

Archaeological Excavation: Land at No. 30 New Road Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire



Excavation Report



October 2011

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**Archaeological Excavation Report: Land at No. 30 New Road, Haslingfield,
Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Between the 8th November 2010 and September 2011 Oxford Archaeology East conducted archaeological work on land off 30 New Road, Haslingfield in advance of a housing development. This comprised an excavation on 0.4ha of land and afterwards an intermittent watching brief on a further c.0.8ha adjacent area to the north.

Six main phases of occupation have been suggested with the first archaeological phase identified part of a Late Iron Age into Early Roman settlement. Several features were uncovered including an enclosure and possibly a domestic building. A few residual Late Roman artefacts were found including roof tile fragments which were mostly from the western part of the site.

The site was re-occupied possibly in either the very Late Saxon period or just after the Norman Conquest after which the area was in continuous use into the modern day. Two consecutive long-lived probable back plot ditches (11th to c.mid 13th century) were found and it is likely the site was located just to the rear of a property or houses which fronted New Road. A modest quantity of 11th to mid 13th century features were present on the site and these consisted of ditches, pits and a possible early medieval out-building in Phase 4. From the mid 13th to mid 14th centuries the site was taken out of domestic use and became part of a pastoral field system with a droveway and related enclosures running at right angles to New Road.

There were very few features dating from the c.mid 14th to early 17th centuries and these may all be early post-medieval in date. Documentary evidence shows that from the late 15th century the western two-thirds of the land within the excavation area was acquired by Michaelhouse (Trinity College), Cambridge. It is likely that only from the mid 17th century this part of the site became the centre of the Trinity College farm. Part of a clunch building, probably the farmhouse, was uncovered adjacent to New Road with a probable large pond to the rear. It is uncertain when the farm developed into a "courtyard" plan - certainly by 1810 as the Enclosure map shows two further buildings directly to the north and west of the former pond; both buildings were rebuilt and/or extended in the mid 19th century. The eastern third of the site was separately owned by the Earl de la Warr (the main manor owner) and was used for quarrying. Soon after the end of WWII the college sold the farm to the Watson family who continued to farm there until recently.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation and watching brief were conducted at No. 30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire within a 1.2ha plot (TL 4085 5249; Figs 1 and 2). This archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell (McConnell 2010) of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/1901/09/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2010). The proposed development entailed the demolition of an existing house and farm outbuildings and the construction of fifteen new dwellings within the southern part of the site with a surface water swale on the northern side.
- 1.1.2 The present excavation follows on from an archaeological evaluation within the southern part of the site (Barlow and Thomson 2010; CHER 3410). This evaluation found archaeological features across the redevelopment area consisting of Late Iron Age, c.Late Saxon to early medieval (10th or 11th to 12th centuries), and post-medieval to modern remains. This evaluation demonstrated that there was high archaeological potential for the site. As a consequence the archaeological Brief stipulated the southern area would be subject to an excavation and within the northern area there was to be a watching brief. This requirement was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2002) records that the site is underlain by the Gault Formation. A geotechnical and borehole survey undertaken at the site indicates that the West Melbury Marly Chalk underlies a minor portion of the southern site area (Grossey 2009). This geologically-younger formation overlies the Gault Clay Formation within the former farmhouse and yard areas. The Gault Clay stratum typically comprised stiff to very stiff, low to high strength, brown, grey and green mottled fine sandy to slightly sandy clay (Grossey 2009). The Marly Chalk, which forms the base of the Lower Cretaceous comprises an off white/grey coloured chalk. Groundwater was encountered from c.1m below ground level in the geotechnical survey - this comprised a perched groundwater table within the upper sandy, a more granular region of the Gault Clay Formation.
- 1.2.2 The site was essentially flat, with the height next to the road at between 19.04m and 19.67m OD and at the mid of the site at between 18.80m and 19.23m OD. At the watching brief (northern) end of the site, the ground falls slightly to 18.48m OD. The River Cam is located approximately 500m to the east of the site (Figs 1 and 2).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A 1km search of the Cambridgeshire HER database was searched by Archaeological Solutions at the evaluation stage (Fig. 2; Barlow and Thompson 2010). The present excavation report uses this data but in addition to this, other Haslingfield sites outside

the c.1km area were assessed (August 2011) by using data from Heritage Gateway (http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx.) Further information sources, not in the evaluation report, were also used. These include the Victoria County History (VCH), published publications by local historians e.g. Stringer and Coles 2009 also including their unpublished notes, several articles by academics (especially Susan Oosthuizen and Chris Taylor); this enabled the results from the present excavation to be placed within the context of the known archaeology and history of Haslingfield and the broader surrounding area.

- 1.3.2 Relatively few archaeological excavations have taken place in the parish and most of these were small and located away from the present village, near to the boundaries of Trumpington and Barrington parishes, more than 1km from the site. These have generally not be included. In contrast to the lack of excavations, a significant portion of the parish has been fieldwalked by the Cambridge Archaeological Field Group (CAFG) and this has uncovered several new prehistoric, Roman and medieval sites including several within the search area. Parts of the parish were quarried for coprolites in the late 19th century and a few artefacts found during this activity were donated to local museums.

Earlier Prehistoric (Mesolithic to Bronze Age)(Fig. 2)

- 1.3.3 A single Mesolithic artefact, a tranchet axe, was found in the vicinity, c.400m to the west of the site (CHER 04351).
- 1.3.4 There are two CHER records for Neolithic flints, 1km and 1.5km to the south-west of the site (CHERs MCB 16178 and CHER 04340).
- 1.3.5 It has been suggested that a prehistoric trackway ran through Harlton and Haslingfield, crossing the Cam at Hauxton Mill (Malim 2000, 11). A possible variation or offshoot of this was the 'Mare Way' which followed the ridgeway to the south (CHER 04718a). Money Hill Bronze Age tumulus, 2km to the south of the site, was also located along this ridgeway (CHER 04718). A group of undated ring ditches (CHERs 04719, 04720, 04721, 04722, 04723) extending over a 300m area has also been identified from aerial photographs, c.1km to the south of the site; which might be the remains of Bronze Age round barrows.
- 1.3.6 An evaluation (CHER 16178), c.1.5km to the south-west of the site uncovered two further possible Early Bronze Age ring ditches and a mid Bronze Age enclosure.
- 1.3.7 Scatters of artefacts have also been recorded in the area, including a barbed and tanged arrowhead found within the churchyard c.500m to the south-west (CHER 04347), and an Early Bronze Age flint knife that is unprovenanced but was found within 1km of the site (CHER 04344). Scatters of prehistoric flints have also been found mainly on the ridge to the south (CHERs 16178, 04340 and 04718a).

Later Prehistoric to Roman

- 1.3.8 Only two Late Iron Age entries are recorded within the 1km search area (CHERs 04345 and 04528), both are find spots and comprise Iron Age pottery and a weaving comb. Although their locations were not closely recorded they have both been placed c.0.5km to the south-west of the site. In addition to the CHER records, a large unabraded base of an Iron Age pottery vessel was recently found c.50m to the west of the excavation (*pers. comm.* Mike Coles).
- 1.3.9 A number of Iron Age sites have been examined within Haslingfield parish outside the 1km search area including CHERs 04979, 05130, 04724 and 18433; not illustrated. In

addition, there are several unexcavated cropmark sites which are likely to date to this period. At the Trumpington site, a small excavation revealed an Early Iron Age to mid 2nd century AD Roman site (Davidson and Curtis 1973) whilst at Cantelupe Farm, Late Iron Age and/or Early Roman occupation was identified (Newman 2009).

- 1.3.10 Overall, it is thought that the Iron Age settlement in Haslingfield parish comprised scattered farms and hamlets set in a largely cleared landscape (Oosthuizen 1996, 8). "Each farmstead was surrounded by its own fields, and that the farmers may have managed the woodland, meadow, fen and pasture in common" (*ibid*, 8). Oosthuizen hypothesised that all these hamlets and farmsteads within the present Haslingfield parish and possibly some land to the west in Harlton parish were part of a probable large Iron Age estate (*ibid*, 8). The northern, eastern and southern boundaries of this estate survive in the present Haslingfield parish boundaries (respectively, the Bourn Brook, River Cam and a chalk ridge). The individual farmers probably paid rents to the estate owner. Oosthuizen identifies seven areas of Iron Age (and Roman) occupation within Haslingfield parish based on recorded artefacts (1996, map 1). The seven areas are spread across the parish, between c.500m and 1km apart.
- 1.3.11 Oosthuizen has argued for continuity of settlement for at least most (if not all) of Haslingfield's Iron Age settlements into the Early Roman period but with Roman language and culture slowly seeping into the countryside through the Roman garrison at Cambridge and the Roman town which replaced it (Oosthuizen 1996, 8). The land was used more intensively in this period with loss of further woodland whilst the former Iron Age estate may have been controlled from a Roman villa located at the extreme north-eastern part of the parish, near to the Cam (*ibid*, 10).
- 1.3.12 All of the Roman CHER entries within the 1km search area comprise finds spots or cropmarks. Roman pottery found in topsoil layers during an archaeological evaluation 200m to the south-west of the site at land to the rear of 65 New Road may indicate a nearby Roman settlement (CHER CB15627; Roberts 2000). Slightly further away, c.450m to the south-west of the site, three separate findspots were recorded in a c.100m area (CHERs 04347A, 04348 and 04349) consisting collectively of four Roman coins and two spindlewhorls. Isolated findspots comprise a Roman four-sided glass vessel found c.1km to the south-west (CHER 04343), 1km to the south a coin of Constantine was found (CHER 4718b), whilst c.0.5km to the south-east there was a sherd of samian pottery (CHER 04363a) and a coin of Trajan (CHER 04367).
- 1.3.13 A combination of aerial photography, coprolite excavations, field walking and magnetometry has found a identified a villa, an associated field system and a cemetery between c.0.5km and 0.7km to the north-east of the site. This work recorded a double-ditched enclosure and a villa with artefacts including tile and tesserae (CHER 08961; Sanderson 2008). At least three Roman cremations in urns were found to the east of this area near Cantelupe Road, where a later Anglo-Saxon cemetery was also located (CHER 04816a). A Roman pottery sherd was found 0.5km to the south-west of the cemetery suggesting the activity may extend further to the south (CHER 04369).

Early to Middle Saxon

- 1.3.14 There are three CHER entries relating to the Early to Middle Saxon period in the 1km search area. These comprise an Early Saxon (c. late 5th-6th centuries), inhumation cemetery 0.6km to the north of the current excavation, near to the site of the Roman cremation burials described above (CHER 04816; Leithbridge 1967, 313-4; Taylor 2000, 25). The cemetery was found during coprolite digging in 1874 when rich grave goods were recovered including two swords, spears, 55 brooches (many types), cowrie

shells and draughtsmen made from horse's teeth. The other two records comprise single Anglo-Saxon brooch findspots found in close proximity c.800m to the south-west of the site also during 19th coprolite digging (CHERs 04341 and 04342). These brooches may have been part of another cemetery.

- 1.3.15 Other records for the Early to Middle Saxon period found in Haslingfield parish lie beyond the 1km search area and include an Early to Middle Saxon cremation and inhumation cemetery identified nearly 2km to the east at Hauxton Mill in 1891. This site was also discovered during coprolite digging (CHER 04979b; Lethbridge 1967, 314-5). A few Early Saxon artefacts were also recorded by an archaeological evaluation at Barrington Quarry (CHER 16356).
- 1.3.16 The village of Haslingfield was recorded in the Domesday Book as *Haslingefeld*; the name probably means 'people of *Haesel*' where *Haesel* is an Old English personal name (Reaney 1943). Oosthuizen (1996, 11-14) has suggested that the ending '-field' is one of the earliest Anglo-Saxon place names and refers to a cleared area within sight of woodland and the '-ing' part of Haslingfield refers to a tribal or political group, the *Haeslingas*. Oosthuizen believes that there may have been some administrative continuity as control of the estate passed from Roman to Saxon incomers (*ibid*, 13-14). This is based on two factors: 1) the eastern, northern and southern parish boundaries "remain" and 2) Haslingfield was one of seven manors in Cambridgeshire which both contains a major Roman site and was counted in 1086 as part of the 'king's ancient demesne'.
- 1.3.17 Two of the three pagan Saxon cemeteries recorded in the parish lie directly to the east of a probable route way the Stulpe Way (Oosthuizen 1996, map 2). It is likely that the Early and Middle Saxon settlers were still living in scattered farmsteads into the 7th century (*ibid*, 1996, 13-15). The large Haslingfield green may have been laid out in the Early Saxon period, or could be a Middle Saxon creation. Several similar greens have been suggested for other parishes in the area (Taylor 2002), perhaps suggesting centralised planning in this part of South Cambridgeshire possibly in the Middle Saxon period. At Haslingfield, there are references to a 'great Green' from the 14th century (Wright 1973, 229), although its size has been extensively debated (RCHM 1968; Oosthuizen 1996; Taylor 1997; Taylor 2002). Two authors have suggested that the whole ovoid area (a 48ha site) may have been a very large ill-drained former meadow (Oosthuizen 1996; Taylor 2002, 62).

