT FOOTED BS 136 F16 3 24 SCORED 138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F20 1 60	
129 R12B 1 2 133 F30 5 7 134 F30 8 49 1-FLAT FOOTED BS 136 F16 3 24 SCORED 138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F19 1 5 1 138 F20 1 60 1	
133 F30 5 7 134 F30 8 49 1-FLAT FOOTED BS 136 F16 3 24 SCORED 136 F30 8 30 SCORED 138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F19 1 5 138 F20 1 60	
134 F30 8 49 1-FLAT FOOTED BS 136 F16 3 24 SCORED 136 F30 8 30 SCORED 138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F19 1 5 1 138 F20 1 60 1	
134 F16 3 24 SCORED 136 F16 3 24 SCORED 138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F19 1 5 138 F20 1 60	
136 F16 3 24 SCORED 136 F30 8 30 SCORED 138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F19 1 5 138 F20 1 60	
136 F30 8 30 SCORED 138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F19 1 5 138 F20 1 60	
138 F16 4 50 2-V FINE SHELL 138 F19 1 5 138 F20 1 60	
138 F19 1 5 138 F20 1 60	
138 F20 1 60	
138 F30 3 17	
139 F16 1 13 POSSUA?	
142 F16 1 2	
142 T 30 43 163 T VESS - DADET ONC	JSHED
142 F30 3 43 TVESS; SUCRED	
143 F28 1 18 RE-OXID BRK	
143 F30 2 1	
145 F01A JAR 1 27 FLARING NECK	
145 F01B 2 21	
152 F30 10 36	
155 PBE 2 14 COABSE FLINT BOT	
155 PRE 7 38 1 VESS: COARSE EL	
158 F07 3 22 V ABR AND LEACHEL	D
158 R06H 1 32 ABR BS	
160 PRE 7 17 1 VESS - ?NEO	
168 F16 7 8 V ABR AND LEACHEI	D CRUMBS
171 F01A 2 3	
176 F16 JAB 1 12 FINGERNAIL IMPS OF	NB
	Shing - 1107
186 F16 1 17 LEACHED CORKY SU	JRF
190 F01A 3 12	
192 E02 2 2	
194 F16 1 1	
197 F04 1 1	
197 B06B 1 41 FAIRLY FINE BUT V F	HARSH EMERY BOARD FEEL
199 B/C 1 4 V ABB BROWN SAND	
	DI GOOLD DE EITHEIT GHEOR
202 F19 2 2	
202 F28 3 16	
208 F01A JARB 11 42	
208 F01B 7 32	
213 F19 4 9 1 VESS	
213 F28 5 25 1 VESS	
221 F01A 4 12 1 VESS	
221 F28 1 4	
234 FUIB 1 2	
234 F16 1 7	
234 F19 3 11	
234 F28 11 36	
234 F30 2 6	
235 F16 1 2 ABB AND LEACHED	
235 F19 1 1	
243 FUIB 1 2	
245 F16 2 15	
245 F30 31 122	
248 R01 1 1 ABR CRUMB; V SPAF	RSE MICA FREQUENT WH INCL
255 F01A 1 2	
255 F29 2 14 ROUGHLY MADE FEV	W BUT BIG QU: REDUC: BANDOM
TWIG BRUSHING FAI	INTLY ROUGHENING THE SURF
258 F30 1 19 R/S TOWARDS RS F/	AINT SCOBING
260 F30 JAR 1 2 UPRIGHT FLAT TOPF	YED K
266 F16 2 22 ABR AND LEACHED	CORKY SURF

Cxt	Fabric	Forms present	Sh	Wt (g)	Comments
266	F19		1	4	
266	F30		2	10	WITH LOTS OF FINE SAND; SCORED
267	E02		1	3	?RB - R05
267	F16		1	3	CORKY SURF
267	F30		2	17	LOTS OF SAND
276	F01A		1	3	THIN BODIED VESS
276	F16		1	121	RANDOM SCORING
276	F19		1	17	
276	F28		2	5	
279	F16		1	20	R13 – ROMAN SHELLY WARE??
279	P01		1	2	HONEY COLOURED GL
284	P14	CUP	1	21	

AMS 04.07.08

CATALOGUES OF THE LITHICS Prepared by Barry Bishop

Appendix 4.1: Quantification of Lithic Material by Context

Context	Decortication Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Flake	Blade-like Flake	Flake Fragment	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Micro-burin	Context Total	Condition	Date	
001	15			30	5	11	9	1	10		8		89	Abraded		Potentially more retouched present but condition is generally poor
002							2	4					6	Good	M/EN	Collection of small blades
004				1									1	Slightly Abraded	M-EBA	
006	1										1		2	Good	N-EBA	Laurel leaf point
010	1	1			1			1			1		5	Slightly Abraded	Mix M to BA	
017								1					1	Slightly Abraded	M/EN	Medial fragment
028	1												1	Abraded	UD	
034		2	1	1		2	1	1	1		3		12	Slightly Abraded	M/EN	CRF is core tablet. Two end scrapers, one piercer. Generally blade-based
036			1										1	Slightly Abraded	M/EN	Blade with orthogonal dorsal scars cf a crested blade but probably core rejuvenation
046	3	3		8		3	1			5	1		24	Variable	Mix M/EN- BA	Flake from flint quern. Edge damaged flake, possibly worn serrate on good quality black flint with thick cortex.
051				1									1	Burnt	UD	Large flake – burnt
054		1				1							2	Good	UD	
058						1							1	Burnt	UD	
064	1			1									2	Abraded	M-N	F removes severe hinge fracture
067			1	4		1	2						8	Abraded	Mix M-IA	CRF is core tablet removed from blade core
080						1							1	Burnt	UD	
092						2			1				3	Slightly Abraded	MBA-IA	

