

THE CHRIST'S LANE DEVELOPMENT AT BRADWELL'S COURT, CAMBRIDGE

An Archaeological Excavation



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Summary

Ten areas, covering a combined total of 178m², were excavated between November 2005 and August 2006 in advance of development at the Bradwell's Court site, Cambridge. A small but well-preserved part of the Medieval suburb was revealed in which the remains of at least fifteen timber, stone and brick built structures were identified. Originating in the 11th or 12th centuries these buildings, along with the various wells, quarry, refuse and cess pits associated with them, demonstrate that the site has been continuously occupied for at least 900 years. A high degree of archaeological survival was encountered, resulting in a well-stratified sequence that averaged around two metres in depth.

Contents

Introduction	1
Summary of previous archaeological work	1
Excavation results	5
<i>Area 6</i>	6
<i>Area 7</i>	9
<i>Area 8</i>	13
<i>Area 9</i>	14
<i>Area 10</i>	18
<i>Area 11</i>	25
<i>Area 12</i>	30
<i>Area 13</i>	37
<i>Area 14</i>	41
<i>Area 15</i>	48
<i>Area 16</i>	50
<i>Area 17</i>	51
Documentary and cartographic sources	51
Discussion	55
Conclusion	69
Acknowledgments	70
Appendix 1: finds and environmental reports	71
<i>Pottery assessment</i>	71
<i>Ceramic building materials assessment</i>	79
<i>Glass assessment</i>	82
<i>Clay tobacco pipe assessment</i>	84
<i>Animal bone assessment</i>	85
<i>Moulded stone assessment</i>	91
<i>Metalwork assessment</i>	91
<i>Coins and jettons</i>	93
<i>Miscellaneous materials</i>	93
<i>Wood assessment</i>	94
<i>Leather assessment</i>	96
<i>Environmental remains assessment</i>	97
<i>Insect remains assessment</i>	105
Appendix 2: feature descriptions	110
References	192
Oasis form	197

Introduction

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook archaeological excavations in ten areas located within the Christ's Lane development site (hereafter referred to as Bradwell's Court) between November 2005 and August 2006 on behalf of the developer Land Securities Properties Ltd and their consultant David Whipp of the Mills-Whipp Partnership. This work followed the specification devised by the CAU (Dickens 2005) and approved by Andy Thomas, Senior Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire County Council. The development area (centred on TL 45164 58441) is situated just outside the limits of the Medieval city, and is bounded to the northwest by Christ's College, to the southwest by St. Andrew's Street, to the southeast by the north court of Emmanuel College and to the northeast by Drummer Lane Bus Station (see Figure 1). It is a little under 0.3 hectares in area, and is sited upon second terrace river gravels overlying Gault clay. The ten areas were positioned in order to mitigate the impact of construction work, including the insertion of a new pile scheme and several lift shafts, and covered a combined area of 178 square metres or approximately 6% of the total site (see Figure 2). Upon first arrival, much of the site remained sealed beneath extant retail units and several of the areas were excavated within standing structures. Partway through the period, however, extensive demolition work took place and the remaining areas were excavated in the open. Two watching briefs were also undertaken (areas 8 and 17), the results of which are included alongside those of the excavations.

Methodology

The principal contractor, SDC Construction, removed modern floors and surfaces; within each area all earlier deposits were then 100% hand excavated by CAU staff. At a depth of 1.2m shoring was installed by the principal contractor. The excavation was recorded using the unit modified Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) system (Spence 1994). Plans were drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, whilst photography consisted primarily of digital images. All stratified contexts have been assigned a feature number, denoted by the prefix F. (e.g. **F.600**), and are referred to in this form throughout the main body of the text; feature descriptions are to be found in Appendix 2. The finds assemblage, along with a discussion of the environmental sample data, is presented in Appendix 1.

Archaeological Background

The site has been the subject of two previous archaeological investigations, in 1959 when the construction of Bradwell's Court began (Addyman and Biddle 1965) and again in 2005 (Ten Harkel 2005). The results of both of these projects are summarised below. Contemporary with the present excavation, a much larger site at Grand Arcade – on the opposite side of St. Andrew's Street to Bradwell's Court, and a little further to the south – was also investigated by the CAU. Work here focused primarily on yard areas of similar date lying to the rear of retained buildings (Cessford *in prep*), and will provide an excellent set of complimentary data to the present material. Other investigations in the immediate vicinity are covered in detail by the site specification (Dickens 2005) and desktop study (Dickens 2002). Further detail concerning nearby standing buildings is also available within the Royal Commission's volume on the City (RCHM(E) 1959).

Summary of Previous Archaeological Work

The initial construction of Bradwell's Court

During the spring and summer of 1959, a limited watching brief was undertaken at the Bradwell's Court construction site (Addyman and Biddle 1965, 80-83). Although a large

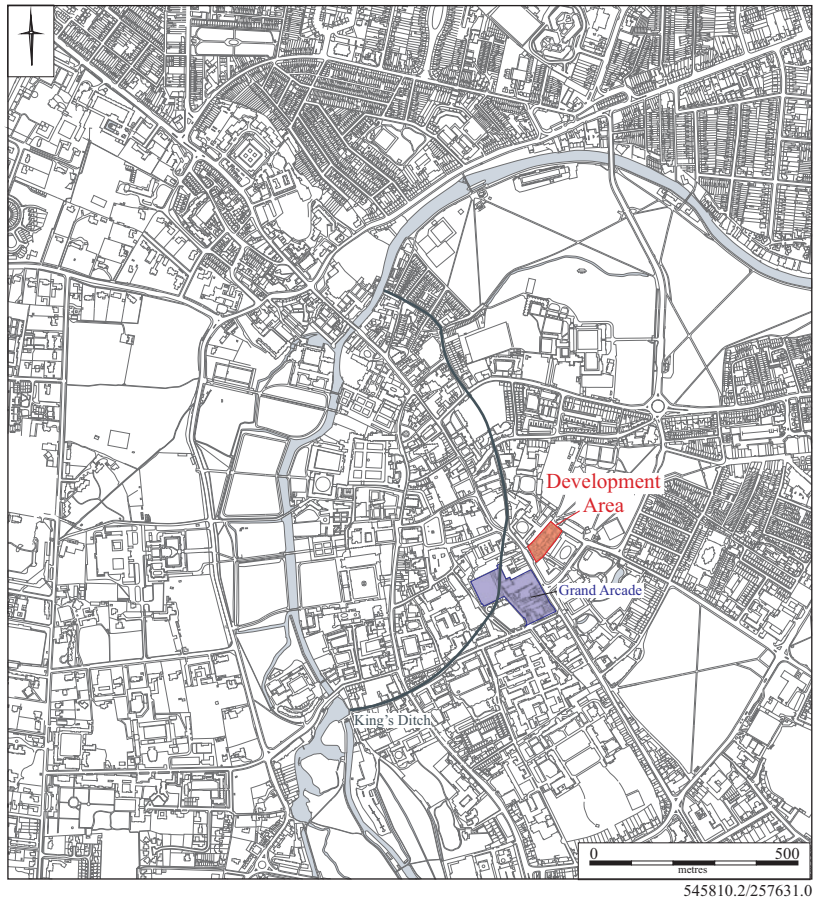


Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Plan of all archaeological excavations



basement had been excavated prior to the commencement of this work, a number of stanchion holes and drainage trenches were monitored (see Figure 2) and several features observed. The results of this investigation are summarised below:

Area I = No specific comment.

Area II = A 0.20m thick layer of burnt debris and brick was observed. This was interpreted as the remains of a burnt out building, but is far more likely to represent the continuation of the rake-out and trample deposits associated with the brick oven in phase B of **Building 9** (excavated in Area 10). A fairly sizeable pottery assemblage, assigned at the time to the mid to late 17th century, and numerous clay pipes were recovered from this layer. This contrasts markedly with the minimal amount of material retrieved from this location during the recent excavation, and suggests that distinct spatial zones were maintained within the building at this time.

Area III = A black-glazed tyg (most probably 16th century Babylon Ware) and a penny of Henry VI (1427-30) were recovered “almost on the old soil line” (Addyman and Biddle 1965, 82).

Area IV = A brick-lined pit of unknown dimensions, which they numbered as **Pit 4**, was observed. This contained pottery dated to the second half of the 17th century and is likely to represent a carefully constructed cess pit.

Area V = A pit of unknown dimensions, which they numbered as **Pit 5**, was observed. This was filled with very loose rubble containing pottery dated to the second half of the 17th century.

Area VI and *Area VII* = No specific comment.

Area VIII = A large pit, at least 1.22m+ in diameter, was observed which truncated the natural gravel to a depth of 0.83m. It contained a number of fills, the majority of which appear to represent episodes of natural erosion and weathering, and several sherds of 10th to 12th century pottery were recovered. It is likely this feature represents a quarry pit similar to those seen in the adjacent Area 15.

Area IX - *Area XI* = No specific comment.

Area XII = In this area two pits were observed. The first of these, which they numbered as **Pit 1**, was 1.22m+ in diameter and had been cut from around 2.10m below the surface to a total depth of 4.11m. It was lined with wicker and, as it truncated the underlying Gault clay by around 1.20m and contained a waterlogged black organic fill, most probably represents the central shaft of a well. Pottery recovered from this feature was interpreted as being 14th century in date, and it is likely that **F.718** (excavated in Area 15) represents part of its initial construction pit. Further to the west a second pit, which they numbered as **Pit 2**, was encountered. Few details of this were recorded, beyond the fact that it also contained pottery assigned to the 14th century.

Area XIII = No specific comment.

Area XIV = A broad shallow ditch was observed, running parallel to modern course of Christ's Lane. This was 3.05m+ wide and 0.76m+ deep, and contained several sherds of 10th to 12th century St Neots type pottery.

Area XV = A circular pit of unknown dimensions (which they numbered as **Pit 3**) was observed, containing pottery assigned to the late 17th century. From the description given, this is likely to have been a rubbish pit.

General observations

According to the original excavators “in all the areas observed, a depth of up to 7ft (c.2.1m) of dark brown or black mixed gravel and loam covered a former soil line” (Addyman and Biddle 1965, 81). They dated this layer primarily to the 16th and 17th centuries and interpreted it as evidence for the widespread ‘making-up’ of the site after the construction of Emmanuel College. No such uniform layer was encountered during the recent excavations however, and its identification appears likely to have been a by-product of the less than ideal conditions in which the initial work was undertaken. What can now be demonstrated in many instances to be discretely banded deposits, representing multiple phases of occupation and other activities, could easily have appeared – when seen only fleetingly in the sections of pre-excavated holes – as a single homogenous horizon.

Geotechnical test pits

During January 2005, the excavation of five geotechnical test pits – Areas 1 to 5 – was observed by the CAU (for locations, see Figure 2). All were abandoned at shallow depth, due to the presence of extensive modern services and an artificially high water table, and no archaeological deposits were recorded (Ten Harkel 2005). However, the area numbers employed within the present text run consecutively from those used in this earlier investigation.

Excavation Results

Due to the dispersed nature of the excavated areas, a by-product of their having targeted the locations of greatest archaeological impact, each area is examined here separately, but with reference to a general phase model that covers the entire site. This has been subdivided into six stages, and comprises:

- *Phase 1*: the various features, including quarry and refuse pits, sealed by Phase 2 deposits (11th to 16th centuries).
- *Phase 2*: the formation of distinct garden and ‘horticultural’ soil horizons (11th to 16th centuries).
- *Phase 3*: the establishment of a series of timber-framed buildings (14th to 17th centuries).
- *Phase 4*: the transition from timber-framed to brick-built structures (16th to 18th centuries).
- *Phase 5*: a general remodelling of the site during the 19th century.
- *Phase 6*: the clearance of the site in 1959 to construct Bradwell’s Court.

This model has been selected in preference over a more traditional ‘periodisation’, which would have divided the site into discrete temporal blocks, because of the dispersed nature of the investigations and the fact that each property essentially followed its own individual trajectory. The lack of recognisable site-wide events prior to 1959 makes a phasing model based principally upon feature types and stratigraphy more appropriate than an attempt to apply absolute dates to disparate areas.

Area 6

Area 6 is 2.10m by 2.10m in extent. It is situated towards the rear of the Bradwell's Court shopping arcade, and was excavated within the building prior to its demolition.

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 8.02m O.D., lying beneath a band of mid yellowish orange coarse sandy gravels that was on average 0.52m thick. Overlying this was **F.825**, a mid to pale brown sandy silt subsoil with frequent gravel inclusions 0.30m thick on average, which survived to a maximum height of 8.59m O.D.

Phase 1 (Figure 3)

Phase 1 is represented by **F.824**, a 12th century or earlier east-northeast to west-southwest aligned feature with a steeply sloping to partially undercut side to the northeast, caused by the collapse of the underlying natural gravels, and a moderately to gently sloping side to the southwest which followed a contour in the Gault clay. Within this feature a waterlogged primary fill accrued that was subsequently sealed beneath a deliberately introduced deposit of sub-soil material. Whilst **F.824** may represent an early boundary or property division, the limited scale of investigation precludes definitive interpretation and it is equally possible that the feature represents quarrying activity.

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of well-stratified garden soil **F.823**, which overlay the earlier feature. It contained two distinct layers and was, in total, up to 0.49m+ thick and survived to a maximum height of 9.02m O.D. Its earliest horizon formed during the 10th to 12th centuries and was then sealed beneath a second deposit which produced primarily 13th and 14th century material; it is not clear, however, whether the deposit continued to accumulate after this date due to truncation by **Building 1** (see below).

Phase 3 (Figure 4)

In the 16th century **Building 1** was constructed, the earliest phase of which is represented by **F.822**. This appears to have been a timber-framed structure, partially cut into the preceding garden soil, which was initially comprised of a make-up deposit overlain by a floor surface. A foundation pad for an internal sill beam was then constructed above the latter, and was in turn abutted by two successive relaid floor surfaces. The sequence was eventually 'capped' in the early 17th century by a dense layer of ash and charcoal (see Figure 8) that may represent a substantial fire, though no direct evidence of in-situ burning was present.

Phase 4 (Figures 4-5)

Soon afterwards a series of shallow post and stakeholes, **F.821**, were cut into the burnt horizon. These appear to relate to temporary scaffolding used to dismantle what remained of the initial structure, and were backfilled with a single deposit (**F.820**) that also extended across the surface as a layer of trample. As part of this operation internal sill beam **F.819** was robbed out and the void backfilled with clay layer **F.818**, which extended across the area as a new foundation deposit. A posthole, **F.817**, was cut through this material before **F.816**, a series of internal brick walls, were erected; these are again 17th century in date and follow the same east-northeast to west-southwest alignment as the earlier Phase 1 feature. They are substantially built, and mark the construction of a more permanent – and fire-resistant – structure. Within this new building floor, surface **F.815** was laid to the north of **F.816**, whilst to the south pad **F.814** was constructed as the foundation for a less substantial internal division. The latter was short lived, however, as it was soon partially truncated by the insertion of tiled floor **F.813**. This comprised the

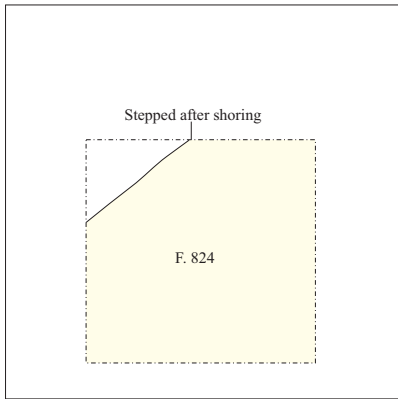


Figure 3: Area 6, Phase 1

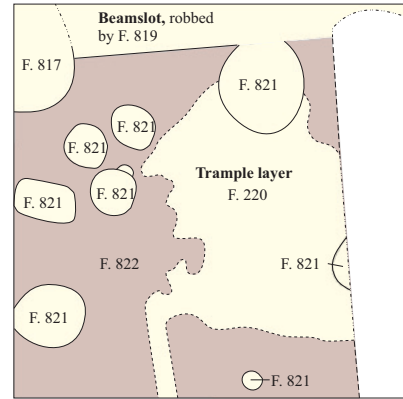
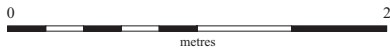


Figure 4: Area 6, Phases 3 & 4a (robbing)



- Structural remains
- Later re-build
- Cellar
- Burnt horizon
- Floor
- Archaeological layer/feature
- Modern

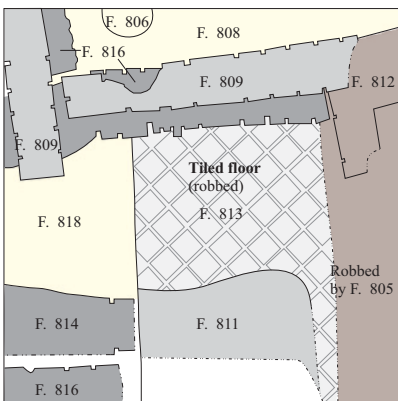


Figure 5: Area 6, Phase 4b

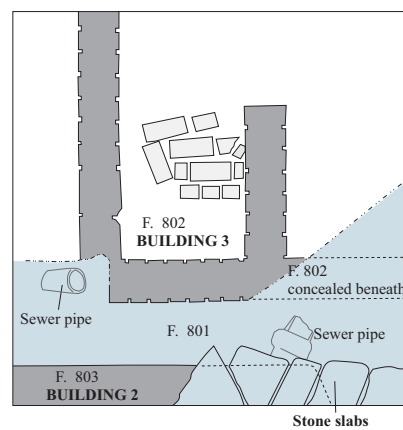
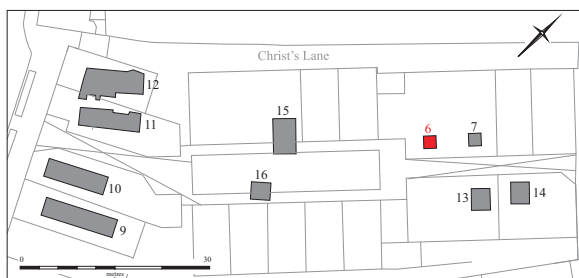


Figure 6: Area 6, Phase 5



Location of Area 6

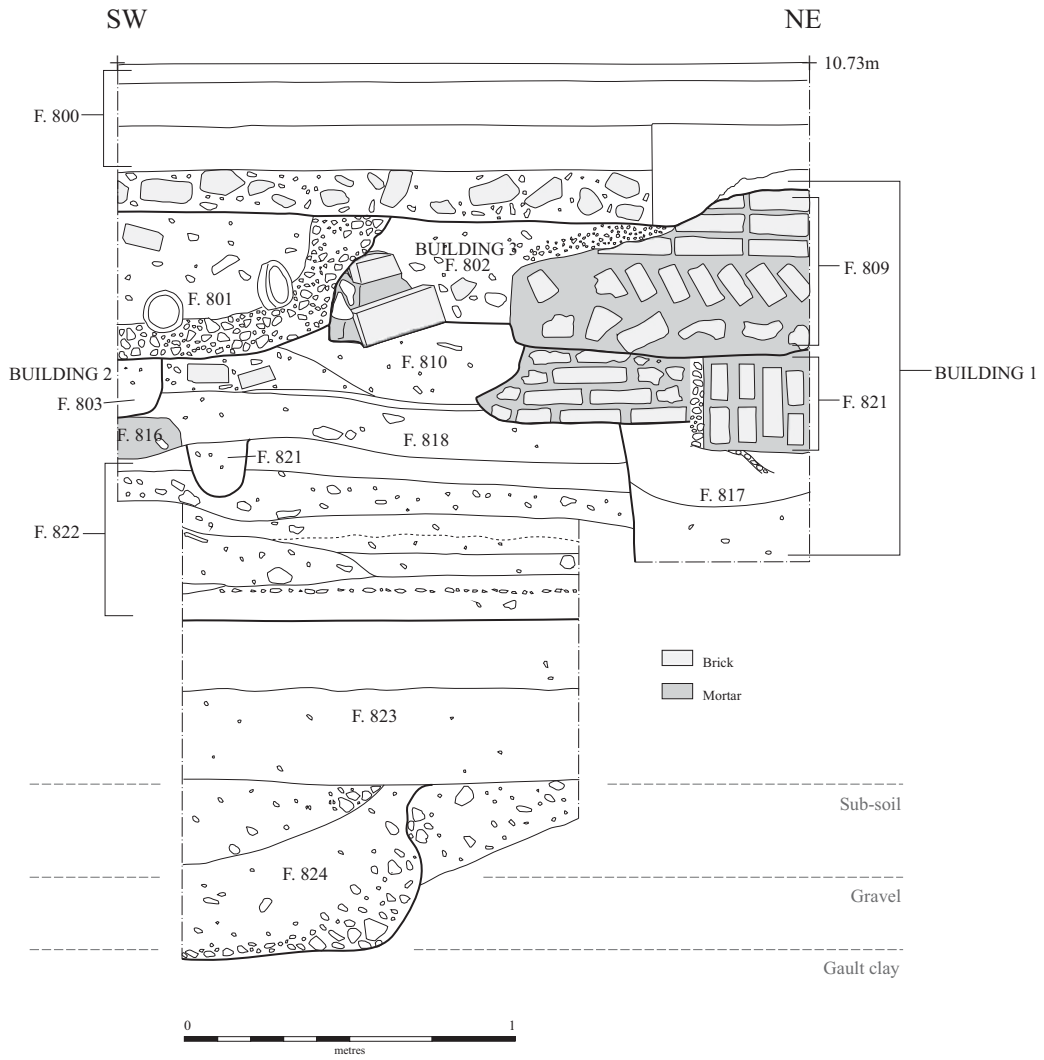


Figure 7: Southeast facing section of Area 6



Figure 8: Building 1, Phase 4 robbing (facing northwest)

floor to a partially sunken room which had been cut down to the height of the earlier trample deposit; the scars left by the robbing of the tiles show that they were originally laid in a diamond pattern. The floor was relaid at least once, and finally went out of use only when cellar **F.812** was constructed at the western side of the area.

The walls of this new addition, which is also most probably 17th century in date, were composed of reused chunks of brickwork that may well have been salvaged from earlier walls demolished to make way for its insertion. Its exact nature and function are unclear, however, as it fell only partially within the area of excavation and had been heavily truncated by later robbing activity. At the time of its construction, the tile-floored room was abandoned and the space returned to its former use. The earlier internal division **F.814** was re-established by **F.811** and a probable corridor, running parallel to the main walls, was created. The building continued to be developed into the 18th century, by which time make up layer **F.810** had been introduced and the original brick walls levelled and replaced; new walls **F.809** were even more solidly constructed than their predecessors, and utilised their remains as a foundation. As part of the rebuilding work a series of floors, **F.808**, and a posthole, **F.806**, were created to the north of the division whilst to the south, make-up layer **F.807** was deposited. The final modification occurred in the early 19th century, when cellar **F.812** went out of use and was extensively robbed and backfilled (**F.805**), allowing floor surface **F.804** to be established above it.

Phase 5 (Figure 6)

In the first half of the 19th century the landscape of the area was remodelled. **Building 1** was demolished and **Building 2 (F.803)** established. The latter fell only partially within the area of excavation, but was clearly orientated on a new northeast to southwest alignment. This is much closer to the present orientation of Christ's Lane, and appears to form part of an extensive remodelling campaign undertaken at this time (see also Area 7). A further element of this campaign included the erection of outdoor toilet block **Building 3 (F.802)** which was subdivided into four cubicles, each with a flat laid brick floor, and again followed the newly established alignment. A series of sewage pipes, **F.801**, were also inserted to service this structure.

Phase 6

In 1959 **Buildings 2** and **3** were levelled to floor height and Bradwell's Court, represented by **F.800**, was constructed; this effectively 'scalped' the area to an average height of 10.28m O.D.

Summary

Activity began in Area 6 by the 12th century with the excavation of a pit or possible boundary ditch that soon became sealed beneath well-stratified layers of garden soil. During the 16th century a timber-framed building was erected, partially truncating the earlier deposits, though this potentially burnt down in the early 17th century and was replaced by a more permanent brick structure. The latter remained in use, with numerous additions and alterations, until the early 19th century when the landscape of the area was remodelled. Two new buildings, a large house and a toilet block, were erected on a different alignment parallel to Christ's Lane and these survived until the site was cleared in 1959.

Area 7

Area 7 is 2.10m by 2.10m in extent. It is situated towards the rear of the Bradwell's Court shopping arcade, and was excavated within the building prior to its demolition.

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 8.12m O.D., lying beneath a band of mid yellowish orange coarse sandy gravels that was on average 0.48m thick. Overlying this was **F.935**, a mid to pale brown sandy silt subsoil with frequent gravel inclusions 0.22m thick on average, which survived to a maximum height of 8.82m O.D.

Phase 1 (Figure 9)

Phase 1 began by the 12th century with the erection of post **F.932**, which appears to have been the earliest element in a long-lived boundary sequence. It was later replaced by post **F.931**, which was in turn replaced by east-northeast to west-southwest aligned gully **F.930**. This feature, which had moderately to gently sloping sides and a relatively flat base, was left open to silt up naturally with eroded subsoil material. Once this process had concluded, two postholes – **F.928** and **F.929** – were excavated through it, re-establishing the original fence line. Finally, these posts were removed and a second gully – **F.927**, which followed the same alignment as the earlier linear – was created. This was shallower than its predecessor and became filled with eroded garden soil material, demonstrating that the Phase 2 garden soil horizon had begun to form by the time of its excavation. Also belonging to this phase are postholes **F.933** and **F.934**, which are located to the north-northwest of the boundary and are most probably contemporary with the earlier stages of it. They are of a more significant size than the adjacent postholes – especially the latter, which retained clear evidence of a post-pipe – and are more likely to have been structural in origin. No other structural evidence of this date has survived, however, due to later truncation by **Building 4** (see Phase 3).

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of well-stratified garden soil **F.909**. This contained several distinct bands of material and survived to a maximum height of 9.11m O.D. It had most probably begun to form at the same time as the Phase 1 boundary was established, though the majority of pottery recovered is 13th century in date. It is also likely that the deposit continued to accumulate after this period, however, as it was later very heavily truncated by **Building 4** (see below).

Phase 3 (Figures 10-13)

In the early 16th century **Building 4** was constructed. The earliest phase of this structure, **F.926**, was erected within a cut that truncated the earlier garden soil horizon and partially truncated the sub-soil beneath, demonstrating that the visible part of the building, at least, was ‘sunken’ in nature. The main east-northeast to west-southwest wall was formed by a timber sill beam set upon a gravel pad, around which was packed make-up material, floor surface **F.923** and external damp-proofing course **F.925**. Posthole **F.924**, which was also created at this time, appears to have been temporary in nature and most probably comprised an element of the original construction process. This initial phase appears to have been short-lived and, after the sill beam had been robbed by **F.922**, the building was re-established by **F.921**. As part of its refurbishment, the new structure was extended to the south-southeast and its rear wall now directly overlay the original Phase 1 property boundary; it was also raised slightly, though the degree to which the garden soil is truncated suggests that it remained partially sunken. Within the building a new beam pad was created, abutted by further make-up and floor surfaces.

However, this phase was again relatively short-lived and partway through the 16th century the structure was robbed out – by **F.919** and **F.920** – and rebuilt once more. Such frequent repairs were most probably necessitated by the partially ‘sunken’ nature of the structure,

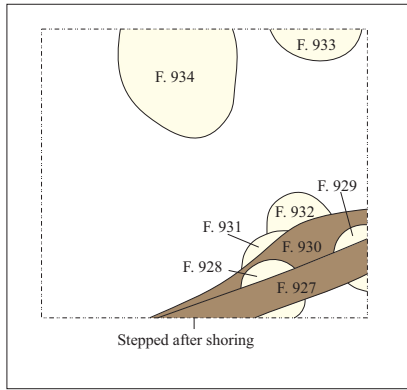


Figure 9: Area 7, Phase 1

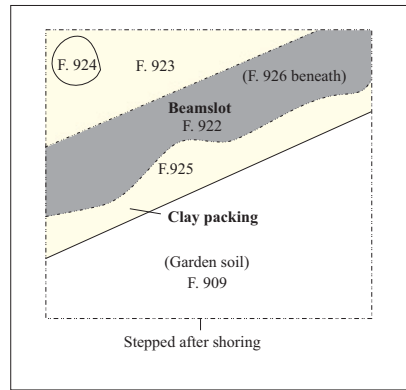


Figure 10: Area 7, Phase 3A

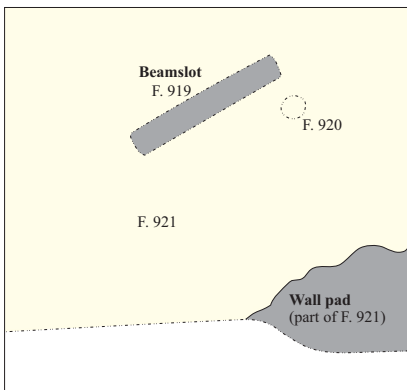


Figure 11: Area 7, Phase 3B

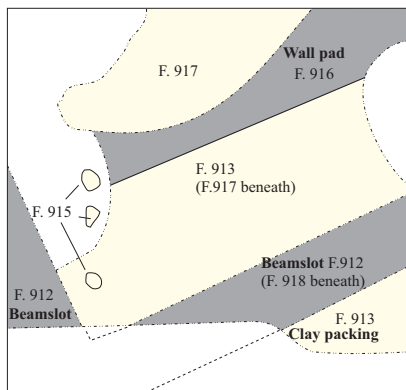


Figure 12: Area 7, Phase 3C

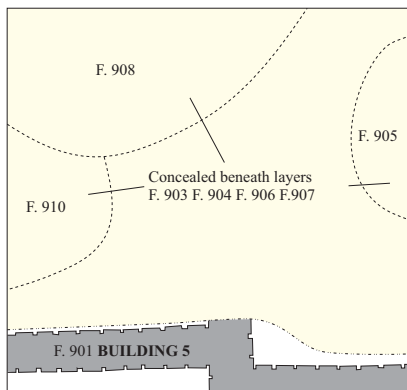
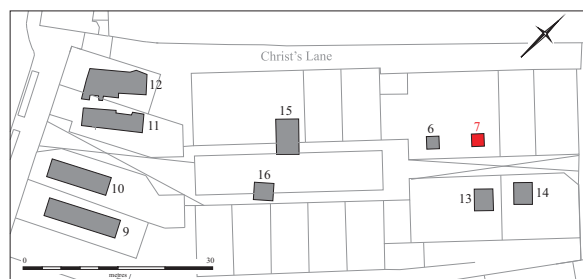
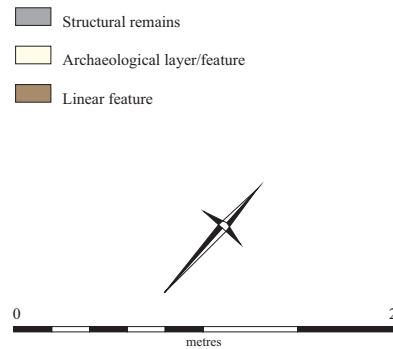


Figure 13: Area 7, Phase 3D and Phase 5



Location of Area 7

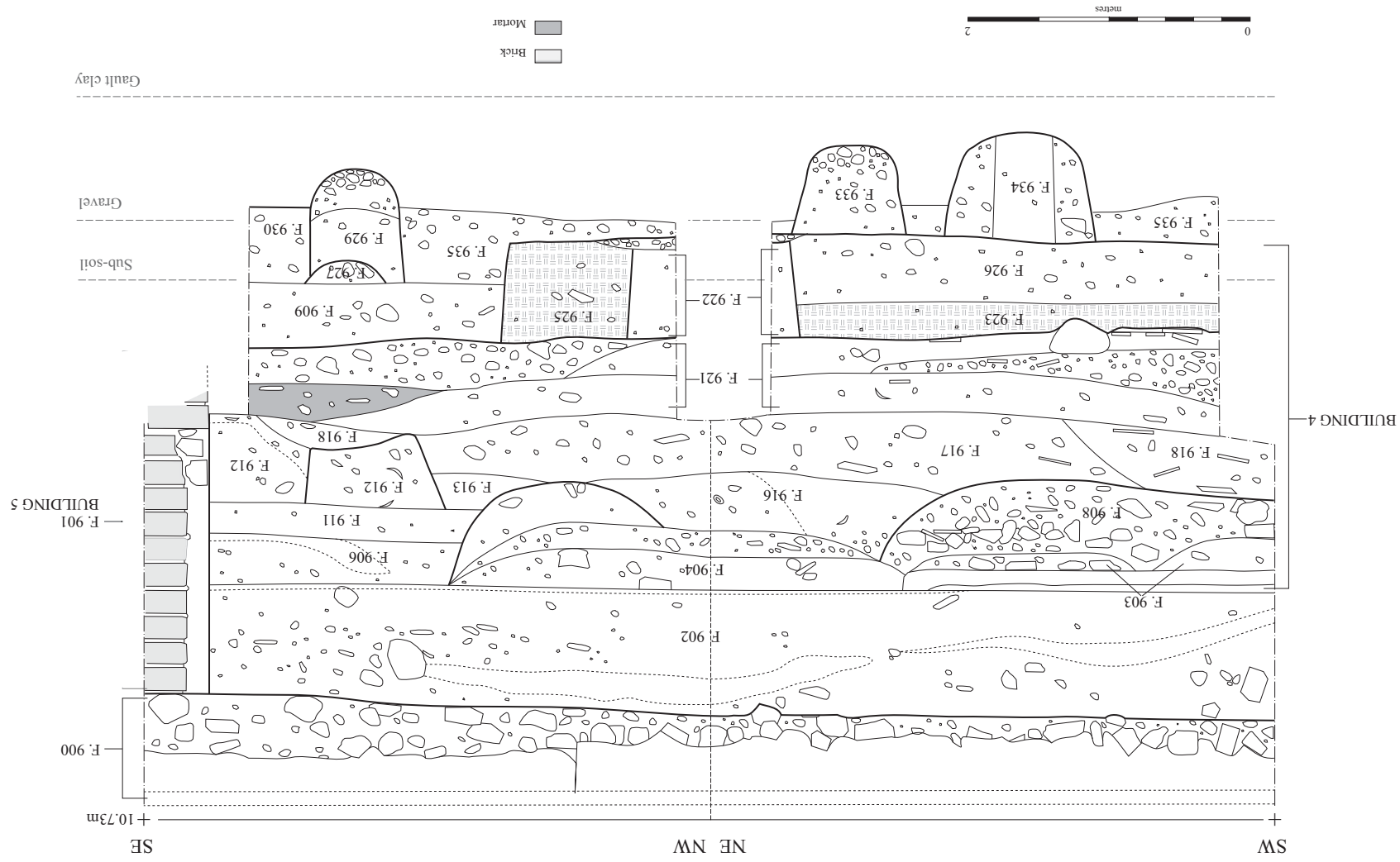


Figure 14: Southeast and southwest facing section of Area 7

which would have exposed the lower timbers to a greater and more constant degree of moisture than was usual. To combat this, the replacement sill beams used for the third phase of the structure were laid upon more solid mortar and tile foundations **F.918**. As part of the rebuilding process, new floor surface **F.917** was also set down and a less substantial internal wall pad, **F.916**, created above it. Further floors **F.913** were then added, along with a cluster of three stakeholes (**F.915**) that appear to be structural in origin. Although the degree of activity present within this phase suggests that it was of a longer duration than those that preceded it, before the end of the century the building was again levelled and rebuilt. A series of robber features – **F.908**, **F.910** and **F.912** – were excavated to remove the sill beams and other structural elements, creating in the process trample deposits **F.907** and **F.911**. These were then overlain by make-up layer **F.906** which, after being partially truncated by pit **F.905**, became the foundation for floor deposits **F.903** and **F.904**. Although still containing 16th century material, these floors were of markedly lower quality than the ones that had preceded them and may represent a wider change in the use or status of the building.

Phase 4

By the end of the 16th century **Building 4** had been abandoned and a highly banded deposit, **F.902**, set down above its remains. This most probably represents the opportunistic dumping of material, perhaps to create a temporary surface or surfaces, and suggests that the area had become by this time an open ‘yard’ space. Although a probable out-building is shown in this location on Loggan’s map of 1688 (see Figure 74), no trace of any later structure has survived and the area appears to have remained relatively open until the 19th century.

Phase 5 (Figure 13)

During the first half of the 19th century, the landscape of the area was remodelled. A new building, **F.901 (Building 5)**, was established which, although it fell only partially within the area of excavation, was clearly orientated on a different northeast to southwest alignment. This is much closer to the present orientation of Christ’s Lane and appears to form part of an extensive remodelling campaign undertaken at this time (see also Area 6). A more significant portion of the rear part of **Building 5** was excavated in Area 13, and is discussed further there.

Phase 6

In 1959 **Building 5** was levelled to floor height and Bradwell’s Court, represented by **F.900**, was constructed; this effectively ‘scalped’ the area to an average height of 10.33m O.D.

Summary

Activity began in Area 7 by the 12th century with the establishment of a long-lived property boundary, a potential structure and a well-stratified garden soil. In the 16th century the latter was truncated by the erection of a timber-framed building which, although rebuilt at least three times, went out of use by the end of the century. No further features were then created until the 19th century when a second building was erected, following a new alignment parallel to Christ’s Lane. This survived until the site was cleared in 1959.

Area 8

In October 2005 a watching brief was undertaken on service works carried out along the length of Christ’s Lane (see Figure 2). In all, nine trenches varying in depth between

0.79m to 1.20m were monitored. All of the material encountered related to modern disturbance, and no archaeological deposits were observed. The ditch recorded in this location by Addyman and Biddle in 1959 (see Area XIV, above) does not appear to have survived.

Area 9

Area 9 is 12.00m by 3.00m in extent and is aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. It is situated close to the St. Andrew's Street frontage, and was excavated within N^o 67 St. Andrew's Street prior to its demolition. Cellars constructed during Phases 4 and 5 truncated many of the deposits in this area.

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 8.17m O.D., lying beneath a band of mid yellowish orange coarse sandy gravels that was an average of 0.32m+ thick and survived to a maximum height of 8.60m O.D. No sub-soil was present within this area.

Phase 1 (Figure 15)

The earliest features in this phase consisted of pits **F.126**, **F.127**, **F.133** and **F.135**, which each contained eroded natural fills without dating evidence. The latter three lay directly beneath gully **F.119** and may have formed elements in a boundary division that was later consolidated by this feature. Gully **F.119** itself comprised a heavily truncated linear running northeast to southwest across the area which was left open to silt up with eroded subsoil material. Its position and orientation immediately below the northwest limit of **Building 7** (see Phase 4) strongly suggests that it represents an early phase of a long-lived property boundary. A second gully of similar form and dimensions, **F.140**, was then added running at right angles to the first in order to sub-divide the enclosed space. The majority of the pits that were excavated during this phase – including **F.125**, **F.128**, **F.129**, **F.130**, **F.134**, **F.138**, **F.139**, **F.143**, **F.145**, **F.147** and **F.148**, along with stakeholes **F.110** and **F.122** – appear to postdate the laying out of these boundaries and the finds from them, though sparse, date the first activity to the 10th to 12th centuries. No clear function can be determined for these features, however, as they do not appear to be significant enough to have formed gravel extraction pits nor to have been backfilled with sufficient material to have formed refuse pits. The exception to this is cess pit **F.137**, the latest feature in the Phase 1 sequence. This is 13th century in origin, and was initially constructed with a central rectangular timber structure or lining into which three consecutive deposits of cess-rich material were introduced. The lining was then removed, and the material 'capped' with a layer of redeposited natural before the remainder of the pit was backfilled with domestic rubbish material.

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of garden soil **F.159**, which was up to 0.62m+ thick and survives to a maximum height of 9.30m O.D. Although it most probably began to form at the same time as the Phase 1 occupation became established in the 10th-12th centuries, the majority of pottery recovered dates to the 14th century. This phase thus represents a period of at least two centuries of horticultural activity that sealed the earlier features and removed many of their stratigraphic relationships.

Phase 3 (Figure 16)

Two distinct zones of activity emerged during phase 3, which both respected the main northeast to southwest boundary that had been established in Phase 1. To the southwest a series of pits – consisting of **F.101**, **F.103**, **F.104**, **F.105**, **F.106**, **F.112**, **F.114**, **F.115**,

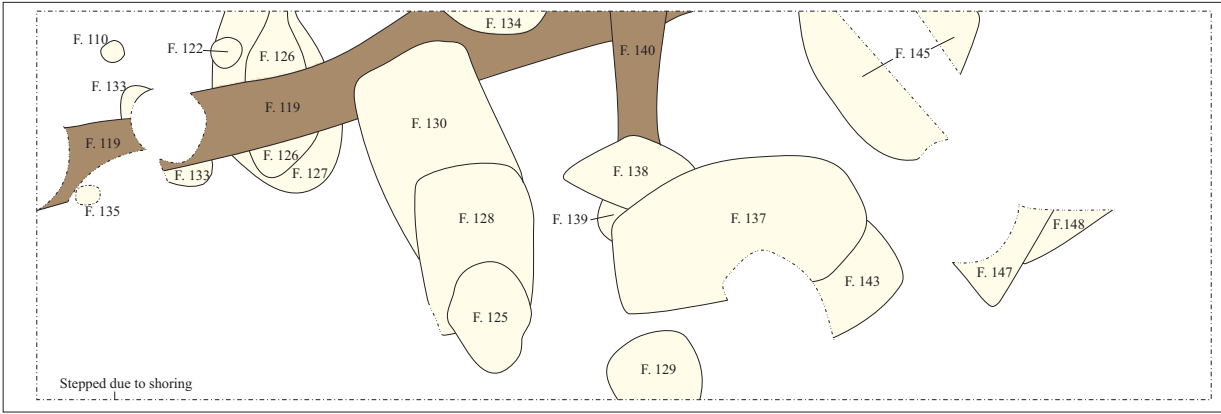


Figure 15: Area 9, Phase 1

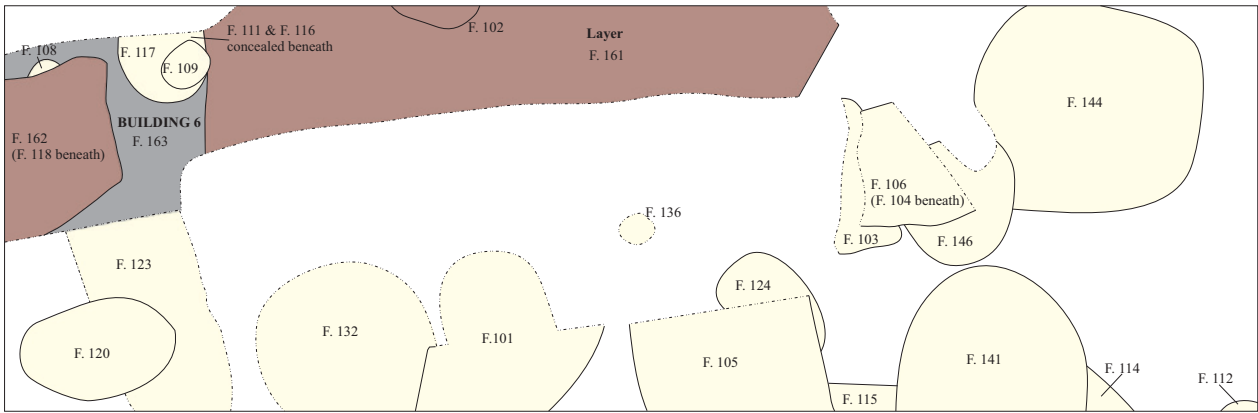


Figure 16: Area 9, Phase 3

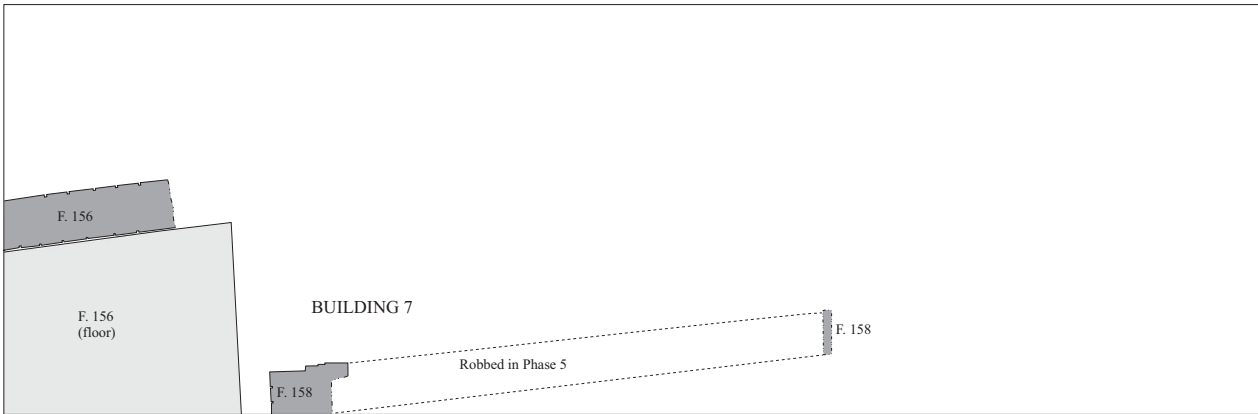
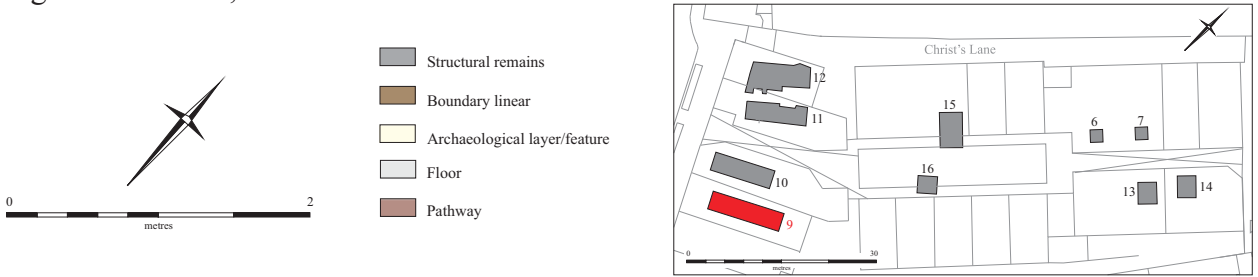


Figure 17: Area 9, Phase 4



Location of Area 9

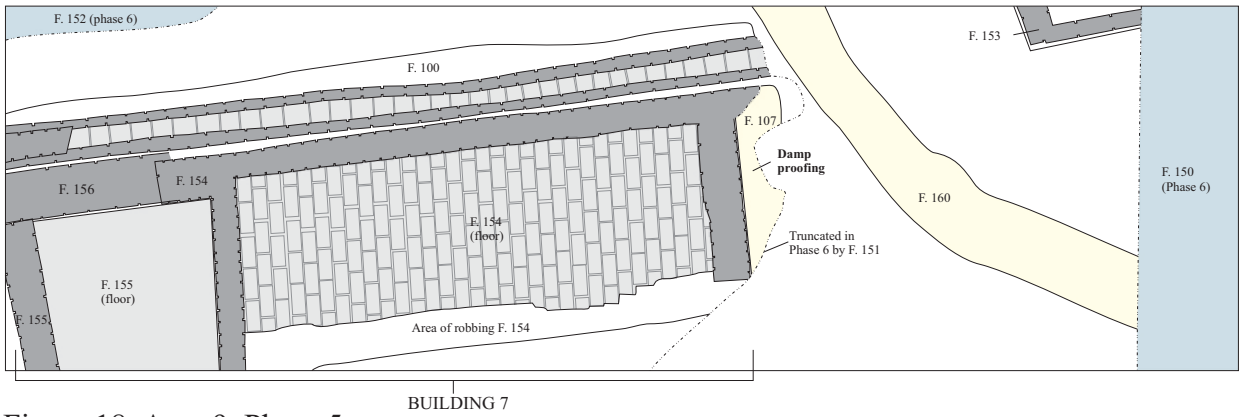


Figure 18: Area 9, Phase 5

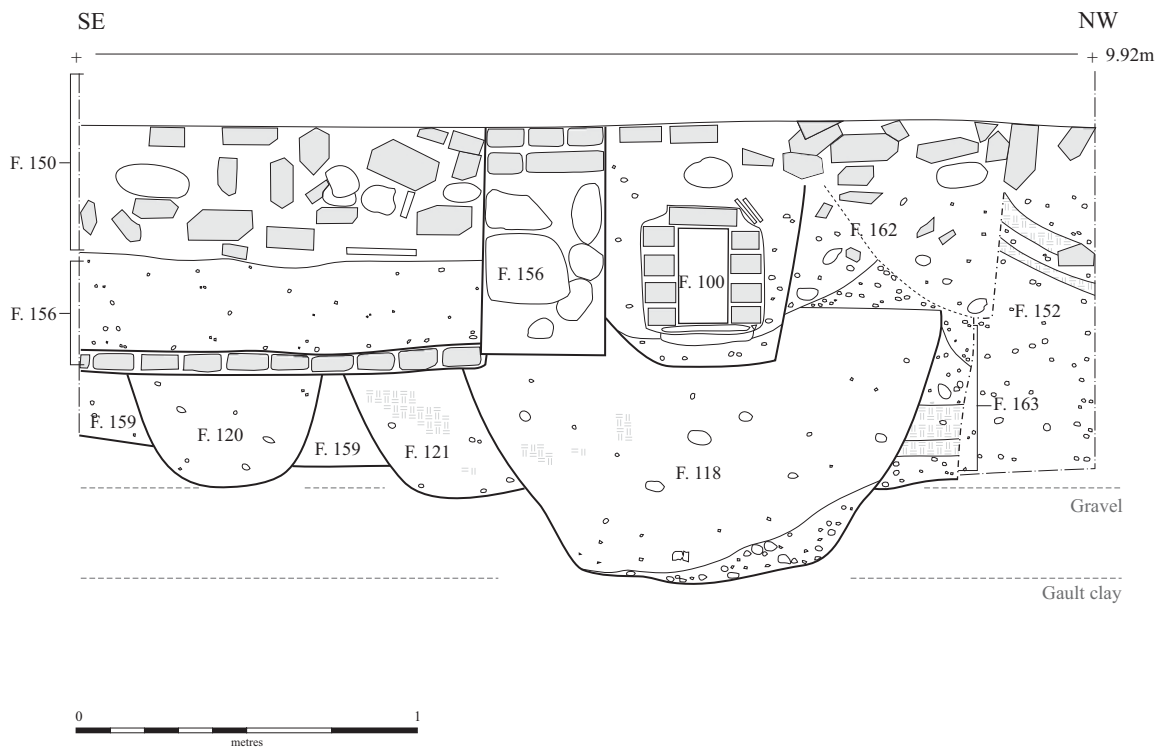
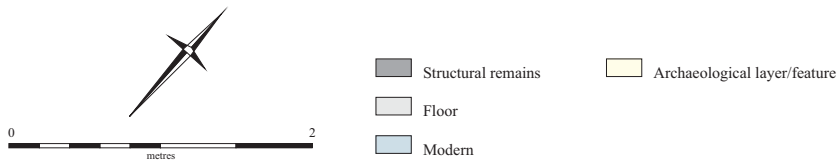


Figure 19: Northeast facing section of Area 9

F.120, F.123, F.124, F.132, F.136, F.141, F.144 and F.146 – were excavated in the 15th to 17th centuries. Although extensive truncation caused by the later construction of **Building 7** (see Phase 4) has resulted in the majority of these features surviving only as partial remnants, the fact that many of them appear to have been deliberately backfilled as opposed to being left open to silt up naturally indicates that they probably originated as refuse or disposal pits. This suggests that they are likely to have been situated within an open ‘yard’ area, perhaps lying to the rear of a structure, and shows a continuation of the pattern begun in this area during the preceding phase. On the northeastern side of the boundary, however, a series of trampled and compacted surfaces – **F.161** – accrued from the 15th century onwards. These are quite distinct from the zone of pitting to the southwest, and relate to a long-lived access route that had probably originated here during the Saxo-Norman period. Towards the end of the 15th century the pathway was partially encroached upon by **Building 6**, a small timber-framed structure. This overlay pit **F.116** and posthole **F.111**, and was composed of **F.163**, a number of make-up and floor layers along with the foundation pad for a probable internal sill beam. It was not in use for long, however, for partway through the 16th century it was heavily robbed by **F.117** and **F.118**, to be replaced with a probable fence-line constructed from posts **F.108** and **F.109**. Yet this also was short-lived, and by the end of the 16th century the posts had been removed and the pathway re-established by **F.162**. At around the same time, probable posthole **F.102** was dug to the north.

Phase 4 (Figure 17)

Phase 4 commenced at some time during the 17th century with the construction of **Building 7**. This structure overlay the preceding area of pitting and abutted the earlier access route, which appears to have remained in use during this period. A series of cellars comprise only surviving remnants of this building, the earliest of which, **F.156**, has been very heavily truncated but appears originally to have been constructed from – or to have reused – well-built clunch foundation walls. A second cellar, **F.158**, was also established to the northeast at around the same time but was extensively remodelled in the 18th century by **F.157**. This rebuild, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area, contains evidence for the cellar’s usage at this time as a thick deposit of trampled coal dust overlay the crushed mortar and brick floor surfaces.

Phase 5 (Figure 18)

During the 19th century **Building 7** formed an element of the Bradwell’s Yard complex, (see Figure 75), and its cellars continued to be expanded. Cellar **F.155**, which is rectangular in form and aligned northeast to southwest, extended and remodelled cellar **F.156** to the northeast. It was then extended in turn by cellar **F.154**, which comprised the last and most elaborately constructed remodelling phase of the structure. This had been excavated through the garden soil to the top of the waterlogged Phase 1 features, and the subsidence this caused required the floor to be relaid several times as well as the excavation of **F.107** to provide additional damp-proofing. Also during this phase, soakaway **F.153** was constructed at the side of the access route whilst brick drain **F.100** was erected along its boundary. In addition, ceramic service pipe **F.160** was inserted at right angles beneath the passageway, where it most probably connected to a central drain.

Phase 6

In 1959 **Building 7** was demolished to below floor height and Bradwell’s Court, represented by **F.150, F.151 and F.152**, was constructed. This effectively ‘scalped’ the area to an average height of 9.50m O.D.

Summary

Activity began in Area 9 by the 12th century with the establishment of a property boundary that abutted a long-lived access route. A garden soil horizon then formed, which became sealed beneath a series of intercutting pits in the 15th century. A small out-building was also constructed at this time, but went out of use prior to the construction of a much larger multi-celled structure to the southwest in the 17th century. The access route appears to have remained in continuous use throughout the period, eventually forming the core of the Bradwell's Yard complex during the 19th century.

Area 10

Area 10 is 10.00m by 3.00m in extent and is aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. It is situated close to the St. Andrew's Street frontage, and was excavated within N^o 68 St. Andrew's Street prior to its demolition.

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 8.17m O.D., lying beneath a band of mid orange coarse sandy gravels that was on average 0.50m thick. Overlying this was **F.288**, a mid to pale brown sandy silt sub-soil 0.21m+ thick on average which survived to a maximum height of 8.88m O.D.

Phase 1 (Figure 20)

Three distinct 'zones' of activity are visible during this phase, the first of which is located towards the southwest end of the area and comprises in its earliest stage postholes **F.217**, **F.221** and **F.238**. Although they are themselves undated, the former was truncated in the 12th century by pit **F.216**, which was in turn truncated in the 13th century by pit **F.212**. **F.221** and **F.238**, meanwhile, appear to form part of an alignment that was superseded by gullies **F.234** and **F.237** during the 13th century. These linears are aligned at right angles, running northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest respectively, and each has moderately sloping partially concave sides and a partially concave base. The nature of their fills indicates that a garden soil horizon had begun to form by the time of their infilling. They appear to have comprised, along with contemporary posthole **F.235**, elements of a property boundary or post-and-trench built structure; in either case, they are located at some distance to the northwest of the boundary that was later established here during Phase 3. Also occurring within this zone are pits **F.236** and **F.220**, which, along with postholes **F.239** and **F.286**, are of unclear date and form no discernable pattern.

Lying to the northeast, though partially truncating several of the zone 1 features, is a second and smaller zone typified by the greater size and density of the pits of which it is composed. The earliest of these are **F.246** and **F.250**, the latter of which comprises a large sub-oval pit with steeply sloping to near vertical partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. During the 13th century this feature was used for opportunistic disposals; after an initial period of stabilisation, cess-rich deposits were introduced and further discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material then added on an intermittent basis. Subsequently, gravel extraction pit **F.245** was excavated close by and became truncated in turn by **F.244**, which also truncates gully **F.237** and posthole **F.235**. Pit **F.243** forms the final element in this intercutting sequence. The third zone is located at the northeast end of the area and began with the creation of metallated surface **F.287**, which is composed of very heavily compacted natural gravel and appears to have been used as an external yard area to the rear of the property. Postholes **F.242** and **F.226**, the latter of which was later replaced by posthole **F.225**, truncate it in the eastern corner and lie directly beneath the later Phase 3 property wall, indicating that this boundary was already established during

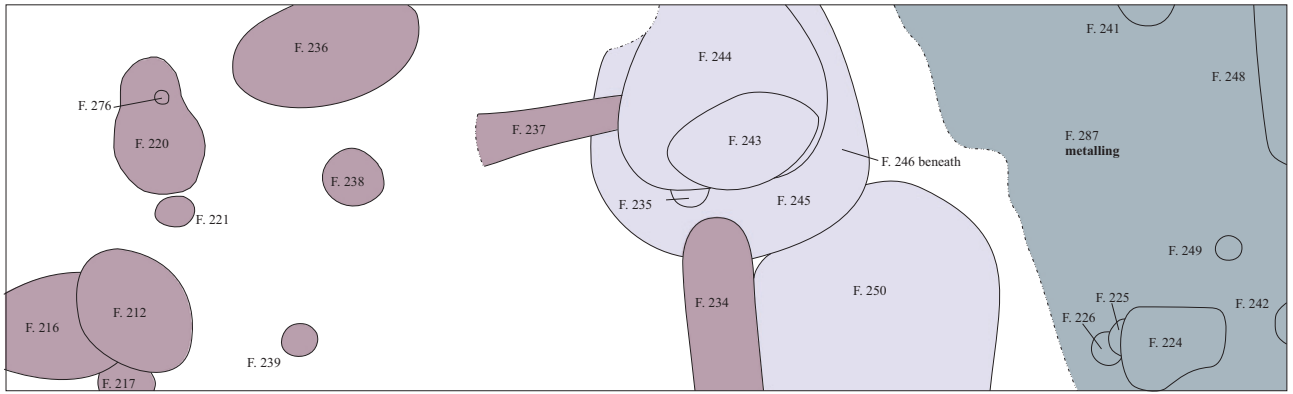


Figure 20: Area 10, Phase 1

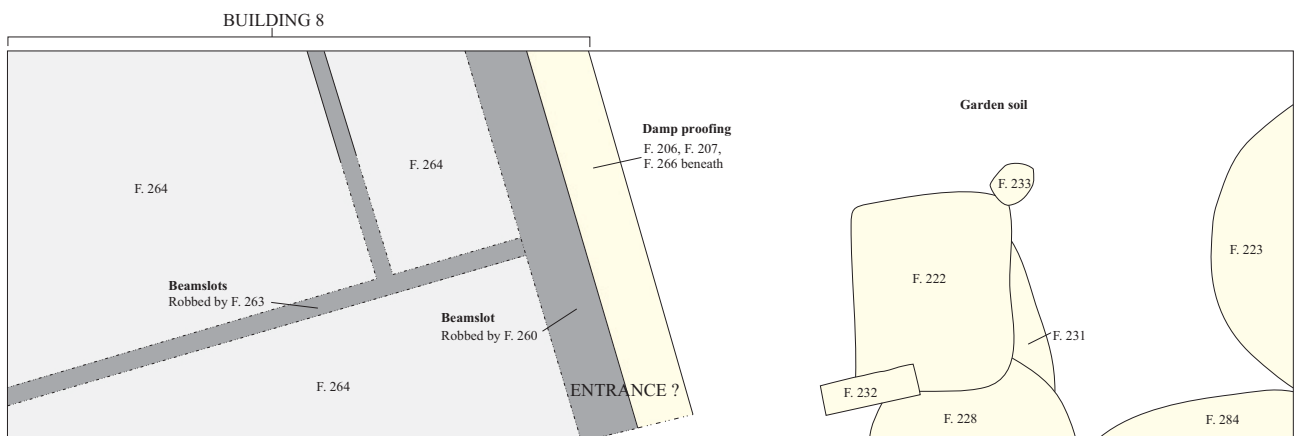
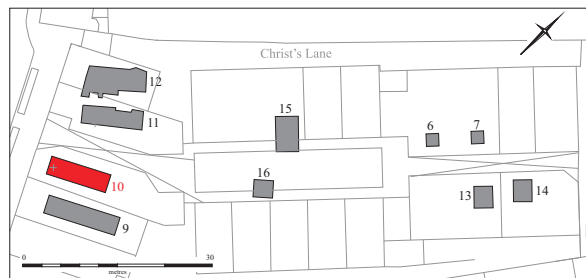
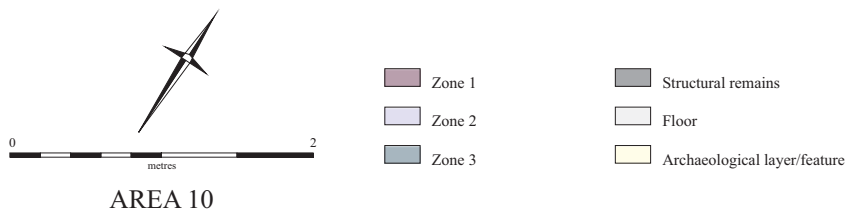


Figure 21: Area 10, Phase 3.1



Location of Area 10

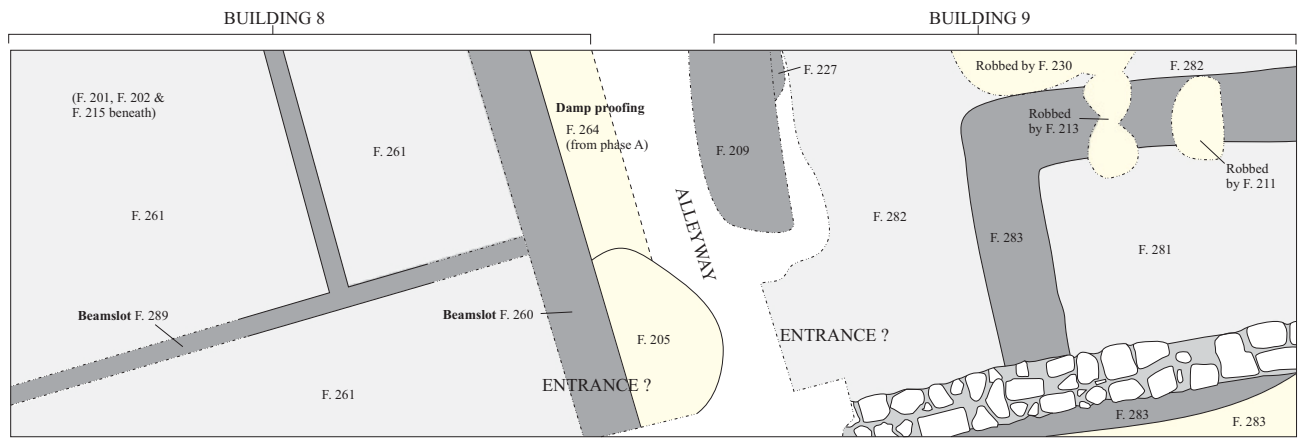


Figure 22: Area 10, Phase 3.2

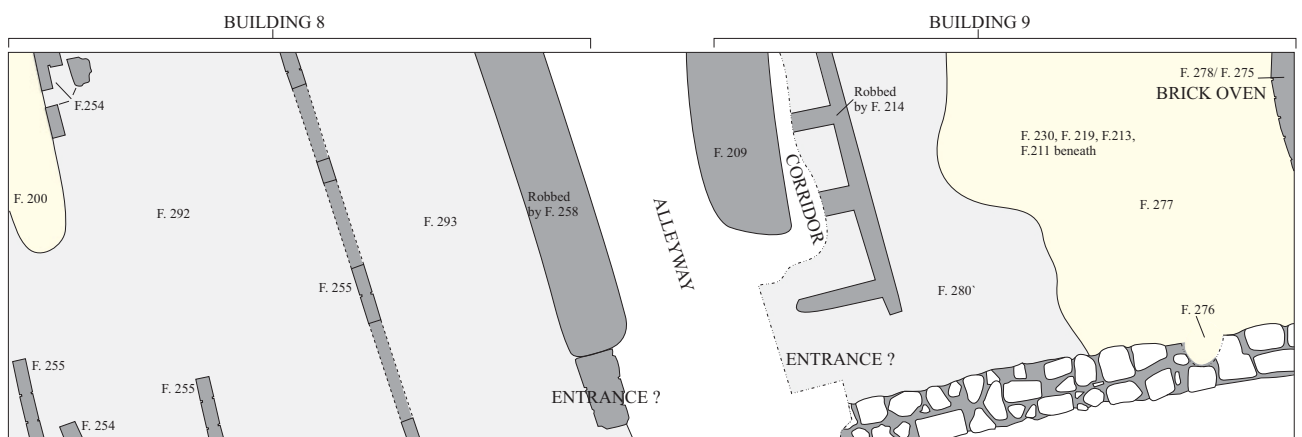


Figure 23: Area 10, Phase 3.3

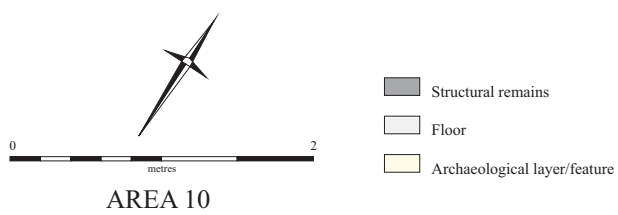




Figure 24: Area 10, Phase 3.4

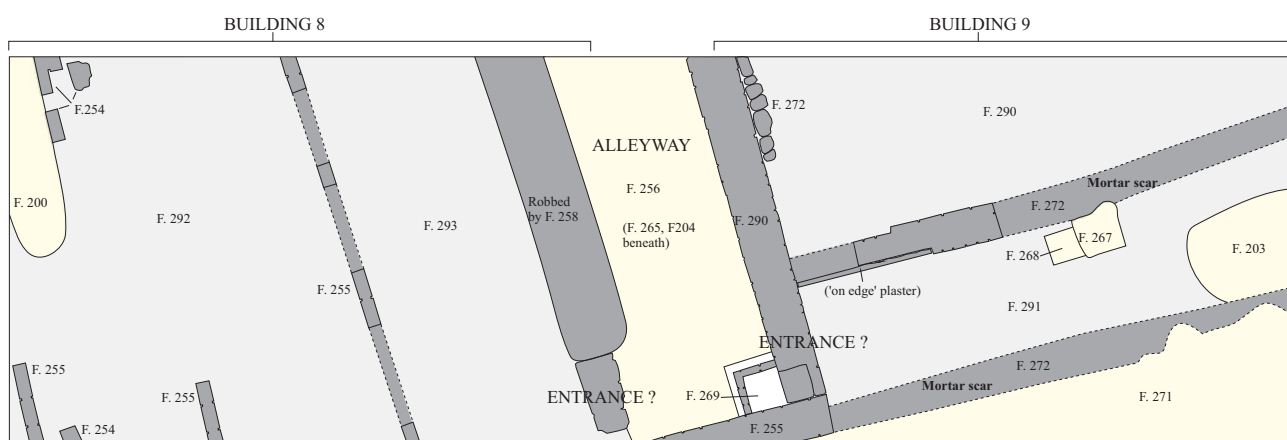


Figure 25: Area 10, Phase 4

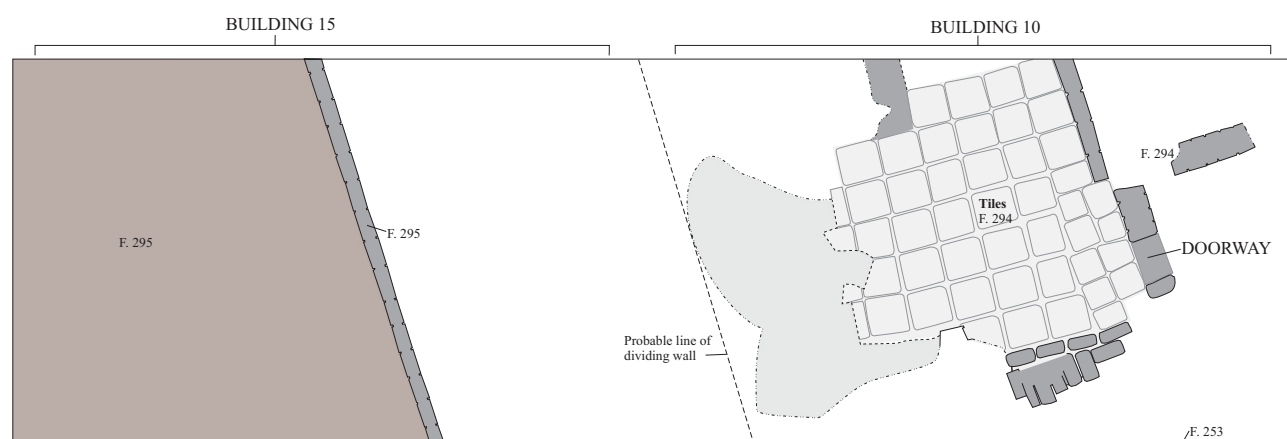


Figure 26: Area 10, Phase 5

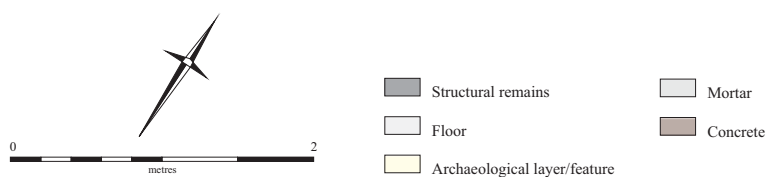


Figure 28: Southeast facing section of Area 10

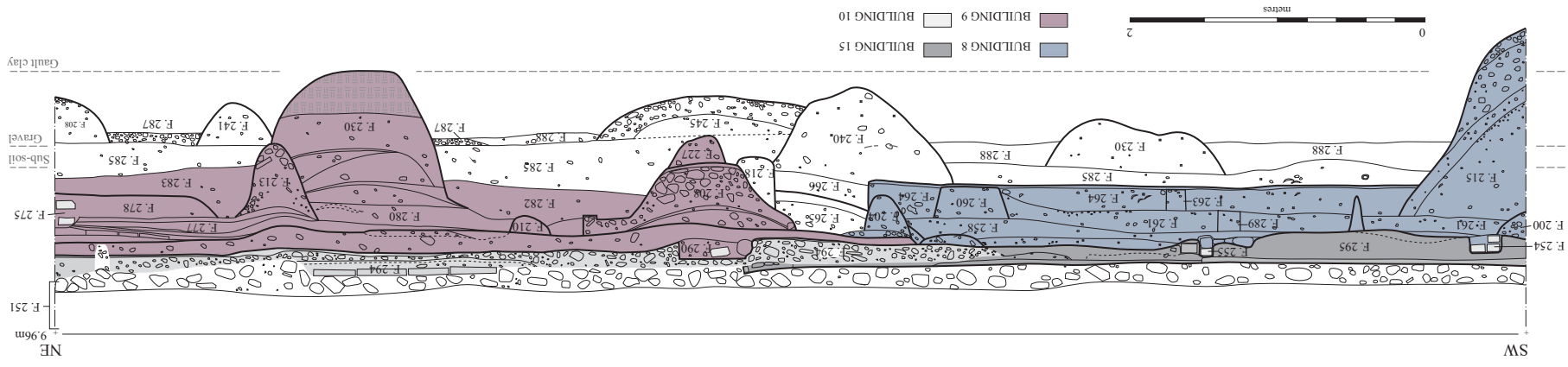


Figure 27: Southwest facing section of Area 10

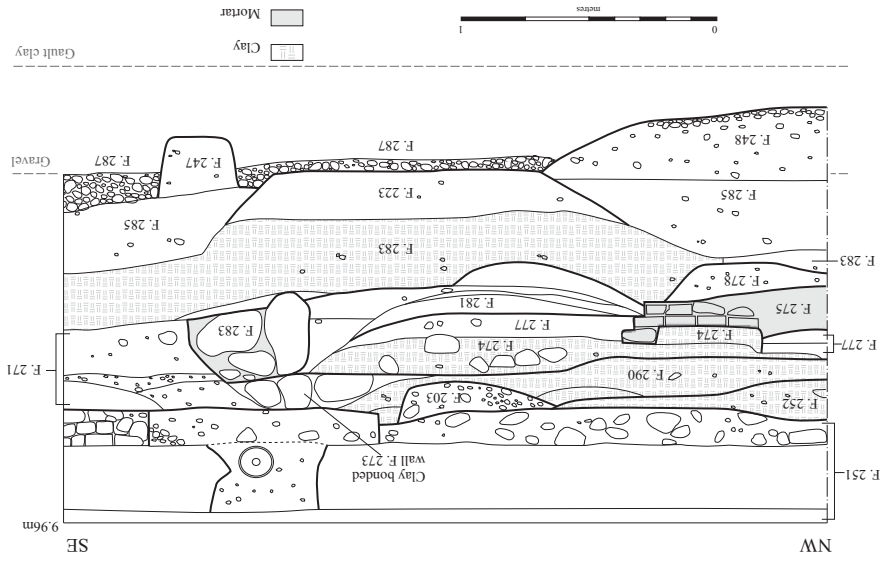


Figure 29: Sections of Building 9 (facing north)



Phase 1 and increasing the likelihood that **F.234**, **F.235** and **F.237** are structural in origin. Pits **F.224**, **F.241** and **F.248**, along with posthole **F.249**, also truncate **F.287** but fall partially only within the limits of the area and are undated; their functions remain unclear.

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of garden soil **F.285**, which was up to 0.31m+ thick and survives to a maximum height of 8.93m O.D. This appears to have formed predominately during the 14th century and overlies the probable structure and yard surface of Phase 1; it thus represents a relatively brief interlude of around a century of intense cultivation before the building sequence resumed. During its creation, many of the Phase 1 features were disturbed or partially truncated.

Phase 3 (Figures 21-24)

The earliest features in Phase 3 are postholes **F.206** and **F.207**, which form no clear pattern, and 14th century pit **F.240**. The latter is overlain by exterior surface **F.266**, which also contained 14th century material, and was heavily truncated by the erection of timber-framed **Building 8**. This was most probably constructed in the late 14th century, and occupies the same location as the potential Phase 1 structure. In its initial form, as represented by **F.264**, **Building 8** consists of a trample horizon overlain by a floor layer and external damp-proofing course, both of which were packed around a carefully set timber sill beam. A less substantial internal dividing wall was also present and was the primary element robbed, by **F.263**, during the second phase of the building. Make-up layer **F.262** was then laid down and almost immediately became truncated by probable 'post-pad' **F.205**, which contained 15th century domestic rubbish material and a dense layer of unworked limestone blocks introduced to stabilise the southeast corner of the structure. Floor layers **F.261** were then deposited – overlying postholes **F.201** and **F.202** which had themselves truncated robber pit **F.215** – and took the form of a northeast to southwest aligned corridor flanked to the northwest by two small rooms. The timber sill beams for the internal partition walls of this phase were robbed by **F.289** during Phase 4. Contemporary with the first and second stages of the structure in the 14th and 15th centuries were a series of rubbish pits excavated to the rear of the property, and partially truncating the intercutting series of features seen in the same location during Phase 1. The earliest of these is **F.231**, dated to the 14th century, which was truncated by **F.228** and then by **F.222**, again during the 14th century. The latter was initially backfilled with deliberate introductions of cess and domestic rubbish rich material which were sealed beneath a layer of relatively sterile clay; its use as a rubbish pit then continued until a final 'capping' was inserted. It was in turn truncated during the 15th century by postholes **F.232** and **F.233**, whilst close by two further pits (**F.223** and **F.284**) were excavated.

The area was then sealed beneath a second timber structure, **Building 9**, the earliest stage of which is most probably 15th century in date. This was constructed at the northeastern end of the area and provided an alleyway approximately 1.15m+ wide between itself and **Building 8**, thus occupying most of what had previously been the 'yard' zone during Phase 1. Two of the walls of **Building 9** are present within the area and demonstrate the contemporary use of very different construction techniques. The first example was post-and-trench built in nature and consists of trench **F.209**, which has steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base, and postholes **F.218** and **F.227**. It formed the main southwestern wall of the building but did not fully enclose it; the remaining gap most probably represents the entrance route from the alleyway, and may have comprised the primary access to the property. The contemporary southeastern wall, in contrast, consisted of carefully constructed clunch and mortar sill wall **F.283**. This was built on top of a mounded wall pad that also doglegged to provide the footing for an internal beam

partition, and overlay a clay levelling layer introduced to mitigate the slumping caused by earlier pits. Corridor **F.282** can be seen running northwest to southeast immediately beyond the entrance and the apparent room space beyond, in which floor surfaces **F.281** accrued, appears to have had a light industrial usage as it is scarred by in-situ heating.

In the late 15th or early 16th century the internal plan of **Building 9** was heavily modified; robber cut **F.230** was excavated and the industrial space greatly expanded. During this second stage corridor **F.282** was replaced by a narrower timber construction (robbed during Phase 4 by **F.214**) and brick oven **F.278** was erected on top of the earlier internal beam pad. Very little of the oven was present within the area and its exact form is unclear; it was however heavily rebuilt by **F.275** and a great many rake-out and trample layers (**F.277**) built up around it during the 16th century (see Figure 29). To the southwest a new floor surface, **F.280**, had been laid and external wall **F.283** was reinforced by post **F.276** – modifications also continued with the insertion (**F.219**) and subsequent robbing (**F.211** and **F.213**) of an internal post partition. Despite this, towards the end of the 16th century the entire structure was levelled and rebuilt. Oven **F.275** was robbed by **F.274** and new, less well constructed sill wall **F.273** was constructed on top of **F.283**. Southwestern wall **F.209** appears to have remained in use, though it is too heavily truncated to be certain. A clay foundation layer (also part of **F.273**) was introduced across the earlier deposits, but no evidence survives of internal form or function at this time. The third stage of the building was short-lived, and may well have been contemporary with the initial stages of Phase 4 of **Building 8**.

Phase 4 (Figure 25)

Phase 4 represents the transition of **Buildings 8** and **9** from timber to brick built structures. This began in the 16th century, and both artefactual and stratigraphic dating evidence shows that **Building 8** was the first to be transformed. Here the primary elements in this process were robbing events **F.260** and **F.289**, which removed the external and internal beams respectively of the preceding timber structure, and activity continued with the laying down of clay foundation layer **F.292**. Above this were then constructed brick walls **F.259** and **F.255**, the former of which comprises the main northeast wall of the building (heavily robbed by **F.258** in the 19th century) and the latter of which includes three heavily truncated internal brick subdivisions, only one of which is continuous across the area. Clay floor remnant **F.293** was also present along with stakehole **F.257** and the remains of later subdividing wall **F.254**, all of which were heavily truncated by **F.252**. As part of this programme of improvements, three features were also created in the alleyway between the two buildings. The first of these, **F.265**, was deliberately backfilled with domestic rubbish material in the early 17th century and may have been an attempt to even out and improve the footing. It was soon truncated by posthole **F.204**, though the path was then reinstated with much purer gravel surface **F.256**.

Building 9, meanwhile, appears to have remained a timber structure until the early 17th century when robbing events **F.208** and **F.214** removed the earlier southwestern wall and plank floored corridor respectively. A clay levelling layer was then introduced and the southwestern wall rebuilt above it in brick (**F.290**) prior to the erection of internal walls **F.272**. These were positioned in such a way as to extend a corridor, floored with clay **F.291**, from the original entrance point employed in Phase 3 running northeast to southwest: that is, at right angles to the ones which were in use during earlier phases. The southeastern boundary of the property may also have been partially extended into the adjoining access route at this time, with layers **F.271** most probably representing the reclamation of what was previously external space. The final elements that survive from

this phase comprise brick drain or soakaway **F.269**, which was constructed in the alleyway at an unknown date, and robber cuts **F.203**, **F.267** and **F.268**, which are most likely to have been created when the building was demolished.

Phase 5 (Figure 26)

During the 19th century **Buildings 8** and **9** were demolished and replaced by **Buildings 10** (**F.294**) and **15** (**F.295**) respectively, both of which comprised elements of the Bradwell's Yard complex (see Figure 75). These were built above a single levelling and foundation layer, **F.252**, which appears to have cleared the area in advance of their construction. Although elements of the floor surfaces of these structures remained in-situ (including the ceramic tiles of **Building 10**) no trace of their dividing wall remained, indicating that these houses were much less substantial constructions than their predecessors.

Phase 6

In 1959 **Building 10** was demolished to floor height and Bradwell's Court – represented by **F.251** – was constructed. This effectively 'scalped' the area to an average height of 9.49m O.D.

Summary

Activity began in Area 10 by the 12th century with the emergence of three distinct 'zones' representing a possible building or ancillary structure, an area of intense pitting and a metalled yard surface. These appear to have gone out of use by the 14th century and were overlain by a thin formation of garden soil. But by the end of the 14th century the building sequence was resumed, and the zones largely re-established. Two separate structures, divided by a narrow alleyway, were created in quick succession and remained in use (with numerous alterations) until the 19th century, when two further dwellings that survived until the site was cleared in 1959 replaced them.

Area 11

Area 11 is 10.00m by 3.00m in extent and is aligned northeast to southwest. It is situated close to the St. Andrew's Street frontage, and was excavated within the footprint of N^o 69 St. Andrew's Street after the building's demolition.

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 8.28m O.D., lying in places beneath a band of mid orange coarse sandy gravels that was an average of 0.35m thick. Overlying this was **F.350**, a mid to pale brown silty sand sub-soil 0.16m thick on average which survived to a maximum height of 8.38m O.D.