Middle/Late Saxon to medieval

- 1.3.18 No pottery of Middle Saxon date has been recorded from within the search area and only a single site has produced a few Late Saxon pottery sherds; these were found some 700m to south-east of the current excavation during drain digging (CHER 05008). Saxo-Norman and medieval features and artefacts are far more common and these have been found at several locations within and outside the putative green.
- 1.3.19 Four CHER records relating to Saxon-Norman and medieval activity have been identified from within the former green; in addition there is a new Saxo-Norman site found but has not yet been put on the CHER (*pers. comm* Mike Coles). The nearest of the four CHER sites lies c.200m to the south, where an evaluation on land behind 65 New Road recorded a St Neots sherd and Ely ware pottery from the topsoil. The lack of features within the site may not be significant as the high level of activity over the past few centuries in this location seems to have obliterated any primary contexts (CHER CB 15627; Roberts 2000, 7). Further away, 400m to the south-west of the site, Saxo-Norman and medieval features were found at Haslingfield manor during an evaluation;

high status medieval objects were also recorded (CHER 1005a; Mackay 2003). Just within the former green, c.400m to the south-west of the site, a Saxo-Norman boundary ditch probably related to Broad Lane and five 13th to early 14th century medieval pits were found during a small watching-brief at Well House Meadow (MCB 16656; Atkins 2005). All Saints Church, 550m to the south-west of the site, was built in the 12th century (CHER 03943); a clunch feature and medieval floor tile were found within the churchyard (CHER MCB 17731). Recently 11th and/or 12th century pottery has been recovered 200m to the south-east of the site near to the junction of Fountain Lane and New Road (*pers. comm.* Mike Coles).

- 1.3.20 There is only one other place within the 1km search area where Saxo-Norman artefacts (in association with medieval finds and earthworks) have been recovered, c.650-800m to the south-east of the site. Fieldwalking and geophysical survey some c.600m south-east of the site found evidence for a house platform, a hollow way and over 200 sherds of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery including late St Neots and Stamford wares (CHER 04363; Flood 1980). Directly to south-east of this site there are three separate field walking episodes by CAFG and one to the north-east and these identified scatters of Saxo-Norman (in at least two of these areas) and medieval pottery (in all four) with the former three scatters found in association with earthworks (CHERs 04364, 04365 and 04366).
- 1.3.21 House platforms (of unknown date) have also been identified off Back Lane, c.550m to the south-east of the site, with at least two terraces also being recorded (CHER 11242). Three medieval pottery sherds were found just to the east of this (CHER 05006). A clunch quarry, 700m to the south of the site may also have medieval origins (MCB 17718). It is likely that this is the quarry referred to in the 13th century relating to quarrying south of the village (document quoted in Wright 1973, 227). Outside the green, c.550m to the west of the site, there is an L-shaped medieval moat situated near to Pates Farm (CHER 10002). Ridge and furrow has been identified to the south of the village (CHER 08940a).
- 1.3.22 Very few Saxo-Norman or medieval features or artefacts have been found Outside the 1km search area there were. A rare exception, located over 1km to the north-east of the site, comprises Saxo-Norman pottery found at Cantelupe Farm (CHER 04725a). A significant concentration of 13th and 14th century pottery was also found 1km to the north-west, at Brook Farm during field walking (CAFG 1996).
- 1.3.23 Early documents from nearby dating to around 700AD seem to place Haslingfield within the small kingdom of West Willa (Hart 1974). West Willa was soon absorbed into the kingdom of the Middle Angles and later within the large kingdom of Mercia. Haslingfield was seemingly one of the Royal estate centres (Oosthuizen 2006, 100). Each community within the estate was obliged to provide produce to the estate. At some date three open fields were founded in the parish. This probably occurred in the pre-Conquest period, as some of the furlongs were given Norse names (Stringer and Coles 2009, 22).
- 1.3.24 The movement of population from isolated farmsteads to around the green had probably occurred by the time of the Norman Conquest (Oosthuizen 1996, 16-17). The green may have been almost obliterated by later encroachment that had already begun by the 12th century, including the parish church and the present nucleated High Street.
- 1.3.25 There are different suggestions regarding the Late Saxon/early medieval layout of the parish. As High Street lies obliquely across the suggested oval green, with the church at its western end, it has been suggested that small triangular greens may have existed

at both ends (RCHM 1968, 136-7). Taylor (1997, 67) argues against the theory that Haslingfield grew up around a large green and suggests a more complicated settlement arrangement. This alternative model proposes that there was probably a smaller green with the present triangular green on the High Street extending to the Hall, with the church on its south-west corner. This area may have been the centre of the main village, which was one of several linked hamlets (four are named) with Frog Lane to the north (near CHER 10002) and three along the river at River Lane, c.300-400m to the east of the site, the eastern extremity of High Street and another at Back Lane. The route ways probably joined the different hamlets and may largely survive in the modern layout of the village, with the main road running east from Harlton and Haslingfield where it divided into three roughly parallel tracks: New Road, High Street and Back Lane (Taylor 1997, 67-68).

- 1.3.26 Documentary evidence gives some indication of population size within the parish. Domesday Book (1086) shows that Haslingfield was already well established by the late 11th century and was the largest population of the twelve parishes in the Wetherley hundred (Taylor 1997, 68; Stringer and Coles 2009, 25). The Domesday survey records 81 registered people, although this simply notes the number of heads of households: a true figure for the population would be four or five times this number. Haslingfield had been a royal manor with 7 hides. There was no church recorded but Robert the priest is noted as having a hide. The village in total could muster 19 plough teams of eight oxen each indicating that approximately 70% of the land was devolved to agriculture (Oosthuizen 2006, 44). Other records show that Haslingfield grew to 140 tenants (as many as 700 people) in 1279 but the population was down to 271 adults in 1377, dropping to 53 families in 1563.
- 1.3.27 There are 13th and 14th century references to a manor owned by the Scales family in Haslingfield and this may have been located 400m to the south-west of the site. Here, below an upstanding Elizabethan manor called Haslingfield Hall, a recent archaeological evaluation revealed thick deposits of high status medieval domestic occupation dating from the 12th century (Mackay 2003). A further manor site may have been located within the former moated site 550m to the north-west of the current excavation near to Pates Farm (HER 10002).

Post-medieval to modern

- 1.3.28 The site ownership can be traced from documents from the late 15th century. It was formed from properties brought by Michaelhouse between 1477 and 1485 (quoted in Wright 1973, 232). In 1492 Michaelhouse owned 34 acres, which passed on its incorporation with Trinity to that college (*ibid*, 232). In 1588 Trinity owned 57 acres (Trinity Mun., box 27, 4/7, terrier, 1588). Robert Hardy and his descendants farmed the Trinity Land between 1588 and 1661 (Trinity Mun., box 27, 4/5-13, terriers, 1588-1661). More detail of the lessees can be seen in the 1655 will of Robert Hardy (yeoman). He leased from the master, fellows and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, a messuage and land which was left to his wife (Ann) and son (Robert) (will dated 5th February 1655). Hardy also left considerable property in Colchester to his brother.
- 1.3.29 A court book (CRO 132/M1) dated 1st September 1729 mentions Trinity College. Quit rent roll (CRO 132/M4A) dated 1754 records John Smith of Caxton for a messuage close and fifty acres of land late Robert Hardy's paid Trinity College lease of £0 9s 4d. The lease then went to John Hood and in 1761 to John Fisher. At the 1810 Enclosure Trinity College was recorded as owning 41 acres (Wright 1973, 232).

- 1.3.30 The earliest cartographic evidence relating to the excavation site is the 1810 Enclosure map (Fig. 3), which shows the site comprising two north-south aligned strips of land. The western strip, entirely within the site, is owned by Trinity College with William Coxall named as the tenant (Stringer and Coles 2009, 118). Coxall also owned some land himself, purchasing five of the plots which came available and thereby extending the family's freehold from c.11 acres to around 36 acres (*ibid*, 118-9). The Coxalls held Trinity Farm until the 1880s (Trinity Mun., box 27; 19th century title deeds).
- 1.3.31 Two definite sub-rectangular structures are shown within the site, both set slightly back from the frontage with one along the western boundary edge and the other more towards the centre. There are two further structures possibly fronting the street. Other plots belonging to College Farm are located beyond site, to the south of the road where there are two separate areas of fields (no structures within) annotated with William Coxall and Trinity College and further to the west there is a small plot also labelled William Coxall within which there is a structure fronting the street. The concentration of structures within the site (compared with other nearby land owned by College Farm) shows this was where the current domestic and agricultural buildings of the farm were contained.
- 1.3.32 The eastern strip of the excavation site was owned by Arnold Junior, 'Earl de la Warr'. This area continues beyond the site to the east with a building fronting the road at this location.
- 1.3.33 The 1842 tithe map (not illustrated) and apportionment shows that the farm continued largely unchanged from the 1810 Enclosure map. The area encompassed excavation area is recorded as area 109 belonging to Trinity College (109; Table 1). The western half of the site is divided by an east to west boundary (probably a fence or hedge as this feature was not found in the excavation) with the buildings etc. to the south and grass field to the north. The total area of Trinity College farm land was 46 acres, being less than 2% of the total recorded for the parish (2527 acres). Although this area is relatively small, Trinity College was the third largest landowner in the parish with Earl De La Warr (70%) and Queen's College (16%) owning substantially greater land holdings (Stringer and Coles 2009, 116).

No. on plan	Description	Area in statute payable (ARP)			Vicar	Proprietor
68	grass	2	3	4	15.3	4.1.2
73	arable	38	2	3	7.14.0	4.18.6
108	grass	1	2	20	14.2	3.10
109	house and homestall		1	20	5.0	-
162	grass	1	2	20	12.0	3.3
163	grass		2	38	5.4	1.6
164	grass	1			6.7	1.10
Total for Trinity		46	2	25	10.12.4	5.13
Total for parish		2527		20	651.0.0	272.0.0

Table 1 Trinity College land ownership in the 1842 Tithe apportionment

- 1.3.34 The first edition 25 inch OS map (1887; Fig. 4) shows that the western field has been subdivided again with further buildings also appearing at the southern end. The eastern field remains the same but the cottage in the south-west corner appears to have disappeared. This map records the farmhouse, barn, stable block and most of the other outbuildings, in the exact footprint of the buildings on site recorded in 2009 by the environmental survey (Grossey 2009). The Second Edition 25 inch OS map (not illustrated) shows the western field plot has been further sub-divided with an orchard created in the north-east corner. The eastern field plot shows no further change. Trinity College sold their Haslingfield lands soon after the war (Wright 1973, 232).
- 1.3.35 Planning records held by South Cambridgeshire District Council pertaining to the original site date from 1964. Permission was refused during this time for the development of 8.4 acres of the agricultural land to the east and north of the current College Farm site, due to the greater part of the proposed development lying outside of the village envelope. During the 1960s a large barn building was present on the south-eastern part of the site, in front of the old stable block, adjacent to New Road. This was later removed by the 1990's, leaving a concrete slab to the east of the current driveway, showing where this structure once stood (Grossey 2009, 12). Also during the 1960s a hay/straw barn was removed to the north-east of the old stable block, north of the yard area. During the early 2000's a barn was demolished to the north-west of the yard area.

Haslingfield village

- 1.3.36 The Wendy family built Haslingfield Hall, 400m to the south-west of the subject site, over an existing manor (CHER 1005a; Scheduled Monument No. 27107). A parkland was established here by at least 1541; this was one of 99 pre-1760 parks in Cambridgeshire (Way 1997). This relatively wealthy manor later fell into financial problems. The park was reduced in size to 21 acres in 1810 and at the same time parts of the hall were removed and the materials reused in Cantelupe Farm and outside of the parish, at Bourn Hall.
- 1.3.37 The area around College Farm was largely agriculture in nature into the mid 20th century. By the early 1950s a number of small cottages had been erected c.200m to the south-west of College Farm, with further residential development approximately 500m to the south-west. A recent OS map dated 1970 (not illustrated) shows major residential development within close proximity of College Farm. Planning information obtained for this period shows that much of the surrounding land that once belonged to College Farm was developed into new dwellings during this time. Also during the 1970s the Clunch pits to the south of College Farm became disused. From the 1980s to the present day, there has been little change to the surrounding area of College Farm (Grossey 2009).

Previous investigations

Contamination survey (Grossey 2009)

- 1.3.38 Analysis of soil from boreholes and geotechnic pits found low level hazardous contamination at the extreme south-eastern part of the site. This contamination had taken place over many years due to diesel spillage from farm tanks. The total area of the contamination was calculated as 720m squared.

2009 walk over survey (Grossey 2009)

- 1.3.39 In 2009 the survey recorded that the site comprised a detached five-bedroom farm house, with a number of traditional outbuildings, including a barn, stables and a garage towards the south of the site, with rough pastures to the north (Grossey 2009, 8). The

existing buildings were served by a concrete driveway, leading off New Road into a poorly concreted yard area to the rear of the farmhouse. Approximately one fifth of the site was covered in buildings and hardstanding. The site contained trees, hedges and other substantial vegetation. The pasture to the north of the property was overgrown and there were many bramble bushes present.