Context	Decortication Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Flake	Blade-like Flake	Flake Fragment	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Micro-burin	Context Total	Condition	Date	
093									1				1	Slightly Abraded	MBA-IA	Irregular – on flake?
095				1									1	Abraded	MBA-IA	
098											1		1	Good	M-IA	Nice circular scraper
106				3			1	1					5	Abraded	Mix M-IA	Some flakes fairly crude
108				1		1							2	Abraded	M-EBA	Both possibly edge retouched
110						1							1	Slightly Abraded	M-EBA	
111						1							1	Burnt	UD	
113	1												1	Good	UD	
121	1									1	1		3	Good	LN/EBA	Symmetrical scraper
123							1						1	Good	M-EBA	
127				1							1		2	Slightly Abraded	Ν	Scraper
129	2		1	4	1	1	2		1	1	1		14	Slightly Abraded	M-IA	CRF is transverse removing SP and cortex, ret is denticulate flake
133									1				1	Good	M-IA	
138				1		1		1				1	4	Slightly Abraded	M/EN	M-B consists of a 9mm wide blade with a notch on right margin and a non-typical snap removing distal. Blade is 71X26X10mm
142				1									1	Slightly Abraded	M-EBA	
145				3				1					4	Good	M/EN	Two refitting flakes but both crude and using poor quality raw materials
152				3			1						4	Abraded	N	
155				2	1						1		4	Variable	LN/EBA	Very nice 'mushroom' scraper
157				1									1	Burnt	UD	
160	1	2	1	1		3		2			2		12	Slightly Abraded	Mixed - mostly M	Ret includes an obliquely truncated blade. CRF is a small platform edge trimming flake
163	1								1		1		3	Slightly Abraded	LNEBA	DF is burnt. Core is bifacial on flake, Ret is bifacially worked flake
168				1									1	Slightly Abraded	M-EBA	
172				1				1			1		3	Good	M/EN	Utilized flake
176	1								1		1		3	Slightly Abraded	MBA-IA	DF has many incipient Hertzian cones; ret is crude denticulate, Core is irregular
178	1			2							1		4	Slightly Abraded	N-BA	

Context	Decortication Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Flake	Blade-like Flake	Flake Fragment	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Micro-burin	Context Total	Condition	Date	
190								1					1	Slightly Abraded	Mix inc M/EN	Bulbar end shattered from thermal flaws
194				2		1				1			4	Abraded	N-BA	Both Fs of bullhead flint
199				1		1							2	Abraded	UD	
202	2		1	6	1		2	2			1		15	Abraded	Mixed	CRF is transverse; ret is Notch
208	8	6	2	15	3	4	5	6	1	1	2		53	Slightly Abraded	M-N	CRF: one core tablet and one transverse. A few flakes possibly utilized. A few pieces burnt. Blade-dominated industry but not very homogeneous
213											2		2	Slightly Abraded	Ν	Knife and bifacial implement
215							1	2					3	Slightly Abraded	M/EN	
221				1		1		1					3	Slightly Abraded	M/EN	
223								1					1	Abraded	M/EN	
228	1					1		1	1	1			5	Abraded	Mix M-IA	Irregular core
231	1						1						2	Abraded	M-EBA	Blade has possible notch near distal
234	7	3		10	2	7	2	3	2	3	1		40	Variable	M-BA	
235				2		1		1					4	Slightly Abraded	Mix M/EN- LNEBA	
237			1	1				1					3	Slightly Abraded	M/EN	CRF is transverse removing step fracture. Blade possibly utilized for piercing/cutting
245								1			1		2	Slightly Abraded	Mix M-IA	Crude scraper
246	1												1	Slightly Abraded	UD	
248									1		1		2	Abraded	M/EN	Blade core and piercer on blade
260				1									1	Slightly Abraded	BA	Possible small area of retouch?
266	1			6			3		1		1		12	Slightly Abraded	Mix M-IA	
267	2			5		4		1					12	Abraded	Mixed	
274				2									2	Slightly Abraded	N-BA	
276			1								1		2	Good	Ν	Core tablet. 'thumbnail' type scraper
278	1												1	Good	UD	

				1		1								1 1		
Context	Decortication Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Flake	Blade-like Flake	Flake Fragment	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Micro-burin	Context Total	Condition	Date	
280						1							1	Abraded	UD	
283				1									1	Slightly Abraded	M-EBA	
284				1									1	Slightly Abraded	UD	
Total	54	18	10	126	14	51	34	35	23	13	35	1	414			
%	13.0	4.3	2.4	30.4	3.4	12.3	8.2	8.5	5.6	3.1	8.5	0.2	100			