Phase 1 (Figure 30)

The earliest features in Phase 1 comprise tree throw **F.340** and pits **F.336** and **F.337**. Although undated, these features were filled with eroded subsoil material and thus predate the formation of the Phase 2 garden soil. Three further features, posthole **F.335** and pits **F.338** and **F.334**, were excavated later and backfilled with garden soil; of these, only the latter contained pottery and is most probably 14th century in origin. All of these features, with the exception of tree throw **F.340**, are clustered at the northeast end of the area but without discernable pattern.

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of garden soil **F.349**, which was up to 0.52m thick and survives to a maximum height of 8.82m O.D. The well-stratified pottery sequence

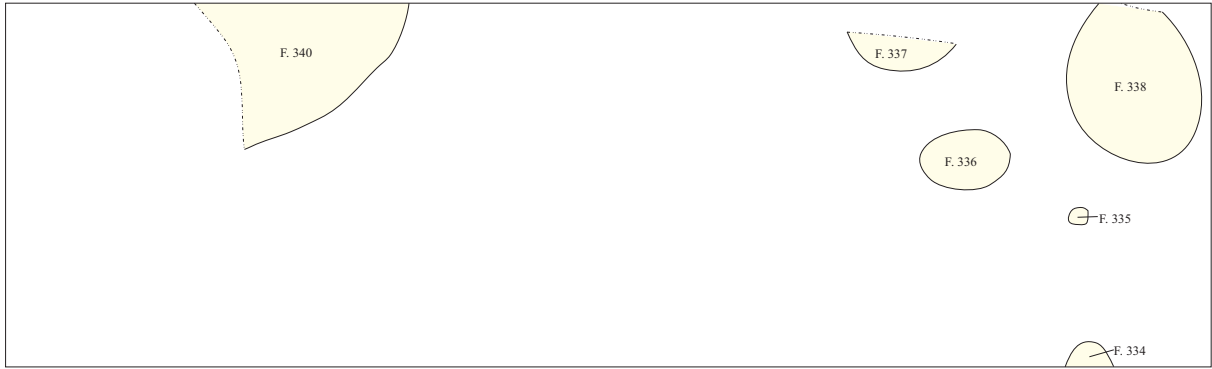


Figure 30: Area 11, Phase 1

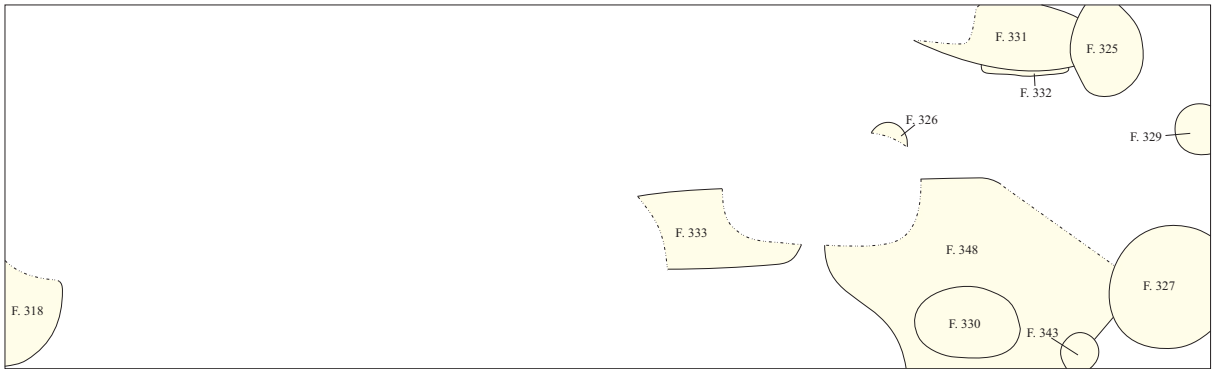


Figure 31: Area 11, Phase 3A

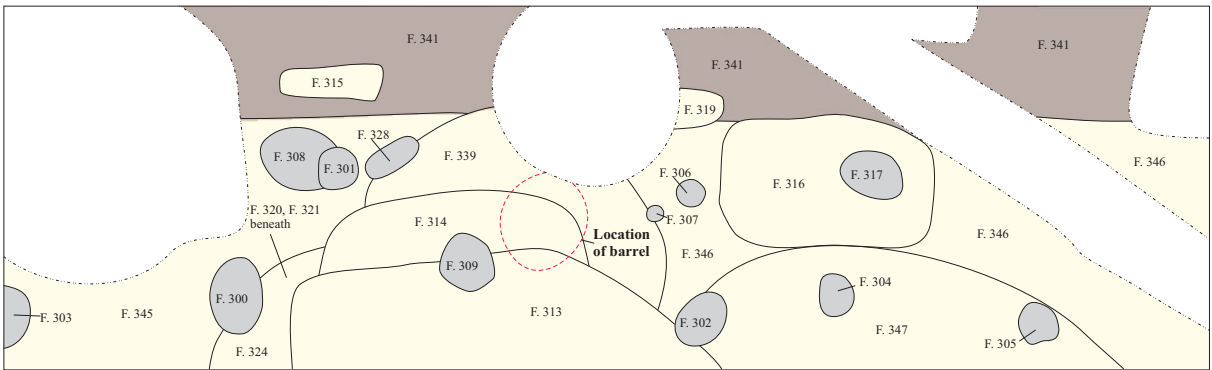
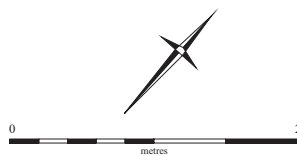
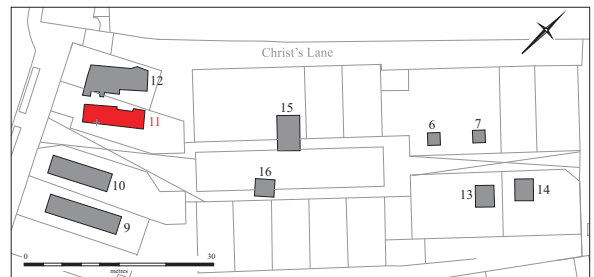


Figure 32: Area 11, Phase 3B



- Possible structural elements
- Gravel pathway
- Archaeological layer/feature



Location of Area 11

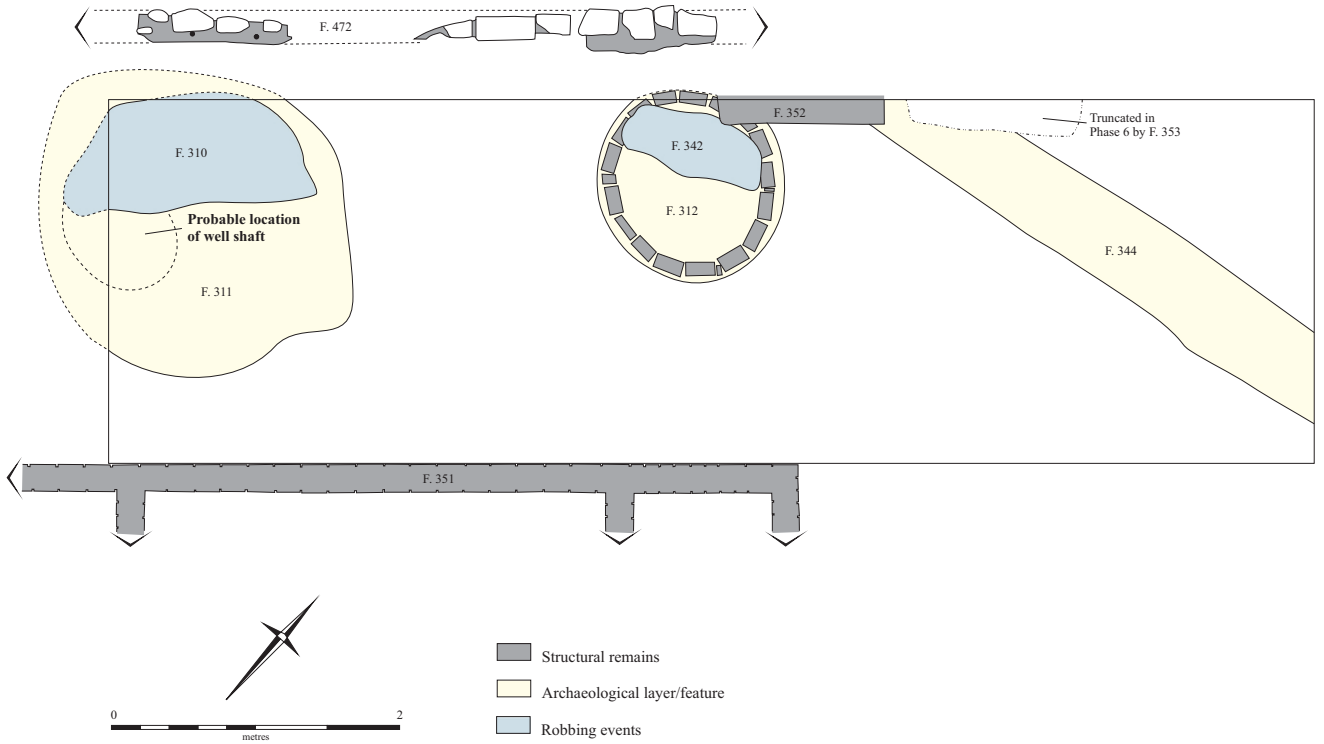


Figure 33: Area 11, Phases 4 and 5

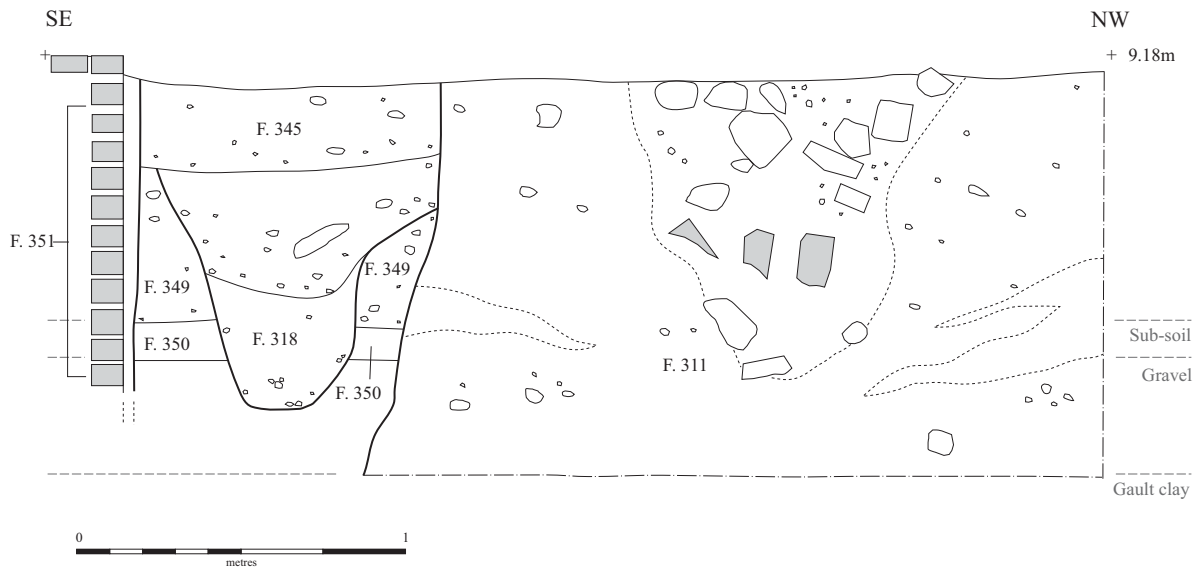


Figure 34: Northeast facing section of Area 11

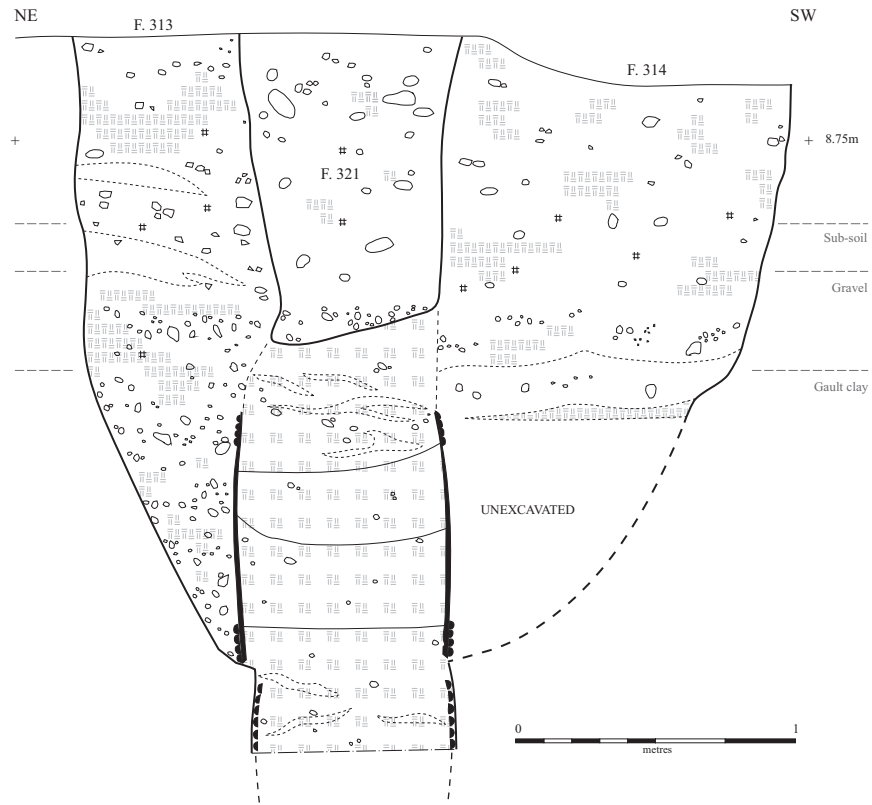


Figure 35: Section of cask lined well F.339



Figure 36: Cask lined well F. 339 (facing southeast)

recovered from this deposit demonstrates that it began to accumulate by the 12th century, and discrete lenses of cessy material observed towards the base indicate that it was not intensively worked. Material continued to be added, primarily in the form of dumps, until the 15th century when it was sealed beneath make-up layers for a probable yard or pathway.

Phase 3 (Figures 31-32)

Phase 3 consists of several distinct sub-phases of activity. The first of these is 15th century in date and began with the creation of metalled yard/path surface **F.348** towards the northeast end of the area, overlying the garden soil. This was soon truncated by pits **F.327**, **F.330** and **F.343**, however, whilst at around the same time pit **F.332** was excavated to the northwest and was itself truncated by pits **F.325** and **F.331**. Typical of the features created at this time is pit **F.318**, which was excavated at the southwestern end of the area. This consists of a sub-oval cut with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base that was initially left open to silt up naturally before being deliberately backfilled with domestic refuse-rich material. It is unlikely that this feature was specifically created as a refuse pit and its original function, as with those of its contemporaries, is unclear. Three further pits that contained no dating evidence – **F.326**, **F.329** and **F.333** – were also excavated at around this time. The nature of activity then changed, and this sequence of features became sealed beneath dump/make-up layers **F.345** and **F.346**. These were laid at the southwestern and northeastern ends of the area respectively and it is likely that they originally abutted each other, or perhaps even formed two varying elements of the same layer, but as the central area has been heavily truncated by later pitting no relationship now survives. Both are 15th century in date, as is the contemporary but distinct ‘patch’ **F.347** in the northeastern corner. Soon after their creation, gravel pathway **F.341** was laid in a vertically sided cut with a relatively flat base running northeast to southwest along the length of the area, parallel to the rear of the properties fronting onto Christ’s Lane. It is likely that this represents the formalisation of a pre-existing access route to the property, which may have first come into use during Phase 1.

In the 16th century, cask-lined well **F.339** was constructed to the southeast of pathway **F.341**. This was initially excavated to the height of the natural clay and the first cask sunk to its rim in a tight central trench; two further casks were then stacked on top and packed around with redeposited clay (see Figures 35 and 36). The well’s active life appears to have been relatively short, as it was deliberately backfilled with bands of cessy material during the 16th century and ‘capped’ by **F.321**, which contained material of the same date. It was then truncated by a series of rubbish pits – **F.320**, **F.324**, **F.314** and **F.313** in stratigraphic order – that are again 16th century in origin. To the northeast two further rubbish pits, **F.308** and **F.316**, were also excavated at this time. The latter of these is sub-rectangular in form and was initially left open to silt up naturally before being deliberately backfilled with alternating bands of rubbish rich and ash/charcoal rich material; depositions continued in this fashion until a relatively sterile ‘capping’ was inserted. During the late 16th or early 17th century, a northeast to southwest alignment of posts was erected towards the southeastern limit of the area. This is composed of **F.300**, **F.302**, **F.303**, **F.304**, **F.305** and **F.309** and may have comprised an element of the irregular structure shown in this location on Loggan’s map of 1688 (see Figure 74), to which postholes **F.301**, **F.306**, **F.307**, **F.317** and **F.328** are also possibly associated. No other structural remains or floor surfaces were encountered, however, suggesting that this was a temporary or open-sided structure only, and that the access route probably continued in use during its existence. Indeed, the parallel alignment of the posts indicates that part of its original purpose may have been to *facilitate* movement along this axis.

Two further postholes – **F.315** and **F.319**, which are also of 16th/17th century date – may have comprised elements of a fence-line running alongside the boundary of the path at this time.

Phase 4

Phase 4 is represented by well **F.311**, which is probably 18th century in origin. It is sub-circular in form with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and is located in the northwest corner of the area. A central shaft was visible in section, though the well structure itself lay beyond the limit of excavation and its exact nature could not be determined.

Phase 5 (Figure 33)

During the 19th century **Building 11**, which consists of **F.351**, was constructed to the southeast. This survives as a sub-rectangular cellar with two phases of internal sub-division and is visible on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map as forming part of the Field's Court complex (see Figure 75). Outdoor toilet **F.352** was also constructed at around the same time, and is most probably related to the same complex. It was connected to settling tank **F.354** by sewage pipe **F.344** whilst nearby, though outside the limit of the area, rubbish pit **F.355** was excavated. A second well, **F.312**, was also associated with this group. It contained a circular central shaft composed of a single skin of unmortared bricks stacked in a 'best fit' manner, and was later capped off with reused limestone and clunch blocks arranged in a tiered dome of seven courses. Robber cuts **F.310** and **F.342** were excavated into both this and the earlier **F.311** at the end of the 19th century, in order to remove the feed pipes associated with the original hand pumps. This also led to the backfilling of **F.312** at this time.

Phase 6

In 1959 **Building 11** was demolished to below floor height and several adjacent structures, visible on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map as contemporary elements of Field's Court (see Figure 70), were removed entirely. Bradwell's Court (represented by **F.353**) was then constructed, effectively 'scalping' the area to an average height of 9.17m O.D.

Summary

Activity began in Area 11 by the 12th century, though it was markedly less intensive than that observed in adjacent areas. Repeated dumping events created a well-stratified garden soil that was eventually sealed in the 15th century by make-up material for a probable yard or pathway. A more definite gravel pathway was also created along the rear of the properties fronting onto Christ's Lane, re-establishing a route that had probably already been in use for some time. During the 16th century a cask-lined well and a number of rubbish pits were excavated prior to the erection of a possible post-built structure, but the use of this location as an access route continued throughout. It became formalised by the establishment of Field's Court in the 19th century, and was finally abolished when the site was cleared in 1959.

Area 12

Area 12 is 9.90m by 3.70m in extent and is aligned northeast to southwest. It is situated close to the St. Andrew's Street frontage, and was excavated within the footprint of N^o 70 St. Andrew's Street after the building's demolition. The cellars of structures constructed during Phases 4 and 5 truncated many of the deposits in this area.

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 7.40m O.D., lying beneath a band of mid orange coarse sandy gravels that was an average of 0.40m thick. Overlying this was **F.485**, a mid to pale brown sandy silt sub-soil 0.21m+ thick on average which survived to a maximum height of 8.02m O.D.

Phase 1 (Figure 37)

The early phases of activity in area 12 have been very heavily truncated by the cellar of **Building 12** and the foundations of **Building 13** (Phases 4 and 5 respectively), which were constructed in such a way as to leave three surviving 'islands' of stratified archaeology along the northwest side of the area. The earliest remaining evidence for Phase 1 activity thus comprises tree-throw **F.451**, subsoil-filled pit **F.460** and possible boundary gully **F.468**. The latter is aligned northwest to southeast and is in the same location, and on the same alignment, as the later 17th century property division; it dates from the 12th century or earlier. Similarly early on stratigraphic grounds are pits **F.459** and **F.452**, which both contained opportunistic disposals of cess rich material but lacked specific dating material. Two quarry pits, **F.443** and **F.462**, were also excavated at this time and after an initial stabilising period became utilised for occasional dumps of domestic waste material; the latter also contained 10th to 12th century pottery. The latest surviving feature in the sequence is rubbish pit **F.453**, which is 13th century in date. Although no evidence for structural activity was encountered during this phase, the presence of domestic waste and cess material in the backfill of many of these features indicates that contemporary occupation was situated close by.

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of garden soil layers **F.284** and **F.283**. The first of these, **F.284**, accrued during the 10th to 12th centuries and retains a distinct sub-soil element; it is 0.30m thick and survives to a maximum height of 8.29m O.D. During the 13th century a more humic horizon, **F.283** that is 0.43m+ thick and survives to a maximum height of 8.72m O.D, formed above it. The well-stratified banding present within these layers demonstrates that agricultural activity in this location was not intensive, if indeed it was undertaken at all.

Phase 3 (Figures 38-41)

Activity began during Phase 3 in the 13th century and it is very probable that the boundary division visible in Phase 1 continued in use into this period, as the two areas it separates exhibit increasingly divergent histories. Any direct evidence for its existence has, however, been removed by the high degree of truncation. In the northeastern zone, pit **F.446** and postholes **F.402** and **F.407** all produced 13th century pottery whilst pits **F.418**, **F.420**, **F.421**, **F.422** and **F.441**, which are of unclear function and did not contain dating material, appear to be equally early on stratigraphic grounds. A comparable number of very similar features were also excavated in the southwestern area with pits **F.448**, **F.449**, **F.450**, **F.461**, **F.466** and **F.467** again producing 13th century material, though of these only **F.461** has a clearly identifiable function. It comprises a rectangular cess pit, with some evidence of revetment to the southwest, which was backfilled with cess material overlain by a layer of mixed ash and charcoal. Further dumps of domestic refuse then concluded the backfilling process. Two further pits, **F.432** and **F.465** that are again of unclear function, did not contain datable material but also appear to be similarly early on stratigraphic grounds.

During the 14th century, however, differences between the two areas began to emerge. Amongst the series of pits of unclear function – including **F.417**, **F.423**, **F.425**, **F.439** and

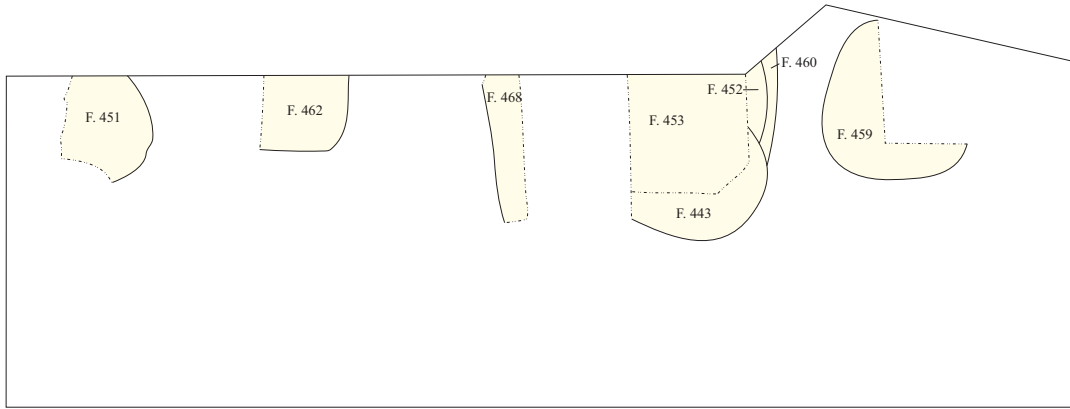


Figure 37: Area 12, Phase 1

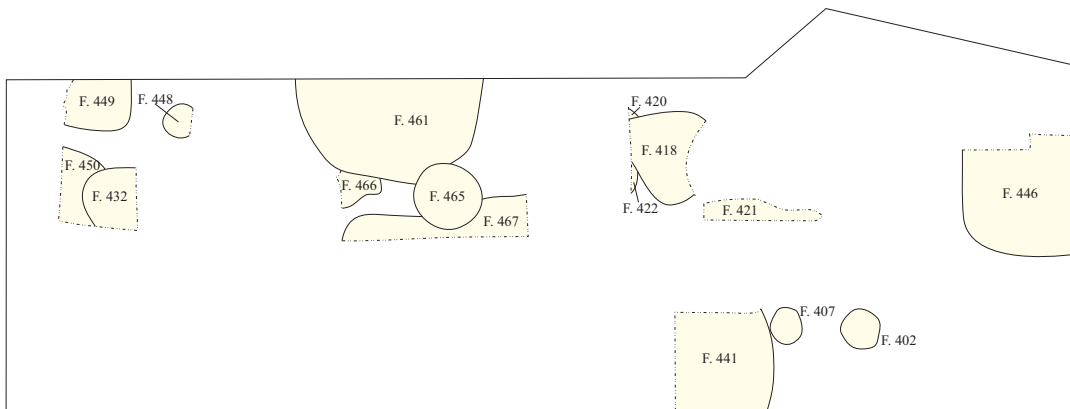


Figure 38: Area 12, Phase 3 - 13th century features

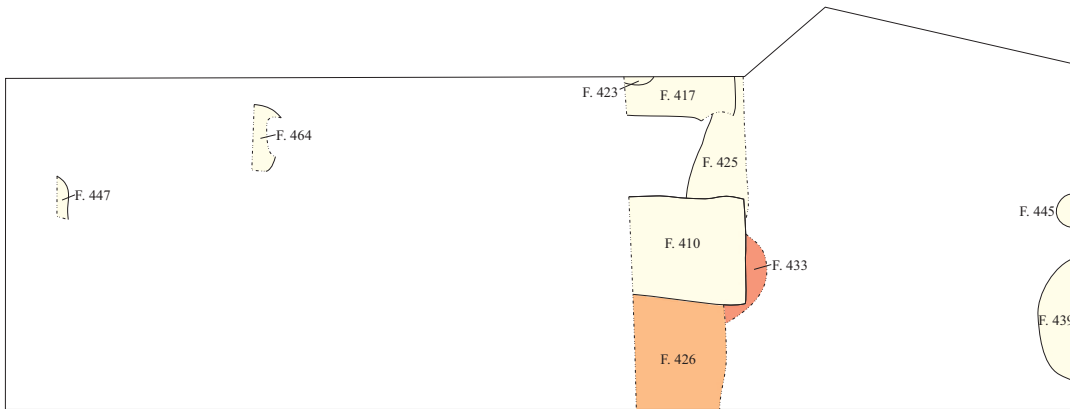
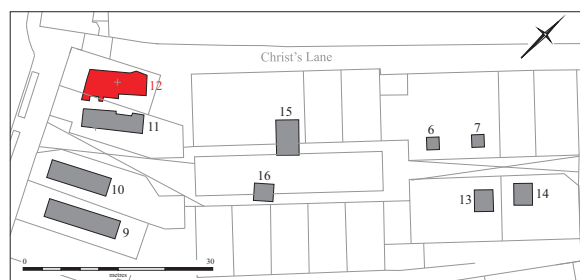
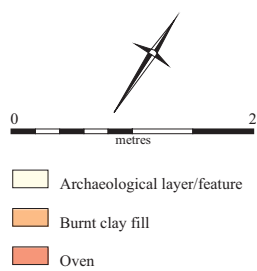


Figure 39: Area 12, Phase 3 - 14th century features



Location of Area 12

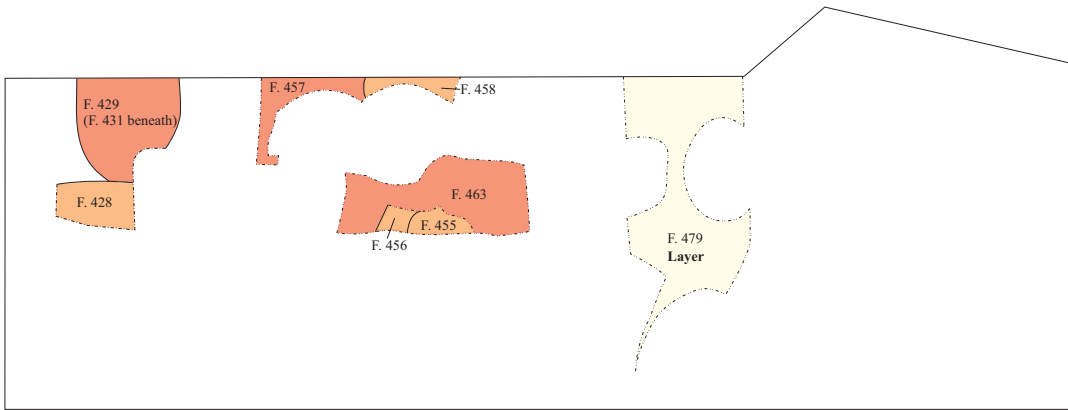


Figure 40: Area 12, Phase 3 - 15th century features

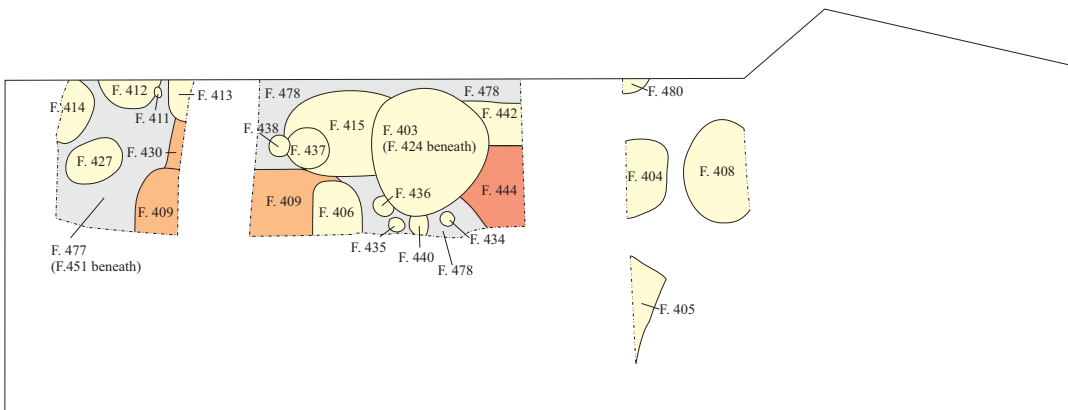


Figure 41: Area 12, Phase 3 - 16th century features

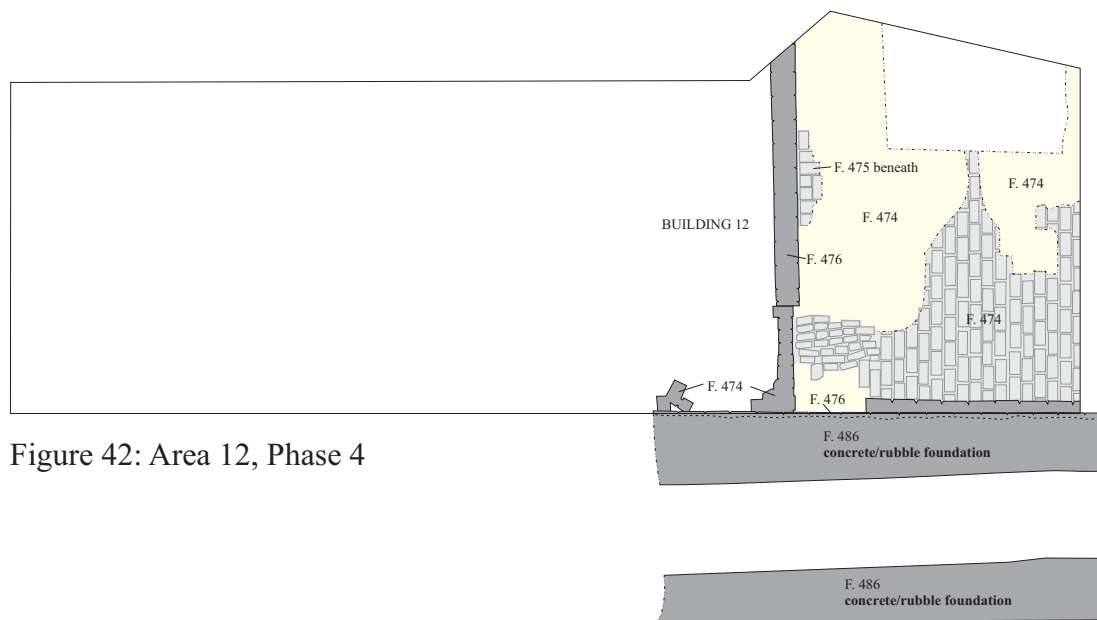


Figure 42: Area 12, Phase 4

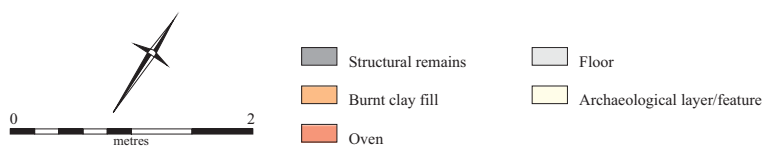


Figure 43: Area 12, Phase 5

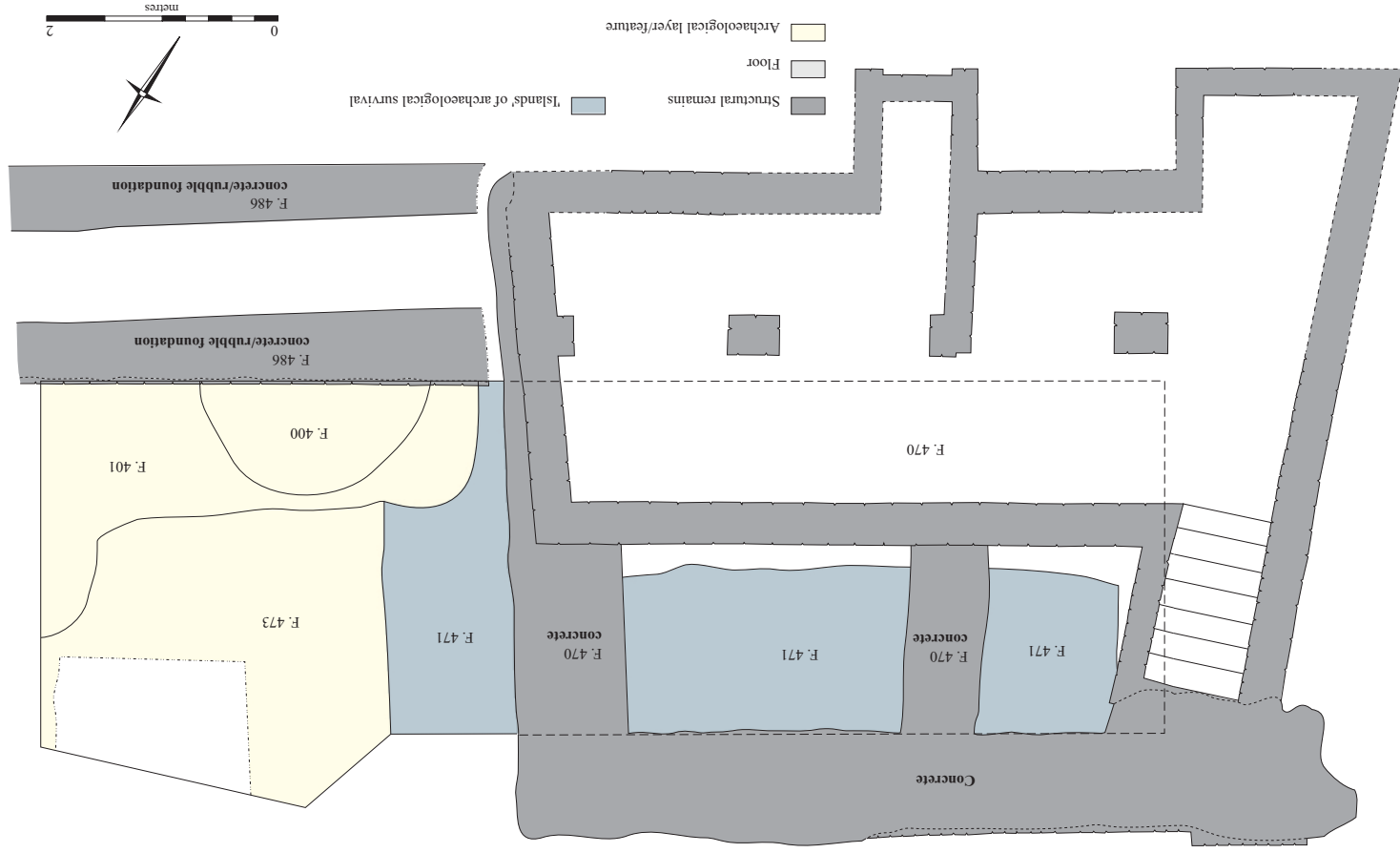


Figure 45: Southwest facing section of Area 12

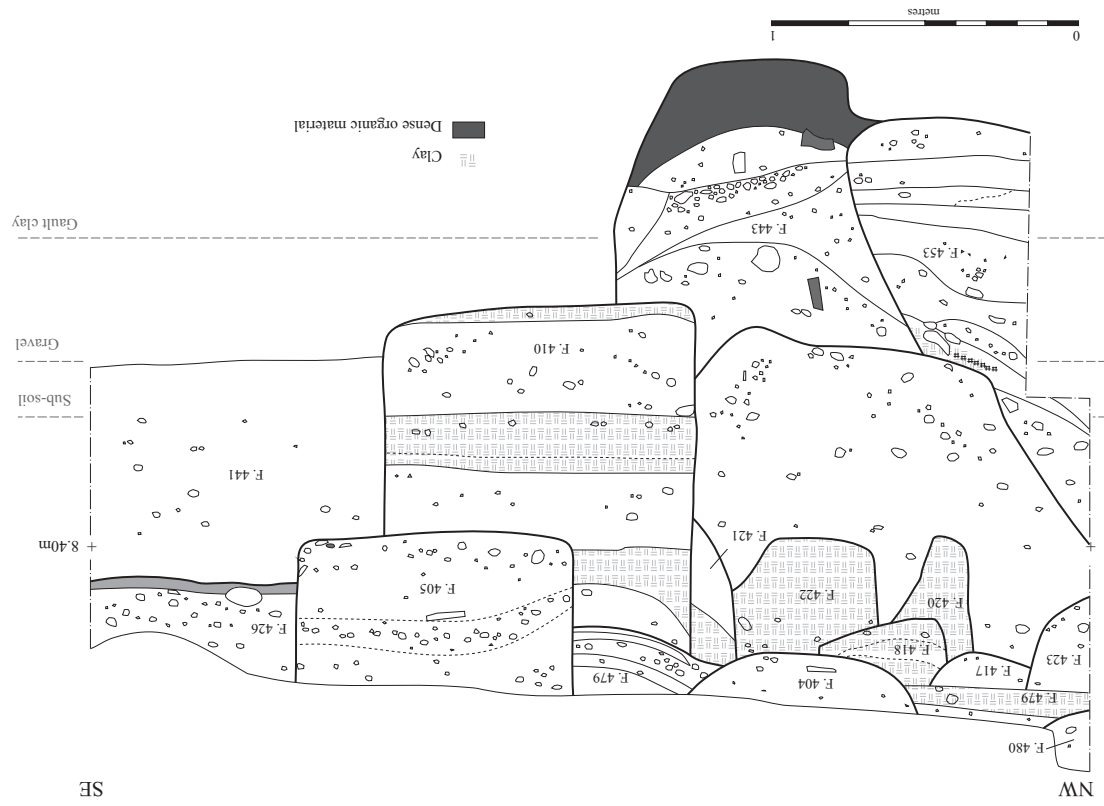


Figure 44: Oven F.457 and pit F.458

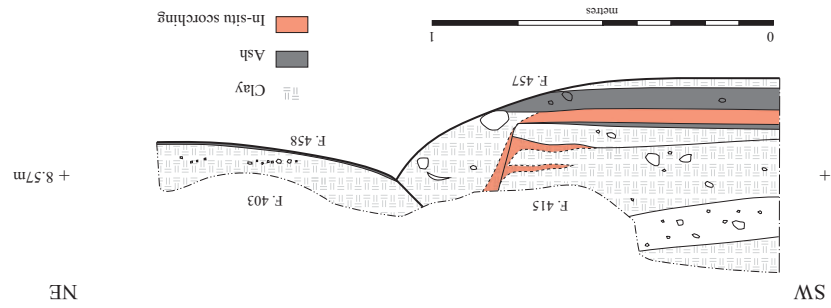


Figure 47: Oven F.463 (facing southeast)



Figure 46: Cellar F.474/476 (facing southeast)



F.445 – excavated at this time in the northeastern zone was **F.410**. This consisted of a very regular rectangular cut with vertical sides, the base of which had been lined with clay; some form of light industrial activity appears to have been enacted within it, and it is likely that the sides were at least temporarily revetted with timber. It was later partially backfilled and a second clay lining introduced, allowing activity to continue, before the process was repeated for a third and final time. The feature is also associated with two further undated pits, **F.433** and **F.426**, which produced evidence for in-situ heating and the disposal of heat affected material respectively; unfortunately, both are truncated to such a degree as to preclude further interpretation. The industrial nature of this group of features strongly indicates that they were housed within some form of protective structure or building, though no further evidence of this now survives. Meanwhile in the southeastern zone at this time two rubbish pits were created, **F.447** and **F.464**, continuing the pattern established in this plot during the preceding century.

In the 15th century the differences between the two areas grew more marked. Industrial activity in the northeastern zone ceased and a series of make-up and floor layers (**F.479**) were created, suggesting that the structure had most probably developed into a domestic dwelling – though as before, no other structural evidence survives. The industrial focus instead shifted to the southeastern zone where a series of ovens were created, each succeeded stratigraphically by a pit containing redeposited burnt clay. Thus **F.429** was succeeded by **F.428**, **F.457** was succeeded by **F.458** (see Figure 44), and **F.463** was succeeded by **F.455** and **F.456**, though no associated pit survives for oven **F.431** due to the extent of later truncation. The best preserved oven is **F.463**, which consisted of an irregular sub-oval ‘pit’ with a chamber at the northeast end from which a narrow flue extended to the southwest (see Figure 47). It was well maintained and relined at least twice, whilst the scorching that was initially concentrated in the centre of the chamber shifted in subsequent phases to the entrance of the flue. The two pits that succeeded it, **F.455** and **F.456**, both contained elements of burnt clay in their backfills and most probably represent the demolition and subsequent disposal of the overarching oven structure. It is possible that several of these ovens could have been in use at the same time, though it is perhaps more likely that they were created in fairly rapid succession and represent the continued use of this location for the same industrial purpose.

During the 16th century a number of probable rubbish pits, **F.404**, **F.405**, **F.408** and **F.480**, were excavated within the structure in the northeastern area; they were then partially truncated by the construction of a brick cellar (see Phase 4), the insertion of which removed much of the potential evidence for earlier structures. To the southwest, industrial activity continued into the 16th century in the form of oven **F.444**. This was aligned northwest to southeast, at 90° to **F.463**, though it is otherwise very similar to the earlier feature and indicates the continuity of the same practices. Once it went out of use a series of make-up (**F.481**) and floor layers (**F.477** and **F.478**) were created above it. These are very similar to those seen in the northeast area in the preceding century; however, the industrial usage of this zone appears to have continued in the form of pits **F.409** and **F.430**. Both of these features were utilised for the redeposition of burnt clay material, though the former is also very similar to the much earlier **F.410** as it contains at least six successive clay ‘working surfaces’ within its rectangular and vertically sided cut. No waste or by-product material was recovered from this or any other industrial feature in the area, and it appears likely that all such material was carefully removed and deposited outside the buildings and thus beyond the limit of excavation. This, allied with the high degree of truncation that many of these features have suffered, renders their exact purpose unclear. At some time during the 16th century, however, the industrial activity clearly ceased and this property also appears to have developed a domestic function. A number

of well-dated probable rubbish pits – **F.403**, **F.406**, **F.415** and **F.442** – were created and a series of undated features – **F.411** to **F.414**, **F.424**, **F.427**, **F.434** to **F.438** and **F.440** – of unclear function then continued to be cut into the building's floors.

Phase 4 (Figure 42)

In the late 16th or early 17th century brick-built cellar **F.476**, **Building 12**, was inserted into the probable building in the northeast zone (see Figure 46). This forms the earliest definite structural evidence from the area. It was composed of an initial clay foundation layer overlain by a mortar surface upon which the main brick walls were erected. Against, and partially undercutting, the southwestern wall was then added brick sump/soakaway **F.475** which was backfilled during the 17th century. Above it a series of clay, and subsequently brick, floor surfaces (**F.474**) were laid, reflecting the intensive use of the structure during the 17th and 18th centuries. At around the same time to the southeast, rubble foundations **F.486** were introduced in order to enlarge or possibly to rebuild the earlier structure.

Phase 5 (Figure 43)

During the 19th century the cellar of **Building 12** went out of use; many of the walls and parts of the brick floor were robbed by **F.473**, and the space was backfilled. Later in the century an 'exploratory' pit, **F.401**, was excavated to test the stability of the remains and rubbish pit **F.400** then cut through it. In the southeastern property, meanwhile, a large brick-built cellar, **F.470** (**Building 13**), was constructed. This was also associated with a series of deep concrete foundations excavated in those locations where any earlier structural remains would have been situated. A layer of disturbance, **F.471**, caused by its construction sealed those areas of archaeology that had not been removed.

Phase 6

In 1959 **Buildings 12** and **13** were demolished to below floor height and Bradwell's Court – represented by **F.469** – was constructed. This effectively 'scalped' the area to an average height of 9.49m O.D.

Summary

Activity began in Area 12 by the 12th century with the excavation of a number of quarry and cess pits, along with the creation of a boundary gully which divided the space into two separate areas. Within both zones a patchy and discretely banded garden soil horizon formed, which became sealed during the 13th century by the excavation across the area of further rubbish- and cess-filled pits. Subsequently the history of each zone diverged, with that in the northeast becoming the focus of industrial activity during the 14th century only for this to shift to the southeast during the 15th century. It is not clear, however, whether these areas represent two separate properties or are simply subdivisions within a single large plot. Whilst it is likely that structures were present in each area from a relatively early date, definitive evidence for buildings survives only from the 17th century onwards and culminated in the construction of a large cellar in the southeast zone in the 19th century that remained in use until the site was cleared in 1959.

Area 13

Area 13 is 3.20m by 2.20m in extent and is aligned northwest to southeast. It is situated towards the rear of the Bradwell's Court shopping arcade, and was excavated within the building prior to its demolition. Many of the deposits were heavily truncated by the construction of a cellar in this area during Phase 5.

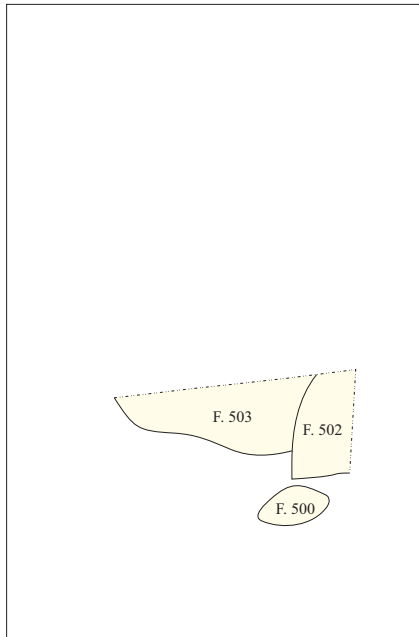


Figure 48: Area 13, Phases 1 & 3

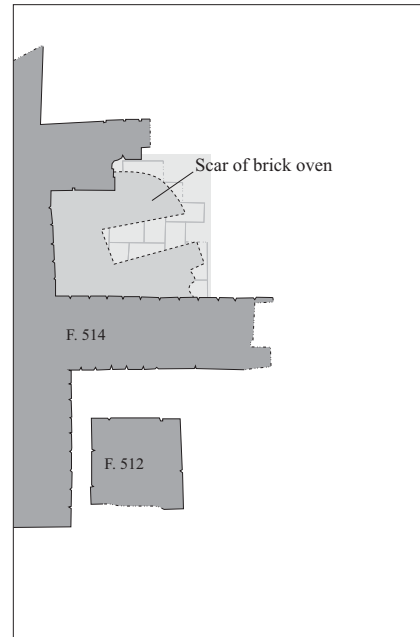
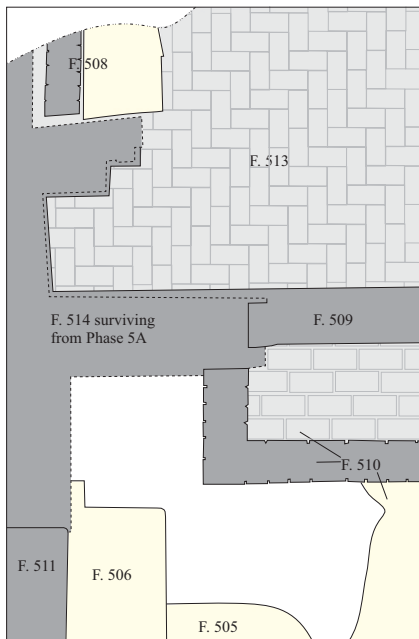


Figure 49: Area 13, Phase 5A



- Structural remains
- Floor
- Archaeological feature/layer

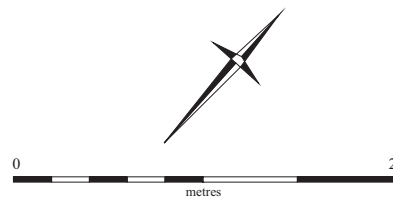
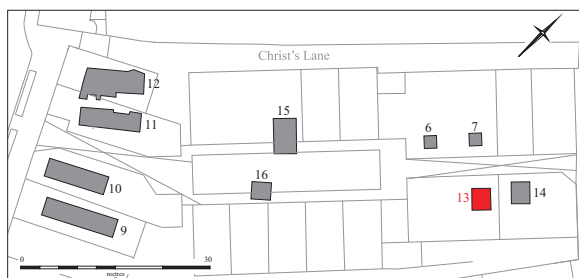


Figure 50: Area 13, Phase 5B



Location of Area 13



Figure 51: The cellar of Building 5 (facing northwest)



Figure 52: Detail of the cellar of Building 5 (facing southwest)

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 8.38m O.D., lying beneath a band of mid yellowish orange coarse sandy gravels that was an average of 0.27m thick. Overlying this was **F.516**, a mid to pale brown sandy silt subsoil 0.12m+ thick on average which survived to a maximum height of 8.73m O.D.

Phase 1 (Figure 48)

The early phases of activity in this area have been very heavily truncated by the construction of **Building 5** (see Phase 5). Only a single Phase 1 feature, **F.500**, was encountered; this consisted of a small pit of unknown function that had been left open to silt up naturally. It did not contain any dating evidence.

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of horticultural soil **F.515**, which was up to 0.26m+ thick and survives to a maximum height of 8.92m O.D. This was also very heavily truncated by the construction of **Building 5** and although it had most probably begun to form by the 12th century the majority of pottery recovered dates to the 16th century. This phase thus appears to represent a period of some five centuries of open area 'garden' agriculture, though it is possible that some later material may have been intrusive.

Phase 3 (Figure 48)

This phase is represented by two pits, **F.502** and **F.503**, though both are again very heavily truncated. The former is a small sub-oval feature utilised for the disposal of domestic refuse in the 16th century, whilst the latter was initially left open to silt up naturally before being deliberately backfilled. It did not produce any dating evidence, and its function is unclear.

Phase 4

No features dating to this phase were encountered in this area.

Phase 5 (Figures 49-50)

During the 19th century **Building 5** was erected and the cellar of this structure, **F.514**, truncated the majority of earlier deposits in the area. **F.514** itself comprised the main walls, fireplace, herringbone patterned brick floor and water and drainage pipes which serviced this part of the building. A second brick floor, **F.513**, was later added before lightwell **F.510** was constructed and the cellar further remodelled (**F.509**). At around the same time, the fireplace was partially bricked up and cast iron range **F.500** introduced (see Figures 51 and 52). Towards the southeastern end of the area, outside the limit of the building, refuse pit **F.505** was excavated. Subsequently, it was truncated by garden wall **F.511** and brick culvert **F.512**; the latter was eventually replaced by pipe **F.506**.

Phase 6

In 1959 **Building 5** was demolished, the debris being used to backfill the cellar, and Bradwell's Court – represented by **F.507** – was constructed. This effectively 'scalped' the area to an average height of 10.20m O.D.

Summary

Activity most probably began in Area 13 by the 12th century and, although much of the area was removed by later truncation, it appears to have remained in horticultural use until at least the 16th century. The construction of a large house in the 19th century truncated any evidence from the intervening period, however, and this building remained in use until the area was cleared in 1959.

Area 14

Area 14 is 3.70m by 2.40m in extent and is aligned northwest to southeast. It is situated towards the rear of the Bradwell's Court shopping arcade, and was excavated within the building prior to its demolition.

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 8.56m O.D., lying beneath a band of mid yellowish orange coarse sandy gravels that was an average of 0.32m thick. Overlying this was **F.635**, a mid orangey brown sandy silty clay subsoil with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal 0.06m+ thick on average which survived to a maximum height of 8.76m O.D.

Phase 1 (Figure 53)

The earliest feature in Phase 1 comprises gravel quarry pit **F.604**, which was succeeded by a second, larger quarry pit **F.613**. Both features were left open to silt up naturally and their primary fills demonstrate that each retained standing water, though neither contained datable material.

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of garden soil **F.634**, which was up to 0.24m+ thick and survives to a maximum height of 8.99m O.D. This had most probably begun to form by the 12th century, though the majority of pottery recovered dates to the 14th century; it thus represents a period of around two centuries of intensive 'garden cultivation'. No clear banding or stratigraphy was evident within the deposit, but this may well have been obscured by heavy truncation resulting from the erection, and subsequent rebuilding, of **Building 14** (see Phase 3).

Phase 3 (Figures 54-58)

During the latter half of the 14th century **Building 14** was constructed. The earliest surviving remnant of this structure comprises post-alignment **F.612**, which consisted of five posts erected within what was most probably a continuous, though irregular, west-northwest to east-southeast aligned trench. An additional post, **F.611**, was later added before being replaced in turn by **F.610**. The close proximity of each post, allied with the evidence of their maintenance and replacement, all suggest that this formed part of a structure as opposed to a simple fence line. This is borne out by the fact that, after **F.612** had gone out of use and layer **F.632** had been laid over it in the 15th century, a second very similar post-alignment was created; **F.609** followed the same orientation and was situated directly beside, and partially truncating, its predecessor. It consisted of nine posts that were again erected within an irregular flat-bottomed trench, and one once more shows evidence of maintenance and replacement (in the form of **F.607**). By the beginning of the 16th century, however, this also went out of use and was in turn truncated by a third trench. This was much more regular in form than its predecessors, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and was again aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. Unfortunately, it was extensively robbed by **F.608** during the early 16th century and no evidence remains to indicate whether it represented a continuation of the post-and-trench construction technique. The fact that it was considered worth robbing, however, whilst the earlier alignments were not, suggests that it is more likely to have contained material of a reusable nature such as that employed in a sill wall.

Shortly afterwards the area was levelled, removing any evidence for floors associated with the earlier structures, and mortared clunch wall **F.630** erected (see Figure 64); this is likely to have utilised material robbed by **F.608** in its construction. Two further features

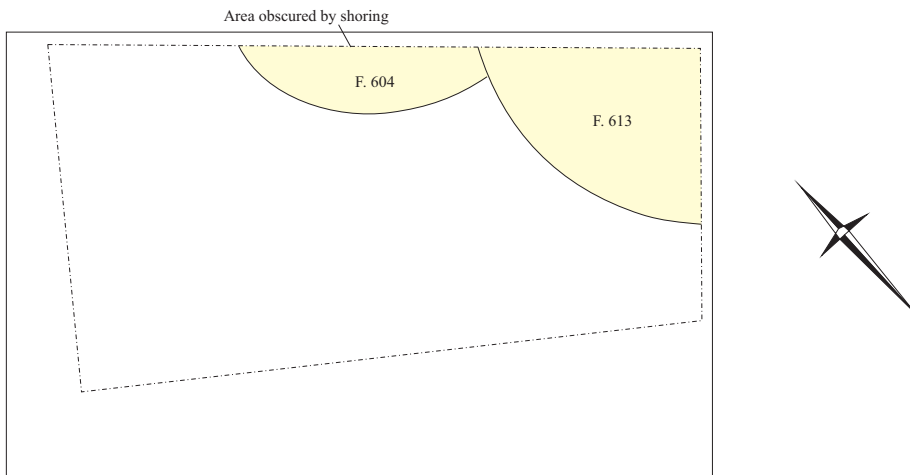


Figure 53: Area 14, Phase 1

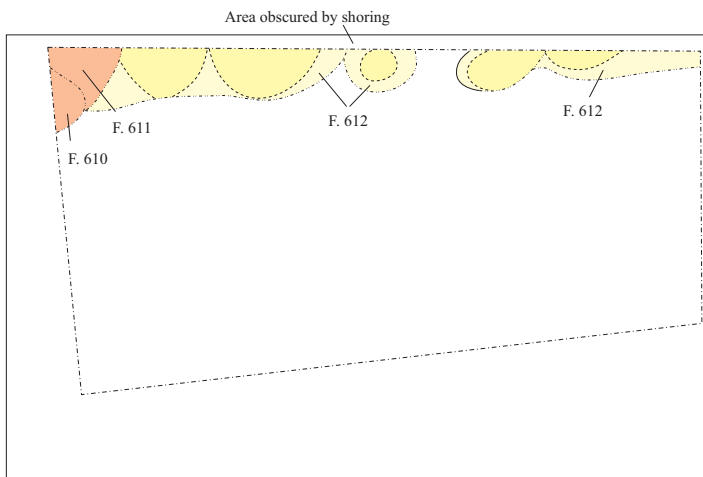


Figure 54: Area 14, Phase 3A

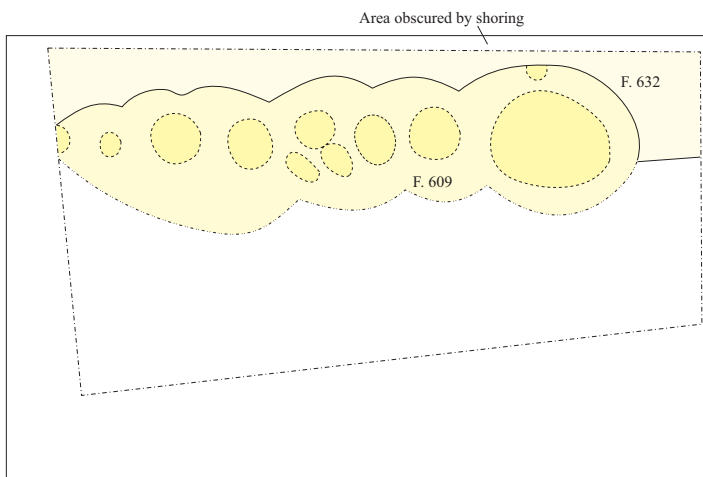
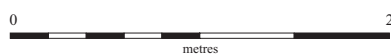
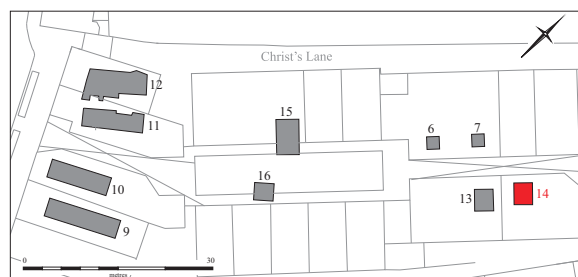


Figure 55: Area 14, Phase 3B



- Archaeological layer/feature
- Post alignment
- Later posthole



Location of Area 14

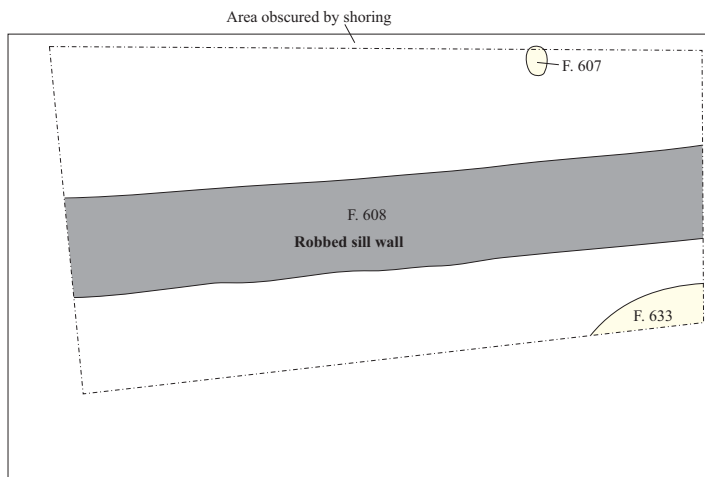


Figure 56: Area 14, Phase 3C

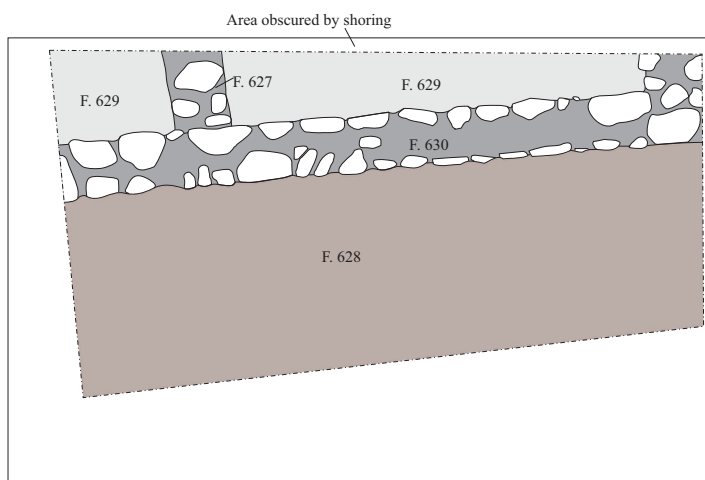


Figure 57: Area 14, Phase 3D

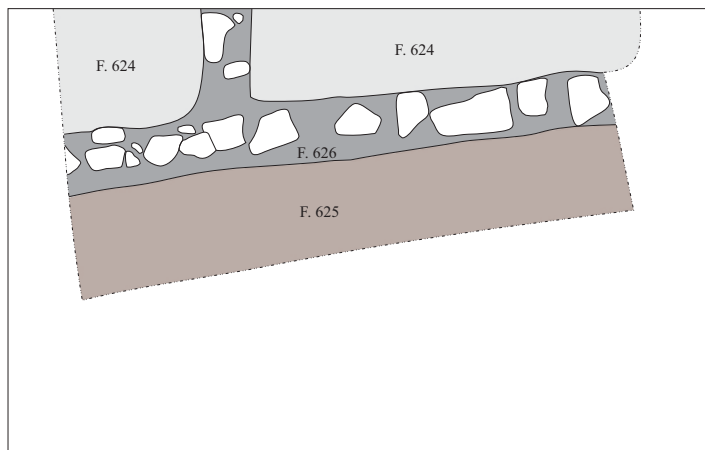
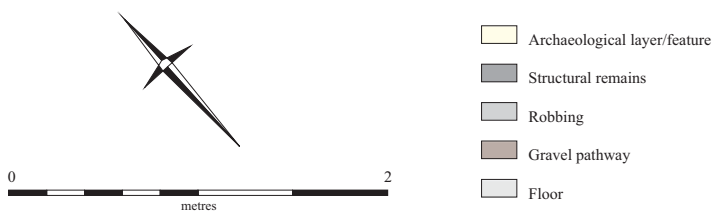


Figure 58: Area 14, Phase 3E



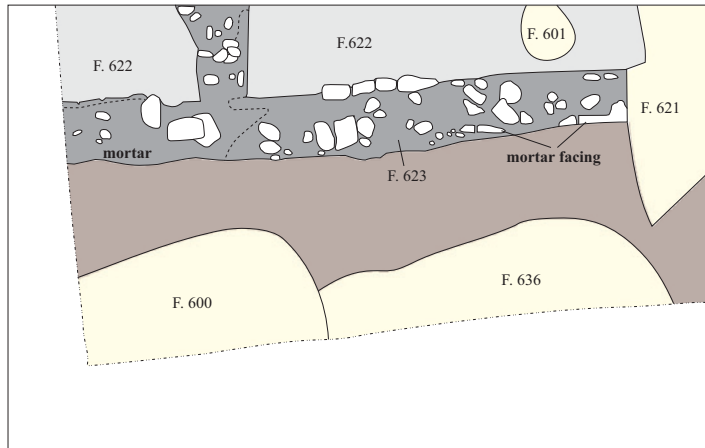


Figure 59: Area 14, Phase 4A

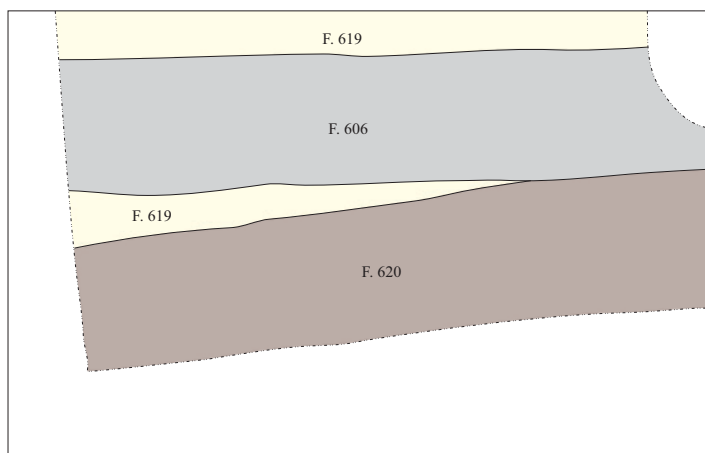


Figure 60: Area 14, Phase 4B

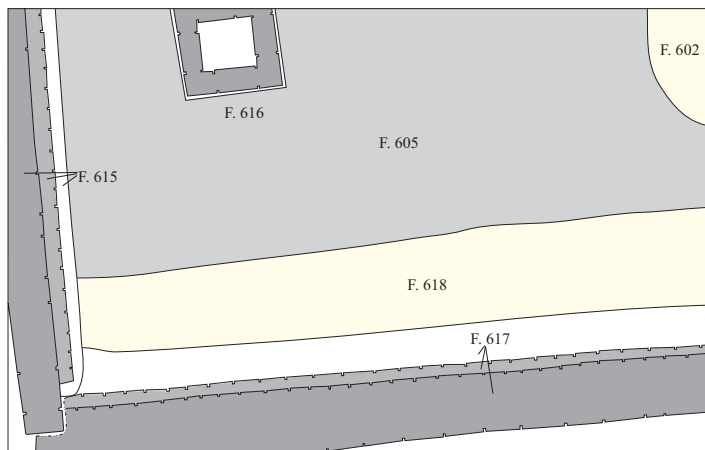
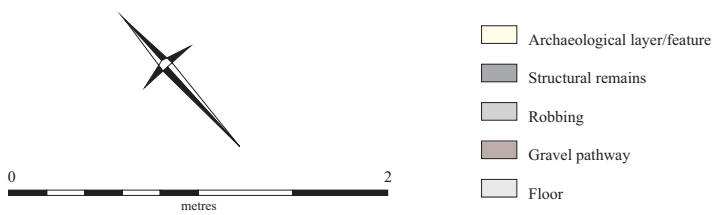


Figure 61: Area 14, Phase 5



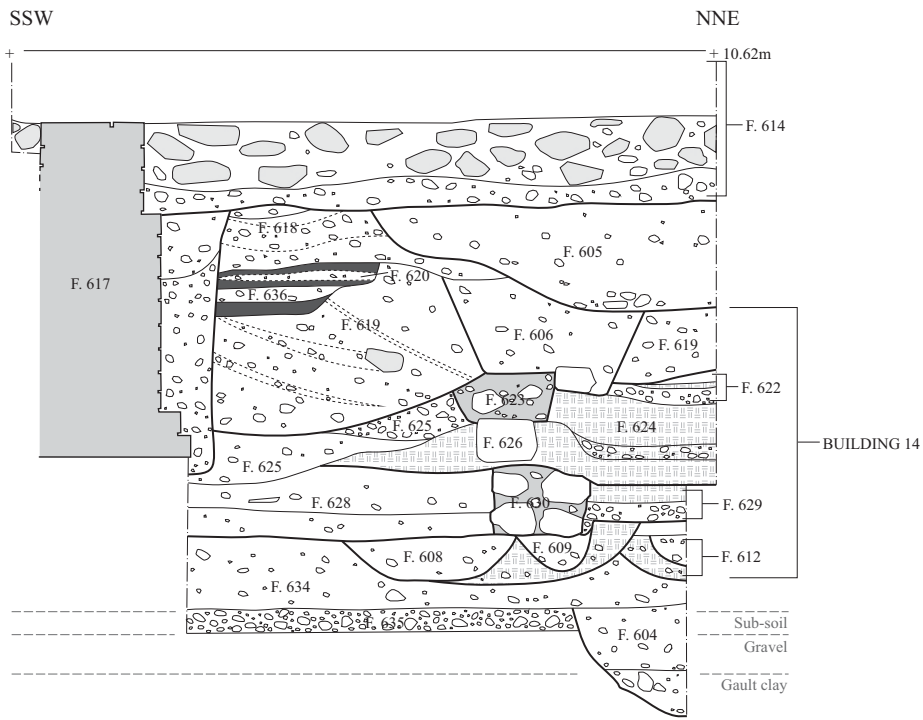


Figure 62: South southeast facing section of Area 14

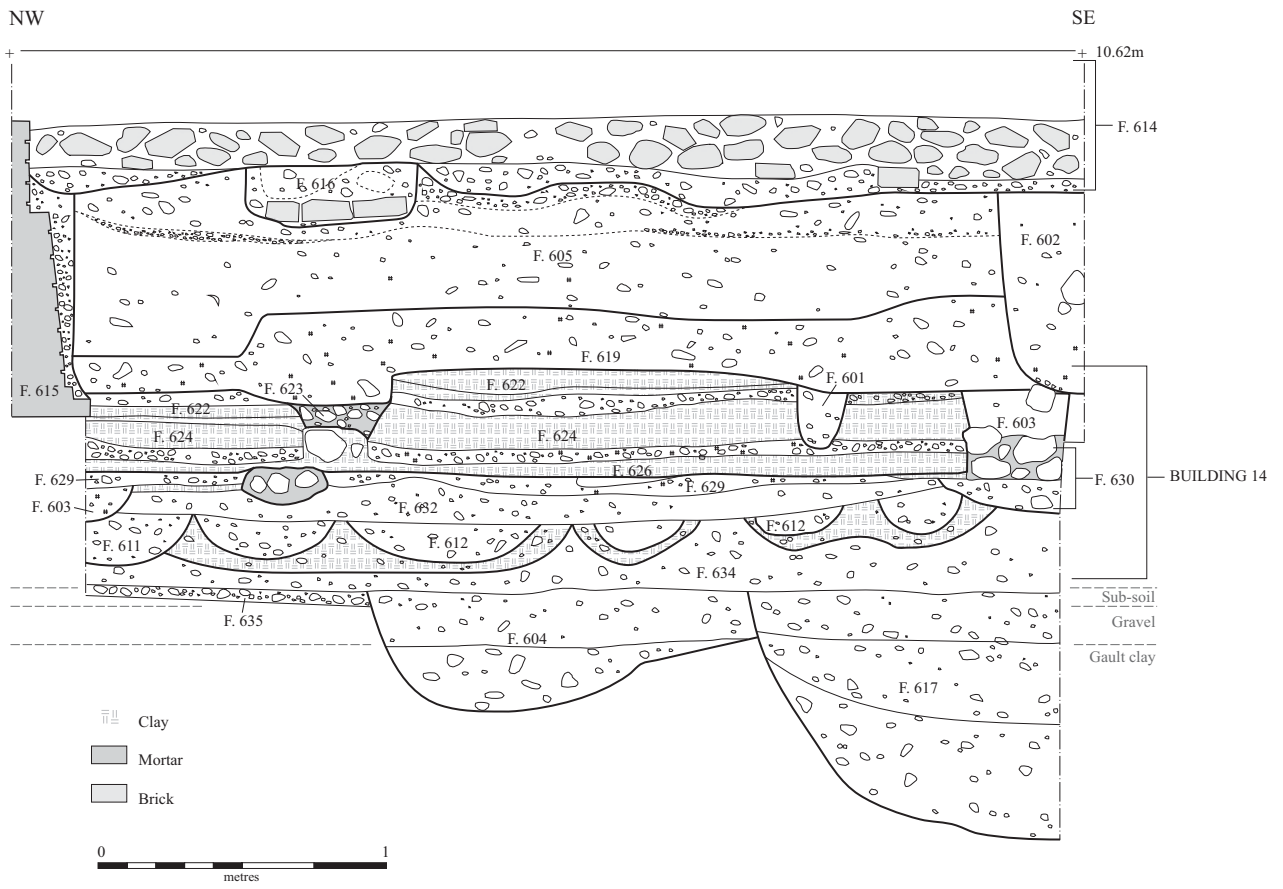


Figure 63: Southwest facing section of Area 14



Figure 65: Building 14, Phase 3E (facing northwest)



Figure 64: Building 14, Phase 3D (facing northwest)

created at this time, trample layer **F.631** and posthole **F.603**, were most probably by-products of the erection process. The series of floor surfaces, **F.629**, which formed within the building were eventually sub-divided by the addition of internal wall **F.627**. At around the same time to the southwest, against the external face of the structure, layers **F.628** were set down; the heavily compacted nature of these deposits suggests that they represent a yard area or pathway running beside the structure. Soon after their creation, the building was levelled once more and a new, lower sill wall – **F.626**, which utilised fragments of reused architectural stone – built upon the preceding one (see Figure 65). This also occurred during the 16th century, most probably during or soon after the Dissolution when such material would have been in plentiful supply. The dense clay material used to bond the wall was extended as a layer across the earlier floors and provided a stable foundation for the new surfaces (**F.624**) that were created above it. A layer of gravel, **F.625**, was also added to resurface the external pathway. All of these deposits were built up above the height of the wall and abutted the overlying timber sill beam itself; this will have greatly hastened its decay, and before the end of the 16th century it was removed.

Phase 4 (Figures 59-60)

The void that resulted from the removal of the sill beam from the final Phase 3 building was immediately filled with mortar and rubble pad **F.623**, which appears to have been literally ‘poured’ directly into it. As a foundation for timber, this would have been even less effective than the one it replaced and it is therefore very likely that a brick structure was erected at this time. A series of floor surfaces containing 16th century material **F.622** are associated with this final phase, but little survives as it was robbed by **F.601** and **F.621** and demolished and levelled (**F.619**) in the early 17th century. A second robber cut, **F.606**, was then cut through the levelling deposits in order to remove any last vestiges of brickwork and the pathway re-established by **F.636** in its original position. This was partially truncated later in the 17th century by rubbish pit **F.600**, which contained two near complete pottery vessels, before being re-established once more by **F.620**.

Phase 5 (Figure 61)

In the 19th century a series of layers, **F.618**, were created. As these directly overlay the 17th century material, with no intermediary 18th century deposits surviving, it is very likely that they were inserted into a cut, though no other evidence of this now survives. They consist of apparent surface and trample deposits, and thus may well comprise the remnant of a stable block shown in this location on the 1851 sewage plan (see Figure 70). Little remained, however, as the deposits were later extensively robbed by **F.605**. Shortly afterwards, again during the 19th century, a north-northwest to south-southeast oriented garden or property wall **F.617** was erected where the southeastern limit of the stable block once lay. A cross wall, **F.615**, was also added which ran at right angles to it at the northwestern end of the area. At around the same time small brick soakaway **F.616** was constructed and pit **F.602**, which is of unknown function, was excavated in the northeastern corner.

Phase 6

In 1959 walls **F.615** and **F.617** were levelled to ground height and Bradwell’s Court – represented by **F.614** – was constructed. This effectively ‘scalped’ the area to an average height of 10.12m O.D.

Summary

Activity most probably began in Area 14 by the 12th century with the excavation of two quarry pits. A garden soil horizon then formed that became sealed in the 14th century

beneath a post-and-trench built structure, which was in turn replaced in the 15th century by a second structure of similar construction. By the 16th century, however, a timber-framed building founded on carefully constructed sill walls had been erected. This underwent three further phases of remodelling, most probably culminating in its rebuilding in brick, before going out of use by the end of the century and being extensively robbed. In the 19th century a stable block was created on the site but was then in turn heavily robbed; it was replaced by two garden/property walls that were levelled in 1959 when Bradwell's Court was built.

Area 15

Area 15 is 5.20m by 3.00m in extent and is aligned northwest to southeast. It is situated roughly in the centre of the Bradwell's Court shopping arcade, and was excavated once the building had been demolished.

Natural

The uppermost level of Gault clay was encountered at 7.80m O.D., lying beneath a band of mid yellowish orange coarse sandy gravels that was an average of 0.48m thick and survived to a maximum height of 8.30m O.D. No stratified sub-soil was present.

Phase 1 (Figure 66)

The earliest features belonging to this phase comprise gravel extraction pits **F.717**, **F.726**, **F.730** and **F.732**, all of which followed the seam of natural gravel to the depth of the underlying clay. In addition, each contained deposits of eroded sub-soil material demonstrating that they predate the formation of the Phase 2 horticultural soil; **F.730** and **F.732** also contained 10th to 12th century pottery. A series of probable quarry features then continued to be excavated in this area, with examples dating from the 13th century (**F.725** and **F.729**), 14th century (**F.715**, **F.727** and **F.728**) and 15th century (**F.713**). As this sequence progressed, it is apparent that the pits were no longer left open but rather deliberately backfilled with deposits that contained an increasing degree of domestic refuse material. This suggests that although originally a marginal location, by the 14th century the area was in more frequent use. Such an interpretation is supported by the presence of probable well **F.718**, which was also created during the 14th century. Although falling only partially within the area of excavation, this feature is very likely to form one side of the cut for a wicker-lined structure excavated by Addyman and Biddle in 1959 (see above, Area XII). A number of other pits, **F.714**, **F.716**, **F.719**, **F.721**, **F.722**, **F.723**, **F.724** and **F.731**, were also excavated between the 12th and 15th centuries; their function is unknown as they are neither of sufficient size or depth to have acted as quarry pits, nor backfilled with sufficient material to have acted as refuse pits.

Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the formation of horticultural soil **F.735**, which was up to 0.85m+ thick and survives to a maximum height of 9.43m O.D. This had most probably begun to form by the 12th century, though the majority of pottery recovered dates to the 16th century; the presence of such late material distributed evenly throughout the deposit demonstrates that it was continuously worked for a period of some five centuries. It thus appears to represent a prolonged period of intensive 'backyard' cultivation which, as the degree of agricultural activity this implies is markedly greater than that observed in other areas, is the most likely cause for the absence of a stratified sub-soil horizon in this location.