2010 Archaeological evaluation (Barlow and Thompson 2010)

- 1.3.40 During late July-August 2010 six trenches were excavated by Archaeological Solutions Ltd with the evaluation occurring when there were standing buildings on the site. The evaluation revealed a total of 27 archaeological features comprising seven ditches, ten gullies, seven pits and three quarry pits. Seven features contained both Iron Age and Saxon/medieval pottery, with the excavators suggesting that the latter were intrusive despite there being many sherds of this material within some of the fills (Barlow and Thompson 2010, Appendix 4 and section on post-Roman pottery). The excavators recorded that the principal phase was Late Iron Age, and these features were predominantly recorded in Trenches 1 – 3, within the north-western part of the area examined. Medieval (10th or 11th to 12th century) features were recorded in Trench 2 on the north-western side with Trench 4, on the north-eastern side containing two undated gullies and a 15th to 17th century pit. Trench 5, in the middle of the site contained two undated gullies and a Late Iron Age ditch. Within Trench 6, on the south-eastern side there were a series of large post-medieval quarry pits.

Recent history of the site

- 1.3.41 After the 2010 evaluation, all the remaining upstanding buildings within the site were demolished. Trees and shrubs were removed from the southern area. Most of the material was taken off the site although some of the brick and concrete rubble was stored as two mounds of hardcore within the centre of the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs who commissioned the work, especially to Suzanne Gailey who organised the project. Leach Homes funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray who also wrote the specification. Dan McConnell wrote the Brief and monitored the excavation on behalf of the planning authority. Rachel Clarke edited this report. Steve Critchley metal detecting the site and found most of the metal objects including the Iron Age coin. Thanks go to Michael Coles who visited the site several times and gave a great deal of background information, mostly from his own research - this work has proved invaluable to this report.
- 1.4.2 I am grateful for specialist analysis from Nina Crummy, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry and Stephen Wadeson. Rachel Clarke carried out the site survey; the fieldwork team comprised the author, John Diffey, James Fairbairn, Tom Lyons, Laura King and Helen Stocks-Morgan. The watching brief was undertaken by the author and Nick Gilmour. Stephen Wadeson would like to thank Alice Lyons, OA East for her time, support and specialist knowledge of Roman pottery and Carole Fletcher, OA East for her time and patience.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Original Aims

2.1.1 The objectives (below) for this excavation stage were outlined in the specification for the site (Drummond-Murray 2010). These were based on the results of the earlier evaluation of the site (Barlow and Thomson 2010) and information from nearby CHER records. The outcome of these aims are concisely recorded here although a more in depth assessment of the excavation findings is found in the Discussion and Conclusion (Section 5). Additional research aims as the result of the excavation are recorded in Section 4.

2.1.2 The general aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. The specific objectives were:

Pre-Iron Age

2.1.3 Bronze Age barrows are known to the south – is there any evidence for pre-Iron Age activity on site?

2.1.4 Eight residual worked flints are the only evidence of pre-Iron Age activity at the site.

Iron Age

2.1.5 Little is known of the pre-Roman period this close to Haslingfield. The excavation will give information into landscape formation in this area, as well as dating evidence for the foundation of the site, its extent and development.

2.1.6 The excavation evidence suggests the site started in the Late Iron Age in the 1st century BC or even from c.AD 0. The settlement continued to the north, west and south beyond the excavation area although the north-eastern and eastern limits of the site were probably found. The excavation was largely within the field system with domestic areas of the settlement were probably to the west of the excavation area

Roman

2.1.7 What is the date of abandonment of the Iron Age settlement and for what reason? Roman enclosures are known to the north of the site. Is there any evidence for Roman activity on site and, if so, what evidence is there for continuity with the Iron Age settlement?

2.1.8 The Iron Age site continued into the Early Roman period perhaps finishing in the excavation area as late as the early or mid 2nd century although residual Late Roman artefacts found may imply the settlement continued beyond the site. The Roman enclosures are c.0.6km to the north of the site and are part of a separate settlement.

Medieval

2.1.9 What is the form and function of activities on the site in this period. What evidence is there for the expansion of Haslingfield from the 12th century onwards?

2.1.10 The site was re-occupied either just pre or just post-Conquest and within the site there was probably domestic plots fronting onto New Road. The suggested new plots within this location was presumably part of the expansion of the settlement around the Saxon Green directly to the north of the site.

Environmental

- 2.1.11 Using the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation, an attempt will be made to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events.
- 2.1.12 The bulk soil samples produced small quantities of cereals with prehistoric wheat recovered in Late Iron Age features whilst bread wheat and Rye were within the medieval assemblages. In both periods the cereals represent waste from crop cultivation and food preparation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a minimum 50% of each discrete feature should be excavated unless it was unsafe to do so. Where linear features are not directly related to settlement they will be excavated sufficiently to provide evidence for an informed interpretation of their date and function. Where linear features were directly related to settlement, a minimum of 25% of each feature was to be excavated.
- 2.2.2 CgMs supplied a plan of known services within the area of the site. A CAT scan was also undertaken. Following the survey two areas of live services were found. A live electricity underground cable ran within for c.100m, roughly 3m within the excavation area, parallel to the western site boundary. This electricity cable joined with a 26m high overhead cable which then crossed the north-western corner of the site. Two live services were also located within the same trench (gas and water outlets) at the extreme southern part of the site near New Road, these were aligned east to west parallel to the road. During machining a 3m wide safety zone distance between both sets of services and the excavation area was maintained.
- 2.2.3 The machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° - type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. A large 'moxy' (dumper truck) was used to take the soil beyond the excavation area with the main subsoil and topsoil heaps positioned next to the northern boundaries of the watching brief area. An area of c.25m² of topsoil was excavated just beyond the excavation area (north-western side), within the watching brief area. This stopped at the subsoil and was too shallow to affect any archaeological features if they lay beneath. The two piles of crushed concrete within the centre of the site were moved to this area. The 720m² contaminated topsoil was stored just to the north of the excavation area, along the eastern boundary of the site.
- 2.2.4 The topsoil was machined and metal detected prior to the removal of the subsoil. The spoil, exposed surfaces and features were also scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales (plans were at 1:50) and sections at 1:10 or 1:20. Colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and these were supplemented by digital photographs. A total of 21 bulk environmental samples were taken from a variety of features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 The excavation took place largely in extremely cold conditions with the top inch or so of the site being frozen; for nearly half the time there was a thin spread of snow across the top of the site (Plate 2). The water level was encountered within several of the deeper features, although this ground water only slowly seeped into the features and could be bailed out by bucket.

- 2.2.6 The watching brief to the north of the excavation area comprised a swale, 4m wide which ran near to and parallel to the site's western, northern and eastern boundaries. The central 0.45m wide area was excavated by machine to a depth of c.2m. There was then c.0.2m of gravel deposited before a pipe was laid and was then sealed with gravel. On either side of the 0.45m wide trench, the machine created a 1.8m slope which mainly only cut the topsoil and subsoil with the natural being only partly seen in the far southern part of the watching brief area. The internal 0.45m ditch was excavated on the northern and eastern boundaries with an archaeologist present. A single Roman pit was found. In the western side the trench was excavated without archaeological monitoring although the machining of the slope for the swale was observed here. Largely this latter work took place in the subsoil and topsoil and no features were observed.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This excavation report incorporates and discusses the results of the previous evaluation (Barlow and Thompson 2010) with the present excavation, presented by period. The first definite occupation of the site dates to the Late Iron Age into Early Roman with features predominantly concentrated at the northern end of the site (Period 1). About half of the Iron Age pottery assemblage was residual although these sherds were largely recovered from features within the northern half of the site.
- 3.1.2 The site appears to have been abandoned and then re-occupied in the c.11th century and this settlement continued into modern times (Period 2). The phasing (3-7) is based on both stratigraphic and spatial relationships combined with artefact dating. The later layout of the site appears to have been influenced by its earlier use, with features still following the alignment of the ditches established in the Iron Age which suggests that these features may have survived as earthworks on the site.

3.2 Site Phasing

- 3.2.1 Eight phases of activity has been identified in the excavation as follows:

Period 1	Prehistoric to Early Roman
Phase 1	Neolithic to Bronze Age
Phase 2	Late Iron Age to Roman (c.1st century BC to c.mid 2nd century AD)
Period 2	?Late Saxon to modern
Phase 3	c.11th to mid 12th century
Phase 4	Late 12th century - c. mid 13th century
Phase 5	c. mid 13th century - c. mid 14th century
Phase 6	c. mid 14th century - early 17th century
Phase 7	mid 17th century - mid 19th century
Phase 8	mid 19th century - modern

3.3 Period 1: Prehistoric

Phase 1

- 3.3.1 Unstratified and residual flint was recovered and these date from the Neolithic and Bronze Ages although no features on site could be dated to this Earlier Prehistoric period.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement (c. 1st century BC to c. mid 2nd century AD)

- 3.3.2 The settlement dates from at least the 1st century BC and continued into the Early Roman period. Three small sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (44g) were found as

residual sherds in two features (Phases 2 and 3), positioned 10m apart in the centre of the site (ditches **245** and **298**; Fig. 5). It is probable that had been a feature of this period which had been disturbed by later activity. There was no definite Middle Iron Age pottery from either the evaluation or the excavation.

- 3.3.3 The Late Iron Age and Roman features were largely found within the north-western part of the excavation area with an enclosure, ditch, and a structure uncovered. In addition a pit and two ditches were excavated in the evaluation directly to the west of the excavation area. In the southern part of the excavation area there was also a single pit recorded and a Roman pit was found in the watching brief at the extreme north-eastern part of the site.

Pit 1036

- 3.3.4 The earliest feature surviving appears to have been pit **1036**, uncovered in evaluation Trench 2; it lay just within the western baulk of the excavation (Barlow and Thompson 2010, 12). It was sub-circular in shape, 2.30m by 0.74m+ and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (1037) was a firm, dark bluish grey silty clay with frequent small angular flints. It contained nine sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery (75g) and animal bone (778g). Apart from the Early Iron Age sherds, the pottery from the excavation all dates from the mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD (LPRIA; 122 sherds) or the Early Roman c.mid 2nd century AD (81sherds). Most of the pottery is of 1st century AD type with some possibly continuing into the 2nd century (see Wadeson Section B.3).

Pit 113 and Structure 1

- 3.3.5 Only a few features contained solely LPRIA pottery. A possible small pit (**113**) lay near the southern baulk of the site (Fig. 5) and is dated by a single LPRIA pottery sherd. It was located 40m to the south of any of the Iron Age/Early Roman features and therefore its dating is tenuous. Six post-holes, five (**314**, **316**, **318**, **320** and **322**) surviving as a group close to the northern baulk (Structure 1) and a lone undated post-hole (**235**) near the western baulk. The five post-holes (**314**, **316**, **318**, **320** and **322**) encompassed an area measuring c.9m by 3m. The post-holes were all very similar, being sub-rounded in plan, between 0.4m and 0.7m in length and 0.10m and 0.15m deep with steep sides and fairly flat bases. All were filled with a single deposit either a mid or a dark brownish grey silty clay. There were just seven pottery sherds (107g) from two of the post-holes, all dated mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD. It is uncertain if Structure 1 was the remains of a domestic structure and if so it could be related to Enclosure 1, or alternatively it may pre-date Enclosure 1 .

Ditches 1081 and 1089

- 3.3.6 Directly to the west of the excavation area were two Iron Age ditches, **1081** and **1089**, both found within evaluation Trench 2. They ran roughly north to south but it is uncertain what their association (if any) was with features within the excavation. Ditch **1081** contained 21 Late Iron Age pottery sherds (109g); ditch **1089** was undated.

Ditch 245

- 3.3.7 There is just one stratigraphic relationship amongst the Phase 2 features with east to west ditch **245** cut by a probable enclosure ditch **325** (Enclosure 1). Ditch **245** extended from the eastern baulk for c.30m before being cut by Enclosure 1. It was c.1.6m wide and up to 0.62m deep and was filled with a single fairly sterile deposit of mid grey brown clay silts with only ten pottery sherds (148g) with seven dated as Late Iron Age and three (47g) as mid 1st to mid 2nd century.

Enclosure 1

- 3.3.8 The south-eastern corner of a probable enclosure was found partly exposed within the north-western corner of the site (Enclosure 1). The enclosure was probably sub-square or sub-rectangular in plan and encompassed an area measuring just over 20m north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west within the excavation. Enclosure 1 ditch (**325**) cut the earlier east to west ditch **245** and then followed its alignment into the western baulk. The ditch was 2.23m wide and 0.50m deep next to the north baulk, deepening to 0.73m near its south-eastern corner and 2.4m wide and 0.95m deep near the western baulk. It had steep sides and a flat base. In the two of the sections excavated on the eastern side a single mid grey brown silty clay fill was revealed although near the western baulk this became a pale brown clay as a primary fill overlaid by a mid brown silty clay. The artefacts from the enclosure ditch are domestic in nature comprising a moderate collection of pottery from all five excavated ditch sections, with no concentrations in any one area. The 281 sherds (2.782kg) includes sherds from the evaluation. The vast majority are dated as either Late Iron Age or middle 1st century but six sherds (124g) were dated as middle 1st century to middle 2nd century. A coin (SF 1), was also found in the ditch and is of either very late 1st BC or early 1st century AD date (see Crummy Appendix B.1; Plate 3). Three intrusive sherds, one Roman and two small late medieval/early post-medieval pottery sherds (9g) were also found within the ditch. The ditch may have survived as an earthwork as it was seemingly reused in Phase 4 (see below). Three soil samples (17, 18 and 20) produced small quantities of spelt and wheat and some corn gromwell (Table 13, Appendix C. 2).
- 3.3.9 The enclosure ditch was recut (**327**) but this was only seen within two of the excavated sections. The recut was within the internal side of the enclosure at section **327** although near the western baulk was cut through the centre of the former enclosure ditch. The ditch was slightly smaller at up to 1.7m wide and between 0.49m and 0.62m deep. Its backfill was also more sterile with only fifteen pottery sherds recovered (336g) however the pottery also included mid 1st century to mid 2nd century types. Soil sample 16 from the ditch produced some barley and wheat (mostly club wheat), a few elderberry and rye-grass seeds (Table 13)

Pit 305

- 3.3.10 An undated pit (**305**) lay within the north-eastern corner of the excavation and is likely to be prehistoric in date as it lay well to the north of all the Period 2 (Late Saxon and medieval) features. It was oval in shape, 0.85m by 0.60m and 0.10m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay. There were also frequent burnt sandstone pieces, up to 0.1m in length but the average size was c.0.05m by 0.03m; these totalled c.20% of the deposit. Small quantity of unburnt natural flint up to 0.05m in length and occasional charcoal flecks which comprised c.1% of the fill were also present. Soil sample 21 from the pit only produced sparse spelt and cereal (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

Pit 343

- 3.3.11 A single pit (**343**) was recorded in the watching brief, 7m from the north-eastern corner of the site (not illustrated). This pit was 1.9m in diameter and 0.4m deep with moderate sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay. Two small undiagnostic Roman pottery sherds were found within the pit.