Appendix 4.2: Descriptions of Cores

Context	Type (Clark et al. 1960)	Sub-Type	Weight (g)	Description	Date
001	Minimal	Flake	19	Flake fragment with a few broad flakes removed from around perimeter lots of incipient Hertzian cones from failed attempts at flake removal	MBA- IA
001	Minimal	Flake	29	Flake fragment with a few broad flakes removed from around perimeter	MBA- IA
001	С	Flake	28	Irregularly shaped, randomly but extensively reduced	LN-BA
001	С	Flake	35	Irregularly shaped r randomly reduced, lots of incipient Hertzian cones from failed attempts at flake removal	MBA- IA
001	?	Flake	9	Fragment	UD
001	Minimal	Blade	82	Rounded cobble with a series of narrow (micro-) blades removed along one side, abandoned due to poor platform	M/EN
001	B1	?blade	172	Rounded cobble with flakes, possible some blades, removed from either end but vary thermally afflicted leading to disintegration	UD
001	Fragment	Micro-blade	15	Fragment from a fine micro-blade core	М
001	A2	Blade	31	Thermally fractured pebble with numerous blades and narrow flakes recovered from one side "front" type	M/EN
001	С	Blade	28	Irregularly shaped extensively reduced producing many blades	M/EN
034	B2	Flake/narrow flake	30	Rounded pebble with many flakes removed from trimmed striking platforms, failed due to thermal flaws	M-N
092	A2	Flake	58	Thermal chunk with a few short flakes removed from one edge and an attempt to form a SP perpendicular to this. Uses thermal plain as striking platforms, lots of incipient Hertzian cones. Failed due to too many thermal flaws	MBA- IA
093	С	Flake	14	Small chunk, possibly a flake, that has a number of flakes removed	MBA- IA
129	С	Lake	24	Extensively reduced, mostly short flake scars	M-BA
133	С	Flake	33	Fragment, many incipient Hertzian cones from failed attempts at continued flake production	UD
163	D	Centripetal	38	Large flake with blunted margin and flakes removed from both sides, possibly an attempts at making a bifacial implement cf large arrowhead or laurel Leaf	Ν
176	С	Narrow Flake	14	Small fragment displaying many flake scars and one edge has been blunted/retouched. Some narrow flake scars and trimmed SP	M/EN

Context	Type (Clark et al. 1960)	Sub-Type	Weight (g)	Description	Date
208	A2	Narrow Flake	17	Small thermal chunk with large quantities of small but narrow flakes removed from all round. A fracture scar was then used to remove a few other small flakes. This is more likely to have been (re)used as a tool such as a thick scraper	ME/N
228	D	Centripetal	23	Fragment of a bifacially and centripetally worked chunk, possibly a fragment from an bifacial implement	Ν
234	B3	Blade	18	Small rounded pebble with two edge trimmed striking platforms	M/EN
234	?	Flake	20	Fragment	UD
248	A2	Pyramidal	39	Pyramidal extensively reduced blade core with heavily worked striking platform made on a thermal plain. Very thermally flawed	М
266	B1	Flake	53	Rounded pebble with keeled platforms, produced flakes but reminiscent of 'Front' type core	Ν

Appendix 4.3: Descriptions of Retouched Implements

Context	Туре	Sub-type	Dimensions (mm)	Description	Suggested Date
001	Edge blunted	Narrow flake	>41X22X7	Narrow flake with medium, steep straight retouch along part of left dorsal	M-EBA
001	Edge blunted	Narrow flake	>27X20X4	Narrow flake with medium moderately steep straight retouch along part of left dorsal	M-EBA
001	Piercer	Awl	27X22X8	Partially cortical flake with retouch along distal ventral accentuating an awl-like point	M-EBA
001	Piercer	Awl	35X30X18	Thick irregular flake with minimal modification forming an awl-like point on distal. Also straight blunting and battering along dorsal arête- possibly to aid handling?	N-BA
001	Piercer	Elaborate	>28X36X14	Heavily modified thick flake with narrow but sturdy point	LN/EBA
001	Scraper	Circular	27X27X12	Thick flake with extensive steep scalar retouch around c.2/3 of circumference cf thumbnail	LN/EBA
001	Scraper	Short end	38X30X15	Thick partially cortical flake of bullhead bed flint with moderate slightly denticulated steep retouch around distal	N-BA
001	Scraper	Short end	29X26X8	Narrow flake with fine moderately steep convex scalar retouch on distal	M-EBA
006	Biface	?laurel leaf	49X38X17	Bifacially shaped and thinned – possibly an arrowhead blank	N
010	Miscellaneous	Flake	>38X32X10	Cortical flake with small flakes removed from ventral – denticulate? Unfinished	
034	Piercer	Minimal	36X24X4	Blade-like flake with facetted SP and fine retouch/use-wear around converging distal	M/EN
034	Scraper	Long-end	>25X16X7	Thick partially cortical blade/narrow flake with distal modified with fine steep slightly convex scalar retouch	M/EN
034	Scraper	Fragment	>22X>27X8	Burnt fragment with extensive moderately steep semi-invasive convex scalar flaking around distal	M-EBA
046	Edge blunted	Cutting	46X25X10	Blade-like flake with thick cortex and fine worn retouch/edge damage along left margin. Possibly worn serrate, cortically backed	M/N
046	Quern	Flake	>28X35X10	Broad flake missing part of bulbar end of good quality black flint struck from a battered and then smoothed quern retaining part of quern face on distal	LN/EBA
098	Scraper	Circular	37X44X12	Thick, oval-tablet shaped flake with extensive very steep convex scalar retouch around c.2/3 of perimeter and short stretch of parallel inverse retouch	LN/EBA
121	Scraper	Long end	43X30X11	Symmetrical tear-drop shaped partially cortical flake with intensive moderately steep convex scalar retouch on distal –well made. Burnt	LN/EBA
127	Scraper	Short end	44X37X8	Flake with moderate, steep convex scalar retouch around distal	N-EBA
129	Denticulate	Flake	48X38X12	Thick, crude flake with four small flakes removed from around distal	MBA-IA
155	Scraper	Short-end	38X41X13	Short wide flake with very competent moderately steep convex scalar retouch on distal. 'Mushroom' shaped	LN/EBA
160	Edge blunted	Blade	>25X8X4	Irregular distal blade segment with fine retouch/heavy use-wear along right margin	M/EN
160	Microlith	Obliquely truncated	>20X7X2	Obliquely truncated distal blade fragment with point mostly missing	М
163	Miscellaneous	Flake	38X40X12	'Flake' with thermal ventral and right angled flake removals on dorsal with finer flaking along part of 'ventral'	UD
172	Edge blunted	Cutting	39X28X9	Flake with thick cortex and light retouch/edge damage along right margin – cortically backed cutting flake	M-EBA
176	Denticulate	Flake	38X40X12	Thick flake with crude denticulations formed sporadically around edge. Appears lightly burnt	MBA-IA