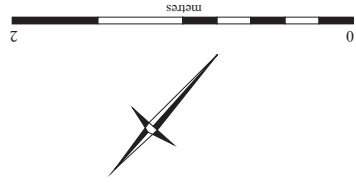


Figure 66: Area 15, Phase 1

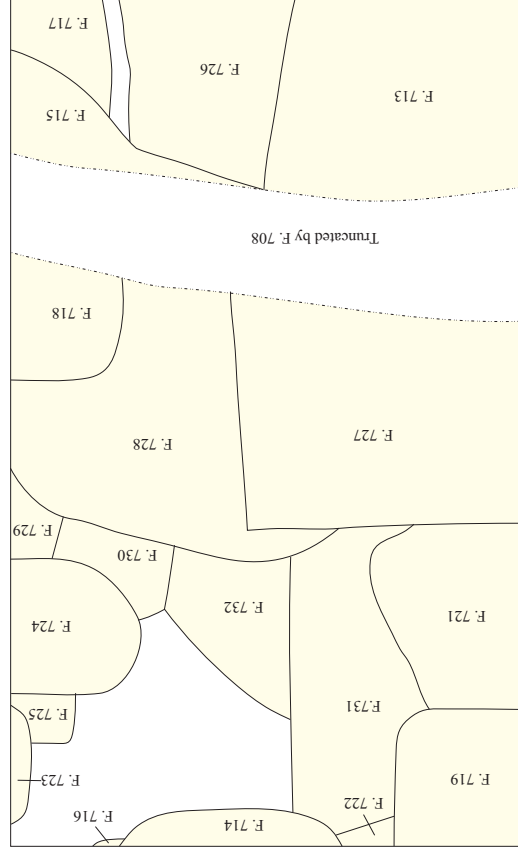


Figure 67: Area 15, Phases 3 & 4

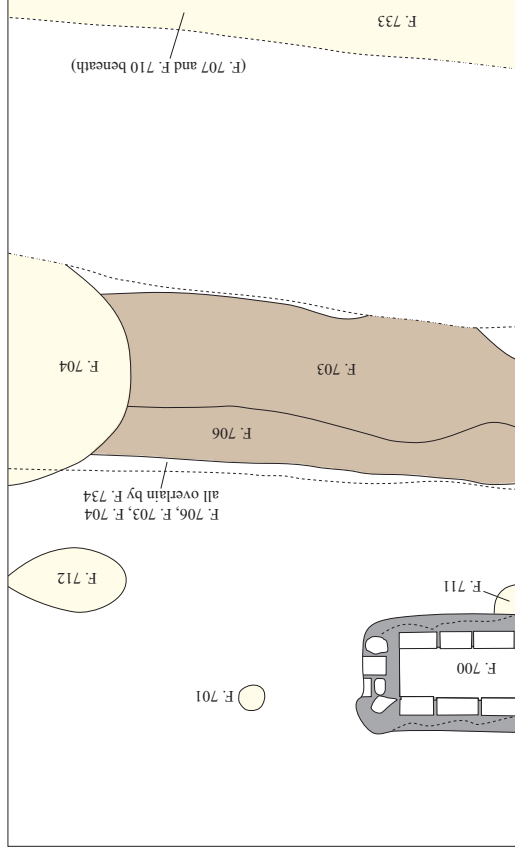
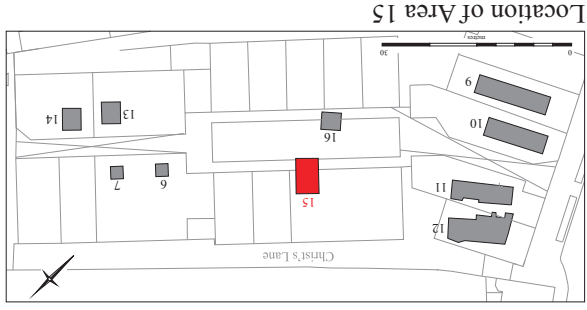
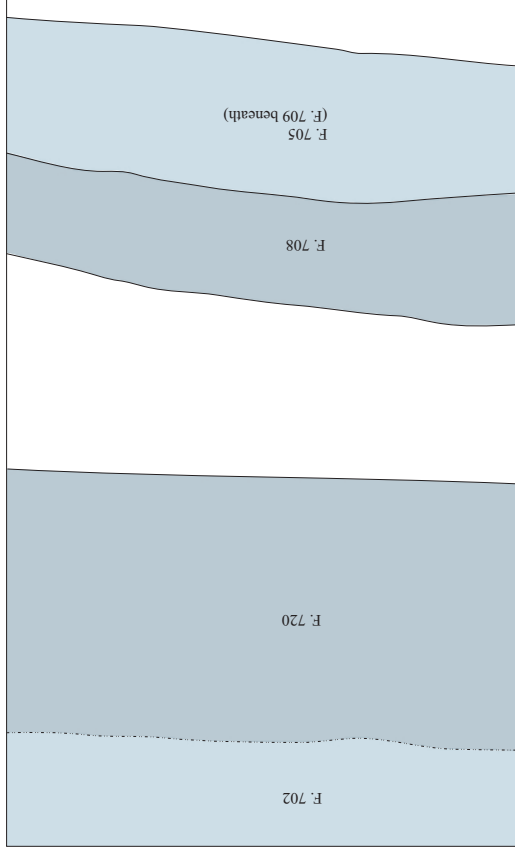


Figure 68: Area 15, Phase 5



Location of Area 15

Phase 3 (Figure 67)

In the 16th century **F.706**, a northeast to southwest-aligned gully, was excavated across the centre of the area. The moderately to steeply sided and relatively flat based cut does not appear to have remained open for long, however, as it was deliberately backfilled by two separate introductions of redeposited garden soil. Later in the 16th century it was recut in much shallower form, as **F.703**, and its base lined with a dense deposit of sandy gravel. Material then accrued above this until a second lining, consisting of very similar material, was introduced and the feature again left to silt up naturally. It is most likely, since no such division was present during Phase 1 and the alignment does not appear to have been respected subsequently, that these features were created to perform a practical function as opposed to demarcate a boundary. The repeated lining of **F.703** suggests that it, if not perhaps **F.706**, may have been used as a drainage channel. That it did not represent a long-lived spatial division is evidenced by the fact that, shortly after it had silted up completely, it was heavily truncated by probable refuse pit **F.704**. A second pit of similar function, **F.707**, was also excavated at around the same time to the southeast. Broadly contemporary with these features were a series of postholes, **F.701**, **F.710**, **F.711** and **F.712**, which form no discernable pattern and most probably represent only sporadic usage of the space. Towards the end of the 16th century or later the area was sealed by the introduction of layers **F.734** and **F.733**, which are most probably comprised of opportunistic dumps of material. Their deposition suggests that the area remained at this time a relatively marginal space.

Phase 4 (Figure 67)

During the 17th century external brick drain **F.700** was constructed. This was composed of handmade red unfrosted bricks, which formed both the floor and the walls of the structure, and is likely to have been associated with the buildings fronting onto Christ's Lane. By the end of the 17th century it had been partially demolished and backfilled.

Phase 5 (Figure 68)

During the 19th century pipe trenches **F.708** and **F.720** were created. These are again likely to have been associated with the buildings fronting onto Christ's Lane and were excavated to some depth, truncating many of the earlier deposits. A pit of unknown function, **F.709**, was also dug at this time.

Phase 6

In 1959 the area was cleared and Bradwell's Court, represented by **F.702** and **F.705**, was erected; this effectively 'scalped' the area to an average height of 9.80m O.D.

Summary

Activity began in area 15 by the 12th century with the excavation of a series of quarry pits, the creation of which continued until the 15th century, whilst an intensively worked horticultural soil also formed. This became sealed in the 16th century by the excavation of a probable drainage channel which, although recut and maintained, went out of use by the end of the century. Subsequently, the area appears to have remained a relatively marginal space. A series of dump layers were inserted in the 17th century, and services associated with the buildings fronting onto Christ's Lane were sporadically inserted until the site was cleared in 1959.

Area 16

Area 16 is 3.00m by 2.00m in extent and is aligned northeast to southwest. It is located in the open courtyard of the Bradwell's Court shopping arcade, and was excavated prior to

the buildings demolition (see Figure 2). Machining to a depth of 1.90m revealed only modern disturbance, associated with the insertion of a large cellar in 1959, which truncated the deposits to the height of the natural gravel.

Area 17

Area 17, which is located at the northeast end of the site in close proximity to Area 14 (see Figure 2), represents a small area of watching brief undertaken on the final day of excavation. This was precipitated by the discovery of a stanchion of substantially greater depth (2.5m+) than those surrounding it during the levelling of the area by the principal contractor. Its removal revealed a large and very deep pit, **F.149**, which extended beyond the limits of the visible area. Although investigations were of necessity limited, 14th century pottery was recovered and it appears likely that the feature was deliberately backfilled as opposed to being left open to silt up naturally. This area may therefore have been utilised for the creation of large refuse pits, which are conspicuous by their absence in many of the other areas examined.

Documentary and cartographic sources

By Craig Cessford, based upon information from Rosemary Horrox

The pre-Dissolution leases of the area have been studied by Dr Rosemary Horrox, upon whose work this text is based. The area surrounded by St. Andrew's Street, Christ's Lane, Christ's Pieces and Emmanuel Street is divided into three large plots which all ran west to east from St. Andrew's Street to Christ's Pieces. From north to south these are:

- 1) A property known as the Vine Estate that passed into the hands of Jesus College. The earliest dated lease is of 1272-73 but there are undated earlier documents.
- 2) A property known as St. Nicholas Hostel that passed into the hands of Queen's College. The earliest documentary references are in the 1320's.
- 3) A southern property that passed into the hands of Queen's College. The earliest documentary references are in the 1320's.

The Vine Estate

The Bradwell's Court development lies entirely within the Vine Estate property, which is subdivided into four units (see Figure 69):

- 1A) A property on the corner of Christ's Lane and St. Andrew's Street.
- 1B) A property to the east of 1A fronting onto Christ's Lane and Christ's Pieces. This seems to have itself been further subdivided into two properties along Christ's Lane (a smaller one to the west and a larger one to the east).
- 1C) A property to the south of 1A fronting onto St. Andrew's Street.
- 1D) Barn and gardens behind 1B and 1C.

Property 1A

The earliest documents, which are undated but probably 13th century in origin, show that the area was held by members of the Gulafre family. It had been subdivided and is referred to as a *messuage*, a dwelling house with its adjacent buildings and the lands appropriated to the use of the household. The earliest firmly dated document is 1272-73. Later documents show that the area continued to be subdivided, and refer to a 'messuage with buildings' (1310), a 'shop with solar over' (1358), and a 'tenement'. At one stage it was occupied by a tailor (1368) before passing into the hands of St. Radegund's (the

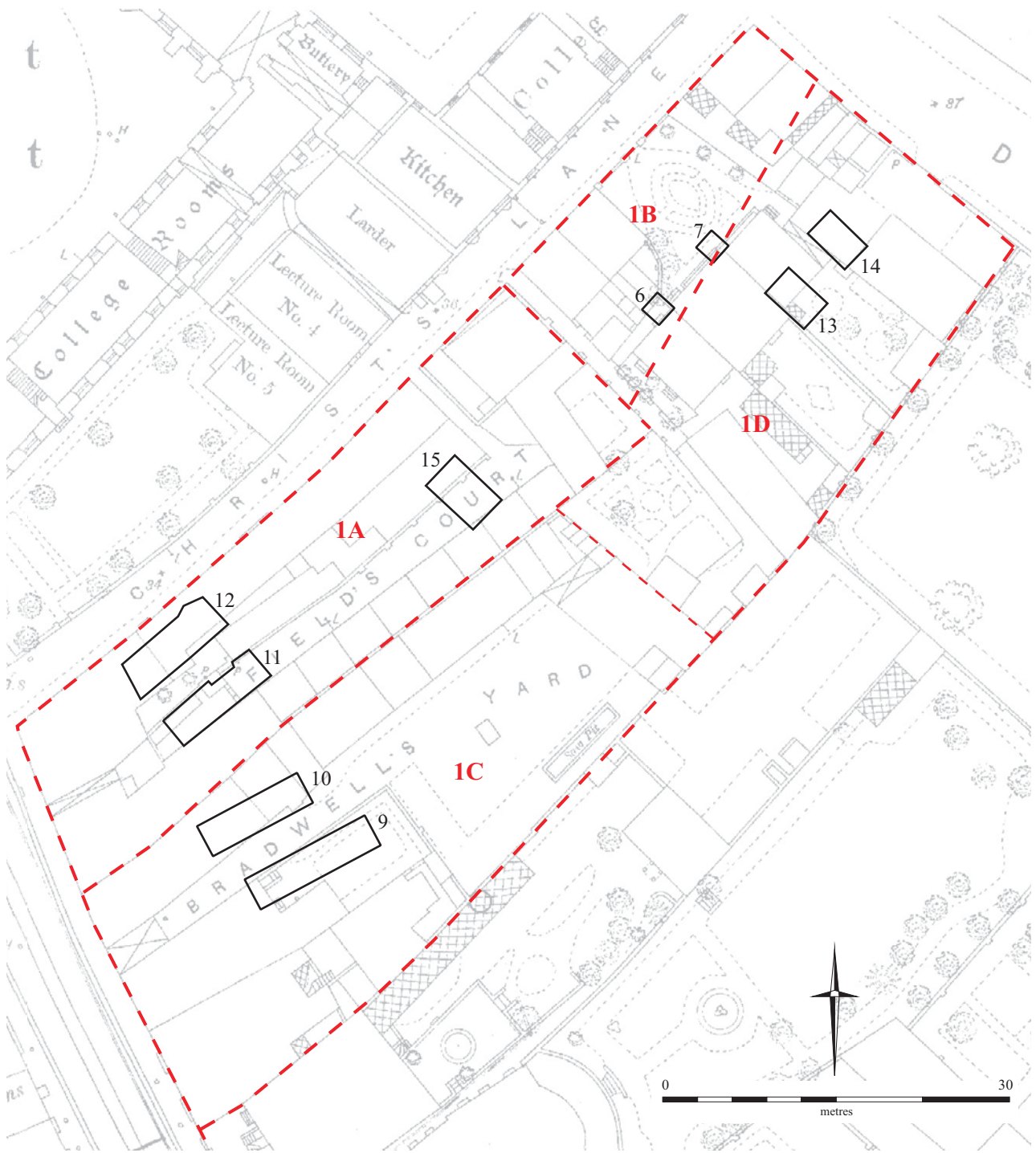
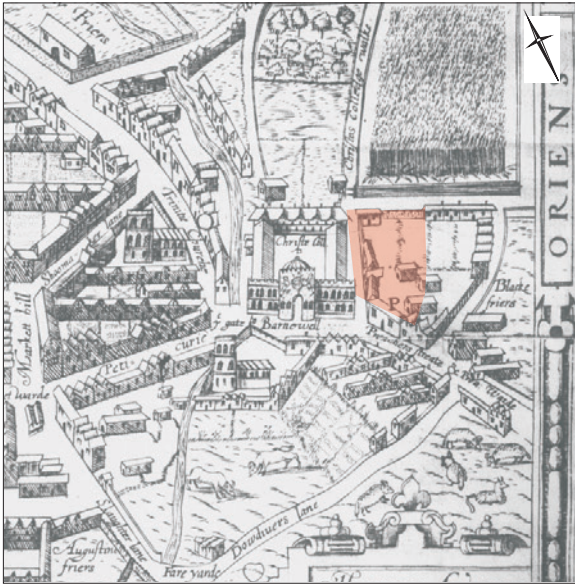
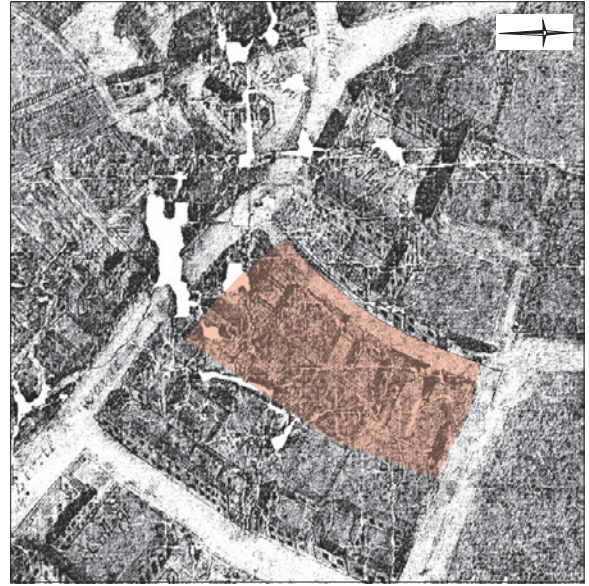


Figure 69: Layout of the properties within the Vine Estate, based upon documentary and archaeological sources.



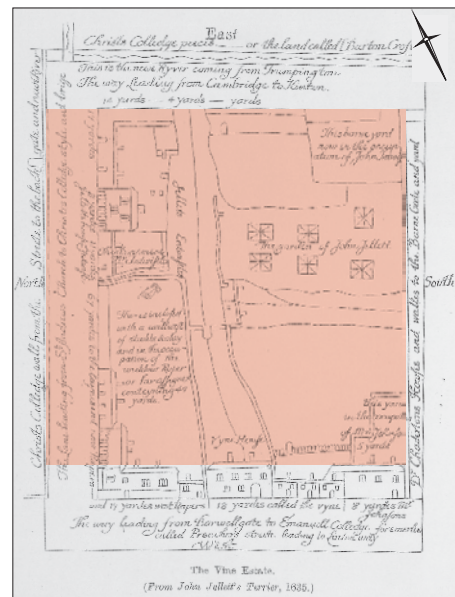
Lyne, 1574



Hammond, 1592



Speed, 1610



Jellett, 1635

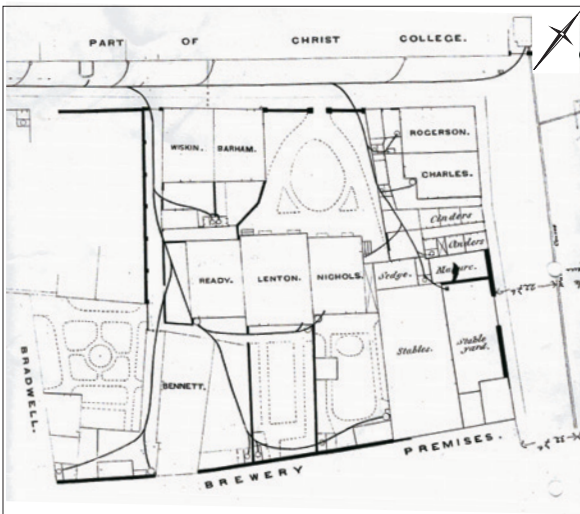
Figure 70A: The historic map sequence.



Loggan, 1688



Custance, 1798



Sewage plan, 1851
(Shows the northeastern portion of the site only)



1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1886

Figure 70B: The historic map sequence.

predecessor of Jesus College) in 1417. In 1421 it is described as 28½ feet (c.8.7m) wide on the west, 34½ feet 9 inch wide (c.10.7m) on the west and 208½ feet long (c.63.5m).

Property 1B

There are relatively few documents relating to this property. It is mentioned in the 13th century, and is referred to in the 14th century as a *messuage* or *tenement* and is known to have been occupied by a tailor (1320's).

Property 1C

There are relatively few documents relating to this property. It is briefly mentioned in the 13th century, and is referred to in the 14th century as a *messuage* or *tenement*. It was owned by the Stearne family from some point prior to 1352, and was sold to Jesus College in 1509. In 1465 there was an 'easement of land' for five chimneys to be built. In 1534-35 the property is named at Le Vynde and consisted of four elements, it is uncertain if this relates to just 1C or whether 1A, 1B and 1C had been amalgamated:

- A capital tenement with a barn annexed.
- A little tenement.
- Another tenement.
- Another tenement.

Property 1D

In 1371 a barn with adjoining garden was transferred, probably from property 1C to 1B.

Post-Dissolution documents

Numerous later leases and other documents relating to the Vine Estate survive in the Jesus College archives. These could form the basis for reconstructing the later occupation of the site, supplemented by other sources such as parish records, directories, census returns etc.

Historic maps

The basic division of the area into four properties, which are themselves subdivided, appears to be reflected in the historic map sequence (see Figure 70). The late 16th and early 17th century maps (Lyne 1574, Hammond 1592 and Speed 1610) can be approximately related to the division and there is good information in a detailed plan of the Vine Estate from John Jellett's terrier of 1635. The division is still identifiable in later maps of the 17th and 18th centuries (Loggan 1688 and Custance 1798). The 19th century development of the site is shown in part in great detail on a sewer map of 1851 and in whole on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1886 and published in 1889.

Summary

Although the documentary sequences for the properties are incomplete, they do allow the general pattern of site organisation to be identified. If warranted a fuller presentation of the documentary histories could be undertaken, extending after the Dissolution.

Discussion

In the preceding section almost five hundred features, located in ten different areas, have been discussed. This information will now be placed in a broader context and examined as part of the development of the site as a whole.

Topography

The site occupied the northern part of a discrete townscape block that is presently bounded to the northwest by Christ's College (founded 1505), to the northeast by Drummer Lane Bus Station, to the southeast by Emmanuel Street and to the southwest by St. Andrew's Street. It is situated just outside the historic core of the city, lying approximately 50m beyond the line of the King's Ditch that defined the Medieval boundary of Cambridge (see Figure 1). Despite its potentially marginal location, however, it is clear that the area was heavily built-up from an early date. Along its southeastern boundary, on the opposite side of present day Emmanuel Street, what is today the site of Emmanuel College (founded 1584) was previously the location of a prosperous Dominican Friary (founded between 1221 and 1238) that by the time of the Dissolution covered an area of some eight acres (Ellis and Salzman 1948, 289). The Hundred Rolls state that "houses in which many inhabited" were levelled to clear the site for its construction (*ibid.*), demonstrating that the suburb here was already well established by the early 13th century. Along its northwestern perimeter Christ's Lane, known originally as Hangman's Lane (Willis 1886, 187), clearly predates the founding of Christ's College. Evidence derived from the present excavations, allied with that recovered in 1959 (see above, Area XIV), suggests that this route is most probably Saxo-Norman in origin. A similar date is also likely for the northeastern boundary of the block, which backed onto common land known today as Christ's Pieces. The roadway that separated these two areas, referred to as Hinton Way in the 14th century (Reaney 1943), was probably established at around the same time as Hangman's Lane was created. Finally, the main southwestern frontage of the block followed the line of a Roman road that by 1288 was referred to as Hadstock Way, before becoming known as Preacher's Street between the 14th and 16th centuries (*ibid.*). Its present name of St. Andrew's Street is post-Dissolution in origin. In summary, therefore, it is clear that topographic factors have heavily influenced the development of the Bradwell's Court site. A discrete townscape block with clearly defined boundaries emerged at a relatively early date, imposing limits on any potential expansion of the Estate situated within it that are more commonly associated with an urban as opposed to suburban setting.

The development of the site

The developmental sequence at Bradwell's Court, as represented by the six stages into which the phase model has been divided, did not proceed at a uniform rate. It is clear that certain areas became the focus of more intensive activity than others, and thus appear to have 'progressed' more rapidly. The spatial patterning that is revealed by such variations is one of the key aspects examined in the following sections, which summarise the evidence recovered from each phase.

Phase 1 (Figure 71)

No Prehistoric material and only a very small amount of Roman and Middle Saxon pottery (accounting for 0.4% of the total assemblage) was present at Bradwell's Court, with all of the latter occurring residually in later contexts. The absence of stratified features dating to these periods indicates that the site comprised a *de novo* Saxo-Norman foundation, occupying what had most probably remained an outlying agricultural hinterland up until this time. The exact date at which occupation began is harder to pin down, however. Although a little over four hundred sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered from the present excavations, very little of this material can be dated more specifically than its main *floruit* in the 10th to 12th centuries. The difficulty in identifying diagnostically early sherds has resulted in only one feature – F.731, a quarry pit in Area 15 – being securely identified as 11th century in origin. The much larger assemblage (totalling 3558 sherds) recovered from the nearby excavations at Grand Arcade, in

contrast, has demonstrated that a settlement presence was firmly established here in the 11th century (Cessford *in prep*). Since it is very likely that the two sites are closely contemporary, it is probable that a small but significant proportion of Phase 1 features at Bradwell's Court are also 11th century in origin. No evidence of 10th century activity was revealed at either site, however, suggesting that both comprise elements of a much broader phenomenon of expansion that occurred at many other cities around the country – such as York, Canterbury and Winchester, for example – during the 11th and 12th centuries (Schofield and Vince 2003, 66).

The features that have been identified from this phase at Bradwell's Court can be divided into two main categories, namely linears and pits. In the former category, a series of gullies and/or fencelines were encountered in several of the areas excavated (see Figure 71), defining boundaries that in many cases survived until the 19th century and later. This suggests that the properties that came to form the Vine Estate were in existence from the very beginning of occupation on the site. The distinct east-northeast to west-southwest alignment that marked the rear boundary of property 1B, excavated in Area 7, also indicates that the original line of Hangman's Lane may well have curved slightly to the northwest (its present course was most probably established in 1505 when Christ's College was constructed). Many of the pits that comprise the second category of feature at the site appear to have been dug in order to extract quantities of the natural gravel, and most of them were then backfilled on an intermittent basis with opportunistic 'dumps' of material that often contained small amounts of refuse and cess deposits. In certain areas, however – most notably Areas 10 and 12 – pits were dug specifically in order to dispose of such deposits, suggesting that these locations were situated closer to the main locus of settlement. This is likely to have been centred along the principal frontage at the southwestern end of properties 1A and 1C, and thus fell outside the areas of excavation. Yet despite this limitation two possible buildings – **Buildings A** and **B**, located in Areas 7 and 10 respectively – have been identified from this period, though both are too badly truncated for their existence to be proved conclusively. The most interesting of these is **Building B**, which appears to have comprised an ancillary structure separated from a metalled yard area by a dense zone of pitting. The careful division of each of these areas of activity suggests that distinct spatial 'zones' were in operation on the site at this time.

The diet of the inhabitants during this phase is indicated by the results of environmental sampling, which revealed the remains of apple and/or pear pips, two types of cherry, goosefoot seeds, bramble seeds, black nightshade seeds, a cabbage seed and a garden pea. It has also demonstrated that the cereal crops were dominated by free-threshing wheat and barley, with oat and rye grains occurring only occasionally. The animal bone assemblage shows that solely domestic mammals were present and that sheep and cattle comprised the main source of meat. Most of the avian species consumed were also domesticates, with the exception of a single specimen from a mute swan. There is also evidence to suggest that pigs and chickens were being kept in backyards (see animal bone assessment, Appendix 1), a practice that is likely to have continued into later phases. The pottery that was in use at this time comprised the three main wares – Thetford type, St Neots type and Stamford type – that are ubiquitous on Saxo-Norman sites in and around Cambridge. The relative percentage of Stamford type ware was around four times greater than average, however, suggesting that an area or structure of somewhat higher status may have been situated close by. In summary, therefore, Phase 1 represents the suburban expansion of the Medieval settlement onto a new site on the outskirts of the city. The space was quickly sub-divided by a series of long-lived boundaries, within whose limits distinct spatial 'zones' of activity began to form. This marks the beginning of a pattern that was to be continually developed throughout the succeeding phases.

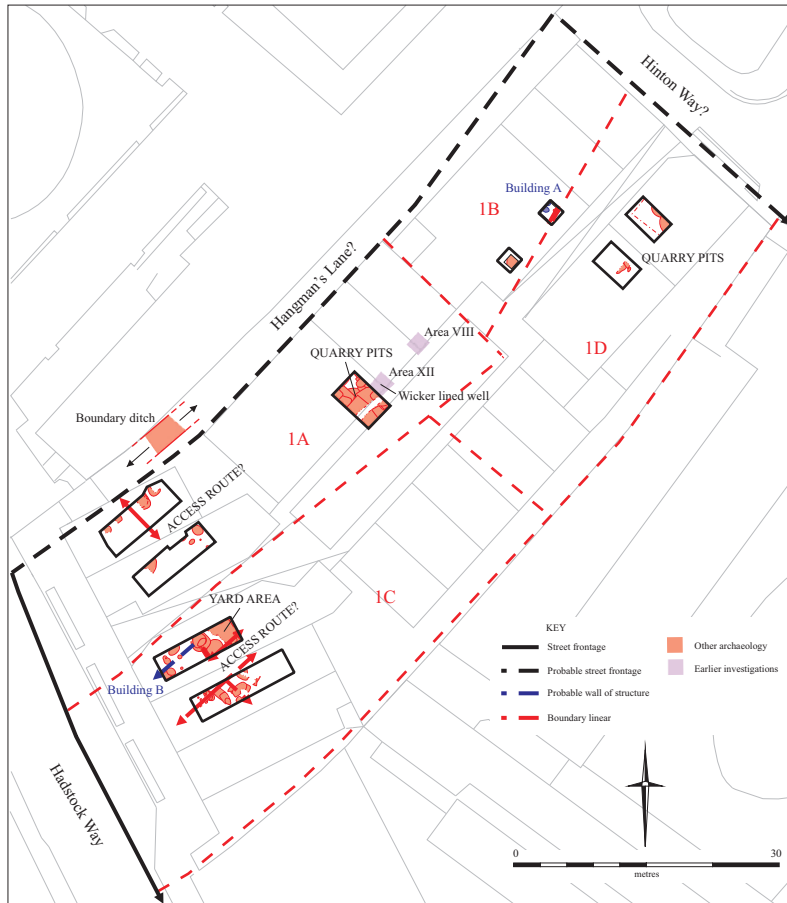


Figure 71: Known activity during Phase 1.

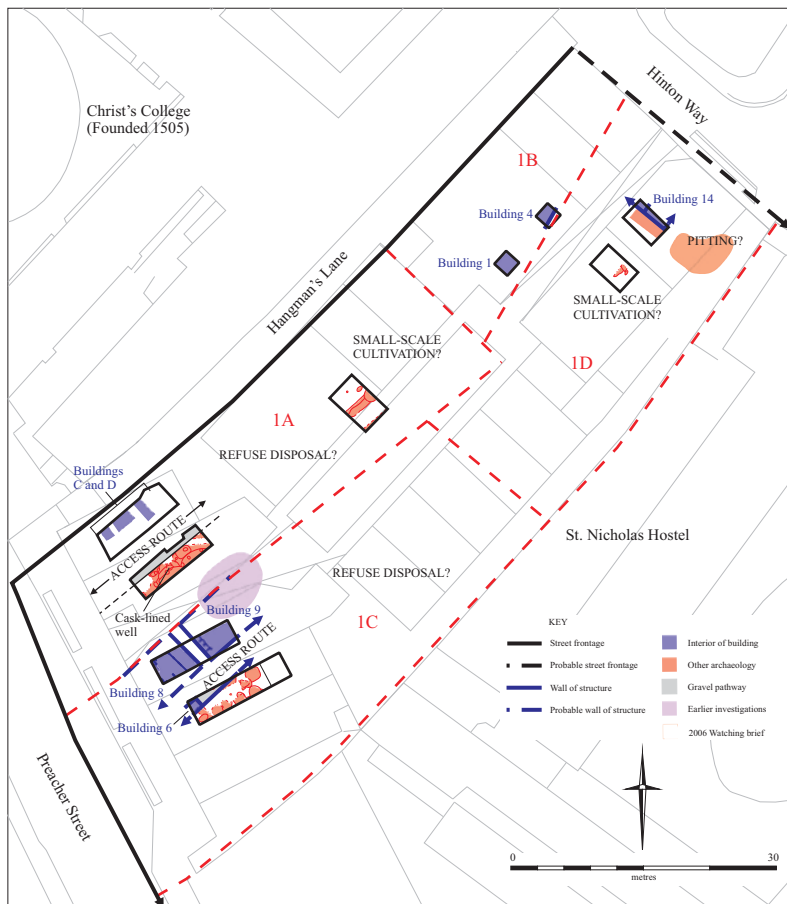


Figure 72: Known activity during Phase 3.

Phase 2

This phase represents the formation of garden soil-type deposits across most of the site. Whilst these had probably begun to accumulate from the 11th century onwards, in many areas the majority of material was deposited during the 14th century. This coincides with a period in which towns and cities across Britain are widely perceived to have undergone a partial decline or contraction, often linked to the agrarian ‘crisis’ of 1315-22 and the Black Death of 1348-9 (e.g. Schofield and Vince 2003, 66). No such contraction appears to have occurred at Bradwell’s Court, however. Instead, the number of intense and repeated actions required to create the well-stratified layers that developed during this period suggests an *increase* rather than a decrease in activity at the site. This is supported by the highly banded nature of many of the deposits, which indicates that these actions consisted primarily of the dispersal of upcast and midden-type materials as opposed to the more gradual accumulation associated with tillage or general cultivatory practices. In the small number of locations where a more homogenous and well-turned ‘horticultural’ type soil did develop – such as Areas 13 and 15 – it is notable that these areas had formerly been the focus of the most intensive quarrying activity. Small-scale cultivation also continued here for several centuries after many of the more stratified deposits had become sealed. It is clear, therefore, that although the site still remained largely open at his time the zones that had emerged during the preceding phase were maintained and developed throughout this period.

Phase 3 (Figure 72)

The areas in which the most rapid or intensive activities had been undertaken during Phase 2 were the first to become sealed beneath a new range of features in Phase 3. From the 14th century onwards a series of timber-framed buildings were established, along with associated pathways and refuse and cess pits. At least six structures have been identified from this phase – these are discussed separately below. As the density of occupation increased, so too did the varieties of food consumed on the site. Seeds recovered from cess deposits during this phase include apple and/or pear, sloe, various plum varieties, bramble, elderberry, cabbage, mustard, and lentil. Those from plants potentially used as culinary herbs or for their medicinal properties were also found, including mint, lamb’s lettuce, water-cress, poppy, stinging-nettle and black nightshade, along with fragments of hazelnut shell. Cereal crops were still dominated by free-threshing wheat and barley, but with a slight increase in the consumption of rye. In terms of meat, livestock species remained the most common with sheep bones being marginally more frequent than cattle bones and pig bones occurring only occasionally, though rabbit also appears to have formed a small part of the diet. Most parts of the mutton and beef carcass are represented at this time, indicating that waste from a range of processes/activities was being deposited at the site. The bird bone assemblage was similarly dominated by domestic species – notably chicken, which are likely to have been kept by individual households for their eggs as well as their meat – but teal, plover and pigeon/dove were also occasionally consumed. The types of pottery that were deposited alongside these remains represent the usual range of coarse, intermediate and finewares found on contemporary sites in and around Cambridge at this date, with the majority of vessels having been manufactured locally. By the 16th century a significant proportion of tableware was also being imported from Germany and the Low Countries, but this is again consistent with the pattern observed at other nearby sites and is likely to represent the increased availability of more exotic items as opposed to a noticeable rise in the status of the residents.

No large groups or assemblages were recovered, however, primarily due to the often structural nature of the deposits encountered. Indeed the total amount of waste material recovered from this phase appears to represent only a small percentage of the volume that

is likely to have been generated; it has been estimated that an average household would have produced 0.08 tons of wood ash, 0.36 tons of faeces, 415 gallons of urine, 30,000 gallons of wastewater and 1.825kg of solid organic food waste per annum (Brothwell 1982), not to mention any inorganic material or additional deposits leftover from industrial or craft based activities. It is therefore likely that the increasingly urban character of the site at this time, and the consequent demands on space that this engendered, had resulted in evermore distinct spatial zones for the disposal of such refuse being developed. Although pitting was present to a limited degree in Areas 9 and 11, these locations appear to have remained in fairly constant use as access routes during this phase and were thus unsuitable for the large-scale deposition of material. Instead the most likely places for such zones to have been situated are outside the areas of excavation at the rear of the buildings, where would thereby have separated the work/domestic space from areas of probable small-scale cultivation (see Figure 72). A further indication of the restrictions on space during the period is provided by the unusual construction of well **F.339**. This was lined with three casks, stacked one above the other, and represents a significant investment in terms of both time and expense. Indeed a measure of its scale can be gained by comparison with the contemporary cask-lined wells recovered from Grand Arcade, where not a single example was more than one cask deep (Cessford *in prep*). **F.339** was positioned to one side of the access route in Area 11 and is likely to have acted as a communal water-source for the residents of property 1A, thus obviating the need for each household to excavate and maintain a separate well. The population of the Vine Estate during this phase therefore appears to have been significantly larger than during Phase 1, though the area was probably not yet as crowded as contemporary sites in the centre of the city such as Corpus Hostel Yard (Cessford 2005) or St John's Triangle (Newman *in prep*). Even so, evermore distinct spatial zones continued to be developed and the largely open spaces that had been present in preceding centuries were increasingly infilled.

Phase 4 (Figures 73-4)

Phase 4 represents the transition of the timber-framed buildings into brick-built structures. This occurred sporadically from the 16th century onwards, resulting in a period of some two centuries in which both timber and brick structures were in use on the site simultaneously. Although brick had been employed for the construction of prestigious buildings, such as certain Cambridge colleges, from the 13th century onwards (Drury 2000), its use in domestic architecture is generally viewed as a 17th century development (Schofield and Vince 2003, 108; Newman 2001, 84). The adoption of brick at this time appears to have been linked more to its fire-retardant properties than to any inherent status in the material, however, for “it was often not until a major fire had occurred in a town that inflammable materials, such as timber-frames and thatched roofs, were routinely avoided, starting with the replacement of the destroyed structures” (Clifton-Taylor 1972, 224). In London, for example, following the Great Fire of 1666, Building Acts were introduced to limit the use of timber in any future constructions (Johnson 1991, 18). An example of this process may have occurred in property 1B, where **Building 1** appears to have been reconstructed in brick following a substantial fire in the early 17th century, though the evidence for this is not conclusive. Elsewhere on the site, however, the pattern appears to differ. The earliest encountered structure to be transformed was **Building 8** in the early 16th century, despite the probable bakery located immediately beside it remaining timber-framed for a further century (see further below). In this particular case status may have played a role in the reconstruction, as **Building 8** is the only excavated structure to have faced onto the main street frontage.

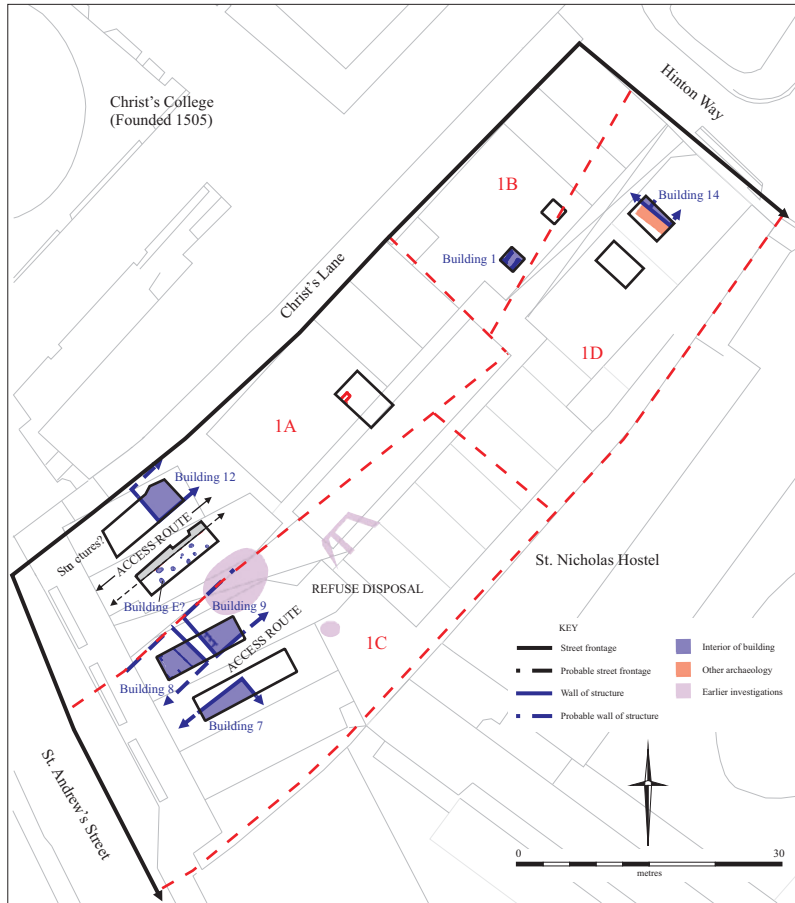


Figure 73: Known activity during Phase 4.



Figure 74: Known archaeology overlaid on Logan's 1688 plan.



Figure 75: Known activity during Phase 5.

By the time of Loggan's map of 1688 (see Figure 74), the majority of structures shown are likely to have been built of brick. They clearly represent a continuation of the layout of the Phase 3 timber buildings (compare Figure 72), with the access routes in properties 1A and 1C still clearly visible. New structures have also been added, further encroaching upon the spatial zones that had been in use during the preceding phase; indeed, by this time it is likely that many of these had been all but abandoned. Although some pitting did occur during the 17th century, most notably in the courtyard of property 1C (see above, Areas IV and XV), the majority of refuse generated on the site now appears to have been removed for disposal elsewhere. This pattern continued into the 18th century, with not a single cut feature of this date being encountered. It is therefore clear that the range of activities undertaken on the site, and the consequent sub-division of space to facilitate their enactment, diminished during this phase. Properties 1A and 1C were now fully dominated by structures, which in each case flanked both sides of the access route and led to a communal yard area around two-thirds of the way back from the street. These yards are likely to have developed from the zones set aside for refuse disposal during the preceding phase. Property 1D, in contrast, still remained open, but it is not clear whether it continued to be under cultivation or had been given over to more formal gardens. Phase 4 can thus be seen to represent a period of transition, moving towards a more recognisably 'modern' urban pattern, which spanned the Late Medieval to early Post-Medieval periods. Because it was in effect contemporary with the later stages of Phase 3, the material culture that was in use is consistent between the two periods.

Phase 5 (Figure 75)

During the first half of the 19th century the landscape of properties 1B and 1D was remodelled and the long-lived east-northeast to west-southwest boundary that had marked the rear of 1B was abandoned. Large houses (**Buildings 2 and 5**) were constructed in the new central space, with formal gardens laid out to the front and rear. Properties 1A and 1C, meanwhile, continued to follow the pattern that had been established during the preceding phase. Both Field's Court and Bradwell's Yard clearly developed out of the buildings that had been clustered along each of the earlier access routes (see Figure 74), and the density of structures now present in these locations indicates the increasing urbanisation of the site during this period. An examination of the later documentary sources for the Vine Estate would allow the patterns of spatial use and continuity in Phases 4 and 5 to be more clearly understood, and provide a much firmer context for the many structures that have been identified from these periods. This should be one of the first tasks undertaken in the next phase of post-excavation work.

Phase 6

The levelling of the site in 1959 to allow the construction of Bradwell's Court concluded the developmental sequence that has been followed throughout the preceding phases. All trace of the different properties within the Vine Estate was erased, and no element of the earlier usage of the space remained visible above ground.

The nature and construction of the buildings

Structural remains are a prominent element of the archaeological sequence at Bradwell's Court, with at least fifteen separate buildings having been identified (see Table 1). A further six structures (assigned the letters A-F) may also have been present, but their existence cannot be proved conclusively due to the extent of later truncation. Unfortunately, however, the limited scale of the areas investigated means that none of these buildings were revealed in their entirety. This is an important point, because archaeological studies of Medieval buildings have in the past focused almost exclusively upon their ground plans (e.g. Grenville 1997; Schofield 1997). Yet a significant amount

of information can still be gained from the structures encountered at Bradwell's Court; in terms of their construction, for example, a clear developmental sequence can be established. The earliest buildings, comprising probable **Buildings A** and **B** that are likely to be 11th or 12th century in origin, appear to have been constructed from rows of simple earth-fast posts. By the 14th century, new structures were erected that employed post-in-trench (**Building 14**) and earth-fast sill beam (**Buildings 1, 4** and **8**) techniques. These were then superseded in the 15th century when stone-built sill walls were first introduced (**Building 9**), in some cases replacing the earlier structural form (e.g. **Building 14**). Finally, many of the structures were rebuilt in brick from the 16th century onwards (**Buildings 1, 8, 9** and **14**). This represents a very common sequence that has also been identified in other towns and cities across Britain, such as Norwich, Kings Lynn, Taunton and Exeter (Schofield and Vince 2003: 104-9). It was by no means a strictly unilinear progression, however. More than one technique might be used contemporaneously within a single structure, for example, as in **Building 9** in the 15th century when a post-in-trench wall was used in conjunction with a stone-built sill wall. Supposedly 'outdated' techniques might also be employed well outside of their nominal position in the sequence, as with the probable 17th century post-built structure in Area 11 (**Building E**). These examples suggest that the construction technique used often represented the most suitable type, selected from a known repertoire, to solve the specific problem encountered. In terms of roofing, the earliest buildings were probably thatched as few stone roof tiles were recovered. Ceramic peg tiles were in use on the site from the 14th century onwards, but again were not found in particularly large quantities. This could in part be a by-product of the limited areas examined, but is perhaps more likely to indicate the continuing use of thatched roofing into the later phases of the site.

Building Number	Area	Phase	Date	Nature
1	Area 6	3-4	16th-19th century	Main Structure
2	Area 6	5	19th century	Ancillary Building
3	Area 6	5	19th century	Ancillary Building
4	Area 7	3	16th century	Ancillary Building?
5	Areas 7 + 15	5	19th century	Main Structure
6	Area 9	3	15th-16th century	Ancillary Building
7	Area 9	4-5	17th?-19th century	Main Structure
8	Area 10	3-4	14th-18th? century	Main Structure
9	Area 10	3-4	15th-18th? century	Main Structure
10	Area 10	5	19th century	Main Structure
11	Area 11	5	19th century	Main Structure
12	Area 12	4	16th?-19th century	Main Structure
13	Area 12	5	19th century	Main Structure
14	Area 14	3-4	14th?-17th century	Ancillary Building?
15	Area 10	5	19th century	Main Structure
<i>A</i>	<i>Area 7</i>	<i>1?</i>	<i>11th-12th century?</i>	<i>Ancillary Building?</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>Area 10</i>	<i>1?</i>	<i>11th-12th century?</i>	<i>Ancillary Building?</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>Area 12</i>	<i>3?</i>	<i>15th-17th century?</i>	<i>Main Structure?</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>Area 12</i>	<i>3?</i>	<i>16th-18th century?</i>	<i>Main Structure?</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>Area 11</i>	<i>3?</i>	<i>16th-17th century?</i>	<i>Ancillary Building?</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>Area 14</i>	<i>4?</i>	<i>18th-19th century?</i>	<i>Ancillary Building?</i>

Table 1: Structures identified at Bradwell's Court (those shown in italics are not definite).

The nature of the structures is somewhat harder to determine. Many of the features that distinguish the architectural characteristics of a building – such as the number of storeys,

the size of the windows or the quantity of carving, for example (Quiney 2003, 74) – are rarely distinguishable archaeologically. Supplemental information can sometimes be gained from documentary sources, however, as in the case of Treswell’s surveys of London in 1607-12 (Schofield 1987). In sources relating to Bradwell’s Court the buildings were usually referred to in general terms, either as a *messuage* (a dwelling house together with its outbuildings) or *tenement* (a building or house to dwell in), but in one instance – in a document concerning property 1A, dated 1358 – a structure is described more specifically as being a “shop with solar over”. This is regarded as the most common form of urban housing in the 16th century (Schofield 1997, 132), and is likely to have been so for many of the preceding centuries (*ibid*, 142). The majority of buildings situated along the main St. Andrew’s Street frontage are thus likely to have been similar in nature. One potential example of such a structure was excavated in **Building 8**, the ground floor of which contained very little domestic material. This was also the earliest of the buildings to be transformed into brick, and the only one that employed imported Low Countries bricks in doing so, suggesting that it may have been of relatively high status. Other types of building were also constructed on the site. A distinction can be drawn between ‘main structures’, which formed the principal dwellings and/or working areas of the residents, and ‘ancillary buildings’, which probably comprised workshops, storages areas etc. Perhaps the best example of the latter is to be found in **Building 14**, the initial stages of which probably relate to the barn in property 1D that is referenced in a document of 1371. This appears to have been developed later into a multi-roomed workshop in which a textile-related craft may have been undertaken (see further below). As Table 1 shows, there were a number of both main structures and ancillary buildings in use on the site at any one time. This demonstrates that structures of various different forms and sizes, constructed using a variety of techniques, would have co-existed side by side. The range of uses to which they were put would also have varied quite widely, with many combining both domestic and storage space with areas in which trade and craft activities could be undertaken.

Activities and trade

In contrast to the nearby site at Grand Arcade, where there was ample space running back from the frontage (Cessford *in prep*), the enclosed nature of the Bradwell’s Court ‘block’ severely limited the scope for any self-sufficient form of agricultural practice. Therefore many of the site’s inhabitants, in common with the majority of town dwellers during this period, would have needed to ‘buy in’ many of their everyday necessities. One of the most common – and archaeologically detectable – ways of achieving this in an urban environment was to enter into a trade or craft-based occupation, providing goods or services which could then be bartered or sold (Schofield and Vince 2003, 121). An immediate difficulty arises, however, in distinguishing *specialised* craft working – such as that sufficient to have formed an individual’s livelihood – from the more general ‘background noise’ of everyday practical activity. For it is likely that a number of the site’s inhabitants will have had at least a basic familiarity with leather, wood or bone working; skills which would have allowed them to maintain or repair their possessions, for example (*ibid*, 122). Although many of these materials have not been preserved, several groups of animal bones recovered from the site do hint at just such general workaday activity. These include concentrations of horn cores and metapodia from Phase 1 **F.137** and **F.443**, concentrations of metapodia from Phase 3 **F.403** and a large collection of sheep metacarpals and metapodia from Phase 4 **[2126]** and **F.208** that derive from the final stages of **Building 9**. The selective nature of these deposits suggests that this waste results from general horn- and bone-working rather than more specialised processes such as tanning or tawing. Indeed off-cuts, rough-outs and a number of

complete bone objects were also recovered from the site (see Table 19, Appendix 1), though some of these may of course have been introduced as pre-made items.

A further problem to be considered is that certain trades leave few archaeological traces. Whilst labour-intensive activities such as dyeing or tanning can often be readily identified from their extensive residues (e.g. Evans and Tomlinson 1992), crafts such as weaving or sewing can be notoriously difficult to discern (Newman 2001, 75-6). Other forms of evidence are then needed, such as the documentary sources from Bradwell's Court which reveal that tailors were resident in at least two separate properties during the 14th century (see above) even though no archaeological trace of their presence has been recovered. But physical evidence has been found of other activities undertaken on the site; in **Building 9**, for example, baking occurred on a potentially commercial scale. Although this may have begun in the 15th century and continued into the 17th, the clearest evidence derives from extensive rake out and trample layers **F.277** which accrued around oven **F.275/F.278** during the 16th century. These consisted primarily of the remains of great fen-sedge, intermixed with frequent vitrified charcoal lumps, and are indicative of the high firing temperatures of an intensively used oven (see Appendix 2). Since great fen-sedge was most often used to maintain heat between batches (Rowel 1986, 143) this implies that the oven was kept alight for long periods, and suggests that the building functioned as a public or college bakery similar to that excavated recently on the southwestern side of Cambridge (Whittaker 2001).

Other heat related processes, most probably of an industrial nature, were also undertaken in Area 12 during the 15th and 16th centuries. A number of clay lined ovens were created (**F.429**, **F.433**, **F.444**, **F.451**, **F.457** and **F.463**) in association with pits containing burnt clay (**F.426**, **F.428**, **F.455**, **F.456** and **F.458**) and enigmatic vertically-sided features containing numerous clay 'working surfaces' (**F.409** and **F.410**). The precise function of this group remains unclear, however, as many of the features were badly truncated and no waste material was present. This latter may have been removed to another part of the site, or was perhaps of some inherent value (such as a semi-precious metal, for example) and was thus retained. Finally, artefacts recovered from the later stages of **Building 14** in the 16th century – including a pinner's bone from **F.626** and two copper alloy pins from **F.619** and **F.624** – may be textile-related in origin, but could equally well have derived from small-scale pin manufacturing. Whilst the examples identified here no doubt comprise only a small proportion of the trades and activities that were undertaken on the site, they do indicate a more general pattern. None of the 'dangerous and obnoxious' trades – such as potting, tanning or fulling, for example – often thought to have been banned to extramural areas (Schofield and Vince 2003, 66) appear to be present. The lack of available raw materials or ready supply of water is likely to have contributed to this absence, but so too may the nature of the site itself. For the degree to which the Vine Estate might have been perceived as a distinctly 'suburban' space during the later middle ages was probably quite negligible; all of the evidence presented above points instead to a much more 'urban' character, suggesting that it would not have appeared out of place if transplanted to a site within the city proper.

The pattern of archaeological survival

A well preserved and deeply stratified archaeological sequence was revealed in the majority of areas excavated, lying between 8.02m to 10.35m O.D. (see Table 2). Several exceptions to this pattern were observed, however. In areas 9, 12 and 13, for example, 17th century and later cellars had partially truncated the preceding deposits. This is a common occurrence on intensively occupied urban sites, and substantial amounts of information were still retrieved from these locations. More significant is the fact that no



Figure 76: Known truncation at Bradwell's Court.

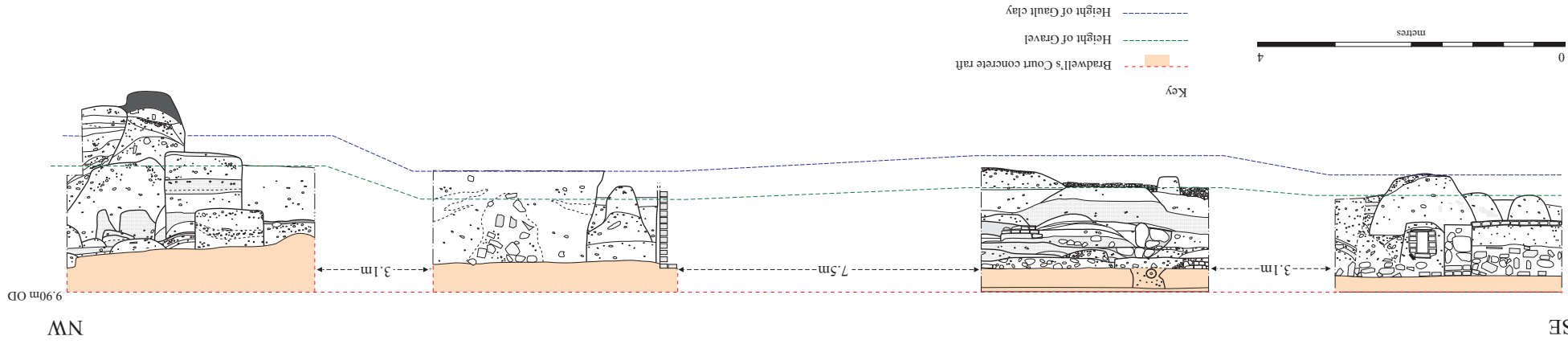


Figure 77: The impact of the Bradwell's Court concrete 'raft' in Areas 9 to 12.

discernable archaeological deposits survived in Areas 8 or 16 due to the extent of modern disturbance. A large proportion of the site has now been affected by construction work over the past 50 years (see Figure 76), primarily in the form of two phases of piling associated with the initial construction and recent rebuilding of Bradwell's Court. Although the majority of the original 1959-62 stanchions observed during the excavation varied between 1.2-1.5m in depth, suggesting that some material may survive beneath them, certain examples were significantly deeper (see Area 17). It is also not known whether the pre-excavated holes observed by Addyman and Biddle in 1959 extended to the full depth of the sequence, though this does seem probable. Contrastingly, the concrete 'raft' that comprised the foundation for the floors of many of the retail units imparted relatively minor damage to the underlying archaeology, despite its floor height dropping 0.79m northeast-southwest and its base height dropping 0.80m southeast-northwest; in so doing, however, it is likely that it was at least in part following the natural contours of the site (see Figure 77). In conclusion, therefore, it must be noted that the excavations at Bradwell's Court have yielded the longest and most complete building sequence yet recovered from Cambridge. It is also clear that a significant number of deposits still remain *in situ* on the northeastern side of the site, surviving largely as 'islands' of stratified material that may well connect towards the base of the sequence.

Area	Gault clay	Gravel	Sub-soil	Garden soil	C15th	C16th	C17th	C18th	C19th
6	8.02	8.26	8.59	9.02+	N/A	9.15 - 9.56	9.61 - 9.85	9.95 - 10.18	10.18+
7	8.12	8.59	8.82	9.11+	N/A	8.96 - 9.93 (sunken building)	10.35+	10.35+	10.35+
9	8.17	8.60	N/A	9.30	8.76 - 8.92	8.97 - 9.16+	N/A	9.04+ (cellar floor)	9.10+ (cellar floor)
10	8.17	8.59	8.88	8.93	9.11- 9.20	9.18 - 9.39+	9.31 - 9.41+	N/A	9.49+
11	8.28	8.35	8.38	8.82	9.13+	9.13+	N/A	N/A	8.27 (cellar floor)
12	7.40	7.81	8.02	8.72	N/A	8.74 - 8.97	8.25 - 8.40 (cellar floor)	8.40 (cellar floor)	7.78 (cellar floor)
13	8.38	8.62	8.73	8.92+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.84 (cellar floor)
14	8.56	8.71	8.76	8.99+	8.98+	9.14 - 9.50+	9.50+	N/A	N/A
15	7.80	7.92	N/A	9.43	N/A	9.43	9.72+	9.72+	9.72+

Table 2: Relative O.D. heights across the site through time.

Conclusion

The excavations at Bradwell's Court have revealed a small but well-stratified area of one of Cambridge's little explored Medieval suburbs. Although no individually spectacular finds were recovered, this work has produced the longest continuous building sequence yet known from the city. Despite the limited scale of the areas investigated, patterns of

spatial usage and change over time have also been identified across much of the site. The detailed stratigraphic sequence that has been established will be of greatest value when it is combined with the more extensive material obtained from the contemporary site at Grand Arcade, allowing a synthetic work on the suburb as a whole to be prepared.

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Appendix 1: finds and enviromental reports

Introduction

Over 8,300 items weighing over 288kg were recovered from the excavations at Bradwell's Court. The finds are generally divided by material type, with the exception of materials split between artefacts and structural remains (e.g. stone) and a few other groups such as coins and jettons. A broad threefold division has been observed, separating materials into those mainly associated with artefacts, those mainly associated with structural remains and ecofacts. In general the Bradwell's Court excavations produced moderately sized assemblages, composed of types of material broadly similar to those recovered on other sites in Cambridge. Much larger assemblages have recently been recovered from the nearby Grand Arcade site (*Cessford in prep*), and the Bradwell's Court material has been analysed using similar methodologies to that from Grand Arcade in order to facilitate later comparison.

Pottery assessment

By Craig Cessford and David Hall

Introduction

The pottery from Bradwell's Court (3,920 sherds, weighing *c.*65.8kg) consists mainly of Saxo-Norman and later material, with a small amount of earlier pottery. In general the assemblage is of a reasonable size, although quantities of material from individual features are not large and sherd size is often relatively small. This is principally because the areas investigated fell mainly within buildings and few external areas, where the large scale deposition of refuse may have occurred, were investigated. The wares from all periods are typical of those found locally in Cambridge itself and more generally in southern Cambridgeshire.

Period	Count	Weight
Roman	13 0.3%	108 0.2%
Middle Saxon	4 0.1%	46 0.1%
Saxo-Norman	435 11.1%	6281 9.5%
Medieval	1374 35.1%	17601 26.7%
Early Post-Medieval	1593 40.6%	33456 50.8%
18 th to early 20 th century	501 12.8%	8390 12.7%
Total	3920	65882

Table 3: Pottery from Bradwell's Court by period.

Roman

There were 13 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 108g. All the Roman pottery came from residual contexts.

Middle Saxon

The only Middle Saxon pottery recovered comprised four sherds of Maxey type ware weighing 46g in [2174], F.285. This derived from a residual context.

Saxo-Norman

The Saxo-Norman pottery of the 10th to 12th centuries from the site consists of the three typical fabrics found in southern Cambridgeshire. In total 435 sherds weighing 6.3kg were recovered. St. Neots type ware is the most common by count, followed closely by Thetford type ware with Stamford ware a minor component. By weight the positions of Thetford type ware and St. Neots type ware are reversed, principally because of the presence of relatively heavy sherds from large Thetford type ware storage jars.

	Thetford type	St. Neots type	Stamford	Total
Count	179 41.1%	228 52.4%	28 8.7%	435
Weight	3407 54.2%	2723 43.4%	151 2.4%	6281
Mean sherd weights	19.0g	11.9g	5.4g	14.4g

Table 4: Saxo-Norman pottery from Bradwell's Court by count and weight.

Site	Thetford type	St. Neots type	Stamford	Total
Bradwell's Court	179 41.1%	228 52.4%	28 8.7%	435
Grand Arcade	1438 40.4%	2037 57.3%	83 2.3%	3558
Hostel Yard	172 52.9%	146 44.9%	7 2.2%	325
Bene't Court	15 20.8%	51 70.8%	6 8.3%	72
Castle Hill	441 47.1%	469 50.1%	26 2.8%	936
Cherry Hinton	1508 46.6%	1656 51.2%	73 2.3%	3237
Chesterton	507 52.2%	448 46.1%	16 1.6%	971
Cottenham	233 41.4%	317 56.3%	13 2.3%	563
West Fen Road, Ely	4519 64.0%	2410 34.1%	130 1.8%	7059

Table 5: Saxo-Norman pottery from Bradwell's Court and other local sites.

There were 179 sherds of Thetford type ware weighing 3407g. Thetford type ware is typically dated *c.*900 to 1100, although it probably begins in the 9th century and continues into the 12th century (Hurst 1957; Hurst 1976, 314-20; Rogerson and Dallas 1984). It is wheel thrown and manufactured at numerous kiln sites in Thetford, with similar wares from other sources within East Anglia. Although the kilns at Thetford itself probably operated between the 10th and 12th centuries the ware was probably being made at Ipswich by the mid to late 9th century. The fabric is usually reduced hard grey and tempered with sparse to dense, subangular or subrounded quartzite. Sherds are thin, except for large storage vessels, and jar rims tend to be smaller and more finely made than St. Neots type

ware, the hardness making it possible to craft smaller forms. Sherds recovered are identifiable as coming from bowls, jars and large storage vessels with thumbled strips. In general the quantity of Thetford type ware from individual contexts was quite small and the largest group was 13 pieces in [2182] weighing 751g. An interesting group in [1154] (7 sherds, weighing 169g) was brown Thetford type ware with incised decoration.

There were 228 sherds of St. Neots type ware weighing 2723g. St. Neots type ware is generally dated c.900 to 1100, although it probably begins in the 9th century and continues into the 12th century (Denham 1985; Hurst 1956; Hurst 1976, 320-23). This is a wheel thrown shelly ware, often coloured dark purple with a soapy feel. It was too soft to make containers for liquids. It has been found in early 10th century levels in Cambridge (Hurst 1976, 323). Sherds from jars and bowls were both found, including a few from small vessels with a soapy fabric that are likely to be 11th century or earlier. The two largest groups were 19 sherds weighing 657g in [1164] and 19 sherds weighing 209g in [3163]. The material from [3163] was a tightly clustered group which has some refitting sherds.

There were 28 sherds of Stamford ware weighing 151g. Stamford ware is dated c.900 to 1200 and is slightly superior in quality to Thetford type and St. Neots type ware (Hurst 1958; Hurst 1976, 323-36; Kilmurry 1980). It is wheel thrown with white, pink, buff or grey fabric, usually with sparse to dense quartz and occasional black or red ironstone inclusions. It is often glazed with yellow, pale or sage green glaze. Early sherds, c.900 to 1100, have a clear light green glaze, while the glaze of the later 'developed' Stamford type ware, c.1100 to 1200, is dark green with copper blotches and continues until the 13th century. Fragments of jugs and a lamp were found. This was the most widely distributed pottery of the period and Cambridge appears to lie at the southeastern limit of one part of its distribution network down the Fenland rivers (Kilmurry 1980, figs. 31 and 32). On such distant sites Stamford ware rarely exceeds 5% of the assemblage and is often less than 1% (Kilmurry 1980, 162). Stamford ware constituted 8.7% of the Bradwell's Court assemblage, and although the assemblage is not very large it is probably big enough for this not to be a fluke result. No context produced more than a few sherds of Stamford ware and the material was not concentrated in any particular trench. The high proportion may therefore indicate high status occupancy, or could be due to other factors.

Medieval Pottery

Medieval pottery of the 13th to 15th centuries consists of a range of coarsewares, finewares and material that is intermediate between the two. In total 1374 sherds weighing 17.6kg were recovered. The Medieval wares are typical of those from other sites in Cambridge and southern Cambridgeshire.

Type	Count	Weight
Coarseware	911 66.3%	12264 69.7%
Intermediate	12 0.9%	189 1.1%
Fineware	451 32.8%	5148 29.2%
Total	1374	17601

Table 6: Medieval pottery by general category.

Coarsewares

The majority of the Medieval coarseware consists of grey, pink, red, buff and brown sandy wares, often with large grits that cannot be attributed to a particular source (597 sherds, weighing 8,406g). Unfortunately the various fabrics are not particularly distinctive and merge into one another and only the forms are usually distinctive. They can generally only be broadly dated to the 13th to 15th centuries, some continue into the Post-Medieval period and will be discussed later. These coarsewares do not occur further north in Cambridgeshire at sites such as Ely and are likely to be of local origin. It is possible that some of them were produced in Cambridge as a *Potteres rowe* (1249) or *Potterslane* (1341) was located on the north side of Cambridge Market Place (Bryan and Wise 2002, 84; Reaney 1943, 50). There are also documentary references to an Elias Potter c.1208-13 and c.1260-1272, Richard le Potter c.1210-1240 and Michael Potter 1392; the 13th century Potter surnames in particular are highly likely to have a direct link to pottery production. Some coarsewares also probably come from a variety of sources in southern Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Suffolk. The coarseware consists mainly of cooking pots, jars and jugs with some cisterns, with occasional lamps/candlesticks. It should be noted that grey coarseware probably continues into the 16th century and red coarseware continues to be used, mainly for plant pots, into the 19th century. Most of the later material can be clearly distinguished, but occasional sherds are more problematic. The breakdown of the coarsewares is:

Type	Count	Weight
Grey	363	5140
Ely	314	3858
Red	78	1239
Brown	61	784
Pink	51	576
Buff	43	654
Orange	1	13
Total	911	12264

Table 7: Medieval coarsewares from Bradwell's Court.

The most common coarseware that can be attributed to a specific production centre is Medieval Ely ware, which was made at Potters Lane in Ely (D. Hall 2001; Hall in M. Alexander 2003; Spoerry forthcoming). There were 314 sherds weighing 3858g. Ely ware is generally dated to between the 12th to 15th centuries, based primarily on the other pottery it has been found associated with. It occurs at King's Lynn, where it was referred to as 'soft Grimston ware' mainly during the period 1100 to 1250 and declines during the period 1250 to 1350, probably due to the rise of the Grimston industry (D. Hall 2001). The Ely industry was presumably well established by 1280 when the street name *Potterslane* is recorded (Reaney 1943, 215) and in a survey of 1417 on the lower east side of *Potterslane* there were seven tenements, one formerly a pottery (Owen 1993, 22). There are two principal fabrics that can be identified visually, one 'oxidized' and the other 'reduced', the difference probably only being the final oxygenation conditions in the kiln. The main distinguishing attribute compared to other East Anglian wares is the sand content and the presence of hard white grits. The pottery is hand made with only limited finishing and the glaze often very thin and patchy and is almost always opaque, sometimes green and often has a muddy, opaque white colour with a rough pimply surface. The most common forms are thick sided bowls followed by rather squat jugs and jars. The industry was highly conservative with few changes, generally relating to

decoration. The most significant group was from [3063] F.341 where 32 sherds weighing 868g may all derive from a single semi-complete vessel.

Intermediate wares

Intermediate wares consisted of Developed Stamford ware, pink shelly ware, Grimston ware and Ely Grimston ware. Pink shelly ware (3 sherds weighing 22g) from Northamptonshire is a development of St. Neots ware in the 13th century. There is also Developed Stamford ware of the 13th and 14th centuries (2 sherds weighing 6g). Grimston ware from Norfolk (6 sherds weighing 151g) dates to between the 12th and 15th centuries (Jennings 1981, 50-60; Leah 1994), but most of the material found in Cambridgeshire appears to date to the 14th century, when the industry was at its height, plus a little late 13th and 15th century material. In the 14th century the potters at Ely begin to make a product imitating Grimston ware that is of rather higher standard than their normal products (1 sherd weighing 10g).

Type	Count	Weight	Date range	Source
Pink Shelly Ware	3	22	13 th century	Northants
Developed Stamford Ware	2	6	13 th and 14 th century	Lincolnshire
Grimston	6	151	12 th to 15 th century, 14 th century floruit	Norfolk
Ely-Grimston	1	10	14 th century	Cambridgeshire
Total	12	189		

Table 8: Medieval intermediate wares from Bradwell's Court.

Fineware

There are a variety of finewares from the site, the most common being Essex Redware (351 sherds, weighing 4082g). This begins to arrive in Cambridge in the late 13th century, when the ware is a dull reddish bronze, and continues through the 14th and 15th centuries, when the glaze on the ware is brighter, although the bulk of the material in south Cambridgeshire is 15th century. These were fine quality jugs from a variety of sources in Essex (Cotter 2000, 75-91; Huggins 1972). Material from Sible Hedingham is identifiable because of the golden speckles of mica in the fabric, other likely sources for material in South Cambridgeshire include Colchester and probably Mill Green and Harlow. Further specialist analysis could assign more of the Essex Redwares to particular sources. Production was based in Sible Hedingham c.1140 to 1350 and the fabric is fine, often soft, orange to buff and micaceous. The material consists largely of jugs glazed with uncoloured (orange) or green lead glaze. [2083] produced 29 sherds weighing 345g, which is likely to come from a single jug with at least two horizontal rows of slip dots that was probably produced at Harlow.

There is also some 15th century Essex Greyware (26 sherds weighing 335g) and also some 15th century Scraffitto ware (1 sherd weighing 4g). Scraffitto ware is a variant of Essex Redware whose exact source has not been located but whose distribution suggests a relatively northern origin either in north Essex or South Cambridgeshire. Although Essex Redware jugs eventually came to dominate the Cambridge market in the 15th century a number of other finewares were found on site. The most common of these was Lyveden/Stansion ware (54 sherds weighing 507g), which was produced in Northamptonshire with a pink shelly fabric, often soapy with shells up to 2mm (Bellamy 1983; Steane 1967; Bryant and Steane 1969). This dates to the 13th and 14th centuries but is mainly 13th century. Material with a redder fabric is probably from Lyveden and

material with a greyer fabric is probably from Stanion, both types are present. Hertfordshire fineware (6 sherds weighing 48g) dates to the 13th to 15th centuries (Turner Rugg 1995), although most of the Cambridge material dates to the 13th and 14th centuries. Surrey Borders ware (4 sherds weighing 44g) (Pearce 1992) is mainly 14th century with some 15th century material. A buff fineware jug rim with rilled neck and green glaze (2 sherds, 95g) may also be a Surrey product, although this is uncertain.

There is some 13th to 15th century, but probably 13th century, material from Boarstall or Brill in Buckinghamshire (4 sherds weighing 22g) (Ivens 1981) plus pottery from Scarborough in Yorkshire dated 1250 to 1350 (2 sherds weighing 6g) (Farmer and Farmer 1982) and 14th century material from Potterspurty in Northamptonshire (1 sherd weighing 5g). A number of finewares sometimes found in Cambridge, but only in small quantities, are absent; these include material from Toynton and Bourne.

Type	Count	Weight	Date range	Source
Essex Redware	351	4082	Late 13 th to 16 th with 15 th century floruit	Essex
Essex Greyware	26	335	15 th century	Essex
Scraffittio	1	4	15 th century	Essex and elsewhere
Lyveden/Stanion	54	507	13 th and 14 th century with 13 th century floruit	Northants
Surrey Borders	4	44	14 th and 15 th century with a 14 th century floruit	Surrey
Hertfordshire fineware	6	48	13 th to 15 th centuries	Herts
Scarborough	2	6	14 th century	Yorks
Boarstall/Brill	4	22	13 th to 15 th century with a 13 th century floruit	Bucks
Potterspurty	1	5	14 th century	Northants
Other	2	95	14 th or 15 th century	?Surrey
Total	451	5148		

Table 9: Medieval finewares from Bradwell's Court.

Early Post-Medieval

The Early Post-Medieval (16th and 17th century) pottery consists of local products, largely from Ely, and imported German stonewares which are mainly 16th century but continue into the 17th century plus Tin Glazed Earthenware, material from Staffordshire and a few other wares that are mainly 17th century but which originate in the 16th century.

Type	Count	Weight
Coarseware	489 30.7%	9179 27.4%
Ely products	717 45.0%	14038 42.0%
German stoneware	328 20.6%	9716 29.0%
Tin glazed earthenware	48 3.0%	366 1.1%
Other	11	157

	0.7%	0.5%
Total	1593	33456

Table 10: Early Post-Medieval pottery from Bradwell's Court.

Coarsewares

Both grey and red coarseware continued to be produced into the 16th century, with red continuing right through the Early Post-Medieval period. This material is distinct in terms of fabric and form from its Medieval predecessors, although there are occasional problems in distinguishing them. This material was presumably produced locally. The most significant piece of coarseware was in [3063] **F.341**, which contained a large proportion of a grey coarseware cistern with a decorated bung hole (73 sherds, 1462g). There were also cross-fitting sherds from a grey coarseware jar with a flanged rim in [3096], [3100] and [3103] of **F.320**.

Type	Count	Weight
Red coarseware	317	6119
Grey coarseware	172	3060
Total	489	9179

Table 11: Early Post-Medieval coarseware.

Ely type products

A large amount of the 16th century pottery can be identified with products of kilns near the river Great Ouse in Ely (Cessford *et al* 2006). Although the bulk of the material is 16th century the industry did continue into the 17th century.

Type	Count	Weight
Broad Street Gritty Red Earthenware	0	0
Glazed Red Earthenware	539	12033
Babylon	149	1809
Broad Street Fineware	45	250
Broad Street Bichrome	3	34
Total	717	14038

Table 12: Ely type products at Bradwell's Court.

Although some of the Glazed Red Earthenware may have come from other sources the majority probably derives from the Ely kilns. This was the commonest form of coarse pottery during the 16th to early 18th centuries; it is ubiquitous in East Anglia and was the dominant Ely product. The Glazed Red Earthenware forms found included bowls, jugs, jars, basting dishes and cisterns. Significant pieces included a semi-complete jug (22 sherds, 690g) and a semi-complete handled jar (34 sherds, 1480) found together in [6023] **F.600**. A base of a vessel in [683] **F.822** (1 sherd, 341g) appeared to be deliberately set in a floor. Babylon Ware is a red earthenware with a black iron based glaze, occasionally vitrified. Babylon ware forms found included cups and tygs. Significant pieces included a semi-complete tygg in [4091] **F.403** (2 sherds, 156g) and a semi-complete jug in [4095] **F.415** (7 sherds, 195g). Accompanying the Babylon ware in **F.415** was some red coarseware (29 sherds, 521g) from a number of jars and jugs that are probably 16th century. A base of a vessel in [708] **F.903** (20 sherds, 629g) appeared to be deliberately set in a floor.

Broad Street Fineware was made from clay that fired off-white or light pink. The vessels were lead glazed, usually with copper added to give a specked green colour. Some vessels

were green glazed externally and had a clear glaze internally (giving a finish in a light yellow) and so were ‘bichromes’, being yellow and green. The fabric is probably the same as material identified at King’s Lynn in the 1960s, then called ‘NS Ware’ (Clarke and Carter 1977, 238). A quantity of very fine red earthenware termed Broad Street Glazed Red Earthenware Bichrome was produced and glazed in bichrome, with green glaze on the outer surface and clear glaze inside. This fabric was recognized in the 1960s at King’s Lynn, when it was called ‘West Norfolk Bichrome’ (Clarke and Carter 1977, 238; see also James 1987, 67). A piece from [737] weighing 21g had the lower half of a medallion with *fleur de lys* and leopards. This appears to be part of the English royal coat of arms. This is the version of the coat of arms that existed after 1406 when Henry IV updated it until the formation of the United Kingdom in 1603. such medallions have been recognised on Broad Street Glazed Red Earthenware Bichrome before, but not in this form.

German Stoneware

In the early 16th century products from Langerwhe and particularly Raeren also began to arrive. Later in the 16th century Frechen overtook these sources in significance and in the 17th century material came from Westerwald. The earliest German stoneware (cf Crossley 1990, 261-63; Gaimster 1998) in Cambridge appears to be late 15th century material from Siegburg, none of which were found at Bradwell’s Court. In the early 16th century products from Langerwhe and particularly Raeren also began to arrive. Langerwhe imports declined during the first half of the 16th century and the majority of the material is probably early 16th century. Raeren imports continued longer, probably throughout the 16th century, but were overtaken in importance by material from Frechen in the middle of the 16th century. Raeren continued to be imported into the 17th century and remained common until the growth of English stoneware production in the 1670’s. It was joined in the 17th century by material from Westerwald where production began in the late 16th century. There is no identifiable material from Cologne, this is probably due to difficulties in distinguishing it (Crossley 1990, 262-63).

Frechen dominates the imported German stoneware, with Raeren also quite common, and almost all the vessels are jugs. The Raeren stoneware generally has a mid grey clay body with an iron washed, orange/brown surface and an ash glaze treatment which produces a rather glossy glaze. The Frechen material generally has a dark grey clay body with an iron rich brown surface and salt-glaze treatment; this produced a characteristic mottled 'tiger' glaze. Almost all the Langerwhe came from a single context [736] (22 sherds, 152g) and probably comes from a single vessel which distorts its importance, there was very little Westerwald. There was also a single sherd of a 16th century fineware with a green glaze that may have originated in Germany or the south Netherlands (Hall in Hall 2002, 90).

Type	Count	Weight
Langerwhe	24	179
Raeren	23	464
Frechen	129	2273
Westerwald	1	32
Total	328	9716

Table 13: 16th and 17th century German stoneware from Bradwell’s Court.

Other

Other material includes Tin Glazed earthenware, Staffordshire slipware and other material. Tin Glazed Earthenware (cf Crossley 1990, 259-60 and 264-66), which is a mixture of both Dutch and English material, begins in the late 16th century but the

majority is 17th century (48 sherds, 366g). Given the difficulty in distinguishing Dutch and English Tin Glazed Earthenware this has not been attempted. The only significant piece appears to be part of a single vessel in [7002] F.700 (10 sherds, 63g). There were seven sherds of Staffordshire slipware weighing 73g. Other material included creamware with a green glaze (1 sherd, 8g) and yellow coarseware (1 sherd, 13g). There were also refitting sherds in [661] F.821 and [669] F.819 from a 16th or 17th century slipware vessel with yellow glaze that had incised decoration in the form of a rabbit (2 sherds, 63g).

Modern

The 18th to early 20th century pottery recovered (501 sherds, 8390g) consists of a wide variety of wares. These include red coarseware particularly plant pots (18th and 19th centuries) some of which were probably produced in Cambridge at an early 18th century kiln (Firman and Pullinger 1987), Staffordshire wares (18th century), Chinese export wares (18th century), English stoneware (18th and 19th century), creamware (late 18th and early 19th century), transfer printed earthenware (mid to late 19th century), marmalade jars (late 19th and early 20th century). Much of the material comes from very small groups and all the larger groups span wide date ranges. There were a number of complete 19th century vessels such as stoneware ink jars and an English stoneware lid, none of which were particularly exceptional. Of more interest was a semi-complete 18th century lead glazed earthenware Staffordshire two handled cup with treacle coloured glaze in [617]. A creamware plate dated *c.*1770-1790 in [6004] had underglazed hand painted writing on the underside of the base of the plate which reads ..PENCER. A feather edged pearlware plate of the same date from the same context also has writing but this time on the upper side of the rim, unfortunately only the final latter S survives. Such plates with personal names have been recognised at a number of other sites in Cambridge including Grand Arcade and Castle Street.

Conclusion

The pottery assemblage from Bradwell's Court is of a reasonable size although the lack of large individual assemblages limits the interpretative potential in some regards. It indicates that there was no substantial occupation in the area prior to the Saxo-Norman period but that occupation has been continuous since then. The wares from all periods are typical of those found locally in Cambridge itself and more generally in southern Cambridgeshire. The main value of the assemblage is as comparative material to the larger nearby group from Grand Arcade. Although the wares represented at the two sites are similar there appear to be some differences in the relative preponderance of different wares. The pottery from Bradwell's court appears to be of rather better quality, it is unclear if this relates to differences in status or to the fact that the two excavations focussed on different types of area with most of the Bradwell's Court sequence relating to buildings whereas the Grand Arcade material relates more to external areas. A number of individual pieces from various periods are of intrinsic significance and should be illustrated. The 18th to early 20th century should be quantified by weight and count to ware to provide comparative data for Grand Arcade.

Ceramic building materials assessment

By Philip Mills

Introduction

There were 116 fragments of CBM (Ceramic building material) presented for examination from the site, weighing a total of 121.6 kg, around 113 coming from

stratified contexts. There was an additional stone peg tile, weighing 200g, from robber cut [719].

Phase	No%	Wt%	Cnr%	Tmin%	TE%
n/a	1	0		0	0
?	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	0		0	0
3	30	6	8	17	8
4	32	31	33	33	33
4 or 5	2	4	4	3	4
5	25	54	52	44	51
6	8	3		2	2
N	117	121876	376	66	5000

Table 14: CBM by phase.

Ware	No%	Wt%	Cnr%	Tmin%	TE%
Brick	74	96	94	86	92
Tile	24	4	6	14	8
Stone	1				
Roman Tile	1				
N	117	121876	376	66	5000

Table 15: Occurrence of major ware classes.

Brick Type	No%	Wt%	Cnr%	Tmin%	TE%
B/T	1	0		0	0
Brick	58	83	85	76	83
Floor Tile	13	13	10	11	10
Ridge Tile	2	0			
Tegula	1	0			
Tile	26	4	6	14	8
N	117	121876	376	66	5000

Table 16: Functional analysis of the assemblage.

Table 14 has the breakdown of the quantities of CBM from each phase, as a proportion of the assemblage as a whole, by the different measures used in the catalogue (number of fragments, weight, no of corners, minimum number of tiles and ‘tile equivalents’). Showing that most of the material is Medieval in original date. Table 15 has the breakdown of the assemblage by its main ware types, showing that most of the material is brick. Table 16 has the functional break down of the forms identified, again highlighting the relatively small proportion of roof tile in the assemblage. There is a Roman Tegula

from [1049], but the rest of the material is Medieval or later in date. There is a single intrusive piece of 15th century Ely tile in pit/well [4216] of Phase 1, but the first significant quantity of CBM derives from the 13th to 15th century ‘Medieval garden soils’ and is made up of roof tile and some floor tile. The roof tile is mainly Ely tile with a date consistent with the date of this phase. Also of note were two examples of crested ridge tile, with a thick green glaze, from ‘disturbed layer’ [4001] and pathway [6025], perhaps dating from the 13th to 16th century. The material in the later phases is mainly brick and floor tile, with some residual roof tile.

There are a couple of 15th century low country imports (fabric LZ42) present that may have been reused in the structures they were associated with in Phase 4. The majority of the brick is locally derived yellow brick, with a small amount of local sandy red bricks. There is a yellow brick stamped FISON'S BURWELL, the company of that name was producing bricks from 1929-66. There are also examples of white delftware tiles with a blue floral design, possibly of Victorian date. There are a fragment and a complete example of moulded plaques or floor tiles shaped with a bird head crest from demolition layer [5031]. There is also a dog print on the tile from pathway [6025]. CBM of this date has not published or analysed in large quantities so this group represents material that could add to the understanding of the character of the use of CBM from the 13th to 18th centuries, and the role of Ely tile in the development of the urban centre. The data in this assessment are collected from a full catalogue of the material carried out in February 2007.

Summary of Potential

The assemblage provides a group from the 15th to 18th century of tile fabrics and forms and so increases the understanding of the types of CBM available in this period. Whilst the limited amount of roof tile precludes useful statistical analysis of changing supply over time, they will still provide evidence of economic ties. The material has been recorded in a comparable manner to that of Broad Street, Ely (Cessford *et al.* 2006) and Grand Arcade, Cambridge (Cessford forthcoming) allowing some comparison to be made of the assemblages. The publication of the dated catalogue of the forms and fabrics would be useful in the study of other sites and CBM in the period. The presence of roof tile in pits and demolition deposits suggest that they could be residual from local buildings, and so could be used as evidence for the appearance of the structures and the roof-scape of the town in the past. The use of CBM in external parts of a building could be an important signifier of status, and so an understanding of the appearance of a building as reflected by the CBM helps in understanding the developing social structure of the urban environment. The material has been catalogued in full, and the majority can be discarded (if this is consistent with local accessioning policies). The material selected for retention includes good form and fabric samples, as well as examples of marked CBM. Discard should occur at a named location, although consideration should be made of the use of CBM in outreach projects, and in archaeometrical studies. No special conservation requirements of the retained material are required.