3.4 Period 2: Late Saxon to Modern

Phase 3: Late Saxon/early medieval (c.11th to mid 12th centuries)

- 3.4.1 Several features have been dated to the Late Saxon/early medieval period. It is uncertain when this phase started (possibly pre-Conquest), but is unlikely to have been 10th century or earlier. There were no Middle Saxon pottery sherds (Maxey or Ipswich wares) and although there were a few St Neots, Stamford and Thetford ware sherds present, within the assemblage, all are probably post-Conquest (see Appendix B.4).

Ditch 302

- 3.4.2 The earliest feature in this phase was possible ditch (**302**). It was undated and started in the middle of the site before curving around to the west before being truncated by boundary ditch **300**. It was up to 1.1m wide and 0.55 deep with steep sides and a flat base.

Boundary ditch 298 and recuts 300 and 324

- 3.4.3 A substantial north-west to south-east boundary ditch (**298**) which was recut two times was investigated (**300** and **324**; Fig. 5). This feature was aligned parallel to New Road located c.50m to the south and may represent the back ditch of the property; - certainly the lack of artefacts within all the ditch sections suggests it was situated well away from settlement. The earliest ditch (**298**) was on the northern side. The ditches were all substantial, being more than 1.6m wide and between 0.9m and 0.93m deep (Fig. 7, S.44); all were backfilled with sterile deposits from which just four pottery sherds were recovered. The latter comprised one residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd, an Iron Age sherd and two small Thetford sherds dated to the late 9th to 12th century. The 1st recut (**300**) was up to 2.13m wide and 1.08m deep and only contained Late Iron Age pottery (13 sherds weighing 179g). The latest recut (**324**) was 1.8m wide and between 0.90m and 1.19m deep and contained two residual Late Iron Age pottery sherds and thirteen sherds of Thetford ware. Sample 14 only produced a few cereal grains (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

Ditches 233 and 27

- 3.4.4 Ditches **233** and **27** lay directly to the north of this long-lasting boundary ditch and were probably related to it. Ditch **233** was aligned north-west to south-east and extended for c.30m from the western baulk before terminating c.14m to the north of where ditch **302** began. It was between c.1.2m and 1.65m wide and 0.46m and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was backfilled with a mid brownish grey silty clay and contained one small residual Iron Age sherd and seven sherds (50g) of pottery dating to between the 10th and mid-12th centuries. Ditch **27** was curvilinear in plan and extended from the western baulk in a north-easterly direction before turning south-east. It cut ditch **233** and seemingly terminated at the same point. Ditch **27** varied from 0.59m and 0.82m wide and between 0.15m and 0.40m deep. It mostly had steep sides and a fairly flat base. The most interesting backfill deposit was within the central excavated section which contained a mid greenish clayey silt within which there was a spindle whorl (SF 3) and a red deer skull with antlers removed. Nineteen pottery sherds (115g) were recovered from all excavated segments of the ditch with seven sherds (18g) were abraded Iron Age or Roman in date, twelve sherds (97g) of St Neots, Stamford and Thetford types and a possible small roof tile fragment. Soil sample 3 from the ditch produced some small quantities of club wheat and a few oats and elderberry seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

Ditches 20 and 24

- 3.4.5 Ditch **20** was revealed c.20m to the south of boundary ditch **324**; was 0.75m wide and 0.12m deep and ran roughly parallel for 12m before terminating. It was truncated by a 19th century cobbled surface associated with the farm and may have originally been more substantial. No artefacts were recovered from the sterile mid to dark grey brown silty clay backfill. A second truncated undated ditch (**24**) lay a further 4m to the south of ditch **20** and was aligned on the same direction. It survived for a distance of c.6m and beyond which it is likely to have been removed by the modern farm courtyard. It was 0.48m wide and up to 0.11m deep and filled with a mid to dark grey brown silty clay.

Pit Group 1

- 3.4.6 A group of four pits (**43**, **45**, **47** and **74**) lay near the south-west baulk in a c.2m² area (Pit Group 1) which have tentatively been assigned a Phase 3 date but could be Phase 4. They have been assigned the earlier date as they seem to be associated with a Phase 3 ditch (**140**) located 2m to the east (Fig. 6). The pits were intercutting and measured between 0.58m to 1.2m in length and 0.17m to 0.58m deep with their sides being mostly very steep or near vertical with flattish bases. They were all filled with a single deposit, varying from a mid grey brown to dark grey brown silty clay. These deposits were largely sterile with only two pits containing any dating evidence. The latter comprised three residual Late Iron Age pottery sherds (20g) and two sherds (30g) dating from the 10th to end of the 12th century. Soil sample 4 from one of the pits produced a few wheat, oat, rye, clover and vetch grains and seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

Ditches 140 and 142

- 3.4.7 Close to the south frontage was located another north-west to south-east aligned ditch **140** which although undated was stratigraphically early - it was cut by all features including Phase 3 pits and could in theory date to the Iron Age/Roman period (Fig. 6; Fig. 7, S.12). The paucity of Iron Age/Roman features in the immediate location and the fact that the Iron Age features on the north side of the site were more substantial, suggests a Phase 3 date is more likely. Ditch **140** was located c.2m to the north of the site's southern baulk and roughly parallel to New Road. The extent and nature of ditch **140** is uncertain, it ran for more than 8m but could have extended further in both directions. The ditch was fairly small, and probably does not represent a major boundary given that it measured only between 0.64m and 0.70m wide and 0.3m and 0.44m deep; it had moderately sloping sides and a fairly flat base. A metre to the south of ditch **140** there was a roughly parallel probable ditch (**142**) which has also been tentatively assigned as this phase but could conceivably be earlier. It was more than 0.54m wide and between 0.40m and 0.42m deep and contained a sterile backfill (Fig. 7, S.11 and S.12).

Phase 4: Late 12th to 13th centuries

- 3.4.8 Features assigned to this phase are located within the southern half of the site. The nature and extent of the features imply that there was a plot boundary in this period with the western and northern boundaries being within the excavation area but not the eastern. Fragmentary remains of a structure survived in the back plot area near to the northern boundary. Near the frontage there were several pits, some of which seem to have been for storage whilst others may have been quarry pits.

*North-western (**41**) and north-eastern plot boundaries (**220**, **218** and **216**)*

- 3.4.9 The north-western plot boundary (**41**) lay just within the excavation area. Ditch **41** extended from the south baulk, north-west to south-east for 42m and joined the north-eastern boundary ditch (**220**, **218** and **216**) but did not extend beyond it. It was larger near the southern baulk at 1.90m wide and 0.94m deep but progressively shallowed out north-westwards to 1.2m wide and 0.52m deep near the north-eastern boundary ditch. It was infilled with up to three deposits ranging from a mid to light brown silty clay to a dark grey silty clay. All fills were fairly sterile and produced just 10 sherds (166g) of residual Iron Age pottery and a small sherd (2g) of pottery dated as mid 9th to mid 12th centuries.
- 3.4.10 The north-eastern boundary ditch (**220**) was recut twice on its northern side (**218** and **216** respectively). This ditch was a major boundary which may have linked several plots as the ditch continues beyond the western baulk and the north-western boundary ditch (**41**). It was cut by post-medieval quarry pits on its eastern side so its extent in this direction is unknown. The ditch was in excess of 0.96m wide, with a steep southern side (c.60°) and a fairly flat base; it survived to between 0.30m and 0.60m deep. It was backfilled with up to two sterile deposits which contained just four residual Iron Age sherds (17g) and a probable Roman roof tile fragment. A bulk sample (19) from one of its fills produced a few barley and wheat seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2). The first recut (**218**) was more than 1m wide with a steep southern side (from 55° to 65°), a flatish base and was between 0.46m and 0.74m deep. Its backfill deposits were very sterile and produced just two pottery sherds (7g) dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The second recut (**216**) was between 1.60m and 1.75m wide with moderate sides (c.45°-50°) with a flatish to slightly roundish base. The backfill deposits were very similar to the earlier ditches with just three residual Iron Age sherds (24g) recovered, a Roman tegular fragment and three pottery sherds (43g) dating from 10th to 12th centuries. A partially articulated limb of a neonatal cow was also found (see Faine Appendix C.1).
- 3.4.11 Directly to the north of the boundary ditch a layer of cobbles, pebbles and gravel (**285**) was exposed extending over former Phase 3 boundary ditch **298**; presumably laid to form a trackway over the soft fill of the former ditch. These cobbles (0.2m by 0.08m in size) were interlaced with pebbles 0.1m in diameter and also some gravel inclusions.
- North-west sub-division to boundary plot?*
- 3.4.12 The plot may have been sub-divided in its north-western corner, as undated ditch **22** ran north-west to south-east from the western boundary for about 12m although originally may have extended further south-eastwards but was probably truncated by later activity. It survived to a width of 0.60m and depth of 0.16m. This sub-division in which defined an area of c.12m² was evidently used for some purpose, separate from the main domestic focus/settlement to the south. The area was further sub-divided as half way along ditch **22**, a separate ditch (**193**) extended north-eastwards for 7m before terminating. This ditch was between 0.44m and 0.80m wide and 0.13m and 0.20m deep and contained a single small pottery sherd (9g) dating to the mid 11th-mid 12th century. A bulk sample from the ditch produced a few seeds of bread wheat and brome (Table 13, Appendix C.2).
- 3.4.13 No features were present to the west of ditch **193** and it is uncertain what may have been situated within this location. Probably related to this ditch were three undated post-holes and two pits - these have tentatively been assigned to this phase. A possible fence line may be represented by the three equally spaced post-holes (**179**, **181** and **183**), which lay directly to the east of the terminal of ditch **193** with the furthest (**183**) being 4m away. The post-holes were all very similar, with diameters of between 0.25m and 0.35m, between 0.09m and 0.23m deep with near vertical sides. A small pit **185** lay

directly to the north of post-holes **181** and **183**. It measured 0.5m in diameter, 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a flat to slightly rounded base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, and flecks of burnt clay near the base. It was totally excavated but despite the evidence of burning a bulk sample (12) found no charred seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2). A larger pit (**211**) lay 2m to the north-east of post-hole **183**. It was sub-circular (2.2m by 1.8m and 0.65m deep) with steep sides and a concave base and backfilled with a single sterile deposit.

Pit Group 2

- 3.4.14 Three very similar sub-rectangular pits were concentrated within a 6m² area, 6m to the south of ditch **22**. They measured between 1.8m and 2.5m long and 1m and 1.4m wide and between 0.2m and 0.42m deep. The back fills were all similar, either a mid grey or a mid to dark grey brown silty clay. Only one pit contained dating evidence comprising five sherds (64g) of late 12th to mid 14th century pottery. The bulk sample (2) from one of the pits produced some cereal remains including wheat and barley, a few clover, bramble and elderberry seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

Ditch 168

- 3.4.15 An undated very shallow fragment of a north-west to south-east ditch (**168**), located in the centre of the site has tentatively been assigned to Phase 4. It survived to just 0.08m deep, and was truncated by later features.

Pit 34 and ditch 133 to west of plot boundary ditch 41

- 3.4.16 Ditch **133** probably joined to plot boundary ditch **41** on its western side, possibly suggesting there was a linked plot to the west of the site. The ditch only contained a single residual sherd (17g) of Late Iron Age pottery. A second feature within this plot was pit **34** located directly to the west of boundary ditch **41**. This pit was more than 0.42m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Within pit **34** there was a single dark brown to grey silty clay deposit which contained both a residual Late Iron Age pottery sherd (21g) and an 11th to mid 12th century sherd (4g).