Context	Туре	Sub-type	Dimensions (mm)	Description	Suggested Date
178	Miscellaneous	Flake	32X29X8	Flake has a number of small flakes removed along right ventral plus some incipient cones from failed attempts at continuing this – unfinished tool?	UD
202	Notch	Flake	29X22X7	Small but well-formed notch cut into left dorsal near distal	M-EBA
208	Piercer	Blade	>50X28X14	Thick plunged blade with large distal that has minor modification forming a sturdy point	M-N
208	Scraper	Long end/nosed	35X24X8	Blade-like flake with small area around distal modified with fine steep convex scalar retouch	M-N
213	Biface	?laurel leaf	>58X39X11	Bifacially shaped and thinned, possibly unfinished – ends missing	N
213	Knife	?Plano-convex	48X35X10	Cortical narrow pointed flake with straight slightly-invasive scalar retouch along both margins which converge to a point. Rather crude plano-convex type	LN/EBA
234	Edge blunted	Fragment		Small fragment of a flake with fine abrupt retouch along edge	UD
245	Scraper	Minimal	26X28X12	Thick crude flake with wide unmodified striking platform and minimal steep scalar convex retouch on part of distal and right margin	MBA-IA
248	Piercer	Blade	>30X20X7	Blade with wide notch on right dorsal possibly forming a pointed distal end, tip and proximal end missing	M/EN
266	?Scraper	Fragment	>54X>30X9	Fragment from a large flake with extensive moderately shallow slightly invasive convex along all of surviving edge	M-EBA
276	Scraper	Thumbnail	28X24X10	Sub-square flake with variable moderate to extensive steep retouch on distal and both lateral margins	LN/EBA

CATALOGUE OF THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Prepared by Anne Boyle

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	MODTIL			1	93	Patchy soot; abraded	18 th to 20 th
098	TEG	OX/R/OX; medium sandy + flint + ca	Narrow square flange	1	71	Abraded; odd - mis moulded/deep impression; cut-out	Roman
104	BRK	Oxidised; coarse sandy + flint	65 x 110 x 160+mm	2	1614	Handmade; half brick; strike marks; mortar; abraded; sand moulded	18 th to 19 th
104	PNR	Light firing; calcareous	12mm	1	26	Strike marks; leached; mortar; patchy soot	15 th +?
131	CBM			1	1	Flake	18 th to 20 th ?
192	CBM			3	13	Flakes	18 th to 20 th ?
192	PNR	Marbled light firing; calcareous	15mm	1	38	Strike marks; patchy soot	15 th +?
267	CBM	Marbled + ca?		1	15	Brick or tile; abraded	?
267	CBM			1	51	Very abraded; possibly brick	18 th to 20 th ?

CATALOGUE OF THE FIRED CLAY Prepared by Anne Boyle

	5	J	j					
Phase	Cut	Cxt	Clinkered	Daub?	Floor/hearth/kiln	Floor/hearth?	Mould?	Object?
-	[079[(078)					2	
-	[118]	(117)					3	
-	[233]	(232)						7
2	[091]	(090)					6	
4	[035]	(034)					1	
5	[011]	(010)		1				
5	[037]	(048)		1				
5	[047]	(046)				35	1	
5	[087]	(086)						3
5	[094]	(092)	2	1	196	61		
5	[096]	(095)				48		
5	[109]	(108)					4	
5	[112]	(114)			83			
5	[112]	(113)				1		
6	[071]	(081)					4	
6	[071]	(067)					1	
6	[203]	(202)					1	
6	[242]	(241)					11	
8	[159]	(158)				2		

6.1, Number of classified fragments from features

,	6.2,	Catalogue	of the	Fired	Clay
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Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
010	Marbled; medium sandy + flint	3	42	Surface ?; flakes
010	Marbled; medium sandy + flint	1	37	Deep impression - accidental?
010	Oxidised; medium sandy	1	3	?ID or pottery
010	Oxidised; medium sandy	1	5	Lath impression?; possible daub
010; 2		4	4	Flakes
015; 4		38	284	Flat surfaces; abraded
023; 5		1	6	Very abraded
034; 6	OX/R; medium sandy	1	1	Dark reduced; possible mould?
040; 22		1	2	?ID or pot?
046	Light firing	1	15	Flat surfaces
046	OX/R; medium sandy	1	3	Heavily reduced; flake; mould?
046	Various	34	118	Some flat surfaces; very abraded; flakes
048	Oxidised; medium sandy + calc	1	26	Leached; lath impression?; possibly daub
058; 28	Oxidised; medium sandy	1	4	Flat surface
064; 31		1	3	Abraded
067	Reduced; medium sandy + ca	1	8	Abraded; heavily reduced exterior; mould?
067; 33		4	4	One light firing ?ID
078; 34		1	1	Flake
078; 34	OX/R; medium sandy light firing	2	8	Dark reduced; possible mould?
081; 40		4	10	Very abraded
081; 40		4	5	Dark reduced; very abraded; mould?
086	Oxidised; medium sandy + flint	3	36	Flakes; part of object?
086; 35		9	13	Two burnt stone?
090	Oxidised; coarse sandy + flint	6	61	Possible lath impressions; very abraded
092	Various	5	132	Kiln/hearth lining; burnt earth?
092	Various	36	361	Kiln/hearth lining; flat surfaces; some edges; some heat affected
092	Various	59	354	Kiln/hearth lining; flat surfaces; finger impressions?; some heat affected
092	Oxidised; medium sandy + ca	1	15	Kiln/hearth lining; pierced with two oval holes ca. 10mm diameters
092	Various	30	259	Kiln/hearth lining; some flat surfaces
092	Various	24	213	Kiln/hearth lining; some flat surfaces; some almost burnt earth

Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
092	Various	39	164	Kiln/hearth lining; some flat surfaces
092	Various	33	548	?ID or burnt earth; some flat surfaces; very abraded
092	Marbled: oxidised medium sandy	2	274	Kiln/hearth lining; curved fragment with 120mm diameter; lip on
002	marbiou, oxialoou moulain oundy	-		curved edge; 40mm thick
092		2	8	Clinkered; fuel ash?
092	Oxidised; medium sandy	1	18	Flakes; flat surfaces
092	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	1	11	Impression; flat surface; daub?
092;36		1	12	Small finger impressions/smearing
092; 30		2	120	Curved tragments
092, 30		0	99 14	Very abraded
095, 57	Ovidised: medium sandy + ca	9 /18	19/	Flat surfaces: flakes: some heat affected?
108.13	OX/R: medium sandy	40	124	Dark reduced: nossible mould?
113	Oxidised: medium sandy	1	1	Very abraded
113	Marbled: medium sandy	1	13	2ID or hurnt earth: possible flat surface
114	Various	1	37	Kiln/bearth lining: flat surface: deen impression
114	Various	17	211	Kiln/hearth lining; flat surfaces; finger and organic impressions
114	Various	1	59	Kiln/hearth lining; hat earth
114	Various	1	37	Kiln/hearth lining; barrie card
114	Various	1	20	Kiln/hearth lining; hat earth
114	Various	2	52	Kiln/hearth lining: flat surface: cat/small dog paw impression
			000	Kiln/hearth lining; burnt earth with clay layer 5mm thick; finger
114	Various	1	266	impressions
114	Various	1	59	Kiln/hearth lining; burnt earth
111	Various	2	61	Kiln/hearth lining; burnt earth with clay surface; finger
114	various	3	01	impressions
114	Various	5	348	Kiln/hearth lining; burnt earth on top of flint lump
114	Various	4	111	Kiln/hearth lining; burnt earth with clay layer
114	Various	2	40	Kiln/hearth lining; burnt earth with clay surface
114	Various	1	17	Kiln/hearth lining; burnt earth
114	Various	1	707	Kiln/hearth lining; curved edge ca. 140mm diameter; finger
	Vanodo		101	impressions; clay 14mm thick on earth 40mm thick
114	Various	39	96	Kiln/hearth lining; some flat surfaces
114	Various	1	76	Kiln/hearth lining; heat affected surface?
114	Various	1	109	Kiln/hearth lining; curved fragment; finger impressions; ca.
444	Mariana	4	400	145mm diameter
114	Various	1	199	Kiin/nearth lining; edge; smearing; folded fabric
117,48		3	3	Burnt earth ?; reduced
117,40		3	1	Flakes
13/	Ovidised: medium sandy + ca	1	1	Very abraded
158	Marbled: medium sandy	2	37	Flat surface
163	Oxidised: medium sandy	2	12	Very abraded
202	Various	4	9	Vary abraded
202.88	OX/R: medium sandy	1	1	Dark reduced: very abraded: mould?
208	Oxidised: medium sandy	1	1	Very abraded
231	Marbled: medium sandy	1	3	Flake: abraded
232	Oxidised: medium sandy	7	19	Flat surface: possible object?; flakes: patchy soot
234	Various	3	15	Very abraded
241	OX/R; medium sandy light firing	11	66	Flat surface; heavily reduced; heat affected?; mould?; flakes
245	Oxidised; medium sandy	2	14	Very abraded
248	Marbled; medium sandy	3	6	Very abraded
260	Dull oxidised; medium sandy + ca +	1	21	Very abraded
200	flint		21	
266	Oxidised; medium sandy + ca	1	10	Flake; flat surface; salt surfaces or mortar?; possibly CBM
267		1	1	Very abraded

CATALOGUE OF THE CLAY PIPE Prepared by Gary Taylor

Cxt		Bore	diamete	er /64"		NoF	W(a)	Comments	Date	
OAL	8	7	6	5	4	1101	w(g)	Commenta	Date	
001		2			3	5	18	1 ribbed bowl, late 19 th century; 4 stems, 1 with base of mid 19 th century fluted bowl and stamped spur, spur broken, stamp unclear but possibly NS	Late 19 th century	
090		1				1	1	Stem	17 th century	
104		1				1	1	Stem	17 th century	
131	1					1	2	Stem	17 th century	
Totals	1	4			3	8	22			