Specific research

Nature of the occupation: the use of tile can be an indicator of status, or at least links with a high status structure.

Contrasts between assemblages: the comparisons of measures of fabric form and function (including number of fragments, minimum number of tiles and fragment size) between sites can provide useful means of comparing and contrasting and may be used to characterise site and deposit types.

Economy and supply: the CBM can provide evidence of supply to this site and its economy. It would supply a useful marker to compare other site types of this period.

Appearance and impact on the landscape: The CBM will provide evidence of the appearance of the buildings at different phases, which is necessary to understand its role and impact on the landscape.

Conclusion

The material has already been catalogued in full, so it is recommended that the following tasks be carried out: Analysis of the catalogue with respect to the dating, taphonomy, fabric supply and use of the material, and comparison with compatible data sets in the region and production of a full fabric and form catalogue. This analysis will be presented in a final report with a discussion relating to the research aims stated above. This will be illustrated with tables, figures and digital photos as appropriate.

Glass assessment

By Craig Cessford

Introduction

The excavations at Bradwell's Court produced 316 pieces of glass weighing 8.8kg. Material from disturbed 20th century contexts and Modern window glass was not retained. The assemblage is dominated by 19th and early 20th century vessel glass but there is also some Early Post-Medieval vessel glass plus a small amount of Medieval window glass and a linen smoother.

Early Post-Medieval vessel glass

A number of Early Post-Medieval vessel glass fragments were found, unfortunately most of these are relatively small and can only be broadly dated as they cannot be assigned to exact forms. There were a number of fragments from thick walled green glass bottles indicating their use in the 17th century. There was also some 16th and 17th century vessel glass, the only form that were identifiable were from a probable globular flask from a 16th century context and a probable case bottle from a 17th century context.

Thick walled green bottles:

- **[609] F.802** neck and rim of a green coloured 'Onion' type wine bottle, found in a 19th century context but probably earlier. Also three body sherds.
- **[636] F.816** neck of a green coloured 'Onion' type wine bottle, found in a 17th century context. Also one body sherd.
- **[2012] F.261** body sherd from green coloured bottle. From a 15th century context but probably intrusive.
- **[2061] F.265** body sherd from green coloured bottle. From a 17th century context but probably intrusive.
- **[6025] F.619** body sherd from a green coloured bottle. From a 17th century context.
- **[7002] F.700** body sherd from green coloured bottle. From a 17th century context.

Other bottles:

- **[6025] F.619** body sherd from a green coloured flat sided bottle. Possibly from a case bottle. From a 17th century context.

Vessels:

- [676] F.822 base of a green coloured vessel with a circular base c.40mm in diameter., form unknown. From a 16th century context.
- [733] F.913 small body sherd of green coloured from vessel, form unknown. From a 16th century context.
- [736] F.916 rim and neck of a green coloured vessel with thin wrythen ribs, neck 27mm diameter and rim 34mm diameter. Probably a globular flask. From a 16th century context.
- [748] F.921 base of a green coloured vessel with a circular base c.60mm in diameter. form unknown. From a 16th century context.
- [6025] F.619 colourless circular base c.70mm in diameter. Form unknown. From a 17th century context.

Later vessel glass

The assemblage of later vessel glass was not particularly large and consists of common forms. The only group worthy of note came from the [4013] F.473 which produced fragments of over 30 vessels. It was a mixed group containing soda water bottles, food bottles, medicine bottles and beer bottles. Particular elements included three LEA & PERRINS, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bottles plus two associated stoppers and a complete perfume bottle of ED. PINAUD PARIS.

The most interesting group are perhaps the soda water bottles. There were a number of torpedo shaped bottles but also some Codd bottles indicating that the deposit dates to the 1880's when Codd bottles superseded torpedo shaped bottles. There was a complete aqua coloured torpedo shaped bottle with embossed lettering J.WADSWORTH, ST IVES, HUNTS, intertwined JW with smaller S, H and V incorporated. John Wadsworth is listed in the 1881 census as a 65 year old soda water maker, ginger beer man and ex major living at Bridge Street St. Ives and born at Great Gidding. His two daughters and a son who lived with him worked in the same trade. There was also a colourless torpedo shaped bottle with embossed lettering including a shield with the letters CD inside. The same design appears on an aqua coloured Codd bottle with embossed lettering BARKER & SON CAMBRIDGE, TRADE MARK around shield with CB inside and CODD'S PATENT LONDON. Additionally there was an aqua coloured circular bottle with embossed lettering C BARKER & SON CAMBRIDGE around a shield with CB and TRADE MARK inside. The bottle was also marked CHAPMAN'S PATENT BIRKENHEAD. In the 1881 census Charles Barker aged 50 and born at Waterbeach was living at 2 Petersfield, Cambridge. He was a mineral water manufacturer employing two men. This group of three different types of bottles of the same mineral water manufacturer illustrates the late 19th century transition in soda water bottle forms.

Medieval window glass

Two fragment of Medieval window glass were recovered. [3067] F.345 a 15th century context produced a fragment of painted *grisaille* or 'grey glass', where the surface of the glass is painted with iron and lead oxides mixed with gum Arabic, resulting in the characteristic red/brown colour of the decoration. The piece has a border with cross hatching inside. A smaller piece from a 12th to 14th century context [6120] F.634 was undecorated. This small quantity of Medieval window glass is probably not indicative of the use of window glass in buildings on the site and is likely to derive from a religious site nearby.

Linen smoother

Part of a dark green coloured plano-convex shaped glass linen smoother with a diameter of 120mm and a height of 45mm with its base indented by 4mm was recovered from [4003], an unstratified context. Similar examples from Cambridge, also unstratified, are known from Addyman and Biddle's excavations (1965, 128) and Market Hill (CUMAA 1930.1589). Linen smoothers are a very long lived object type used to smooth fabric after weaving to accentuate its shine; this example is likely to be relatively late.

Conclusion

The glass assemblage from Bradwell's Court is not particularly large, but is of some interest and provides comparative material for the larger Grand Arcade assemblage. The presence of 16th and 17th century bottles and vessels is of some significance but is hampered by the undiagnostic nature of most of the pieces. The large late 19th century group from [4013] F.473 is of some interest and warrants further study, particularly with regard to the embossed names, and possible illustration. The linen smoother is of some interest, but its lack of a firm context limits this.

Clay tobacco pipe assessment

By Craig Cessford

Introduction

A total of 306 fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 1495g were recovered from the Bradwell's Court site. Additionally part of a wig curler made from pipe clay and weighing 9g was recovered. The clay tobacco pipe consisted of 267 stem fragments weighing 1057g, 3 mouthpieces weighing 6g, 12 pieces with heels or spurs weighing 84g and 24 bowls weighing 345g. This provides a minimum number of individuals (mni) of 36 clay tobacco pipes. The presence of clay tobacco pipe fragments in a context indicates a date of the late 16th to early 20th centuries (c.1580-1910). Given the problematic nature of stem bore dating more precise dating is only possible with bowls, marked pieces and some heel or spur fragments. Unmarked stem fragments are of little analytical value although the length of stem fragments may provide clues to breakage patterns and rapidity of deposition. The mouthpieces are all simple forms and are also of limited usefulness. Some heels/spurs may provide some broad dating evidence and this material can also be used in conjunction with bowls to consider the ratio of pipes with wide heels to those with narrow spurs. The consideration of the material will focus upon bowls, objects and makers marks.

Bowls

The clay tobacco pipe bowls were classified according to Oswald's simplified general typology (1975). The bowls span the early 17th to late 18th centuries and there is a notable absence of 19th century material.

Type	No. of bowls	Date
4	2	1600-1640
5	2	1640-1660
6	3	1660-1680
7	1	1660-1680
8	1	1680-1710
9	2	1680-1710
10	4	1700-1740

12	3	1730-1780
20	1	1690-1730
Unident	3	1580-1900

Table 17: Bowl types.

Makers marks and decoration

Two type 12 bowls of c.1730-1780 were marked with the initials IK on the sides of the heel. They were probably produced by James Kuquit, who was active in Cambridge between 1713 and 1750 (Cessford 2001). Two stems were marked PAWSON CAMB inside a decorated circle on the stem. James Pawson was active in Cambridge between 1786 and 1813, his wife Anne Pawson who succeeded him was active between 1813 and 1823 (ibid) so these pipes are dated 1786 to 1823. A pipe of unknown type was marked with the initials ?HP on the sides of the spur, there is no known local maker with these initials. A type 12 bowl had a cross on the base of the heel and a pipe of unknown type had a raised circle around the base of the heel with five pointed star inside.

Wig curler

A single dumbbell shaped wig curler was found in [7039], it was marked with the initials WB surmounted by a round dot inside a circle on one end. Pipeclay wig curlers are rather uncommon finds, for example none were recovered at the nearby larger Grand Arcade site and indicate some degree of status. They appear to originate in the latter part of the 16th century and had their peak between the later part of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century (Le Cheminant 1982 and 1996). Three wig curlers marked WB surmounted by either a round dot or a crown have previously been found in Cambridge (Scott 1916, 150 and 168) and this is a common 'generic' makers mark for wig curlers (Le Cheminant 1982, 320 and 354) apparently made by a range of makers who did not possess these initials.

Conclusion

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from Bradwell's Court although not particularly large is of some interest as it provided comparative material for the Grand Arcade assemblage. The lack of 19th century material is particularly notable, with no definitely 19th century bowls or marks despite the presence of 19th century pottery at the site. The 18th century feature F.617 appears to represent rapid deposition of material, with three bowls plus a number of stem fragments most of which are longer than is typical. Feature F.902 with three mid 17th century bowls is a relatively large group for this early date in Cambridge. The wig curler is of some interest and should probably be illustrated.

Animal bone assessment

by Lorrain Higbee

Introduction

This report outlines the preliminary results from full analysis of the hand-recovered assemblage, some 2,963 fragments (or 37.3kg). Additional material is expected from 31 bulk soil samples (or 190 litres) and will be incorporated at a later stage. The assemblage has been subdivided into the following phases: Phase 1 - 11th/12th century-13th/14th century features; Phase 2 - 12th-14th century garden soil; Phase 3 - 13th-16th century timber buildings and associated features; Phase 4 - 16th-18th century brick buildings and associated features and Phase 5 - 19th-early 20th century brick buildings and associated features. The majority of bone fragments are from Medieval contexts assigned to Phases 1

and 3 as much of the material from phases 4 and 5 was counted and discarded on site, unless it formed part of a significant assemblage.

Methods

Full analysis of the hand-recovered assemblage was carried out following Davis (1992). Using this method a selective suite of skeletal elements are counted (termed POSAC) but others are not. POSAC's are generally bones that show a good survival and recovery rate in most bone assemblages and also provide useful age and biometric data. Non-countable, but identifiable, bones account for only a small proportion of fragments (*c.*8%) and these have been amalgamated into general size categories together with bones that could not be identified to species. Small splinters were classified into general mammal or bird categories. This information is presented in order to provide an overall fragment count. The small discrepancy between the raw fragment count given above and the total presented in Table 18 is due to the reconstruction of fragmented bones and reassignment of loose teeth to mandibles.

Taxa	Phase								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	subsoil	unstrat.		
Cattle	44	4	69	7	3	-	-	127	
Sheep/goat	33	4	73	33	2	-	-	145	
Sheep	13	-	12	20	1	-	16	62	
Goat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Pig	10*	3	27	2	-	-	-	42	
Horse	4	-	10	1	-	-	-	15	
Dog	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	
Cat	5*	1	5	-	-	-	-	11	
fallow deer	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
rabbit	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	8	
chicken	14	-	37	-	2	-	-	53	
chicken/pheasant	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	
Goose	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	11	
duck (?mallard)	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	12	
duck (?teal)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
pigeon/dove	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
mute swan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Small corvid (?jackdaw)	-	-	4*	-	-	-	-	4	
Small wader (?plover)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	
large raptor (?white-tailed eagle)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
common frog	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	
fish n.f.i.	3	-	65	1	1	-	-	70	
Identified Total	140	12	340	66	9	0	16	583	
Large mammal	118	18	358	19	13	-	1	527	
medium mammal	188	77	594	62	24	2	3	950	
Small mammal	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	
mammal indet.	49	71	247	18	8	1	-	394	
ave indet.	16	-	101	-	1	-	-	118	
Unidentifiable Total	371	166	1312	99	46	3	4	2001	
Grand Total	511	178	1652	165	55	3	20	2584	

Table 18: Number of specimens identified to species (or NISP) by phase.

Identified fragments are POSAC's following Davis (1992); all other fragments have been assigned to either general size or taxonomic categories. Note the small discrepancy between the raw fragment

count given in the text and the total presented in this table is due to the reconstruction of fragmented bones and reassignment of loose teeth to mandibles. Size categories are as follows: large = cattle/horse/deer; medium = sheep/goat/pig/dog and small = cat/rabbit/hare/rodent. * = partial skeleton counted as one specimen and n.f.i. = not further identified.

A detailed methods statement will accompany full publication of the excavation results, which it is envisaged will combine the results from this assemblage with those from the Grand Arcade, a near-by site with contemporary occupation. The Grand Arcade assemblage is extremely large and the potential information available for detailed study is likely to be substantial. This combined approach will therefore greatly enhance the analytical value of the modestly sized Bradwell's Court assemblage. The preliminary result presented here follow general guidelines for the assessment of environment remains outlined by English Heritage (2002).

Results

Condition: The majority of fragments from the hand-recovered assemblage are in an excellent state of preservation, cortical surfaces are intact and surface details, including fine cut marks, are clear and easily observed. Some bones from cesspits have deposits of coprolite adhering to their surface; these concretions did not affect identification and were easily removed with dental tools to facilitate the assessment of surface details. A small number of fragments (*c.* 1%) show signs of weathering, the cortical surfaces of these fragments are rough and flaky (exfoliated) and in some cases the bones have rounded (abraded) edges. This evidence suggests that some bones may have been re-deposited after a period of surface exposure, however most poorly preserved bones are from relatively young animals and these are generally more susceptible to deterioration in the burial environment than adult bones. This observation has significant implications for the reconstruction of mortality profiles and will need to be considered further when this data is reviewed for publication. Gnaw marks were recorded on *c.* 14% of post-cranial fragments; this is a relatively low frequency and suggests that most bone waste was rapidly buried or that dogs were unable to access it. In addition to marks made by domestic carnivores species (e.g. dogs and cats), rodent (e.g. rat) gnaw marks were also recorded on a small number of fragments from Phase 3 and 5 contexts.

Species represented: POSAC's account for *c.* 23% of fragments and a relatively wide range of species have been identified (Table ??). Sheep is the most common species overall, *c.* 36% of the total number of specimens identified to species (or NISP), followed by cattle (22%) and then pig (7%), and this pattern is repeated for each of the main phases. The predominance of sheep is not too surprising given general dietary preferences and the importance of wool to the country's economy during the periods under consideration. Less common mammalian species include goat, horse, dog, cat, fallow deer and rabbit. All of these species occur in low frequencies in most urban assemblages. At least nine avian species have been identified, some of these identifications are provisional and will be confirmed at a later stage with reference to comparative material held at Tring Museum. Of the birds, chicken is by far the most common species, it accounts for *c.* 10% of the total NISP or 62% of all identified bird bones. Bones from other domestic poultry species, such as duck and goose are also fairly common. Less common avian species include teal, pigeon/dove, mute swan, small corvid (?jackdaw), small wader (?plover) and large raptor (?white-tailed eagle). Some of these species are clearly food items that may have been caught on the Cam (e.g. mute swan), in the surrounding Fenlands (e.g. teal and plover), or sourced from managed flocks (e.g. pigeon/dove). Others are commensal species attracted by the opportunity to scavenge on refuse. The jackdaw is a common sight in urban areas today but the range of the white-tailed eagle has changed dramatically since the Medieval period (Bond and O'Connor 1999, 395). In a recent survey of raptor

species from Roman and Medieval urban sites in north-western Europe, the white-tailed eagle was one of the most frequently recorded raptor species (Mulkeen and O'Connor 1997, 443). A relatively large number of fish bones were recovered and these have been separated for further specialist analysis. In addition a small number of limb bones from the common frog were also recovered from two Phase 3 features.

Body parts and butchery: Brief assessment of the body part representation for livestock species indicates that most parts of the mutton, beef and pork carcass are present in the assemblage. In other words, the assemblage is a mixture of waste from different stages of carcass processing. However, there are several concentrations of particular body parts from some features and deposits, which are more characteristic of particular craft/industrial type activities. These included concentrations of horn cores and metapodia from Phase 1 **F.137** and **F.443**; concentrations of metapodia from Phase 3 **F.403** and; a large collection of sheep metacarpals and metapodia from Phase 4 **[2126]** and **F.208**, both of which derive from the final stages of **Building 9**. The selective nature of these deposits suggests that this waste results from horn- and bone-working rather than tanning/tawing. Indeed off-cuts, rough-outs and a number of complete bone objects were recovered, these are summarised in Table 19 and include handles, a pinners' bone and a skate or sledge runner. The hand-recovered fish bone assemblage includes very few vertebrae, most are bones from the skull and this could indicate selective procurement of fish heads for particular culinary uses (e.g. fish stock/soup). Although this picture may change once the sieved assemblage is available for study.

catno	contextno	featureno	phase	Taxon	Element	Comments
1060	1182	137	1	horse	metatarsal	bone skate or sledge runner
1074	2019	285	2	large mammal	indet.	possible rough-out for handle
1068	1206	144	3	cattle	metatarsal	Entire shaft and distal condyles high degree surface polish.
1137	3092	318	3	cattle	metatarsal	sawn off-cut from bone working
1171	4091	403	3	sheep/goat	metatarsal	perforated proximal articular surface
1233	6035	626	3	cattle	metatarsal	pinners' bone - very worn example. Trimmed medial and lateral distal shaft and articular condyles. Remnants of at least four working platforms mid-distal shaft and these scored with numerous cut marks.
1252	7039	708	4	indet.	indet.	incomplete, undecorated handle
1280	6025	619	4	indet.	indet.	complete handle with simple circular decoration

Table 19: List and summary descriptions of worked bone objects.

Butchery marks were observed on 29% of POSAC's and most were observed on the bones of livestock species. There is no evidence for size related butchery techniques and only limited evidence for the means of dispatch (e.g. cut marks seen on one sheep hyoid bone). The general pattern of marks is consistent with skinning, dismemberment and reduction, of particular note is the systematic treatment of skulls and vertebrae. Cattle horn cores were typically detached together with a portion of the skull, the pattern is similar to that recorded by Armitage (1990, 85) from Greyfriars, Chichester. By way of

contrast, sheep horn cores were completely detached from the skull by chopping through the basal circumference and skulls were typically cleaved in half along the sagittal line. A large proportion of sheep and cattle vertebrae were also chopped in half through the mid-line of the centrum (i.e. dorso-ventrally). This technique for dividing carcasses into left and right sides became more common with the advent of professional butchers (Sykes 2001).

Age: The quantity of age data available for further study is summarised in Table 3. Epiphyseal fusion and tooth eruption/wear indicates that sheep and cattle from a range of ages are represented in the assemblage, whilst the majority of pigs are immature. The presence of a partial skeleton from a newborn piglet from Phase 1 **F.212** further suggests that pigs may have been kept and bred in suburban backyards during the Medieval period. Taking just the data from mandibles retaining two or more teeth with recordable wear, it is clear that most sheep were culled as sub-adults (stages D, E and F after Payne 1973), whilst most cattle were culled as old adult and elderly individuals (stages H and I after Halstead 1985). The sub-adult sheep represent animals culled at the optimum age for prime mutton, whilst the mature cattle probably represent animals used for traction or culled from dairy herds. The kill-off pattern suggested by the sheep mandible data is a little surprising given that most of the data is from Medieval deposits. One would expect a greater number of old adults given the economic importance of wool production during this period. It is possible that this deviation from the expected is the product of small sample size and analysis of a larger data set, such as that from the Grand Arcade site, should clarify the picture. In general terms most urban Medieval and Post-Medieval assemblages show a trend towards the culling of older sheep and cattle (Albarella *et al* 1997; Dobney *et al* 1996; Luff 1993; Maltby 1979; Bond and O'Connor 1999).

Biometry, pathology and non-metric: Detailed analysis and discussion of this data is outside the scope of this report (see Table 20 for quantification), although a few of the pathological conditions are worthy of a brief mention here. They include a sheep metatarsal with a healed mid-shaft fracture and occipital perforations on one cattle skull. Current evidence suggests that the latter condition might be caused by sub-clinical hypocalcaemia, or milk fever (C. Swaysland *pers comm*).

Summary of assemblage by phase

Phase 1: The Phase 1 assemblage is the second largest stratified collection from the site. Only domestic mammals are present and most of the avian species are also domesticates, with the exception of one specimen from a mute swan. Of particular note is the bone group from **F.137**, in particular fill **[1182]**; the general characteristics of this deposit suggest local small-scale horn- and bone-working. The feature includes ten cattle horn cores from small and short horned breeds, a few sheep and goat horn cores, and a small number of metapodia. One horse metatarsal from this feature had been modified to form a skate or sledge runner (see MacGregor 1985, 143). A smaller concentration of cattle horn cores was identified from **F.443**.

Phase 2: Only a few bone fragments were retained from Phase 2 garden soils and all are domestic mammals. One possible rough-out for a bone handle was identified from **F.285**.

Phase 3: Occupation and activity during the 13th to 16th centuries produced the largest stratified collection from the site and the most varied assemblage in terms of species. Bones from livestock species predominate and sheep bones are marginally more common than cattle bones, whilst pig bones are present in relatively low frequencies. Most parts of the mutton and beef carcass are represented, indicating that waste from a range of

processes/activities were deposited at the site. However, there are also a few small concentrations (e.g. **F.403** and **F.144**) of particular elements that are more characteristic of small-scale craft-working and the presence of at least one off-cut from bone-working, a sawn proximal cattle metatarsal, supports this assumption. Of note amongst the worked bone assemblage is a pinners' bone from **F.626**, which has been fashioned from the distal half of a cattle metatarsal (see MacGregor 1985, 171).

Rabbit formed a small part of the diet and although a small number of fallow deer bones were recovered, all are from the limb extremity. It is therefore unlikely that venison was consumed, but certain waste elements may have been obtained for manufacture into objects. The long slender metapodia of deer species are particularly useful bones for this purpose. The bird bone assemblage from Phase 3 deposits is dominated by domestic species, notably chicken, which are likely to have been kept by individual households for their eggs as well as their meat. Teal, plover and pigeon/dove were available and occasionally eaten. Commensal species such as jackdaw were as common in Cambridge during the Medieval period as they are today and the white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) was at one time a successful scavenger in and around the town. The fish bone assemblage from Phase 3 contexts is relatively large and should provide an insight into the piscivorous habits of the town's inhabitants during the Medieval period.

Phase 4: The retained Post-Medieval assemblage comes from just three features: **F.208**, **F.619** and **F.623**. Sheep bones dominate and although most body parts are represented, the character of the bone groups from individual features indicates that waste from different processes were disposed of separately. Twenty-seven sheep metacarpals, representing at least 14 individuals, were recovered from **F.208**; the bones are likely to have been deliberately selected for further working. Sixteen sheep metapodia, mostly metacarpals, were recovered from deposit [2126]. At least seven individuals are represented and the character of the deposit is similar to that from **F.208**. By way of contrast the group of bones from **F.619** includes a relatively large number of mutton joints from at least 5 individuals, and this group is more characteristic of domestic refuse.

Phase 5: The Early Modern assemblage includes a small number of cattle, sheep and chicken bones from four separate features.

Conclusions

Medieval contexts produced some of the largest bone groups from the site and the general character is typical of other urban assemblages. It includes a mixture of primary and secondary butchery waste, domestic household refuse and waste from craft activities. Despite the rather modest size of the assemblage, the range of identified species is relatively varied. The Post-Medieval and Early Modern assemblages offer limited insight due to small sample size. However, the general character suggests that small-scale craft-working continued to be undertaken in the area. The analytical value of the Bradwell's Court assemblage lies in its comparison with the Grand Arcade assemblage. The preliminary results presented here suggest that some types of information (e.g. kill-off patterns) will acquire greater clarity as part of a larger dataset, and the results can then be more confidently compared to other urban assemblages from the region (e.g. Ely) and elsewhere (e.g. York).

type of detailed information	Phase					Total	
	1	2	3	4	5		
Epiphyseal fusion	113	6	207	57	7	16	406
mandibles 2 or more teeth	18	-	17	-	-	-	35
loose teeth	5	3	19	1	-	-	28
Biometry	80	4	118	31	1	16	250
pathology	8	-	7	-	-	3	18
non-metric traits	22	-	19	-	-	-	41

Table 20: Bradwell's Court, Cambridge: quantity and type of detailed information available for further study.

Moulded stone assessment

by Mark Samuel

15 pieces of stone from the site were examined, six of these were of no intrinsic interest. These will not be commented upon and have been discarded (<1334>, <1336> to <1338>, <1341> and <1347>). A further three stones were rated 2 (requiring some further examination and recording), one was rated 3 (requiring full illustration and recording) and five were rated 4 (requiring full illustration and recording and should be retained). Four significant pieces were recovered from a 19th century well **F.312**. The most important were two pieces were triple capitals in echelon, which probably acted as responds <1342> [3049] and <1344> [3050] dated c.1260-1310. These are adorned with foliage ornament on the bell. Although fragmentary and weathered, a church setting seems a probable source. The site also produced several simple chamfered window elements which may derive from the same source. Less explicable is a massive and idiosyncratic ribstone 47.5cm wide <1343> [3049]. This is adorned by sharply projecting flanking semicircular hollows and is probably of late 12th or early 13th century date. The same source may have produced an engaged pier shaft deriving from a clustered pier dated c.1180-1220 <1345> [3050]. This was clearly an important church, of earlier date. An 18th century well **F.311** produced two pieces <1339> and <1340> from [3043] dated c.1270-1320 and 1300-1530. A 19th century cellar **F.154** produced two pieces dated c.1340-1500 and 1600-1800 while a 16th century wall **F.626** produced a piece dated c.1180-1250.

Conclusion

Although not a large group this assemblage does contain important material that warrants further study. The source of the material is uncertain, although much of it derives from an early church setting whose dating is consistent with the nearby Dominican Friary founded between 1221 and 1238 and with records of building work throughout the 1240's and 1250's.

Metalwork assessment

by Craig Cessford

Introduction

The metalwork from Bradwell's Court consisted of iron, copper alloy and lead. Coins and jettons are reported separately. In total 195 pieces weighing c.28.7kg were recovered, however if elements of a 19th century stove are excluded this falls to 181 pieces weighing c.2.9kg.

Iron

The ironwork was heavily corroded and the majority consisted of nails, sheet fragments or unidentifiable lumps. A few pieces of rather more interest were:

- <111> [628] **F.811** hinge pivot from a door, window or gate.
- <112> [639] **F.815** square buckle.
- <1350> [1131] **F.118** slightly curved circular rod 115mm long, may be object.
- <1351> [1174] **F.132** straight circular rod 110mm long, may be object.
- <1354> [2062] **F.266** complete horseshoe, overall 130mm long and 110mm wide.
- <1358> [2132] **F.208** straight circular rod 110mm long, may be object.
- <1379> [4245] **F.461** flat bent object with shaft 15mm wide and triangular head up to 40mm wide. Some form of fitting.

A complete 19th century iron stove was present in the backfilled cellar, most of it had to be left in situ but one door was recovered <1380> [5000] **F.508**.

Copper alloy

The identifiable copper alloy material consisted of buckles, pins, lace tags or aiglets, thimbles, buttons, ring fragments. A complete pennanular buckle with pin <1415> [5057] **F.503** was recovered. The buckle is 38mm by 32mm and the pin is 36mm long. It is a simple form and Medieval in date. There was also a possible buckle pin <1396> [3043] **F.311** and a bent rectangular buckle plate c.70mm long and 20mm wide with two rivets at one end.

Eight pins were recovered:

- <1393> [2012] **F.261** complete pin, shaft 55mm long and semicircular head.
- <1397> [3083] **F.316** complete pin, shaft 33mm long and spherical head 4mm in diameter.
- <1404> [4046] **F.403** two pins both complete. One has a shaft 30mm long and a flat head and is bent. The other has a shaft 44mm long with a ridged head.
- <1408> [4060] **F.408** fragment.
- <1410> [4091] **F.403** fragment.
- <1417> [6025] **F.619** complete pin, shaft 39mm long and spherical head 4mm in diameter.
- <1418> [6033] **F.624** fragment.

There were seven lace-tags or aiglets, which were used on the end of laces to aid threading and prevent fraying and are found in large numbers on Late Medieval and early Post-Medieval sites and are generally 15th to 17th century in date (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 281-90; Margeson 1993, 22-24). They are made of copper alloy sheets bent into tubes:

- <1404> [4046] **F.403** two, one is complete and 20mm long.
- <1410> [4091] **F.403** complete 28mm long.
- <1411> [4095] **F.415** two, one is complete and 25mm long.
- <1416> [6011] **F.618** two, both complete. One is 27mm long and bent, the other is 29mm long and decorated with four lines of impressed dots.

Two thimbles were found <1398> [3100] **F.320** is a Medieval beehive thimble and <1400> [4005] **F.400** is late and machine made. There were two buttons, <1395> [3000] (unstratified) is circular 15mm in diameter with loop on rear. <1402> [4013] **F.473** is circular 17mm in diameter with four perforations. This had the lettering 'EXCELSIOR' around rim, the name of a 19th century manufacturer. There were also two rings. <1407>

[4059] F.408 is part of a rectangular sectioned ring of some type. <1419> [7002] F.700 is a simple round sectioned curtain ring type, 26mm in diameter. <1403> [4046] F.403 is a sheet fragment with rather crudely punched perforations; this could be part of some sort of skimmer or strainer, though the perforations may be *ad hoc* and secondary. There was also a strip <121> [677] F.822 and a curved plate <1394> [2082] F.205.

None of the material is of great interest and the assemblage is not particularly large. The decorated lace tag <1416> [6011] F.618 and the brooch <1415> [5057] F.503 should be illustrated.

Lead

A very small amount of lead was recovered including a small amount of window caning <1422> [6011] F.618 and a small flat piece <1421> [2076] F.285 that may be an offcut. Rather more interesting is <1423> [7037] F.708 a flat rectangular piece with rounded corners 45mm long by 33mm wide and 5mm thick with linear scratch marks on one face weighing 81g or c.2.86oz. This is most probably a weight.

Coins and jettons

by Martin Allen

Four coins and jettons were recovered:

	Description
<1399> (unstrat)	Copper alloy jetton, Nuremberg, late 15th/early 16th century. <i>Obv.</i> Rose of six petals. <i>Rev.</i> Imperial orb in three-arched tressure. Weight 1.52 g; diameter 22 mm.
<1392> F.261	Copper alloy jetton, Nuremberg, Rose/Orb type, c.1550s-1580s, illegible. Weight 1.37 g; diameter 25 mm.
<1401> F.401	George III (1760-1820), copper halfpenny, 1772. Weight 9.79 g.
<1412> F.415	Copper alloy coin or jetton. Weight 0.80 g (three illegible fragments).

Table 21: Coins and Jettons from Bradwell's Court.

Miscellaneous materials

by Craig Cessford

Slag

A very small amount of slag was recovered, consisting of four pieces weighing 143g. Such a small group probably does not attest to activity in the immediate vicinity and is of negligible value.

Shell

Although many of the features at Bradwell's Court contained shell this was usually in very small quantities. There were two larger groups, which are of some interest as they probably attest to contemporary consumption and rapid deposition. A large group from [2065] F.264 consisting of 316 pieces of oyster shell weighing 1930g of some interest as it attests to contemporary consumption and rapid deposition. The next largest group was from [2172] F.282 and consisted of 20 pieces of oyster shell weighing 170g. No other groups of more than two or three pieces of oyster shell were noted. Some mussel was also present.

Mother of pearl

A single mother of pearl button 18mm in diameter with two perforations was recovered from [7028] F.705.

Worked Stone

A small quantity of worked stone was recovered, none of the material is especially noteworthy and included whetstones, a 'ball', some form of 'holder', decorated slate and a vase or architectural finial.

- [4245] F.461 nearly complete small rectangular sectioned whetstone with point at one end. 65mm long, by 19mm thick weighing 11g.
- [1164] F.130 square sectioned whetstone 28mm by 28mm and 70mm+ long,
- [4060] F.408 roughly shaped stone ball c45mm in diameter and weighing 93g.
- [4062] F.409 roughly shaped eight sided flat bottomed white stone object with central perforation. 48 to 58mm wide and 30mm thick, perforation 28mm at top and 10mm at base. Unlikely to be a spindle whorl, could conceivably be a holder for a candle or other object.
- [1009] F.154 four pieces of shaped slate 8mm thick and weighing 179g. One piece has incised decoration in a floral pattern with yellow coloured inlay.
- [4002] F.470 small marble or alabaster vase shaped object, unclear if it is a vase or an architectural finial. 75mm high by a maximum of 40mm in diameter and weighing 123g with a central hole.

Wood assessment

by Richard Darrah (with notes on dendrochronology by Ian Tyers)

Introduction

The only wood of note from the Bradwell's Court excavations was a nearly complete 27 stave oak cask [3192] <1003> to <1031>, interpreted as the second tier of a three-tier cask lined well F.339 located in Area 11 (See Figures 34 and 35). Well F.339 is assigned to Phase 3 and appears to be relatively short lived, apparently being constructed and backfilled during the 16th century. Two other pieces of wood were recovered, these were small pieces of decayed twigs without surfaces (<1000> and <1001>) that were discarded as being too damaged to warrant recording. Additionally two fragments <1037> initially identified as leather has broken edges, pitted upper and lower surfaces and no distinguishing features. A clean fracture reveals an internal structure that is not compatible with leather (information from Quita Mould). The material may possibly be charred leather or, more likely, tree bark. 52x23x4.55mm; 16x12x3.22mm. This material also did not warrant recording as timber.

Casks are double-ended stave built enclosed 'packing cases' generally bound together with wooden bands and sealed with caskheads set in grooves at either end (Morris 2000, 2237-43). They were widely used commercially and also had domestic uses, they were strong, resilient, easily moved and relatively expensive. The uppermost cask of F.339 had decayed entirely and the lowermost cask could not be retrieved due to health and safety considerations. Three cask wells are known from other sites notably York (Morris 2000, 2238), but are rare locally as other examples in Cambridge such as those from the Grand Arcade site consisted of only a single cask. A three-tier cask lined well would have been a relatively expensive construction in terms of material and labour (cf. Morris 2000, 2239 and 2243) when built out of new casks.

Description

The complete cross-section of a cask [3192] of 27 staves was recorded *in situ* and the staves and hoops retrieved and their growth rate and dimensions recorded. Although the cask was well preserved at its base the upper third was badly decayed, making it impossible to measure the full height of the cask. *In situ* measurements of the internal diameter at the bunghole, the height between the bunghole and the croze groove, and the diameter at the croze groove enabled the volume of the cask to be calculated at 470 litres (Morris 2000, 2242-43), based on the assumption that the bung hole was central on its stave length which seems reasonable based on *in situ* observations. 27 staves is a large number as most casks of this period had between 18 and 26 staves (Morris 2000, 2242 and table 40).

The cask had been held together by two sets of four wooden hoops (*cf.* Morris 2000, 2252-55), the upper set of which existed only as a ghost. These hoops were made from half-round wood with notched sides at the overlapping ends lashed together with strips of bark sliced off the side of small roundwood stems. These bark strips had a thin slither of wood on their inner face, and were the sole means of lashing. The notches helped this by catching the lashings, these notches were not interlocked. All four hoops had their bark lashings on the same side of the cask. The hoops were all too fragile to retain for species identification or drawing, but were of a form seen on better-preserved examples at the Grand Arcade site. Immediately before its reuse as a well lining this cask had a large number of 15mm diameter holes augered in the staves. No cooper's marks were seen on the outside of the staves, but these surfaces were less well preserved than the inner faces and the absence may not be meaningful.

Conclusion

This was a standard Medieval cask made from a relatively large number of thin narrow staves. Its bunghole and croze groove suggest that it had been constructed as a wet cask suitable for containing liquids, the large number of holes were augered in the staves specifically for its secondary reuse as a well lining. The importance of this cask was that it was made from faster grown oak than was usual in many Medieval casks. The use of fast grown oak suggests that the cask may have been made from English oak, rather than imported oak as was more common during this period. This issue could be investigated through dendrochronological analysis (see below). Casks are amongst the most common Medieval wooden items recovered archaeologically, due to their use lining a variety of sunken features. Whilst the example from Bradwell's Court is not particularly significant the fact that it is made of fast grown oak and from a relatively large number of staves does give it some importance. It adds to the overall corpus of such items and in conjunction with the examples recovered nearby from the Grand Arcade site (Cessford *in prep*) it has the potential to add to our understanding of Medieval coopering, trade and patterns of cask usage. A three-tier cask lined well is an expensive, and in a local context unusual, construction and as such the feature is significant which may increase the importance of studying the cask.

Further work

The table of dimensions, growth rates, and details of construction should be recorded in detail in the final publication or in an archive report. A cross-section of one stave should be drawn. None of the staves warrant conservation, but they should be retained pending completion of the final report. It was thought that dendrochronological analysis might allow identification of the area where the timber was grown. Unfortunately only one stave <1016> had approximately fifty rings, the minimum number suitable for

dendrochronological analysis. When examined, it was discovered that only 40 rings remained and these were deemed insufficient (Ian Tyers *pers comm*)).

Leather assessment

by Quita Mould

The leather from Bradwell's Court <1002> consisted of a pair of 19th or 20th century ladies boots from the backfill [3058] of cellar F.351. They were the highly fragmentary remains of a pair of ladies boots of suede leather with 1 ¼ inch louis heels, lacing at the front through 14 pairs of lace holes with metal eyelets. Dating between 1885-1920, but likely to date to just before the First World War.

Left shoe bottom unit

Remains of sole for left foot, broken at the toe and broken away at the great toe joint and exterior toe joint with medium/narrow waist and broken across a scored line at the upper seat. Grain/flesh stitched seam within deep stitching channel, stitch length 6-7mm. Tread area of middle adheres to the tread area of the sole. The impression of a shank, 9mm wide, runs down the centre of the shoe on the middle and waist area of the interior of the sole. Fragments of the leather shank remain. Iron nail shanks protrude from the seam of the sole at the lower tread to attach a separate half sole. Iron encrustation from nailing present across the upper seat. The upper seat area of sole aligns with a separate stacked leather louis heel with iron nailing around the perimeter of the top piece. Approximate heel height 33mm, c 1 ¼ inch. Present surviving sole length 180mm, width tread 70+mm, waist 34mm.

Approximate total sole length 230+mm

Right shoe bottom unit

Sole for right foot with broken oval toe, long, medium tread worn through at the great toe joint, exterior toe joint and the centre of the tread, with long medium/narrow waist and seat broken around the edge. Grain/flesh stitched seam within a stitching channel, stitch length 6mm. The impression of a shank at the waist on the interior (flesh side) of the sole. Shank of cattle hide present 93x12x4.27mm. Half sole to attach to tread of sole, with grain/flesh stitching around the edge. Separate stacked leather louis heel placed on top of the surviving seat area of sole, the position marked by a scored line across grain side of the sole. Approximate heel height 32mm, c 1 ¼ inch. Sole length 224mm, width tread 63+mm, waist 33mm

Also six fragments broken from the bottom units above.

Upper remains

- Seven pieces broken from the front edges of front-lacing boots with a series of lace holes with brass eyelets, the largest fragments with 14 lace holes 182x22x0.5mm and 13 lace holes 180x18x0.63mm respectively. The outer edges are folded back into a hem, both outer and inner edges are machine stitched. Leather calfskin flesh side outward (suede).
- Left side quarters lining with closed back seam, lapped seam at front edge and upper and lower edges with plain grain/flesh stitched seams. Leather calfskin 0.89mm thick flesh outward to foot. Length 100mm, height 38mm.
- Other small fragments broken from the uppers.

Shoe length approximately 238mm Adult size 3(35)

Environmental remains assessment

By Anne de Vareilles

Methodology

33 of the 34 bulk samples taken on site were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. Sub-samples were taken of all those that appeared waterlogged. The flots were collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. The flots were dried indoors and scanned under a low power binocular microscope to evaluate their types of preservation, as well as quantity and quality of organic remains –. This information was then assembled into a database, which enabled a careful selection of eight securely dated samples for more detailed analysis. These represented a range of preservation types spanning from the 12th to the 16th centuries. The three waterlogged samples (sample <105> was processed for both its waterlogged and charred remains) were processed in the George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for flora and Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All ecofacts are listed in tables 23-25.

Preservation

Charred, waterlogged and mineralized plant macro remains were uncovered. Wherever possible a sample of each preservation type was chosen from every represented century; it was decided that the only 15th century sample was too poorly preserved to merit a detailed analysis. An estimated 10% of the 34 samples are waterlogged indicating that, although the ground surface appears to have been quite damp (see below), only a minimal number of negative features have remained waterlogged. Features **F.130**, **F.137** and the three waterlogged samples contained mineralized waste which appears to be cess. Apart from a few mineralized seeds, pips and cherry kernels the mineralized particles are flat agglomerations of tiny bone fragments, cereal bran and fibrous plant matter. Ecofacts ‘preserved by phosphate consist of mineral infillings which reproduce the original in various degrees of perfection’ (Green 1979, 282). It should be noted that most mineralised botanical material does not float; therefore the heavy residues should be sorted for a more comprehensive assessment. Although mineralisation of organic-rich deposits can occur without the addition of cess, the deposits discovered here are best described as omnivore dung, preserved through phosphatic mineralization. Other than compacted lumps of cess, the waterlogged samples have also retained non-mineralised digested seeds.

Results and Discussion

12th century pits, F.130 [1164], F.145 [1210] and F.462 [4269]

The sample from **F.130 [1164]** is mainly composed of mineralised residues (as described above). Fish bones and scales are frequent. Nine mineralised seeds were found: three pear or apple pips (*Pyrus/Malus*), three kernels from two cherry varieties (*Prunus* sp.) and three many-seeded goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* cf. *polyspermum*). Whereas pigs may be able to bite through *Prunus* stones, humans need to resort to hammers to obtain the kernels. The latter are not usually eaten, though they are sometimes added to condiments or dishes (in small quantities as most contain dangerous substances) for an extra bitter flavour. Six waterlogged bramble seeds (*Rubus* sp.) were also found, that may have been eaten with the other seeds mentioned above. The charred remains consist of one legume fragment (probably a garden pea), five indeterminate grass seeds, six cereal grains (including one oat grain) and some charcoal.

F.145 [1210] is very different from **F.130 [1164]** described above as it contains no mineralised or waterlogged remains. Instead, it is rich in charred cereal grains, contains a little chaff and a few wild plant seeds. Charcoal is common and non-charred fish bones and scales are present. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* sl.) is the most common cereal, followed by eight free-threshing wheat grains (*Triticum aestivum* sl.) and eight emmer or spelt wheat (*T. spelta/dicoccum*) grains. The three chaff elements are all barley rachis segments. One barley grain was found to be twisted, pointing to a 6-row variety. However, with only one twisted compared to 16 straight grains the type of barley used remains inconclusive. The legume, two corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and other 23-29 wild plant seeds were probably all crop weeds but not necessarily all from the same fields. Quarry pit **F.462 [4269]** had only one or two pieces of charcoal and no other carbonised remains. It did, however, contain some waterlogged and mineralised material. The mineralised component is made up of very frequent particles of the type described in 'Preservation' above. Apart from the nipplewort seed (*Lapsana communis*) the other four waterlogged varieties probably originated from the cess material. Lamb's lettuce (*Valerianella dentata*), bramble seeds and cabbage or mustard seeds (*Brassica/Sinapis*) are all from edible plants, whilst the common poisonous corncockle seed fragments (frequent crop weed from the Roman period up to the 20th century) suggest the weed was ground up, presumably with a crop. The absence of a more complete range of local 'backyard' plants indicates that the context accumulated very quickly.

13th century pits, F.137 [1184] and F.250 [2286]

Mineralised residues are the primary component **F.137** context **[1184]**, and fish bones and scales (not charred) are common. Eight mineralised seeds were found: two apple (*Malus* sp.), one from a type of cabbage (*Brassica* sp.), two black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) and three apple or pear pips. Although the black nightshade may have naturally fallen into the pit prior to mineralisation, its association with fruit pips suggests it may have been consumed (see below: F.144). One wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.), one goosefoot seed (*Chenopodium* sp.), a maximum of four grass seeds and a little charcoal are the only charred remains from this sample. Although **F.250 [2286]** had some carbonised remains, it was treated as a waterlogged sample. Its charred remains consist of three cereal grains (including one possible oat) and a stinking chamomile seed (*Anthemis cotula*), a common crop weed on damp clay-rich soils cultivated from the later Roman period onwards in the Cambridge area. A few waterlogged stinking chamomile seeds were also found. Charcoal is present but not in as high quantities as the mineralised flakes. In addition to the same range of waterlogged plants noted in **F.462** (see above), seven arable or disturbed 'backyard' plants were represented by ten or less seeds. The overall low concentration of wild plant seeds (other than corncockle fragments) suggests a rapid infill of the pit.

14th century pit F.149 [1220]

All botanical remains were preserved through carbonisation. Ten cereal grains were found: three free-threshing wheat, three indeterminate wheat grains, three wheat or barley grains and one indeterminate cereal fragment. Charcoal was not abundant and mainly smaller than 2mm in size. Half a lentil (*Lens culinaris*) and at least four wild plant seeds were found. Apart from the great fen-sedge seed (*Cladium mariscus*), all the other wild plants could have been collected with the cereals as crop weeds. Although great fen-sedge can not grow on ploughed fields it might have been found on poorly drained edges. The only mollusc assemblage originates from this feature but is unfortunately too sparse to provide conclusive environmental evidence. However, *Columella edentula* and *Oxychilus/Aegopinella* do suggest an overall damp and shady environment. The presence of only one molluscan assemblage may suggest that this pit remained open longer than other pits sampled.

16th century features; burnt layer F.277 [2102] and pit F.144 [1207]

The burnt layer F.277 [2102] contained the richest assemblage of charred remains recovered. Great fen-sedge straw, identifiable by its distinctive serrated leaf edges, makes up the bulk of the sample. There are also numerous wild plant seeds, many cereal grains, quite a lot of cereal chaff and some grass straw. The cereal remains show a typical Medieval assemblage of barley, free-threshing wheat (both tetraploid and hexaploid) dominating over glume wheat (emmer or spelt), and rye (*Secale cereale*) (Greig 1991). Most of the wild plants can be associated with disturbed ground and arable ecologies, and appear, along with the cereal chaff, to be cereal processing waste. A small proportion of the wild seeds are wetland species; these were either gathered with the great fen-sedge or may have grown on the damp margins of agricultural fields. Rowel (1986) lists a variety of Medieval and Post-Medieval uses for great fen-sedge, the main ones being thatching, flooring, kindling and as a fuel in bread ovens. The charred grass and sedge vegetative material and the frequent vitrified charcoal (indicative of high firing temperatures) are suggestive of oven or kiln fuel debris. It would appear that chaff and crop weeds from cereal processing waste were added to the sedge as extra bulk. The cereal grains may originate from cooked food items or processing waste added as fuel. Similar remains have been found at other Cambridge and Ely Medieval sites (*cf.* Ballantyne in Whittaker 2001, Mortrimer *et al* 2005 and Cessford *et al.* 2006, de Vareilles in Hutton and Timberlake 2006 and Cessford *in prep*).

17 litres from F.144 [1207] were floated for charred botanical remains. However, very few grains and seeds were recovered. Another 0.5L were wet sieved for waterlogged remains and proved to contain many more mineralised lumps, fish scales, fish bones and waterlogged seeds, demonstrating that such remains can be missed by flotation alone. Charred remains were also found in the waterlogged sample: some charcoal, mostly smaller than 2mm; four cereal grains and one barley rachis internode (chaff); one hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*), and three wild plant seeds, two of which are arable weeds of damp soils: red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*) and stinking chamomile. The waterlogged seeds represent a wide range of species, though not many of them occur in great quantities. The most common are corncockle seed fragments (only one or two whole seeds), followed by cabbage or mustard seed fragments and then black nightshade. The fragmented nature of the corncockle and cabbage or mustard seeds suggests they were ground up, either during food preparation or consumption; ‘Brassica ssp. seeds are fairly common in organic material especially when faecal’ (Greig 1991, 325). Though the black nightshade seeds may have fallen in from a nearby plant, they may also have been consumed. Solanin, the alkaloid that gives black nightshade its toxic properties, is present in varying quantities throughout the plant’s life and is chiefly associated with its green parts (Grieve 1995; Vaughan and Geissler 1997). Ethnographically, its leaves and berries are found to have a wide medicinal use, most commonly for their narcotic and sudorific properties, and in the 14th century the plant was used for curing ulcers and dropsy (Grieve 1995). It is also a crop weed and may simply have been eaten as such.

Nettles and goosfoots are quite common in the sample, and, along with docks (*Rumex* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and seeds of the daisy family, point to an overgrown ‘weedy’ area of disturbed ground. The remaining species are small plants/herbs, sedges and rushes that grow on damp to wet soils. Waterlogged stones of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), cultivated plum (*P. domestica* sl.) and a probable intermediate-sized bullace or plum were found in both samples – as shown in the table below. P. Murphy (1988) plotted the same graphs for 11th and 15th century *Prunus* stones found at St-Martin-at-Palace-Plain, Norwich. The predominance of smaller stones in the 11th century compared to a much wider distribution

of stone size during the 15th century is suggestive of a primitive cultivation of plums. The data presented here for the 16th century shows a preference of wild over cultivated plums, which compares well with Murphy's data for the 15th century.

	Length	Breadth	Thickness
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	7.5	6.1	5.5
Sloe	8	6.8	5
	8.8	5.5	4.5
(from both the 17L	7.5	5.8	4.5
and 0.5L samples)	7.6	6	4
	7.4	5.5	3.4
	8.3	6	3.8
	7.7	6	5.5
<i>Prunus domestica sl.</i>	18.6	13.3	8.4
Plum (17L sample)	16.7	11.1	8.1
<i>P.spinosa/domestica</i>	11.7	7.5	3.7
Sloe/Plum	11.1	7.2	6
	12.4	9.8	6.1
(from the 17L			
sample)	9.8	8.5	5.5
	12.7	9.3	5.4
	13.1	8.4	3.9

Table22: Dimensions of *Prunus* stones found in F.144 (measurements in mm).

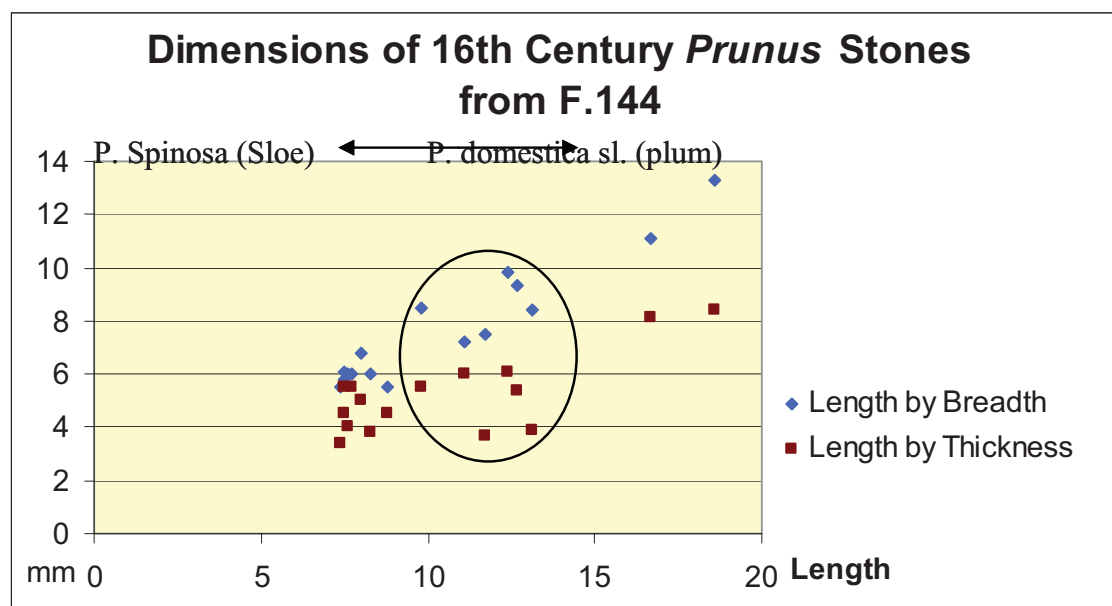


Figure 78: Dimensions of 16th century *Prunus* stones from F.144.

Conclusion

Where cereal remains survive in adequate numbers an assemblage very similar to those at other Cambridge Medieval sites is seen (*cf.* Ballantyne in Armour 2001 and Whittaker 2001, Roberts in Cessford 2003). Unlike most of these sites, however, very little rye was found. Simmons (in Cessford 2005) found a similar assemblage lacking in rye in central Cambridge. Nevertheless, the two richer assemblages, from F.145 and F.227, may

indicate an increase in the use of rye from the 12th to the 16th century. Free-threshing wheat and barley (with no obvious evidence for malting) dominate the samples. Oat grains are present but, without any chaff, one cannot say whether they were wild or cultivated. Spelt or emmer grains are occasionally found in Medieval samples but are usually considered to be residual (Greig 1991). The 12th, 13th and 14th century samples contained few crop weeds and very little chaff, indicating that cereals were fully clean when brought into the site. The presence of stinking chamomile in 12th, 13th and 16th century samples indicates a continuous use of damp, clay-rich soils for cultivation. The rare finds of wild legumes in the 12th and 14th century samples point to cultivation on nutrient-deficient soils. The crop weeds from 16th century **F.277** however, show that lighter, well-aerated soils (probably around southern Cambridge) were also used. Other food plants are present in the form of charred, waterlogged and mineralised seeds from cess deposits: apple and/or pear, sloe, various plum varieties, bramble berries, elder berries, cabbages and possibly mustard seeds and lentil. Plants potentially used as culinary herbs or for their medicinal properties include mint (*Mentha* sp.), lamb's lettuce, water-cress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*) poppy (*Papaver* sp.), stinging-nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and black nightshade.

The 12th, 13th and 16th century mineralised remains in waterlogged deposits all revealed fragments of corncockle as their most abundant botanical residue. Corncockle seeds are as large as cereal grains and therefore difficult to separate from the crop; indeed it remained a common wheat weed until the 20th century when improved crop sorting mechanisms were adopted (Firbank 1988). Cereal processing waste is often used as fodder, however the absence of whole corncockle seeds indicates that they were ground up before being consumed. During the making of flour the ground grain may be sieved to remove any large fragments of chaff and seeds; these may then be discarded or fed to animals. Though there are debates concerning fatal concentrations of corncockle, both for humans and farm animals, it is known to kill calves, fowl and pigs (Firbank 1988; Grieve 1995). There is no way of knowing what concentration the corncockle remains represent, however it is perhaps surprising to find it in such abundance. Although it remains possible that the cess is actually dog, pig and/or herbivore waste (see Animal bone assessment report) corncockle testa fragments in human cess deposits have also been found at other Medieval sites (*cf.* Murphy 1998; Clapham, A. pers. comm.). The three samples show no improvement in grain cleaning processes prior to grinding from the 12th to the 16th century, and probably contain cess from various animals.

During the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods East Anglia was the main producer of great fen-sedge, an important resource for thatching and as a fuel favoured in local bread ovens (Rowel 1986). The oven fuel debris found in 16th century **F.277** is indicative of intensively used ovens. Wood was used to fire up bread ovens until they were sufficiently hot for baking in. The coals would then be pushed aside and loaves placed on the oven surface. In between batches the oven temperature could be boosted up with a fine fuel such as great fen-sedge straw, which burns very intensively and very quickly. Because it would shatter into many fine fragments bread could be placed directly upon it without upsetting its baking position. Whereas the coals might be re-used, the straw would be cleared out with any food residues that may have charred during baking. Since great fen-sedge was used to restore the oven temperatures between batches of bread, one can assume that ovens were kept alight, either for communal use or for a college or public bakery. Rowel records that 'sedge was the only fuel purchased for the bakehouse of both St John's and Corpus Christi colleges throughout the seventeenth century' (1986, 143). Rowel also notes how sedge was considered to be one of the 'necessaries of life' (1986, 143), and includes a record of a complaint made in 1410 about the stinking stacks of

sedge left in the streets. There can be no doubt that great fen-sedge was an important resource frequently used for more than just bread ovens. The nature of the assemblage in **F.277** reflects the use of sedge as a burning fuel, a conclusion supported by its close association with brick oven **F.275/F.278**.

The waterlogged sample from the 16th century pit **F.144** is the only one to provide evidence on the 'backyard' environment. The area, if seen today, would not be described as 'a well kept garden'. Nettles appear to have been the most dominant plant, followed by goosefoots, knotgrasses and oraches. Other plants indicate that the ground was damp and may even have been dotted with little pools or puddles. The 'yard' may also have contained an elder shrub. Though the picture of damp, overgrown 'yards' pitted with rubbish and cess pits may not seem very appealing to us today, it is worth remembering that many of the plants we now consider weeds may have had culinary and/or medicinal uses.

Recommendations

The heavy residues should be sorted for fish scales, small bones, mineralised seeds and other potential food waste such as egg shells. It would be possible to analyse more samples, although such a decision should probably be made in conjunction with an assessment of the Grand Arcade samples.

Sample number		100	106	101	109	105	201
Context		1164	1210	1184	1220	1207	2102
Feature		130	145	137	149	144	277
Feature type		Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Burnt layer
Date		12 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	16 th	16 th
Sample volume – litres		7	12	6	8	17	± 1
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/2	1/1
Cereals							
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i>	Barley straight grain		16			2	4
<i>H. vulgare sl.</i>	Barley twisted grain		1				2
<i>H. vulgare sl.</i>	Twisted / straight grain						1
<i>H. vulgare sl.</i> (Barley) rachis segment		3			2	14	
<i>Triticum aestivum sl.</i> grain	Free-threshing wheat		8		3		20
Free-threshing hexaploid wheat rachis node						5	
Free-threshing tetraploid wheat rachis segments						11	
<i>T. aestivum sl.</i> (free-threshing wheat) rachis node						2	
<i>T. spelta / dicoccum</i>	Spelt / Emmer grain		8				11
<i>Triticum sp.</i>	Unspecific Wheat grain	2	2	1	3		10
<i>Triticum / Hordeum</i>	Wheat or Barley grain	3	18		3		17
<i>Triticum / Hordeum</i> (Wheat or Barley) rachis fragments						5	
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye grain						1
<i>S. cereale</i> (Rye) rachis segment						8	
<i>Triticum / Secale</i>	Wheat or Rye grain						3
<i>Avena sp.</i>	Oat grain	1				2	1
<i>Triticum / Avena</i>	Wheat or Oat grain		3			1	2
Indeterminate cereal grain fragments and (whole grain)		6		1	3	18 (1)	
Undeveloped embryo							3
Total cereal grain (excluding fragments and embryos)		6	56	1	9	5	73
Total cereal ear chaff		0	3	0	0	2	45
Indeterminate bud							4
Thin root							1
Culm node	Grass stem node					1	23
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> straw	Great Fen Sedge straw						d
Parenchyma fragments	Undifferentiated plant storage tissue		++	+	+	-	d
Insect remains							2
Fish scales and (fish bone) – not charred	a (a)	+	(+)	++ (a)		- (++)	-
*Mineralised lumps – not charred	d		d		++		
Charcoal >4mm		+	++			+	+
2-4mm		a	++	+	+	a	a
<2mm		c	b	a	b	b	c
Vitrified					-		c
Mollusca (not charred)	Habitat						
<i>Columella edentula</i>	Woodland, marshes, damp areas				+		
<i>Ceciloides acicula</i>	Blind burrowing snail				+		
<i>Trichia sp.</i>	Catholic				++		
<i>Oxychilus / Aegopinella</i>	Shady habitats				++		

Table 23: Macro environmental remains from the charred bulk samples.

Sample number		<100>	<106>	<101>	<109>	<105>	<201>
Context		[1164]	[1210]	[1184]	[1220]	[1207]	[2102]
Feature		130	145	137	149	144	277
Feature type		Pit	Pit	Cess? Pit	Big Pit?	Pit	Burnt Layer
Phase/Date		12 th C	12 th C	13 th C	14 th C	16 th C	16 th C
Sample volume – litres		7	12	6	8	17	± 1
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	½	1/1
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoots		2	1			7
<i>Chenopodium</i> cf. <i>polyspermum</i>	Many-seeded Goosefoot	3*					
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i> / <i>patula</i>	Oraches		1				1
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.	Mouse-ears						1
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Corncockle		2				
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass						12
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> / <i>sanguineus</i> / <i>obtusifolius</i>	Small seeded Dock						32
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	Cabbages			1*			1
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Brambles	6 WL					
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Sloe					4 WL	
<i>Prunus domestica</i> sl.	Plum					2 WL	
<i>P. spinosa</i> / <i>domestica</i>	Sloe / Plum (frags)					6 (5) WL	
<i>Prunus</i> sp. kernel, 11mm long	Kernel of chery family	1*					
<i>P.</i> sp. kernel, 0.5±1mm long	Kernel of chery family	2*					
<i>Pyrus</i> / <i>Malus</i>	Pear or Apple pip	3*		3*			
<i>Malus</i> sp.	Apple			2*			
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	lentil				0.5		
<i>Pisum</i> / <i>Vicia</i> / <i>Lathyrus</i>	Garden Pea/ Vetches / Wild Pea	1 frag.	1				
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medic						12
<i>Medicago</i> / <i>Trifolium</i>	Medics / Clovers						67
Indeterminate Fabaceae	Legume seed				1		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge				1		
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge		1				
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's needle					1	
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane						3
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade			2*			
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	Field Gromwell						1
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell					1	
<i>Carduus</i> / <i>Cirsium</i>	Thistles						1
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	Knapweeds						1
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile		1			3	1
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain						1
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes						1
<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	Great Fen-sedge				1	2	2
<i>Trilete Carex</i> sp.	Sedge		1				2
<i>Festuca</i> / <i>Lolium</i>	Fescues / Rye-grasses					1	
<i>Lolium</i> sp.	Rye-grasses		2				2
Large Poaceae	Large grass seed		1			4	1
Medium Poaceae	Medium grass seed		3				12
Small Poaceae	Small grass seed						3
Indet Poaceae frags. (whole)	Grass seed fragments	1 (4)	7 (9)	2 (2)	3	6 (1)	23 (3)
Indeterminate cotyledon							2
Indeterminate wild plant seed fragment (whole seed)		1				15 (6)	

Table 24: Wild plant seeds from charred bulk samples.

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' < 10, '++' 10 - 25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items; * = mineralised; WL = waterlogged; Poaceae fragments may include cereal as well as wild and cultivated oat; Large Grasses may include oat grains and are as long, though not as wide, as cereal grains.

Sample number		<405>	<207>	<105>
Context		[4269]	[2286]	[1207]
Feature		462	250	144
Feature type		Quarry	Pit	Pit
Phase/Date		12 th C	13 th C	16 th C
Volume - millilitres		500	500	500
Flot fraction examined		1/2	1/2	1/2
Cereals				
<i>Triticum dicoccum / spelta</i>	Emmer or Spelt grain			1
<i>Triticum / Hordeum</i>	Wheat or Barley grain		1	3
<i>Avena / Triticum</i>	Oat or Wheat grain		1	
Indeterminate cereal grain fragment			1	
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i> (Barley) rachis internode				1
Wild Plant Seeds				
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel-nut shell frag.			1
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia			1
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile		1	1
Indeterminate wild plant seed				1
Parenchyma - Undifferentiated plant storage tissue			+	+
Charcoal				
	>4mm		-	+
	2-4mm	-	+	++
	<2mm		a	a
	Culm node	Grass stem node		1
Mineralised lumps* (not charred)		c	c	b

Table 25: Charred plant macro remains from the waterlogged bulk samples.

Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' <10 items, '++' 10-25 items, 'a' 25-50 items, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 *mineralised lumps of compressed bone, fibrous plant matter and bran. The lumps are mostly flattened and vary in size:

- Sample <405> has lumps ≤24mm long, ≤17mm wide and ≤9mm thick
- Sample <207> has lumps ≤15mm long, ≤13mm wide and ≤6mm thick
- Sample <105> has lumps ≤8mm long, ≤5mm wide and ≤3mm thick
- Sample <100> has lumps ≤10mm long, ≤8mm wide and ≤4mm thick
- Sample <101> has lumps ≤17mm long, ≤12mm wide and ≤5mm thick

Insect remains assessment

By David Smith

Introduction

The insect remains from Bradwell's Court were assessed in conjunction with a larger number of samples from the nearby Grand Arcade site. This assessment was carried out in order to establish the following:

- Are insect remains present? And if so, are the faunas of interpretative value?
- Do the insect remains from these samples contain information on the nature of the environment in the area at the time of the deposits formation?
- Are there indications that these deposits are, in part, settlement waste or dumped material?

- Do the insect remains suggest how these deposits were formed or what function the features may have had?
- What quantity and quality of further work on the insect faunas is needed?

Methods

In order to extract insect remains the samples were processed using the standard method of paraffin flotation as outlined by Kenward *et al.* (1980). The weights and volumes of the individual samples are included in Table 1. Insect remains were then sorted from the flot and examined under a low-power binocular microscope. The system for ‘scanning’ faunas as outlined by Kenward *et al.* (1985) was followed in this assessment. When discussing the faunas recovered, two considerations should be taken into account:

- 1) The identifications of the insects present are provisional. In addition, many of the taxa present could be identified to species level during a full analysis, producing more detailed information. As a result, these faunas should be regarded as incomplete and possibly biased.
- 2) The various proportions of insects suggested are very notional and subjective.

Results

The insect taxa recovered from the flots are listed in Table 26. The taxonomy used for the Coleoptera (beetles) follows that of Lucht (1987). The numbers of individuals present is estimated using the following scale: * = 1-2 individuals ** = 2-5 individuals *** = 5-10 individuals **** = 10+ individuals. All of the samples examined produced moderately sized and clearly interpretable sets of insect remains. Beetles (Coleoptera), flies (Diptera) and the resting stages of Daphnia water fleas were recovered. Preservation was good throughout.

The two samples <207> and <401> both represent 13th century pit fills. The insects present represent two environments. The *Aphodius* dung beetles are associated with the dung of herbivores lying in open grassland and pasture. Similar conditions are probably indicated by the *Sitona* and *Apion* plant feeding weevils recovered. These genera are normally associated with grassland or open waste ground. A full identification of these taxa may enable us to gain more information on the nature of the environment surrounding these features especially if combined with information from plant macrofossils. In addition it would appear that settlement waste has also probably entered these deposits. Many of the taxa recovered, such as *Omalium*, *Oxytelus* and *Philonthus* species are often associated with rotting settlement waste in the archaeological record (Hall and Kenward 1990; Kenward and Hall 1995). Equally various members of Kenward’s ‘house fauna’ (such as the *Cryptophagus*, *Atomaria* and *Corticaria* species (Hall and Kenward 1990; Kenward and Hall 1995) were also recovered indicating that relatively dry settlement waste was also incorporated. The presence of insects from the surrounding environment and from settlement waste probably suggests that these features remained open for some time and accumulated material from a number of different sources.

Conclusions and recommendations

It is clear that all of the material examined from the Bradwell’s Court and Grand Arcade sites warrant further archaeoentomological investigation. Information on both the environments surrounding these features and the nature of the individual deposits should be produced, particularly if the results from the insect remains are integrated with that from the plant macrofossils. Medieval and Late Medieval insect faunas from urban contexts are relatively rare in the British Isles. The only other insect fauna examined from

Cambridgeshire of a similar date is that from the base of the Garderobe at Denny Abbey (Robinson 1980) and those from the Priory ditch at Peterborough (Smith 1996). This clearly indicates the regional importance of these insect fauna. These faunas from Cambridge should compare well to those recovered from a variety of similarly dated sites in London (Smith 1997; Smith in press; Smith and Chandler 2004), Stone, Staffordshire (Moffett and Smith 1997), Banbury (Smith and Smith 2005) and Beverly, Yorkshire (Hall and Kenward 1980).

Table 26: assessment of the insect remains.

Site code	BDC06	BDC06
SampleNumber	207	401
Context	2286	4168
Feature	250	443
Litres	8	9
Weight kg	9	13
Feature Type	pit	pit
Date	13th	13th
Location	N/A	N/A
COLEOPTERA		
Carabidae		
<i>Nebria</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Bembidion</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Harplus</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Pterostichus</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Agonum</i> sp.	-	-
<i>Amara</i> spp.	-	+
Dytiscidae		
<i>Hydrophorus</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Acritus</i> spp.	-	-
Hydraenidae		
<i>Octhebius</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Helophorus</i> spp.	-	-
Hydrophilidae		
<i>Cercyon</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Megasternum boletophagum</i> (Marsh.)	-	-
<i>Hydrobius fusipes</i> (L.)	-	-
<i>Enochrus</i> spp.	-	-
Histeridae		
<i>Acritus nigricornis</i> (Hoffm.)	-	+
<i>Hister</i> spp.	-	-
Catopidae		
<i>Catops</i> spp.	-	-

Orthoperidae		
<i>Orthoperus</i> spp.	-	+
Ptiliidae		
Ptiliidae Genus & spp. indet.	-	+
Staphylinidae		
SampleNumber	207	401
<i>Omalium</i> spp.	-	++
<i>Lesteva</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Trogophloeus bilineatus</i> (Steph.)	-	-
<i>T. fuliginosus</i> (Grav.)	-	-
<i>T.</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Oxytelus</i> spp.	++	++++
<i>Platystethus</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Stenus</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Gyrophypnus fracticornis</i> (Müll.)	-	+
<i>Philonthus</i> spp.	-	+++
<i>Philonthus</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Tachyporus</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Tachinus</i> spp.	-	+
Cantharidae		
<i>Cantharis</i> sp.	-	-
Elateridae		
<i>Athous</i> spp.	-	-
Helodidae		
Helodidae Gen. & spp. Indet.	-	-
Dryopidae		
<i>Dryops</i> spp.	-	-
Nitidulidae		
<i>Meligethes</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Omosita discoidea</i> (F.)	-	-
<i>O. colon</i> (L.)	-	-
Cucujidae		
<i>Monotoma</i> spp.	-	-
Cryptophagidae		
<i>Cryptophagus</i> spp.	-	++
<i>Atomaria</i> spp.	-	-
Lathridiidae		
<i>Enicmus minutus</i> (Group)	-	-
<i>Corticaria/ corticarina</i> spp.	-	+

Mycetophagidae		
<i>Typhaea stercorea</i> (L.)	-	-
Colydiidae		
<i>Aglenus brunneus</i> (Gyll.)	-	-
Endomychidae		
<i>Mycetaea hirta</i> (Marsh.)	-	-
SampleNumber	207	401
Anobiidae		
<i>Anobium punctatum</i> (Geer)	+	-
Ptinidae		
<i>Tipnus unicolor</i> (Pill. Mitt.)	-	-
<i>Ptinus fur</i> (L.)	-	-
Anthicidae		
<i>Anthicus</i> spp.	-	-
Scarabaeidae		
<i>Trox scaber</i> (L.)	-	-
<i>Oxyomus silvestris</i> (Scop.)	-	-
<i>Aphodius</i> spp.	++	++++
Chrysomelidae		
<i>Donacia/Plateumaris</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Phyllotreta</i> spp.	-	+++
<i>Haltica</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Chaetocnema concinna</i> (Marsh.)	-	-
Cuculionidae		
<i>Apion</i> spp.	-	+
<i>Sitona</i> spp.	-	++
<i>Sitophilus granarius</i> (L.)	-	-
<i>Tamysphyrus lemnae</i> (Payk.)	-	-
<i>Ceutorhynchus</i> spp.	-	-
<i>Gymnetron</i> spp.	-	-
DIPTERA		
Sepsidae		
<i>Sepsis</i> spp.	-	-
Muscinae		
<i>Musca domestica</i> L.	-	-

Appendix 2: feature descriptions

The following appendix presents a full description of every feature excavated at the Bradwell's Court site, listed in area order. Context numbers are indicated by square brackets (e.g. [001]), and feature numbers are denoted by the prefix F. (e.g. F.600). A table is also included that identifies those features that are structural in origin, and demonstrates the groups into which they have been divided.

Building Number	Phase	Area	Constituent Features
1	A	Area 6	F.822
1	B	Area 6	F.813 – F.821
1	C	Area 6	F.812
1	D	Area 6	F.804 – F.811
2		Area 6	F.803
3		Area 6	F.802 (+ F.801?)
4	A	Area 7	F.923 – F.926
4	B	Area 7	F.921 – F.922
4	C	Area 7	F.913 + F.15 – F.920
4	D	Area 7	F.903 – F.908 + F.910 – F.912
5		Areas 7 + 15	F.901 F.505 – F.506 + F.508 – F.514
6		Area 9	F.163
7		Area 9	F.514 – F.518
8	A	Area 10	F.264
8	B	Area 10	F.201, F.202, F.205, F.215 + F.261 – F.263
8	C	Area 10	F.200, F.254, F.255, F.257 – F.260, F.289 + F.292 – F.293
9	A	Area 10	F.209, F.218, F.227 + F.281 – F.283
9	B	Area 10	F.213, F.230 + F.275 – F.280
9	C	Area 10	F.210 + F.273 – F.274
9	C/D?	Area 10	F.214 + F.208
9	D	Area 10	F.267 – F.272 + F.290 – F.291
10		Area 10	F.294
11		Area 11	F.351
12		Area 12	F.473 – F.476
13		Area 12	F.470
14	A	Area 14	F.610 – F.612
14	B	Area 14	F.609
14	C	Area 14	F.608
14	D	Area 14	F.603 + F.627 – F.631
14	E	Area 14	F.624 – F.626
14	F	Area 14	F.601 + F.619 – F.623
15		Area 10	F.

Table 26: Features of structural origin at Bradwell's Court.