Pit group 3 and pit 147 (Fig. 6)

- 3.4.17 Nine pits, some intercutting (**82, 86, 89, 114, 160, 175, 177, 187** and **241**; Pit Group 3), were located within a narrow strip measuring 10m by 5m, within c.2m of the site's southern baulk. Presumably these were back plot features to a former domestic structure fronting New Road just beyond the excavation area at this location. The pits can be divided into two sub-groups:
- 3.4.18 Two adjacent pits (**114** and **241**) on the easternmost side of the group were slightly different than the other six. These two had a larger diameter at 1.05m and 1.22m respectively and unlike the others had undercutting sides. It is possible that these were storage pits as neither were cut below the high water table - being only 0.34m and 0.47m deep respectively. Pit **114** had a basal fill just 60mm thick which comprised a dark grey silty clay with abundant charcoal (Fig. 7, S.21). Five pottery sherds (59g) were recovered from the pit which date to the late 12th to mid 14th century. A bulk sample (8) produced a few grains of barley, rye, wheat and grasses (Table 13, Appendix C.2). The upper 0.27m-thick deposit was sterile. Pit **241** was backfilled with a single deposit which comprised a dark brown to black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks which contained fifteen small pottery sherds (46g) dating to the late 12th to mid 14th centuries. A bulk sample (15) produced a small to moderate collection of charred remains including barley, wheat and chaff, peas, thistle, dock, clover, nettles, henbane, rushes and elderberry (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

3.4.19 The other six pits (**82, 86, 89, 160, 175, 177** and **187**) within Pit Group 3 measured between 0.6m and 0.8m in diameter and were between 0.18m and 0.5m deep (Fig. 7, S.12). Their sides were steep to vertical and all had either flat or slightly concave bases. It is uncertain what their function was but they could also be for storage. The backfills consisted of a mid grey brown or dark grey brown silty clay. Three of these pits are undated but are likely to belong this period on stratigraphic grounds whilst only one of the other four (**160, 175, 177** and **187**) had small or moderate assemblages comprising three sherds (57g), six sherds (110g), two sherds (16g) and twenty-three sherds (240g) respectively. All the pottery dated from the mid or late 12th century to the mid 14th centuries except for a single Thetford Ware sherd which may be earlier. A bulk sample (11) from one of the pits produced only a few dock and rush seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

3.4.20 A separate, undated, pit (**147**) was located 5m to the north-east of Pit Group 3 (Fig. 5). This pit was significantly larger in size, c.1.95m in diameter and 0.87m deep; it had steep (c.65°) sides and a flat base. Bones from part of a horse were recovered from the pit. It is possible this feature represents a former quarry pit to extract the chalky clay natural, possibly for use in construction. The basal backfill deposit was a mid brown silty clay which was sealed by a mid to dark brown silty clay.

Pit or ditch 57

3.4.21 Partly within the southern baulk of the excavation area was a pit or ditch (**57**), which measured c.1.5m in diameter and was 0.5m deep. The feature was backfilled with four deposits containing a probably a decorative iron appliqué (SF 22), two Late Saxon/early medieval pottery sherds and within a single deposit there was ninety-three mussels shells.

Phase 5: 13th to mid 14th centuries

3.4.22 A complete reorganisation of the site was undertaken in this phase with the development area reverting from domestic usage to pastoral farming. This phase consisted of a droveway with two enclosures (Enclosures 2 and 3) on its north-western side. Only one possible pit has been assigned to this phase.

3.4.23 This droveway was aligned north-east to south-west, perpendicular to New Road and ran for more than 60m from the site's northern baulk to near the southern frontage. The droveway was 9m wide internally, its eastern side was demarkated by a north-east to south-west ditch (**166**) whereas the western side was defined by two overlapping enclosures ditches (Enclosures 2-3). The droveway seems to respect and be aligned on former Enclosure 1 which dated from Period 1 (Late Iron Age) and it is therefore possible its eastern side may have survived as an earthwork in this period.

Ditch 166

3.4.24 Ditch **166** was substantial, between 1.6m and 3m wide and 0.55m and 0.8m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. It was backfilled with two fairly sterile deposits ranging from mid greenish grey to mid to dark greyish brown silty clay. Artefacts within the ditch comprised four residual Iron Age sherds (34g) and four sherds of medieval pottery dating from the 11th or 12th centuries to the mid 14th (27g). A small medieval roof tile fragment and a stone hone (SF 18) also came from the ditch, the latter may have been Roman or medieval in date (see Crummy Appendix B.1). One fragment of a juvenile pig mandible was also found (see Faine Appendix C.1)

Ditch 149/152/154

3.4.25 Ditch **149/152/154** towards the centre of the site may relate to the southern end of this driveway ditch (**166**) and so have tentatively been assigned to this phase although they could equally date to Phase 3. Unfortunately, post-medieval features have removed any possible relationship between these ditches and ditch **166**. The three ditches only survived in a 4m area; they were aligned north-west to south-east. They probably were recuts of a single boundary but the relationships could not be determined. The ditches measured between 0.4m and 0.5m wide and 0.16m and 0.25m deep, only one ditch (**152**) contained dateable artefacts with three medieval pottery sherds recovered (153g).

Enclosure 2

3.4.26 Enclosure 2 was delineated by of a curvilinear ditch (**5**) which ran for more than 15m from the western baulk in a north-west to south-east direction and then curved north-eastwards for 18m before terminating on its northern side. Ditch **5** may have had a recut (**247**) as the 'original' ditch (**5**) was only tentatively seen in two locations. Ditch **5** was relatively small in size, c.0.5m wide and 0.22m deep, and was filled with a mid to light brown silty clay which contained twenty-two sherds of residual Iron Age pottery (324g) as well as a sherd of pottery dating from the 10th to end 12th centuries (51g). Two mandibles of juvenile cattle were also found in the backfill of the ditch (see Faine Appendix C.1). The possible recut (**147**) was far larger at between 1.3m and 1.7m wide and up to 0.7m deep, although at the northern terminal it was 1.15m wide and 0.23m deep. The ditch was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay and contained twenty-seven Iron Age sherds (345g) and two medieval sherds dated from the mid 11th to mid 12th centuries (42g). Two bulk samples (1 and 6) produced only a few wheat seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

3.4.27 Within Enclosure 2 there were two internal ditches (**284** and **290**) which ran roughly parallel to each other in a north-east to south-west direction before terminating at the same location to the north. It is uncertain what their function was, perhaps sub-dividing the enclosure. The ditches were up to 1m wide, and 0.5m and 0.4m deep respectively. Their sterile backfills each contained three small Late Iron Age sherds (5g and 17g respectively) and two Roman roof tile fragments from **284**.

Enclosure 3

3.4.28 Enclosure 3 joined Enclosure 2 on its south-eastern corner. It was probably a sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosure which measured c.20m north to south and more than 15m east to west. The enclosure ditch was up to c.1m wide and between 0.4m and 0.5m deep; it was backfilled with either a pale greyish brown silty clay or a dark greyish brown silty clay. Within the backfill were fifteen residual Late Iron Age sherds (112g) as well as sixteen medieval sherds (101g) which have been dated to the mid 11th to end of the 12th centuries. A bulk sample (5) from the ditch produced only a few wheat seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2). Enclosure 3 was probably sub-divided by a shallow undated north-west to south-east ditch (**18**), which was only 0.42m wide and 0.08m deep.

3.4.29 Directly to the south of Enclosure 3 was a probable pit or ditch (**135**); this was partly revealed within the excavation area. This was more than 2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep and filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay. The only artefact within the deposit was a small residual Late Iron Age sherd (13g) although two sheep/goat mandibles were also found (see Faine Appendix C.1). A bulk sample (10) produced charred seeds of barley, spelt and wheat as well as a few dry herbs and elderberry seeds (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

Phase 6: mid 14th to early 17th centuries

- 3.4.30 There is relatively little physical evidence for use on the site from the mid 14th century to the early post-medieval period; a span of about 300 years. It is entirely possible that the features assigned to this phase are in fact all post-medieval in date. Two main activities identified in this phase comprise the creation of a large enclosure/field within the eastern and central parts of the site and an area of quarrying that extended beyond the southern baulk.
- 3.4.31 A pit (**30**) located near to the southern and western baulks is likely to be late medieval in date. It measured 2.3m by 1.7m in size and was 0.42m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It is possible that it was a small quarry pit, presumably to extract the clay and chalk sub-soil. It was backfilled with a single deposit which consisted of a pale greyish brown clay within which were eleven sherds (0.528kg) of pottery, ten of which are late medieval in date (15th to mid 16th century).
- 3.4.32 On the eastern side of the site a possible enclosure/field survived as a fragmentary L-shaped ditch (**312/307/331**). It is likely the feature started from New Road and if that was the case then it would mean its original dimensions were c.60m north-east to south-west (although it had only survived within the site to just over c.45m in length) and at least 10m north-west to south-east before it ran into the site's eastern baulk. The ditch sections were all very similar, between 0.3m and 0.55m wide and 0.12m and 0.22m deep with moderate to steep sides and a roundish base. It was backfilled with a mid to dark grey brown or dark grey brown silty clay. Relatively few pottery sherds were recovered, comprising two small residual Iron Age sherds (4g), a Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman piece (3g) and three sherds of late medieval pottery (154g) dating from the mid 14th to mid 16th centuries.
- 3.4.33 A fragment of an east to west ditch (**310**), directly to the west, at the same orientation, may be contemporary with this enclosure/field. This ditch was of a similar size (0.65m wide and 0.20m deep with a roundish base) survived for a length of 10m but was cut by modern farm features. Ditch **310** cut Phase 4 driveway **166**; its backfill was fairly sterile, containing only part of possible Roman roof tile and two residual early medieval pottery sherds (10g).
- 3.4.34 Two pits (**156** and **48**) were identified next to the southern baulk (Fig. 6). Pit **156** measured 0.6m by 0.5m in plan and was 0.3m deep with vertical sides and an uneven base. A Tudor or 17th century part brick fragment was recovered from its backfill. Pit **48** was located 5m to the east of **156** and may have been late medieval or early post-medieval in date. It was more than 1m long, 0.98m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 7, S.11). It was filled with a dark greeny grey clayey silt. Six medieval pottery sherds were present including one which was late medieval dating to the mid to late 14th century.
- 3.4.35 A group of four intercutting probable quarry pits (Pit Group 4) was located 3m to the east of pit **48** and may have been slightly later in date (Fig. 6). They were partly revealed close to the southern baulk within an area measuring 8m by 4m. These pits varied in size from 1.3m to 5.25m across and 0.35m and 1.05m deep. The pits had steep sides and concave bases. They were backfilled with up to three deposits ranging from mid to light grey silty clay to dark blueish grey clayey silt. Two of the pits produced finds comprising Late Saxon/early medieval pottery sherds (1 and 2g respectively), a bone and horn comb (SF 17; Plate 4) and a brick or roof tile fragment.

Phase 7: mid 17th to mid 19th centuries

- 3.4.36 Features belonging to this phase were only found in about one third of the site, all in the southern half of the area. This phase includes remains of farm buildings recorded in both documentary and maps. A stone structure was partly revealed adjacent to the southern site baulk and is probably recorded on the 1810 Enclosure plan (Fig. 3). It was probably the remains of the main farm building, with a probable large pond to the north of this building and a couple of related pits (Figs 5 and 6). On the eastern side of the site, owned by another landowner (Earl De la Warr), several large areas of quarrying were identified.
- 3.4.37 Parts of two separate buildings were present within the excavation area. The earlier structure was the probable former farmhouse which seems to have been a rectangular building fronting lengthways onto New Road (Fig. 6). The extreme northern segment of this building survived within the excavation area as a 10m long north-west to south-east wall (54), 0.46m wide, with a return on the western side but none was seen on its eastern side. A construction cut trench for the wall (52), 0.74m wide and 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base was identified (Fig. 7, S.11 and 12). Within the southern part there were up to two courses of wall surviving (0.34m deep) which comprised a single course of dressed limestone stone overlain by a single course of clunch stone. The dressed stone varied in size from 0.2m by 0.22m to 0.22m by 0.26m. There was no mortar surviving on the dressed stones.
- 3.4.38 A separate square outbuilding, which measured 3.9m² externally, was located 0.6m to the north of wall 54 on its north-western side (Fig. 6). The wall (339) of this structure was c.0.5m wide and comprised fragments of a single clunch foundation course which only survived in a few areas. The clunch stone consisted of well cut rectangular blocks typically 0.2m by 0.25m in size. Internally there were two floor layers (338) collectively 0.12m thick. The lower floor consisted of crushed chalk and was overlain by a sandy gravel layer.
- 3.4.39 Two pits (172 and 136) were probably associated with these buildings. Pit 172 was 1.5m to the north of wall 54, measured 1.8m in diameter and was 0.4m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid to dark brown silty clay. Artefacts within the fill comprised a Roman sherd (3g) and thirteen pottery sherds dating from the late 12th to 17th centuries (134g); a 17th or 18th century brick and roof tile fragments were also present. An undated pit (136), a further 4m to the east, was stratigraphally dated to this phase.
- 3.4.40 A large probable pond (337) measured 14m by 12m in size and was c.0.9m deep. It lay 8m to the north of building wall 54. This pond (337) was not recorded on the 1810 enclosure map (Fig. 3) but it is unlikely to have been already been backfilled by this date as the finds imply a mid 19th century date for this occurrence. The lower backfill deposit comprised a mid orangey grey silty clay. This was sealed by a 0.7m thick compact pale yellowish white chalk layer which contained a moderate quantity of 18th to early 19th century artefacts, recorded during both the evaluation and excavation stages. Within the chalk there was part of a very early frogged brick c. AD1775 to early 19th century, a white flooring brick from the evaluation was dated as 19th century in date (Peachey 2010, 33) and there was also part of an 18th-19th century English stoneware bowl (Thompson 2010, 31).
- 3.4.41 Two areas of quarry pits were present (105 and 124/127), the former of which seems to have joined up to the pond. Quarry 105 originally measured more than 6.5m by c.5.5m and was more than 0.5m deep. The majority of this quarry was machined away during the excavation. Late 18th century to mid 19th century brick was recovered from this

quarry. Pit **124/127** was revealed close to the southern baulk; it measured 4.5m by more than 1.24m in plan and was more than 0.56m deep and had steep sides. Within its backfill was part of a Roman tegula, sixty-two sherds of 10th to mid 12th century pottery (0.408kg) but also a 17th-18th century pottery sherd (6g) and a large part brick dating from the mid 18th century. It is likely that this quarry had disturbed earlier remains or was backfilled with earlier material. A bulk sample from pit **127** produced a large quantity of charred grains, presumably from activities in the farm (Table 13, Appendix C.2).