CATALOGUE OF THE ANIMAL BONE prepared by Matilda Holmes

ElementID	Element	Кеу					
1	UF	UNIDENTIFIED FRAGMENT					
2	HC	HORN CORE					
3	ULF	UNIDENTIFIED LONG BONE FRAGMENT					
4	SOCC	OCCIPITALE					
5	SZYG	ZYGOMATICUS					
6	SMAX	MAXILLA					
7	SKL	SKULL (COMPLETE)					
8	VC1	ATLAS					
9	VC2	AXIS					
10	VSA	SACRUM					
11	VC	CERVICAL VERTEBRAE					
12	VT	THORACIC VERTEBRAE					
13	VL	LUMBER VERTEBRAE					
14	VCAU	CAUDAL VERTEBRAE					
15	HYD	HYOID					
16	SCAP	SCAPULA					
17	HUM	HUMERUS					
18	RAD	RADIUS					
19	ULN	ULNA					
20	CAR3	CARPAL 3					
21	CAR	CARPAL					
22	MC	METACARPAL					
23	MC3	METACARPAL 3					
24	MCL	LATERAL METACARPAL					
25	PH1	1ST PHALANGE					
26	PH2	2ND PHALANGE					
27	PH3	3RD PHALANGE					
28	PHL	LATERAL PHALANGE					
29	OC	PELVIS					
30	FEM	FEMUR					
31	TIB	TIBIA					
32	FIB	FIBULA					
33	CAL	CALCANEUM					
34	AST	ASTRAGALUS					
35	TAR	TARSAL					
36	MT	METATARSAL					
37	MT3	METATARSAL 3					
38	MTL	LATERAL METATARSAL					
39	MP	METAPODIAL					
40	MPL	LATERAL METAPODIAL					
41	COR	CORACOID					
42	MC4	METACARPAL 4					
43	MT4	METATARSAL 4					
44	SKELE	SKELETON					
45	ANT	ANTLER					
46	RIB	RIB					
47	VERT	VERTEBRAE					
48	TM1/2	MOLAR 1/2					
49	TM3	MOLAR 3					
50	MAND	MANDIBLE					

Context Number	n	Element	Species	Condition	Fusion	Toothwear	Metrical	Butcherv	Burning	Gnawing	Worked	Comments
038	1	HUM	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
110	1	TIB	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
048	1	OC	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
116	1	CAL	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
023	2	TIB	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
023	2	TIB	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
053	1	RAD	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
053	1	TIB	SHE	1	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
053	1	OC	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
004	1	OC	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
004	1	TM3	OX	2	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
082	1	HUM	OX	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
082	1	MT	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
082	1	HUM	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
267	1	OC	ULM	1	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	
067	1	MAND	SHE	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
067	1	SCAP	PIG	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
067	1	SCAP	UMM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
067	1	TIB	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
067	1	TIB	OX	2	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
067	2	TIB	OX	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
093	1	TIB	UMM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
080	1	MC	HOR	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
080	1	MAND	SHE	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
080	1	MAND	S/G	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
080	1	TM3	S/G	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
080	1	MP	OX	2	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
080	1	SCAP	OX	1	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
080	1	OC	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
080	1	TIB	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
080	1	MC	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
092	1	RAD	S/G	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
092	1	MC	PIG	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
086	1	TIB	S/G	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Context Number	n	Element	Species	Condition	Fusion	Toothwear	Metrical	Butcherv	Burning	Gnawing	Worked	Comments
276	1	MC	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Comments
276	1	TIB	OX	1	Y	-	-	_	_	-	-	
276	1	HUM	OX	1	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
276	1	НС	OX	1	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
113	1	TIB	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
113	1	TIB	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
113	1	RAD	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
046	1	TIB	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
046	1	PH1	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
046	1	OC	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
046	1	МС	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
134	1	FEM	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
134	1	MP	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
134	2	TIB	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
134	1	RAD	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
010	1	RAD	OX	1	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
010	2	HC	OX	1	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
010	1	VC1	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
010	1	HUM	S/G	1	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
010	1	FEM	PIG	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
010	1	TIB	PIG	1	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	
010	1	TIB	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
010	1	MP	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	
010	1	MC	OX	1	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
010	1	MC	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
010	1	MC	PIG	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
010	1	MPL	PIG	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
010	2	PH3	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
010	5	PH2	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
010	5	PH1	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
010	3	MAND	SHE	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
010	1	MAND	OX	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
010	1	MP	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
228	1	RAD	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	

Context		Element	Caracian	Condition	England	Tra atlance a	Matrical	Destalsame	During	Creative	W/ - d d	Community
120	1	TID	Species		Fusion	Toothwear	Metrical	Butchery	Burning	Gnawing	worked	Comments
129	1		UA S/C	1	I V	-	I	-	-	-	-	
129	1	HUM	5/G	2	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	
129	1	FEM	OV	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
129	1	FEM		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
129	1	SCAP	ULM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	ULN	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	HC	OX	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	RAD	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	OC	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	MT	S/G	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	MC	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	2	MAND	S/G	2	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	MAND	OX	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
266	1	AST	OX	1	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
266	1	SCAP	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
266	1	FEM	OX	2	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
266	1	TIB	OX	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
266	1	RAD	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
202	1	TM1/2	S/G	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
098	1	CAL	S/G	2	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	
098	1	HUM	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
098	1	SCAP	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
098	1	FEM	PIG	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
098	1	TIB	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
232	1	RAD	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
232	1	TM1/2	S/G	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
232	1	MP	S/G	2	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
098	1	RAD	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
136	1	OC	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
142	1	SKL	HUM	1	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	
223	1	MT	S/G	2	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	
234	1	TM1/2	S/G	- 1	_	Y	-	-	-	_	-	
176	1	TIB	HOR	1	Y	-	_	_	_	_	_	
176	1	TIB	S/G	2	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	

Context												
Number	n	Element	Species	Condition	Fusion	Toothwear	Metrical	Butchery	Burning	Gnawing	Worked	Comments
176	1	FEM	PIG	2	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
176	1	MP	OX	3	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
176	1	HUM	OX	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
176	1	SCAP	ULM	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
279	1	FEM	OX	3	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
279	1	CAL	OX	4	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
142	2	TM1/2	S/G	2	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
142	1	HUM	S/G	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
142	1	TIB	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
111	1	MAND	S/G	1	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	OC	OX	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1	MC	S/G	3	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
111	2	RAD	S/G	2	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	