Area 6

Modern Building F.800, cut [612], fills [602] and [601]

Modern Building F.800 extends fully beyond the area. Cut [612] is 2.10m+ by 2.10m+ in extent and 0.54m deep with a relatively flat base; no sides were visible within the area. The initial deposit is [602], a layer of compacted CBM rubble within a matrix of pale pinkish blue clay 0.19m deep, above which is [601], a layer of banded concrete 0.35m+ thick that formed the foundation for the shop floor. F.800 represents the 1959 build of Bradwell's Court Shopping Arcade. It cuts F.801; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Pipe Trench F.801, cut [606], fills [603] to [605] and [607]

Pipe trench F.801 is of irregular, sub-linear form. Cut [606] is 2.10m+ by 0.81m+ in extent and 0.45m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial deposit comprises [604], a

ceramic salt glaze sewer pipe 0.12m in diameter. This is overlain by [605], a layer of light brown silty gravels 0.12m thick which is beneath [603], a mid brown gravelly silt deposit with occasional mottles of degraded yellow mortar 0.31m deep. Above this is [607], the highest surviving fill; a layer of light to mid grey Yorkstone slabs mortared with a very concreted fine pale grey mortar 0.07m thick. **F.801** represents a 19th century sewer pipe which, to judge by the abundant ceramic pipe fragments present within the fills, had been relaid at least once. It was associated with **Building 3 (F.802)**, a 19th century outdoor toilet, but it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.802** and **F.803** and is cut by **F.800**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Building F.802, cut [611], foundations [608], fill [609] and floor [610]

Building **F.802** is sub-rectangular in form. Cut [611] is 2.10m+ by 1.62m+ in extent and 0.35m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial action undertaken within this trench was the erection of foundations [608], the first course of which is composed of on-edge unfrosted bricks measuring 220mm by 105mm by 50mm, above which were set flat laid unfrosted bricks 65mm thick bonded with a pale creamish grey friable sandy mortar. They are set out in the form of a series of 'cubicles' 0.64m wide (though only one of these lies fully within the area), and survive to a height of 0.35m+. The space created within these walls was backfilled with banded deposit [609], which consisted of an initial pale yellow crushed mortar layer, a mid grey clay silt layer and a further band of mortar. It is 0.35m thick. Above this make-up material was laid brick floor [610], which is composed of partially broken reused bricks bonded with a semi-friable pale cream sandy mortar. The floor measures 0.54m+ by 0.48m+ in extent and is 0.06m thick. **F.802** represents a 19th century outdoor toilet block visible on the 1851 sewage plan. It has been numbered as **Building 3**, and contained redeposited Ely ware and miscellaneous late 18th century pottery. It cuts **F.804** and **F.806** and is cut by **F.801**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Wall F.803, cut [626], wall [627] and fill [625]

Wall **F.803** is linear in form, though it falls only partially within the area. Cut [626] is 1.70m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and 0.18m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial deposit comprises wall [627], of which only three courses of mid pinkish yellow bricks measuring 220mm by 105mm by 65mm survive. The construction cut was backfilled with [625], a mottled deposit of mid brown with patches of pale yellow degraded mortar 0.18m+ thick. **F.803** represents the heavily truncated remnant of a 19th century building wall which is visible on the 1851 and 1886 plans – it has been numbered as **Building 2**. It cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.811** and is cut by **F.801**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Layer F.804, [616]

Layer **F.804** is sub-oval in form, though heavily truncated. [616] is 1.05m+ by 0.53m+ in extent and 0.10m+ deep and is comprised of firm mid grey silty clay. **F.804** represents a trampled 18th century clay floor surface and belongs to phase C of **Building 1**. It contained redeposited Glazed Red Earthenware and Babylon ware. It overlies **F.805** and is cut by **F.802**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Robber Cut F.805, cut [618], fills [620] and [621]

Pit **F.805** is sub-rectangular in form. Cut [618] is 1.60m+ by 0.67m+ in extent and 1.00m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides - the base was not reached. The primary fill is [621], a layer of mid to light greyish brown clay silt with occasional CBM inclusions 1.00m+ deep, above which is [620], the highest surviving fill, a mottled band of mid to dark brown silt with patches of pale yellow mortar towards the base 0.40m+ thick. **F.805** represents the partial robbing of cellar **F.812** in the early 19th century; fills [620] and [621] are deliberate backfilling of the robber cut to provide a stable foundation for floor layer **F.804**. It is part of phase C of **Building 1**. It contained late 18th and early 19th century stoneware, fineware and coarseware, plus redeposited Babylon ware, Tin Glazed English Earthenware, Glazed Red Earthenware and St Neots type and Thetford type wares. It also contained three redeposited late 17th to early 18th century clay pipe bowls and numerous stem fragments. It cuts **F.807** and is overlain by **F.804**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Posthole F.806, cut [642], fill [641]

Posthole **F.806** is circular in form. The cut [642] is 0.20m by 0.20m in extent and 0.34m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [641], a deposit of loosely compacted dark to very dark brown silty clay which contained a large degree of domestic rubbish material 0.34m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.806** indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. It is part of phase C of **Building 1**, and is 18th century in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.808** and is cut by **F.802**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.807, [619]

Layer **F.807** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated. [619] is 1.05m by 0.70m in extent and 1.45m+ deep and is composed of dark brown to black organic silt. Layer **F.807** represents 18th century make-

up material, butting up to wall [615] (F.809) and which may possibly be associated with floor layer F.804. It is part of phase C of **Building 1**, and contained redeposited Babylon ware and Glazed red Earthenware. It overlies F.809 and is cut by F.805; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.808, [617]

Layer F.808 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated and falls only partially within the area. [617] is 1.28m+ by 0.35m+ in extent and 0.40m+ deep and is composed of several bands of material – dark brown sandy silt 0.27m deep and dark grey clay 0.07m thick, as well as lenses of dark brown to black mixed ash and soot 0.16m deep and mottled mid to pale grey clay 0.14m thick. F.808 represents several distinct layers which were impossible to excavate individually due to their limited presence within the area; these are a series of floors and make-up layers associated with the northern part of phase C of **Building 1**, which contained miscellaneous late 18th century pottery. It also contained three early to mid 18th century clay pipe bowls, one of which bears a makers mark dated to 1713-50, numerous stem fragments and a mouthpiece. It cuts F.809 and is cut by F.810; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Walls F.809, cut [623], walls [614] and [615] and mortar [622]

Walls F.809 are linear in form. Cut [623] is 0.93m+ by 0.30m+ in extent and 0.15m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by wall [614], which survives to a depth of five courses. The first two of these are pitched foundations composed of broken reused red bricks; above this are three courses of flat laid handmade unfrogged red bricks measuring 230 by 110mm by 80mm, bonded with highly concreted mixed mid to light yellowish cream lime mortar. The wall measures 0.90m+ by 0.20m in extent and 0.50m+ deep and against its eastern face was rendered [622], a heavily concreted deposit of pale yellow lime mortar 0.22m+ thick. This was used to bond the earlier wall together with [615], an east to west oriented wall surviving to a height of three courses. This is composed of handmade unfrogged red bricks measuring 230mm by 110mm by 80mm bonded with mid to pale yellow semi-friable sandy mortar. It measures 1.50m+ by 0.24m in extent and 0.30m+ deep. The walls which constitute F.809 form the main structural element in phase C of **Building 1**. They are an 18th century re-establishment of walls F.816 from phase B of the structure, though they cannot be closely dated as they contained no pottery. A stem fragment of clay pipe was recovered. It cuts F.810 and is overlain by F.807 and F.808; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.810, [624]

Layer F.810 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated. [624] is 1.67m+ by 0.97m in extent and 0.24m deep and is composed of very mixed and mottled mid to dark brown silt and yellowish grey/brown mortar. Layer F.810 represents 18th century make-up material, butting up to wall [636] (F.816). It is part of phase C of **Building 1**. It contained miscellaneous 17th/18th century pottery, plus residual Frechen Stoneware, Babylon ware and Glazed Red Earthenware - it also contained several clay pipe stem fragments. It overlies F.811 and F.812 and is cut by F.809; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Wall Pad F.811, [628]

Wall Pad F.811 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated. [628] is 1.00m+ by 0.40m in extent and 0.34m+ deep and is composed of loosely compacted pale yellowish cream silty sandy mortar with frequent CBM inclusions. Wall Pad F.811 represents the 18th century re-establishment of F.814 after it had been truncated by F.812 and F.813. It is one of the earliest elements of phase C of **Building 1**, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. Two clay pipe stem fragments were recovered, along with an iron hinge pivot from a door, window or gate. It overlies F.813 and is overlain by F.810; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Cellar F.812, cut [638], wall [635]

Cellar F.812 is sub-rectangular in form, though it falls only partially within the area. Cut [638] is 2.14m+ by 0.46m+ in extent and 1.10m+ deep with vertical sides – the base was not reached. Within this construction cut was erected wall [635], which is largely composed of re-used ‘chunks’ of earlier walls – the average size of the red handmade bricks used is 210mm by 105mm by 50mm, bonded with greyish cream semi-friable coarse sandy mortar. It was faced and pointed on the internal side. Cellar F.812 forms the earliest element of phase C of **Building 1**, and was later robbed by F.805. It is probably 17th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.815 and is overlain by F.810; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Tiled Floor F.813, cut [640], mortar layers [632] and [633] and backfill [629]

Tiled floor F.813 is sub-rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut [640] is 1.47m+ by 1.07m+ in extent and 0.24m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Initial deposit [633] comprises a concreted layer of pale creamish yellow coarse sandy mortar 0.06m deep, with scars of robbed tiles 0.13m square which had been laid in a diamond pattern. Above this is [632], a second layer of concreted pale creamish yellow coarse sandy mortar 0.06m thick, also with tile scars,

showing that the floor had been relaid and robbed once again. Along the western limit of [640] lies [629], a backfilled deposit of mid to pale bluish grey clay 0.30m+ by 0.02m in extent and 0.20m+ deep. This material appears to have been inserted into a void left by the removal of a wooden partition. **F.813** represents a partially sunken floored room which was introduced into **Building 1** as one of the final elements of phase B – it went out of use when cellar **F.812** was inserted. It is 17th century in date, and contained Frechen Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware, plus residual Roman pottery. It cuts **F.814** and is overlain by **F.811**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Wall Pad F.814, wall pad [630] and layer [643]

Wall Pad **F.811** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated. [630] is 0.70m+ by 0.29m+ in extent and 0.12m+ deep and is composed of moderately well cemented pale yellowish brown sandy mortar with very frequent CBM inclusions. Layer [643], which underlies it and provides its foundation, is composed of pale yellow sandy mortar 1.40m+ by 0.66m+ in extent and is 0.04m deep. Wall Pad **F.814** represents the footing for an internal wall which was later truncated by **F.812** and **F.813**. It is an element of phase B of **Building 1**, and was later re-established in phase D by **F.811**. It is 17th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.816** and is overlain by **F.814** and **F.815**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.815, [639]

Layer **F.815** is sub-rectangular in form, though it falls only partially within the area. [639] is 1.72m+ by 0.32m+ in extent and 0.11m deep and is composed of very firm mid grey clay. Layer **F.815** represents a 17th century floor surface, abutting the northern side of wall [636] (**F.816**). It is part of phase B of **Building 1**, and contained Frechen Stoneware, Babylon ware, Tin Glazed Dutch Earthenware and Glazed Red Earthenware. It also contained a mid 17th century clay pipe bowl and a stem fragment, along with a square iron buckle. It overlies **F.816** and is cut by **F.812**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Walls F.816, cuts [648] and [665], walls [636], [637] and [647]

Walls **F.816** are linear in form. Cut [648] is 0.40m+ by 0.40m+ in extent and 0.42m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by north-northwest to south-southeast oriented wall [647], which survives to a depth of three courses. These constitute on-edge foundations composed of handmade unfrogged red bricks measuring 220 by 105mm by 45-50mm, bonded with semi-friable mid to light creamy yellow coarse sandy mortar and measure 0.40m+ by 0.32m in extent and 0.42m+ deep. Running across the area at a right-angle to the end of this wall is [636], which is less solidly built and was constructed not within a cut but rather directly on top of earlier layer **F.818**. It is composed of three surviving courses of flat laid handmade unfrogged red half bricks measuring 110mm by 100mm by 45mm bonded with dark yellow semi-friable coarse sandy mortar and measures 1.74m+ by 0.38m in extent and 0.22m+ deep. Running parallel to this wall, east-northeast to west-southwest, on the opposite side of the area is wall [637], which is composed of two courses of handmade unfrogged red half bricks measuring 110mm by 90mm by 50mm bonded with mid to pale yellow semi-friable sandy mortar and measures 0.70m+ by 0.22m in extent and 0.21m+ deep. This wall was built within a construction cut; [665] is 0.70m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and 0.21m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The walls which constitute **F.816** represent the rebuilding of the timber phase A of **Building 1** in brick, and thus form one of the most important elements of phase B. It is 17th century in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.818** and is overlain by **F.814**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Pit/Posthole F.817, cut [645], fills [652] and [653]

Pit/posthole **F.817** is sub-circular in form, though it partially extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut [645] is 0.53m+ by 0.33m+ in extent and 0.43m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides – the base was not reached. The lowest fill reached is [653], a deposit of mid to dark brown silty clay 0.18m+ deep, above which is [652], the highest surviving fill, a band of gritty mid brown sandy silt 0.25m+ thick. The fill sequence of **F.817** indicates that the feature was deliberately backfilled, possibly after a post had been removed. It may relate to the construction of walls **F.816**, and belongs to phase B of **Building 1**. It is 17th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware and Raeren Stoneware. It also contained several fragments of clay pipe stem. It cuts **F.818** and is cut by **F.816**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.818, [631]

Layer **F.818** is irregular in form as it is heavily truncated. [639] is 1.90m+ by 1.70m+ in extent and 0.19m deep and is composed of firm mid grey silty clay with occasional to frequent CBM and animal bone inclusions. Layer **F.818** represents a levelling or foundation deposit, laid down as part of phase B of **Building 1**. This occurred after the robbing of the earlier timber phase of the structure and provided the foundation for brick walls **F.816**. It is 17th century in date, and contained Broad Street Fine ware, Babylon ware, Frechen Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware, plus residual Hertfordshire Fineware and Grey coarseware. It overlies **F.819** and is cut by **F.816** and **F.817**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Robber Cut F.819, cut [670], fill [669]

Robber cut **F.819** is sub-rectangular in form. The cut [670] is 1.90m+ by 0.30m+ in extent and 0.13m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a flat base. The only surviving fill is [669], a deposit of firm mid grey silty clay with occasional to frequent CBM and animal bone inclusions 0.13m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.819** indicates that an internal sill beam was robbed immediately prior to the laying down of layer **F.818**, which is composed of identical material to fill [669]. It belongs to phase B of **Building 1**. It is 17th century in date, and contained incised Slipware. It also contained a fragment of clay pipe stem. It cuts **F.820** and is overlain by **F.818**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.820, [634]

Layer **F.820** is irregular in form and extends 1.10m+ by 1.34m+ and is 0.05m deep. [634] is composed of firm mid brown clayey silt with occasional animal bone and CBM inclusions. Layer **F.820** represents a trample deposit, created at the beginning of phase B of **Building 1** when robber/scaffolding features **F.821** were being backfilled with the same material. It is 17th century in date, and contained Broad Street Fineware, Red coarseware and Tin Glazed Dutch Earthenware. It overlies **F.821** and is cut by **F.819**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Robbing/demolition F.821, cuts [644], [646], [649], [650], [658], [659], [662], [664], [667] and [668], fills [651], [654], [655], [656], [657], [660], [661], [663] and [666]

Robbing/demolition **F.821** is composed of ten closely related sub-circular features. Cuts [644], [646], [649], [650], [658], [659], [662] and [668] vary between 0.14m to 0.58m in diameter and between 0.08m+ to 0.21m+ deep and have steeply sloping to near vertical sides and partially concave bases. Two slightly earlier stakeholes, [664] and [667] – which were partially truncated by these larger features – are both 0.10m in diameter and 0.06m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and relatively flat bases. The fills of all of these cuts ([651], [654], [655], [656], [657], [660], [661], [663] and [666]) are composed of the same material, a moderately compact mid brown silty clay. **F.821** represents an event associated with the transition from phase A to phase B of **Building 1**: the identical nature of the fills shows that they were uniformly backfilled (creating in the process layer **F.820**), and it seems likely that they relate to the scars left by scaffolding poles or other apparatus used during the demolition of the initial timber building. It is 17th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware, Tin Glazed Dutch Earthenware, Babylon ware and incised Slipware. It cuts **F.822** and is overlain by **F.820**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Building F.822, cut [681], layers [671] and [673] to [678], ‘set’ pot [683]

Building **F.822** is of unclear form as it extends beyond the area in every direction. Cut [681] is 1.20m+ by 1.20m+ in extent and 0.55m+ deep with a flat base – no sides were visible. The initial layer, [678], comprises a banded deposit of firm mid to dark grey silty clay 0.16m deep. Above this lies [677], a layer of mid to pale grey silty clay 0.12m thick, which is beneath [676], a layer of mid grey silty clay with occasional to frequent animal bone and CBM inclusions 0.14m thick. Against this lies [675], a mid to pale grey silty clay deposit 0.06m thick, above which is [674], a banded layer of light to mid grey silty clay with lenses of black ash and charcoal 0.09m deep. This deposit also contained ‘set’ pot base [683] and was overlain by [673], a mid brown layer of silty clay 0.16m deep. The highest surviving layer, [671], lies above this; it comprises a deposit of dark brown to black ash and charcoal 0.10m+ deep. **F.822** represents the initial timber construction (phase A) of **Building 1**. It is composed of a number of make-up ([673] and [678]) and floor layers ([674], [675] and [677]), as well as the foundation pad for an internal sill beam ([676]). The uppermost layer, [671], may well represent the partial destruction of the building by fire. It is 16th to 17th century in date, and contained Frechen Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Tin Glazed Dutch Earthenware, Babylon ware and Broad Street Bichrome, plus residual Essex Redware, Grey, Pink and Yellow coarseware, Pink Shellyware, Lyveden ware and Stamford type and St Neots type wares. A mid 17th century clay pipe bowl and a stem fragment were also recovered from the uppermost floor surface. It cuts **F.823** and is cut by **F.821**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.823, [679] and [680]

Layers **F.823** are of unclear form as they extend beyond the area in every direction, and therefore measure 1.20m+ by 1.20m+. [679] is composed of mid greyish brown silty clay and is 0.20m+ deep; beneath it lies [680], which is composed of mid to dark brown sandy clay silt and is 0.28m+ thick. Layers **F.823** represent two distinct horizons of horticultural activity which predate the erection of **Building 1**. They represent 10th to 14th century build up, and contained Ely ware, Brown coarseware and Lyveden ware, plus residual St Neots type, Thetford type and Stamford type wares and intrusive Plain Redware. It overlies **F.824** and is cut by **F.822**; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Pit/linear F.824, cut [685], fills [682] and [684]

Pit/linear **F.824** is aligned east-northeast to west-southwest but is of unclear form as it extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut [685] is 1.34m+ by 1.20m+ in extent and 0.57m+ deep with a steeply sloping to

partially undercut side to the north, caused by the collapse of the underlying natural gravels, and a moderately to gently sloping side to the south which follows a contour in the Gault clay. The base is shallowly concave. The primary fill is [684], a deposit of mid to light brown clay silt with a band of greenish staining at the base 0.56m deep, above which is [682], the highest surviving fill, a band of mottled mid brown and mid to pale grey silty clay 0.26m+ thick. The fill sequence of **F.824** indicates that it was initially left open to silt up naturally, with fill [684] having derived from the erosion of the surrounding subsoil – the greenish staining towards the base demonstrates that it remained waterlogged for some time. Subsequently, deposit [682] was deliberately introduced to backfill the feature. **F.824** may represent the establishment of an early boundary ditch, as it follows the same alignment as the later building, but may equally well represent gravel quarrying. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained Thetford type and St Neots type wares, plus residual Roman pottery. It cuts **F.825** and is overlain by **F.823**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Layer F.825, [686]

Layer **F.825** is irregular in form as it is heavily truncated. [686] is 0.68m+ by 0.42m+ in extent and 0.30m deep and is composed of firm mid to light brown sandy silt with occasional gravels and rare animal bone inclusions. Layer **F.825** represents subsoil, created by repeated Prehistoric to Saxon agricultural activity. It is cut by **F.824**.

Area 7

Modern Building F.900, cut [709], fills [701] and [702]

Modern Building **F.900** extends fully beyond the area. Cut [709] is 2.10m+ by 2.10m+ in extent and 0.50m deep with a relatively flat base; no sides were visible within the area. The initial deposit is [702], a layer of compacted CBM rubble within a matrix of pale pinkish blue clay 0.27m deep, above which is [701], a layer of banded concrete 0.35m+ thick which formed the foundation for the shop floor. **F.900** represents the 1959 build of Bradwell's Court Shopping Arcade. It cuts **F.901**; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Wall F.901, cut [705], wall [703] and fill [704]

Wall **F.901** is linear in form, with a small 'dog-leg' halfway along its length - though it falls only partially within the area. Cut [705] is 2.20m+ by 0.40m+ in extent and 1.10m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides; the base was not reached. The initial deposit comprises wall [703], of which twelve courses were seen of pale yellow bricks measuring 225mm by 110mm by 70mm bonded with mid to pale cream coarse sandy mortar. The upper ten courses were laid as a double skin of alternate headers and stretchers, which then broadened out into a foundation composed of a double row of headers laid end to end. The construction cut was backfilled with [704], a relatively loose deposit of mid to pale orange coarse sand and gravels 1.10m+ thick. **F.901** represents the front basement wall of a pair of semi-detached 19th century mansions visible on the 1851 and 1886 plans – this has been numbered as **Building 5**. The backfill contained residual Tin Glazed pottery. It cuts **F.902** and is cut by **F.900**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Layer F.902, [706]

Layer **F.902** is of unknown form as it extends beyond the limit of the area in every direction. [706] is 2.10m+ by 2.10m+ in extent and 0.46m+ deep and is composed of a banded deposit of mid to dark brown sandy clay silt with a lens of mid orangey brown coarse sand and pea grit and frequent CBM inclusions. Layer **F.902** represents material which accrued, or was set down, after **Building 4** was abandoned. It is 16th century and later in date, and contained Broad Street Fineware, Frechen Stoneware, Babylon ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Red coarseware. It also contained three early to mid 17th century clay pipe bowls and a stem fragment. It overlies **F.903** and **F.904** and is cut by **F.901**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layers F.903, [707], [708], [710] and [718]

Layer [718] is 0.68m+ by 0.62m+ in extent (for it continues beyond the limits of the area) and 0.08m deep; it is composed of very firm mid brown clayey silt. Adjacent to it lies [710], a layer of firm mid greyish brown mixed silty clay with lenses of semi-friable cream sandy mortar which measures 1.48m+ by 0.86m+ in extent by 0.06m deep. Both of these deposits are overlain by [708], a layer of mid to pale yellowish cream clay with layered tile fragments introduced to improve its cohesion; it measures 1.58m+ by 1.44m+ in extent and is 0.18m deep. Above this lies layer [707], a deposit of dark brown clay silt which measures 1.47m+ by 0.68m+ and is 0.14m deep. **F.903** represents make-up deposits ([710] and [718]), a floor surface ([708]) and a trample/levelling layer ([707]) which formed part of phase D of **Building 4**. They are 16th to early 17th century in date, and contained Babylon ware, Red and Grey coarseware, Broad Street Fineware, Raeren and Frechen Stonewares and Glazed red Earthenware. They also contained an early 17th century clay pipe bowl. It overlies **F.906** and is overlain by **F.902**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.904, [711] to [713]

Layer [711] is 1.07m+ by 0.63m+ in extent (for it continues beyond the limits of the area) and 0.11m deep; it is composed of firm dark brown clayey silt. This is overlain by [712], a layer of mid to pale grey clay with discrete ash and charcoal tip; it measures 0.38m+ by 0.16m+ in extent and is 0.06m deep. Above this lies layer, [713], a deposit of mixed mid grey silty clay 0.98m+ by 0.58m+ in extent by 0.09m deep. **F.904** represents a make-up deposit ([713]), a possible floor remnant ([712]) and a trample/levelling layer ([711]) which formed part of phase D of **Building 4**. They are 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware. It overlies **F.905** and is overlain by **F.902**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.905, cut [715], fill [714]

Pit **F.905** is sub-oval in form. The cut [715] is 0.94m+ by 0.32m+ in extent and 0.24m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is [714], a deposit of mid brown sandy clay silt 0.24m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.905** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled. It belongs to phase D of **Building 4** and is probably 16th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.906** and is overlain by **F.904**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.906, [716]

Layer **F.906** is of unknown form as it extends beyond the limit of the area in every direction. [716] is 2.10m+ by 1.42m+ in extent and 0.11m deep and is composed of mid brown sandy clay silt with occasional CBM inclusions. Layer **F.906** represents make-up/levelling material which forms part of phase D of **Building 4**. It is 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware. It overlies **F.907** and **F.908** and is overlain by **F.903** and cut by **F.905**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.907, [717]

Layer **F.907** is of irregular form as it is heavily truncated. [717] is 0.71m+ by 0.58m+ in extent and 0.04m deep and is composed of mottled mid to pale grey clay mid greyish brown clayey silt. Layer **F.907** represents trample/make-up material which forms part of phase D of **Building 4**. It is 16th century in date, and contained Frechen Stoneware and Red and grey coarsewares. It overlies **F.911** and is overlain by **F.906**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.908, cut [720], fill [719] and stakehole [726]

Robber cut **F.908** is sub-oval in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut [720] is 1.59m+ by 0.78m+ in extent and 0.32m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. Stakehole [726], which is 0.14m in diameter and 0.23m+ deep, was cut in to (or perhaps removed from) the base prior to the introduction of fill [719]; this comprises a deposit of relatively loose mid brown clayey silt with very frequent CBM inclusions 0.23m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.908** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled with hardcore-rich material, most probably to provide a stable foundation to the succeeding layer **F.906**. It belongs to phase D of **Building 4** and is 16th century in date. It contained Langerwehre and Frechen Stonewares, plus Glazed Red Earthenware. It cuts **F.910** and is overlain by **F.906**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.909, [760]

Layer **F.909** is of unknown form as it extends beyond the limit of the area. [760] is 1.70m+ by 1.07m+ in extent and 0.25m+ deep and is composed of mid to light greyish brown sandy clay silt. Layer **F.909** represents a horizon of horticultural activity which predates the erection of **Building 4**. It is 10th to 13th century in date, and contained Lyveden ware, Brown coarseware and Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It overlies **F.927** and is cut by **F.926**; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Robber Cut F.910, cut [722], fill [721]

Robber cut **F.910** is sub-oval in form, though it partially extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut [722] is 0.86m+ by 0.55m+ in extent and 0.22m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping concave sides and a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is [719]; this comprises a deposit of relatively loose mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional animal bone and CBM inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.910** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled, most probably to provide a stable foundation for **F.903** - though this was unsuccessful as these layers partially slumped into the feature. It belongs to the early stages of phase D of **Building 4** and is 16th century in date. It contained Babylon ware and Glazed red Earthenware, plus residual Grey coarseware. It cuts **F.911** and is cut by **F.908**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.911, [725]

Layer **F.911** is of unknown form as it extends beyond the limit of the area and is heavily truncated. [725] is 2.10m+ by 1.44m+ in extent and 0.09m deep and is composed of firm mid brown sandy clay silt. Layer **F.911** represents make-up/levelling material and forms part of phase D of **Building 4**. It is 16th century in

date, and contained Frechen Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware, plus residual Grey coarseware. It overlies **F.912** and is overlain by **F.907** and cut by **F.910**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cuts F.912, cuts [727] and [729], fills [728] and [730] to [732]

Both of the robber cuts which comprise **F.912** are linear in form, though each extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[727]** is orientated northeast to southwest and is 1.64m+ by 0.39m in extent and 0.23m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a flat base. The only surviving fill is **[728]**, which comprises a deposit of dark grey to black clay silt with very frequent ash and cinder inclusions. Cut **[729]** is at right angles to this, orientated northwest to southeast, and is 0.32m+ by 0.36m+ in extent and 0.23m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a flat base. The initial fill, **[731]**, is comprised of flat laid CBM fragments (which include two bricks, one tile and two stones) 0.06m deep. Above this 'pad' lies **[730]**, a deposit of dark grey to black clay silt with very frequent ash and cinder inclusions 0.23m+ deep, which is beneath **[732]**, the highest surviving fill, a band of mid to pale grey silty clay 0.12m+ thick. **F.912** represents a single event; the robbing of two sill beams which formed part of the framework of a timber structure. It forms the first action in phase D of **Building 4** and is 16th century in date. It contained Broad Street Bichrome, Frechen Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware. It cuts **F.913** and is overlain by **F.911**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.913, [733] and [738]

Layers **F.913** are of sub-rectangular form, though they separated by robber cut **F.912** and extend beyond the limit of the area. **[733]** is 1.86m+ by 0.72m+ in extent and 0.12m deep whilst **[738]** is 0.74m+ by 0.41m+ in extent and 0.22m deep; each is composed of very firm mid grey clay with occasional animal bone inclusions. **F.913** represents a floor surface (**[733]**) and possible exterior damp-proofing course (**[738]**) which formed two of the final elements of phase C of **Building 4**. They are 16th century in date, and contained Babylon ware, Red coarseware and Raeren Stoneware. They overlie **F.915** and **F.916** and are cut by **F.912**; **F.913** has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.914 is Void

Stakeholes F.915, cuts [723], [724] and [735], fill [734]

F.915 is composed of a row of three stakeholes, spaced between 0.10m and 0.22m apart. Cuts **[723]**, **[724]** and **[735]** vary between 0.10m to 0.08m in diameter and between 0.10m+ to 0.12m+ deep; each has steeply sloping sides which are pitched at a slight angle so that the three stakes would come together some 0.40m (approx.) from the ground. The bases are 'V' shaped. Only the latter, **[735]**, contained a fill - the others presented as voids. **[734]** is composed of loose and friable mid to dark brown decayed organic material 0.02m deep. The fill sequence of **F.915** indicates that the stakes were left in-situ, and in two cases appear to have rotted away entirely. This feature forms part of phase C of **Building 4** and is 16th century in date - the stakeholes contained no pottery. It cuts **F.917** and is overlain by **F.913**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Wall Pad F.916, [736]

Wall Pad **F.916** is irregularly sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated. **[736]** is 1.84m+ by 0.44m+ in extent and 0.20m deep and is composed of very compact pale grey clay with occasional CBM inclusions. Wall Pad **F.916** represents the re-establishment of the interior division defined by beamslot **F.919**. It is an element of phase C of **Building 4** and is 16th century in date. It contained Langerwehre Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware, plus residual Grey coarseware and Developed St Neots type ware. It overlies **F.917** and is overlain by **F.913**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.917, [737]

Layer **F.917** is irregular in form, though it is heavily truncated. **[737]** is 1.89m+ by 1.68m+ in extent and 0.31m deep and is composed of very firm mid grey mixed silty clay with frequent CBM inclusions. Layer **F.917** represents make-up material, most probably for floor **F.913**. It is part of phase C of **Building 4** and is 16th century in date. It contained Broad Street Bichrome (with medallion), Surrey Borders ware, Babylon ware, Glazed red Earthenware and Frechen and Raeren Stonewares, plus residual Blackborough End type ware and Stamford type ware. It overlies **F.918**, **F.919** and **F.920** and is cut by **F.915** and overlain by **F.916**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Beam foundations F.918, [739] and [740]

The layers which comprise **F.918** are sub-rectangular in form, though each extends beyond the limit of the area. **[739]** is 1.64m+ by 0.56m in extent and 0.14m deep and is composed of firm mid grey very fine silty clay. Layer **[740]** is aligned at right angles to this, and is composed of mottled mid to pale yellow sandy silt and mid grey sandy clay silt with frequent flat laid stone tile fragments 1.68m+ by 0.70m+ in extent and 0.12m deep. Beam foundations **F.918** represent the footings for those timber sill beams which were later

robbed as **F.912**; it is an element of phase C of **Building 4** and is a probably 16th century in date, though no pottery was recovered. It overlies **F.921** and is overlain by **F.917**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.919, cut [742], fill [741]

Robber cut **F.919** is rectangular in form. Cut [742] is 0.92m by 0.19m in extent and 0.10m deep with very steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [741]; this comprises a deposit of firm mid greyish brown very mixed silty clay with frequent mortar inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.919** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the beam had been removed; its line was later re-established by **F.916**. It belongs to the initial stage of phase C of **Building 4** and is 16th century in date. It contained Tin Glazed Dutch Earthenware and Frechen Stoneware. It cuts **F.921** and is overlain by **F.917**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.920, cut [744], fill [743]

Robber cut **F.920** is sub-circular in form. Cut [744] is 0.16m by 0.16m in extent and 0.12m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a partially 'V' shaped base. The only surviving fill is [743]; this comprises a deposit of firm mid greyish brown very mixed silty clay with frequent mortar inclusions. **F.920** was deliberately backfilled with material identical to that introduced into **F.919** once the post had been removed, suggesting a uniform phase of robbing at the beginning of phase C of **Building 4**. It is 16th century in date, but contained no pottery. It cuts **F.921** and is overlain by **F.917**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Building F.921, cut [759], layers [745] to [749]

Building **F.921** is of unclear form as it extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut [759] is 1.70m+ by 1.70m+ in extent and 0.32m+ deep with a relatively flat base – no sides were visible. The initial layer, [749], comprises a deposit of firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent mortar inclusions 0.16m deep. Above this lie two deposits: [747], a very firm layer of mid to pale grey clay intermixed with pale cream lime mortar 0.11m thick, and; [748], a layer of very firm mid grey clay with a layer of flat laid stone and ceramic tile fragments 0.09m thick. Above this latter lies [746], a deposit of mid brown sandy clay silt with frequent mortar inclusions 0.12m thick. This is beneath [745], which also overlies [747] and forms a concreted layer of mid grey clay 0.13m deep; it is the highest surviving layer. **F.921** represents the partially sunken construction of phase B of **Building 4**. It is composed of a number of make-up ([749] and [746]) and floor layers ([748] and [745]), as well as the foundation pad for a sill beam ([747]) and is 16th century in date. It contained Tin Glazed Dutch Earthenware, Broad Street Fineware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Surrey Borders ware and Frechen Stoneware, plus residual Ely ware, ElyGrimston ware and Pink and Grey coarseware. It cuts **F.922** and is overlain by **F.918** and cut by **F.919** and **F.920**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.922, cut [752], fill [751]

Robber cut **F.922** is linear in form. Cut [752] is 1.94m+ by 0.43m in extent and 0.31m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping sides becoming vertical from halfway down leading to a flat base. It is orientated east-northeast by west-southwest. The fill, [751], comprises a deposit of mid to light grey sandy clay with occasional CBM inclusions. **F.922** represents the robbing of a structural beam at the beginning of phase B of **Building 4**. It is 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware. It cuts **F.923** and **F.925** and is cut by **F.921**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.923, [750]

Layer **F.923** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated. [750] is 1.62m+ by 0.57m+ in extent and 0.12m deep and is composed of very firm mid to dark grey clay. Layer **F.923** represents a well laid good quality floor which forms part of phase A of **Building 4**. It is 16th century in date, and contained Broad Street Fineware. It overlies **F.924** and is cut by **F.922**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.924, cut [757], fill [756]

Robber Cut **F.924** is sub-circular in form. The cut [757] is 0.24m by 0.24m in extent and 0.15m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [756], a deposit of semi-friable mid to dark greyish brown clay silt. **F.924** represents the robbing of a posthole which was constructed in the same manner as the contemporary sill beam robbed as **F.922** – the post was set in place and make-up material packed around it, as distinct from it having been later cut in to the surface. That it is sealed by floor layer **F.923** indicates that the feature had only a temporary usage, most probably related to the initial construction of phase A of **Building 4**. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.926** and is overlain by **F.923**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.925, [754]

Layer **F.925** is sub-rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area. [754] is 1.94m+ by 0.30m in extent and 0.30m deep and is composed of firm dark grey dense clay. Layer **F.925** represents a clay

'damp-proofing' packed against the exterior face of the sill beam later robbed as **F.922**, and forms one of the elements of phase A of **Building 4**. It is 16th century in date, and contains Glazed Red Earthenware and Raeren Stoneware, plus residual Pink coarseware. It overlies **F.926** and is cut by **F.922**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Initial Build F.926, cut [758], layers [753] and [753]

F.926 is of unclear form as it extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut [758] is 1.94m+ by 1.05m+ in extent and 0.34m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial layer, [755], comprises a deposit of very firm mid grey gravels in a silty clay matrix 0.04m deep. Laid up against the northeast edge of this is [753], a firm layer of mid grey sandy clay 0.17m thick. **F.926** represents the partially sunken construction of phase A of **Building 4**; it is composed of beam foundation layer [755] and make up layer [753] and is most probably 16th century in date. It contained residual Grey and Brown coarsewares. It cuts **F.909**, **F.933** and **F.934** and is cut by **F.924** and overlain by **F.925**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Gully F.927, cut [762], fill [761]

Gully **F.927** is linear in form. Cut [762] is 1.22m+ by 0.18m in extent and 0.05m+ deep with gently sloping concave sides leading to a concave base. It is orientated east-northeast by west-southwest. The fill, [761], comprises a deposit of mid to light greyish brown sandy silt. The fill sequence of **F.927** indicates that the feature was left open to silt up naturally. It is the uppermost feature in an intercutting boundary sequence and re-establishes the line of earlier ditch **F.930**. It is 12th century or earlier in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.928** and **F.929** and is overlain by **F.909**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.928, cut [766], fill [765]

Posthole **F.928** is sub-circular in form, though it partially extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut [766] is 0.35m+ in diameter and 0.18m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is [765], a deposit of mid to dark brown clay silt. The fill sequence of **F.928** indicates that the post was removed, though it is not clear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It forms an element within an intercutting boundary sequence and is 12th century or earlier in date; it contained St Neots type and Thetford type wares. It cuts **F.930** and is cut by **F.927**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.929, cut [764], fills [763] and [772]

Posthole **F.929** is sub-circular in form, though it partially extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut [764] is 0.36m+ in diameter and 0.42m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a shallowly concave base. The primary fill is [772], a deposit of mid orangey brown silty gravels 0.16m deep. Above this is [763], a deposit of mid brown sandy silt 0.26m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.929** indicates that the post was removed and the feature left open to silt up naturally; it forms an element within an intercutting boundary sequence. It is 12th century or earlier in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.930** and is cut by **F.927**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Gully F.930, cut [779], fill [778]

Gully **F.930** is linear in form, though it extends beyond the limits of the area, and is orientated east northeast to west southwest. Cut [779] is 1.24m+ by 0.59m+ in extent and 0.27m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides leading to a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, [778], comprises a deposit of mid brown sandy silt. The fill sequence of **F.930** indicates that the feature was left open to silt up naturally with eroded subsoil. It forms one of the features in an intercutting boundary sequence, and was later re-established by gully **F.927**. It is 12th century or earlier in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.931** and is cut by **F.928** and **F.929**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.931, cut [781], fill [780]

Posthole **F.931** is sub-circular in form. The cut [781] is 0.36m in diameter and 0.45m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is [780], a deposit of loosely compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravels. The fill sequence of **F.931** indicates that the post was removed, though it is not clear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It forms an element within an intercutting boundary sequence and is 12th century or earlier in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.932** and is cut by **F.930**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.932, cut [776], fill [775]

Posthole **F.932** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated. The cut [776] is 0.35m+ in diameter and 0.42m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a shallowly concave base. The only

surviving fill is [775], a deposit of mid brown sandy silt. The fill sequence of **F.932** indicates that the post was removed, though it is not clear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It forms an element within an intercutting boundary sequence and is 12th century or earlier in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.935** and is cut by **F.931**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.933, cut [774], fill [773]

Posthole **F.933** is sub-circular in form, though it partially extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut [774] is 0.47m+ in diameter and 0.42m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is [773], a deposit of semi-friable mid brown sandy clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.933** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th century or earlier in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.935** and **F.926**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.934, cut [768], fills [767] and [771]

Posthole **F.934** is sub-circular in form, though it extends partially beyond the limit of the area. The cut [768] is 0.50m by 0.48m+ in extent and 0.40m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a shallowly concave base. The initial fill is [771], a deposit of pale brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions 0.38m+ deep, in the centre of which lies a 'pipe' 0.20m in diameter. This contains [767], a deposit of mid to dark brown clayey silt 0.40m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.934** indicates that a central post - initially packed around with deposit [771] - was removed, though it is unclear whether the remaining pipe was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained Stamford type ware. It cuts **F.935** and is cut by **F.926**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Layer F.935, [777]

Layer **F.935** is of unclear form as it extends beyond the limit of the area. [777] is 1.70m+ by 1.70m+ in extent and 0.25m+ deep and is composed of firm mid to light brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Layer **F.935** represents subsoil, created by repeated Prehistoric to Saxon agricultural activity, which contained Roman pottery. It is cut by **F.932**, **F.933** and **F.934**.

Area 9

Drain F.100, cut [1024], fills [1025] to [1027] and masonry [1002]

Drain **F.100** is linear in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut [1024] is 6.30m+ by 0.54m in extent and 0.36m deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial deposit comprises [1025], a layer of dark grey brown clay silt 0.10m+ deep, above which is [1027], a layer of mid grey clay 0.05m deep. Overlying this is [1026], a layer of concreted light greyish brown coarse sandy mortar 0.26m+ thick which surrounds [1002], a drain constructed of mixed red and cream bricks which measure 210mm by 110mm by 65mm and are bonded with very firm mid brown waterproof mortar. It takes the form of two single skin walls composed of three courses of stretchers surmounted by a single course of headers laid crosswise to form a 'cap' - the base is constructed of flat laid slate tiles and it measures 6.30m+ by 0.40m in extent and 0.27m deep. **F.100** represents a carefully constructed 19th century drain which abutts the most recent cellar of **Building 7** and is associated with the later stages of this building. It contained no pottery. It cuts **F.161** and **F.162** and is cut by **F.151**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Pit F.101, cut [1050], fills [1051] and [1052]

Pit **F.101** is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.154**. The cut [1050] is 1.16m+ by 1.14m+ in extent and 0.47m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides leading to a shallowly concave base. The primary fill is [1052], a mottled deposit of mid yellowish brown clay silt with frequent mid olive green clay flecks 0.05m deep. Above this is [1051], a deposit of dark brownish grey clay silt 0.32m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.101** indicates that after the creation of trample deposit [1052] during the feature's initial excavation, it was deliberately backfilled with material containing domestic refuse. It is most probably 14th century in date, and contained 13th to 15th century grey and buff coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 14th century, plus residual St Neots type ware and Roman pottery. It cuts **F.132** and is cut by **F.158**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Posthole F.102, cut [1055], fill [1056]

Pit/posthole **F.102** is sub-circular in form, though it partially extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut [1055] is 0.95m+ by 0.16m+ in extent and 0.71m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [1056], a mottled deposit of dark greyish brown clay silt and pale yellowish brown

coarse sandy gravel. The fill sequence of **F.102** suggests a possible central post-pipe, but is too mixed and disturbed to be conclusive. It is 16th century or later in date, and contained Babylon ware and residual grey coarseware. It cuts **F.161** and is cut by **F.151**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.103, cut [1058], fill [1059]

Pit **F.103** is irregular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.154**. The cut [1058] is 0.98m+ by 0.46m+ in extent and 0.21m+ deep with irregular sides ranging from gently sloping to the southeast to near vertical to the north. The base is equally irregular. The only surviving fill is [1059], a mottled deposit of mid grey sandy clay silt with occasional CBM inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.103** indicates that the feature was deliberately backfilled with domestic rubbish material. It is 14th century or later in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.159** and is cut by **F.154**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Posthole F.104, cut [1077], fill [1078]

Pit/posthole **F.104** is sub-circular in form. The cut [1077] is 0.14m by 0.14m in extent and 0.05m+ deep with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. The only surviving fill is [1078], a mottled deposit of firm mid reddish brown clay with occasional white clay patches. The fill sequence of **F.104** indicates that a dump of burnt clay material was deliberately introduced into the feature; however, it is unclear whether the cut was specifically created for this purpose or had been opportunistically reused after the removal of a post or other structural element. It is 14th century or later in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.159** and is cut by **F.106**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.105, cut [1062], fills [1063], [1079], [1104] and [1105]

Pit **F.105** is sub-square in form, though it is truncated by **F.154** to the northwest and extends beyond the limit of the area to the southeast. The cut [1062] is 1.36m by 0.62m+ in extent and 0.42m+ deep with steeply sloping sides to the southeast and moderately sloping sides to the northeast, each leading to a partially stepped concave base. The initial fill comprises [1079], a firm deposit of mid greenish grey silty sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.32m deep. Above this is [1063], a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay 0.35m deep. Overlying this is [1105], a deposit of mid to dark grey clay 0.16m deep which is beneath [1104], the highest surviving fill. This is composed of mid grey clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.12m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.105** indicates that the feature was initially backfilled with material rich in domestic refuse ([1079]), but was subsequently left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps were inserted ([1063], [1105] and [1104]). It is 14th century in date, and contained Grimston ware, Scarborough ware, Essex Red ware and grey and pink coarsewares plus residual Lyveden and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.132** and is cut by **F.158**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.106, cut [1032], fill [1033]

Pit **F.106** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.151** and **F.107**. The cut [1032] is 0.78m+ by 0.48m+ in extent and 0.50m+ deep with steeply sloping to partially undercut sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [1033], a highly banded deposit consisting of: dark brownish grey sandy clay silt; pale grey clayey sand; deep red sandy clay; pale cream lime mortar; mid brown sandy clay silt; dark grey sandy clay, and; pale greenish grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.106** indicates that the feature was deliberately backfilled with a number of compacted bands of material – further interpretation is hampered by the high degree of later truncation. It is most probably 16th century in date, and contained Frechen stoneware and Essex Red ware. It cuts **F.104** and **F.161** and is cut by **F.107**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.107, cut [1030], fill [1031]

Pit **F.107** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.151**. The cut [1030] is 1.60m+ by 0.38m+ in extent and 0.64m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides leading to a relatively flat base. It is aligned northwest to southeast. The only surviving fill is [1031], a deposit of firm mid bluish grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.107** indicates that the feature was deliberately backfilled with relatively pure clay; this was most probably intended to improve the damp-proofing of cellar **F.154** against whose northeast wall it is deposited. It is most probably 19th century in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.106** and is cut by **F.151**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Posthole F.108, cuts [1070] and [1071], fills [1069] and [1072]

Posthole **F.108** is circular in form. The initial cut, [1070], is 0.32m by 0.30m in extent and 0.40m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by [1069], a deposit of pale yellow coarse clay mortar with frequent gravel inclusions, which was later truncated by post-pipe [1071]. This is 0.22m in diameter and 0.40m+ deep, with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It contains [1072], a loosely compacted deposit of dark brown silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.108** indicates that a central post - initially packed around with deposit [1069] - was robbed as cut [1071], though it is unclear whether the subsequent fill ([1072]) was then deliberately introduced or accrued via gradual natural silting. **F.108**

represents the re-establishment of some form of structure, most probably a fence, above the remains of **Building 6** and is contemporary with **F.109**. It is most probably 16th century or later in date, and contained no pottery. It also contained two fragments of clay pipe stem. It cuts **F.163** and is overlain by **F.162**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.109, cuts [1074] and [1085], fills [1073] and [1075]

Posthole **F.109** is circular in form. The initial cut, **[1074]**, is 0.45m by 0.45m in extent and 0.19m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a shallowly concave base. It is filled by **[1073]**, a deposit of pale greyish yellow silty clay with very frequent mortar inclusions, which was later truncated by post-pipe **[1085]**. This is 0.09m in diameter and 0.19m+ deep, with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It contains **[1075]**, a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.109** indicates that a central post - initially packed around with deposit **[1073]** - was robbed as cut **[1085]**, though it is unclear whether the subsequent fill (**[1075]**) was then deliberately introduced or accrued via gradual natural silting. It represents the re-establishment of some form of structure, most probably a fence, above the remains of **Building 6** and is contemporary with **F.108**. It is most probably 16th century in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.117** and is overlain by **F.162**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Stakehole F.110, cut [1087], fill [1086]

Stakehole **F.110** is circular in form. The cut **[1087]** is 0.17m by 0.17m in extent and 0.09m+ deep with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. The only surviving fill is **[1086]**, a mottled deposit of mid greenish grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.110** indicates that the stake was removed and the void deliberately backfilled. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is overlain by **F.159**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.111, cut [1089], fills [1088] and [1162]

Pit **F.111** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.152**. The cut **[1089]** is 0.40m by 0.34m in extent and 0.73m+ deep with steeply sloping partially concave sides leading to a concave base. The primary fill is **[1162]**, a plastic deposit of pale greenish grey blue clay 0.33m deep. Above this is **[1088]**, a firm deposit of pale greenish grey clay 0.40m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.111** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is most probably 13th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.159** and is overlain by **F.163**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.112, cut [1102], fill [1103]

Pit **F.112** is sub-oval in form, though it falls only partially within the area. The cut **[1102]** is 0.23m+ by 0.10m+ in extent and 0.17m+ deep with moderately sloping partially concave sides leading to a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is **[1103]**, a banded deposit of mid to dark grey clay silt with frequent soot inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.112** is unclear as so little of the feature was available for excavation. It is most probably 13th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.159** and is cut by **F.151**; it has been assigned to Phase 3, although this is not certain.

F.113 is void

Pit F.114, cut [1110], fill [1100]

Pit **F.114** is sub-oval in form, though it falls only partially within the area. The cut **[1110]** is 0.35m+ by 0.12m+ in extent and 0.22m+ deep with moderately sloping sides leading to a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is **[1100]**, a deposit of light greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.114** is unclear as so little of the feature was available for excavation. It is most probably 13th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.159** and is overlain by **F.141**; it has been assigned to Phase 3, though this is uncertain.

Pit F.115, cut [1111], fill [1101]

Pit **F.115** is sub-oval in form, though it falls only partially within the area. The cut **[1111]** is 0.95m+ by 0.05m+ in extent and 0.45m+ deep with moderately sloping sides leading to a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is **[1101]**, a mottled deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with yellowish brown patches. The fill sequence of **F.115** is unclear as so little of the feature was available for excavation. It is most probably 13th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.159** and is overlain by **F.141**; it has been assigned to Phase 3, though this is uncertain.

Pit F.116, cut [1120], fills [1118] and [1119]

Pit **F.116** is sub-oval in form, though it is very heavily truncated by **F.117**. The cut **[1120]** is 0.60m+ by 0.52m+ in extent and 0.09m+ deep with a shallowly concave base - the sides were no longer present. The primary fill is **[1119]**, a relatively loose deposit of mid greyish brown clay silt with frequent gravel

inclusions 0.06m deep. Above this is [1118], a relatively loose deposit of mid brown silty clay 0.08m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.116** indicates that the feature was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is most probably 13th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.123** and is overlain by **F.163**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Robber cut F.117, cut [1095], fill [1080]

Pit/robber cut **F.117** is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.109** and **F.152**. The cut [1095] is 0.70m by 0.60m+ in extent and 0.40m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides leading to a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is [1080], a deposit of mid brown silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.117** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled with domestic rubbish material; as the feature occurred stratigraphically immediately after the abandonment of **Building 6**, however, it may well be that this was introduced to backfill a void created by the robbing of structural elements from this building. It is 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware plus residual grey coarseware and St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.163** and is cut by **F.109**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Robber Cut F.118, cut [1123], fills [1121], [1122], and [1131]

Pit/robber cut **F.118** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.156** and **F.100**. Cut [1123] is 1.35m by 1.00m+ in extent and 0.80m+ deep with steeply sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. The initial fill comprises [1122], a deposit of mid to pale grey clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions 0.15m deep. Overlying this is [1121], a deposit of mid to dark brown silty sandy clay 0.20m deep which is beneath [1131], the highest surviving fill. This is composed of mottled mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.60m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.118** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled; as the feature occurred stratigraphically immediately after the abandonment of **Building 6**, however, it may well be that it was originally excavated in order to rob material from this structure. It is 16th century in date, and contained residual 13th to 15th century buff fineware and grey, pink and red coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 14th century, plus 13th century Lyveden ware. It also contained an iron object of unknown function. It cuts **F.163** and **F.121** and is cut by **F.156** and overlain by **F.162**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Gully F.119, cut [1124], fills [1125] and [1128]

Gully **F.119** is linear in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.116**, **F.118**, **F.130**, **F.134** and **F.140**. It is aligned northeast to southwest and extends beyond the limits of the area. The cut [1124] is 3.70m+ by 0.50m in extent and 0.27m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is [1128], a deposit of mid to pale grey sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.18m deep. Above this is [1125], the highest surviving fill, a plasticized deposit of mid grey silty clay 0.10m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.119** indicates that the feature most probably silted up naturally with eroded subsoil material. Its position and orientation immediately below the northwest limit of **Building 7** strongly suggests that it represents an early property boundary. It is 12th century or earlier in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.126**, **F.133** and **F.135** and is cut by **F.130** and **F.140**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.120, cut [1126], fill [1117] = [1127]

Pit **F.120** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.155**. The cut [1126] is 1.45m+ by 0.74m in extent and 0.47m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is [1117] = [1127], a deposit of dark greyish brown clay silt. The fill sequence of **F.120** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled with domestic rubbish material. It is 14th century in date, and contained 13th to 15th century grey, pink and buff coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 14th century, Ely ware and Essex Red ware plus residual Lyveden and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.123** and is cut by **F.155**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.121, cut [1130], fill [1129]

Pit **F.121** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.118**. Cut [1130] is 0.35m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and 0.36m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [1129], a mottled deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with patches of denser grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.121** indicates that the feature was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is 14th century in date, and contained 13th to 15th century grey coarseware, some of which is most likely to be 14th century. It cuts **F.123** and is cut by **F.118**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Stakehole F.122, cut [1132], fill [1133]

Stakehole **F.122** is sub-circular in form. Cut [1132] is 0.18m by 0.18m in extent and 0.27m+ deep with a moderately to gently sloping upper break of slope leading to steeply sloping near vertical sides and a relatively flat base; the vertical axis is inclined 20° to the southwest. The only surviving fill is [1133], a poorly sorted deposit of mid brown silty sandy clay. The fill sequence of **F.122** indicates that the stake was removed though it is unclear whether the resulting void was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt

up naturally. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.127** and is overlain by **F.159**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.123, cut [1134], fills [1135] = [1140] = [1144], [1136] = [1139] = [1143], and [1116] = [1138]

Pit **F.123** is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.120**. Cut **[1134]** is 1.88m+ by 0.89m in extent and 0.42m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. The initial fill comprises **[1135] = [1140] = [1144]**, a loose and friable deposit of mid to pale yellowish grey sandy clay silt with occasional to frequent gravel inclusions 0.12m deep. Overlying this is **[1136] = [1139] = [1143]**, a deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.32m deep which is beneath **[1116] = [1138]**, the highest surviving fill. This is composed of mid brownish grey silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.13m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.123** indicates that the feature was most probably left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were inserted. It is most probably 14th century in date, and contained redeposited 10th to 12th century Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.132** and is cut by **F.116**, **F.120** and **F.121**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.124, cut [1141], fill [1142]

Pit **F.124** is sub-oval in form. Cut **[1141]** is 1.00m by 0.75m in extent and 0.29m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[1142]**, a deposit of mid to dark reddish brown silty clay with patches of denser grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.124** indicates that the feature was probably left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were inserted. It is most probably 13th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.137** and is cut by **F.154**; it has been assigned to Phase 3, though this is uncertain.

Pit/Posthole F.125, cut [1146], fill [1145]

Pit/posthole **F.125** is sub-oval in form. Cut **[1146]** is 0.85m by 0.58m in extent and 0.60m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is **[1145]**, a deposit of mid to dark reddish brown silty sandy clay. The fill sequence of **F.125** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled – though whether this was the original intention of the feature or it was instead an opportunistic disposal after the removal of a post is unclear. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained 10th to 12th century Thetford type ware. It cuts **F.128** and is overlain by **F.159**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.126, cut [1147], fill [1148] = [1149]

Pit **F.126** is linear in form, though it is heavily truncated by linear **F.119**. Cut **[1147]** is 0.81m by 0.56m in extent and 0.36m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[1148] = [1149]**, a deposit of pale grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.126** indicates that the feature was left open to silt up naturally; this occurred prior to the laying out of property boundary **F.119** and the formation of horticultural soil **F.159**. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained no pottery. It cuts **F.127** and is cut by **F.119**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.127, cut [1150], fills [1151] to [1153]

Pit **F.127** is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.126**. Cut **[1150]** is 1.40m+ by 0.92m in extent and 0.78m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The primary fills comprise: **[1152]**, a deposit of mid greyish yellow sandy gravels 0.04m deep, and; **[1153]**, a deposit of mid greyish yellow sandy gravels 0.03m deep. Above this lies **[1151]**, the highest surviving fill; this is composed of mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions 0.78m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.127** indicates that the feature was left open to silt up naturally; this occurred prior to the laying out of property boundary **F.119** and the formation of horticultural soil **F.159**. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by **F.122** and **F.126**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.128, cut [1157], fills [1154] to [1156]

Pit **F.128** is sub-rectangular in form. Cut **[1157]** is 1.20m+ by 0.87m in extent and 0.28m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The primary fill is **[1156]**, a deposit of mid brownish green sandy silty clay 0.06m deep above which lies **[1155]**, a relatively loose deposit of mid greenish brown sandy silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.10m deep. Overlying this is **[1154]**, the highest surviving fill; this is composed of dark greenish brown silty sandy clay 0.13m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.128** indicates that the feature was initially left open to silt up naturally (as represented by fills **[1156]** and **[1155]**) before being deliberately backfilled. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained 10th to 12th century Thetford type ware. It cuts **F.130** and is cut by **F.125**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit/Posthole F.129, cut [1159], fills [1160] and [1161]

Pit/posthole **F.129** is sub-oval in form, though it extends partially beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[1159]** is 0.71m by 0.50m in extent and 0.39m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat

base. The primary fill is composed of [1160], a deposit of dark brown silty clay 0.11m deep above which lies [1161], the highest surviving fill. This is a deposit of dark grey silty clay 0.22m+. The fill sequence of F.129 indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally – though whether this was the original intention of the feature or it was instead a by-product of the removal of a post is unclear. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is overlain by F.159; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.130, cut [1166], fills [1163] to [1165]

Pit F.130 is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated by F.128. Cut [1166] is 2.20m+ by 0.96m in extent and 0.33m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is [1165], a mottled deposit of mid greenish grey/brown silty clay sand with frequent gravels 0.11m deep, above which is [1164], a deposit of mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional organic inclusions 0.12m deep. Above this lies [1163], the highest surviving fill; this is composed of mid brownish grey sandy silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions 0.21m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.130 indicates that the feature was initially left open to silt up naturally (as represented by fills [1165] and [1164]) before being deliberately backfilled. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained 10th to 12th century Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It also contained a square sectioned whetstone. It cuts F.119 and is cut by F.128; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

F.131 is void

Pit F.132, cut [1168], fill [1174]

Pit F.132 is sub-oval in form. Cut [1168] is 1.45m by 1.04m in extent and 0.48m+ deep with moderately sloping partially concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [1174], a deposit of mid to dark grey silty clay. The fill sequence of F.132 indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were inserted. It is most probably 14th century in date, though it contained only residual 10th to 12th century Thetford type, St Neots type and Stamford type wares. It also contained an iron object of unknown function. It cuts F.159 and is cut by F.101 and F.123; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.133, cut [1169], fill [1173]

Pit F.133 is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated by F.116, F.119 and F.123. Cut [1169] is 0.91m by 0.50m in extent and 0.35m+ deep with steeply sloping partially concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [1173], a tenacious deposit of pale yellowish grey clay with very frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of F.133 indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally prior to the formation of horticultural layer F.159. It is 12th century or earlier in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by F.119; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.134, cut [1170], fill [1202]

Pit F.134 is sub-circular in form. Cut [1170] is 0.67m by 0.18m in extent and 0.30m+ deep with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [1202], a deposit of dark grey clay silt. The fill sequence of F.134 indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th century or earlier in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts F.119 and is overlain by F.159; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Stakehole F.135, cut [1171], fill [1172]

Stakehole F.135 is sub-circular in form, though it is truncated by F.119 and F.123. Cut [1171] is 0.18m by 0.14m in extent and 0.14m+ deep with a steeply sloping to near vertical – the base was not present. The only surviving fill is [1172], a deposit of mid greenish grey clayey sand. The fill sequence of F.135 indicates that the stake was removed though it is unclear whether the resulting void was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th century or earlier in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by F.119; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit/Posthole F.136, cut [1178], fill [1179]

Pit/posthole F.136 is sub-circular in form. Cut [1178] is 0.29m by 0.29m in extent and 0.08m+ deep with moderately sloping partially concave sides and a shallowly concave base. The only surviving fill is [1179], a mottled deposit of mid brown silty clay with frequent patches of yellowish grey clay silt. The fill sequence of F.136 indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled – though whether this was the original intention of the feature or it was instead an opportunistic disposal after the removal of a post is unclear. It is most probably 13th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.137 and is cut by F.154; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.137, cut [1180], fills [1181] to [1189]

Pit **F.137** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.124** and **F.136**. Cut **[1180]** is 1.98m by 1.25m in extent and 0.59m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical partially concave sides and a partially concave base. The primary fills are: **[1187]**, a dark reddish brown sandy silt deposit 0.15m deep; **[1188]** a band of dark brownish grey silty clay 0.19m thick, and; **[1189]**, a band of dark brown silty clay 0.24m thick. These latter two have abrupt, near vertical edges where they are abutted by overlying deposit **[1186]**, indicating that some form of structure or lining was present during their accrual. **[1186]** itself consists of a layer of very dark brownish grey clay silt 0.25m thick which is overlain by **[1184]**, a dark brown clay silt deposit 0.15m thick. Above this lie two deposits: **[1183]**, a layer of dark greyish brown clay silt 0.22m deep and; **[1185]** a concreted deposit of mid to dark orangey brown sandy gravel 0.14 deep. Above the latter is **[1182]**, a band of dark greyish brown clay silt 0.19m deep which in turn lies beneath **[1181]**, the highest surviving fill. This also comprises a deposit of mid greyish brown clay silt 0.18m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.137** indicates that it was constructed as a cess pit with a central rectangular structure or lining, against the sides of which deposits **[1188]** and **[1189]** slumped from the features edge. Within the enclosed space, three consecutive deposits of cess-rich material - **[1187]**, **[1186]** and **[1184]** - were introduced and subsequently 'capped' with a layer of redeposited natural (**[1185]**); the feature was then deliberately backfilled with deposits **[1183]**, **[1182]**, and **[1181]** which contained a large percentage of domestic refuse. It is 13th century in date, and contained Lyveden ware and Grey and Brown coarsewares, plus residual Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It also contained a worked bone skate or sledge runner. It cuts **F.138** and **F.143** and is cut by **F.124** and **F.136**; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Pit F.138, cut [1191], fill [1192]

Pit **F.138** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.138**. Cut **[1191]** is 0.98m+ by 0.56m+ in extent and 0.24m+ deep with steeply sloping partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[1192]**, a mottled deposit of mid reddish grey/brown clay silt. The fill sequence of **F.138** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is most probably 12th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.139** and **F.140** and is cut by **F.137**; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Pit F.139, cut [1193], fill [1194]

Pit **F.139** is sub-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.137** and **F.138**. Cut **[1193]** is 0.30m+ by 0.28m+ in extent and 0.11m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is **[1194]**, a deposit of mid greenish grey sandy silt. The fill sequence of **F.139** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is most probably 12th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by **F.138**; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Gully F.140, cut [1195], fills [1196] to [1198]

Gully **F.140** is linear in form, and is aligned northwest to southeast. Cut **[1195]** is 0.98m+ by 0.41m in extent and 0.26m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. The primary fill is **[1196]**, a deposit of mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravels 0.08m deep, above which is **[1197]**, a deposit of mid yellow sandy gravel 0.07m deep. Above this lies **[1198]**, the highest surviving fill; this is composed of dark grey clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions 0.07m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.140** indicates that it was left open to silt up naturally; it may relate to a sub-division of the properties defined by earlier ditch **F.119**, which this feature partially truncates. It is most probably 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.119** and is cut by **F.188**; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Pit F.141, cut [1199], fills [1200] and [1037] = [1038] = [1060] = [1061] = [1109]

Pit **F.141** is sub-oval in form. Cut **[1141]** is 1.37m+ by 0.57m in extent and 0.76m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is composed of **[1200]**, a deposit of dark reddish brown clay silt 0.16m deep above which lies **[1037] = [1038] = [1060] = [1061] = [1109]**, the highest surviving fill. This comprises a deposit of dark brown sandy clay silt 0.60m+. The fill sequence of **F.141** indicates that the feature was initially left open to silt up naturally (as represented by fill **[1200]**) before being deliberately backfilled with garden soil material. It is 14th century or later in date, and contained (probably residual) Lyveden ware, Ely ware, grey coarseware and Thetford type, Stamford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.114** and **F.115** and is cut by **F.151**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.142 is void**Pit F.143, cut [1203], fills [1204] and [1205]**

Pit **F.143** is sub-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.124** and **F.137**. Cut **[1203]** is 0.82m+ by 0.32m+ in extent and 0.17m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a partially concave base.

The primary fill is composed of [1204], a deposit of mid reddish brown silty sand with moderately frequent gravel inclusions 0.12m deep above which lies [1205], the highest surviving fill; this comprises a deposit of dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.17m+. The fill sequence of F.143 indicates that the feature was initially left open to silt up naturally (as represented by fill [1204]) before being deliberately backfilled. It is most probably 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by F.137; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Pit F.144, cut [1208], fills [1206] and [1207]

Pit F.144 is sub-circular in form, though it extends partially beyond the limit of the area. Cut [1208] is 1.60m by 1.33m+ in extent and 0.60m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a partially concave base. The primary fill is composed of [1207], a waterlogged deposit of dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional organic inclusions 0.36m deep above which lies [1206], the highest surviving fill; this comprises a deposit of mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional organic inclusions 0.26m+. The fill sequence of F.144 indicates that the feature was left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were inserted; the distinction between the two fills may well represent post-depositional modification caused by differential water retention as opposed to separate infilling events. It is 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware plus residual Brown coarseware, St Neots type and Thetford type wares. It also contained a polished worked bone. It cuts F.147 and is cut by F.146; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.145, cut [1209], fills [1210] and [1211]

Pit F.145 is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated by F.160. Cut [1209] is 1.36m+ by 1.14m+ in extent and 0.42m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The two fills, [1210] and [1211], are composed of identical material but are physically separated by later truncation; each comprises a deposit of dark grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of F.145 indicates that the feature was most probably deliberately backfilled with a single uniform layer of redeposited garden soil. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained Thetford type ware. It cuts F.147 and is cut by F.146; though its upper stratigraphic relationship is removed by truncation, it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Pit F.146, cut [1212], fill [1213] and finds [1158]

Pit F.146 is sub-circular in form, though it is truncated by F.160. Cut [1212] is 0.90m+ by 0.88m+ in extent and 0.43m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [1213], a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of F.146 indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is 17th century in date, and contained Tin Glazed Earthenware. It cuts F.144 and F.145 and is cut by F.112, F.114 and F.115; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.147, cut [1214], fill [1215]

Pit F.147 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated by F.144 and F.146. Cut [1214] is 1.10m+ by 0.74m+ in extent and 0.28m+ deep with gently sloping convex sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [1215], a soft deposit of mid black sandy silt with occasional organic inclusions. The fill sequence of F.147 indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is most probably 12th to 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.148 and is cut by F.144 and F.145; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Pit F.148, cut [1216], fills [1217] to [1219]

Pit F.148 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is very heavily truncated by F.144, F.146 and F.147. Cut [1216] is 1.41m+ by 0.80m in extent and 0.39m+ deep with steeply sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is [1217], a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravels 0.14m deep, above which is [1218], a soft deposit of mid black silt with occasional organic inclusions 0.09m deep. Above this lies [1219], the highest surviving fill; this is composed of dark brownish orange silty sand with very frequent gravel inclusions 0.17m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.148 indicates that the feature was most probably left open to silt up naturally, with an initial erosion deposit ([1217]) being overlain by a gradually accrued layer of organic material ([1218], which appears to consist of leaf mulch material) that was later sealed by a band of redeposited natural which slumped from the feature sides. It is most probably 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by F.147; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

F.149 is located in Area 17

Modern Building F.150, cut [1008] = [1048], fills [1007] = [1114], [1011] and [1113]

Modern Building **F.150** extends fully beyond the area. Cut [1008] = [1048] is 12.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.43m deep with a relatively flat base; no sides were visible within the area. The initial deposit comprises [1113], a layer of dense grey concrete which extends 1.10m+ into the northeast end of the area. Above this, and across the rest of the cut, lies [1007] = [1114] a layer of compacted CBM rubble within a matrix of pale pinkish blue clay 0.21m deep, above which is [1011], a layer of banded concrete 0.35m thick which formed the foundation for the shop floor. **F.150** represents the 1959 build of Bradwell's Court Shopping Arcade, which contained residual sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Tin Glazed Earthenware. It also contained the mouthpiece fragment of a clay pipe. It cuts **F.151**, **F.152** and **F.154** and is the uppermost element in the sequence; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Service Trench F.151, cut [1028], fill [1053] = [1107]

Service trench **F.151** is of irregular, sub-linear form. Cut [1028] is 4.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.54m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical irregular sides and an uneven base. The fill [1053] = [1107] comprises a loose and friable deposit of dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions and yellowish grey/brown silty clay mottles. It contains two services; a ceramic salt glaze pipe and a concrete drain. **F.151** represents a machine cut service trench associated with the construction of Bradwell's Court Shopping Arcade (**F.150**). It contained no pottery. It cuts **F.100**, **F.102**, **F.112**, **F.107**, **F.141**, **F.153**, and **F.160** and is cut by **F.150**; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Service Trench F.152, cut [1040], fill [1039]

Service trench **F.152** is linear in form and aligned northeast to southwest. Cut [1040] is 1.95m+ by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.60m+ deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill [1039] comprises a deposit of pale bluish grey clay with mid brownish yellow sandy mottles; it contains an electricity cable protected by a layer of marked tiles. **F.152** represents a service trench associated with the construction of Bradwell's Court Shopping Arcade (**F.150**). It contained residual sherds of Essex Grey ware. It cuts **F.162** and is cut by **F.150**; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Structure F.153, cut [1047], wall [1045], construction fill [1046] and backfill [1044]

Structure **F.153** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated and falls only partially within the limit of the area. Cut [1047] is 1.00m+ by 0.45m+ in extent and 0.24m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial action undertaken within this space was the erection of wall [1045], which is composed of red and cream bricks measuring 225mm by 110mm by 65mm bonded with concreted brown mortar that contains frequent white grit inclusions. It takes the form of a double skin of English bond running northwest to southeast returning with a single skin of stretchers running northeast to southwest – the internal faces are pointed. The construction cut was backfilled with deposit [1046], which consists of dark greyish brown silty clay 0.24m+ deep. Once the structure went out of use it was itself backfilled with [1044], a friable deposit of mid grey clay sand with frequent CBM, mortar and concrete inclusions 0.20m+ deep. **F.153** represents a brick built structure of apparent 19th century date. It forms part of the adjacent property to **Building 7**, with which it is broadly contemporary, and most probably represents the remnant of a soak-away or similar ancillary structure. It contained no pottery. It cuts **F.159** and is cut by **F.151**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Cellar F.154, cut [1023], walls [1000], [1001] and [1005], render [1035], layers [1029], [1022], [1021] and [1012], construction cut [1020], brick floors [1013] and [1016], backfill [1009] and robber cut [1019] and fill [1010]

Cellar **F.154** is sub-rectangular in form. Cut [1023] is 4.80m+ by 1.70m in extent and 1.13m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base; it is aligned northeast to southwest. The initial action undertaken within this construction trench was the laying down of make-up/damp-proofing layer [1029], which comprises mid bluish grey clay 0.12m deep. Above this was constructed the main cellar wall [1000], which is composed of mixed red and cream bricks measuring 215mm by 105mm by 65mm set in tough yellow sandy mortar; it takes the form of an extended 'L' shape with a double skin of alternate header and stretcher courses (English bond). In extent it measures 4.60m+ by 0.22m northwest to southeast and 1.54m+ by 0.22m northeast to southwest - it is 0.59m+ deep. Damage caused by the construction of this wall necessitated the partial rebuilding of the northeast end of earlier wall [1004]. This rebuild, [1005], utilised identical materials to those employed in [1000] and measures 0.36m by 0.24m in extent and 0.08m deep. A cross-wall, [1001], was also constructed from these same materials at this time in order to fully enclose the cellar; it abutts [1000] to the northwest and is 1.20m+ by 0.35m in extent and 0.58m deep. Against it was laid a second make-up/damp-proofing layer – [1022], which is again composed of mid bluish grey clay 0.10m thick – that was used as the foundation for brick floor [1013]. This latter consists of mixed yellow, pink and red bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 55mm bonded with coarse yellow sandy mortar which were laid in a 'best fit' fashion utilising numerous half bricks and covering an area 2.22m+ by 1.30m in extent. At its northeast end, due to slumping caused by earlier features beneath, the floor was partially

replaced: cut [1020], which is 1.52m by 1.18m in extent and 0.10m deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base, was excavated and further make-up material [1021] introduced. This took the form of semi-friable mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent CBM inclusions 0.08m thick. A second floor, [1016], was then constructed on top of this from yellow bricks measuring 220mm by 105mm by 64mm which were laid in a more regular pattern and extend 1.64m by 1.52m. This does not appear to have sufficed, however, as the entire floor was later raised by the insertion of [1012], a deposit of mid bluish grey clay which measures 3.75m by 1.30m in extent and 0.24m deep. When the cellar finally went out of use its main northeast to southwest wall – [1003] = [1017], which had originally formed the external limit of earlier cellar structure F.158 – was almost entirely robbed; cut [1019] is linear in form with vertical edges and a relatively flat base. It measures 3.64m by 0.32m in extent and is 0.33m deep. The entire cellar, including the robber cut, was then finally backfilled with deposit [1010] which consists of pale greyish brown silty sand with frequent CBM inclusions 0.38m+ deep. F.154 represents the final phase of expansion of the cellars in Building 7 – its backfilling appears to predate the eventual demolition of the structure in 1959. It is 19th century in date, and contained residual Glazed Red Earthenware and Tin Glazed Earthenware plus miscellaneous late 18th century material. It also contained a wig curler that is likely to be 17th/18th century in date, the heel/spur of a clay pipe and four pieces of decorated slate tile. It cuts F.103, F.155, F.124 and F.136 and is cut by F.150; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Cellar F.155, cut [1034], wall [1006], cement floor [1014] and render [1036]

Cellar F.155 is sub-rectangular in form, though it falls only partially within the limit of the area. Cut [1034] is 1.40m+ by 1.35m+ in extent and 0.60m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial action undertaken within this space was the erection of wall [1006], which is composed of red and cream bricks measuring at largest 210mm by 110mm by 65mm (though many are only fragments) bonded with coarse yellow sandy mortar; it takes the form of a double skin of very irregular bond running northwest to southeast and measures 1.20m+ by 0.25m in extent and 0.50m+ deep. The floor, [1014], extends from here and abutts earlier wall [1004] – to the north it is truncated by later cellar expansion F.154. It consists of dense dark grey to black cement 0.03m thick which overlies the brick floor of earlier cellar F.156. A 0.02m thick coat of the same material was applied as render [1036] to the internal faces of walls [1006] and [1004] – this was later partially reapplied as [1035] after wall [1000] was inserted to remodel the northern end. F.155 represents a cellar within Building 7 which is abutted by F.154 but forms an extension to earlier cellar F.156. It is 19th century in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts F.120, F.156 and F.157 and is cut by F.150; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Cellar F.156, cut [1115], wall foundation [1004], construction cut [1094], brick floor [1015] and backfill [1093]

Cellar F.156 is sub-rectangular in form, though it falls only partially within the limit of the area. The initial cut, [1115], is 1.88m+ by 0.34m in extent and 0.67m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Within it, wall foundation [1004] was trench-built from reused limestone blocks, some bearing architectural details, which measure on average 800mm by 340mm by 300mm and are bonded with mid yellow coarse sandy mortar. The remnant of a return at the northeast end, which was later very badly truncated by the construction of wall [1000], indicates that it may originally have formed the rear limit of the earliest visible phase of Building 7. At some later date a cellar was sunk on the southeast side of this foundation, utilising [1004] as its northwest wall; cut [1094] is 1.88m+ by 1.34m+ in extent and 0.67m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. A brick floor [1015] was laid which consists of unmortared cream bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 60mm – part of this was later sealed beneath cement layer [1014]. In 1959, the cellar was backfilled with [1093], a deposit of mid to pale greyish yellow silty sand with frequent CBM inclusions 0.33m+ deep. F.156 represents the earliest visible phase of cellaring within Building 7 – it was later remodelled and subdivided by F.155 before a further cellar, F.154, was appended to the north and replaced its northeastern wall. It is 18th century or earlier in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts F.118 and is cut by F.155; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Cellar F.157, cut [1106], foundation layer [1099], floor [1018] and backfill [1112]

Cellar F.157 is of unknown form as it was visible only in section. Cut [1106] is 3.73m+ in length and 0.55m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial action undertaken after its excavation was the laying down of foundation layer [1099], which is composed of firm mid bluish grey clay 0.09m deep. Above this occurred a series of floors, [1018], which began with a crushed mortar layer 0.06m deep. This is overlain by a layer of trampled coal-dust 0.04m thick which is in turn overlain by a layer of mixed red and cream bricks set in friable lime mortar 0.06m deep. Above this was deposited a second, though much thinner, layer of trampled coal-dust 0.01m thick. Finally, the cellar went out of use and was backfilled with deposit [1112]; this consists of mid yellowish grey sandy silt with very frequent CBM inclusions 0.40m deep. F.157 represents a cellar within Building 7 which remodels/replaces earlier cellar F.158 – it was then itself subsequently truncated by cellar F.155. It is probably 18th century in date, and contained residual Glazed

Red Earthenware and Tin Glazed Earthenware. It cuts **F.105** and **F.158** and is cut by **F.155**; it has been assigned to Phase 4/5.

Cellar F.158, cut [1096], wall [1003] = [1017], floor [1097] and backfill [1098]

Cellar **F.158** is sub-rectangular in form, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area. Cut **[1096]** is 2.32m+ by 0.78m+ in extent and 0.62m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The initial action undertaken within this space was the erection of wall **[1003] = [1017]** which, although heavily truncated, is seen to be composed of red and cream bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 65mm bonded with coarse yellow sandy mortar. It takes the form of a double skin laid in English bond running northeast to southwest and survives, in places, to a height of 0.62m+ - it also appears in section to return to the southeast. Floor layer **[1097]** was then set down against it; this consists of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent bands of crushed off-white mortar 0.16m thick. Eventually, the cellar went out of use and was backfilled with **[1098]**, a deposit of soft mid brown clayey silt 0.51m deep. **F.158** represents one of the earliest cellars within **Building 7** which may perhaps be contemporary with **F.156** and was later remodelled/replaced by **F.157**. It is 19th century or earlier cellar in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.101** and is cut by **F.157**; it has been assigned to Phase 4/5.