- 3.4.42 Directly to the north-east of the pond was a possible narrow ditch (**294**), 3m long, 0.65m wide and 0.38m deep which has been stratigraphically dated to this phase. Its function is uncertain.
- 3.4.43 On the eastern part of the site, owned by Earl De La Warr on the 1810 Enclosure plan, there were several large quarry pits up to 14m in length. None of the pits were excavated but several late 18th and early 19th century artefacts were recovered by metal detecting (given context numbers 101-104 and 341), in addition to some modern bricks.

Phase 8: mid 19th to 20th centuries

- 3.4.44 In the mid 19th century the farm expanded and was substantially rebuilt. The farmhouse, partly located in the southern area, was extended with new rooms built both eastwards (340) and northwards (63), mostly in brick. The excavated walls survived up to three courses deep (Fig. 7, S.11). Stone and brick were both used for the lowest two courses whilst only brick (which had been lime mortared) was employed within the top course.
- 3.4.45 Elsewhere, towards the middle of the excavation and on the western side, fragments of farm buildings (stables *etc.*) survived as, at best, single courses of brick walls. In between the buildings a cobbled courtyard was built over the former large pond. This cobbled surface was largely removed during machining although a few patches survived within the excavation area. Two brick lined wells were constructed. One of the wells was directly to the north-east of the farm house building (Fig. 6) and had associated drains leading to it. The second well (**336**) lay in the eastern part of the site and cut the former quarry **104**. Within the northern part of the site there were several modern animal burials including a horse, a cow and poultry.

3.5 Finds Summary

- 3.5.1 The excavation produced a small to moderate collection of artefacts (see Appendices B.1-5). The small finds include a small group of interesting objects comprising an Iron Age coin, two Late Saxon or early medieval objects (spindle whorl and bone comb) and a probable medieval hone. Just eight residual worked flints were recovered dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age. A small collection of 209 sherds (2.832kg) of locally produced utilitarian wares of Iron Age and Roman pottery. The latter comprised three Early Iron Age sherds, 122 LPRIA, 81 Early Roman and three Romano-British sherds. In addition there is a small number of post-Roman domestic pottery assemblage of 216 sherds (2.966kg) dating from the Late Saxon to modern periods. The bulk of this pottery dates to the Late Saxon to early medieval (mid 11th to mid - late 12th century). The CBM consists of 24 pieces (6.785kg) with twelve bricks ranging in date from the Tudor or 17th century to the 19th century. One post-medieval floor brick, six Roman

roof tile fragments and five medieval to post-medieval roof tile pieces were recorded, in addition to fourteen undiagnostic fired clay fragments (60g).

3.6 Environmental Summary (Appendices C.1-3)

- 3.6.1 The faunal material comprises 114 countable bones (5.5kg) of which just 63 were identified to species. Cattle dominated the assemblage with smaller numbers of sheep/goat and horse. It is likely the remains represented primary butchery waste.
- 3.6.2 Twenty-one bulk samples were taken ranging from 10L to 40L in size. Initially 10L of all samples were processed and only five were deemed to have potential for further processing. Cereals dominated all period assemblages with low quantities of domestic refuse from crop cultivation and food preparation. A small collection of one oyster and 96 mussel shells were recovered of which 93 came from a single feature.

4 OVERVIEW AND SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation has answered the original research aims (see Section 2 above) but in addition, the excavation findings has helped address the following regional objective (research themes):

*Settlement patterns and field systems (Wade and Brown 2000, 57). The region's distinctive patterns of fields, farms, hamlets and villages are vital to an understanding of past social organisation and economy, and form the matrix of the historic environment. At this site there is clear evidence to suggest that information regarding the evolution of village form, particularly in respect of the establishment, growth, utilisation and infilling adjacent to the village green is potentially recoverable from a dated sequence of boundary systems. Evidence for the uses to which the spaces they enclosed were put; pasture/stock management, settlement, etc. has been recovered.

4.1.2 This research aim has been answered in full in the overview section (below).

4.2 Overview

Earlier Prehistoric

4.2.1 The excavation revealed very little evidence for earlier prehistoric activity within the site, comprising just eight residual Neolithic and Bronze Age worked lithics. The parish has an impressive number of tumuli and ring ditches known to lie between 1km and 2km to the south of the site but relatively little evidence of occupation or even activity from the Mesolithic period to the Iron Age (see Section 1.3.3 to 1.3.7 above). The lack of any features dating to this period on the site and the low density of worked flint mirrors the evidence from most other non-funerary sites in the parish.

Iron Age/Roman

4.2.2 A postulated prehistoric trackway runs north-west to south-east through Haslingfield parish (Malim 2000, 11). The Iron Age/Roman settlement located by the excavation seems to respect this old alignment with the Late Iron Age and Early Roman enclosures also exhibiting this configuration. Settlements respecting routeways and their alignments have been identified on many sites across Cambridgeshire including near Stow Longa (in the district of Huntingdonshire), where Iron Age/Roman settlements were positioned parallel to a possible prehistoric or Roman routeway called Filman Way (Atkins 2010a). The respecting of trackway alignments implies that there was a level of planning in the layout of this Haslingfield settlement.

4.2.3 The date for the start of the Iron Age and Roman settlement identified within the excavation is uncertain. The three residual Early Iron Age pottery sherds are likely to have originated from a single earlier feature and therefore may not relate to the later settlement uncovered. The 2010 Archaeological Solutions evaluation may have found a feature dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age, but the evidence from the excavation suggests that the Iron Age settlement started in the 1st century BC or even later (from c.AD 0) and carried on into the Early Roman period perhaps as late as the early or mid 2nd century (see Wadeson Appendix B.2). This continuation from the Iron Age to the Roman period seems to be the norm for the area (Oosthuizen 1996, 8). It is very likely that the settlement continued throughout the Roman period but the location for this later occupation was beyond the excavation area. Several residual Roman artefacts were

found, comprising up to six ceramic Roman roof tile fragments including three tegular pieces in addition to three Roman pottery sherds dating up to the mid 3rd to late 4th centuries.

- 4.2.4 The settlement evidently extended in all directions beyond the excavation area although the scarcity of features in the north-east part and none within the south-eastern side of the site may suggest that the excavation was located at the periphery of the settlement, the eastern limits of which appear to have been found. This eastern limits seems to have been confirmed by the watching brief on the swale, beyond the excavation area, where only a single pit was uncovered in the extreme north-eastern part of the site. Structure 1 and the moderate assemblage of artefacts from within Enclosure 1 ditch, both in the north-western part of the site, may imply the main settlement areas continue to the west, north and north-west of the site. Very little archaeological work has been carried out in the immediate area and the size of the settlement is therefore uncertain. Nearby, Iron Age pottery has been found during work in the garden c. 50m to the west of the site (*pers. comm.* Mike Coles) and Roman pottery was recovered 200m to the south-west behind No. 65 New Road (Roberts 2000). The latter may suggest the settlement does extend some distance in this direction.
- 4.2.5 The status of the site is also unknown as the artefacts recovered gave different information. A single copper-alloy Iceni Iron Age coin recovered (see Crummy Appendix B.1; Plate 3), and whilst Iron Age coins are not common from archaeological sites, especially from a modest-sized excavation, the pottery found was domestic coarse ware indicating limited access to high status products (see Wadson Appendix B.2). Similarly, the Early Roman pottery was of a utilitarian nature with only locally made products being recovered such as 'Belgic' forms. There were no imports or specialist types such as mortaria or amphora. In contrast, six residual ceramic roof tile fragments were largely found on the north-western part of the site suggesting there was probably a Romanised building reasonably close to the site, located beyond the north-western baulk. The excavation was seemingly on the south-eastern periphery of the settlement and this marginal location may explain the lack of quality pottery wares, much of the assemblage perhaps originating from lesser status structures. If the excavation had been located close to the putative Romanised structure the quality of the artefacts recovered may have been different. Analysis of the charred plant remains shows that cereals predominate and the assemblage, although at a low level, probably represent domestic refuse (see Fosberry Appendix C.2).
- 4.2.6 This settlement is postulated to have been situated within a large Iron Age/Roman estate which covers the whole present Haslingfield parish and slightly beyond (Oosthuizen 1996; see Section 1.3.8-1.3.11 above). The centre of the estate, which became a villa in the Roman period, is suggested by Oosthuizen to be just over 1km to the north of the site at Cantelupe Farm. This would mean that the present excavation has revealed one of the postulated farms or hamlets working/paying rent to this estate. If this is true it is unlikely that the present site was of villa status, but it could have been a relatively wealthy farm or a hamlet.

Saxon

- 4.2.7 There is little evidence of Saxon remains within the excavation area. No Early or Middle Saxon artefacts were found and the first postulated phase within the site was of Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date (see below). The excavation area was therefore

presumably within a Saxon field system. It is important to understand how this lack of Saxon occupation within the excavation area fits in with the village and green origins.

- 4.2.8 The postulated Roman estate centre continued to have an administrative function after the end of the Roman period (Oosthuizen 1996, 13-14; see Section 1.3.16 above). Oosthuizen makes the point that whilst Haslingfield continued as a Royal estate centre it is noticeable that the individual Roman farms/hamlets did not continue into the Saxon period (Oosthuizen 2006, 100) - or at least not in the same location. The excavation area adds to this evidence with no Early or Middle Saxon features or artefacts being found. Indeed there are no records for any Early to Middle Saxon remains found within 0.5km of the excavation (see Section 1.3.14 - 1.3.18 above). It is likely the site was therefore within farmland in this period belonging to one of the farmsteads in the parish. In the south Cambridgeshire area it has been suggested that there may have been dispersed farmsteads set around the large, low-lying oval greens (Taylor 2002, 67).
- 4.2.9 This present excavation is directly to the north of a postulated large 48ha green which was probably used as communal meadowland and had been set out for this purpose in either the Early or Middle Saxon period (Oosthuizen 1996; Taylor 2002, 62). Large (mostly sub-oval) greens dating from this period have been suggested for several parishes in the southern part of Cambridgeshire and also into Huntingdonshire on low-lying ground and include Barrington, Comberton, Harlton and Whittlesford as well as Brampton in Huntingdonshire (Taylor 2002; Oosthuizen 2002, 74; Oosthuizen 2006, 51-59; Atkins 2010b). Taylor has argued that this perhaps suggests centralised planning in this part of central eastern England. A smaller, sub-oval green of the same date has been proposed for Stow Longa, Huntingdonshire, which is located on relatively high ground (Atkins 2010a).

Layout of Early to Middle Saxon Haslingfield

- 4.2.10 Important questions to ask are what was the layout of Haslingfield? There may have been three separate Early to Middle Saxon burial grounds (and presumably settlements) dating to these periods across the Haslingfield parish. In addition, on the southern side of the parish at Barrington Quarry, a few Early Saxon artefacts have recovered (CHER 16356) and these may denote a further farmstead or hamlet. One of the possible burial grounds was located c.200m to the south-west of the green whilst the others were c.500m to the north-east and c.2km to the east respectively. The latter would have been on the periphery of the parish boundary, well away from the green and therefore would have not been linked to it. The location of the occupation area linked to the northern burial site is not known. Cemeteries were invariably beyond the occupational area and if the settlement was to the south of it, it could have extended down to the green - Saxon settlements often covered areas encompassing several hundred metres. Therefore there seems to have been only two burial grounds (and presumably settlement) near enough to be linked to the green. It should be emphasised that the south-western postulated burial ground is very tentative - it rests on the recording/keeping of two Early Saxon brooches during coprolite working in the late 19th centuries (CHER 4341 and 4342; Fig. 2).
- 4.2.11 Elsewhere nearby villages may provide some indication of layout. Oosthuizen, in a survey of three settlements in Cambridgeshire, found that in the Saxon period the manor occupied a commanding position in relation to the common (green) entrance (Oosthuizen 1993, 100). This is comparable to the Royal manor at Brampton which seems to be located next the church although significantly both were outside the northern corner of the green adjacent to the Huntingdon Road (Atkins 2010b). At Stow Longa it is suggested that the planned layout of this nucleated village was that the

Middle Saxon church and estate centre were constructed on opposite sides outside, but adjacent to, the green and next to road points exiting the settlements (Atkins 2010a). There was often a close relationship between lordly centres and Saxon churches (Lewis *et al* 2001, 87-88) and it is therefore likely this was the case at Haslingfield.