Context	SM ribs	MM ribs	LM ribs	UM ribs	UB ribs	SM UF	MM UF	LM UF	UM UF	UB UF	MM SF	LM SF	UM SF	UB SF	MM VF	LM VF	UM VF	UB VF	UF UF	Comments
	0	0	0																	
	0	3	0				4									1				
004	0	0	0				3	8					4							
010	0	6	10				27	53	5			5	2							
023	0	0	0					12	5			1								
036	0	0	0				1													
038	0	0	0													_				
046	0	11	0				24	4	15		1	1	3		1					
048	0	0	0	1				1												
053	0	0	0						2							2				
058	0	0	0				1													
067	0	3	0				5	8	9											
080	0	1	1				11	20								1				
082	0	0	0	1																
086	0	0	0																	
092	0	2	0				8	1												
093	0	3	0				2	2	5											
095	0	4	2				4													
098	0	12	0				28	3	3		1		1							
100	0	0	0				3													
108	0	0	0				1	8	10											
110	0	1	0				3				1		_							
111	0	3	3				5	2				5				4				
113	0	1	0																	
116	0	0	0																	
129	0	0	0				30	1							6					
133	0	0	0				4	1												
134	0	4	0				31	7	2				_							
136	0	11	2				7	4				1								
142	1	2	0				1	1												
143	0	0	0				3													
152	0	1	0				2													
176	0	0	0					1												
178	0	0	1					2												
192	0	0	0				2													

Context	SM ribs	MM ribs	LM ribs	UM ribs	UB ribs	SM UF	MM UF	LM UF	UM UF	UB UF	MM SF	LM SF	UM SF	UB SF	MM VF	LM VF	UM VF	UB VF	UF UF	Comments
199	0	0	0				1													
202	0	0	0					2												
223	0	0	0				1													
228	0	1	0					3												
232	0	0	0				5													
234	0	0	0																	
241	0	0	0				5	9												
245	0	4	0				1	3												
260	0	1	0																	
266	0	0	3				4	20				1				2				
267	0	0	0				1		1											
276	0	0	0					5				1								
279	0	0	0					1												
283	0	0	0					1												

ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES prepared by Val Fryer

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Context No.	002	010	012	015	023	034	006	004	032	036
Feature No.	003	011		016	024	035	007	005	033	037
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Nat.	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Ditch	ph	Linear
Cereals										
Avena sp. (awn)	х									
Triticum sp. (grains)		х			х					
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	х			х	х					
Cereal indet. (grains)		х		х	х			xcf		
Herbs										
Anthemis cotula L.	xcf									
Brassicaceae indet.					х					
Bromus sp.				х	XX					xfg
Chenopodium album L.					XX					
Fabaceae indet.		х					xcf			
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love					х					
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia					х					
Small Poaceae indet.		х								
Large Poaceae indet.					х					
Polygonum aviculare L.					х					
Rumex sp.										х
Sheradia arvensis L.					х					
Stellaria media (L.)Vill					х					
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.						х	xcf			
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	XXXX	XXXX	х	XXXX	XXXX	х	XX	XXXX	XX	XXX
Charcoal >2mm	XX	XX		х	XXXX	х		XX	XX	х
Charred root/stem			х		XX					
Indet.culm nodes					х					
Indet.seeds					х					
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	х	х	х	х	XX	х	х			х
Black tarry material	х	х	х	х	XX	х	Х	х	х	XX
Bone					x xb		х	Х	x xb	
Burnt/fired clay									х	
Small coal frags.	ХХ	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	XX	Х	х	Х
Vitrified material					XX			Х		
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10	10	10ss						
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sample No.	11	13	16	17	18	19	20
Context No.	031	017	013	028	021	025	026
Feature No.			014	029	022	027	027
Feature type	Pit		Pit	ph	ph	ph	ph
Cereals							
Triticum sp. (grains)				х			
T. spelta L. (glume bases)				х			
Cereal indet. (grains)			xcffg				
Herbs							
Galium aparine L.				х			
Lareg Poaceae indet.		х					
Tree/shrub macrofossils							
Corylus avellana L.	х						
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	х	х	XXXX	XX	XX	х	х
Charcoal >2mm	х	х	XXX				
Charred root/stem							х
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	х	х	х				х
Black tarry material	х	х		х			
Bone		xb					
Burnt/fired clay					х		
Small coal frags.	х		XX	XX	х	х	х
Vitrified material	х						
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10ss	10ss	10	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1b. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Silver Street, Godmanchester.