Layer F.159, [1081] = [1082] = [1083] = [1084] = [1090]

Layer **F.159** is of unknown form as it extends beyond the limit of the area in every direction. **[1081] = [1082] = [1083] = [1084] = [1090]** is 10.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.43m+ deep and is composed of mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay silt. Layer **F.159** represents a horizon of horticultural activity which began to accumulate during the 12th century. It contained predominately 13th to 15th century grey and buff coarse wares, Ely ware and Essex Red ware – the majority of which are most likely to be 14th century – plus residual St Neots type ware. It overlies **F.110**, **F.122**, **F.125**, **F.129** and **F.134** and is cut by **F.105**, **F.111**, **F.112**, **F.114**, **F.115**, **F.121** and **F.132**; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Pipe Trench F.160, cut [1043], fill [1042]

Pipe trench **F.160** is curvilinear in form and varies in alignment from east to west to northwest to southeast. It is heavily truncated by later pipe trench **F.151**. Cut **[1043]** is 3.80m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill **[1042]** comprises a deposit of firm dark grey clay silt which contains a ceramic salt glazed pipe encased in very concreted coarse yellow sandy mortar 0.20m+ deep. **F.160** represents a 19th century sewage pipe which most probably relates to the later stages of **Building 7**. It contained sherds of miscellaneous 18th and 19th century pottery. It cuts **F.161** and is cut by **F.151**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Layers F.161, make-up [1054] and surfaces [1057]

Layers **F.161** are sub-rectangular in form, though they fall only partially within the limits of the area. Initial make-up deposit **[1057]** is 3.34m+ by 0.64m+ in extent; it is composed of a firm deposit of dark greenish brown clay silt 0.10m+ deep. Above this lies a series of surfaces, numbered as **[1054]**, which were impossible to excavate individually due to their limited presence within the area. They extend 4.20m+ by 0.44m+ in extent, and comprise: an initial deposit of pale off-white crushed mortar 0.06m deep; a band of mid grey silty sand with very frequent gravel inclusions 0.07m thick; a band of mid yellow coarse sand 0.05m deep; a band of mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions 0.06m thick; a deposit of brick and tile fragments 0.08m deep; a layer of off-white crushed mortar 0.02m deep; a band of yellow coarse sand 0.02m+ thick. **F.161** represents the build-up of probable path surfaces along the line of a long-lived access route. These appear to have built up over some time – though their exact date is rendered uncertain due to the limited amount available for excavation and the likelihood that much of the material used will have been redeposited – and probably predate the erection of **Building**, though they certainly continued to build up after its demolition. They are 14th century or later in date, and contained (probably residual) 13th to 15th century grey coarseware, Ely ware and Scarborough ware, the majority of which are most likely to be 14th century. It overlies **F.159** and is cut by **F.100**, **F.102**, **F.106** and **F.160**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.162, [1041]

Layer **F.162** is of unknown form as it extends beyond the limit of the area. **[1041]** is 0.80m+ by 0.63m+ in extent and 0.60m+ deep and is composed of mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay silt with lenses of mid to pale greyish yellow clayey mortar. Layer **F.162** represents the re-establishment of pathway **F.161** following the abandonment of **Building 6**. It is 16th century in date, and contained Broad Street fineware, Frechen stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware. It overlies **F.108** and **F.109** and is cut by **F.100** and **F.152**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Timber Building F.163, levelling/make-up layers [1065], [1067], [1091] and [1092], floors [1064], [1066] and [1076] and wall pad [1068]

Timber building **F.163** is sub-rectangular in form, though it was heavily robbed by **F.117** and **F.118**, and extends 1.48m+ by 1.04m+. The initial layer, [1092], comprises a compacted deposit of mid yellowish grey clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions 0.06m deep. Above this lies [1091], a mottled layer of mid to pale grey sandy clay with discrete patches of orange sand 0.04m thick, which is beneath [1076], a layer of mid to dark brown silty clay with 0.05m thick. Above this lies [1068], a mid to pale bluish grey/brown clay deposit with occasional clunch and mortar inclusions 0.25m thick, above which is [1065], a band of mid to pale greyish yellow silty clay with very frequent mortar and gravel inclusions 0.05m deep. This deposit is overlain by [1066], a mid brown layer of silty clay 0.06m deep which is beneath [1067], a layer of pale greyish yellow silty clay with very frequent mortar and gravel inclusions 0.25m thick. The highest surviving layer, [1064], lies above this; it comprises a deposit of mid to light brown silty clay with 0.05m+ deep. **F.163** represents the remnant of a heavily robbed timber building that has been numbered as **Building 6**. It is composed of a number of make-up ([1065], [1067], [1091] and [1092]) and floor layers ([1064], [1066] and [1076]), as well as the foundation pad for a probable internal sill beam ([1068]) and appears to have been a small ancillary structure located partly within the access route into property 1C. It is 16th century (and possibly earlier) in date, and contained Babylon ware and Glazed Red Earthenware plus residual Ely ware and orange coarseware. It overlies **F.111** and **F.116** and is cut by **F.108**, **F.117** and **F.118**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Area 10

Pit/Robber Cut F.200, cut [2045], fill [2044]

Pit/robber cut **F.200** is linear in form, and is aligned northwest to southeast. Cut [2045] is 1.35m by 0.45m+ in extent and 0.30m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [2044], a mottled deposit of mid greyish brown sandy clay silt with frequent CBM inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.200** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled – most probably after the robbing of a structural element from **Building 8**, of which it forms part of phase C. It is 16th century or later in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.292** and is cut by **F.252**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Posthole F.201, cut [2047], fill [2046]

Posthole **F.201** is circular in form, though it is truncated by **F.200** and **F.261**. The cut [2047] is 0.28m by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.19m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is [2046], a mottled deposit of firmly compacted pale greenish brown clay. The fill sequence of **F.201** indicates that the post was removed and the feature deliberately backfilled; it is contemporary with **F.202** and forms an element of phase B of **Building 8**. It is most probably 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.215** and is overlain by **F.261**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.202, cut [2049], fill [2048]

Posthole **F.202** is circular in form. The cut [2049] is 0.22m in diameter and 0.22m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a 'V' shaped base. The only surviving fill is [2048], a mottled deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.202** indicates that the post was removed and the feature deliberately backfilled; it is contemporary with **F.201** and forms an element of phase B of **Building 8**. It is most probably 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.215** and is overlain by **F.261**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Robber Cut F.203, cut [2053], fills [2054] and [2055]

Pit/robber cut **F.203** is sub-oval in form, though it extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut [2053] is 0.80m+ by 0.60m in extent and 0.18m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The initial fill comprises [2054], a mottled deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay 0.10m deep which is overlain by [2055], a layer of firm pale yellowish grey clay with occasional to frequent mortar inclusions 0.08m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.203** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled with make-up material [2054] before a clay 'patch', [2055] was inserted to repair floor **F.291** through which it was cut; this feature forms part of phase D of **Building 9**. It is 16th/17th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware. It cuts **F.291** and is cut by **F.252**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Posthole F.204, cut [2056], fill [2057]

Posthole **F.204** is circular in form. The cut [2056] is 0.25m in diameter and 0.28m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [2057], a mottled deposit of mid

brownish grey sandy clay. The fill sequence of **F.204** indicates that the post was removed and the feature deliberately backfilled. It is most probably 17th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.265** and is cut by **F.256**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Pit F.205, cut [2084], fills [2078], [2082] and [2083]

Pit **F.205** is sub-square in form, though it partially extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut **[2084]** is 1.51m+ by 1.16m+ in extent and 0.56m+ deep with steeply sloping partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. The initial fill comprises **[2083]**, a deposit of mid to dark brown sandy clay silt 0.49m deep. Above this is **[2082]**, a deposit of mid to pale grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions and a densely packed layer of unworked limestone blocks which measured on average 510mm by 320mm by 80mm. It is 0.33m deep. Overlying this is **[2078]**, the highest surviving fill; it is composed of mid greyish brown silty clay 0.10m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.205** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled with material rich in domestic refuse (**[2083]**) before stabilising foundation deposit **[2082]** was introduced to prevent the subsequent floor surface **F.261** from slumping into the feature – the marked similarity between this material and upper fill **[2078]** suggests that this may not have been entirely successful, however. Both the physical and stratigraphic location of **F.205** - in the southeast corner of **Building 8**, midway through phase B - indicates that it was most probably excavated in order to add a further foundation to the pre-existing structure; the density of stone introduced suggests that this may have taken the form of a 'post-pad'. It is 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware and 13th to 15th century grey coarseware, the majority of which is most likely 15th century, plus residual Thetford type and St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.262** and is overlain by **F.261**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.206, cut [2066], fills [2067] and [2068]

Posthole **F.206** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.264**. The cut **[2066]** is 0.25m by 0.23m in extent and 0.22m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a shallowly concave base. The primary fill is **[2068]**, a packing deposit of firm light bluish grey clay 0.22m+ deep, through the centre of which is **[2067]**, a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay 0.20m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.206** indicates that the post was removed, though it is unclear whether the feature then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally; it is contemporary with **F.207** and predates the erection of **Building 8**. It is most probably 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.285** and is cut by **F.264**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.207, cut [2069], fills [2070] and [2071]

Posthole **F.207** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.264**. The cut **[2069]** is 0.21m by 0.20m in extent and 0.24m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and an uneven base. The primary fill is **[2071]**, a packing deposit of firm light bluish grey clay 0.24m+ deep, through the centre of which is **[2070]**, a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay 0.24m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.207** indicates that the post was removed, though it is unclear whether the feature then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally; it is contemporary with **F.206** and predates the erection of **Building 8**. It is most probably 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.285** and is cut by **F.264**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.208, cut [2129], fills [2130] to [2132]

Robber cut **F.208** is linear in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area, and is aligned northwest to southeast. Cut **[2129]** is 1.41m+ by 1.18m+ in extent and 0.35m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides, which become irregular in places, and a partially concave base. The initial fill comprises **[2132]**, a friable deposit of mid to pale greyish yellow silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions 0.25m deep. Overlying this is **[2131]**, a deposit of mid brown silt 0.03m deep which is beneath **[2130]**, the highest surviving fill. This is composed of mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent mortar and CBM inclusions 0.60m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.208** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the wall it was robbing, **F.209**, had been removed. It belongs either to phase C or phase D of **Building 9** and is contemporary with **F.214**. It is 16th/17th century in date, and contained Creamware, Frechen stoneware, Babylon ware and red coarseware. It also contained an iron object of unknown function. It cuts **F.209** and is cut by **F.290**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Construction Cut F.209, cut [2133], fills [2134] and [2135]

Construction cut **F.209** is linear in form, though it is very heavily robbed by **F.208** and extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut **[2133]** is 1.48m+ by 0.62m+ in extent and 0.42m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is **[2135]**, a soft deposit of mid grey clay silt 0.03m deep, above which lies **[2134]**, a deposit of mid to pale orangey brown silty clay 0.02m+ deep. **F.209** represents the construction cut for the heavily robbed northwest to southeast wall of **Building 8**, though it is unclear whether this relates to the initial phase A structure or instead forms the later elaboration/consolidation of a post-built wall represented by **F.218** and **F.227**. It is most probably 15th

century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.218** and **F.227** and is cut by **F.214**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber cut F.210, cut [2136], fill [2137]

Robber cut **F.210** is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.214** and extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut **[2136]** is 0.38m+ by 0.24m+ in extent and 0.12m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[2137]**, a friable deposit of mid yellowish brown sandy silt. The fill sequence of **F.210** indicates that a post was robbed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. It belongs to phase C of **Building 9**. It is most probably 16th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.280** and is cut by **F.273**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber cut F.211, cut [2139], fill [2138]

Robber cut **F.211** is sub-oval in form. The cut **[2139]** is 0.70m by 0.40m in extent and 0.28m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides to the south and moderately to gently sloping sides to the north; the base is partially concave. The only surviving fill is **[2138]**, a friable deposit of mid to light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent mortar and CBM inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.211** indicates that a post was robbed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. It belongs to phase C of **Building 9**. It is most probably 16th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.281** and is cut by **F.277**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.212, cut [2140], fill [2141]

Pit **F.212** is oval in form. The cut **[2140]** is 1.11m by 0.77m in extent and 0.48m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is **[2141]**, a deposit of dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.212** indicates that the feature was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is 13th century in date, and contained Ely ware. It cuts **F.216** and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Robber cut F.213, cut [2143], fill [2142]

Robber cut **F.213** is an irregular linear in form, aligned northwest to southeast. The cut **[2143]** is 1.10m+ by 0.42m+ in extent and 0.33m+ deep with sides varying from moderately to steeply sloping and an irregular base. The only surviving fill is **[2142]**, a relatively loose mottled deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent mortar inclusions. **F.213** represents the robbing of an internal timber wall partition which occurred midway through phase B of **Building 9**. It is most probably 16th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.219** and **F.280** and is cut by **F.277**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.214, cut [2145], fill [2132]

Robber cut **F.214** is irregular in form. The cut **[2145]** is 2.06m+ by 0.20m in extent and 0.12m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[2132]**, a friable deposit of mid greyish yellow silty sand with frequent CBM and mortar inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.214** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the timber beams it was robbing had been removed; it belongs either to phase C or phase D of **Building 9** and is contemporary with **F.208**. It is 16th/17th century in date, and contained Creamware, Frechen stoneware, Babylon ware and red coarseware. It cuts **F.209** and is cut by **F.290**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Pit F.215, cut [2150], fills [2098], [2146], [2147], [2148] and [2149]

Pit **F.215** is semi-circular in form, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area. The cut **[2150]** is 0.86m+ by 0.78m+ in extent and 1.31m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The initial fill comprises **[2149]**, a deposit of mid yellowish grey/brown sandy silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.12m deep. Above this is **[2148]**, a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay 0.30m deep which is beneath **[2147]**, a deposit of mid to dark brownish grey silty clay 0.11m deep. Overlying this is **[2146]**, a deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay 0.28m deep. This is beneath **[2098]**, the highest surviving fill, which is composed of mid to dark greyish brown silty clay 0.51m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.215** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled with relatively sterile material; this, aligned with both the physical and stratigraphic location of the feature - within **Building 8** midway through phase B - indicates that it was most probably excavated in order to rob an element of the pre-existing structure. It is most probably 15th century in date, though it contained only residual 10th to 12th century St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.263** and is cut by **F.201** and **F.202**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.216, cut [2151], fills [2152] to [2154] and [2171]

Pit **F.216** is sub-oval in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area to the southwest. Cut **[2151]** is 1.10m+ by 0.80m in extent and 0.64m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The initial fill comprises **[2154]**, a soft deposit of dark greyish brown silt with frequent organic inclusions

0.11m deep. Above this is [2153], a deposit of dark brown clay silt 0.13m deep. Overlying this is [2152], a deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay 0.44m deep which is beneath [2171], the highest surviving fill. This is composed of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.25m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.216 indicates that the feature was initially deliberately backfilled with potential cess deposit [2154], but was subsequently left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps were inserted ([2153], [2152] and [2171]). It is 12th century in date, and contained Thetford type ware. It cuts F.217 and is cut by F.212; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.217, cut [2155], fill [2156]

Posthole F.217 is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated by F.216. The cut [2155] is 0.44m by 0.19m+ in extent and 0.29m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [2156], mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of F.217 indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is most probably 12th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by F.216; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.218, cut [2092], fill [2091]

Posthole F.218 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated by F.209. The cut [2092] is 0.25m by 0.19m+ in extent and 0.29m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [2091], a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of F.218 indicates that the post was removed and the feature deliberately backfilled; it is contemporary with F.227 and along with this feature it formed part of the post-built wall of phase A of **Building 9**. It is most probably 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.285 and is cut by F.252; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.219, cuts [2160] and [2162], fills [2159] and [2161]

Posthole F.219 is circular in form, though it is truncated by F.213. The initial cut, [2160], is 0.22m by 0.20m in extent and 0.15m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by [2159], a mottled deposit of pale brownish white silty clay with patches of mid brown silt, which was later truncated by post-pipe [2162]. This is 0.12m in diameter and 0.20m+ deep, with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It contains [2161], a relatively loose deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of F.219 indicates that a central post - initially packed around with deposit [2159] - was robbed by [2162] and the void then deliberately backfilled with [2161]. The feature represents robbing activity at the beginning of phase B of **Building 9** and is probably contemporary with F.279. It is most probably 16th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.281 and is cut by F.213; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.220, cut [2176], fill [2175]

Pit F.220 is an irregular sub-oval in form. The cut [2176] is 1.16m by 0.70m in extent and 0.24m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is [2175], a deposit of mid to dark brownish grey silty clay. The fill sequence of F.220 indicates that the feature was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 14th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by F.286; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.221, cut [2178], fill [2177]

Pit F.221 is sub-oval in form. The cut [2178] is 0.32m by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.18m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is [2177], a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay. The fill sequence of F.221 indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is overlain by F.285; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.222, cut [2188], fills [2181] to [2186]

Pit F.222 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated by F.232 and F.233. Cut [2188] is 1.55m by 1.28m in extent and 0.50m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fills are: [2186] a relatively soft band of mid to dark brown cassy material 0.08m thick, and; [2183], a band of mid to pale yellowish grey/brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.26m thick. The latter is overlain by [2185], a layer of pale greyish blue clay 0.13m+ thick, whilst the former is beneath [2184], a pale bluish grey clay deposit with mid brown silty clay mottles 0.15m thick. Overlying both of these deposits is [2182], a layer of mid brown silty clay 0.32m deep above which lies [2181], the highest surviving fill. This is composed of mid brown silty clay with frequent bluish grey clay patches 0.09m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.222 indicates that the earliest deposits, [2186] and [2183], comprised deliberate introductions of cess-rich and domestic rubbish-rich material which were then sealed beneath layers of relatively sterile

clay ([2184] and [2185]) that were most probably deposited as a single event. Its use as a rubbish pit then continued (as demonstrated by [2182]) until final 'capping' [2181] was inserted. The feature is located immediately to the rear of **Building 8**, and appears likely to be associated with either phase A or phase B of this structure. It is probably 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware and grey coarseware, the majority of which is most likely to be 14th century, plus residual Thetford type ware. It cuts **F.228** and is cut by **F.232** and **F.233**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.223, cut [2190], fill [2189]

Pit **F.223** is semi-circular in form, though it falls only partially within the limit of the area. The cut [2190] is 2.20m by 0.64m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [2189], a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.223** indicates that the feature was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is located immediately to the rear of **Building 8**, and appears likely to be associated with either phase A or phase B of this structure. It is probably 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware, Ely ware and 13th to 15th century buff coarseware, plus residual Thetford type ware. It cuts **F.285** and is cut by **F.283**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.224, cut [2191], fill [2192]

Pit **F.224** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily disturbed by later animal activity. The cut [2191] is 1.00m+ by 0.63m+ in extent and 0.31m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and an irregular base. The only surviving fill is [2192], a deposit of mid to dark bluish grey clay with reddish brown mottles. The fill sequence of **F.224** is unclear due to the high degree of later bioturbation. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.225** and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.225, cut [2178], fill [2177]

Pit **F.225** is circular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.224**. The cut [2193] is 0.28m by 0.28m in extent and 0.23m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is [2194], a deposit of dark grey sandy clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.225** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally; it may form, along with **F.226** and **F.242**, an element in a property boundary which was later respected by **Building 9**. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.226** and is cut by **F.224**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.226, cut [2195], fills [2196] to [2199]

Posthole **F.226** is circular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.225**. The cut [2195] is 0.31m by 0.31m in extent and 0.32m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and an irregular base. The initial fill comprises [2196], a deposit of dark grey sandy clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions 0.08m deep. Above this is [2197], a deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silty clay 0.09m deep. Overlying this to the eastern side is [2199], a deposit of mid to dark grey sandy clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions 0.09m deep which is beneath [2198], the highest surviving fill. This is composed of dark grey silty sandy clay 0.12m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.226** indicates that the feature was left open to silt up naturally with edge slumping/collapse events [2196] and [2199] being interspersed with more gradual silting episodes [2197] and [2198]. It may form, along with **F.225** and **F.242**, an element in a property boundary which was later respected by **Building 9**. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.287** and is cut by **F.225**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.227, cut [2201], fill [2200]

Pit **F.227** is sub-circular in form, though it falls only partially within the area. The cut [2201] is 0.65m by 0.40m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [2200], a mottled deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional patches of mid bluish grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.227** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is most probably 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.285** and is cut by **F.209**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.228, cut [2203], fills [2204] = [2187] and [2292]

Pit **F.228** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.222** and **F.232** and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2203] is 1.62m+ by 0.80m in extent and 0.43m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a partially concave base which slopes to the southwest. The primary fill is [2292], a deposit of pale brown clay with occasional well sorted gravel inclusions 0.33m deep, above which lies [2204] = [2187], a mottled deposit of mid grey clay with occasional patches of mid brown silty clay and gravels 0.43m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.228** indicates that it was initially left open to silt up naturally (as represented by [2292]) before being deliberately backfilled with [2204] = [2187]. The feature is located immediately to the rear of

Building 8, and appears likely to be associated with either phase A or phase B of this structure. It is probably 14th or 15th century in date, and contained residual 12th/13th century sandy coarseware. It cuts **F.231** and is cut by **F.222**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.229 is void

Pit F.230, cut [2208], fills [2207] and [2239] to [2243]

Pit **F.230** is semi-circular in form, though it is truncated by **F.213** and falls only partially within the limits of the area. Cut **[2208]** is 1.35m+ by 0.41m+ in extent and 0.91m+ deep with steeply sloping partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is **[2243]**, a mid greenish grey clay deposit 0.29m deep which is overlain by **[2207]** a soft layer of pale brownish grey silty clay 0.40m thick. Above this lies **[2242]**, a band of mid greyish brown silty clay with a lower charcoal lens 0.20m deep which is overlain by **[2241]**, a pale grey clay deposit with occasional off-white silty clay mottles 0.21m thick. This lies beneath **[2240]**, a layer of dark greyish black mixed ash and charcoal 0.10m deep which lies in turn beneath **[2239]**, the highest surviving fill; this comprises a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay 0.13m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.230** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled, with upper deposits **[2239]** to **[2242]** most probably representing deliberate compaction to facilitate the subsequent deposition of floor surface **F.280**. This is an internal feature, occurring stratigraphically at the beginning of phase B of **Building 9**, and appears to represent the robbing /remodelling of the earlier phase of the structure. It is probably 16th century in date, and contained residual 14th to 15th century Essex Red ware. It cuts **F.282** and is overlain by **F.280**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.231, cut [2210], fill [2211]

Pit **F.231** is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.222**, **F.228** and **F.250**. Cut **[2210]** is 1.22m by 0.28m+ in extent and 0.34m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[2211]**, a deposit of pale pinkish brown clay with occasional gravel and domestic rubbish inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.231** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled; the feature is located immediately to the rear of **Building 8**, and appears likely to be associated with either phase A or phase B of this structure. It is 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware and Essex Red ware, the majority of which is most likely to be 14th century, plus residual Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.285** and is cut by **F.228**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.232, cut [2217], fill [2216]

Pit **F.232** is rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.283**. The cut **[2217]** is 0.64m by 0.24m in extent and 0.10m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[2216]**, a mottled deposit of mid grey silty clay with patches of pale off-white clay and frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.232** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally: it is located immediately to the rear of **Building 8**, and appears likely to be associated with either phase A or phase B of this structure. It is 14th or 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.222** and is cut by **F.283**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.233, cut [2219], fill [2218]

Pit **F.233** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.283**. The cut **[2219]** is 0.36m by 0.28m in extent and 0.06m+ deep with vertical sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is **[2218]**, a mottled deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with patches of pale off-white clay. The fill sequence of **F.233** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally; it is located immediately to the rear of **Building 8**, and appears likely to be associated with either phase A or phase B of this structure. It is probably 15th century in date, and contained 14th to 15th century Essex Red ware. It cuts **F.222** and is cut by **F.283**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Gully F.234, cut [2237], fill [2238]

Gully **F.234** is linear in form and is aligned northwest to southeast. Cut **[2237]** is 1.26m+ by 0.32m in extent and 0.17m+ deep with moderately sloping partially concave sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is **[2238]**, a deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand. The fill sequence of **F.234** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It appears to represent, along with similar gully **F.237**, an element in the demarcation of a property boundary which predates the erection of **Building 8**. It is 13th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.245** and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.235, cut [2244], fill [2245]

Posthole **F.235** is sub-circular in form. The cut [2244] is 0.33m by 0.33m in extent and 0.18m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [2245], a mottled deposit of mid brownish grey sandy clay with patches of pale bluish grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.235** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 13th or 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.245** and is cut by **F.244**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.236, cut [2250], fill [2097] = [2249]

Pit **F.236** is sub-oval in form, though it extends partially beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2250] is 1.49m+ by 0.82m in extent and 0.46m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill, [2097] = [2249], comprises a mottled deposit of mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional patches of mid to pale grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.236** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were inserted. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Gully F.237, cut [2251], fill [2252]

Gully **F.237** is linear in form and is aligned northeast to southwest, though it is truncated by **F.244**. Cut [2251] is 1.05m+ by 0.33m in extent and 0.10m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping partially concave sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is [2252], a mottled deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent patches of coarse orange sand. The fill sequence of **F.237** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It appears to represent, along with similar gully **F.234**, an element in the demarcation of a property boundary which predates the erection of **Building 8**. It is 13th or 14th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.245** and is cut by **F.244**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit/posthole F.238, cut [2258], fill [2257]

Pit/posthole **F.238** is sub-circular in form. Cut [2258] is 0.46m+ by 0.43m in extent and 0.05m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and an irregular base. The only surviving fill, [2257], comprises a mottled deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.238** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.239, cut [2260], fill [2259]

Posthole **F.239** is circular in form. Cut [2260] is 0.25m in diameter and 0.06m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, [2259], comprises a deposit of mid to dark brownish grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.239** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.240, cut [2261], fill [2063] = [2262]

Pit **F.240** is sub-oval in form, though it extends partially beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2261] is 1.02m+ by 0.39m+ in extent and 0.59m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping partially concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill, [2063] = [2262], comprises a deposit of mid to dark greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.240** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were inserted. It is probably 14th century in date, and contained 13th to 15th century grey and pink coarsewares, the majority of which are most probably 14th century, plus residual Stamford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.285** and is cut by **F.266**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.241, cut [2264], fill [2263]

Posthole **F.241** is semi-circular in form, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area. Cut [2264] is 0.51m by 0.18m+ in extent and 0.30m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill, [2263], comprises a deposit of dark greenish grey/brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.241** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.287** and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.242, cut [2265], fill [2266]

Pit **F.242** is semi-circular in form, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area. Cut [2265] is 0.34m by 0.14m+ in extent and 0.22m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill, [2266], comprises a deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand. The fill sequence of **F.242** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally; it may form, along with **F.225** and **F.226**, an element in a property boundary which was later respected by **Building 9**. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.243, cut [2267], fill [2268]

Pit **F.243** is sub-oval in form, and its long axis is aligned northeast to southwest. Cut [2267] is 1.41m by 0.60m in extent and 0.16m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, [2268], comprises a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.243** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is 13th or 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.244** and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.244, cut [2269], fill [2270]

Pit **F.244** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.243** and extends partially beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2269] is 1.58m+ by 1.42m+ in extent and 0.15m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, [2270], comprises a deposit of mid grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.244** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is 13th or 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.235** and **F.237** and is cut by **F.243**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.245, cut [2271], fills [2272] and [2273]

Pit **F.245** is sub-circular in form, though it is truncated by **F.234**, **F.235** and **F.237** and extends partially beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2271] is 1.57m+ by 1.57m+ in extent and 0.40m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. The primary fill is [2272], a deposit of pale grey clay with occasional well sorted gravel inclusions 0.08m deep, above which lies [2273], a mottled deposit of pale brownish grey clay with occasional patches of pale bluish grey clay and gravels 0.32m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.245** indicates that it was initially left open to silt up naturally, as represented by [2272], before being deliberately backfilled with [2273]; the feature most probably represents gravel quarrying. It is 13th or 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.246** and **F.250** and is cut by **F.234**, **F.235** and **F.237**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.246, cut [2274], fill [2275]

Pit **F.246** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.245**. Cut [2274] is 0.93m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.29m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, [2275], comprises a firm deposit of pale orangey grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.246** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by **F.245**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

F.247 is void**Pit F.248, cut [2279], fill [2278]**

Pit **F.248** is sub-rectangular in form, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area. Cut [2274] is 1.11m+ by 0.37m+ in extent and 0.29m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, [2275], comprises a firm deposit of mid greenish grey/brown sandy silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.248** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally, though little of the feature was available for study. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.287** and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.249, cut [2280], fill [2281]

Posthole **F.249** is circular in form, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area. Cut [2280] is 0.21m in diameter and 0.07m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill, [2281], comprises a deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.249** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 14th century in date,

though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.287** and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.250, cut [2282], fills [2228] = [2283] to [2288]

Pit **F.250** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.245**, **F.228** and **F.234** and falls only partially within the limits of the area. Cut **[2282]** is 1.87m+ by 1.67m+ in extent and 1.16m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical partially concave sides and a relatively flat base which becomes irregular to the southeast due to variations in the underlying natural. The primary fill is **[2288]**, a friable mid orangey/yellowish grey sandy clay deposit with very frequent gravel inclusions 0.65m deep which is overlain by **[2287]** a mottled layer of dark bluish grey silty clay with occasional patches of off-white and pale grey clay 0.30m thick. Above this lies **[2286]**, a band of dark brown organic cess material 0.14m deep which is overlain by **[2285]**, a mid to dark brown organic cess deposit 0.11m thick. This lies beneath **[2284]**, a layer of mid to pale bluish grey sandy clay with occasional patches of pale greyish white clay mottles 0.32m deep which lies in turn beneath **[2228] = [2283]**, the highest surviving fill; this comprises a deposit of mid grey silty sandy clay 0.44m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.250** indicates that it was initially left open to silt up naturally, with deposits **[2288]** and **[2287]** deriving from gradual weathering interspersed with occasional collapse/slump events. Once the feature had stabilised to some extent, however, deliberate depositions of cess material **[2286]** and **[2285]** were introduced before it was again left to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were introduced (as represented by **[2284]** and **[2228] = [2283]**). It is probably 13th century in date, and contained Lyveden ware and 13th to 15th century red coarseware, which is most likely to be 13th century. It cuts natural and is cut by **F.245**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Modern Building F.251, cut [2041], fills [2042] and [2043]

Modern Building **F.251** extends beyond the limits of the area in every direction. Cut **[2041]** is 10.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.51m deep with a relatively flat base; no sides were visible within the area. The initial deposit comprises **[2042]**, a layer of compacted CBM rubble within a matrix of pale pinkish grey silty sandy clay 0.19m deep above which is **[2043]**, a layer of banded concrete 0.32m thick which formed the foundation for the shop floor. **F.251** represents the 1959 build of Bradwell's Court Shopping Arcade. It cuts **F.252** and **F.251**; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Foundation F.252, cut [2107], make-up layer [2109]

Foundation **F.252** is sub-rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limits of the area on all sides. Cut **[2107]** is 10.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.23m+ deep with a relatively flat base; no sides were visible. Across this was lain make-up/foundation layer **[2109]**, which is comprised of pale greyish brown silty clay with a distinct band of mixed black ash and charcoal 0.16m deep. **F.252** comprised the foundation for several buildings that appear to have been erected in this area at the same time. These are visible on the 1886 plan as elements of Bradwell's Yard. It is 19th century in date, but contained no pottery. It cuts **F.200**, **F.203**, **F.254**, **F.255**, **F.258**, **F.267**, **F.269**, **F.271** and **F.293** and is overlain by **F.294** and **F.295**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Stakehole F.253, cut [2220]

Stakehole **F.253** is circular in form, though it is truncated by **F.251**. Cut **[2220]** is 0.07m in diameter and 0.26m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. This cut presented as a void, its exterior coated with a very thin layer of dark brown decayed organic material. The fill sequence of **F.253** thus indicates that the stake was left to rot in situ; the feature is stratigraphically somewhat isolated by later truncation, but appears most likely to have formed a contemporary element of **Building 10**. It is most probably 19th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.271** and is cut by **F.251**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Walls F.254, [2020], [2024], [2025], [2029] and [2105]

The walls which comprise **F.254** are linear in form, though due to heavy truncation by **F.252** many survive only as fragments. Three of these fragments, **[2020]**, **[2024]** and **[2029]**, appear to have originally formed a northwest to southeast aligned dividing wall; each is composed of unfrogged cream bricks measuring 225mm by 110mm by 65mm set in moderately compact mid yellow coarse sandy mortar and they measure 0.11m by 0.09m, 0.20m by 0.11m and 0.26m by 0.17m respectively. To the northeast of this division lies **[2025]**, a roughly worked limestone block that measures 0.20m by 0.18m in extent and 0.06m deep and which has no apparent associations. Similarly, **[2105]** represents an isolated red brick 0.20m by 0.10m in extent and 0.06m that is no longer attached to any larger structure. **F.254** represents a series of insubstantial internal sub-divisions which formed the final elements of the brick phase C of **Building 8**. It is 16th century or later in date, though it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.292** and is cut by **F.252**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Walls F.255, [2011], [2021], [2022], [2026], [2027], [2028] and [2034], construction cut [2222] and foundation layer [2221]

The walls which comprise **F.255** are linear in form, though due to heavy truncation by **F.252** many survive only as fragments. Four of these fragments, [2022], [2026], [2027] and [2028], appear to have originally formed a northwest to southeast aligned dividing wall; each is composed of unfrogged red bricks measuring 235mm by 105mm by 45mm set in dense off-white coarse lime mortar and they measure 0.16m by 0.12m, 0.52m by 0.11m, 0.17m by 0.12m and 0.32m by 0.11m respectively. Two further dividing walls, each composed of identical materials and similarly aligned, are less well preserved: [2011] is 0.72m by 0.11m in extent and 0.08m, and; [2021] is 0.52m by 0.12m in extent and 0.09m deep. Better preserved, though falling only partially within the limits of the area, is external wall [2034]. This was constructed within cut [2222], which is 1.64m+ by 0.40m+ in extent and 0.45m+ deep, and has moderately sloping partially concave sides and a partially concave base. Foundation layer [2221], a banded deposit of pale bluish grey clay with lenses of pale greyish yellow crushed mortar 0.35m thick, was then deposited. On top of this was set the lowest course of [2034], a layer of roughly squared clunch blocks which were surmounted by an upper surviving course of unfrogged red bricks, all bonded with yellow coarse sandy mortar. It is 1.64m+ by 0.33m+ in extent and 0.29m+ deep, running northeast to southwest at a right angle to the less substantial internal walls. **F.255** represents walls erected at the beginning of the brick phase C of **Building 8**; they are most probably contemporary with **F.259**, but no direct relationship survives due to robbing event **F.258**. They are probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as they contained no pottery. They overlie **F.292** and are cut by **F.252**; they have been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.256, [2093]

Layer **F.256** is of irregular form and extends beyond the limit of the area. [2093] is 1.00m+ by 0.43m+ in extent and 0.43m+ deep and is composed of mid to pale grey silty clay which contains mottles of pale greyish yellow coarse sandy mortar. Layer **F.256** represents material introduced into the 'alleyway' between **Building 8** and **Building 9**, most probably to improve the footing. It is probably 17th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.204** and is cut by **F.290**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Stakehole F.257, cut [2118], fill [2117]

Stakehole **F.257** is circular in form, though it falls only partially within the limit of the area. Cut [2118] is 0.10m in diameter and 0.24m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a 'V' shaped base. The only surviving fill is [2117], a deposit of mid to light grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.257** indicates that the stake removed, though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It forms part of phase C of **Building 8** and is probably 16th century in date. It contained no pottery. It cuts **F.261** and is cut by **F.252**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Robber Cut F.258, cut [2073], fill [2074]

Robber cut **F.258** is linear in form and is aligned northwest to southeast, though it continues beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2073] is 2.44m+ by 0.51m in extent and 0.20m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, [2074], comprises a mottled deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional patches of pale brownish grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.258** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the material it was robbing, wall **F.259**, had been sufficiently removed. It is 18th or 19th century in date, and contained residual Essex Red ware and grey coarseware. It cuts **F.259** and is cut by **F.252**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Wall F.259, [2032] and [2033]

Wall **F.259** is linear in form and is aligned northwest to southeast, though it has been very heavily robbed by **F.258**. Two fragments remain, [2032] and [2033]; the former is composed of red tiles measuring 180mm by 160mm by 20mm bonded with friable pale yellow sandy mortar, the latter of roughly worked clunch blocks measuring 200mm by 180mm by 100mm bonded with moderately compact mid yellow coarse sandy mortar and they measure 0.41m by 0.20m and 0.62m by 0.31m respectively. **F.259** represents a major external wall of **Building 8** which was most probably constructed at the beginning of phase C contemporaneously with **F.255**; their relationship has however been destroyed by robbing event **F.258**. It is probably 16th century in date, though it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.292** and is cut by **F.258**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Robber Cut F.260, cut [2090], fill [2089]

Robber cut **F.260** is linear in form and is aligned northwest to southeast, though it continues beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2090] is 3.00m+ by 0.50m in extent and 0.21m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, [2089], comprises a soft deposit of mid greyish brown 'gritty' silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.260** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the beam it was robbing, the main external sill beam of phase A and B of **Building 8**, had been removed. This occurred at the beginning of phase C and is contemporary with **F.289** the robbing of the internal sill beams.

It is probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.261** and is overlain by **F.292**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layers F.261, make-up [2050], floors [2012], [2064] and [2079]

Layers **F.261** are partially truncated by **F.289** and extend beyond the limits of the area. Initial make-up layer **[2050]** comprises a deposit of mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.03m deep which is overlain by **[2064]**, a layer of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent animal bone and shell inclusions 1.92m+ by 1.53m+ in extent and 0.11m thick. To the southwest of this lies **[2012]**, a layer of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent animal bone and shell inclusions 2.66m+ by 2.51m+ in extent and 0.12m thick and to the northeast of it lies **[2079]**, a pale off-white silty clay layer with mid to pale brown silty clay mottles 4.34m+ by 1.61m+ in extent and 0.06m thick. **F.261** represents the floor surfaces associated with the final stages of phase B of **Building 8**; they belong to three separate rooms which are defined by internal partition walls (robbed as **F.289**). They are probably 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware, Ely ware and 13th to 15th century red, grey and buff coarsewares, the majority of which is most likely 15th century, plus residual Lyveden ware and St Neots type and Thetford type wares and a copper alloy pin. A piece of vessel glass and a 16th century Nuremberg jetton recovered from this feature are most probably intrusive. It overlies **F.201**, **F.202** and **F.205** and is cut by **F.257**, **F.260** and **F.289**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.262, [2294]

Layer **F.262** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is truncated by **F.205** and extends beyond the limits of the area. **[2294]** is 3.24m+ by 1.09m+ in extent and 0.10m+ deep and is composed of firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Layer **F.262** represents make-up material for floors **F.261**, though the two are stratigraphically separated by pit **F.205**, suggesting that **F.261** may have been at least partially relayed. It is probably 15th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.263** and is cut by **F.205**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.263, cut [2120], fill [2119]

Robber cut **F.263** is linear in form and is aligned northwest to southeast, though it continues beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[2120]** is 3.00m+ by 0.13m in extent and 0.15m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, **[2119]**, comprises a mottled deposit of mid grey silty clay with occasional patches of pale grey clay. The fill sequence of **F.263** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the beam it was robbing, the internal partition wall of phase A of **Building 8**, had been removed: this formed the first act of phase B. It is probably 14th or 15th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.264** and is cut by **F.215** and overlain by **F.262**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Timber Building F.264, construction cut [2108], trample [2095], floor [2013] = [2065] and damp-proofing [2111]

Timber building **F.264** is sub-rectangular in form, though it was later robbed by **F.260** and **F.263** and extends beyond the limits of the area. Construction cut **[2108]** is 3.78m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.48m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. During its excavation trample deposit **[2095]** was formed; this is comprised of mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.02m deep. Above this lie two layers which were originally packed on either side of a sill beam (later robbed as **F.260**): to the northeast, on the exterior face of the building, was laid damp-proofing layer **[2111]**, which consists of a layer of mid brownish grey clay with occasional gravel inclusions 3.00m+ by 0.49m in extent and 0.23m+ thick, and; to the southeast, within the interior space of the building, was laid floor surface **[2013] = [2065]**, which consists of a mottled layer of mid greyish brown silty clay 3.82m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.18m thick. **F.264** represents the initial timber construction (phase A) of **Building 8**. The structure was partially sunk into the garden soil (cut **[2108]**), and trample deposit **[2095]** accrued during its excavation; an external sill beam was then set down (this was later robbed as **F.260**) and packed around with exterior damp-proofing course **[2111]** and internal floor **[2013] = [2065]**. The latter was also packed around an internal partition wall which was robbed at the beginning of phase B by **F.263**. The structure is probably 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware, Grimston ware, Essex Red ware and 13th to 15th century grey coarse ware, the majority of which is most likely to be 14th century, plus residual Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.206**, **F.207** and **F.266** and is cut by **F.263**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.265, cut [2099], fill [2061]

Pit **F.265** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is truncated by **F.204**, **F.208**, **F.218** and **F.290** and extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[2099]** is 1.38m+ by 1.02m+ in extent and 0.30m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, **[2061]**, comprises a deposit of mid greyish white sandy silty clay with frequent window glass, animal bone and pottery inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.265** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled with domestic rubbish

material, though its location in the alleyway between **Buildings 8** and **9** also suggests that it may have been used to solidify or level out this passage. It is probably 17th century in date, and contained Babylon ware and Glazed Red Earthenware, plus residual Ely ware, grey coarseware and St Neots type ware. A sherd of vessel glass retrieved from this feature is also probably 17th century in date. It overlies **F.266** and is cut by **F.204** and **F.259**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.266, [2062]

Layer **F.266** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is truncated by **F.218**, **F.264** and **F.265** and extends beyond the limits of the area. **[2062]** is 1.56m+ by 0.64m+ in extent and 0.18m+ deep and is composed of mid greyish brown clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Layer **F.266** most probably represents a yard or other exterior surface which the construction of **Building 8** has largely destroyed. It is 14th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware and 13th to 15th century grey and buff coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 14th century. It also contained a complete iron horseshoe. It cuts **F.240** and is cut by **F.264**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.267, cut [2016], fill [2015]

Robber cut **F.267** is sub-square in form. Cut **[2016]** is 0.38m by 0.36m in extent and 0.14m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, **[2015]**, comprises a friable deposit of mid brown sandy silty clay with occasional pale bluish grey clay mottles. The fill sequence of **F.267** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the material it was robbing, most probably a post, had been removed; it forms part of phase D of **Building 9**. It is 16th/17th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.268** and is cut by **F.252**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Robber Cut F.268, cut [2018], fill [2017]

Robber cut **F.268** is sub-square in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.267**. Cut **[2018]** is 0.29m by 0.25m in extent and 0.20m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, **[2017]**, comprises a friable deposit of mid to pale brown silty clay with occasional pale bluish grey clay and pale yellowish mortar mottles. The fill sequence of **F.268** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the material it was robbing, most probably a post, had been removed; it forms part of phase D of **Building 9**. It is 16th/17th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.290** and is cut by **F.267**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Drain/Soakaway F.269, cut [2295], brick structure [2035] and fill [2075]

Drain/soakaway **F.269** is square in form. Cut **[2295]** is 0.39m+ by 0.36m+ in extent and 0.13m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Within it, brick structure **[2035]** was constructed from unfrosted red bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar packed tight against sides. The central void was eventually backfilled with **[2075]**, a mottled layer of dark brownish grey silty clay with patches of mid grey clay and frequent CBM inclusions 0.13m thick. **F.269** represents a drain or soakaway abutting the exterior of wall **F.290** of **Building 9**; it forms an element of phase D of this structure. It is 16th/17th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.290** and is cut by **F.252**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

F.270 is void

Layers F.271, [2051] and [2052]

Layers **F.271** are sub-rectangular in form, though they extend beyond the limits of the area. Initial make-up layer **[2051]** is 2.05m+ by 0.64m+ in extent and 0.35m+ deep and is composed of mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional brownish grey mottles. This is overlain by **[2052]**, a deposit of mid to pale greyish white clay with very frequent white lime mortar inclusions which is 1.05m+ by 0.40m+ in extent and 0.02m+ deep. Layers **F.271** represent make-up material **[2051]** and a probable floor surface **[2052]** that formed part of phase D of **Building 9**. They appear to be contemporary with **F.291** and may have been used to enlarge the phase C building into an area that was previously part of the access route. They are 16th/17th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as they contained no pottery. They cut **F.273** and are cut by **F.252** and **F.253**; they have been assigned to Phase 4.

Walls F.272, construction cut [2290], walls [2037], [2038] and [2039]

The walls which comprise **F.272** are linear in form, though due to truncation by **F.252** most survive only as fragments. **[2038]** is one such fragment; it is composed of reused unfrosted red half-bricks measuring 130mm by 105mm by 60mm bonded with tough yellow coarse sandy mortar and it is 1.3m+ by 0.24m in extent and 0.11m deep. It runs northeast to southwest and is mirrored by parallel wall foundation **[2039]** to the southeast. This was 'trench-built' within cut **[2290]** - which is 2.26m+ by 0.37m wide and 0.20m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base that was cut into the top of earlier wall foundation **F.273** - and consists of mixed CBM fragments bonded with tough coarse yellow sandy mortar. Less well preserved is **[2037]**, a mixture of broken red brick fragments and roughly worked clunch blocks

bonded with friable yellow sandy mortar that measures 0.70m+ by 0.17m in extent and 0.08m deep and is aligned northwest to southeast. **F.272** represents the internal walls flanking corridor **F.291** (**[2038]** and **[2039]**) and the clunch reinforcement of external wall **F.290** (**[2037]**), all of which formed elements in the construction of phase D of **Building 9**. They are 16th/17th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as they contained no pottery. They cut **F.290** and are overlain by **F.291**; they have been assigned to Phase 4.

Building F.273, layer [2085] = [2086] and wall pad [2231]

Building **F.273** is sub-rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limits of the area. Initial levelling/make-up layer **[2085] = [2086]** is 3.62m+ by 1.80m+ in extent and 0.15m+ deep and is composed of well compacted pale grey clay with occasional yellowish grey clay mottles. Above this was constructed wall pad **[2231]**, which consists of roughly tooled clunch blocks measuring on average 220mm by 220mm by 110mm bonded with very dense pale greyish cream clay; it measures 3.62m+ by 0.73m in extent and 0.14m+ deep and is aligned northeast to southwest. This pad replaced earlier sill wall **F.283**, and was built partially on top of its predecessor. **F.273** represents the main surviving structural elements which formed phase C of **Building 9**; they were heavily truncated during the subsequent erection of the phase D structure. They are 16th century in date, but contained no pottery. It cuts **F.210**, **F.274** and **F.276** and is cut by **F.271** and **F.290**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.274, cut [2234], fill [2233]

Robber cut **F.274** is sub-rectangular in form, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area. Cut **[2234]** is 0.55m+ by 0.05m+ in extent and 0.09m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill, **[2233]**, comprises a banded deposit of firm mid to pale greyish cream clay with a lower lens of burnt clay, ash and charcoal. The fill sequence of **F.268** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the material it was robbing, brick oven **F.275**, had been sufficiently removed; it forms one of the earliest elements of phase C of **Building 9**. It is 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.275** and is cut by **F.273**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Oven Rebuild F.275, cut [2236], structure [2124]

Oven rebuild **F.275** is of uncertain form as it falls only partially within the limits of the area and was heavily robbed by **F.274**. Cut **[2236]** is 0.80m+ by 0.16m+ in extent and 0.13m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Oven structure **[2124]** is constructed from a double skin of heat affected red bricks measuring 220mm by 120mm by 50mm bonded with heat affected coarse grey mortar. **F.275** represents the rebuilding and/or enlarging of earlier oven **F.278**; it forms one of the latest elements of phase B of **Building 9** and is contemporary with rake-out layers **F.275**. It is 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.278** and is cut by **F.274**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.276, cut [2255], fill [2254]

Posthole **F.276** is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.290**. The cut **[2255]** is 0.35m by 0.26m in extent and 0.31m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a base which slopes to the northeast. The only surviving fill is **[2254]**, a semi-loose deposit of mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional CBM inclusions. **F.276** represents the remodelling/reinforcement of clunch sill wall **F.283** as part of phase B of **Building 9**. It is 16th century in date, but contained no pottery. It cuts **F.283** and is cut by **F.273**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.277, trample [2100], [2121], [2122], and [2128], mortar [2113], [2114] and [2256], burnt layer [2031] = [2102], floor [2112] and tiles [2101]

F.277 is irregular in form, though it is truncated by **F.290** and extends beyond the limits of the area. Initial layer **[2128]** comprises a banded deposit of dark grey to black ashy silt with frequent lenses of charcoal and soot 2.06m+ by 1.00m+ in extent and 0.04m deep. Above this lies **[2122]**, a banded layer of dark brown silty clay with frequent bands of mid to pale reddish orange heat affected crushed mortar, soot and charcoal 1.78m+ by 1.23m+ in extent and 0.09m thick, which is overlain by three deposits: **[2121]**, a banded layer of compacted pale yellow coarse mortar with frequent lenses of dark greyish black silty charcoal 1.92m+ by 1.48m+ in extent and 0.05m thick, and; **[2113]** and **[2114]**, adjacent deposits of pale yellowish grey/brown coarse sandy mortar which measure 0.40m+ by 0.23m+ in extent and 0.03m deep and 0.61m+ by 0.25m+ in extent and 0.02m deep respectively. The former is overlain by **[2112]**, a well compacted pale greyish yellow clay deposit 0.82m+ by 0.34m+ in extent and 0.02m thick whilst the latter is beneath **[2031] = [2102]**, a mottled band of dark brown to black burnt clay with patches of mid to dark grey ash and very frequent charcoal inclusions 1.57m+ by 0.40m+ in extent and 0.06m deep. This lies in turn beneath **[2256]**, a compacted layer of mid to pale brownish cream coarse sandy mortar 1.66m+ by 1.44m+ in extent and 0.03m deep which acted as bedding for **[2101]**, a layer of broken mid yellowish brown limestone tiles 0.03m thick. The highest surviving layer, **[2100]**, lies above this; it comprises a deposit of dark grey to black burnt clay with frequent bands of ash and charcoal 0.40m+ by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.05m+ deep. **F.277** represents layers of trampled rake-out material and temporary surfaces associated with two phases of a brick oven

(F.275 and F.278); it forms a significant element in phase B of **Building 9**. They are 16th century in date, and contained Babylon ware. They overlie F.211, F.213 and F.278 and are cut by F.273; they have been assigned to Phase 3.

Brick Oven F.278, construction cut [2202], fills [2169] and [2125] and brick structure [2123]

Brick oven F.278 is of unclear form as it is heavily truncated by later rebuild F.275 and falls only partially within the limits of the area. Construction cut [2202] is 1.28m+ by 0.90m+ in extent and 0.16m+ deep with moderately sloping partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. Initial fill [2169] comprises a compacted layer of mid to pale bluish grey clay with occasional yellowish grey 0.18m thick which is overlain by [2125], a layer of mid to light reddish orange heat affected crushed sandy mortar 0.03m thick. Above this was constructed [2123], a brick oven composed of a single curvilinear skin of red bricks burnt on their interior face which measure 220mm by 120mm by 48mm and are bonded with heat affected reddish orange coarse sandy mortar; it is 1.00m+ by 0.12m in extent and 0.06m thick+. F.278 represents a brick oven which formed one of the earliest elements of phase B of **Building 9**; it is very probable that it had replaced (and quite possibly expanded upon) an earlier oven associated with the phase A structure. The earliest layers within F.277 represent rake-out from this feature. It is 16th century in date, but contained no pottery. It cuts F.283 and is cut by F.275 and F.277; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.279 is void

Layer F.280, [2144]

Layer F.280 is irregular in form, though it is truncated by F.210 and F.213 and extends beyond the limit of the area. [2144] is 2.10m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.16m+ deep and is composed of pale brownish yellow clay with numerous bands of mid brown silt. Layer F.280 represents a floor surface, with several trample horizons, which forms part of phase B of **Building 9**. It is 16th century in date, but contained no pottery. It overlies F.283 and is cut by F. 210 and F.213; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.281, levelling/make-up layers [2166] and [2167], floors [2163] and [2165], trample [2164] and [2291] and clay packing [2215]

Layers F.281 are sub-rectangular in form, though they extend beyond the limits of the area and cover an area 1.72m+ by 1.44m+ in extent. Initial layer [2167] comprises a mottled deposit of mid to dark reddish brown sandy gravels with evidence of in-situ heating 0.01m deep. Above this lies [2166], a mixed layer of mid to pale grey coarse sand with discrete patches of brownish yellow sandy mortar 0.05m thick, which is beneath [2165], a layer of mid orangey pink clay with 0.06m thick. Above this lie two deposits: [2291], a semi friable black sandy silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions 0.03m thick, and; [2215], a layer of pale off-white clay 0.21m deep. Both of these deposits are overlain by [2164], a loosely compacted black silt with very frequent charcoal inclusions 0.03m deep which is beneath [2163], the highest surviving layer; this comprises a deposit of well compacted pale off-white clay 0.08m thick. F.281 represents the floor surfaces associated with phase A of **Building 9**. It is composed of a number of make-up ([2166] and [2167]) and floor layers ([2163] and [2165]), as well as charcoal rich trample material [2164] and [2291] which was most probably generated by an earlier phase of brick oven F.278. They are probably 15th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as they contained no pottery. They overlie F.283 and are cut by F.211 and F.219; they have been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.282, [2172] = [2248]

Layer F.282 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is truncated by F.230 and F.214 and extends beyond the limit of the area. [2172] = [2248] is 2.78m+ by 2.13m+ in extent and 0.26m+ deep and is composed of mid to pale brown silty clay. Layer F.282 represents the floor of a possible corridor in phase A of **Building 9**. It is probably 15th century in date, but contained no pottery. It overlies F.283 and is cut by F.230; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Timber Building F.283, levelling/make-up layers [2173] and [2232], beam pads [2168] = [2170] and [2227] and sill wall [2226]

Timber building F.283 is sub-rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limits of the area. Initial layer [2232] consists of a very firm deposit of pure pale greyish blue clay measuring 2.60m+ by 0.80m+ in extent and 0.30m deep. Contemporary with this is [2173], a compacted deposit of mid yellowish brown silty clay 0.08m deep. Above these layers lie two wall pads: [2168] = [2170] is composed of mid greyish brown silty clay intermixed with mid reddish orange coarse sandy gravel arranged in an 'L' shape measuring 2.20m+ northeast to southwest and 0.70m+ northwest to southeast by 0.80m wide and 0.36m thick, whilst; [2227] is composed of mid brown silty clay with occasional mid grey clay mottles running northeast to southwest and measures 3.56m+ by 0.62m in extent and 0.30m thick. Constructed upon the latter is wall [2226], which comprises roughly squared clunch blocks around 240mm by 150mm by 130mm in size bonded with dense yellow sandy mortar – it is 0.44m wide and survives to a depth of two courses (0.29m+).

F.283 represents the initial timber construction (phase A) of **Building 9**. It is composed of levelling/foundation layer [2173] and wall pads [2168] = [2170] and [2227], the latter of which provided support for external sill wall [2226]. Floor layers **F.281** are also associated with this build. It is probably 15th century in date, and contained residual 10th to 12th century Thetford type ware. It cuts **F.223**, **F.232**, **F.233** and **F.284** and is cut by **F.276**, **F.278**, **F.281** and **F.282**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.284, cut [2229], fills [2230] and [2293]

Pit **F.284** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.283** and extends partially beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2229] is 1.28m+ by 0.32m+ in extent and 0.51m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is [2293], a deposit of dark bluish grey silty clay 0.28m deep, above which lies [2230], a mottled deposit of pale brown silty clay with occasional patches of pale bluish grey clay 0.32m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.284** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally whilst discrete dumps of material were inserted on an intermittent basis. It is probably 14th or 15th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.285** and is cut by **F.283**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.285, [2014] = [2019] = [2076] = [2174] = [2213]

Layer **F.285** is of unknown form as it extends beyond the limit of the area in every direction. [2014] = [2019] = [2076] = [2174] = [2213] is 10.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.39m+ deep and is composed of mid to dark brown sandy clay silt. Layer **F.285** represents a horizon of horticultural activity that began to accumulate during the twelfth century. It contained predominately 13th to 15th century pink and grey coarse wares, Ely ware and Essex Red ware – the majority of which are most likely to be 14th century – plus residual Brill ware and Maxey type, Stamford type, Thetford type and St Neots type wares, along with a small lead off-cut and the rough-out for a worked bone handle. It overlies **F.212**, **F.221**, **F.224**, **F.234**, **F.236**, **F.238**, **F.239**, **F.241**, **F.242**, **F.243**, **F.248**, **F.249** and **F.286** and is cut by **F.206**, **F.207**, **F.218**, **F.223**, **F.227**, **F.233**, **F.240** and **F.284**; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Stakehole F.286, cut [2180], fill [2179]

Stakehole **F.286** is circular in form, though it falls only partially within the limit of the area. Cut [2180] is 0.10m in diameter and 0.23m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [2179], a deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.286** indicates that the stake removed, though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is most probably associated with immediately adjacent pit **F.220** and is 12th to 14th century in date, though it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.220** and is overlain by **F.285**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Layer F.287, [2253]

Layer **F.287** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated and extends beyond the limits of the area. [2253] is 3.00m+ by 2.70m+ in extent and 0.15m+ deep and is composed of very densely compacted orange sandy gravels with a lens of mid reddish brown iron panning occurring across its surface. Layer **F.287** most probably represents a metal surface in the same location as was later used for the construction of **Building 9**. It is 12th to 14th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies natural and is cut by **F.241**, **F.242**, **F.226**, **F.248** and **F.249**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Layer F.288, [2096] = [2214]

Layer **F.288** is of unknown form as it extends beyond the limit of the area. [2096] = [2214] is 10.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.21m+ deep and is composed of mid to pale greyish brown sandy silt. Layer **F.288** represents sub-soil material, created by repeated Prehistoric to Saxon agricultural activity; it contained no pottery. It is cut by **F.217**, **F.220**, **F.221**, **F.236**, **F.238**, **F.239**, **F.246**, **F.250** and **F.287**.

Robber Cuts F.289, cuts [2080] and [2081], fill [2077]

Robber cuts **F.289** are linear in form, though they extend beyond the limits of the area. Cut [2080] is 1.92m+ by 0.15m in extent and 0.10m+ deep with vertical sides and a flat base aligned northwest to southeast and cut [2081] is 4.34m+ by 0.15m+ in extent and 0.10m+ deep with steeply vertical sides and a flat base aligned northeast to southwest. Both were contemporaneously backfilled with [2077], a loose deposit of dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.289** indicates that both cuts were deliberately backfilled once the material they were robbing, the internal partition walls of phase B of **Building 8**, had been removed; this forms one of the earliest elements of phase C. It is 16th century in date, and contained Babylon ware and brown coarseware plus intrusive late 18th century pottery. It cuts **F.261** and is overlain by **F.292**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Construction F.290, levelling cut [2235], levelling layer [2030] = [2094] and wall [2036]

Construction **F.290** is sub-rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut [2235] is 5.00m+ by 2.64m wide and 0.18m+ deep with a relatively flat base – no sides were visible. Within it was laid [2030] = [2094], a layer of firm mid-bluish grey clay 0.08m+ deep which acted as the foundation for wall [2036]. This latter is composed of unfrogged red bricks measuring 230mm by 110mm by 60mm and roughly tooled clunch blocks bonded with yellow coarse sandy mortar and it is 2.66m+ by 0.34m in extent and 0.08m deep. No bond pattern was visible and it is orientated northeast to southwest. **F.290** represents the levelling of phase C of **Building 9** and the primary elements in the construction of the phase D structure, including its main external wall [2036]. It is 16th/17th century in date, and contained Frechen stoneware and pink coarseware. It cuts **F.208**, **F.214**, **F.256** and **F.273** and is cut by **F.269** and **F.272**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.291, [2040]

Layer **F.291** is sub-rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area. [2040] is 4.22m+ by 1.07m+ in extent and 0.06m+ deep and is composed of pale yellowish grey clay. Layer **F.291** represents a clay floored corridor associated with internal flanking walls **F.272**, and is an element in phase D of **Building 9**. It is 16th/17th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.272** and is cut by **F.203** and **F.268**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.292, [2087] = [2088]

Layer **F.292** is sub-rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limits of the area. [2087] = [2088] is 3.00m+ by 2.55m+ in extent and 0.14m+ deep and is composed of compacted pale greyish brown silty clay. Layer **F.292** represents foundation material laid in order to facilitate the erection of walls **F.255** and comprises the one of the earliest elements in phase C of **Building 8**. It is probably 16th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware. It cuts **F.260** and **F.289** and is cut by **F.200** and **F.258** and overlain by **F.254**, **F.255**, **F.259** and **F.293**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.293, [2106]

Layer **F.293** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is truncated by **F.252** and extends beyond the limits of the area. [2106] is 3.00m+ by 1.38m+ in extent and 0.07m+ deep and is composed of mid to pale greyish brown silty clay. Layer **F.293** represents a floor surface set down on top of **F.292** and forms an element in phase C of **Building 8**. It is 16th century in date and, although it contained no pottery, a mid to late 16th century Nuremberg jetton – initially assigned to an earlier context – almost certainly derived from here. It overlies **F.292** and is cut by **F.252**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Building F.294, wall foundation [2007], tiled floors [2000] to [2006], [2009] and [2010], layers [2115] and [2116], mortar floor [2110] stakehole cut [2247] and stakehole fill [2246]

Building **F.294** is 5.63m+ by 3.00m+ in extent, though it extends beyond the limits of the trench in three directions. Construction began with the laying of tiled floor [2000], which consists of red square ceramic tiles measuring 300m by 300m by 35mm that are bonded with tough mid yellowish grey coarse sandy mortar. It is 2.14m by 1.70m in extent and 0.04m deep and is abutted by two contemporary elements: [2004], an edging course of yellow unfrogged bricks 225mm by 110 by 45mm in size 0.93m+ by 0.11m in extent, and; [2006], a doorway sill constructed from unfrogged red bricks bonded with friable yellow sandy mortar that are 225mm by 110mm by 65mm in size and 0.85 by 0.24 in extent and 0.09m deep. This surface was evidently subjected to heavy use as it was repaired and extended many times. Rebuild [2010] is one of the earliest, and represents the resetting of original tiles in a new bed of mid greyish brown gritty mortar 1.20m by 0.60m in extent and 0.04m deep. It is overlain by [2115], a layer of mid grey silty sand 0.06m deep which is in turn overlain by [2116], a layer of friable coarse yellow sand 0.04m+ deep. Two further rebuild 'patches' are broadly contemporary with [2010]; [2003] and [2005]. The first of these consists of a spread of dense off-white lime mortar bearing the scars of robbed tiles which measures 0.60m+ by 0.48m+ in extent and is 0.02m deep, the latter of broken and reused tiles set in an area 0.62m by 0.42m in extent adjacent to door sill [2006]. To the southeast of [2005] the floor was rebuilt or enlarged by surface [2001], which is composed of mixed red and cream tiles measuring 235mm by 235mm by 35mm bonded with mid yellowish grey coarse sandy mortar and is 1.64m by 0.71m in extent and 0.04m deep. This was then in turn abutted by brick surface [2002], which is composed of mixed cream, pink and red bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 40mm and bonded with tough white lime mortar containing frequent gritty inclusions. It is 0.95m by 0.70m in extent and 0.07m deep. A final rebuild, [2009], occurred to the southwest, where broken reused tiles were set in very coarse dark brown mortar over an area 1.23m+ by 0.85m+ in extent and 0.06m deep. Also belonging to this 'room' are: wall foundation [2007], which consists of mixed clunch fragments, flint cobbles and red bricks 220mm by 100mm by 50mm in size packed informally with dense clayey mortar 0.34m+ by 0.08m in extent and 0.18m deep, and; stakehole [2247], which is 0.10m in diameter and 0.18m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by [2246], a loose deposit of dark brown clay silt with frequent organic inclusions towards the base which indicate that the stake rotted

in situ. No wall survives to the southwest, however, where this building abutted a contemporary structure. **F.294** represents a structure within the Bradwell's Yard complex, visible on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map. It has been numbered as **Building 10**, and was contemporary with the adjacent **Building 15, F.295**. It is probably 19th century in date, but contained no pottery. It overlies **F.252** and is cut by **F.251**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Building F.295 wall [2023], hardcore [2103], concrete [2104] and layer [2110]

Building **F.295** is 5.45m+ by 3.00m+ in extent, though it extends beyond the limits of the trench in three directions. It contains two probable rooms that are separated by internal dividing wall **[2023]**. This latter consists of unfrogged cream bricks measuring 225mm by 105mm by 60mm set in coarse yellow sandy mortar laid against the face of earlier wall **F.255** in a single skin of stretchers. It is aligned northwest to southeast and measures 3.20m+ by 0.11m in extent and is 0.10m+ deep. On the southwest side of this division was set foundation layer **[2103]**, a deposit of rough mortared gravel and CBM fragments 0.20m thick. This was used to provide support for layer **[2104]**, a floor surface composed of dense grey concrete that is 3.30m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.04m deep. To the northeast of **[2023]** was laid a second surface, **[2110]**, which is composed of crushed white lime mortar 3.00m+ by 2.10m+ in extent and 0.04m+ deep. This represents the floor of a second 'room', though it is truncated on the northeastern side and no definitive boundary or dividing wall survives there. **F.295** represents a structure within the Bradwell's Yard complex, visible on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map. It has been numbered as **Building 15**, and was contemporary with the adjacent **Building 10, F.294**. It is probably 19th century in date, but contained no pottery. It overlies **F.252** and is cut by **F.251**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Area 11

Posthole F.300, cuts [3002] and [3004], fills [3003] and [3005]

Posthole **F.300** is sub-oval in form. The initial cut, **[3002]**, is 0.75m by 0.40m in extent and 0.20m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. It is filled by **[3003]**, a firm deposit of pale whitish yellow silty clay with occasional mortar inclusions which was later truncated by post-pipe **[3004]**. This is 0.07m in diameter and 0.20m+ deep, with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It contains **[3005]**, a relatively loose deposit of dark grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.300** indicates that a central post - initially packed around with deposit **[3003]** - was robbed by **[3004]**, though it is unclear whether the resulting void was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It is 16th century or later in date, and contained residual 13th to 15th century brown coarseware. It cuts **F.324** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.301, cuts [3006] and [3009], fills [3007] and [3008]

Posthole **F.301** is sub-circular in form. The initial cut, **[3006]**, is 0.34m by 0.34m in extent and 0.11m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by **[3007]**, a firm deposit of pale yellowish grey clay with occasional mottles of mid grey silty clay which was later truncated by post-pipe **[3009]**. This is 0.06m in diameter and 0.08m+ deep, with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It contains **[3008]**, a deposit of mid grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.301** indicates that a central post - initially packed around with deposit **[3007]** - was robbed by **[3009]**, though it is unclear whether the resulting void was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It is 16th century in date, and contained Red coarseware. It cuts **F.308** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.302, cut [3011], fills [3010] and [3030]

Posthole **F.302** is sub-oval in form. The cut **[3011]** is 0.52m by 0.31m in extent and 0.14m+ deep with steeply sloping partially concave sides and a shallowly concave base. The primary fill is **[3030]**, a packing deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.14m+ deep, in the centre of which is **[3010]**, a deposit of mid to pale bluish grey clay 0.05m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.302** indicates that the post was removed, though it is unclear whether fill **[3010]** was then deliberately inserted or accrued via gradual natural silting. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.300** and **F.313** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.303, cut [3018], fills [3019] and [3020]

Posthole **F.303** is sub-oval in form. The cut **[3018]** is 0.70m by 0.51m in extent and 0.19m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping partially concave sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is **[3019]**, a

mottled deposit of mid brown silty clay with occasional patches of mid to pale yellow clay 0.19m+ deep which is beneath [3020], a deposit of mid brown silty clay 0.10m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.303 indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is 15th century in date, and contained Essex red ware and Red and Grey coarseware, the majority of which is most likely 15th century in date. It cuts F.345 and is cut by F.353; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.304, cut [3022], fill [3021]

Posthole F.304 is sub-oval in form. The cut [3022] is 0.52m by 0.38m in extent and 0.18m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is [3021], a firm deposit of dark grey clayey silt. The fill sequence of F.304 indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It is 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware. It cuts F.347 and is cut by F.353; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.305, cut [3025], fills [3023] and [3024]

Posthole F.305 is circular in form. The cut [3025] is 0.35m by 0.35m in extent and 0.26m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The primary fill is [3024], a firm deposit of mid brown silty clay 0.08m+ deep which is beneath [3023], a deposit of dark bluish grey clay 0.16m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.305 indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably left open to silt up naturally. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.347 and is cut by F.353; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.306, cut [3026], fill [3027]

Posthole F.306 is sub-oval in form. The cut [3026] is 0.22m by 0.17m in extent and 0.08m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is [3027], a mottled deposit of mid brown silty clay with occasional patches of mid orange coarse sand and mid bluish grey clay. The fill sequence of F.306 indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.346 and is cut by F.353; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.307, cut [3028], fill [3029]

Posthole F.307 is sub-oval in form. The cut [3028] is 0.14m by 0.10m in extent and 0.04m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is [3029], a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of F.307 indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.339 and is cut by F.353; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.308, cut [3036], fill [3037]

Pit F.308 is oval in form, though it is partially truncated by F.301. The cut [3036] is 0.55m+ by 0.42m in extent and 0.13m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [3037], a deposit of mid brown silty clay with occasional off-white clay mottles and CBM inclusions. The fill sequence of F.308 indicates that the feature was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware. It cuts F.345 and is cut by F.301; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.309, cut [3038], fills [3039] and [3040]

Posthole F.309 is sub-circular in form. The cut [3038] is 0.46m by 0.46m in extent and 0.24m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a partially concave base. The primary fill is [3039], a packing deposit of mixed CBM fragments 0.24m+ deep within the centre of which is [3040], a deposit of mid brownish grey clay 0.24m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.309 indicates that the post was removed, though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It is 16th century in date, and contained residual Red and Grey coarsewares. It cuts F.313 and is cut by F.353; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.310, cut [3042], fill [3041]

Pit **F.310** is sub-oval in form. The cut **[3042]** is 2.00m by 0.80m in extent and 0.95m+ deep with steeply sloping irregular sides and an uneven base. The only surviving fill is **[3041]**, a friable deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional CBM inclusions. **F.310** represents a Victorian ‘exploratory hole’ excavated to test the solidity of well **F.311**. It is contemporary with the similarly intentioned **F.342** to the northeast, and both were most probably dug during the initial stages of the construction of Field’s Court. It is probably 19th century in date, and contained residual mid 18th century pottery, plus Tin Glazed Earthenware, Red Glazed Earthenware and Grey coarseware. It also contained two clay pipe stem fragments, one with a makers mark dated to the late 18th/early 19th century. It cuts **F.311** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Pit/Well F.311, cut [3045], fills [3043] = [3175] and [3044] = [3176]

Pit/well **F.311** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.310** and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[3045]** is 2.35m by 1.95m in extent and 1.75m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides – the base was not reached. The earliest visible fill is **[3044] = [3176]**, a mottled deposit of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional patches of pale bluish brown silty sand and orangey brown staining 1.15m+ deep. Above this lies **[3043] = [3175]**, a tenacious deposit of mid to pale bluish brown clay with occasional patches of mid yellowish brown sandy silt and frequent unworked clunch fragments 1.82m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.311** indicates that the earliest visible deposit **[3044] = [3176]** formed via the erosion/collapse of the sides whilst the feature was still being, or had just been, excavated. Deposit **[3043] = [3175]** was then deliberately introduced, most probably as the packing for a well shaft located immediately beyond the limit of the area. An exploratory hole, **F.310**, was later excavated into the top of the feature in the nineteenth century to test its stability. It is 18th century in date, and contained miscellaneous 18th century pottery plus residual Raeren and Frechen Stonewares, Glazed Red Earthenware, Babylon ware, Essex Red ware, Grey and Red coarsewares and St Neots type ware in its construction fill. It also contained the remnants of a copper alloy buckle. It cuts **F.345** and is cut by **F.310**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Well F.312, cut [3051], brick lining [3196], packing [3198] and capping [3048] to [3050]

Well **F.312** is circular in form, though it is truncated by **F.342** and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[3051]** is 1.58m+ in diameter and 2.47m+ deep with vertical sides – the base was not reached. The first action undertaken within this shaft was the construction of lining **[3196]**; this consists of a single skin of unmortared pale orange and yellow unfrogged bricks measuring 220mm by 105mm by 66mm stacked in a ‘best fit’ manner with an internal diameter of 1.07m. Around the outside was packed **[3198]**, a deposit of mid to pale bluish grey clay 0.18m thick and 1.30m+ deep. When the well went out of use, stone capping **[3050]** was introduced over these deposits. It is composed of reused limestone and clunch blocks, measuring on average 250mm by 220mm by 200mm, arranged in a tiered dome of five courses which are overlain by a final two courses of **[3049]** – the latter is distinguished by a greater degree of irregularity and lack of cohesion, though it is heavily truncated by **F.342**. All of the masonry is packed with and sealed beneath layer **[3048]**, a mid to pale greyish blue clay deposit 1.21m+ thick. **F.312** represents a brick lined well (**[3196]** and **[3198]**) which went out of use in the nineteenth century and was capped off with reused stone **[3048]** to **[3050]**. An exploratory hole, **F.342**, was excavated into the feature somewhat later and material introduced to stabilise the void. It is 19th century in date, and contained residual Grimston ware and Grey coarseware. It cuts **F.319** and **F.339** and is cut by **F.342**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Pit F.313, cut [3052], fills [3053] = [3062], [3054], [3055] and [3056] = [3061]

Pit **F.313** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.302** and **F.309** and extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[3052]** is 3.38m+ by 0.88m+ in extent and 0.24m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping partially concave sides and a partially concave base. The primary fill is **[3053] = [3062]**, a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay deposit 0.16m deep which is overlain by **[3054]** a layer of dark grey clayey sandy silt 0.09m thick. Above this lies **[3055]**, a band of soft very dark grey to black clay silt with very frequent charcoal inclusions 0.05m deep which is overlain by **[3056] = [3061]**, the highest surviving fill; this comprises a mottled deposit of mid brownish grey silty sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay 0.24m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.313** indicates that after an initial brief silting episode (**[3053] = [3062]**) the feature was deliberately backfilled with a series of rapid dumps. It is 16th century in date, and contained Babylon ware, Raeren Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Red and Grey coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 16th century in date, plus residual Ely ware. It cuts **F.314** and is cut by **F.302**, **F.309** and **F.351**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.314, cut [3059], fill [3060]

Pit **F.314** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.313**. The cut **[3059]** is 2.22m+ by 0.80m+ in extent and 0.27m+ deep with gently sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is **[3060]**, a deposit of mid grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.314** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of

domestic rubbish material were introduced. It is 16th century in date, and contained Raeren Stoneware and Red coarseware. It cuts **F.324** and is cut by **F.313**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.315, cut [3075], fill [3076]

Robber cut **F.315** is irregular in form. The cut **[3075]** is 0.75m by 0.26m in extent and 0.36m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[3076]**, a friable deposit of mid brownish grey clayey sand. The fill sequence of **F.315** indicates that it was deliberately backfilled once the material it was robbing, either a post or a small beam, had been removed. It is 16th century in date, and contained Red coarseware. It cuts **F.341** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.316, cut [3079], fills [3080] to [3088]

Pit **F.316** is sub-rectangular in form. Cut **[3079]** is 1.78m by 1.28m in extent and 1.20m+ deep with steeply sloping partially convex sides to the northwest and a stepped profile to the southeast with a moderately concave upper break of slope leading to a near vertical partially convex lower break of slope. The base is partially concave. Initial fill **[3088]** comprises a layer of mid reddish orange/brown silty sand with very frequent gravel inclusions 0.16m thick which is overlain by **[3087]**, a band of dark grey silty clay 0.21m thick. Above this is **[3086]**, a friable layer of black silt with very frequent ash and charcoal inclusions 0.19m+ thick which is beneath **[3085]**, a dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional off-white clay mottles 0.21m thick. Overlying this is **[3084]**, a friable layer of black silt with very frequent ash and charcoal inclusions 0.07m deep above which lies **[3083]**, a band of dark grey silty clay 0.07m thick. Above this is **[3082]**, a layer of mid greenish grey clay 0.08m thick which is beneath **[3081]**, the highest surviving fill. This is composed of mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional to frequent gravel inclusions 0.25m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.316** indicates that initial deposit **[3088]** accrued via erosion/slump events from the feature sides. This was rapidly followed by deliberate depositions of domestic refuse material which were inserted as alternating rubbish-rich (**[3087]**, **[3085]**, **[3083]** and **[3082]**) and ash/charcoal rich (**[3086]** and **[3084]**) layers; its use as a rubbish pit continued in this fashion until relatively sterile 'capping' deposits **[3081]** and **[3080]** were inserted. It is 16th century in date, and contained predominately Red coarseware, plus residual Essex Grey ware, Buff and Grey coarsewares, Ely ware, Grimston ware and St Neots type ware. It also contained a copper alloy pin. It cuts **F.346** and is cut by **F.317** and **F.344**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.317, cut [3089], fill [3090]

Posthole **F.317** is sub-circular in form. The cut **[3089]** is 0.52m by 0.42m in extent and 0.36m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a partially 'V' shaped base. The only surviving fill is **[3090]**, a deposit of pale yellowish grey clay with occasional off-white clay mottles. The fill sequence of **F.317** indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It cuts **F.316** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.318, cut [3091], fills [3092] and [3144]

Pit **F.318** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.311** and extends beyond the limits of the area. The cut **[3091]** is 0.83m+ by 0.43m+ in extent and 0.73m+ deep with steeply sloping sides to the southeast and moderately sloping convex sides to the southwest with a concave base. Primary fill **[3144]** is a semi-friable deposit of mid to pale grey silty clay 0.37m deep which is beneath **[3092]**, a relatively loose deposit of mid grey clayey silt with occasional pale yellowish grey clay mottles 0.39m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.318** indicates that the feature was initially left open to silt up naturally (**[3144]**) before being deliberately backfilled with domestic refuse-rich material **[3092]**. It is probably 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red and Grey wares and Red and Grey coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 15th century in date, plus residual Ely ware and St Neots type ware and intrusive 19th century material. It also contained a sawn off-cut from bone working. It cuts **F.349** and is overlain by **F.345**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.319, cut [3094], fill [3095]

Posthole **F.319** is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.312**. The cut **[3094]** is 0.29m+ by 0.28m in extent and 0.33m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is **[3095]**, a deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.319** indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.341** and is cut by **F.312**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.320, cut [3105], fills [3096] to [3104] and [3113] to [3116]

Pit **F.320** is sub-rectangular in form, though it partially extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[3105]** is 1.88m by 0.90m+ in extent and 0.63m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a partially concave base. Initial fill **[3114]** comprises a layer of firm mid bluish grey clay 0.10m thick which is overlain by **[3115]**, a mottled layer of pinkish cream clay with occasional mid brown silt 0.10m thick. Above this is **[3116]**, a layer of mid to pale greenish grey silty clay 0.12m thick which is beneath **[3113]**, a mid greyish brown clay deposit with occasional pale greenish grey clay mottles 0.10m thick. Overlying this is **[3104]**, a mottled layer of mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay 0.06m deep above which lies **[3103]**, a band of mid brown clay silt with frequent CBM inclusions 0.11m thick. Above this is **[3102]**, a layer of pale creamish brown clay 0.10m thick which is beneath **[3101]**, a mottled layer of mid brown clay silt with patches of pale cream clay with occasional gravel and animal bone inclusions 0.07m+ thick which is beneath **[3100]**, a mid to dark brown silty clay deposit with occasional CBM inclusions 0.07m thick. Overlying this is **[3099]**, an off-white band of silt with very frequent ash and charcoal inclusions 0.01m deep above which lies **[3098]**, a layer of mid reddish brown clay silt 0.04m thick. Above this is **[3097]**, a soft layer of black ashy silt 0.01m thick which is beneath **[3096]**, the highest surviving fill. This is composed of mid brownish red sandy silty clay with occasional to frequent CBM and animal bone inclusions 0.06m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.320** indicates that initial deposits **[3114]** and **[3115]** most probably accrued via erosion/slump events from the feature sides; however, these were rapidly superseded by deliberate and repeated depositions of material rich in domestic refuse (**[3100]** to **[3104]**, **[3113]** and **[3116]**) which culminated with several layers of heat-affected material being introduced (**[3096]** to **[3099]**). It is 16th century in date, and contained Frechen and Raeren Stonewares, Glazed Red Earthenware, Babylon ware, Broad Street Fineware plus residual Sgraffito ware, Essex Red ware, Red, Grey and Brown coarsewares and St Neots type ware. It also contained a copper alloy 'beehive' type thimble. It cuts **F.321** and is cut by **F.324**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Capping F.321, cut [3107], fills [3106] and [3186]

Capping **F.321** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated by **F.312**. The cut **[3107]** is 0.90m+ by 0.84m+ in extent and 1.10m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Primary fill **[3186]** is a deposit of mid brownish orange silty clayey sand with frequent gravel inclusions 0.11m deep which is beneath **[3106]**, a relatively loose deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mid to pale yellow mortar, CBM and clunch inclusions 0.94m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.321** indicates that the feature was deliberately backfilled in order to 'cap off' cask well **F.339**. It is 16th century in date, and contained Broad Street Fineware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Red coarseware, plus residual Essex Grey ware and St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.339** and is cut by **F.320**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.322 is void

F.323 is void

Pit F.324, cut [3073], fills [3068], [3072] and [3117]

Pit **F.324** is sub-oval in form, though it extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[3073]** is 1.30m+ by 0.70m+ in extent and 0.47m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The initial fill comprises **[3117]**, a friable deposit of orangey/brownish grey sandy silt 0.10m deep. Above this is **[3068]**, a firm deposit of pale off-whitish brown clay silt 0.16m deep which is beneath **[3072]**, the highest surviving fill; this is composed of mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional off-white silty clay mottles 0.21m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.324** indicates that the feature was deliberately backfilled. It is a 16th century or later in date, and contained residual 13th to 15th century Brown coarseware. It cuts **F.320** and is cut by **F.300** and **F.314**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.325, cuts [3122] and [3124], fills [3123] and [3125]

Posthole **F.325** is sub-oval in form. The initial cut, **[3122]**, is 0.76m by 0.59m in extent and 0.23m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. It is filled by **[3123]**, a deposit of mid brownish grey silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions which was later truncated by post-pipe **[3124]**. This is 0.18m in diameter and 0.16m+ deep, with vertical sides and a partially concave base. It contains **[3125]**, a deposit of mid grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.325** indicates that a central post - initially packed around with deposit **[3123]** - was robbed by **[3124]**, though it is unclear whether the resulting void was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is most probably 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.332** and is overlain by **F.346**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.326, cut [3128], fills [3126] and [3127]

Posthole **F.326** is semi-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.316**. The cut **[3128]** is 0.31m by 0.21m+ in extent and 0.29m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The

primary fill is [3126], a packing deposit of concreted pale yellow fine sandy mortar 0.29m+ deep within the centre of which is [3127], a firm deposit of mid to dark brown clay silt 0.23m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.326 indicates that the post was removed, though it is unclear whether the feature was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally; it is probably associated with near identical posthole F.329. It is most probably 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.349 and is overlain by F.346; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.327, cut [3130], fill [3129]

Pit F.327 is sub-circular in form, though it is truncated by F.344 and extends beyond the limit of the area. The cut [3130] is 1.00m+ by 0.80m+ in extent and 0.35m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [3129], a deposit of mid greyish yellow clay with occasional mottles of mid to pale bluish clay and mid brown silty clay. The fill sequence of F.327 indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were introduced. It is probably 15th century in date, and contained Grey coarseware and residual St Neots type ware. It cuts F.348 and is overlain by F.346; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.328, cut [3133], fill [3132]

Posthole F.328 is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated by F.312. The cut [3133] is 0.40m by 0.22m in extent and 0.15m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping sides and a 'V' shaped base. The only surviving fill is [3132], a relatively loose deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of F.328 indicates that the post was removed and the feature most probably deliberately backfilled. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. This feature may well have comprised, along with a number of other postholes in the immediate vicinity, an element in the structure shown in this location on Loggan's plan of 1688. It cuts F.339 and is cut by F.353; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.329, cuts [3136] and [3138], fills [3135] and [3137]

Posthole F.329 is circular in form, though it is partially truncated by F.341. The initial cut, [3136], is 0.40m by 0.30m+ in extent and 0.40m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. It is filled by [3135], a deposit of compacted mid yellow coarse sandy mortar with occasional gravel inclusions which was later truncated by post-pipe [3138]. This is 0.18m in diameter and 0.34m+ deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It contains [3137], a relatively loose deposit of mid grey silty clay. The fill sequence of F.329 indicates that a central post - initially packed around with deposit [3135] - was robbed by [3138], though it is unclear whether the resulting void was then deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally; it is probably associated with near identical posthole F.326. It is most probably 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.349 and is overlain by F.346; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.330, cut [3142], fills [3139], [3140], [3141] and [3143]

Pit F.330 is sub-oval in form. Cut [3142] is 1.20m by 0.70m in extent and 0.30m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The primary fill is [3141], a mid to pale brownish grey clay band 0.13m deep which is overlain by two deposits: [3140], a mottled layer of mid orangey yellow sandy gravels with occasional patches of pale grey silty clay 0.10m thick, and; [3143], a layer of mid orangey yellow sandy gravels 0.10m thick. Both of these are beneath [3139], the highest surviving fill - a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay 0.16m+ deep. The fill sequence of F.330 indicates that the feature was initially left open to silt up naturally (as represented by [3140], [3141] and [3143]) before being backfilled with [3139]. It is 15th century in date, and contained Grey coarseware. It cuts F.348 and is overlain by F.346; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.331, cut [3152], fill [3153]

Pit F.331 is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by F.325 and F.353 and extends partially beyond the limit of the area. The cut [3152] is 0.68m+ by 0.54m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [3153], a deposit of dark greenish grey sandy silty clay with occasional green cassy mottles. The fill sequence of F.331 indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled with cess-rich material. It is most probably 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.332 and is overlain by F.346; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.332, cut [3154], fill [3155]

Pit F.332 is rectangular in form, though it is truncated by F.331 and extends partially beyond the limit of the area. The cut [3154] is 0.57m+ by 0.32m+ in extent and 0.55m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is [3155], a mottled deposit of mid brownish grey sandy silty clay. The fill sequence of F.332 indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is

15th century in date, and contained Grey coarseware and residual St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.349** and is cut by **F.331** and **F.325**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.333, cut [3157], fill [3156]

Pit **F.333** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is truncated by **F.316** and **F.339**. The cut **[3157]** is 0.68m+ by 0.54m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is **[3156]**, a mottled deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay and frequent gravel inclusions. The fill sequence of **F.333** indicates that it was most probably deliberately backfilled. It is most probably 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.349** and is overlain by **F.346**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.334, cut [3167], fill [3166]

Pit **F.334** is semi-circular in form, though it falls only partially within the limits of the area. The cut **[3167]** is 0.60m+ by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.22m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is **[3166]**, a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.334** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally whilst occasional discrete dumps of domestic rubbish material were inserted. It is most probably 13th/14th century in date, and contained 13th to 15th century Grey coarseware which is most likely early in date. It cuts **F.350** and is overlain by **F.349**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Posthole F.335, cut [3169], fill [3168]

Posthole **F.335** is sub-circular in form. The cut **[3169]** is 0.12m by 0.12m in extent and 0.10m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. The only surviving fill is **[3168]**, a relatively soft deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay. The fill sequence of **F.335** indicates that the post was removed though it is unclear whether the feature was deliberately backfilled or left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cut **F.350** and is overlain by **F.349**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.336, cut [3171], fill [3170]

Pit **F.336** is sub-circular in form. The cut **[3171]** is 0.85m by 0.70m in extent and 0.20m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The only surviving fill is **[3170]**, a mottled deposit of pale orangey brown sandy clay. The fill sequence of **F.336** indicates that it was most probably left open to silt up naturally. It is 12th to 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.350** and is overlain by **F.349**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.337, cut [3174], fills [3172] and [3173]

Pit **F.337** is sub-circular in form, though it is truncated by **F.344**. The cut **[3174]** is 0.65m+ by 0.51m+ in extent and 0.16m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Primary fill **[3173]** is a banded deposit of pale orangey brown sandy clay 0.12m deep which is beneath **[3172]**, a mottled deposit of mid to pale orangey/yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional greenish brown silty clay flecks 0.16m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.337** indicates that the feature was initially left open to silt up naturally (**[3173]**) before being deliberately backfilled with **[3172]**. It is 12th to 15th century in date, and contained residual Roman pottery. It cuts **F.350** and is overlain by **F.349**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.338, cut [3179], fills [3180] to [3184]

Pit **F.338** is sub-oval in form. Cut **[3179]** is 1.32m by 1.17m in extent and 0.63m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base. Initial fill **[3180]** comprises a layer of plastic pale bluish grey clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.04m thick which is overlain by **[3181]**, a band of dark brownish grey silty clay 0.14m thick. Above this is **[3182]**, a soft layer of mid greyish brown silty sandy clay 0.20m thick which is beneath **[3183]**, a dark grey clayey silt deposit with very frequent charcoal inclusions 0.04m thick. Overlying this is **[3184]**, the highest surviving fill; this is composed of mid greyish brown sandy silty clay 0.25m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.338** indicates that initial deposit **[3180]** accrued via erosion/slump events from the feature sides – once the feature had stabilised to some extent, however, it was deliberately backfilled with deposits **[3181]** to **[3184]**. It is 12th to 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.350** and is overlain by **F.349**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Well F.339, cut [3112], fills [3109] = [3111] = [3185] and [3188] to [3193]

Well **F.339** is sub-oval/sub-rectangular in form, though it is truncated by **F.312** and **F.321** and partially extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[3112]** is 2.60m+ by 2.50m in extent and 2.60m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides leading to a moderately sloping concave lower break of slope onto a flat step; this in turn leads to a vertically sided ‘trough’ in the centre of the feature that extended too deep to be fully bottomed. Within the excavated part were discovered six half-rounded wooden hoops **[3193]**, each around 20mm thick and pressed tight against the natural clay, which appear to form the upper surviving remnant of a partially decayed cask. Above this was set a second cask, **[3192]**, which was in a better state of

preservation; it consists of twenty-nine wooden staves 0.90m+ in length bound at the top and bottom by four half-rounded wooden hoops 20mm thick (though the upper ones survive as an impression only) and measures 0.75m in diameter. It is likely that a third cask was present also, though this appears to have been robbed at a later date by **F.321**. Around the outside of the casks was packed [3109] = [3111] = [3185], a mottled deposit of pale bluish grey clay with frequent patches of mid to dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt and pale yellowish brown silty clay 2.34m+ thick. When the well eventually went out of use, the central shaft was backfilled with a series of deposits; the earliest of these which was reached is [3191], a mottled layer of pale bluish grey clay with frequent patches of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. This lies beneath [3190], a mottled band of mid to pale bluish grey clay with occasional to frequent patches of olive green silty clay 0.35m thick which is in turn overlain by [3189], a mottled layer of mid to pale bluish grey clay with frequent patches of olive brown sandy silt 0.27m deep. Above this is [3188], the highest surviving fill; a mottled layer of mid to pale bluish grey clay with frequent patches of greenish olive sandy silt 0.50m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.339** indicates that the original excavators dug down to the height of the natural clay and sank into it cask [3193], above which they set two further casks ([3192] and the one which was later robbed by **F.321**) that were packed around with clay [3109] = [3111] = [3185]. Once the well's active life was finished it was deliberately backfilled with cess-rich deposits [3188] to [3191] which most probably represent the opportunistic disposal of material which was to hand at the time. It is 16th century in date, and contained Broad Street Fineware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Pink, Red, Buff and Grey coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 16th century, plus residual Essex red ware, Ely ware and St Neots type ware in the construction backfill. The later infilling was also 16th century, and contained Frechen Stoneware, Broad Street Fineware and Glazed Red earthenware, plus residual Grey and Red coarseware, the majority of which is likely to be 15th century, and Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.341** and is cut by **F.307**, **F.312**, **F.321** and **F.328**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Tree-throw F.340, cut [3178], fill [3177]

Tree-throw **F.340** is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.311** and extends beyond the limits of the area. The cut [3178] is 1.45m+ by 0.80m+ in extent and 0.60m+ deep with steeply sloping irregular sides and an uneven base. The only surviving fill is [3177], a mottled deposit of mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent patches dark greyish brown silty sand. The fill sequence of **F.340** indicates that a tree was uprooted and the resultant 'pit' left open to silt up naturally with eroded sub-soil material. It is 10th to 12th century in date, and contained residual Roman pottery. It cuts **F.350** and is overlain by **F.349**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pathway F.341, cut [3074], fills [3063] = [3093], [3064], [3065] and [3121]

Pathway **F.341** is linear in form, though it is truncated by **F.311**, **F.312**, **F.315**, **F.316**, **F.319**, **F.339**, **F.352** and **F.353** and extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut [3074] is 7.96m+ by 0.91m+ in extent and 0.38m+ deep with vertical sides and an uneven base; it is aligned northeast to southwest. The initial fills comprise: [3065], a layer of mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions 0.20m thick and; [3121], a small 'patch' of mid brownish grey silty sandy clay 1.38m by 0.91m+ in extent and 0.05m thick. Overlying both of these is [3064], a very compacted mid to pale brownish yellow silty sand with very frequent gravel inclusions 0.17m thick which is beneath [3063] = [3093], the highest surviving fill; this is composed of mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional to frequent pale off-white clay silt 0.15m+ deep. The fill sequence of **F.341** indicates that it was specifically created in order to set down gravel surface [3064]. This formed a pathway that was most probably bounded to the northwest by property/building wall **F.472** and ran parallel to the rear of the structures which fronted onto Christ's Lane – though it is not clear if it thereby divided these residences from the apparent yard area to the southeast or simply facilitated their access to it. Deposit [3063] = [3093] appears to comprise mixed dumps of material which were deliberately introduced once the pathway went out of use. It is 15th century in date, and contained Ely ware, Essex Red ware, Brown, Grey and Buff coarsewares plus residual Developed Stamford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.345** and **F.346** and is cut by **F.315**, **F.319**, **F.339** and **F.344**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.342, cut [3047], fill [3046] = [3197]

Pit **F.342** is sub-oval in form. The cut [3042] is 1.19m by 0.52m in extent and 2.47m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical irregular sides – the base was not reached. The only visible fill is [3046] = [3197], a waterlogged deposit of mid to dark brown clay silt with frequent CBM inclusions. **F.342** represents a Victorian 'exploratory hole' excavated to test the stability of well **F.312**; this had previously been left as a void with a rudimentary stone capping, and deposit [3046] = [3197] was introduced to increase its solidity. It is contemporary with the similarly intentioned **F.310** to the southwest, and both were most probably dug during the initial stages of the construction of Field's Court. It is probably 19th century in date, and contained miscellaneous 18th century pottery. It cuts **F.312** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Pit F.343, cut [3120], fill [3119]

Pit **F.343** is sub-oval in form, though it is truncated by **F.346** and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[3120]** is 0.40m+ by 0.30m+ in extent and 0.14m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping concave sides and a partially concave base. The only surviving fill is **[3119]**, a banded deposit of dark brown to black silty clay with occasional lenses of organic material. The fill sequence of **F.343** indicates that it was left open to silt up naturally. It is most probably 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.348** and is overlain by **F.346**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Service Trench F.344, cut [3071], fill [3070]

Service trench **F.344** is linear in form, though it extends beyond the limits of the area, and is aligned east to west. Cut **[3071]** is 4.48m+ by 0.70m in extent and 0.55m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The fill **[3070]** comprises a banded deposit of semi-loose mid to dark brown sandy clay silt with a basal course of on-edge bricks and a concrete set ceramic salt glaze pipe. **F.344** represents a sewer pipe connecting outdoor toilet **F.352** to settling tank/soakaway **F.354**; the many pipe sherds and the unused lower brick coursing present within the fill indicate that the present pipe was a replacement. It is 19th century in date, and contained miscellaneous 19th century pottery and residual St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.316** and is cut by **F.352**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Layer F.345, [3066] = [3067] = [3069] = [3108]

Layer **F.345** is irregular in form, though it is heavily truncated by **F.300**, **F.301**, **F.303**, **F.308**, **F.311**, **F.312**, **F.314**, **F.315**, **F.324**, **F.328**, **F.329**, **F.339** and **F.341** and extends beyond the limits of the area. **[3066] = [3067] = [3069] = [3108]** is 3.80m+ by 2.02m+ in extent and 0.30m+ deep and is composed of firm mid brown silty clay with pale yellowish cream clay mottles. Layer **F.345** represents make-up/dump material set down at the rear of the properties fronting onto Christ's Lane; it would not itself have made a suitable exterior surface and most probably acted as make-up for material which has since been removed by truncation. Layers **F.346** to the northeast may represent a further element of this feature or, perhaps more likely, material laid down for a similar purpose behind a different property. It is probably 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware, Red, Brown and Grey coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely 15th century in date, plus residual Ely ware, Brill ware, Grimston ware and Lyveden ware. It overlies **F.318** and is cut by **F.303**, **F.308**, **F.311** and **F.341**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.346, [3078] and [3131]

Layers **F.346** are irregular in form, though they are heavily truncated by **F.306**, **F.307**, **F.312**, **F.316**, **F.319**, **F.339**, **F.344**, **F.347** and **F.353** and extend beyond the limits of the area. **[3131]** is 4.82m+ by 2.02m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep and comprises a banded layer of semi-loose dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional lenses of organic material. Above it lies **[3078]**, a layer of firm mid to dark brown clay silt with pale bluish grey clay mottles which is 4.82m+ by 2.02m+ in extent and 0.23m+ deep. Layers **F.346** represent make-up/dump material set down at the rear of the properties fronting onto Christ's Lane; they would not in themselves have made a suitable exterior surface and most probably acted as make-up for material which has since been removed by truncation. Layer **F.345** to the northeast may represent a further element of this feature or more probably material laid down for a similar purpose behind a different property. It is probably 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware and Ely ware. It overlies **F.325**, **F.326**, **F.327**, **F.329**, **F.330**, **F.331**, **F.333** and **F.343** and is cut by **F.306**, **F.316** and **F.341** and overlain by **F.347**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.347, [3057] and [3077]

Layers **F.347** are sub-oval in form, though they are truncated by **F.302**, **F.304**, **F.305**, **F.313** and **F.316** and extend beyond the limits of the area. **[3077]** is 3.46m+ by 1.02m+ in extent and 0.06m+ deep and comprises a layer of semi-friable pale yellowish pink coarse sandy mortar. Above it lies **[3057]**, a layer of firm mid to dark brown clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional mortar lenses which is 3.46m+ by 1.02m+ in extent and 0.30m+ deep. Layers **F.347** represent make-up/dump material which overlies **F.346**; it most probably represents a 'patch' added to this layer at a later date, or alternatively a continuation of dumping activity. It is 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware, Ely ware and Red and Grey coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 15th century, plus residual Pink Shellyware and Stamford type ware. It overlies **F.346** and is cut by **F.304** and **F.305**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.348, [3134] and [3151]

Layers **F.348** are irregular in form, though they are truncated by **F.316**, **F.327**, **F.330**, **F.343** and **F.344** and extend beyond the limits of the area. **[3151]** is 1.00m+ by 0.60m+ in extent and 0.04m+ deep and is composed of semi-friable pale yellowish brown burnt clay with occasional grey, orange and brown mottles. Above it lies **[3134]**, a layer of very well compacted pale to mid orangey yellow sandy gravels with occasional lenses of mid brown silty clay which is 2.40m+ by 1.60m+ in extent and 0.10m+ deep. Layers **F.348** represent a well compacted metallised surface, and associated make-up, which most probably extended

over a much wider area when first created as the surviving remnant is protected by a slight depression in the underlying material; it appears to have formed a 'yard' area to the rear of the properties fronting onto Christ's Lane. It is 15th century in date, and contained Ely ware. It overlies **F.349** and is cut by **F.327**, **F.330** and **F.343**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.349, [3145] = [3146] = [3147] = [3148] = [3149] = [3150] = [3158] = [3159] = [3160] = [3161] = [3162] and finds [3163]

Layer **F.349** is of unknown form as it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limit of the area in every direction. **[3145] = [3146] = [3147] = [3148] = [3149] = [3150] = [3158] = [3159] = [3160] = [3161] = [3162]** is 10.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.52m+ deep and is composed of mid to dark brown sandy clay silt with occasional discrete band of greenish olive brown sandy silt towards the base. Layer **F.349** represents a horizon of horticultural activity which began to accumulate by the twelfth century; the lenses of cassy material indicate that the deposit was not intensively worked and retains some stratification. It contained, in its lowest horizon, predominately 10th to 12th century St Neots type, Thetford type and Stamford type wares. Above this the assemblage was dominated by 13th to 15th century Brown and Grey coarsewares, the majority of which are most likely to be 14th century, plus 13th century Lyveden ware and Brill ware and 14th century Potterspurly ware along with 14th and 15th century Ely ware. The uppermost horizon also produced a small quantity of 16th century Babylon ware and Glazed Red Earthenware, which is most probably intrusive. It overlies **F.334**, **F.335**, **F.336**, **F.337**, **F.338** and **F.340** and is cut by **F.318**, **F.326**, **F.329**, **F.332** and **F.333** and overlain by **F.348**; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Layer F.350, [3164] = [3165] = [3195]

Layer **F.350** is of unknown form as it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limit of the area. **[3164] = [3165] = [3195]** is 10.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.16m+ deep and is composed of mid to pale brown silty sand with occasional to frequent gravel inclusions. Layer **F.350** represents sub-soil material, created by repeated Prehistoric to Saxon agricultural activity. It contained no pottery. It is cut by **F.334**, **F.335**, **F.336**, **F.337**, **F.338** and **F.340**.