- 4.2.12 This leads to another question: where was the Royal Saxon manor (and presumably church) at Haslingfield? Given Haslingfield's importance it is extremely likely there would have been a Middle Saxon church. It is significant that although no church is mentioned in the Domesday book (they often weren't), Robert the priest is recorded as having a hide of land (Wright 1973, 229). It is likely that Haslingfield's pre-Conquest Royal manor and church were located outside of the green - but at a commanding position in relation to it. The northern side of the green may be more likely - the Roman villa estate centre has been located c.0.5km to 0.7km to the north of the green. Indeed, the Saxon burials found 0.5km to the north of the green were seemingly deliberately placed adjacent to the earlier Roman cemetery, presumably associated with the villa estate. This link may be significant in that the Saxon estate centre was a continuation of the Roman centre. The occupation area therefore is likely to have moved (although cemetery areas were maintained) with the estate centre and Middle Saxon Church possibly being near to the junction of Cantelupe Road, with the green on the River Cam side.
- 4.2.13 An alternative location may be to the east or south-east corner of the green. This is where Late Saxon artefacts have been recorded in the HER (and where several Saxo-Norman sites are also listed). This possible location is problematic in that it is too far away from the postulated pagan Saxon cemeteries. On a positive point, a position here would have been near to the river and next to Harston Road which led to the south and therefore would have had a commanding position over the green. A third possible location would be near the postulated Saxon burial ground to the south of the green and just to the south of the medieval church, adjacent to the road to Barrington. If the church had been at the suggested southern site, it is possibly not a coincidence that the medieval church was relocated very close to the former location (CHER 3943: Fig. 2). A comparison may be Haringworth, Northamptonshire where a Middle to Late Saxon burial ground was been found on the opposite side of the road to a Norman church, suggesting a possible relocation in this period (Atkins 2004). The present Haslingfield church is almost certainly post-Conquest as it is within the green but its encroachment here was relatively early as "it is situated at a curious angle just inside the southern edge of the green, compared with those properties with regular boundaries which are sited facing the southern edge of the green" (Oosthuizen 2002, 75). Recent archaeological work suggests that there may have been a 12th century manor located relatively near to it within the centre of the green (see below).

Nucleation of Haslingfield

- 4.2.14 Important questions to ask is when was Haslingfield nucleated? Haslingfield falls about 10km inside of the southern boundary of the 'central province' within which was the zone of mainly nucleated settlements. This is in contrast to the south where there was the 'south-eastern province' comprising the zone of mainly dispersed settlement (Taylor 2002, fig. 1). The location of Haslingfield near the frontier of the two may be significant as there seems to have been late nucleation on the frontiers (Taylor 2002, 55). This may have taken place at Haslingfield with the early green becoming the centre of the later Haslingfield village. The lack of archaeological work within the present village area has meant it uncertain when Haslingfield nucleated - it was possibly in the Late Saxon period (this late date would tie in with Haslingfield being near the frontier). This would

be later than Cottenham, less than 10km to the north of Cambridge, where the indications are that the village became nucleated at or before the arrival of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware pottery on the site (Mortimer 2000, 21). A similar Middle Saxon date is suggested for the nucleation of Brampton (a royal manor), Stow Longa (the head of a large royal estate centre spanning several parishes) and Tilbrook, all in Huntingdonshire (Atkins 2010a and b). In Northamptonshire major estate centres such as Higham Ferrers and Raunds had both seemingly coalesced and certainly experienced deliberate development before AD850 (Hardy *et al* 2007; Audouy and Chapman 2009). In contrast, in lesser settlements within the Whittlewood part of Northamptonshire, the date tended to be after 850AD (Jones and Page 2006, 103).

- 4.2.15 It is perhaps significant that no Middle Saxon pottery has been found in the area of the postulated green at Haslingfield - indeed the records from CHER indicate only one location where Late Saxon pottery has been found in the vicinity of the green - outside and c.100m to the east of it (CHER 5008). This whole area to the east of the green has been extensively field walked by CAFG and no Middle Saxon pottery has been found, implying this part had been nucleated in the Late Saxon period.
- 4.2.16 This eastern end of the green is located away from the area of known Early to Middle Saxon burial remains. It is therefore probable that these remains were from the displacement of one or even two former Early-Middle Saxon sites. When an Early/Middle Saxon farmstead or hamlet was abandoned, the population from it seems to have moved to just one settlement in the territory and that this settlement was larger than surrounding farmsteads and perhaps of higher status (Jones and Page 2006, 81). This occurred at Stow Longa where an Early to Middle Saxon settlement located between the present settlement at Stow Longa and Tilbrook was abandoned in the Late Saxon period and presumably relocated to the main Stow Longa village (Atkins 2010a). Where statistics have been generated showing how many Middle Saxon sites appear to have been abandoned in the Late Saxon period, the numbers vary depending on the sub-region, and the method of analysis (Lewis *et al* 2001, 82), however, the abandonment of a significant proportion of Middle Saxon settlements was undoubtedly a key feature of areas where nucleated villages became the characteristic later medieval settlement form.
- 4.2.17 The likelihood is that open fields of the former settlement would have been integrated into the expanded settlement at Haslingfield as part of this re-organisation. These changes occurred elsewhere leading to the interpretation that, "open fields were re-planned in the Late Saxon period...contemporary with the replanning of their associated settlements" (*Ibid*, 82). The period AD 850 to 1150 saw each vill having two or more huge arable fields which were cultivated in common by their inhabitants (Taylor 1983, 130-131). At Haslingfield some of the names to the furlongs in the three open fields were given Norse names implying a pre-Conquest date - presumably late 9th or early 10th century (Stringer and Coles 2009, 22). The site is located within Middle Field (*ibid*, map 4)
- 4.2.18 The present excavation area may have found very Late Saxon occupation, and this appears to date to the early 11th century at the earliest and therefore presumably too late for this proposed nucleation. The excavation may therefore have found features relating to very Late Saxon expansion of the village along the exterior of the former green.

Saxo-Norman

- 4.2.19 It is entirely possible that the reoccupation of the excavation site at Haslingfield was not early 11th century but post-Conquest in date and if this is the case, then it may be linked to the postulated reorganisation of the movement of the church and manor to within the former green. The location of the Post-Conquest church and manor within the green almost certainly indicates at least partial reorganisation of the village in this period. Oosthuizen points out that Haslingfield's 11th century parish church was built just within the green indicating that encroachment into the former meadow land had therefore just begun at the time the church was initially constructed (Oosthuizen 2006 fig. 3.6, 54). The manor is likely to have been located in the middle of the green - high status medieval artefacts were uncovered dating from the 12th century and it is almost certainly no coincidence that the post-medieval 16th century hall was rebuilt on this site (Fig. 2; CHER 1005a; Mackay 2003).
- 4.2.20 Along the exterior of the former green there was probably a roadway with properties presumably fronting onto it. The excavation has identified the probable back-plot boundary ditch running parallel and c.50m behind the postulated routeway - the first evidence of Saxo-Norman occupation in this location. There was no evidence of houses within the excavation but these could be just south of the excavation area or removed by later activity. Overall, moderate quantities of features and artefacts were recovered, including a clunch spindle whorl. The charred seeds (mostly cereals) from the environmental samples also indicates low level domestic waste being deposited in this period.
- 4.2.21 This site is not within one of the postulated hamlets that Taylor suggests grew up in this period, linked to the main settlement around the church (see Section 1.3.25; Taylor 1997). Indeed, the excavation gives further credence to Sue Oosthuizen's and Chris Taylor's suggestion that Haslingfield developed around a large green in this period (Oosthuizen 1996 and Taylor 2002) although the lack of archaeological work within other parts of the present village has meant that this theory is yet to be proved. What archaeological work there has been in the village has shown significant Saxo-Norman activity on many sites inside and around the outside the former large green (see Section 1.3.18-1.3.27). Within the green five areas of Saxo-Norman features or artefacts have been found with occupation probably extending along routeways with plot boundaries laid out perpendicular to it, for example along Broad Lane at Well House Meadow (MCN 16656; Atkins 2005). To the east of the former green, several Saxo-Norman sites have been found near the river (see Fig. 2) but as yet no features or artefacts have not been recorded either continuing along Back Lane to the Church or along River Lane and New Road to the present excavation. Likewise no remains have yet been found to the west of the former green.
- 4.2.22 Interestingly, the large green mostly survives in the present plan of the village and this would mean the suggested post-Conquest re-organisation at Haslingfield was not as extensive as some other replanned villages in Cambridgeshire. An extreme example of this was Tilbrook, Huntingdonshire where the village was redesigned as a sub-rectangular settlement on a regular gridded system and this overlaid the Middle and Late Saxon boundaries that were on a different alignment (Atkins 2010a).

Medieval

- 4.2.23 The early medieval evidence on the site indicated that there was continuation of the Saxo-Norman phase of use in the late 12th and 13th centuries including the maintenance of a rear plot boundary. There was also a possible backplot structure near

this boundary and a moderate number of pits including some possibly for storage and others for quarrying. Analysis of the environmental samples from this phase indicated that low level domestic waste was being deposited. The number of features, artefacts and ecofacts therefore imply domestic activity within and around the site in this period.

- 4.2.24 In this late 12th to 13th century period the population of Haslingfield was seemingly expanding with 140 tenants recorded in the 1279 survey. Haslingfields' manors were apparently split with Pates Manor, established perhaps 550m to the north-west of the site (Fig. 2; CHER 10002), and another manor directly to the south-east of the green near Harston Road (Stringer and Coles 2009). This expansion of population seems to imply that much of the area in and around the former green was occupied.
- 4.2.25 Following this, in the late 13th century (Phase 5), the settlement appears to have been abandoned and the site given over to pastoral use. In a time of population growth, not only in Haslingfield but around the country, the establishment of a droveway and enclosures on a former area of occupation was perhaps unusual. It is notable that, with one exception, the soil samples from features of this phase contained minimal charred seed remains and this seems to confirm the change to pastoral land use within the excavation area in this period.
- 4.2.26 This re-use of the site as a droveway and presumably stock enclosures seems to imply the site was part of a manorial holding and this change in use presumably represented a manorial central policy. It may also suggest the site was seen to be on the periphery and the manor could afford it to have taken out of domestic use. The site was therefore more useful as a thoroughfare linking presumably open fields to the north, the routeway around the former green and some areas within the green which may still have been used for grazing. It is interesting to note that there is some evidence for probable breeding of animals in or near the site as juvenile pig and sheep/goat were found in Phase 5 contexts. It is also significant that lower sheep/goat limbs were recovered suggesting primary butchery waste was being deposited on site.
- 4.2.27 There is relatively little stratigraphic evidence for the use of the site/nature of occupation from the mid 14th century to the early post-medieval period. Indeed all the features dating to this phase may belong to the post-medieval period, implying the site was presumably used entirely as fields. The lack of mid 14th to 16th century features on the site can be almost certainly related to the aftereffects from the first half of the 14th century when the problems of famine and plague substantially reduced the population within England.

Post-medieval to modern

- 4.2.28 The history of the western two-thirds of the site can be traced from documentary evidence which indicates that this property was acquired in the late 15th century by Michaelhouse, which was later incorporated with Trinity College, Cambridge (see Section 1.3.28 above). Michaelhouse seems to have bought several small plots of land in Haslingfield between 1477 and 1485, which suggests that the college had a deliberate strategy of buying property probably as a long-term investment. At the same time the land was presumably sold on by the manor because it needed money and this area would have been seen as the most peripheral of its properties. The manors at Haslingfield seem to have had problems with a falling population (271 adults in 1377 falling to 53 families in 1563) and therefore land was probably vacant and could be sold on with little problem. The population decline for Haslingfield was in line with records for elsewhere in England which saw a roughly 20% decline in people between 1377 and 1524 (Bailey 2007, 183-4). It is noticeable that the 1810 Enclosure map shows that the

eastern third of the site was owned by Earl de la Warr (main manorial landowner) whilst the western third was owned by Trinity College. This is in contrast with the earlier evidence from Phases 3 and 4 where features were identified spanning the whole site, suggesting the area was owned by one land owner. The evidence therefore suggests that the western two-thirds of the site was sold off by the main manor.

- 4.2.29 Trinity College gradually increased its holdings in Haslingfield from the 34 acres it owned in 1492 to 57 acres in 1577 (see Section 1.3.28-1.3.35). In the beginning, the land area was probably too small to be profitable to be rented out as a small holding and may have been leased to a much larger landowner. This can be seen in that there were very few early post-medieval features within the site implying that the main farm domestic building(s) were located elsewhere. From at least 1588 the Trinity College lands seem to have been amalgamated to form a single farm under a long term lease to the Hardy family and it is therefore likely this family had other land in Haslingfield.
- 4.2.30 Probable buildings were found in the site from c.mid 17th century and it is likely that from this period the site formed the main headquarters of the farm. This may tie in with the documentary evidence which records that the Hardy family stopped renting the land in 1661 (see Section 1.3.28 above). It is likely that Trinity College successively constructed buildings within the site from this date onwards for the new tenants.
- 4.2.31 Archaeological evidence from the excavation shows there was a structure with clunch foundations fronting onto the present New Road. There is a known clunch quarry directly to the south of the village which was in-use from c.1300 to c.1900 (see Section 1.3.21). A further small sub-square building with clunch foundations was attached directly to the north of this building and both are shown on the 1810 Enclosure map. The 1842 Tithe apportionment describes the site as house and Homestall (Table 1) with its main field being arable and the others down to grass. By the time of the first Edition Ordnance Survey map the site had become a courtyard farm with stables and other structures on the site. This arrangement continued to recent times and evidence of these features were found in the excavation .