Sample No.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Context No.	049	051	053	054	055	056	058	060	062
Feature No.	050	052	037	005		057	059	061	063
Feature type	Pit	ph	Linear	Ditch	Layer	ph	Pit	ph	Gully
Herbs									
Fabaceae indet.								х	
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
Corylus avellana L.									х
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	XX	xx	XX	XX	XX	XXXX	xx	XXX	XXXX
Charcoal >2mm	х	XX		XX	х	XXXX	ХХ	XX	XX
Other remains									
Black porous 'cokey' material	х		XX	х	х	XX	х	х	х
Black tarry material	XX		XX		х		х	XX	х
Bone	х	х	XX		х		x xb	х	
Burnt/fired clay							х		
Pottery							Х		
Small coal frags.	х	х	х	х	XX	х	х	XX	х
Vitrified material			х						
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10ss	10ss	10ss	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sample No.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Context No.	064	070	067	078	086	092	095	080	082	081
Feature No.	066	071	071	079	087	094	096	071	071	071
Feature type	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	ph	ph	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Cereals										
Triticum sp. (grains)	xcffg		xcf					xcffg		
(glume bases)	х							х		
(rachis internode)	х									
T. spelta L. (glume bases)			х							
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg		х		xfg	xcffg	Х		х	
Herbs										
Chenopodium album L.			х							
Fabaceae indet.			xcf							
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.		х				х				
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XX	XX
Charcoal >2mm	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	х	XXX	XX	XXX	XXXX	х	xx
Charcoal >5mm		Х				х				
Charred root/stem		XX	х			х				
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	х		XX	х				х	х	х
Black tarry material	XX	XX	х		х	х		х		
Bone		х	XX				x xb			х
Burnt/fired clay			х	х		х				
Ferrous globules			х					х		
Small coal frags.	XX	х	XX	х	х	XX	х	х	х	х
Vitrified material						х				
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10	10	10	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sample No.	41	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Context No.	83	108	110	111	115	116	117	121	127
Feature No.	071	109	100/112	112	071	071	118	122	128
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	ph	Pit	Pit
Cereals									
Avena sp. (grains)							xcf		
Hordeum sp. (grains)						х			
Triticum sp. (grains)	х						х		
(glume base)						х	х		
T. spelta L. (glume bases)					х				
Cereal indet. (grains)			xcffg	xfg		xfg			
Herbs									
Bromus sp.							XX		
Fabaceae indet.	х							х	
Large Poaceae indet.							Х		
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
Corylus avellana L.			х					х	
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	х	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	х	xx	XXXX	XXX	xx
Charcoal >2mm	х	Х	XXXX	XXXX		х	XXXX	х	х
Charred root/stem			х	х					
Indet.seeds							Х		
Other remains									
Black porous 'cokey' material	XX			Х		х		х	х
Black tarry material	х	х	х	Х		х		XX	XX
Bone	x xb	х		х					х
Burnt/fired clay									х
Ferrous globules			х						
Pottery									х
Small coal frags.	XX	ХХ	х	Х		xx	х	XXX	XX
Vitrified material					Х			Х	Х
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10ss	10	10ss	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%

Sample No.	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Context No.	134	138	141	142	143	145	147	149	151
Feature No.	135	128	128	137	039	144	146	148	150
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Gully	Pit	ph	Pit	Pit
Cereals									
Triticum sp. (grains)			х						
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	х				х				
Cereal indet. (grains)			xcf	xcffg					
(rachis node frags.)		х							
Herbs									
Bromus sp.		xfg			х				
Fabaceae indet.				х					
Small Poaceae indet.			х						
Wetland plants									
Carex sp.					xcf				
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
Corylus avellana L.			х					xcf	
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	XX	XXXX	XX	ХХ	XXX	XXX	XX	xx	XX
Charcoal >2mm	х		х	Х	х	XXX	х	х	х
Charred root/stem				х	х				х
Indet.seeds		х							
Other remains									
Black porous 'cokey' material	х	XX	х		х	х	XX	х	XX
Black tarry material	XX	XX	х	х	х		XXX	XX	XX
Bone		x xb			х				
Burnt/fired clay									х
Ferrous globules				х					х
Small coal frags.	XX	XX	XX		х	х	XXX	XX	XX
Vitrified material	х								
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10ss	10ss	10	10	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sample No.	61	62	64	65	66	68	69	70
Context No.	160	163	164	166	168	172	174	175
Feature No.	161	162	130	165	167	173	071	071
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Ditch	Ditch
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L.	xcf	х			х			
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xcf	XXXX	х	XX	XXX	XX	XX	х
Charcoal >2mm		XXX		х				х
Charred root/stem		х						
Indet.seeds				х				
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material	Х	х			х	XX	х	
Black tarry material	Х			XX	х	XX	XX	х
Bone							х	
Mineralised soil concretions	XX							
White mineral concretions								XX
Small coal frags.	Х	х	х	XX	х	XX	XX	х
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sample No.	72	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Context No.	177	179	180	181	182	183	195	197
Feature No.	071	184	184	184	184	184	196	198
Feature type	Ditch	Q.Pit	Q.Pit	Q.Pit	Q.Pit	Q.Pit	ph	Gully
Cereals								
Triticum sp. (grains)				Х				
T. spelta L. (glume bases)				Х				х
Cereal indet. (grains)				Х				
Herbs								
Fabaceae indet.								х
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L.			xcf	xcf				
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xx	XX	XX	XXXX	XXX	Х	х	XX
Charcoal >2mm			х	х	х		х	
Charred root/stem								х
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material		XX		Х	XX	Х	х	XX
Black tarry material	xx		х	xx	xx	х		XX
Bone	х	xb	xb	Х				
White mineral concretions				XXX				
Small coal frags.	х	х	XX	XX	XX	Х	х	XXX
Vitrified material				х	х	х		х
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10	10	10	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sample No.	82	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
-------------------------------	-------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------
Context No.	204	213	215	118	220	202	234	235
Feature No.	201	214	216		219	203	203	203
Feature type	ph	Pit	Pit	ph	Pit	Q.Pit	Q.pit	Q.Pit
Cereals								
T. spelta L. (glume bases)							xcffg	
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg					Х	xcffg
Herbs								
Plantago lanceolata L.	xcffg							
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L.							xcf	
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	XX	XXXX	XXX	х	XX	XXX	XXX	XX
Charcoal >2mm	х	XXXX	х			Х		
Charred root/stem			х	х			х	
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material				Х	XX			XX
Black tarry material	х	х	XX					XX
Bone		x xb						
Small coal frags.	х	х	XX	XXX	XX	х	х	
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10	10	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sample No.	91	92	93
Context No.	243	266	276
Feature No.	244	242	277
Feature type	ph	Ditch	Ditch
Cereals			
Hordeum sp. (rachis node)			х
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			xcf
Herbs			
Bromus sp.	xcf		
Small Poaceae indet.			х
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	XXX	XX	XXX
Charcoal >2mm		XX	XX
Charred root/stem		х	х
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	XX	XX	XX
Black tarry material	XX	х	XXX
Bone		х	
Small coal frags.	XXX	XX	XXX
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%

Table 1j. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Silver Street, Godmanchester.