Cellar F.351, cut [3034], walls [3014], construction fill [3035] and backfill [3058]

Cellar **F.351** is sub-rectangular in form, though as its main wall forms the south-eastern limit of excavation it is only barely present within the area. Cut **[3034]** is 7.80m+ by 2.30m+ in extent and 0.98m+ deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides – the base was not reached. Erected within this space were walls **[3014]**, which consist of: a main exterior wall composed of cream, pink and red bricks measuring 225mm by 105mm by 65mm bonded with pale yellow sandy mortar in the form of a double skinned 'L' shape running northeast to southwest and returning northwest to southeast; a dividing wall constructed of the same materials bonded into the former and aligned northeast to southwest, and; two further dividing walls, also constructed from the same materials, aligned northwest to southeast which connect the preceding walls together but are bonded into neither. The construction cut was backfilled with deposit **[3035]**, which consists of dark grey sandy clay 0.98m+ deep and once the structure went out of use it was itself backfilled with **[3058]**, a semi-loose deposit of mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent CBM, mortar and concrete inclusions 0.88m+ deep. **F.351** represents a Victorian cellar, visible on the 1886 plan, which formed part of the Field's Court complex and has been numbered as **Building 11**; it was backfilled prior to its demolition in 1959. It is 19th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery, though two leather boots were recovered. It cuts **F.313** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Toilet block F.352, cut [3033], structure [3017]

Toilet block **F.352** is sub-square in form, though it is truncated by **F.353** and falls only partially within the limits of the area – it was not excavated. Cut **[3033]** is 1.54m+ by 1.48m+ in extent; however, the nature of its profile and base is unknown. Structure **[3017]** consists of an outer brick wall formed from mixed red and cream bricks measuring 225mm by 105mm by 65mm set with concreted grey sandy mortar in English bond, within which were placed three cream glazed ceramic pipes set in very firm grey concrete. **F.352** represents a 19th century outdoor toilet which is connected to settling tank **F.354** by sewage pipe **F.344**. It contained no pottery. It cuts **F.344** and is cut by **F.353**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Modern Building F.353, foundations [3016] and [3031], wall [3032] and stanchion [3015]

Modern Building **F.353** is of unclear form as it extends fully beyond the area; several discrete elements are present, however. Dense grey concrete stanchion **[3015]**, which is 1.44m by 1.44m in extent, is overlain by roughly east to west aligned wall **[3132]** – this consists of frogged cream bricks measuring 225m by 105m by 65mm bonded with tough grey mortar laid as a single surviving course of headers 2.61m+ long. Two patches of rough brick foundation, **[3016]** and **[3131]**, were used to provide the form of a second area of concrete which is un-numbered as it is located fully outside of the area. These comprise builds of: broken red and cream bricks bonded with yellow sandy mortar 0.88m+ by 0.42m+ in extent and; broken red and cream bricks bonded with very dense off-white gritty mortar 0.90m+ by 0.45m+ respectively. **F.353** represents

elements of the 1959 build of Bradwell's Court Shopping Arcade. It cuts **F.300, F.301, F.302, F.303, F.304, F.305, F.306, F.307, F.309, F.310, F.315, F.317, F.328, F.342, F.351** and **F.352**; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Settling Tank F.354

Settling tank **F.354** is rectangular in form, though it is located fully outside the limits of the area and was not excavated. It measures 1.35m by 1.12m in extent and consists of at least three courses of mixed red and pale yellow unfrogged bricks in English bond set with pale greyish yellow sandy mortar, with a coat of tough grey render applied to the interior faces. Within it lies a deposit of mid greyish brown sandy clay silt with occasional gravel and CBM inclusions. **F.354** represents a settling tank connected to outdoor toilet **F.352** by sewer pipe **F.344**. It is 19th century in date, and contained no pottery. It is cut by **F.353**, the lower stratigraphic relationships are unknown as the feature was not excavated; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Pit F.355, fill [3001]

Pit **F.355** is sub-rectangular in form, but is located fully outside the limits of the area. It is 1.22m+ by 0.58m in extent – though, as it was not excavated, the nature of the profile and base is unknown. The only visible fill is **[3001]**, a semi-friable deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent mottles and lenses. The fill sequence of **F.355** indicates that the uppermost fill, at least, was a deliberate introduction rich in domestic refuse material. It is 19th century in date, and contained miscellaneous 19th century pottery. It is cut by **F.353**, the lower stratigraphic relationships are unknown as the feature was not excavated; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Area 12

Pit F.400, cut [4006], fill [4005]

Pit **F.400** is sub-oval in form and is orientated east to west. Cut **[4006]** is 2.00m by 1.00m in extent and 0.50m+ deep with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Fill **[4005]** is a soft, loosely compacted mid and dark orangey and yellowish grey brown mix of mortar, rubble and ashy silt dumps and lenses with occasional mottled patches of mid brown and black material. The fill contains frequent CBM inclusions and measures 0.50m thick. Pit **F.400** is a 19th century rubbish pit with a flat southern most side formed by brick wall **[4017]**; it contained mid to late 19th century pottery and a copper alloy thimble. It cuts **F.401** and is overlain by **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Pit F.401, cut [4010], fill [4009]

Pit **F.401** is a truncated 'L' shape in form with arms orientated northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast and extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut **[4010]** has a southern arm 3.80m+ by 1.10m in extent and 0.66m+ deep and an eastern arm 2.90m+ by 0.60m in extent and 0.53m+ deep with vertical sides to the south where formed by wall **[4017]** and gentle and moderately sloping sides elsewhere leading onto a relatively flat base marked by the presence of an earlier brick floor in places. Fill **[4009]** is a relatively soft and loosely compacted brownish orange, mid grey, 'dirty' brownish yellow, light grey and light cream banded deposit of slightly clayey, silty sand, ashy and mortar rich coal dust and silt deposits and various sandy and silty mortar bands. The bands contained frequent CBM and occasional glass, mortar and coal inclusions and 0.66m deep. Pit **F.401** is an exploratory trench cut to investigate the remains of earlier walls to determine if they were suitable as a foundation for a later wall. The L-shape possibly indicates the proximity of an 'eastern' wall to the cellar that lay just beyond the excavation area. It is 19th century in date, and contained residual late 18th century pottery and a copper halfpenny of George III (1760-1820). It cuts **F.473** and is cut by **F.400**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Posthole F.402, cuts [4042] and [4040], fills [4041] and [4039]

Posthole **F.402** is sub-circular in form. Cut **[4042]** is 0.36m by 0.33m in extent and 0.12m deep with very steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Within it lies fill **[4041]**, a firm deposit of dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small gravel and occasional shell and charcoal inclusions and 0.12m thick. The fill was truncated by post pipe **[4040]** which is 0.33m by 0.12m in extent and 0.19m deep with very steeply sloping sides and a narrow 'chisel-pointed' base. The post pipe was filled with **[4039]**, a firm, semi-friable, deposit of mid to dark greyish brown very sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions 0.19m thick. The fill sequence of **F.402** indicates that the post was deliberately removed. It is 13th century in date, and contained Lyveden ware, plus residual Roman pottery. It cuts **F.484** and is cut by **F.476**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.403, cut [4045], fills [4092], [4091] = [4047], [4046], [4048] and [4097]

Pit **F.403** is sub-oval in form and is orientated northeast to southwest. Cut **[4045]** is 1.50m by 1.30m in extent and 0.76m deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a relatively flat, slightly rounded base. The

basal fill [4092] is a moderately well compacted dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone and CBM and occasional shell inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is up to 0.20m thick. Above [4091] = [4047] is a friable soft mid brown slightly clayey silt with frequent organic inclusions and flecks of charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions. The fill has a diffuse basal boundary and is up to 0.25m thick. Fill [4046] is a moderately well compacted, soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone and shell inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal and ash. The fill has a diffuse basal boundary and is 0.30m thick. Fill [4048] is a moderately well compacted, soft, light greyish brown silty clay with mottled patches of yellowish clay and frequent inclusions of CBM and occasional flecks of charcoal and ash in the fill. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is up to 0.15m thick. The upper surviving fill [4097] is a relatively firm light brownish yellow clay with occasional small ashy patches and moderate shell and inclusions and charcoal flecks. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.06m+ thick. Pit F.403 is most likely a rubbish pit. It appears to consist of series of dumps (fills [4092], [4091] = [4047] and [4046]) and later clay deposits ([4048] and [4097]) designed to level and stabilise the looser primary fills. It is 16th century in date, and contained Babylon ware, Frechen Stoneware, Essex Red ware and Red and Grey coarsewares, plus residual Lyveden ware and St Neots type ware. It also contained three copper alloy pins, three lace aiglets and a piece of worked bone. It cuts F.424, F.442 and F.478 and is cut by F.437; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.404, cut [4053], fill [4052]

Pit F.404 is truncated sub-oval in form. Cut [4053] is 0.70m+ by 0.44m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a slightly rounded base. The fill [4052] is a relatively loosely compacted, friable, mid brown slightly sandy silt with moderate mottled reddish orange and occasional light brown silt patches and moderate small gravel and occasional shell inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.20m thick. Pit F.404 is probably a rubbish pit. It is 16th century in date, and contained Broad Street Fineware and Grey coarseware. It cuts F.479 and is overlain by F.471; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.405, cut [4054], fill [4055]

Pit F.405 sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [4054] is 0.91m+ by 0.30m+ in extent and 0.53m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base sloping gently to the northwest corner. Fill [4055] is a relatively loosely compacted, friable, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent shell, moderate gravel inclusions, moderate flecks of charcoal and occasional large clunch fragments. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.53m+ thick. Pit F.405 is a rubbish pit deliberately backfilled with domestic refuse. It is 16th century in date, and contained Babylon ware, Raeren Stoneware, Red and Grey coarseware and Essex Red ware. It cuts F.479 and is overlain by F.471; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.406, cut [4058], fill [4057]

Pit F.406 is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [4058] is 0.54m+ by 0.46m+ in extent and 0.38m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base sloping gently towards the southeast corner. Fill [4057] is a moderately well compacted mid brown, clayey silt with occasional mottled patches of orange flecks and varying frequencies of small stones and occasional shell inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.38m thick. Pit F.406 is a rubbish pit deliberately backfilled with domestic refuse. It is 16th century in date, and contained Red coarseware. It cuts F.415 = F.416 and is overlain by F.471; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.407, cut [4044], fill [4043]

Posthole F.407 is sub-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [4044] is 0.34m by 0.28m and 0.30m+ deep with vertical northwest sides and steeply sloping southeast sides and a flat base slightly sloping to the northwest. The fill [4043] is a relatively firm deposit of mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small gravel and occasional shell and charcoal inclusions, 0.30m thick. Posthole F.407 is similar to F.402 but lacks evidence of a post pipe or packing material. The postholes sit on the same alignment as later cellars which may perhaps indicate an earlier structure establishing an alignment that is respected by later buildings. It is 13th century in date, and contained Lyveden ware. It cuts F.484 and is cut by F.476; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.408, cut [4061], fills [4060] and [4059]

Pit F.408 is sub-oval in form and orientated northeast to southwest, though it is partially truncated. Cut F.408 is 1.00m by 0.60m in extent and 0.52m deep with steep to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The lower fill [4060] is a relatively loosely compacted, slightly friable, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.37m thick. Above this [4059] is a moderately well compacted, friable, mid brown silty clay with mottled light brown and yellow patches of mortar and clay and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit has a diffuse basal boundary and is 0.20m+ thick. Pit F.408 is probably a rubbish pit deliberately backfilled with domestic refuse. It is 16th century in date, and contained Frechen

Stoneware, Red and Grey coarseware and Ely ware. It also contained a copper alloy pin and a roughly worked stone ball of unknown function. It cuts **F.479** and is cut by **F.476**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.409, cut [4068] = [4194], fills [4187] = [4193], [4067] = [4192], [4065] = [4191], [4064] = [4190], [4063] = [4189] and [4062] = [4188]

Pit **F.409** is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northeast to southwest, though it is heavily truncated. Cut **[4068] = [4194]** is 2.00m by 0.78m+ in extent and 1.09m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The lowest fill **[4187] = [4193]** is a firm mid reddish brown clay with occasional small and medium gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.11m thick. Above this is **[4067] = [4192]** a banded fill consisting firm blue grey mottled clay divided by three horizontal deposits of mid to dark brown silty clay with mottled orange flecks and two or three lenses of 'off-white' sandy chalk material. The fill contains frequent stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal and measures 0.40m thick. **[4056] = [4191]** is a firm, banded silty clay with three thin lenses of pink and pale red scorched clay, 10mm thick, dividing two dark brown silty clay bands. It contained occasional small and medium stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.11m thick in total. Above is another banded deposit **[4064] = [4190]**. This is a moderately firm mid brown clayey silt with mottled light green patches and very occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill contains two lenses of 'off-white' sandy chalk which do not run across the width of the feature. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.12m thick. Fill **[4063] = [4189]** comprises two layers. Both deposits are firm, the upper layer is a mid brown clayey silt, the lower a blue grey clay. Both consist of occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The two layers have a clear basal boundary between them, though the upper shares and diffuse boundary with **[4062]**, the deposit is 0.14m thick in total. The uppermost surviving fill **[4062] = [4188]** is a firm banded deposit of dark brown clayey silt, mottled with pale green and cream flecks and patches and with lenses of white sandy chalk, each approximately 20mm thick. A band of clay marks the base of the deposit but does not extend the width of the feature. The bulk of the fill contained occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal and is 0.25m thick. The function of pit **F.409** remains uncertain. The fills appear to have been deliberately laid down and compacted and the presence of scorched clay deposits may suggest some small scale industrial use or the deposition of waste from industrial processes. The feature was heavily truncated by a 19th century foundation trench, which ran directly through it; the fills to either side of this truncation are almost certainly parts of the same deposits. It is 16th century in date, and contained residual Essex Red ware and a probable worked stone candle holder. It cuts **F.430** and **F.478** and is cut by **F.415**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.410, cut [4077], fills [4078], [4079], [4080], [4088], [4159] and [4160]

Pit **F.410** is rectangular in form and is orientated northeast to southwest. Cut **[4077]** is 1.00m+ by 0.98m+ in extent and 1.20m+ deep with vertical sides and a flat base sloping towards the northeast corner. The lowest fill **[4160]** is a plastic light green grey clay with occasional small and medium gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a sharp basal boundary and is 70mm thick. Above this **[4159]** is a stiff mid brownish grey sandy clay with mottled patches of 'off-white' clay and brownish orange sandy patches of gravel. The fill has a sharp basal boundary and is 0.30m thick. Fill **[4088]** is a relatively loosely compacted soft, light grey clay with mottled patches of stiff blue clay and brown silt. It contained occasional small gravel inclusions. The fill has a slightly diffuse basal boundary and is up to 50mm thick. Overlying this deposit **[4080]** is a relatively soft, semi-friable light to mid brown sandy silty clay with frequent fine green mottled streaks and stained patches of soft 'off-white' clay towards the base of the deposit. The fill contained occasional small gravel inclusions, a large number of marine shells, had a slightly diffuse basal boundary and was up to 0.25m deep. Above this is **[4079]**, a moderately well compacted light grey blue clay with moderate mottled patches of brown silt and occasional small and medium gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.15m thick but with sides that lined the cut 70mm above the level of the fill forming a shallow lined trough. The uppermost surviving fill **[4078]** is a moderately well compacted slightly friable mid brown silt with slightly mottled patches of light brown silty clay and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.15m thick. Pit **F.410** has a similarly banded profile to pit **F.409** and also appears to have been deliberately filled and compacted. The shallow clay lining of fill **[4079]** may represent evidence of small scale industrial usage. It is 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware and Grey coarseware, plus residual Lyveden ware, St Neots type ware and Roman pottery. It cuts **F.425** and **F.426** and is overlain by **F.479**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Stakehole F.411, cut [4081]

Stakehole **F.411** is oval in form. Cut **[4081]** is 0.09m by 0.06m in extent and 0.32m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. **F.411** consists of a void containing no fill and is probably a stakehole. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.412** and is overlain by **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.412, cut [4083], fill [4082]

Pit **F.412** is sub-oval in form, though it extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[4083]** is 0.40m+ by 0.23m+ in extent and 0.13m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The fill **[4082]** is a soft mid to dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal and 0.13m thick. Pit **F.412** is either a small pit of unknown function or possibly a posthole. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.477** and is cut by **F.411**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.413, cut [4085], fill [4084]

Pit **F.413** is sub-rectangular in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[4085]** is 0.34m+ by 0.11m+ in extent and 0.28m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The fill **[4084]** is a firm mid brown clayey silt with mottled flecks of pinkish cream clay and occasional small gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal, 0.28m thick. **F.413** is a small pit of unknown function. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.430** and is overlain by **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.414, cut [4087], fill [4086]

Pit **F.414** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated and extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[4087]** is 0.42m+ by 0.33m+ in extent and 0.14m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The fill **[4086]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and measures 0.14m thick. **F.414** is either a small pit of unknown function or possibly a posthole. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.477** and is overlain by **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.415, cut [4098] = [4145], fills [4094], [4095] and [4096]

Pit **F.415** is oval in form and orientated northeast to southwest. Cut **[4098]** is 0.95m+ by 0.80m+ in extent and 1.17m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The basal fill **[4096]** is a moderately well compacted mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent white and yellowish clay patches and occasional small stone inclusions and measures 0.70m thick. **[4095]** is a firm, well compacted mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent mottled yellow clay patches, occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a diffuse basal boundary and measured 0.25m thick. Above this **[4094]** is a friable, soft light greyish brown banded clayey silt with frequent shell inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The ash and charcoal form bands and lenses appearing to slump from the west, the fill is 0.25m thick. Pit **F.415** is a 16th century rubbish pit which contained Babylon ware, Red and Grey coarsewares and Essex Red ware, plus residual St Neots type and Roman pottery along with two lace aiglets and an illegible copper alloy coin or jetton. It cuts **F.409** and is cut by **F.406** and **F.424**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.416 is void**Pit F.417, cut [4090], fill [4089]**

Pit **F.417** is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northeast to southwest, though it is partially truncated. Cut **[4090]** is 1.00m+ by 0.36m+ in extent and 0.15m+ deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a relatively flat, slightly undulating base. The fill **[4089]** is a moderately well compacted, friable, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent pink red sand, white clay and Gault clay mottled patches. The fill also contained frequent charcoal flecks, moderate burnt clay and small gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and was 0.15m thick. Pit **F.417** is a shallow pit of unknown function. It is 13th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.418** and is cut by **F.423**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.418, cut [4100], fill [4099]

Pit **F.418** is sub-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut **[4100]** is 0.84m+ by 0.76m+ in extent and 0.22m deep with steeply sloping slightly concave sides and relatively flat base. The single fill **[4099]** is a hard banded deposit of mid blue grey clay with a layer of mid orange yellow sand between two layers of clay. The deposit contained occasional small gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Pit **F.418** appears to consist of a series of deliberately backfilled and compacted layers within a cut. It is 13th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.420** and **F.422** and is cut by **F.417**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.419 is void**Posthole F.420, cut [4103], fill [4102]**

Posthole **F.420** is sub-oval in form and is orientated east to west, though it extends beyond the area to the west. Cut **[4103]** is 0.20m+ by 0.16m+ in extent and 0.40m deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat

base. Fill [4102] is a moderately well compacted mid brown grey silty clay with frequent white clay mottled patches and occasional small gravel inclusions. The fill has a sharp basal boundary and measures 0.40m thick. Posthole F.420 appears to have been deliberately backfilled after the post had been removed. It is 13th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.453 and is cut by F.418; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.421, cut [4105], fill [4104]

Pit F.421 is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut [4105] is 1.05m+ by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.12m+ deep with moderate sloping concave side which extend beyond the area. The fill [4104] is a moderately well compacted mid yellowy grey silt with mottled patches of clay and silt and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. The fill has a diffuse basal boundary and is 0.12m+ thick. Pit F.421 is too heavily truncated to ascertain its original function. It is 13th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.422 and is overlain by F.479; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.422, cut [4107], fill [4106]

Pit F.422 is sub-oval in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond limit of the area. Cut [4107] is 0.38m+ by 0.03m+ in extent by 0.19m+ with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The fill [4106] is a moderately well compacted mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent white mottled clay patches and occasional small gravel inclusions. The fill has a sharp basal boundary and is 0.19m thick. Pit F.422 is only just within the limit of excavation and truncated to an extent that its function and full dimensions cannot be known. However the fill appears very similar to that of F.420 and it is possible the features were back filled at the same point in time. It is 13th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.453 and is cut by F.418 and F.421; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.423, cut [4109], fill [4108]

Pit F.423 is sub-oval in form and extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut [4109] is 0.26m+ by 0.18m+ in extent and 0.31m+ deep with moderate to steeply sloping sides that extend beyond the area of excavation. The fill [4108] is a moderately well compacted mid grey silty clay with occasional blue grey clay and green mottled patches. The fill also contains moderate small gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal and is 0.31m thick. Pit F.423 is only just within the limit of excavation, its function is unknown. It is 13th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.417 and is overlain by F.479; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.424, cut [4144], fill [4093]

Pit F.424 is sub-oval in form and orientated northeast to southwest, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [4144] is 0.55m+ by 0.04m+ in extent and 0.15m+ deep with steeply sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The single surviving fill [4093] is a relatively soft mid brown silty clay with occasional stone and shell inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.15m thick. Pit F.424 seems to be a rubbish pit. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.415 and is cut by F.403; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.425, cut [4110], fill [4111]

Pit F.425 is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut [4110] is 1.05m+ by 0.56m+ in extent and 0.41m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The fill [4111] is a moderately well compacted mid greyish brown silty clay with mottled patches of yellow sand, 'dirty' white clay and occasional mortar. The deposit also contains occasional small and medium gravel and CBM inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.41m thick. Pit F.425 was deliberately backfilled with dumps of material suggesting a possible period of demolition or construction. It is 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware. It cuts F.453 and is cut by F.410 and overlain by F.479; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.426, cut [4112], fills [4113], [4114] and [4115]

Pit F.426 is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [4112] is 0.96m+ by 0.61m+ in extent and 0.44m+ deep with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. The basal fill [4113] is a hard mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent possible redeposited burnt clay fragments and very occasional small gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.34m thick. Above this [4114] was a moderately well compacted mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small gravel inclusions and 0.10m thick. The uppermost surviving fill [4115] is a hard mid yellow brown silty sand with very frequent possible redeposited burnt clay fragments and very occasional small gravel inclusions. The fill has a sharp basal boundary and is 90mm thick. Pit F.426 is of unknown function but appears to consist of a rapid sequence of dumps of heat affected material. The feature may be associated with in-situ

burning observed in adjacent feature **F.433**. It is probably 14th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.441** and is cut by **F.410**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.427, cut [4117], fill [4116]

Pit **F.427** is sub-oval in form and orientated north to south. Cut **[4117]** is 0.43m by 0.33m in extent and 0.13m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The fill **[4116]** is a very firm mid brown silty clay with mottled light brown and 'off-white' clay patches and frequent small stone inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.13m thick. Pit **F.427** is of unknown function but may represent a large posthole. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.477** and is overlain by **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.428, cut [4123], fills [4119] to [4122]

Pit **F.428** is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated. Cut **[4123]** is 0.72m+ by 0.37m+ in extent and 0.17m+ deep with moderate sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The lowest fill **[4122]** is a very firm cream/pale green clay with mottled occasional small gravel inclusions and 50mm thick. Above this **[4121]** is a firm mid to dark brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal and 50mm thick. Fill **[4220]** is a firm light grey clay, devoid of inclusions and 20mm thick. The uppermost surviving fill **[4119]** is a firm mid brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and 40mm thick. Pit **F.428** appears to have been deliberately backfilled. It is 16th century in date, and contained Essex Red and Grey ware plus residual St Neots type pottery. It cuts **F.429** and is overlain by **F.477**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.429, cut [4129], fills [4124], [4125], [4126], [4127] and [4128]

Pit **F.429** is sub-oval form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[4129]** is 0.98m+ by 0.92m+ in extent and 0.45m+ deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The lowest fill **[4128]** is a moderately well compacted mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions, a clear basal boundary and 0.10m thick. Above this **[4127]** moderately firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional to frequent small stone and shell inclusions and flecks of chalk and charcoal. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.14m thick. Fill **[4126]** is a firm mid to dark greenish brown clay with occasional small stone inclusions, a sharp basal boundary and 70mm thick. A further clay fill **[4125]** is also firm, dark bluish grey clay with very occasional small stone inclusions, a clear basal boundary and 60mm thick. The uppermost fill **[4124]** is a moderately firm light to mid brown clayey silt with occasional medium to large stone inclusions and very occasional flecks of chalk. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.15m+ thick. Pit **F.429** is of unknown function but exhibits an area of scorched in-situ burning within the cut against underlying features. The pit would appear to have been deliberately backfilled and may have had some small scale industrial function. It is probably 16th century in date, but contained only residual Thetford type ware. It cuts **F.432**, **F.447** and **F.481** and is cut by **F.428**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.430, cut [4132], fills [4131] and [4130]

Pit **F.430** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[4132]** is 0.64m+ by 0.12m+ in extent and 0.36m+ deep with relatively flat base; the sides have been removed by truncating features. The lowest fill **[4131]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown clayey silt deposit with very occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal, a clear basal boundary and up to 0.17m thick. Above this **[4130]** is a firm cream brown and pale green mottled clay with occasional small stone inclusions, a clear to sharp basal boundary and 0.34m thick. Pit **F.430** is a clay filled pit of unknown function. The lowest fill **[4131]** probably represents a single spade or bucket load of fill dumped prior to a rapid backfilling with clay. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.477** and is cut by **F.409** and **F.413**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.431, cut [4136], fill [4135]

Pit **F.431** is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[4136]** is 0.32m+ by 0.18m and 0.31m+ deep with near vertical concave sides and a relatively flat base. The single fill **[4135]** is a firm pale green clay with very occasional small stone inclusions, a clear to sharp basal boundary and 0.31m thick. Pit **F.431** exhibits signs of pink scorched clay on the southwest edge which may indicate in-situ burning. The function of the pit is unknown; however, it could be a large posthole. It is 13th to 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.483** and is cut by **F. 481**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.432, cut [4141], fills [4140], [4139], [4138] and [4137]

Pit **F.432** is sub-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut **[4141]** is 0.56m+ by 0.46m+ in extent and 0.38m deep with slightly concave sides and a concave base, slightly stepped to the southeast. The basal fill **[4140]** is a moderately well compacted mid brownish red silty sand deposit with very occasional small

stone inclusions, a clear to sharp basal boundary and 40mm deep. Above this is [4139] a moderately well compacted mid to dark brownish red sandy silt with mottled light green/cream flecks and occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and 60mm thick. Fill [4138] is a moderately well compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional light green mottled patches and very occasional stone inclusions. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and 70mm thick. The uppermost surviving fill [4137] is a moderately well compacted light reddish brown sandy silt with occasional medium stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.21m thick. It is possible that pit F.432 was left open for some time with the lower fills appearing to have slumped in from the southeast corner. The function is unknown. It is 13th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.450 and is cut by F.429; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.433, cut [4143], fill [4142] = [4032]

Pit F.433 is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [4143] is 1.12m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.29m+ deep with very steeply sloping sides and a moderately concave base. The fill [4142] = [4032] is a moderately well compacted dark brown grey sandy clay with frequent black ash and charcoal and moderate gravel inclusions. The deposit has a clear basal boundary. Pit F.433 shows signs of prolonged in-situ burning which has scorched the underlying sub-soil and produced the ash and charcoal visible in fill [4142] = [4032]. It is 13th or 14th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.441 and is cut by cellar F.476; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Stakehole F.434, cut [4146], fill [4147]

Stakehole F.434 is sub-oval in form. Cut [4146] is 0.12m by 0.10m in extent and 0.04m+ deep with moderately to gently sloping sides, though near vertical to the southeast, and a rounded base. Fill [4147] is a friable mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, a sharp basal boundary and 40mm thick. There is no evidence of the stake which must have been removed from F.434. The feature maybe related to adjacent postholes F.435 and F.436. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.478 and is overlain by F.471; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.435, cut [4148], fill [4149]

Posthole F.435 is circular in form. Cut [4148] is 0.15m by 0.14m in extent and 0.30m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The fill [4149] is a relatively soft mid brown silty clay deposit with occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.30m thick. Posthole F.435 maybe associated with stakehole F.434 and posthole F.436. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.478 and is overlain by F.471; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.436, cut [4150], fill [4151]

Posthole F.436 is circular in form. Cut [4150] is 0.20m by 0.20m in diameter and 0.12m deep with steeply sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The fill [4151] is a relatively soft mid brown silty clay deposit with occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a diffuse basal boundary and is 0.12m thick. Posthole F.436 maybe associated with stakehole F.434 and posthole F.435. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.478 and is overlain by F.471; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Posthole F.437, cut [4049], fills [4051] and [4050]

Pit/Posthole F.437 is circular in form. Cut [4049] is 0.35m by 0.35m in diameter and 0.10m+ deep with gently sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The cut contained a deposit [4051] of three pieces of reused worked stone, possibly clunch, ranging in size from 80mm by 80mm and 70mm deep to 120mm by 70mm and 80mm deep. Overlying the stone fill [4050] is a friable, soft, light greyish brown clayey silt with frequent ash and flecks of charcoal and occasional shell inclusions. The fill has a diffuse basal boundary and is 0.10m thick. F.347 may represent a pit into which heated clunch/stone has been discarded and filled with a charcoal-rich fill, very similar to the fill [4094] into which the feature is cut. Alternatively, and perhaps more likely, the roughly worked stone blocks were reused as packing for a posthole and fell in after the removal of the post. The feature was later backfilled with [4050]. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.403 and is cut by F.438; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.438, cut [4152], fill [4153]

Posthole F.438 is circular in form. Cut [4152] is 0.20m by 0.15m in extent and 0.28m deep with near vertical concave sides and a rounded base. The fill [4153] is a firm, well compacted mid brown silty clay with yellowish clay patches and very occasional small gravel and shell inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.28m thick. The post was removed from F.438 prior to the introduction of fill [4153]. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.437 and is

overlain by **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.439, cut [4157], fills [4155], [4156] and [4177]

Pit **F.439** is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated and extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[4157]** is 1.10m+ by 0.34m+ in extent and 0.54m deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The initial fill **[4156]** is a moderately well compacted mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium gravel inclusions, a clear basal boundary and 0.33m thick. Above this **[4155]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown red silty sand with moderate small to medium gravel inclusions, a diffuse basal boundary and 0.23m thick. The final deposit **[4177]** is a moderately well compacted dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small gravel and occasional CBM inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.12m thick. The function of pit **F.439** is unclear. The initial deposit appears to be a re-deposited sub-soil-like material and seems to have been deliberately backfilled. Fill **[4155]** may represent natural silting of the pit whilst open; however, the CBM content of the final deposit may also be an indication of deliberate backfilling with light building rubble. It is 14th century in date, and contained Grey and Buff coarsewares, plus residual St Neots type ware and Roman pottery. It cuts **F.446** and is cut by cellar **F.476**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Posthole F.440, cut [4162], fill [4161]

Pit/Posthole **F.440** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut **[4162]** is 0.25m+ by 0.18m+ in extent and 0.20m deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The fill **[4161]** is a well compacted light whitish grey slightly silty clay with mottled patches and occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.20m thick. **F.440** is a pit or possible posthole. The compact nature of the clay fill **[4161]** may suggest packing for a posthole. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.478** and is overlain by **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.441, cut [4165], fills [4164] and [4163]

Pit **F.441** is heavily truncated, probably oval in form and extends beyond the area to the southeast. Cut **[4165]** is 0.96m+ by 0.90m+ in extent and 0.59m+ deep with moderate sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The basal fill **[4164]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown orange silty sand with moderate medium and large gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit shares a diffuse basal boundary with the underlying sub-soil and is 0.18m+. The uppermost surviving fill **[4163]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional mid brown orange mottled patches and moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.41m+ deep. Pit **F.441** shows signs of having remained open for some time allowing a weathered basal deposit to form **[4164]** before possibly being back filled with a horticultural soil material **[4163]**. The function of pit **F.441** is unknown. It is 13th or 14th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.484** and is cut by **F.433** and **F.426**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Linear F.442, cut [4167], fill [4166]

Pit/Linear **F.442** is heavily truncated, probably rectangular in form and extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut **[4167]** is 0.55m+ by 0.40m+ in extent and 0.2m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Fill **[4166]** is a soft mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint and shell inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.20m thick. **F.442** is either a rectangular pit or linear, the degree of truncation makes it impossible to say. It seems likely that the feature was deliberately backfilled rather than silting up naturally. It is probably 16th century in date, and contained Grey coarseware. It cuts **F.478** and is cut by **F.403**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.443, cut [4169], fills [4212] to [4217], [4124], [4125], [4126], [4127] and [4168]

Pit **F.443** is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated. Cut **[4169]** is 1.52m+ by 1.25m in extent and 1.03m deep with near vertical sides, except on the northwest edge where slumping has caused steps, and a slightly concave base. The basal fill **[4212]** is a moderately well compacted, stiff, mid orangey grey to mid bluish grey silty sand, gravel and silty clay deposit with occasional small and medium gravel inclusions within the clay and occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 80mm thick. Overlying this **[4168]** is a variable deposit ranging from soft to hard, dark reddish brown silt and organic material with very occasional small gravel inclusions. The deposit has a sharp basal boundary and is 0.35m thick. Fill **[4213]** is a soft dark bluish grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium stone and gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a relatively high organic content and a sharp basal boundary, the deposit measures 0.20m thick. Above this **[4214]** is a moderately well compacted, light greyish brown silty sand with very occasional small gravel inclusions, a clear basal boundary and 0.28m thick. Fill **[4215]** is a soft dark grey silt with frequent small and medium gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.20m thick. Fill **[4216]** is another soft deposit, a mid brownish grey clayey silt with very occasional small gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks.

The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.48m thick. The uppermost fill [4217] is a soft mid grey silty clay with occasional small and medium gravel and very occasional large stone inclusions, 0.42m thick. Pit F.443 possibly functioned as a crude well. This is attested to by a sequence of naturally accumulated deposits [4212], [4213], [4215] and [4216], the first of which [4212] appears to have formed in waterlogged conditions. Context [4168] represents a clearance event with wood and branches deliberately deposited in the pit, however there was no suggestion this was in anyway structural. [4214] is a slump of natural appearing to enter the pit from the southeast side and providing further evidence that the pit was open for a substantial period of time. The final deposit [4217] may have been a deliberate capping of the pit with horticultural soil. It is 13th century or earlier in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.452 and is cut by F.453; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Pit/Oven F.444, cut [4183], fills [4228], [4173] and [4172]

Pit F.444 is heavily truncated and irregular in form, being oval to the north and roughly squared to the south. Cut [4183] is 1.48m+ by 0.95m+ in extent and 0.55m+ deep with moderately sloping sides on all but the southwest corner which was steeply sloping, and a flat base. Fill [4228] is a very firm lining deposit of dense light yellow brown very fine silty, sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions, chalk and hard burnt orange/pink 'daub' fragments. The lining exhibited localised and quite intense scorching, 0.50m by 0.50m+ to the southeast edge and was very finely covered across its length with light to mid grey ash. The whole lining deposit varied from 10mm to 40mm thick This was overlain by [4173] a firm deposit of mid brownish grey sandy silt and silty 'mortary' clay with well defined broken lenses of light brownish yellow sandy silt, moderate stone inclusions and fragments of lining material [4228]. The fill also contained occasional CBM and shell inclusions and was 0.40m thick. The upper fill [4172] is a relatively firm, friable, mid grey brown slightly ashy sand and silt deposit with mottled patches of very dark grey and brownish orange/ reddish brown material and very ashy/sooty silt. The fill contains moderate stone, very occasional mortar inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Flecks of brownish yellow 'mortary' silt similar to [4228] are also occasionally present. The deposit is 0.20m thick. Pit F.444 is most likely the cut for the base of an oven containing a heat effected clay lining [4228] and fills [4173] and [4172] containing fragments of this lining may indicate earlier structures or the dismantling of the oven itself. There was little evidence of charcoal, burnt grain or slag so the function of the oven is unknown, however it appears to have been kept clean up until its disuse. It is probably 16th century in date, though it may perhaps have originated during the late 15th century. The lining contained Essex Red ware and Grey coarseware, plus residual Lyveden ware. The backfill contained Broad Street Fineware, Babylon ware, Frechen Stoneware, Red and Grey coarseware and Essex Red ware, plus residual Lyveden ware. It cuts F.455 and F.458 and is overlain by F.478; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.445, cuts [4176] and [4208], fills [4175] and [4174]

Posthole F.445 is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated. Cut [4176] is 0.53m+ by 0.11m+ in extent and 0.24m+ deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Fill [4175] is a relatively loose yellow grey ashy sandy silt with moderate grey brown staining and charcoal lens. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.15m thick. This is cut by [4208] which is 0.32m by 0.10m+ in extent and 0.15m deep with steeply sloping sides and a very uneven irregular base. The fill [4174] is a relatively soft mid orange brown silty sand with very frequent green, yellow white and brown mottled 'speckles' and moderate flecks of charcoal. The fill has a sharp basal boundary and is 0.15m thick. Posthole F.445 originally contained a post packed around with charcoal rich material [4175]. The post was later removed creating irregular void [4208] which was deliberately backfilled with mixed deposit [4174]. Posthole F.445 may have had a structural function associated with postholes F.402 and F.407. It is probably 14th century in date, and contained 13th to 15th century Grey coarseware. It cuts F.446 and is cut by cellar F.476; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.446, cut [4182], fills [4181], [4180], [4179] and [4178] = [4032]

Pit F.446 is a truncated sub-oval in form. Cut [4182] is 1.12m+ by 0.92m+ in extent and 0.82m deep with steeply sloping concave sides and concave base. The basal fill [4181] is moderately well compacted mid red brown silty sand with a band of greenish silty sand towards base. The fill contained moderate small and medium gravel inclusions, a clear basal boundary and is 0.14m thick. Above [4180] is a hard dark brown 'gritty' sandy silt with a clear basal boundary and 0.16m thick. Fill [4179] is a moderately well compacted mid to dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent green streaks and lenses of charcoal. the deposit contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate gravel inclusions, has a clear basal boundary and measures 0.28m thick. Upper fill [4178] = [4032] is a moderately well compacted dark grey sandy silt with moderate small to medium gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.37m thick. Pit F.446 may have been a quarry pit cut into the natural and left open. Weathering of the sides produced a basal fill [4181] which was followed by a series of deliberate backfilling events. Green streaks within fill [4179] may suggest a cress component to these deposits and the banded lenses may indicate the context represents successive dumps rather than a single backfilling event. It is 12th century in date, and contained Thetford

type and St Neots type wares, plus residual Roman pottery. It cuts **F.484** and is cut by **F.445** and **F.439**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.447, cut [4198], fill [4197]

Pit **F.477** is heavily truncated and of unknown form. Cut **[4198]** is 0.23m+ by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.10m deep with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The fill **[4197]** is a moderately well compacted mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional medium stone inclusions, a clear basal boundary and is 0.10m thick. **F.477** is a small pit of unknown function. It is 13th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.448** and is cut by **F.429**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.448, cut [4200], fill [4199]

Pit **F.448** is sub-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut **[4200]** is 0.33m by 0.18m+ in extent and 0.18m deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Fill **[4199]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown, slightly sandy silt with occasional mottled patches of clay, frequent small to medium stone inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. **F.448** is a small pit of unknown function. It is 13th or 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware, Brown coarseware and Lyveden ware. It cuts **F.483** and is cut by **F.447**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.449, cut [4203], fills [4202] and [4201]

Pit **F.449** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[4203]** is 0.60m+ by 0.35m+ in extent and 0.27m deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat, slightly undulating base. The lower fill **[4202]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown, sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal, 0.27m thick. Above this **[4201]** is a moderately firm dark brown sandy silt with mottled green flecks, occasional charcoal and very occasional stone inclusions, 0.21m thick. **F.449** is a pit of unknown function sealed by garden soil **[4196]**. It is 13th century in date, and contained Brown coarseware and St Neots type and Thetford type wares. It cuts **F.484** and is overlain by **F.483**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.450, cut [4205], fill [4204]

Pit **F.450** is sub-circular in form, though it is partially truncated. Cut **[4205]** is 0.68m+ by 0.52m+ in extent and 0.71m+ deep with near vertical sides and relatively flat base. The fill **[4204]** is a moderately firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with slight orange mottling, occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.71m+ thick. The pit may have been cut from within garden soil layer **[4196]** and fill **[4204]** is very similar to this soil; however the pit was only seen after the removal of **[4196]** when it became clear as a truncation of the lower, less well cultivated garden soil **[4195]**. The function of the pit remains unknown. It is 13th century in date, and contained Brown coarseware and St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.484** and is cut by **F.432**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Tree Throw F.451, cut [4207], fill [4206]

Tree Throw **F.451** is sub-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[4207]** is 1.12m by 0.96m+ in extent and 0.80m deep with slightly concave near vertical sides and a relatively flat slightly undulating base. The fill **[4206]** is a moderately well compacted brownish orange very sandy silt with very occasional gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill within tree throw **F.451** appears to be a re-deposited 'sub-soil-like' material pre-dating the formation of the lower garden soil **[4195]**. A similar feature is located in Area 11 (**F.340**) and maybe contemporary. Both may represent an episode of deliberate clearance. It is 12th century or earlier in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.485** and is overlain by **F.484**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.452, cut [4218], fills [4219] to [4227] and [4268]

Pit **F.452** is heavily truncated, possibly sub-oval in form and extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[4218]** is 1.26m+ by 0.63m+ in extent and 1.20m deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base. The basal fill **[4219]** is a firm dark grey organic-rich clayey silt deposit with very occasional small gravel inclusions, a sharp basal boundary and 0.14m thick. Above this **[4220]** is a firm greenish grey silty clay with mottled green patches and very occasional small and medium gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.10m thick. Fill **[4221]** is a moderately well compacted mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional 'degraded' wood inclusions, a clear basal boundary and is 70mm thick. Fill **[4222]** is a firm mid greyish brown slightly silty clay with occasional small and medium stone inclusions, a clear basal boundary and 0.10m thick. It is overlain by **[4223]** a soft light yellowish grey silty clay with mottled sandy patches and occasional small and medium gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is up to 0.22m thick. Fill **[4268]** is a moderately well compacted mid grey silty clay with frequent small and medium gravel inclusions. It also has a clear basal boundary and measures 0.20m thick. Fill **[4224]** is a moderately well compacted mid grey silty clay similar to **[4268]** but with only occasional small and medium

gravel inclusions. It also has a clear basal boundary and measures 0.20m thick. Above this fill [4225] is a moderately well compacted mid orangey grey sandy clay with mottled orange sandy patches and very occasional small gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 70mm thick. [4226] is a banded deposit of moderately well compacted dark grey silty clay with two bands of white clay either side of a lens of charcoal. the fill contained occasional medium stone inclusions, has a clear basal boundary and is 90mm thick in total. The uppermost surviving fill [4227] is a moderately well compacted dark grey sandy clay with mottled orange sandy patches and very occasional medium stone inclusions. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.11m thick. Pit F.452 seems to have been dug as a rubbish pit. Fills [4219] and [4221] both have wood preserved within the deposits and [4220] shows signs of having contained cess and waste material. Whilst [4225] and [4227] both have redeposited natural in they appear to also represent deliberate backfilling events. It is 13th century or earlier in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.460 and is cut by F.443; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Pit F.453, cut [4209], fill [4210]

Pit F.453 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut [4209] is 1.10m+ by 1.05m+ in extent and 0.84m+ deep with moderately sloping sides to the southeast and steeply sloping sides to the northwest breaking sharply to a relatively flat base which slopes away to the southeast corner. The fill [4210] is a moderately well compacted mid grey slightly silty sandy clay with occasional small and medium gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.84m+ thick. F.453 is a substantial pit apparently dug and relatively quickly backfilled with a 'garden-soil-like' material [4210] which contained domestic waste material. It is 13th century in date, and contained Lyveden ware and Grey and Brown coarsewares, plus residual Stamford type ware. It cuts F.443 and is cut by F.420, F.422 and F.425; it most probably belongs to Phase 1.

Posthole F.454, cut [4230], fill [4229]

Posthole F.454 is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated. Cut [4230] is 0.25m+ by 0.15m+ in extent and 0.14m+ deep with uneven sides, steeply sloping on west side where it is best preserved, and an uneven slightly concave base. The fill [4229] is a relatively loose, soft mid orange brown and mid grey sandy silt with occasional mottled patches of brownish grey silt and chalky silt. The fill also contained patches of soft silty decayed wood and very occasional stone inclusions. The basal boundary was clear and the deposit measures 0.14m thick. Posthole F.454 contained some very soft fibrous silt that may represent decayed wood from a broken or sawn end of a rotted post. The posthole was overlain by floor [4170] = [4154]. It is 15th or 16th century in date, and contained Red coarseware. It cuts F.455 and is overlain by F.478; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.455, cut [4232], fill [4231]

Pit F.455 is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [4232] is 0.60m+ by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.25m deep with relatively steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The fill [4231] is a firm deposit of mid grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional mottled white and blue/grey patches and lumps of chalky 'mortar-like' clay. The fill also contained moderate stone inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal and shell. The basal boundary was clear and the deposit measures 0.25m thick. Pit F.455 is heavily truncated and as a result its full dimensions and function are unknown; however, it may be of note that the fill contains small amounts of chalky clay material similar to [4228] which represented the lining of oven F.444. It is 15th century in date, and contained Grey coarseware. It cuts F.456 and is cut by F.444 and F.454; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.456, cut [4234], fill [4233]

Pit F.456 is sub-oval in form, though it is partially truncated. Cut [4234] is 0.55m+ by 0.25m+ in extent and 0.32m deep with steeply sloping sides, very little of the base survives but it appears to be rounded. The fill [4233] is a very firm 'off-white' silty chalk with mottled light brownish grey marbling and very occasional stone, moderate chalk fragments inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit was 0.32m thick. Pit F.456 is heavily truncated and as a result its full dimensions and function are unknown. The fill [4233] was firm and chalky and may have been an in-situ floor remnant or the remains of a floor removed from a building and dumped; it is possible that the introduction of the chalk may have been an attempt to stabilise the feature. It is probably 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.463 and is cut by F.455; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Oven F.457, cut [4259], fills [4258], [4257], [4256], [4255], [4254], [4253], [4252] and [4251]

Oven F.457 is irregular in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [4259] is 1.08m+ by 0.79m+ in extent and 0.58m+ deep with a single moderately sloping concave side surviving and a relatively flat base. The deposit [4258] is a concreted light to mid reddish brown heat affected clay with very occasional small gravel inclusions, a clear basal boundary and measures 30mm thick. It is overlain by [4257] a very friable light to mid grey banded ash deposit with fine lenses of charcoal and frequent flecks and small lumps of charcoal

resembling brushwood or straw. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 60mm thick. Sealing this [4256] is a very firm, concreted in places, light to mid cream clay with mottled light brown patches and orange red where burnt. The fill contains very occasional clunch and shell fragments and flecks of charcoal, the basal boundary is clear and the deposit is 0.26m+ thick. Fill [4255] a very friable light to mid grey banded ash deposit with fine lenses of charcoal and frequent flecks and small lumps of charcoal resembling brushwood or straw. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 10mm thick. Above this [4254] is a plastic, light to mid bluish grey clay with occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional burnt clay fragments. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 60mm thick. Fill [4253] is a concrete, light to mid cream clay with mottled pink, yellowish and light brown patches and heat affected clay inclusions. The deposit also contained moderate flecks of charcoal and possible straw impressions in the form of voids within the material. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.20m+ thick. Fill [4252] is a very firm, mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional shell fragments, a clear basal boundary and measures 0.11m thick. The uppermost surviving fill [4251] is another concreted, light to mid cream clay with mottled pink, yellowish and light brown patches and heat affected clay inclusions. The deposit also contained moderate flecks of charcoal and possible straw impressions, has a clear basal boundary and is 90mm thick. Oven F.457 is heavily truncated but appears to show at least two phases of intense in-situ heating. The initial fill [4258] appears to be the lining of the first oven, and [4257] represents the ash accumulation which is sealed by the second and main oven lining [4256]. While this displays the signs of the most intense burning there is little ash accumulation in [4255] which would indicate that it was regularly cleaned out. When the oven went out of use it was partially filled with a blue clay material [4254] which appears identical to fill [4238] introduced within F.463 at a comparable point in the sequence. Fills [4253] and [4251] were very similar and may represent collapsed or dismantled baked clay superstructure. The presence of straw impressions within the clay may represent bonding material within the original walls of the oven. It is 15th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.464 and is cut by F.458; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.458, cut [4261], fill [4260]

Pit F.458 is very heavily truncated and of unknown form. Cut [4261] is 0.78m+ by 0.19m+ in extent and 0.14m+ deep with moderately sloping concave sides, very little of the base survives but it appears to be concave. Fill [4260] is moderately well compact very mixed light to mid cream, yellowish pinkish clay with occasional mid brown silt lenses and patches of heat affected clay. The fill contains occasional gravel inclusions and has a discrete basal tip of charcoal measuring 1mm thick. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.14m+ thick in total. The fill of F.458 strongly resembles the upper fills [4253] and [4251] of oven F.457. It may also form part of a wider pattern of successive oven structures, F.463, F.444, F.457 and F.429, and burnt clay filled pits, F.455, F.456 and F.409. It is 15th or 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.457 and is cut by F.444; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.459, cut [4262], fills [4263] and [4264]

Pit F.459 is heavily truncated, possibly sub-oval in form and extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut [4262] is 1.40m + by 1.12m+ in extent and 0.75m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The lowest fill [4263] is a moderately well compacted mid brownish grey silty clay with mottled cess discolouration and yellow orange sandy patches. The fill contained occasional flecks of charcoal, very occasional small gravel inclusions, had a clear basal boundary and measured 0.75m thick. The upper fill [4264] is a stiff, mid greyish brown sandy clay with mottled cess discolouration and occasional small and medium gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The basal boundary was diffuse and the deposit was 0.37m thick. Pit F.459 was backfilled with two fills containing significant quantities of cess and waste material, probably in relatively quick succession. The fills were generally 'garden-soil-like' deposits probably derived from mixed dumps. It is 12th century or earlier in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.485 and is overlain by F.484; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.460, cut [4265], fill [4266]

Pit F.460 is very heavily truncated and of unknown form. Cut [4265] is 0.76m+ by 0.35m+ in extent and 0.29m+ deep. None of the sides and very little of the base survive but it appears to be relatively flat and sloping slightly towards the southwest corner. The fill [4266] is a moderately well compacted mid orange brown clayey sand with frequent small and medium stone and gravel inclusions. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.29m+ thick. F.460 is a very heavily truncated pit. The fill appears to derive from weathering and erosion of a sub-soil; the function of the pit is unknown. It is 10th to 12th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.485 and is cut by F.452; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.461, cut [4271], timber [4272], fills [4250], [4249], [4248], [4247], [4246], [4245], [4244] and [4243]

Pit F.461 is rectangular in form, though it extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut [4271] is 2.15m+ by

1.00m in extent and 1.60m deep with moderate sloping sides becoming steeply sloping at depth and a gently concave base. The primary deposits were a driven timber stake [4272] and a slump of natural [4250] on the northeast edge. Timber [4272] was a rounded stake set near vertically towards the southwest corner of the pit and measuring 0.60m+ and 80 to 90mm in diameter with 0.20m of the stake surviving projecting into the pit. There was some evidence that a side branch may have been removed in forming the stake, the base of the stake was not retrieved. Fill [4250] is a mixture of soft brownish orange grey slightly silty sand and relatively firm very light green clay which contained mottled patches of clay and frequent gravel inclusions within the sand. The basal boundary was sharp and the deposit measured 0.25m+ thick. Above both the stake and primary fill [4249] is a soft 'greasy' mid to dark brown with mottled dark brownish grey patches and tips. The fill also contains occasional mottled patches of organic material, sandy lenses and occasional small stone inclusions in tips and occasional to moderate small wood and straw fragment in patches and tips. The basal boundary was clear and the deposit measured 0.33m thick. Fill [4248] is a firm bright olive green sandy 'gritty' silt with moderate mottled orange red patches and frequent very small grit lenses, occasional medium stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The basal boundary was clear and the deposit measured 80mm thick. Lens [4247] is a very firm, 'dense', 'greasy', deposit of mid grey brown clay and silt with frequent dark reddish and occasional olive green mottles. The fill contained frequent dark reddish mineralized lumps or concretions, occasional small wood fragments and flecks of charcoal. The basal boundary was clear and the deposit measured 60mm deep. [4246] is a banded soft light to mid grey, light to mid orange and black 'greasy' sandy ash and soot dump deposit containing very occasional small chalk and grit fragments and occasional to moderate flecks of charcoal. The basal boundary was sharp and the deposit 0.25m thick. Above this is [4245] a soft deposit of mid grey brown clayey sandy silt, more sandy in the upper half of the deposit and clayey in the lower half with a very diffuse transition. The fill contained moderate shell and medium stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal, had a sharp basal boundary and was 0.52m thick. The lower of two upper fills [4244] is a firm light to mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent small and medium stone inclusions and a basal boundary, clear to the Southwest and more diffuse to the Northeast. The deposit measured 90mm thick. The uppermost surviving fill [4243] is another firm deposit, dark grey brown sandy silt containing moderate stone inclusions and very occasional shell and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a slightly diffuse basal boundary and is 0.50m thick. Pit F.461 is a cess pit with evidence of possible revetment to the lower southwestern side in the form of a timber stake [4272]. Erosion of the natural [4250] can be seen on the northeastern side. Cess or night soil deposits [4249], [4248] and [4245] are divided by a mineralized deposit [4247], probably due to leaching from the overlying cess deposits, and a layer consisting of dumps of fire waste which may have been an attempt to reduce the smell. The two upper fills [4244] and [4243] appear to be garden soil material trapped in the hollow of the pit as it subsided. These soil deposits were partially removed as spit [4242]. It is 13th century in date, and contained Grey and Brown coarsewares, plus residual Stamford type, St Neots type and Thetford type wares. It also contained an iron fitting of unknown function and a whetstone. It cuts F.468, F.466 and F.462 and is cut by F.465; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.462, cut [4270], fills [4269] and [4273] to [4276]

Pit F.462 is heavily truncated and of unknown form. Cut [4270] is 0.82m+ by 0.76m+ in extent and 1.31m+ deep with near vertical sides, slightly stepped at interface between natural gravels and natural clay, and a flat base. The basal fill [4276] is a relatively soft mid grey sandy silt with mottled patches of dense organic material, occasional stone inclusions, a clear basal boundary and measures 0.47m thick. Above this is an organic-rich fill [4269] consisting of very dense and 'matted' rich, dark brown, densely layered organic material with a clear basal boundary 0.26m thick. This is overlain by [4275] a banded deposit with three layers consisting firm yellowish orange brown, yellowish olive brown and brownish orange silty sands and sandy gravels with frequent yellow orange grit and occasional mottled olive yellow clay patches. The basal boundary is clear and the deposit measures 0.26m thick. Another banded fill [4274] is firm to very firm and composed of five bands, a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, a mid grey sandy silt containing occasional gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal, a very pale grey compact ash and charcoal layer with frequent pale red burnt clay flecks, a pale yellowish brown silty sand with frequent grit inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal and a mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The basal boundaries between the bands were clear and the fill measured 0.33m+ in total. The upper fill [4273] is a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with mottled orange sandy lenses and occasional gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The fill has a clear basal boundary and is 0.47m+ thick. Pit F.462 was left open allowing a naturally derived basal fill [4276] to form. The lower fills [4276] and [4269] appeared to have accrued in waterlogged conditions and have a high organic component. The later fills are also banded and show signs of having formed through gradual natural erosion, however the ash and charcoal layer within fill [4274] is evidence of continued activity within the vicinity of the pit. The upper fill [4273] was heavily scorched by F.457 which lay above it. It seems likely that F.462 represents quarry pit early in the sequence. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained St Neots type ware. It cuts F.485 and is cut by F.461 and F.464; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Oven F.463, [4240], fills [4241], [4239], [4238], [4237], [4236] and [4235]

Oven F.463 is a heavily truncated pit of irregular form with an oval southwest end and a narrower squarish northeast end. Cut [4240] is 1.70m+ by 0.73m in extent and 0.75m deep with sides ranging from steeply sloping to near vertical and a gently concave base, flattening out to the northeast and with a slight linear depression through the centre running from the southwest to the northeast. The primary fill [4241] is a very firm compacted 'rubbery' dense deposit of mid grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt with mottled orange brown and brownish blue grey clay patches and flecks of sandy clay 'lining' material. The fill also contains frequent small and medium stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal and shell. The deposit is 0.13m thick. Overlying this is [4239] a very firm pale yellow brown dense silty fine sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions, occasional chalk fragments and hard orange pink 'daub-like' material. The basal boundary of the lining was sharp and measures up to 40mm thick. Above this is [4238], a firm blue grey clay with occasional yellow mottles and broader diffuse brownish 'dirty' blue grey mottles. The clay contained occasional stone and grit inclusions, has a sharp basal boundary and is 0.18m thick. [4237] is a very firm, compact mid grey brown sandy silt and dense fine sandy clay with frequent mottled patches and flecks of light yellow brown. The fill contained moderate stone inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk. The deposit has areas of scorching, a clear basal boundary and is 0.11m thick. Fill [4236] is a firm brownish blue grey clay with very occasional stone inclusions and flecks of chalk. The basal boundary was sharp and the fill is 40mm thick. The uppermost surviving fill [4235] is a firm mid and dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional lumps and flecks of very pale yellow brown dense fine sandy clay. The fill contains several broken lenses of stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal and shell throughout. The basal boundary is clear and the deposit measures 0.38m thick. Oven F.463 appears to be the same type as F.444 with a narrow flue showing scorching as it broadens to a chamber. The oven has a primary fill [4241] laid down to level the surface for the lining [4239], which appear to be the same as that in F.444 but had been worn away at the base of the flue. The oven may have been re-furbished with a layer of clay [4238] topped with a second lining material [4237] which raised the height of the base. After the oven went out of use it appears to have been back filled with a soil deposit also containing patches of the lining material. Fragments of this lining may indicate earlier structures or the dismantling of the oven itself. There was little evidence of charcoal, burnt grain or slag so the function of the oven is unknown; however, it appears to have been kept clean up until its disuse. It is 15th century in date, and contained Essex red ware and Grey coarseware, plus residual Lyveden ware. It cuts F.482 and is cut by F.456; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.464, cut [4278], fill [4277]

Pit F.464 is heavily truncated and of unknown form. Cut [4278] is 0.60m+ by 0.24m+ in extent and 0.34m+ deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The fill [4277] is a firm mid to dark brown sandy clayey silt with frequent grit and small gravel inclusions, a clear basal boundary and is 0.34m+ thick. The fill of pit F.464 closely resembles garden soil and was probably deliberately backfilled. It is probably 14th century in date, and contained 13th to 15th century Grey coarseware. It cuts F.462 and is cut by F.457; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.465, cut [4280], fill [4279]

Pit F.465 is a sub-circular form, though it is partially truncated. Cut [4280] is 0.63m+ by 0.63m+ in extent and 0.11m+ deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The single fill [4279] is a relatively firm mid dark brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and flecks of light to mid brown silty sand. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.11m+ thick. Pit F.465 of unknown function; however flecks of 'sub-soil-like' material within the fill [4279] may suggest deposition by natural erosion and weathering. It is 13th to 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.467 and F.461 and is overlain by F.482; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.466, cut [4282], fill [4281]

Pit F.466 is heavily truncated and of unknown form. Cut [4282] is 0.38m+ by 0.32m+ in extent and 50mm+ deep with moderate to gently sloping sides and an uneven and irregular base. The single surviving fill [4281] is a relatively firm mid to dark brown clayey silt with mottled patches and occasional small and medium gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. The basal boundary is clear and the deposit measures 50mm+ thick. Pit F.466 is heavily truncated but may represent the remnant base of a rubbish pit. It is 13th century in date, and contained Red coarseware and Stamford type ware. It cuts F.485 and is cut by F.467 and F.461; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.467, cut [4284], fill [4283]

Pit F.467 is heavily truncated, possibly sub-rectangular in form. Cut [4284] is 1.66m+ by 0.38m+ in extent and 0.27m+ deep with moderate to gently sloping sides, the base has been removed by later truncation. The fill [4283] is a firm, semi-friable, mid olive-green brown sandy silt with grit and small stone inclusions, very occasional flecks of charcoal and possible coprolite staining. The basal boundary was clear and the deposit is 0.27m+ thick. Pit F.467 may have been a cess pit. It is 13th century or later in date, but cannot be more

closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.468** and is cut by **F.465**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit/Linear F.468, cut [4286], fill [4285]

Pit **F.468** is heavily truncated, possibly sub-rectangular in form and is aligned northwest to southeast. Cut **[4286]** is 1.46m+ by 0.32m+ in extent and 0.55m+ deep with steeply sloping sides, the base was not reached. The fill **[4285]** is a firm mid reddish brown deposit with slight banding occasional gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The deposit has a clear basal boundary and is 0.55m+ thick. Pit **F.468** appears to be the earliest pit in a long sequence and seems to have filled gradually through time. The feature may represent a quarry pit but appears to be respected by later features **F.461** and **F.466** and maybe an early gully or linear division. **F.468** is on the same alignment as the later 17th and 18th century property divisions and runs at right angles to the known Saxo-Norman ditch to the north. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.485** and is cut by **F.467**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Modern Stanchion F.469, cut [4007], foundation [4008]

Modern Stanchion **F.469** is rectangular in form, is orientated southeast to northwest and extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[4007]** is 1.80m+ by 0.58m+ in extent and 0.18m+ deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The building foundation **[4008]** is a relatively soft, friable, dark brown clayey silt with mottled mid brown yellow patches and frequent CBM fragments. The fill come onto concrete and was 0.18m+ thick. **F.469** represents a modern foundation or service trench probably related to the construction of Bradwell's Court. It cuts **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Building F.470, cuts [4185] and [4168], wall [4000] = [3013], concrete [4002], fill [4016]

Building **F.470** is sub-rectangular in form. Construction cut **[4185]** is 7.30m by 4.80m in extent and 1.53m+ deep with near vertical sides – the base was not reached. Cellar **[4000] = [3013]** is a single build, constructed from 'shallowly' frogged pale yellow bricks 220mm by 110mm and 60mm deep, bonded with fine pale grey 'gritty' cement. The external face of the exterior walls has been rendered 20mm thick with a similar cement. In addition there were two light wells with double skin walls built from the same materials as the cellar on the southwest side. In the centre of the room were three column supports of which two were free standing, measuring approximately 0.48m by 0.38m, and a central column which was built on to the end of a stub of a partition wall and measures 0.40m by 0.38m. The stairs, located in the northwest corner are constructed of seven stone slabs, each set on a course of on edge bricks. Once this had been constructed, but before the construction cut had been backfilled, a second cut **[4186]** was created. This is 8.30m+ by 1.00m in extent with vertical sides – the base was not reached. Concrete foundations and single skin wall **[4002]**, which is constructed from the same materials as the cellar, were built within this area, abutting the pre-existing structure. Both construction cuts were then backfilled with **[4016]**, a firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent CBM inclusions. **F.470** represents a 19th century structure, numbered as **Building 13**, of which only the cellar remains. It contained miscellaneous 19th pottery and a small marble or alabaster vase. It cut **F.471**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Layer F.471, layer [4015] = [4001]

Layer **F.471** measures 3.10m+ by 3.00m+ and 0.12m+ deep and extends beyond the area in all directions. **[4015] = [4001]** is a relatively loose orange yellow sandy clayey gravel and mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent mottled patches. The layer contained occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Layer **F.471** overlay the northeast end of the area and appears to represent the disturbed upper parts of stratified archaeology, most probably truncated by 19th century building work. It contained miscellaneous 19th century pottery, plus residual Raeren Stoneware, Red coarseware, Ely ware and St Neots type ware. It also contained a stem fragment from a clay pipe. It overlies **F.400, F.404, F.405, F.408, F.406, F.411, F.413, F.414, F.427, F.434, F.435, F.436, F.438, F.440** and **F.480** and is cut by **F.469** and **F.470**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Wall F.472, clunch wall [3012]

Wall **F.472** lies outside the limit of excavation and was orientated northeast to southwest parallel to areas 11 and 12. Wall **[3012]** was constructed from roughly squared clunch blocks set in a soft yellow sandy mortar with fine grit inclusions. The wall was truncated by later Victorian walls **[3013] = [4000]** and the remnant clunch wall measured 4.80m+ by 0.27m, the base was not reached. Large amounts of mortar were observed on the southeast face of the wall which may represent some form of rendering and two holes measuring 60mm and 70mm had been cut into the top, most probably to affix stakes or iron tie-beams. Wall **F.472** appears to be well made and may represent the back of a building or a property division – it is possible that if **F.472** represents the foundation of a timber building that the clunch build of the wall may survive to its original height. It is 16th century in date. It is cut by **F.470**, the lower stratigraphic relationships are unknown as it lies outside the area of excavation; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.473, cut [4014], fill [4013]

Robber Cut **F.473** is sub-rectangular in form and extends beyond the area in all directions. Cut **[4014]** is 3.10m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.57m+ deep with vertical to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Fill **[4013]** is a relatively loose to relatively firm banded deposit of mid greyish orange and mid to very dark grey clayey sandy gravels and silty sand. The lower band also contains lenses of crushed 'off-white' mortar; the fill contains frequent gravel inclusions and occasional ash and charcoal throughout. The material has a clear basal boundary and is 0.57m+ thick. Robber cut **F.473** truncates cellar **F.474 (Building 12)** and almost entirely removes the northwest to southeast wall and parts of the floor. The cut is then backfilled with loose rubble spread **[4013]** which is then capped by a more densely compacted layer of clayey sandy gravel to prevent subsidence. It is 19th century in date, and contained miscellaneous late 19th century pottery. It also contained a heel/spur of a clay pipe and six stem fragments, along with a copper alloy button. It cuts **F.474** and is cut by **F.401**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Cellar Rebuild F.474, walls [4018] and [4019], layers [4025], [4184] and [4024], floors [4026], [4023], [4021], [4022] and [4027]

Cellar rebuild **F.474** comprises a series of floors, trample layers and walls of varying dimensions. The initial floor of the rebuild is **[4026]** a relatively firm pale bluish grey clay with very occasional yellow sandy mottling. The remnant floor measures 3.22m+ by 2.76m+ in extent and 0.12m thick, extends beyond the limit of the area and is partially truncated by robber cut **F.473**. The floor is overlain by layer **[4025]** a semi-friable very dark purplish/reddish grey ash with frequent cinder fragments and pieces of burnt and unburnt clay. This layer also contains frequent lumps of charcoal and is 3.22m+ by 2.76m+ and 40mm thick. Overlying this is layer **[4184]**, a very firm, semi-friable, mid orangey brown coarse lime mortar with coarse sand and fine gravel inclusions; it is 2.02m+ by 1.94m+ and 40mm thick with a clear basal boundary. Set into this layer is floor **[4023]**, a truncated brick surface composed of mid to pale red, unfrogged, hand-made bricks 230mm by 111mm and 52mm deep laid in off-set courses over an area 1.94m+ by 2.02m+ in extent and 0.06m thick. It is abutted by mortar bedding **[4024]**, a very firm, semi-friable, mid orangey brown coarse lime mortar with coarse sand and fine gravel inclusions which is heavily truncated and survives as a 1.72m+ by 2.24m+ surface 30mm deep. Above it are set relaid brick floors **[4021]** and **[4022]**, which are both composed of dense yellow, unfrogged bricks, 220mm by 100mm and 30mm deep with signs of heavy wear. **[4021]** measures 0.90m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and is 40mm thick while **[4022]** measures 2.26m+ by 1.18m+ in extent and 30mm thick, both are truncated by robber cut **[4014]** and probably represent elements of the same relaid surface. Overlying floor **[4022]** is a patch of on edge bricks **[4027]** 0.80m by 0.44m in extent and 0.11m thick appearing to be constructed from reused bricks bedded on a layer of coarse mid yellowish brown sand between 10 and 20mm thick. **[4018]** and **[4019]** represent the rebuilding of walls associated with steps in the southern corner of the cellar. **[4018]** is heavily truncated, composed of red bricks measuring 220mm by 113mm and 53mm deep and bonded with a very firm 'off-white' lime mortar. The brickwork survived to a height of three courses but the bond pattern was not discernable. **[4019]** is likely to be contemporary, though no relationship survives due to the degree of truncation. **[4019]** consists an irregular row of re-used half bricks measuring 166mm by 113mm and 54mm deep bonded with a semi-friable mid creamy yellow coarse sandy mortar surviving only as a single course. Cellar rebuild **F.474** represents a phase of modifications to earlier cellar **F.475 (Building 12)** and is truncated by robber cut **F.473**. They appear to represent a sequence of relaid floors, initially clay **[4026]** onto which coal dust accumulated and was trampled, indicating the cellar was used as a coal store. Later brick built floors were laid on mortar beddings **[4184]** and **[4024]** with repeated patches of relaying suggesting more intensive usage in certain areas. The brick in floor **[4021]** showed signs of abrasion, floor **[4022]** was even more abraded and worn while in the last floor **[4027]** bricks were laid on edge, perhaps to provide a thicker, more durable surface. It is 18th century and later in date, but contained no pottery. It did contain a late 17th century clay pipe bowl, though this is probably residual. It overlies **F.475** and is cut by **F.473**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Soakaway F.475, cut [4038], fills [4037] and [4036] = [4011], brickwork [4029] and [4028]

Soakaway **F.475** is square in form. Cut **[4038]** is 0.67m by 0.58m+ in extent and 0.32m deep with vertical sides leading to an irregular, uneven base deepening towards the centre. The initial fill **[4037]** is a firm very pale 'off-white' clay with occasional pale yellow and grey mottles and very occasional small stone inclusions. The basal boundary was sharp and the deposit measured 0.12m thick. The brick walls of the soakaway **[4029]** are constructed from pale orange hand-made unfrogged bricks set in a relatively hard 'off-white' mortar. The bricks measured approximately 230mm by 110mm and 56mm and were laid in a running stretcher bond two courses thick in the north, south and east walls. The west wall was built from half bricks laid less well they were 'cut in' beneath earlier wall **[4020]**. The walls were each 0.67m by 0.11m and 0.12m thick. Within the central space was laid **[4028]**, an unmortared brick base composed of the same pale orange hand-made unfrogged bricks as **[4029]**. It is a single course, uses whole and half bricks and measures 0.40m by 0.37m in extent and 56mm thick. Fill **[4036] = [4011]** is a soft, friable very mid to dark grey slightly silty sand with occasional lighter sandy lenses and frequent small stone and grit, moderate shell inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal, brick and chalk. The fill has a sharp basal boundary and is 0.11m thick. **F.475**

is a probable soakaway, though clay lining [4037] would have impeded the draining of water. The feature partially undercuts wall [4020] and may have functioned as a sump rather than a drain. It represents an additional modification to the original cellar F.476 (**Building 12**) and is 17th century in date. It contained Staffordshire Slipware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Tin Glazed Earthenware. It cuts F.476 and is overlain by F.474; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Cellar F.476, cut [4056], layers [4031] and [4030], walls [4017] and [4020]

Cellar F.476 is rectangular in form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated. It consists of a series of floors, layers and walls of varying dimensions extending beyond the area to the southwest and southeast. Cut [4056] is 3.65m+ by 3.10m+ in extent and 0.76m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat, slightly irregular base. The initial layer [4031] is a soft, light bluish grey clay with frequent yellow mottling and very occasional stone inclusions. The basal boundary was sharp and the deposit measured up to 0.10m thick. Above this is [4030] a relatively firm deposit of light yellow very sandy mortar with frequent very small stone and grit inclusions and moderate flecks of chalk or lime and red brick. The basal boundary was sharp and the layer measured between 30mm and 100mm thick. Southeast wall [4017] is constructed from hand-made, unfrogged red bricks 228mm by 110mm by 60mm bonded with a relatively hard 'off-white' lime mortar containing coarse sand and grit inclusions. The wall survived to a maximum of 11 courses and was built with a bond of alternate headers and stretchers. Four courses of the wall measure 0.29m and the total dimensions of the wall were 3.70m+ by 0.23m in extent and 0.79m+ deep. The truncated northwest wall [4020] was also constructed from hand-made, unfrogged red bricks of the same size as those in [4017] but with additional pale orange hand-made unfrogged bricks similar to [4029] in the lower courses of the southeast end. The construction also utilised brick fragments and lumps of clunch up to 200mm in diameter in the header course. The wall was built with a bond of alternate header and stretcher courses and measured 2.25m+ by 0.38m in extent and 0.23m deep. The wall was undercut by [4038] in order to insert soakaway/sump structure F.475. Cellar F.476 represents the earliest surviving phase of construction of **Building 12**; it is 17th century cellar in date. It cuts F.402, F.407, F.408, F.433, F.439 and F.445 and is cut by F.475; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.477, layer [4118]

Layer F.477 is a heavily truncated remnant surface and measures 1.10m+ by 1.38m+ in extent and 70mm thick. [4118] consists of a firm pale green cream clay with occasional small stone inclusions and has a clear basal boundary. Layer F.477 may represent a floor make-up layer. It seals a layer of ash and heat affected clay and is cut by pits F.412, F.414, F.427 and F.430. It may possibly be equal to F.478. It is probably 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies F.428 and is cut by F.412, F.414, F.427 and F.430; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.478, layers [4171], [4170] and [4154]

Layers F.478 are a series of heavily truncated remnant floor and make-up layers with varying dimensions. Layer [4171] is a firm, very mixed, light to mid brownish yellow sandy mortar, 'off-white' silty chalk, orangey pink fired clay 'daub' and 'seams' of mid to dark grey ashy silt. The deposit was very mottled and mixed and contained occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The basal boundary was sharp and the layer was 0.97m+ by 0.45m+ and 90mm thick. Above this [4170] is a very firm very pale 'off-white' and creamy yellow silty crushed chalk deposit with occasional mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt 'marbling'. The layer contained frequent chalk lumps and occasional small stone and grit inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The layer was 1.20m+ by 0.26m and 0.18m thick. [4156] is very similar to [4170] in composition and may represent the same layer. Layers F.478 represent a make-up deposit [4171], possibly derived from the demolition of ovens F.463 and F.444 which were partially preserved below this floor. On top of this was laid a compacted chalk floor with a thin layer of trample [4170]; this may have been equal to [4156] but truncation has removed any relationship. Layers F.478 may also be equal to F.477. It is 16th century in date, and contained Red and Grey coarsewares plus residual Ely ware. It overlies F.444 and F.454 and is cut by F.403, F.409, F.434, F.435, F.436, F.440 and F.442; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.479, layers [4075], [4076], [4071], [4072], [4070] and [4069]

Layers F.479 are a series of heavily truncated remnant floor and make-up layers with varying dimensions. Layer [4075] measures 1.08m+ by 0.84m+ in extent and 10mm thick and is a well compacted light to mid orange brown coarse sandy mortar with frequent small gravel and grit inclusions and a sharp basal boundary. Above this is [4076] a very well compacted light grey yellow clay with occasional brown silt mottled patches and moderate small gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. The layer measures 1.08m+ by 0.84m+ and 40mm thick and may be equal to [4071]. [4071] is a well compacted, stiff, light greyish yellow clay with frequent mottled patches of brown silt and moderate small gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. The layer is 1.30m+ by 1.00m+ in extent and 0.10m thick with a slightly diffuse basal boundary. It abuts [4072] which is a more concreted and well compact mid yellowish grey gravelly mortar deposit with frequent gravel inclusions and sharp basal boundary. The layer measures 1.10m+ by 0.85m+ in

extent and is 60mm thick. [4070] is a moderately well compacted, friable mid grey brown silty sandy clay with moderate small to medium gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit measures 1.42m+ by 1.10m+ and 40mm thick. This is overlain by [4069] a layer of moderately well compacted slightly friable mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional small gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The basal boundary is slightly diffuse and the layer is 1.08m+ by 0.90m+ in extent and 80mm thick. Layers F.479 are heavily truncated and have slumped into underlying pit F.410. Layer [4075] represents an initial mortar deposit laid down within the top of pit F.410 possibly in an attempt to stabilise this area. [4076] is laid on top and it seems likely that this is the same deposit as [4071] which extends northwest and acts as a make-up layer or rough floor surface. Continued slumping appears to have occurred despite layer [4075] because a further more compact mortar and gravel material [4072] is placed in the top of the slumped pit F.410. A possible trample layer [4070] develops across the whole area before it finally goes out of use and dumps of domestic rubbish are deposited in the hollow created by still further slumping of the underlying pits. Layers F.479 may represent external surfaces and are separate from possible internal floors in F.478. They are 16th century in date, and contained primarily Red coarseware with Ely ware and Brown and Grey coarseware, plus residual St Neots type ware. They overlie F.410, F.421, F.423, F.425 and F.426 and are cut by F.404, F.405, F.408 and F.480; they have been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.480, cut [4074], fill [4073]

Pit F.480 is of unknown form and extends beyond the area to the north. Cut [4074] is 1.00m+ by 60mm+ in extent and 60mm+ deep, the majority of the sides and the whole of the base lie beyond the limit of excavation. The fill [4073] is a moderate to well compacted mid grey silt with moderate small gravel inclusions and a diffuse basal boundary. The deposit is 60mm+ thick. Pit F.480 is of unknown function and is only just within the area of excavation. It is probably 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.479 and is cut by F.476; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.481, [4134] and [4133]

Layers F.481 are two heavily truncated remnant make-up layers measuring 1.28m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.22m thick. Layer [4134] is a firm brownish orange silt and gravel deposit with frequent small gravel inclusions and a sharp basal boundary and measures 60mm thick. Above this [4133] is a relatively firm mid to dark brown banded clayey silt with occasional green mottling and occasional small stone inclusions. The layer comprises three distinct bands of clayey silt ranging from 30mm to 100mm thick. The basal boundary between bands is clear and the boundary with the underlying layer [4134] is sharp. The total depth of the deposit is 0.16m thick. Layers F.481 are probably make-up layers for floors. They are 16th century in date, and contained Raeren Stoneware. They overlie F.431 and are cut by F.429; they have been assigned to Phase 3.

Arbitrary Layer F.482, layer [4242]

Arbitrary Layer F.482 is a very heavily truncated horizon measuring 1.70m by 1.60m in extent and up to 0.42m thick. [4242] is a firm mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with mottled patches of mid orange brown very sandy silt. The deposit contained moderate small and medium stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal, shell and chalk. Arbitrary Layer F.482 is a spit removed in order to expose a less diffuse horizon at which features could be identified and excavated by context. The layer therefore probably represents a combination of a horticultural/garden soil and the upper fills of a series of feature only visible after the removal of [4242]. It overlies F.465 and is cut by F.463; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.483, layer [4196]

Layer F.483 is a heavily truncated garden soil measuring 1.36m+ by 1.18m+ in extent and 0.43m thick. [4196] is a moderately well compacted dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional orange flecks, small and medium stone inclusion ranging from frequent to occasional and flecks of charcoal and shell. The deposit has a clear basal boundary. Layer F.483 is a well cultivated upper garden soil layer appearing to have been far more intensely worked than the underlying soil deposit F.484. It is 13th century in date, and contained Lyveden ware and brown coarseware, plus residual Thetford type ware. It overlies F.449 and F.450 and is cut by F.431, F.432 and F.448; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Layers F.484, layer [4034] = [4195]

Layer F.484 is a heavily truncated cultivated soil measuring 3.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.22m thick. [4034] = [4195] is a firm light to mid greyish orangey brown clayey silt with sandy mottled patches and occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The basal boundary with the sub-soil ranges from relatively clear to diffuse. Layer F.484 is an early cultivated soil horizon or lower garden soil deposit containing occasional patches of sub-soil. At the northeast end of the area it is heavily truncated by cellar F.476 but at the southwest end (where the deposit was numbered [4195]) it lies beneath a more humic upper garden soil layer [4196]. It is 10th to 12th century in date, and contained Thetford type ware. It overlies F.451 and F.459 and is cut by F.402, F.407, F.441, F.446, F.449 and F.450; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Layers F.485, layer [4035] = [4158] = [4267] = [4287]

Layer **F.485** is a heavily truncated sub-soil measuring 3.00m+ by 3.00m+ in extent and 0.20m thick. [4035] = [4158] = [4267] = [4287] is a semi-friable light to mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Layer **F.485** appears in isolated patches and islands, created by later truncation, and these are numbered individually as [4035], [4158], [4267] and [4287]. The layer represents sub-soil possibly derived from the Roman and/or Saxon agricultural activity; it contained no pottery. It is cut by **F.451**, **F.459**, **F.460**, **F.462**, **F.466** and **F.468**.

Building Expansion F.486

Building expansion **F.486** is comprised of two concreted rubble foundations which run in parallel northeast to southwest and measure 1.10m+ by 1.38m+ and 1.10m+ by 1.38m+ in extent respectively; their depth is unknown as the fell beyond the limit of excavation. Building expansion **F.486** represents either the partial expansion or rebuilding of **Building 12** some time after the insertion of cellar **F.476**. It is most likely contemporary with the later latter stages of cellar modifications **F.474**. It is probably 18th century or later in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery; a late 15th century/early 16th century Nuremberg jetton found in association with the foundations is residual. It overlies **F.476**, is probably contemporary with **F.474** and is cut by **F.470**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Area 13

Pit F.500, cut [5065], fill [5066]

Pit **F.500** is sub-oval in form and orientated northeast to southwest. Cut [5065] is 0.39m by 0.24m in extent and 0.14m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill [6066] is a soft mid grey sandy clay with moderate small gravel inclusions and 0.14m thick. Pit **F.500** is a small naturally silted pit of unknown function. It is 12th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.516** and is overlain by **F.515**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

F.501 is void

Pit F.502, cut [5026], fill [5025]

Pit **F.502** is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [5026] is 0.50m+ by 0.17m+ in extent and 0.19m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base sloping towards the southeast. The fill [5025] is a soft dark grey clayey silt with occasional small gravel and clunch fragments and frequent small pieces of charcoal and 0.19m thick. Pit **F.502** is a domestic rubbish pit. It is 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware. It cuts **F.515** and is cut by **F.510**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.503, cut [5058], fills [5059] and [5057]

Pit **F.503** is sub-oval in form, though it is heavily truncated. Cut [5058] is 1.06m+ by 0.29m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with gently sloping concave sides and a rounded base. The basal fill [5059] is a moderately well compacted mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional brown orange mottled patches, moderate small gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. It is between 40 and 60mm deep. Above this is [5057] a relatively soft mid grey fine silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions and very occasional crushed shell and charcoal, 0.16m deep. Pit **F.500** appears to have been open for some time, gradually filling with weathered sub-soil material [5059] before being deliberately backfilled; it did not produce the quantity of material normally associated with domestic rubbish pits, and the function is therefore unknown. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. A complete copper alloy pennanular buckle was recovered, however. It cuts **F.515** and is cut by **F.514**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

F.504 is Void

Pit F.505, cut [5028], fill [5019]

Pit **F.505** is sub-rectangular in form, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the area to the south. Cut [5028] is 1.23m+ by 0.25m+ in extent and 0.82m deep with steeply sloping concave sides continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Fill [5019] is a moderately well compacted mid yellowish grey banded deposit of sandy clay with frequent patches of coarse sand and CBM and clunch and very occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit is 0.82m thick. Pit **F.505** is of unknown function and only partially within the area of excavation. It is most probably 19th century in date, but contained no pottery. It cuts **F.514** and is cut by **F.511** and overlain by **F.512**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Pipe Trench F.506, cut [5012], pipe [5011], fill [5013]

Pipe trench **F.506** is linear in form, oriented northeast to southwest and extends beyond the area to the southeast. Cut [5012] is 0.84m+ by 0.25m+ in extent and 0.32m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and a

relatively flat base. A brown glazed sewage pipe [5011] was laid in the cut and overlain with [5013], a moderately well compacted, banded, brownish, greyish yellow sandy silt with gravel bands and frequent CBM inclusions. The purpose of pipe trench F.506 seems to have been connecting a new sewage pipe to existing drain F.512 and is recorded in sewage plans of 1851. It can therefore be attributed to a late phase in the remodelling of **Building 5**. It is 19th century in origin, but contained no pottery. It cuts F.511 and F.512 and is cut by F.507; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Building F.507, cut [5074], fill [5031], layers [5030] and [5029]

Building F.507 extends beyond the area on all sides. Cut [5074] is 3.40m+ by 2.20m+ in extent and 0.45m deep with an uneven and irregular base; no sides were present within the area of excavation. Fill [5031] comprises a relatively soft, friable, banded, dark brown and yellow deposit of sandy, silty clay and mortar with frequent CBM and mortar inclusions. It has been post-depositionally compacted by the weight of overlying hardcore and concrete layers, and is up to 0.16m+ thick. Above this [5030] is a well compacted hardcore deposit consisting of brick, masonry and concrete 0.15m thick. The hardcore is sealed by a layer of concrete [5029] 0.22m thick. Building F.507 represents the 1959 levelling cut and concrete raft for Bradwell's Court, and contained late 19th/early 20th century pottery. It cuts F.506, F.508, F.509 and F.510; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Oven F.508, wall [5001], oven [5000]

Oven F.508 is sub-rectangular in form and extends beyond the area to the northwest. Wall [5001] is 0.47m by 0.24m in extent and 0.58 thick, orientated northwest to southeast and constructed of cream and red bricks 200mm by 105mm and 60mm deep, set in a 'tough' white lime mortar. The bricks show signs of being badly heat affected. The oven [5000] is cast iron with decoration on the southeast face and has two compartments on the northeast face divided by a shelf. The possible remains of a chimney on the top are probably not in-situ; there are signs of fittings for hot plates. F.508 represents the blocking of an earlier fireplace with wall [5001] and the insertion of oven [5000] within **Building 5**. It is most probably mid to late 19th century in origin. It overlies F.513 and is cut by F.507; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Remodelling F.509, internal fittings [5017], [5005], [5004], [5023] and [5027]

Remodelling F.509 represents various internal modifications and decoration of the kitchen. These consist of: the application of wall plaster [5017], a very tough white and cream plaster 20mm thick covering the northwest, northeast and southeast facing walls; the addition of a window sill comprising [5005], [5004] and [5027], which measured 1.03m by 0.11m and 40mm thick, was oriented northeast to southwest and only partially survived, and finally ; the application of wooden panelling [5023] to the northwest facing wall. This latter measured 2.02m by 0.46m in extent and was 15mm thick, and traces of white and blue paint survived in places. Remodelling F.509 is primarily the decoration of wall [5003] of **Building 5** and occurs after the relaying of floor F.513 and addition of oven F.508. These events may, however represent a single phase of refitting of which the creation of light well F.510 may or may not be a part. They most probably occurred in the late 19th century. It overlies F.513 and is cut by F.507; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Light Well F.510, cut [5071] = [5034] = [5044], fills [5045] and [5035], pipe [5008], masonry [5007], [5009] and [5006], wall [5020], layer [5032]

Light well F.510 is rectangular in form, orientated northeast to southwest and extends beyond the area to the northeast. Construction cut [5071] = [5034] = [5044] for the drainage relating to the light well is 1.58m+ by 1.52m+ in extent and 1.56m deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Initial fill [5045] is a loosely compacted, friable, dark grey sandy silty clay with occasional small gravel and CBM inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal, 0.12m thick. Above this [5007] is a layer of 'pebbly' concrete 0.40m by 0.20m and 0.32m thick that acts as a bedding for drain pipe [5008], which is set within it, and a foundation for wall [5020], which sits on it. Drain pipe [5008] is a salt-glazed pipe 0.68m+ long with a diameter of 0.14m orientated northwest to southeast with a northwest to southeast return. Wall [5020] is 0.92m+ by 0.23m in extent with the return 0.59m by 0.23m in extent, both are 0.72m deep on the inside and 0.66m deep on the outside. It is constructed from red and cream bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm and 65mm deep set in English bond with a semi-friable sandy mortar bond. The base of the light well consists of [5006], a brick surface a single course deep constructed from dark red bricks, measuring 220mm by 110mm and 60mm deep, set in a tough waterproof mortar and including an iron grill above a central drain. It is 0.92m by 0.55m in extent and 0.26m thick. Above this lies fill [5035], a moderately well compacted dark grey sandy clay with moderate CBM inclusions and small charcoal flecks 0.89m thick. This is sealed by layer [5032], a well compacted dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent clunch and moderate CBM and charcoal inclusions, 0.19m thick. F.510 is a light well with associated drainage added to the rear of **Building 5**, probably at the same time as the remodelling phase that included floor F.513, oven F.508 and windows and walls F.509 in the late 19th century. It cuts F.502 and F.514 and is cut by F.507; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Wall F.511, cut [5036], wall [5014], fill [5037]

Wall **F.511** is linear in form, oriented northwest to southeast and extending beyond the limit of the area to the southeast. Cut **[5036]** is 0.60m+ by 0.38m in extent and 0.82m deep, with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Wall **[5014]** consists red and cream handmade bricks, measuring 220mm by 110mm and 60mm deep, built in English bond and surviving to a height of 0.75m with the upper course a series of headers. The construction cut is then backfilled with **[5037]**, a moderately well compacted mid grey sandy clay fill, 0.82m thick. Wall **F.511** is most probably a garden or property division added after the initial construction of **F.514**, though it may also relate to an outhouse visible on the 1886 map. It is 19th century in date. It cuts **F.505** and is cut by **F.506**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Drain F.512, drain [5010], fill [5018]

Drain **F.512** is linear in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated. The main culvert **[5010]** consists of a drain 'well' 0.47m by 0.47m in extent and 0.41m deep and a drain 'course' 0.63m by 0.24m in extent and 0.36m deep constructed from a mixture of yellow bricks measuring 215mm by 106mm and 65mm deep, and red bricks measuring 227mm by 105mm and 65mm deep, all bonded with a 'gritty' yellow mortar. This was filled with **[5018]**, a soft, friable, reddish orange gravel with occasional pottery inclusions 0.06m thick. Drain **F.512** is a 19th century brick culvert at the immediate rear of **Building 5**, which contained mid to late 19th century pottery. It overlies **F.512** and is cut by **F.506**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Remodelling F.513, cut [5075], layers [5041] and [5049], pipe [5051], fill [5050], floor [5024]

Remodelling **F.513** represents internal modifications to the cellar of **Building 5**. Initial foundation layer **[5041]** is a soft greyish brown sandy silt deposit with occasional CBM, gravel and charcoal inclusions, 0.13m thick. Above this lies **[5049]**, a friable, yellow fine gravelly mortar with frequent small gravel inclusions, 50mm thick. This was then truncated by cut **[5075]**, which is 0.75m+ 0.42m in extent and 0.18m deep and oriented east to west; it has gently to moderately sloping sides and a rounded concave base. Within this cut was laid lead pipe **[5051]**, which was 0.03m in diameter and broadly S-shaped in plan, running from the eastern limit of excavation to oven **F.508** in the northwest corner. The pipe was set in **[5050]**, a well compacted white concrete with occasional small gravel inclusions, 30mm thick. This was then sealed beneath brick floor **[5024]**, which covered an area 2.04m+ by 1.58m+ in extent and is composed of red and cream bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 60mm laid in a herring-bone pattern. Remodelling **F.513** represents the relaying of the kitchen floor **[5024]** above make-up layer **[5041]** and mortar bedding **[5049]**, and includes the laying of a lead water pipe **[5051]** set in concrete **[5050]** to feed oven **F.508**. It is most probably late 19th century in date, and contained residual early 19th century pottery along with four fragments of clay pipe stem. It overlies **F.514** and is overlain by **F.508** and **F.509**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Cellar F.514, cuts [5021] and [5047], layers [5063], [5062], [5054] and [5053] fireplaces [5016] and [5039], walls [5002], [5003], fills [5067], [5068], [5022], [5042], [5048], [5033] and [5056], render [5040], pipe [5070] and [5072], drain [5043], floor [5038]

Cellar **F.514** is rectangular in form and extends beyond the area to the northwest and northeast. The initial construction cut for the kitchen walls **[5021]** is 2.74m+ by 1.70m+ in extent and 2.25m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The basal deposit, layer **[5063]**, is a loosely compacted black 'gritty' charcoal and gravel material. The gravel was well sorted of uniform size and extended over an area 0.96m by 0.46m+ in extent and 70mm thick. Overlying this is **[5062]**, a layer 1.38m+ by 0.88m+ in extent and 50mm thick of moderately well compacted, slightly plastic, mid grey clay with occasional small gravel, clunch, mortar and charcoal inclusions. Walls **[5002]** and **[5003]** are the main northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest boundaries respectively. Both are built from reddish pink and cream 'squared' bricks 210mm by 105mm and 65mm deep using an English bond and set with a moderate to tough sandy mortar. Fireplace **[5016]** is 0.82m by 0.82m+ in extent and 0.7m deep, and built from red and cream 'squared' bricks, 210mm by 105mm and 55mm deep, set in moderate sandy mortar, utilising 'stretchers' and 'on-edge' bricks. The bricks showed evidence of having been affected by heat. Render **[5040]** is 1.56m+ by 0.15m in extent and 30mm thick, restricted to northwest face of **[5003]** and composed of a hard dark brown mortar with frequent white clunch or chalk inclusions. The rendering occurred after the installation of the fireplace. **[5067]** and **[5068]** are clay linings to the northwest facing side of wall **[5003]** and the northeast facing side of wall **[5002]** respectively. Both are relatively soft bluish white clays. **[5067]** contains occasional grit and small gravel inclusions and measures 1.10m by 0.21m in extent and is 0.12m thick, while **[5068]** is 'clean' with no inclusions and measures 0.84m by 0.45m in extent and is 0.11m thick. The two linings differ in that **[5068]** is restricted within the wall construction cut **[5021]**. Drain course **[5043]** is linear in form, orientated northeast to southwest and measures 1.54m+ by 0.23m in extent and 0.17m deep. It is constructed of red and cream 'squared' bricks and broken bricks and using on edge brick down the side to form a channel which was capped with flat whole bricks. This was filled by **[5056]** a soft mottled and banded deposit of orange brown silty gravel, dark greyish brown sandy silt and light bluish grey clay patches with occasional CBM and medium gravel inclusions. The extent of the fill was 2.20m+ by 0.48m and it was 0.33m thick. **[5056]** is

likely to be equal to soft, friable dark grey clayey sandy silt deposit [5022]. Overlying this fill is the levelling deposit [5054] for the mortar bedding of the floor of the kitchen. It is a soft mix of mid brown silty clay, sand and bluish clay and contains moderate CBM and medium gravel inclusions 50mm thick. Above this is the mortar bedding [5053] for the original tile floor. The mortar is a friable greyish yellow layer with frequent fine gravel inclusions and 20mm thick. The tiles [5038] are sandy yellow 'squared' bricks 225mm by 110mm and 45mm deep laid in a herring-bone pattern and set in soft sandy mortar. The floor only survives in a limited patch in the Southwest corner. An oven or fireplace [5039] is set on top of this original floor. It measures 0.70m by 0.46m in extent and survives to 60mm at its deepest point. It is constructed from hard cream bricks, 210mm by 105mm and 45mm deep, set in a white mortar with moderate small gritty inclusions. An area of scorching can be seen around the base of the structure. [5070] is a glazed pipe 140mm in diameter. Succeeding this is [5047] the construction cut of a later drain. It is an irregular linear in form, orientated north to south and extends beyond the limits of the area. It has near vertical sides and a relatively flat base and measures 1.74m+ by 0.79m+ in extent and 0.36m deep. Within the cut fill [5042] consists a soft mid grey brown gravely silty clay with moderate medium gravel inclusions. Glazed pipe [5072] sits within the cut and is orientated north to south with a diameter of 140mm. The pipe has signs of concrete at the joints and measures 1.30m+ by 0.18m in extent and 0.18m deep extending beyond the area to the north and south. Fill [5048] is a soft dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional mortar, CBM and medium gravel inclusions and occasional clunch and charcoal and is 1.80m+ deep. Fill [5048] is the back fill of the drain [5047] and identical to fill [5033]. F.514 represents the initial construction of **Building 5** and encompasses the kitchen/cellar construction cut and main walls as well as the original floor, oven or fireplace base and pipes servicing this part of the building. It is 19th century in date, and contained redeposited early 18th century pottery, plus Ely Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Frechen Stoneware. It also contained two fragments of clay pipe stem. It cuts F.503 and is cut by F.505 and F.510 and overlain by F.513; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Layer F.515, [5046] = [5060] = [5069]

Layer F.515 is a heavily truncated deposit, 1.60m+ by 1.20m+ in extent and 0.26m+ deep, which extends beyond the area to the southeast. [5046] = [5060] = [5069] consists of a moderately well compacted, relatively stiff mid grey brown gravely silty clay with moderate small and medium gravel inclusions. Layer F.515 represents a horticultural horizon formed by repeated activity from the 12th century onwards, and was therefore excavated in spits. It contained Glazed Red Earthenware, Red coarseware and St Neots type pottery. It overlies F.500 and is cut by F.502 and F.503; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Layer F.516, [5064] = [5061] = [5073]

Layer F.516 is a heavily truncated deposit, 3.40m+ by 2.2m+ in extent and 0.12m+ deep, which extends beyond the area in all directions. [5064] = [5061] = [5073] consists of a moderately well compacted, slightly soft, mid orangey brown sandy silty clay and gravel with occasional mottled patches of grey sandy clay and moderate small gravel inclusions. Layer F.516 represents a heavily truncated layer of sub-soil beneath remnant garden soil F.515, which contained no pottery. It is cut by F.500.

Area 14

Pit F.600, cut [6021], fills [6023] and [6020]

Pit F.600 is sub-rectangular in form, though it is partially truncated and orientated northwest to southeast. Cut [6021] is 1.20m+ by 0.42m+ in extent and 0.35m deep with moderate sloping sides and a relatively flat base. Primary fill [6023] is a moderately well compacted, friable, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. The deposit was largely composed of the broken fragments of two pottery vessels within the 0.35m thick primary fill. Above this was [6020], a moderately well compacted banded, dark grey silty clay deposit with two charcoal rich lenses and occasional small gravel inclusions, 0.19m thick. Pit F.600 is a refuse pit consisting principally of two dumps of domestic waste ([6023] and [6020]). It is 17th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware and Babylon ware, plus residual Ely ware. It also contained an early 17th century clay pipe bowl. It cuts F.636 and is overlain by F.618; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.601, cut [6038], fill [6037]

Posthole F.601 is sub-circular in form and extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut [6038] is 0.28m by 0.26m+ in extent and 0.27m deep with very steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill [6037] is a moderately well compacted mid brownish grey silty clay, with frequent mottled grey white clay patches. It is clear the post was completely removed as evidence of packing material was visible in fill [6037]. F.601 belongs to phase F of **Building 14**. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.622 and is cut by F.619; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Pit F.602, cut [6048], fill [6049]

Pit **F.602** is sub-oval in form and extends beyond the area to the northeast and southeast. Cut **[6048]** is 0.60m+ by 0.36m+ in extent and 0.70m deep with very steep sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill **[6049]** is a moderately well compacted, mid to dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional CBM and flecks of charcoal. The deposit is 0.70m thick. Pit **F.602** is of unknown function but appears to have been deliberately backfilled. It is most probably 19th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.605** and is cut by **F.614**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Posthole F.603, cut [6063], fill [6064]

Posthole **F.603** is sub-circular in form, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the limit of the area. Cut **[6063]** is 0.23m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and 0.12m deep with very steep sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The single fill **[6064]** is a moderately well compacted dark grey brown silty clay with frequent fragments of clunch and very occasional charcoal 0.12m thick. It appears the post was completely removed, and the posthole then deliberately backfilled. It belongs to phase D of **Building 14** and is therefore most probably 16th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.631** and is overlain by **F.629**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.604, cut [6124], fills [6125] and [6126]

Pit **F.604** is sub-oval in form, though it extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut **[6124]** is 1.26m+ by 0.36m+ in extent and 0.42m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The primary fill **[6126]** is a moderately well compacted dark grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions and small flecks of organic material. Above **[6125]** is a moderately well compacted mid orange/red brown sandy silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions and very occasional charcoal 0.23m thick. Pit **F.604** was dug to extract gravel, as the cut follows the contour of the clay natural. The boundary between **[6126]** and **[6125]** represents the height of the water table, with the lower deposit **[6126]** being a waterlogged deposit; it seems likely that both were a result of the natural silting up of the feature. It is 12th to 14th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.635** and is cut by **F.613**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Robber Cut F.605, cut [6005], fill [6004]

Robber Cut **F.605** is linear in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the limits of the area. Cut **[6005]** is 3.50m+ by 1.00m+ in extent and 0.36m deep with slightly stepped, moderate sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The single fill **[6004]** is a moderately well compacted, friable, mid brown sandy silty clay with mottled patches of crushed mortar and occasional small gravel inclusions. Robber Cut **F.605** is a probable 19th century levelling event backfilled with a series of dumps of redeposited garden soil. It contained late 18th/early 19th century pottery along with ten clay pipe stem fragments, one with a makers mark dated to 1786-1823, and a heel/spur fragment. It cuts **F.618** and is cut by **F.602**, **F.615** and **F.616**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Robber Cut F.606, cut [6027], fill [6026]

Robber cut **F.605** is linear in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the area to the southeast. Cut **[6027]** is 3.30m+ by 0.67m+ in extent and 0.33m+ deep with very steep sides and an uneven base. Fill **[6026]** is relatively loose, friable, dark grey brown sandy silty clay with frequent fragments of clunch, moderate mortar and gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal. The deposit is 0.33m thick. Robber cut **F.605** represents activity related to phase C of **Building 14**, most probably the robbing of wall **[6029]**. It is 17th century in date, and contained Babylon ware and two fragments of clay pipe stem. It cuts **F.619** and **F.620** and is overlain by **F.618**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.607, cut [6069], fill [6068]

Posthole **F.607** is sub-oval in form. Cut **[6069]** is 0.12m by 0.05m in extent and 90mm deep with moderately sloping concave sides leading to a concave base. The fill **[6068]** is a moderately well compacted, slightly stiff, light grey clay with occasional mottled patches of mid grey clay and very occasional small gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Posthole **F.607** appears to post-date post alignment **F.609**. It is most probably 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.609** and is cut by **F.630**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Robber Cut F.608, cut [6072], fill [6071]

Robber cut **F.608** is linear in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the area to the northwest and southeast. Cut **[6072]** is 3.38m+ by 0.59m in extent and 0.16m deep with steeply sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The fill **[6071]** is a moderately well compacted mid grey silty clay with moderate small and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. **F.608** represents the robbing of an earlier building phase which was almost entirely 'scalped' by the succeeding structure; it comprises

phase C of **Building 14**. It is 15th century in date, and contained Red and Grey coarseware, plus residual Stamford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.609** and is cut by **F.630**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Post Alignment F.609, cuts [6093], [6088], [6086], [6084], [6078], [6076], [6074], [6090], [6095], [6082] and [6080], fills [6070], [6087], [6085], [6083], [6075], [6073], [6089], [6094], [6081] and [6079]

Post alignment **F.609** is an irregular linear in form which is orientated northwest to southeast. Cut **[6093]** is 3.09m by 0.80m in extent and 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides and an irregular uneven base. It represents the initial cut for clay packing **[6070]**, a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small white mortar and occasional small and medium gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Ten post pipes were cut into this clay; **[6088]**, **[6086]**, **[6084]**, **[6078]**, **[6076]**, **[6074]**, **[6090]**, **[6095]**, **[6082]** and **[6080]** range from 0.15m by 50mm and 50mm deep (**[6095]**) to 0.64m by 0.50m and 0.10m deep (**[6074]**). There is very little variation between the fills, generally a moderately well compacted dark grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium gravel and charcoal inclusions. At least one post, **[6080]**, represents an addition or replacement. With the exception of this, however, post alignment **F.609** appears to have been built as a single entity; it was most probably part of a timber building, as the posts appear much too closely set to form a fence. It represents phase B of **Building 14**, and is 15th century in date and contained Grey coarseware. It cuts **F.632** and is cut by **F.608**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.610, cut [6119], post pipe [6117], fills [6118] and [6116]

Posthole **F.610** is sub-oval in form, though it extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[6119]** is 0.25m+ by 0.14m+ in extent and 0.10m+ deep, with gently to moderately sloping sides continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Initial deposit **[6118]**, a moderately well compacted light to mid grey silty clay with moderate small gravel inclusions 0.10m+ deep, represents packing material. The later removal of the post from within this material created post pipe **[6117]**, which is 0.14m+ by 0.06m+ in extent and 0.08m+ deep with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. This was in turn is filled by **[6116]**, a moderately well compacted mid brown slightly silty clay with occasional small gravel and very occasional charcoal inclusions 0.06m+ deep. Posthole **F.610** most probably represents a repair or alteration to post alignment **F.612**, and belongs to phase A of **Building 14**. It is 14th or 15th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.611** and is overlain by **F.632**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.611, cut [6115], post pipe [6113], fills [6114] and [6112]

Posthole **F.611** is sub-circular in form, though it extends beyond the area to the northwest and northeast. Cut **[6115]** is 0.30m+ by 0.30m+ in extent and 0.15m deep with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The packing **[6114]** for the post is a moderately well compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. The removal of the post creates a post pipe **[6113]** 0.14m by 0.12m in extent and 0.12m deep with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. This in turn is filled by **[6112]**, a moderately well compacted light to mid grey slightly silty clay with occasional mottled mid brown silty clay patches and moderate fine gravel inclusions. Posthole **F.611** most probably represents a repair or alteration to post alignment **F.612** and may in turn may have been replaced by posthole **F.610**. It belongs to phase A of **Building 14**. **F.611** is 14th/15th century posthole which cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.612** and is cut by **F.610**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Post Alignment F.612, cuts [6111], [6102] and [6104], robber cuts [6109], [6107], [6100], [6098] and [6096], fills [6110], [6103], [6105], [6108], [6106], [6101], [6099] and [6097]

Post alignment **F.612** consists of three cuts **[6111]**, **[6102]** and **[6104]** which are irregular in form and extend beyond the area to the northeast; **[6102]** is 0.36m+ by 0.20m+ in extent and 0.15m+ deep, **[6104]** is 1.06m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and 0.19m deep and **[6111]** is 1.27m+ and 0.22m+ in extent and 0.18m+ deep. These represent the initial cuts for clay packing **[6110]**, **[6103]** and **[6105]** respectively, all of which comprise deposits of firm, mid grey silty clay with occasional small and medium gravel inclusions. Robber cuts **[6109]**, **[6107]**, **[6100]**, **[6098]** and **[6096]** into the clay range from 0.20m by 0.16m+ in extent and 0.10m deep (**[6100]**) to 0.57m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and 0.14m+ deep (**[6107]**). The fill of these robber cuts (**[6108]**, **[6106]**, **[6101]**, **[6099]** and **[6097]**) is moderately well compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with very occasional small gravel inclusions. It is very likely that **[6111]**, **[6102]** and **[6104]** are part of a single cut, the extent of which is not visible within the area; it would therefore be very similar to **F.609**, which may have formed its successor. **F.611** and **F.610** represent the maintenance and repair of the alignment, whilst cuts **[6109]**, **[6107]**, **[6100]**, **[6098]** and **[6096]** represent its final robbing; the posts are large and closely set and so most probably represent a timber building rather than a fence line. It represents phase A of **Building 14** and is 14th or 15th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.634** and is cut by **F.611**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.613, cut [6127], fills [6130], [6129] and [6128]

Pit **F.613** is sub-circular in form, though it extends beyond the area to the northeast and southeast. Cut **[6127]** is 1.17m+ by 0.92+ in extent and 0.88m+ with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The

basal fill [6130] is a moderately well compacted dark grey silty clay with occasional light grey mottled patches and occasional small and medium gravel inclusions, 0.64m thick. Above this is [6129], a moderately well compacted mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional light grey clay mottled patches and occasional small gravel and charcoal inclusions 0.28m thick. The uppermost surviving fill [6128] is a moderately well compacted mid orange/reddish brown sandy silty clay with frequent small and medium gravel inclusions. The deposit is 0.20m thick. Pit F.613 appears to have initially been left open to silt up naturally, as represented by [6130], before being backfilled with [6129]. Upper fill [6128] either represents a further backfilling episode or else natural weathering of the sub-soil - the feature may thus predate the garden soil formation in this area. It is 12th to 14th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.604 and is overlain by F.634; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Building F.614, cut [6015], fills [6014], layer [6000] and [6013]

Building F.614 is a modern building foundation. Construction cut [6015] is 3.50m+ by 2.00m+ in extent and 0.50m+ deep with an uneven base; all sides lie beyond the limit of excavation. Layer [6000] is a relatively loosely compacted mid grey slightly sandy silt deposit, with occasional fragments of CBM and mortar inclusions. The layer is between 0.06m and 0.09m thick. Above it lies rubble fill [6014], a moderately well compacted layer 0.23m thick, which is overlain by [6013] a concrete construction layer 0.24m thick. Building F.614 is the 1959 foundation for Bradwell's Court, which contained late 18th/early 19th century pottery and a fragment of clay pipe stem. It cuts F.602, F.615 and F.616; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Wall F.615, cut [6019], wall [6010], fill [6018]

Wall F.615 is linear in form and is oriented northeast to southwest, though it extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut [6019] is 2.50m+ by 0.21m+ in extent and 0.80m+ deep with vertical sides and relatively flat base. Wall [6010] is constructed of pinkish red and yellow bricks measuring 210mm by 110mm by 60mm bonded with a very hard coarse white mortar. It steps out by half a brick at the foundation, which consists of two spreader courses. Construction backfill [6018] consists of moderately well compacted mid yellow coarse gravelly sand with moderate small gravel inclusions. Wall F.615 is a 19th century garden or property boundary wall; it was not possible to tell if the wall was open or trench built as the northwest side of the cut fell beyond the limit of excavation. Wall [6010] is bonded to F.617 and is truncated by its construction cut. It cuts F.605 and F.617 and is cut by F.614; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Soakaway F.616, cut [6003], brickwork [6002], fill [6001]

Soakaway F.616 is square in form, though it extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut [6003] is 0.53m by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Brickwork [6002] forms a small square drain or soakaway consisting of a single surviving course of intermixed pink and yellow bricks measuring 210mm by 105mm by 60mm. The bricks have been set but have no bonding material. Fill [6001] is a moderate to well compacted light to mid brownish yellow silty sandy mortar, with mottled patches of brown grey clayey silt and occasional small gravel and clunch inclusions 0.24m+ thick. Soakaway F.616 has been demolished, leaving a single surviving course of brick, with the demolition debris then being used to backfill the cut of the drain. It is 19th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.605 and is cut by F.614; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Wall F.617, cut [6009], wall [6008], fill [6007] and [6006]

Wall F.617 is linear in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the area to the southeast. Cut [6009] is 3.50m+ by 0.21m in extent and 0.90m deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Wall [6008] is constructed of 'weathered' yellow and red squared bricks measuring 210mm by 110mm by 60mm. The wall steps out by half a brick at the foundation, four courses below the top of the wall, and consists two spreader courses each one brick deep. The bricks are bonded with a very hard coarse white mortar. The cut was backfilled with [6007], a loosely compacted mid orange brown gravelly sandy silt deposit with moderate to frequent small gravel inclusions and moderate fragments of CBM 0.69m thick. Above this lies [6006], a banded deposit of relatively loosely compacted light to mid grey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Wall F.617 is a 19th century garden or property boundary wall, onto which later wall F.615 is bonded though it is not possible to tell if it was open or trench built as the southwest side of the cut is beyond the limit of excavation. Slumping of the loose backfill occurred and [6006] accumulated in the depression. material recovered included redeposited Glazed Red Earthenware and Tin Glazed Dutch Earthenware, along with a clay pipe stem fragment. It cuts F.618 and is cut by F.615; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Layers F.618, [6011] and [6012]

Layers F.618 are truncated surfaces, irregularly linear in form, which are orientated northwest to southeast and extend beyond the area to the southeast. Initial layer [6011] is a moderately well compacted banded deposit consisting of at least six identifiable layers of brownish yellow and yellowish grey coarse sandy gravel material; it is 3.5m+ by 0.70m in extent and 0.36m thick with very frequent small gravel inclusions.

Above it lies [6012], a well compacted light yellow brown coarse sandy mortar 2.30m by 0.46m in extent and 70mm thick containing frequent small gravel inclusions. Layers F.618 represent trampled surfaces which may relate to the stable block visible in this location on the 1851 sewage plan; they were heavily robbed by F.605. They are probably 18th to 19th century in date, and contained mid to late 18th century pottery and two copper alloy lace aiglets. They overlie F.600 and F.606 and are cut by F.605 and F.617; they have been assigned to Phase 5.

Levelling Event F.619, cut [6047], fill [6024] = [6025]

Levelling event F.619 is heavily truncated and extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut [6047] is 3.50m+ by 1.74m+ in extent and 0.40m+ deep with an uneven base which is stepped to the northwest. Fill [6024] = [6025] is a moderately well compacted, slightly friable, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones, CBM and clunch inclusions. F.619 represents the demolition and levelling of the final phase F of **Building 14**. It is early 17th century in date, and contained Babylon ware, Frechen Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Broad Street Fineware and Staffordshire Slipware, plus residual Ely ware. It also contained an early 17th century clay pipe bowl, eight stem fragments and a shard of probable 17th century vessel glass, along with a copper alloy pin and a worked bone knife handle. It cuts F.601, F.621, F.622 and F.623 and is cut by F.606 and overlain by F.622; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Layer F.620, [6016]

Layer F.620 is linear in form, aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. [6016] measures 3.20m+ by 0.70m+ in extent and 0.16m thick and is comprised of a relatively loosely compacted, semi friable, banded deposit containing at least four identifiable layers of black and mid grey organic rich silt material. F.620 represents the re-establishment of pathway F.636 and is associated with phase F of **Building 14**. It is 17th century in date, and contained seven clay pipe stem fragments. It overlies F.600 and is overlain by F.618; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Robber Cut F.621, cut [6052], fill [6053]

Robber Cut F.621 is linear in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the limits of the area to the northeast and southeast. Cut [6052] is 1.08m+ by 0.54m+ in extent and 0.16m+ deep with straight, steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. The fill [6053] is a moderately well compacted mid grey yellow clay with frequent light grey mottled patches and very occasional small gravel inclusions. F.621 is a robber cut which removes the return of clunch foundation pad F.623 and forms part of phase F of **Building 14**. It is most probably 16th century in date, though it cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.622 and is cut by F.619; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Floor Layers F.622, [6040], [6028], [6051] and [6050]

Floor F.622 is truncated on all sides, extends beyond the area to the northwest and measures 3.06m+ by 0.47m+ in extent and 0.16m+ thick. Initial layer [6028] is a moderately well compacted, soft, light to mid brown clay with very occasional small pieces of clunch and gravel inclusions, 0.08m thick. It is most probably contemporary with layer [6040] to the north, a moderately well compacted dark grey silty clay with occasional small gravel and clunch inclusions truncated by levelling cut F.619. Overlying [6028] is [6051], a well compacted, firm, white clay layer 0.05m thick. Above this is layer [6050], a moderately well compacted mid grey yellow silty clay with moderate very small gravel inclusions 0.07m thick. F.622 represents internal floor surfaces associated with phase F of **Building 14**. It is likely that [6028] and [6040] are contemporary make-up layers for good quality clay floor [6051] which is overlain by trample layer [6050]. They are 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware. It overlies F.623 and is cut by F.601, F.619 and F.621; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Walls F.623, construction/robbing cuts [6133] and [6043], wall pads [6029] and [6042], packing [6030]

Walls F.623 are linear in form, orientated northwest to southeast ([6029]) and southwest to northeast ([6042]) and extend beyond the area to the northwest and northeast. Cut [6133] is 3.50m+ by 0.33m in extent and 0.16m+ deep with steep to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Within this cut wall pad [6029] was created from moderately well compacted mid orange yellow sandy mortar with frequent mottled patches of mid brown silty clay and moderate medium and large clunch and stone inclusions. A string of four clunch blocks [6030], oriented northwest to southeast, are pressed into the northeast edge of pad [6029]: they vary in size from 60mm by 30mm by 50mm to 120mm by 40mm by 60mm. Cut [6043] is 0.50m by 0.18m+ in extent and 0.11m+ deep with steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. It contains wall pad [6042], a relatively soft, mid grey yellow sandy clay with frequent mortar and medium stone and clunch rubble inclusions 0.11m thick. Walls F.623 form a rough rubble and mortar foundation, possibly for a brick phase F of **Building 14**, constructed by robbing the previous building phase sill beams [6133] and [6043] and backfilling with wall pads [6029] and [6042]. In places clunch [6030] may have been used to face or stabilise the wall pads. It is 16th century in date. It cuts F.624 and F.625 and is overlain by F.620 and F.622; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Floor layers F.624, layers [6046], [6033] and [6044], floors [6031], [6045], [6054] and [6041]

Floor Layers **F.624** are heavily truncated surfaces measuring 3.12m+ by 0.62m+ in extent and 0.20m thick, and continue beyond the area to the northwest and northeast. The earliest deposits **[6046]** and **[6033]** may be contemporary. Both are moderately well compacted mid to dark brown and grey silty clays with frequent small gravel inclusions, 0.80m+ by 0.64m+ in extent and 0.05m thick and 2.12m by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.04m thick respectively. Overlying **[6033]** is floor **[6031]**, a well compacted light greyish white clay with light yellow grey mottled patches, 1.30m+ by 0.59m+ in extent and 0.15m thick. Floor **[6054]** only just appears in the southeast corner of the area. It is a well compacted light greyish white clay with light yellow grey mottled patches, 1.30m+ by 0.59m+ in extent and 0.17m thick. Overlying **[6046]** is floor **[6045]**, a well compacted light green grey clay with very occasional small stone inclusions, 0.80m+ by 0.64m+ in extent and 90mm thick. Above this is **[6044]**, a moderately well compacted, light grey yellow silty clay with moderate very small gravel inclusions 0.80m+ by 0.64m+ in extent and 0.04m thick succeeded by **[6041]**, a very well compacted, firm, white clay floor with frequent light yellow grey mottled patches 0.74m+ by 0.60m+ in extent and 0.04m thick. Floor layers **F.624** represent the make-up layers (**[6046]** and **[6033]**) floors (**[6031]**, **[6054]** and **[6045]**) trample layers (**[6044]**) and relaying (**[6041]**) associated with phase E of **Building 14**. It is contemporary with wall **F.626** and is 16th century in date, containing Frechen Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware. It also contained a copper alloy pin. It overlies **F.626** and is cut by **F.623**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.625, [6032] and [6034]

Layers **F.625** are linear in form and oriented northwest to southeast, though they are heavily truncated; they measure 3.10m+ by 0.52m in extent. Initial deposit **[6034]** comprises a moderately compacted mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.18m+ thick. Above this lies deposit **[6032]**, a moderately well compacted light to mid yellow brown coarse 'gritty' silty gravelly clay with frequent small gravel inclusions 0.17m+ deep. Layers **F.625** represent the make-up and surface of a yard area or, perhaps more likely, an external path associated with phase E of **Building 14**. It is 16th century in date, and contained Babylon ware and Frechen Stoneware. It overlies **F.626** and is cut by **F.623**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Wall F.626, cut [6055], layer [6035], wall [6036]

Wall **F.626** is linear in form, orientated northwest to southeast and extends beyond the area to the northwest and southeast. Cut **[6055]** is a sub-rectangular levelling cut 3.44m+ by 1.28m+ in extent with sides beyond the limit of excavation and a relatively flat base. Onto this layer **[6035]**, a moderately well compacted, soft, light grey clay 50mm thick, is placed. The same material is packed around limestone blocks **[6036]** which consist of single course of re-used sub-rectangular stones, rounded off at the corners and aligned northwest to southeast. The stones vary in size from 0.20m by 0.18m and 0.12m deep to 0.40m by 0.22m and 0.20m deep and include a northeast to southwest partition within a single build. The clay layer **[6035]** forms the bonding for **[6036]** and foundation for floors **F.624**. Wall **F.626** is the external wall of phase E of **Building 14**, constructed upon levelling cut **[6055]** which truncates the earlier phase D of the structure. It is 16th century in date, and contained Babylon ware, Frechen Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware. It also contained a very worn example of a pinner's bone. It cuts **F.627** and **F.628** and is overlain by **F.624** and **F.625**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Wall F.627, cut [6061], wall [6060]

Wall **F.627** is linear in form, orientated northeast to southwest and extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut **[6061]** is 0.40m+ by 0.22m in extent and 60mm deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. Within the cut **[6060]** is a roughly packed clunch and clay wall consisting of moderately well compacted mid grey clay, very mottled with patches of mid brown silty clay and occasional small gravel inclusions bonding fragmentary blocks of clunch 0.12m+ thick. Wall **F.627** is an internal partition wall clearly built after the main external wall **F.630**, and cutting through floor surfaces to subdivide an originally much larger room. It is therefore a late addition to phase D of **Building 14**. It is 16th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.629** and is cut by **F.626**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layers F.628, [6067] and [6039]

Layers **F.628** are sub-rectangular in form, though they are heavily truncated, and measure 3.34m+ by 1.00m+ in extent and 0.13m+ thick and extend beyond the area to the southeast. **[6067]** is a moderately well compacted mid grey silty clay with occasional CBM and small gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal 0.08m thick. Above it lies **[6039]**, a moderately well compacted, soft, mid grey clay with moderate small gravel inclusions 0.05m thick. Layers **F.628** represent external surfaces either laid up against wall **F.630**, or possibly cut in at a later date, and are associated with phase D of **Building 14**. They are 16th century in date, and contained Broad Street Fineware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Frechen Stoneware and Red and Brown coarseware, plus residual Stamford type, Thetford type and St Neots type wares. They overlie **F.630** and are cut by **F.626**; they have been assigned to Phase 3.

Floor layers F.629, layers [6058] and [6131], floors [6056], [6057] and [6132]

Layers **F.629** are truncated surfaces measuring 3.10m+ by 0.47m+ in extent and 0.08m deep that extend beyond the area to the northwest. Layer **[6058]** is a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent very small stone inclusions, occasional CBM inclusions and flecks of charcoal 0.07m thick. Two remnant floor layers, **[6056]** and **[6057]**, overlie **[6058]**; the former is a firm, plastic, white clay measuring 0.34m+ by 0.32m+ in extent and 0.03m thick, the later is a firm, plastic, light grey clay measuring 0.46m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and 0.03m thick. These are in turn overlain by layer **[6131]**, a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent very small stone inclusions, occasional CBM inclusions and flecks of charcoal. The layer is 0.63m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.06m thick. Above this is **[6132]** a firm, plastic white clay floor 0.63m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.03m thick. Layers **F.629** probably represent contemporary floors to either side of internal partition wall **F.627**, with **[6058]** and **[6131]** being make-up deposits and **[6132]**, **[6056]** and **[6057]** being internal floor surfaces of phase D of **Building 14**. They are 16th century in date, and contained residual Ely ware and Grey coarseware. They overlie **F.603** and **F.630** and are cut by **F.627**; they have been assigned to Phase 3.

Walls F.630, cuts [6121] and [6065], fill [6122], walls [6062] and [6059]

Walls **F.630** are linear in form, orientated northwest to southeast and extend beyond the area to the east and southeast. Cut **[6065]** is 3.43m+ by 0.40m in extent and 0.13m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Within the cut is sill pad **[6059]** which survives to a height of two courses, each consisting of roughly squared clunch blocks. The blocks are bonded with a 'dense' mid yellow coarse sandy mortar with frequent fine gravel inclusions, the interior face is partially rendered and the pad is 0.24m thick. Cut **[6121]** is 0.43m+ by 90mm+ in extent and 0.12m deep with uneven, gently to moderately sloping sides and a northeast to southwest sloping base. Fill **[6122]** is a relatively loose light to mid grey silty clay with moderate gravel and very occasional clunch inclusions. It forms a 0.12m thick foundation for wall **[6062]**, which is a roughly coursed clunch wall foundation consisting of roughly squared clunch blocks set within a 'tough' yellow sandy mortar with frequent fine gravel inclusions. The wall survives as a single course 0.19m thick. Walls **F.630** are the best built and earliest walls of **Building 14** and belong to phase D. Wall **[6059]** represents the external wall of the building with **[6062]** an internal wall, apparently of the same build. It is 16th century in date. It cuts **F.607** and **F.608** and is overlain by **F.628** and **F.629**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.631, [6066]

Layer **F.631** is a truncated surface measuring 0.59m+ by 0.38m+ in extent and 0.04m thick which extends beyond the area to the northeast. **[6066]** consists of a moderately well compacted light to mid grey white clay with occasional small gravel inclusions and frequent fragments of CBM. Layer **F.631** is likely to be a trample layer associated with the early phase D of construction of **Building 14**. It is most probably 16th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.632** and is cut by **F.603**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.632, [6091]

Layer **F.632** measures 1.50m+ by 0.20m in extent and 0.17m+ thick and extends beyond the limits of the area. **[6091]** consists of a moderately well compacted mid brown silty clay with moderate small gravel inclusions. Layer **F.632** is composed of re-deposited garden soil, possibly used as make-up material for a post-built building; it seals post alignment **F.612** and is cut by post alignment **F.609**. It is 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware and Pink coarseware, plus residual Thetford type ware. It overlies **F.610** and is cut by **F.609** and **F.631**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.633, [6092]

Layer **F.633** is a truncated surface measuring 0.50m+ by 0.18m+ in extent and 0.06m thick and extending beyond the area to the southeast. **[6092]** is a moderately well compacted mid grey clay with occasional small white stone inclusions. Layer **F.633** is a small remnant clay layer of an unknown function which is heavily truncated and falls only partially within the area of excavation. It is probably 14th or 15th century in date, but cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.634** and is cut by **F.630**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.634, [6120]

Layer **F.634** is heavily truncated, measures 3.75m+ by 1.96m+ in extent and 0.24m+ thick and extends beyond the area northwest and southeast. **[6120]** is a moderately well compacted dark brown sandy silty clay with occasional small and medium gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. Layer **F.634** is a deposit of horticultural soil. It is 12th to 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware, plus residual Stamford type, Thetford type and St Neots type wares and intrusive Glazed Red Earthenware. It overlies **F.613** and is cut by **F.612** and overlain by **F.633**; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Layer F.635, [6123]

Layer **F.635** is heavily truncated, measures 3.75m+ by 2.30m+ and 60mm thick and extends beyond the area to the northwest. **[6123]** is a moderately well compacted orange clay and gravel with frequent small gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. Layer **F.635** is a sub-soil deposit representing the interface with the underlying gravel natural; it contained no pottery. It is cut by **F.604**.

Layers F.636, [6022] and [6017]

Layers **F.636** are truncated surfaces measuring 1.90m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.11m thick. **[6022]** is a relatively loosely compacted, slightly friable banded, mid grey and black organic-rich silt deposit with very occasional small gravel inclusions and is 0.06m thick. Overlying this is **[6017]**, a moderately well compacted light to mid yellow grey silty mortar with moderate mottled grey brown clayey silt patches and occasional 'speckled' yellow sandy mortar patches. This also contained occasional clunch and small gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal and is 0.05m thick. Layers **F.636** represent successive deposits of organic material overlain by trample; **[6022]** is probably a re-laid straw surface replaced by a harder mortared one. It represents the re-establishment of pathway **F.625** after the levelling (**F.619**) of **Building 14** and is 17th century in date, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.620** and is cut by **F.600**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Area 15

Brick Lined Drain F.700, cut [7004], fills [7001], [7002] and [7003]

Brick lined drain **F.700** is orientated northeast to southwest and extends beyond the area to the west. Cut **[7004]** is 0.91m+ by 0.69m in extent and 0.23m deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The initial deposit **[7003]** comprises a mortared structure consisting of red unfrosted bricks, measuring 230mm by 120mm and 75mm deep, which are bonded with a cream coloured sandy mortar. The bricks formed the sides and base of a feature, however there was no clear coursing pattern visible. The brick lined drain was filled with a deposit **[7002]**, mid greyish brown in colour and composed of a silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones. The deposit was 0.14m thick and displayed a very sharp basal boundary with the demolition deposit **[7001]** that overlay it. The latter is a firm, off white, clay fill with lenses of silty clay and occasional brown patches. The demolition deposit relates to the destruction of the brick lined drain and is later truncated by the rubble foundation **F.702**. **F.700** probably represents an external brick lined drain. It is most probably 17th century in date, and contained Tin Glazed Earthenware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware. It also contained a clay pipe stem fragment. It cuts **F.711** and is cut by **F.720**; it has been assigned to Phase 4.

Posthole F.701, cut [7006], fill [7005]

Posthole **F.701** is circular in form. Cut **[7006]** is 0.18m in diameter and 0.43m deep with vertical sides and a rounded base. The posthole contains a single deposit **[7005]** of moderately well compacted, black, charcoal-rich silty clay 0.43m thick. The fill sequence of **F.701** suggests the post was removed and the feature deliberately backfilled, as no in-situ burning was recorded. **F.701** is a 16th century or later posthole which cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.720** and is cut by **F.735**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Modern Wall Footing F.702, cut [7008], fill [7007]

Modern wall footing **F.702** is oriented east to west and extends beyond the area to the north, east and west. Cut **[7008]** is 3.0m+ by 0.96m+ in extent and 1.05m+ deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The single fill **[7007]** is a very firm grey concrete with crushed red brick inclusions. **F.702** is the 1959 build of Bradwell's Court shopping arcade. It cuts **F.720**; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Gully F.703, cut [7019], fills [7020], [7032], [7021], [7022] and [7023]

Gully **F.703** is orientated northeast to southwest and extends beyond the area to the northeast. Cut **[7019]** is 2.40m+ by 0.77m in extent and 0.22m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The initial deposit **[7020]** is a firm mid yellow sand and gravel fill containing mid brown mottled patches of sand. This primary deposit is 0.03m thick and is overlain by **[7032]**, a dump of material limited to the northwest side of the gully. This is a stiff, dark grey, sandy clay deposit containing frequent charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions 0.16m thick. Above it lies **[7021]**, a moderately well compacted mid brownish grey sandy clay fill containing moderate amount of charcoal and small gravel inclusions 0.06m deep. Above this is banded deposit **[7022]**, a firm, a yellow and cream coloured sand and gravel deposit containing bands of mortar and very occasional fleck of charcoal. Together the bands form a 0.07m thick deposit. The highest surviving fill **[7023]** is a moderately well compacted sandy clay with small mottled white clay patches. It contains occasional flecks of charcoal and small and medium sized stones and gravels and is 0.12m thick.

Gully **F.703** may have acted as a rudimentary water course or drain and displays evidence of at least two phases of relining with firm sandy gravel deposits [7020] and [7022], the latter also having a band of mortar and gravel which may have retained water. All the deposits within the gully appear to have been deliberately introduced as dumps or linings. It is 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware and Frechen Stoneware, plus residual Essex Redware. It cuts **F.706** and is cut by **F.704**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.704, cut [7024], fill [7025]

Pit **F.704** is circular in form and extends beyond the area to the east. Cut [7025] is 1.40m+ in diameter and 0.45m+ deep with moderate to steeply sloping sides – the base lay outside the limit of excavation. The pit contained a single fill; [7024], a moderately well compacted, mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones. This had a diffuse basal boundary and was not bottomed at a depth of 0.45m. As **F.705** appears to have been deliberately backfilled in a single event and contains a significant quantity of tile towards the base, it may have been dug to dispose of building rubble. It is 16th century or later in date, and contained a clay pipe stem fragment. It cuts **F.703** and is overlain by **F.733**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pipe Trench F.705, cut [7027], fill [7028]

Pipe Trench **F.705** is of slightly irregular linear form, orientated northeast to southwest. Cut [7024] is 3.10m+ by 1.32m in extent and 0.59m deep with steeply sloping sides, slightly stepped on the northern side, and a relatively flat base. The pipe trench contained a banded fill [7028] of mid grey clay and sandy silt, mottled with yellowish white mortar and containing occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions. The deposit is more compact at the base and this forms a pad onto which the glazed pipe was laid. Pipe trench **F.705** is probably 20th century in date and may relate to the construction of Bradwell's Court. It contained late 19th/early 20th century pottery, plus residual Glazed Red Earthenware, Grey coarseware and Westerwald Stoneware. It also contained five clay pipe stem fragments and a mother of pearl button. It cuts **F.708**, **F.709** and **F.733**; it has been assigned to Phase 6.

Gully F.706, cut [7029], fills [7030] and [7031]

Gully **F.706** is a northeast to southwest orientated linear. Cut [7029] is 3.10m+ by 0.96m in extent and 0.57m deep with steeply sloping sides to the southeast and moderate sloping sides to the northwest breaking gradually to a concave base. Basal fill [7030] is moderately well compacted mid grey silty clay with mottled patches of clay and sand; it contains moderately frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional gravel and is 0.25m thick. Above it lies [7031], a moderately well compacted, mid grey sandy, silty clay deposit with very occasional mottled patches of sand and occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions 0.41m deep. **F.706** may have acted as a boundary division, but appears to have been deliberately backfilled with a garden soil-like material [7030] and [7031]. Gully **F.703** is on the same orientation and appears to have been a recut of this feature. It is 16th century in date, and contained Glazed Red Earthenware and residual Grey and Buff coarseware. It cuts **F.735** and is cut by **F.703**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.707, cut [7034], fill [7035]

Pit **F.707** of unknown form as it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the area to the south and west. Cut [7034] is 0.98m+ by 0.45m+ in extent and 0.25m deep with gently sloping concave sides which break very gradually to a slightly concave base. The pit contains a single fill [7035] of moderately well compacted, mid grey, clayey silt. This has mottled patches of clay, sand and mortar and contains occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions. **F.707** was backfilled with a dump of material possibly relating to demolition activity ongoing at that time. It is 16th century in date, and contained Red coarseware. It cuts **F.735** and is overlain by **F.734**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pipe Trench F.708, cut [7036], fill [7053], lenses within fill [7047], [7046], [7040], [7039], [7038] and [7037], unstratified finds [7041]

Pipe Trench **F.708** is of slightly irregular linear form, and is oriented northwest to southeast. Cut [7036] is 3.00m+ by 0.76m in extent and 1.65m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The brown glazed ceramic pipe was set in concrete approximately 0.45m thick. It was then backfilled with [7053], a banded deposit with multiple lenses of mid to dark brown sandy and clayey silts with varying concentrations of charcoal and gravel inclusions. The lenses vary from 0.09m to 0.85m thick. **F.708** was truncated by later pipe trench **F.705** to the southeast. It is 19th century in date, and contained 19th century pottery, plus residual mid 18th century material, Tin Glazed Earthenware, Grey coarseware, Staffordshire Slipware, Babylon ware and Broad Street Fineware. It also contained five clay pipe bowls, dating from the mid 17th century to the early 18th century, five heel/spur fragments, 1 mouthpiece and 85 stem fragments, along with a probable lead weight and a worked bone knife handle. It cuts **F.733** and is cut by **F.705**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.709, cut [7044], fill [7045]

Pit **F.709** is of slightly irregular oval form, though it was heavily truncated. Cut **[7044]** is 0.50m by 0.32m in extent and 0.05m+ deep with moderate sloping sides and relatively flat base. Surviving fill **[7045]** is a soft, friable, mid brown, 'gritty' silty sand with occasional charcoal and small gravel inclusions. **F.709** is a small pit cut into garden soil and too badly truncated for meaningful interpretation. It is 19th century in date, and contained miscellaneous 19th century pottery, plus residual Ely ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware. It also contained three clay pipe stem fragments. It cuts **F.735** and is cut by **F.705**; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Stakehole F.710, cut [7049], decayed stake [7050], fill [7051]

Stakehole **F.710** is an irregular sub-oval in form. Cut **[7049]** is 0.25m by 0.12m and 0.09m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Evidence of the original stake survives as **[7050]**, a friable dark brown deposit containing large amounts of very decayed wood. This was overlain by **[7051]**, a soft mid grey silty clay deposit with very occasional patches of sand, 0.02m thick, that accumulated above the stake as it decayed. **F.710** is a 16th century or later stakehole which cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.735** and is overlain by **F.734**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.711, cut [7058], fill [7059]

Posthole **F.711** is circular in form. Cut **[7058]** is approximately 0.30m in diameter and 0.47m+ deep with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It contains a single fill **[7059]** of moderately well compacted, light to mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional to frequent gravels and chalk fleck inclusions. **F.711** is a 16th century or later posthole which cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.735** and is cut by **F.700**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Posthole F.712, cut [7017], fill [7018]

Pit or posthole **F.712** is an irregular sub-oval in form. Cut **[7017]** is 0.40m by 0.39m in extent and 0.36m deep with steeply sloping sides and an irregular concave base. The fill **[7018]** is a soft dark grey clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional small pieces of chalk and gravel. **F.712** is a probable 16th century posthole which contained Red coarseware. It cuts **F.735** and is cut by **F.720**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Pit F.713, cut [7063], fills [7060], [7061] and [7062]

Pit **F.713** is sub-rectangular in form, oriented northwest to southeast, and extends beyond the area to the south and west. Cut **[7063]** is 1.75m+ by 1.60m+ in extent and 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides and a partially concave, uneven base. The basal fill **[7062]** is a soft, very dark grey to black deposit of silty sandy charcoal, soot and ash with frequent gravel inclusions. The deposit was up to 0.04m thick and limited to the northeast corner. Above this lay **[7061]**, a moderately well compacted mid to dark brown silty clay with mottled light brownish yellow sandy silt patches and moderate to frequent stone inclusions 0.13m thick. The uppermost surviving deposit **[7060]** is a similarly well compacted, mid to dark brown silty clay with mottled light brownish yellow sandy silt and brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions 0.20m thick. The remains of pit **F.713** represent the base of a probable gravel quarry truncated by pipe trench **F.708**. It is 15th century in date, and contained Essex Red ware and Grey coarseware. It cuts **F.726** and is overlain by **F.735**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.714, cut [7065], fill [7064]

Pit **F.714** is circular in form and extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[7065]** is 1.03m+ by 0.40m+ in extent and 0.23m+ deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base extending beyond the area of excavation. The single fill **[7064]** is a moderately well compacted, dark brown clayey silt with mottled green clay patches and very occasional small gravel inclusions. **F.714** is a pit of unknown function, cut into natural clay. It is probably 14th century in date, and contained 13th to 15th century Grey and Buff coarsewares, the majority of which are likely to be 14th century. It cuts **F.716** and **F.722** and is overlain by **F.735**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.715, cut [7071], fill [7070]

Pit **F.715** is sub-rectangular in form, oriented east to west, and is heavily truncated. Cut **[7071]** is 1.60m+ by 0.57m+ in extent and 0.20m+ deep with steeply sloping, uneven sides and relatively flat base. It contained a single fill **[7070]** of firm mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with mottled dark grey silt and light orange brown sand patches and occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. Pit **F.715** is most probably a quarry pit similar to **F.713**. It is 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware. It cuts **F.718** and **F.726** and is overlain by **F.735**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.716, cut [7067], fill [7066]

Pit **F.716** is sub-circular in form and extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[7067]** is 0.25m+ by 0.12m+ in extent and 0.17m+ deep with steeply sloping sides continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The

single fill [7066] is a moderately well compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. Pit F.716 is of unknown function. It is 12th to 14th century in date, and cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by F.714; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.717, cut [7069], fills [7093], [7084] and [7068]

Pit F.717 is oval in form and extends beyond the area to the south and east. Cut [7069] is 1.25m+ by 0.72m+ in extent and 0.36m+ deep with moderately sloping sides and a slightly uneven, relatively flat base. The basal fill [7093] is a relatively firm 'sticky' mid to dark grey sandy clay silt deposit which contained occasional small and medium sized stone inclusions 0.14m+ thick. Above this is [7084], a firm deposit of mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions 0.12m thick. The upper fill [7068] is a relatively firm 'greasy' organic rich deposit of very dark brown, 'peaty' silt, with slightly mottled with occasional lumps of brownish, grey green clay. The upper fill is 0.15m thick. F.717 is most likely a quarry pit of early date, possibly deliberately backfilled with quarry waste [7093] and redeposited sub-soil [7084] from this or other quarry pits. It is probably 10th to 12th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by F.718; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit/Well F.718, cut [7083], fills [7112], [7082] and [7072]

Pit/well F.718 is sub-circular in form, though it extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut [7083] is 1.38m by 0.64m+ in extent and 1.07m deep with a moderately sloping upper break of slope leading to near vertical sides and a flat base. The basal fill [7112] is a relatively firm 'greasy' deposit of very dark brownish grey clayey and sandy silt with interrupted lenses of light greyish blue 'natural' clay and mid grey brown silty sand 0.20m thick. The overlying deposit [7082] is a similarly firm dark brownish grey clayey and sandy silt but devoid of clay or sand lenses and containing moderate gravel inclusions and very occasional pieces of decayed organic material 0.60m thick. The uppermost surviving fill [7072] is a relatively firm 'greasy' deposit of mid brown sandy silt with mottled patches varying from brownish yellow to blue grey. The deposit contains moderate gravel inclusions and is 0.40m thick. F.718 is most probably a well, but any definitive evidence of a lining lay beyond the limit of excavation. The primary fill [7112] contained lenses of weathered natural and slowly accumulated along with [7082] before being sealed beneath backfill [7072]. It is 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware and Essex Greyware, plus residual Lyveden ware and Thetford and St Neots type wares. It cuts F.717 and F.728 and is cut by F.715; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.719, cut [7075], fills [7113], [7074] and [7073]

Pit F.719 is rectangular in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the area to the north and west. Cut [7075] is 1.40m+ by 0.50m+ in extent and 0.63m+ deep with near vertical sides, exhibiting a slight step towards the bottom, and a relatively flat base. The basal fill [7113] is a moderately firm dark grey silty clay with mottled patches of blue grey clay and occasional small stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal 0.40m thick. Above this [7074] is a moderately firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone and very occasional fragmentary chalk and shell inclusions 0.48m thick. The upper fill [7073] is moderately firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal 0.16m deep. The function of pit F.719 is unclear, though it appears to have been deliberately backfilled with fill [7074] which is likely to be the upcast material created by the digging of another feature. It is 14th or 15th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.721 and F.722 and is overlain by F.735; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Foundations F.720, cut [7077], fill [7076]

Foundation F.720 is linear in form and oriented southwest to northeast. Cut [7077] is 3.00m+ by 1.60m+ in extent and 0.25m deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The single fill [7076] is a moderately well compacted, mid to dark brown deposit of silt and rubble 0.25m thick. Foundation F.720 predates the modern wall cut for Bradwell's Court and most probably relates to 19th century construction work, though it cannot be closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts F.700, F.701, F.712 and F.733 and is cut by F.702; it has been assigned to Phase 5.

Pit F.721, cut [7079], fill [7078]

Pit F.721 is sub-rectangular in form and is orientated northwest to southeast, though it extends beyond the area of excavation to the west. Cut [7079] is 1.40m by 0.75m+ in extent and 0.22m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base. The fill [7078] is a moderately well compacted, dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal 0.22m thick. Pit F.721 is of uncertain function but appears to have been deliberately backfilled. It is 12th century or later in date, and contained Thetford type ware. It cuts F.731 and is cut by F.719 and F.727; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.722, cut [7081], fill [7080]

Pit **F.722** is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northeast to southwest, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the area to the northwest. Cut **[7081]** is 0.30m+ by 0.22m+ in extent and 0.10m+ deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The fill **[7080]** is a moderately well compacted, dark greyish brown clayey silt with very occasional gravel inclusions 0.10m+ deep. Pit **F.722** is heavily truncated and of uncertain function. It is 12th to 14th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.731** and is cut by **F.714** and **F.719**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.723, cut [7086], fill [7085]

Pit **F.723** is sub-oval/sub-square in form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the area of excavation to the east. Cut **[7086]** is 0.65m+ by 0.10m+ and 0.16m+ deep with gently to moderately sloping concave sides that continued beyond the limit of excavation. The fill **[7085]** is a moderately well compacted, mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stone inclusions. The majority of pit **F.723** extends beyond the limit of excavation and therefore no certain conclusions may be drawn. It is 12th to 14th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts **F.725** and is overlain by **F.735**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.724, cut [7088], fill [7087]

Pit **F.724** is sub-oval/sub-rectangular in form and orientated northeast to southwest, though it extends beyond the area of excavation to the east. Cut **[7088]** is 0.74m+ by 0.68m in extent and 0.29m deep with near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. The single fill **[7087]** is a moderately well compacted mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small gravel and very occasional large stone inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal. Pit **F.724** is of uncertain function, but may have acted as a domestic rubbish pit. It is probably 15th century in date, and contained Red coarseware. It cuts **F.729** and is overlain by **F.735**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.725, cut [7090], fill [7089]

Pit **F.725** is sub-square in form, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the area of excavation to the east. Cut **[7090]** is 0.37m+ by 0.34m+ in extent and 0.18m+ deep with vertical sides and a relatively flat base sloping from the northeast to the southwest. The fill **[7089]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown clayey silt with frequent small gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal 0.18m+ thick. Pit **F.725** is heavily truncated and of uncertain function but appears to have been deliberately backfilled. It is probably 12th century in date, and contained Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts natural and is cut by **F.723** and **F.724**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.726, cut [7092], fill [7091]

Pit **F.726** is of a heavily truncated sub-oval form and extends beyond the area of excavation to the southeast. Cut **[7092]** is 1.12m+ by 1.05m+ in extent and 0.31m deep with gently to moderately sloping concave sides and an uneven base. The single fill **[7091]** is a relatively firm mid orange brown slightly clayey and very sandy silt with frequent small gravel and very occasional large flint inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal 0.31m thick. **F.726** is a quarry pit which may have been deliberately backfilled with redeposited sub-soil material. It is most probably 12th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It cuts natural and is cut by **F.713** and **F.715**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.727, cut [7097], fills [7096], [7095] and [7094]

Pit **F.727** is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northeast to southwest, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the area to the west. Cut **[7097]** is 1.65m+ by 1.50m in extent and 0.35m deep with moderate sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The basal fill **[7096]** is a relatively firm, 'greasy' deposit of very dark grey sandy clayey silt with occasional to moderate stone inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal 0.11m thick. Above this is **[7095]**, a relatively soft deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt with mottled patches of brownish yellow and grey clay. The fill also contains patches of looser small gravel inclusions and is 0.20m thick. The uppermost surviving fill **[7094]** is a relatively firm, mid orange brown clayey, sandy silt with moderate to frequent stone inclusions 0.16m thick. **F.727** is a probable quarry pit exhibiting accumulated organic silt deposits (**[7096]**) and dumps of waste soil (**[7095]**) and upcast material (**[7094]**). It is 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware, Essex Redware, Hertfordshire Fineware, Surrey Borders ware and Grey coarseware, plus residual St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.721** and **F.728** and is overlain by **F.735**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.728, cut [7100], fills [7099] and [7098]

Pit **F.728** is sub-oval in form and oriented northeast to southwest, though it is heavily truncated. Cut **[7100]** is 1.93m+ by 1.58m+ in extent and 0.24m deep with moderately sloping sides and a slightly uneven base. The basal fill **[7099]** is a relatively firm, very dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal 0.12m thick. It is overlain by **[7098]**, a similarly firm mid brown

sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal 0.13m thick. **F.728** is a probable quarry pit which appears to have been deliberately backfilled. It is 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware, Essex Redware and Red coarseware plus residual Thetford type and St Neots type wares. It cuts **F.731** and is cut by **F.718** and **F.727**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.729, cut [7102], fills [7103] and [7101]

Pit **F.729** is oval in form, though it extends beyond the area of excavation to the northeast. Cut **[7102]** is 0.82m+ by 0.27m+ in extent and 0.45m deep with steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base extending mostly beyond the limit of excavation. The basal fill **[7103]** is a firm, very dark grey black sandy clay silt deposit with occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal 0.19m thick. It is overlain by **[7101]**, a similarly firm mid brown sandy clay silt deposit with occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. The size of pit **F.729** suggests it is more likely a rubbish pit than a quarry pit with the lower fill **[7103]** possibly having been waterlogged when first deposited. It is 13th or 14th century in date, and contained Pink and Grey coarsewares plus residual St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.730** and **F.732** and is cut by **F.724**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.730, cut [7106], fills [7105] and [7104]

Pit **F.730** is sub-rectangular in form and orientated northwest to southeast, though it is heavily truncated and extends beyond the area of excavation to the northeast. Cut **[7106]** is 1.60m+ by 0.60m+ in extent and 0.33m deep with gently to moderately sloping sides and a partially concave base. The basal fill **[7105]** is a relatively firm dark grey to black very silty clay with patches of 'well rotted' organic material and occasional gravel inclusions 0.13m thick. It is overlain by **[7104]**, a firm mid orange brown sandy silt deposit containing frequent gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal 0.20m thick. **F.730** is a quarry pit which was left open and accumulated an organic rich primary fill (**[7105]**) before being deliberately backfilled with sub-soil-like quarry waste material **[7104]**. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained St Neots type ware. It cuts natural and is cut by **F.729** and **F.731**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.731, cut [7108], fills [7107]

Pit **F.731** is sub-rectangular in form and oriented northwest to southeast, though it is partially truncated. Cut **[7108]** is 1.60m by 1.18m in extent and 0.18m deep with moderate sloping concave sides and a relatively flat base with some slight undulations. The single fill **[7107]** is a moderately well compacted, mid greyish brown clayey silt with mottled clay patches and occasional small to medium stone inclusions 0.18m thick. Pit **F.731** is of uncertain function. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained St Neots type ware. It cuts **F.730** and **F.731** and is cut by **F.721**, **F.722** and **F.728**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Pit F.732, cut [7111], fills [7110], [7114] and [7109]

Pit **F.732** is sub-circular in form and extends beyond the area of excavation to the southwest. Cut **[7111]** is 2.04m by 1.94m+ in extent and 0.50m deep with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. Basal fill **[7110]** is a moderately well compacted, light to mid grey clayey silt with mottled patches of charcoal flecks and occasional medium to large angular stone inclusions 0.32m thick. It is overlain by **[7114]**, a moderately well compacted deposit of mid brownish orange gravels 0.17m thick. The uppermost surviving fill **[7109]** is a moderately well compacted mid brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions, varying from occasional to frequent in concentration, and occasional flecks of charcoal 0.10m thick. Pit **F.732** may have initially been dug as a quarry pit before being backfilled with domestic rubbish **[7110]**. It remained open from some time allowing slumping of the natural to occur (**[7114]**) before being finally backfilled with upcast sub-soil-like material **[7109]**. It is 12th century or earlier in date, and contained St Neots type and Stamford type wares. It cuts natural and is cut by **F.729** and **F.731**; it has been assigned to Phase 1.

Layer F.733, [7055] and [7056]

Layer **F.733** is separated into two halves by modern pipe trenches and foundations. It originally extended across the full extent of the area but is now, in a northwest to southeast direction, 0.52m wide as **[7055]** and 0.35m thick and 0.97m wide as **[7056]** and 0.20m thick. It is comprised of firm dark brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal and chalk. The function of layer **F.733** is unknown, but it is most probably 16th century or later in date. It contained no pottery. It overlies **F.704** and **F.734** and is cut by **F.708** and **F.720**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.734, [7057]

Layer **F.734** is 3.00m+ by 0.45m+ in extent and 0.13m thick. **[7057]** comprises a moderately well compacted mid brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium angular stone inclusions and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Layer **F.734** represents a make-up layer or spread beneath **F.733**. It is 16th century or later in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.707** and **F.710** and is overlain by **F.733**; it has been assigned to Phase 3.

Layer F.735, [7009] = [7010] = [7011] = [7012] = [7013] = [7014] = [7015] = [7016] = [7042] = [7048] = [7054] and unstratified finds [7033]

Layer **F.735** extends fully across the area and is 3.00m+ by 1.55m+ in and approximately 0.85m thick. **[7009] = [7010] = [7011] = [7012] = [7013] = [7014] = [7015], [7016] = [7042] = [7048] = [7054]** is a moderately well compacted mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium angular stones and very occasional fragments of shell and flecks of chalk and charcoal. Layer **F.735** is an accumulated garden soil, which demonstrates no clear evidence of banding or stratification. It is 12th to 16th century in date, but cannot be more closely dated as it contained no pottery. It overlies **F.713, F.714, F.715, F.719, F.723, F.724** and **F.727** and is cut by **F.701, F.706, F.707, F.710, F.711** and **F.712**; it has been assigned to Phase 2.

Area 17

Pit/Linear F.149, fill [1220]

Pit/linear **F.149** is of unknown form as no definite edges were visible; the base was also not seen, and for this reason no cut number was assigned though it is at least 4.90m+ by 4.80m+ in extent and 1.40m+ deep. The only visible fill is **[1220]**, a banded deposit which consists of: coarse orange sandy gravel 0.16m thick; very firm off white silty clay 0.14m deep; mottled mid brown sandy clay silt with diffuse patches of olive green staining 0.49m, and; very dark greyish brown sandy clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions 0.60m+. The fill sequence of **F.149** is unclear due to the limited amount of the feature which was visible - as it was seen under watching brief conditions, there was no opportunity for a thorough investigation. It is most probably 14th century in date, and contained Ely ware and 13th to 15th century grey coarseware, the majority of which is most likely to be 14th century. No stratigraphic relationships were observed.

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Project details

Project name An archaeological excavation of the Medieval suburb at Bradwell's Court, Cambridge

Short description of the project Ten areas, covering a combined total of 178 square metres, were excavated between November 2005 and August 2006 in advance of development at the Bradwell's Court site, Cambridge. A small but well-preserved part of the Medieval suburb was revealed in which the remains of at least fifteen timber, stone and brick built structures were identified. Originating in the 11th or 12th centuries these buildings, along with the various wells, quarry, refuse and cess pits associated with them, demonstrate that the site has been continuously occupied for at least 900 years. A high degree of archaeological survival was encountered, resulting in a well-stratified sequence that averaged around two metres in depth.

Project dates Start: 14-11-2005 End: 01-08-2006

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes BDC 05 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes BDC 06 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes ECB 2377 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes ECB 2385 - HER event no.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type	TIMBER-FRAMED BUILDINGS Medieval
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WOODEN CASK USED TO LINE WELL Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Investigation type	'Full excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE The Christ's Lane development at Bradwell's Court
Postcode	CB1 1NH
Study area	178.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 4516 5844 52.2046167691 0.124502451075 52 12 16 N 000 07 28 E Point
Height OD	Min: 7.81m Max: 8.60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Alison Dickens

Project director/manager Alison Dickens

Project supervisor Richard Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Land Securities Properties Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Physical Archive ID BDC 05/06

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Leather','Metal','Wood','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Digital Archive ID BDC 05/06

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Paper Archive ID BDC 05/06

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

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