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The excavation has provided significant evidence of occupation and activity in Haslingfield over several periods. A previously unknown Iron Age into Roman settlement was uncovered of probable lower to average status, although an Iron Age coin and residual Roman roof tile fragments indicate that near to the excavation higher status occupation may have occurred. The excavation has significantly added to current knowledge for Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement layout of the village as this is the first time that this part of Haslingfield has been examined - indeed this is by far the largest excavation to have been undertaken within the village. The results give greater credence to the theory that in the c.11th century there was deliberate extension of occupation around the former green. The site has been shown to have been peripheral to the main village areas throughout the Late Saxon and medieval period. All the pottery comprised only locally made wares with little evidence for wealth. A single spindle whorl, a bone comb and a whetstone are the only identifiable small find artefacts.
- 4.3.2 The excavation has provided evidence of the role, from c.the Conquest, of the manorial owners, in determining the use of this part of the settlement. The manorial authorities influences and responded to changes and opportunities around them, from the expansion (through construction of plotts) to the decline of the site to it becoming used as a droveway and area for cattle and pig breeding. Evidence for economic pressures

in the later 15th century can be seen with part of the site sold to Michaelhouse (Trinity College) and is presumably an example of a money strapped manor selling land and a rich Cambridge College having a lot of spare money and investing in land.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PUBLICATION

5.1 Documentary Research

- 5.1.1 The documentary research has already taken place for this report and no further work is proposed.

5.2 Artefactual and Ecofactual Analysis

- 5.2.1 There is no further work proposed on the artefacts or ecofacts. All the artefact types comprised small assemblages. The only two small finds of note are the Iron Age coin and comb and these have been photographed in this report (Plates 3 and 4). There are just eight residual worked flints. The Iron Age and Roman pottery collection (209 sherds weighing 2.832Kg) has been fully reported on with none of the pottery worth illustrating. Likewise, the Late Saxon to modern pottery comprised just 216 sherds (2.97kg) of fairly abraded pottery. A full report has been undertaken on the assemblage and no further work is recommended on it. There are just six fragments of Roman Ceramic Building Material (CBM) with the remaining material all likely to be post-medieval in date. The ecofact assemblage consisted of just 5.5kg of material with 114 countable bones and 63 of these were identified to species. A total of twenty-one environmental samples were taken and only two produced quantifiable assemblages. In both cases it is not considered that full analysis would add significantly to their interpretation and further work is not recommended.

5.3 Archiving

- 5.3.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code HASNER 10. A digital archive will be deposited with ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines

5.4 Publication

- 5.4.1 This is a full excavation report and it is not recommended that the site is published as an article. The Iron Age and medieval structures only consisted of part plans with their function being uncertain. Features in general were only partly within the excavation area, with for instance, no complete Iron Age enclosures recovered. All the artefact and ecofact remains were small and did not merit further work. The archaeological remains and artefacts recovered therefore warrant a summary in the county journal, PCAS.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Cont	Same as	Cut	Trench	Cat	Type	Function/name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
1		2 3		fill	ditch	Enclosure 2				5
2	14 99 238 247 1060	2 3		cut	ditch	Enclosure 2		1.32	0.34	5
3				layer			0			3
4		5		fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
5	97 1056	5		cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	0	0.5	0.22	5
6		7		fill	ditch	ditch 41	0			4
7	16 37 41	7		cut	ditch	ditch 41	0	1.2	0.35	4
8		9		fill	ditch		0			4
9	?133	9		cut	ditch		0	0.3	0.22	4
10	27 231 1066	10		cut	ditch	ditch 27	0	0.59	0.28	3
11		10		fill	ditch	ditch 27	0			3
12		10		fill	ditch	ditch 27	0			3
13		14		fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
14		14		cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
15		16		fill	ditch	ditch 41	0			4
16		16		cut	ditch	ditch 41	0			4
17		18		fill	ditch		0			5
18		18		cut	ditch		0	0.42	0.08	5
19		20		fill	ditch		0			3
20		20		cut	ditch		0	0.75	0.12	3
21		22		fill	ditch		0			4
22		22		cut	ditch		0	0.6	0.16	4
23		24		fill	ditch		0			3
24		24		cut	ditch		0	0.48	0.11	3
25		26		fill	pit	Pit group 2	0			4
26		26		cut	pit	Pit group 2	1.8	1.1	0.42	4
27	10 231 1066	27		cut	ditch		0	0.82	0.4	3
28		27		fill	ditch		0			3
29		30		fill	pit		0			6
30		30		cut	pit		2.3	1.7	0.42	6
31		32		fill	pit	Pit group 2	0			4
32		32		cut	pit	Pit group 2	2.2	1	0.3	4
33		34		fill	pit		0			4
34		34		cut	pit		0	0.42	0.2	4
35		37		fill	ditch	ditch 41	0			4
36		37		fill	ditch	ditch 41	0			4
37	7 16 41	37		cut	ditch	ditch 41	0	1.5		4
38		41 f		fill	ditch		0			4

Cont	Same as	Cut	Trench	Cat	Type	Function/name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
39		41		fill	ditch		0			4
40		41		fill	ditch		0			4
41		41		cut	ditch		0	1.9	0.94	4
42		43		fill	pit	Pit group 1	0			3
43		43		cut	pit	Pit group 1	0	0.8	0.17	3
44		45		fill	pit	Pit group 1	0			3
45		45		cut	pit	Pit group 1	1.2	0.85	0.58	3
46		47		fill	pit	Pit group 1	0			3
47		47		cut	pit	Pit group 1	0.58	0.5	0.38	3
48		48		cut	pit		0	0.98	0.34	6
49		48		fill	pit		0			6
50	140	50		cut	ditch	ditch 140	0	0.64	0.44	3
51		50		fill	ditch	ditch 140	0			3
52		52		cut	wall		0	0.74	0.4	7
53		52		fill	wall		0			7
54		52		fill	wall		0			7
55	142	55		cut	ditch	ditch 142	0	0.54	0.42	3
56		55		fill	ditch	ditch 142	0			3
57		57		cut	?pit or ditch		0	0.56	0.5	4
58		57		fill	?pit or ditch		0			4
59		57		fill	?pit or ditch		0			4
60		57		fill	?pit or ditch		0			4
61		57		fill	?pit or ditch		0			4
62		69		fill	wall		0			8
63		69		fill	wall		0			8
64		50		fill	ditch		0			3
65		65		cut	pit		0	1.18	0.3	8
66		65		fill	pit		0			8
67		67		cut	pit		0	1.3	0.28	8
68		67		fill	pit		0			8
69		69		cut	wall		0	0.35	0.2	8
70		69		fill	wall		0			8
71		72		fill	?pit	Pit group 1	0			3
72		72		cut	?pit	Pit group 1	0		0.3	3
73		74		fill	pit	Pit group 1	0			3
74		74		cut	pit	Pit group 1	0.9	0.45	0.27	3
75		77		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6
76		77		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6

<i>Cont</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cat</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Function/name</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Phase</i>
77		77		cut	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0	1.3	0.35	6
78		79		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6
79		79		cut	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0	2.3	0.52	6
80		79		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6
81		82		fill	pit	pit group 3	0			4
82		82		cut	pit	pit group 3	0	0.6	0.4	4
83		84		fill	post-hole		0			8
84		84		cut	post-hole		0	0.45	0.4	8
85		86		fill	pit	pit group 3	0			4
86		86		cut	pit	pit group 3	0	0.8	0.3	4
87		160		fill	pit	pit group 3	0			4
88		89		fill	pit	pit group 3	0			4
89		89		cut	pit	pit group 3	0	0.8	0.19	4
90		92		fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	0			5
91		92		fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	0			5
92	95 107 1070	92		cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	0	1	0.45	5
93		95		fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	0			5
94		95		fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	0			5
95		95		cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	1.3	1	0.5	5
96		97		fill	?ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
97		97		cut	?ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
98		99		fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
99		99		cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	0	1.3	0.6	5
100		100		cut	pit		0		0.2	4
101		100		fill	pit		0			4
102		0		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
103		0		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
104		0		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
105		0		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
106		107		fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	0			5
107		107		cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	0	1	0.4	5
108		109		fill	ditch		0			5
109		109		cut	ditch		0	1.5	0.7	5
110		111		fill	ditch		0			0
111		111		cut	ditch		0	0.55	0.15	0
112		113		fill	pit		0			2
113		113		cut	pit		0.8	0.6	0.05	2
114		114		cut	pit	?storage; pit group 3	1.05	0.78	0.34	4
115		114		fill	pit	?storage; pit group 3	0			4
116		114		fill	pit	?storage; pit group	0			4

<i>Cont</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cat</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Function/name</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Phase</i>
						3				
117		117		cut	pit	quarry; pit group 4	5.25		0.78	6
118		117		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6
119		117		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6
120		117		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6
121		121		cut	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0	1.95	1.05	6
122		121		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6
123		121		fill	pit	quarry; pit group 4	0			6
124		124		cut	pit	quarry	4.5		0.56	7
125		124		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
126		124		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
127		127		cut	pit		0	1.6	0.2	7
128		127		fill	pit		0			7
129		127		fill	pit		0			7
130		130		cut	pit	quarry	0		0.3	7
131		130		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
132		133		fill	ditch		0			4
133		133		cut	ditch		0			4
134		135		fill	pit/ ditch		0			5
135		135		cut	pit/ ditch		0	1.1	0.35	5
136		136		cut	pit		1.5	1.05	0.28	7
137		136		fill	pit		0			7
138		136		fill	pit		0			7
139		140		fill	ditch		0			3
140 50		140		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.3	3
141		142		fill	?ditch		0			3
142 55		142		cut	?ditch		1.5		0.4	3
143		144		fill	stake hole		0			3
144		144		cut	stake hole		0			3
145		147		fill	pit		0			4
146		147		fill	pit		0			4
147		147		cut	pit		0	1.95	0.87	4
148		149		fill	ditch		0			5
149 154		149		cut	ditch		0	0.4	0.16	5
150		152		fill	ditch		0			5
151		152		fill	ditch		0			5
152		152		cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.36	5
153		154		fill	ditch		0			5
154		154		cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.25	5

<i>Cont</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cat</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Function/name</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Phase</i>
155		156		fill	post h/ pit		0			6
156		156		cut	post h/ pit		0.6	0.5	0.3	6
157		158		fill	post-hole		0			0
158		158		cut	post-hole		0.4	0.4	0.05	0
159		0		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
160		160		cut	pit	pit group 3	0			4
161		162		fill	post-hole		0			8
162		162		cut	post-hole		0	0.1	0.12	8
163		164		fill	post-hole		0			8
164		164		cut	post-hole		0			8
165		166		fill	ditch		0			5
166	195 240 271 1003	166		cut	ditch		0	2.2	0.75	5
167		168		fill	ditch		0			4
168		168		cut	ditch		0	0.4	0.08	4
169		170		fill	ditch	?ditch 312	0			6
170		170		cut	ditch	?ditch 312	0		0.22	6
171		172		fill	pit		0			7
172		172		cut	pit		0	1.8	0.4	7
173		175		fill	pit	pit group 3	0			4
174		175		fill	pit	pit group 3	0			4
175		175		cut	pit	pit group 3	0		0.5	4
176		177		fill	pit	pit group 3	0			4
177		177		cut	pit	pit group 3	0			4
178		179		fill	post-hole		0			4
179		179		cut	post-hole		0	0.25	0.18	4
180		181		fill	post-hole		0			4
181		181		cut	post-hole		0	0.25	0.09	4
182		183		fill	post-hole		0			4
183		183		cut	post-hole		0	0.35	0.23	4
184		185		fill	pit		0			4
185		185		cut	pit		0	0.5	0.2	4
186		187		fill	pit	pit group 3	0			4
187		187		cut	pit	pit group 3	0			4
188		189		fill	ditch	ditch 193	0			4
189	191 193	189		cut	ditch	ditch 193	0	0.44	0.2	4
190		191		fill	ditch	ditch 193	0			4
191		191		cut	ditch	ditch 193	0	0.8	0.2	4
192		193		fill	ditch		0			4
193		193		cut	ditch		0	0.55	0.13	4

<i>Cont</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cat</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Function/name</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Phase</i>
194		195		fill	ditch	ditch 166	0			5
195		195		cut	ditch	ditch 166	0		0.65	5
196		197		fill	ditch	ditch 302	0			3
197	302	197		cut	ditch	ditch 302	0	1.1	0.55	3
198		199		fill	ditch	ditch 220	0			4
199	220 282 ?1040	199		cut	ditch	ditch 220	0	0.96	0.3	4
200		201		fill	ditch	ditch 218	0			4
201	218 279	201		cut	ditch	ditch 218	0	0.9	0.46	4
202		203		fill	ditch	ditch 216	0			4
203	216 276 1038	203		cut	ditch	ditch 216	0	1.6	0.54	4
204		191		fill	ditch		0			4
205		206		fill	ditch		0			4
206		206		cut	ditch		0		0.34	4
207		206		cut	ditch		0			4
208		166		fill	ditch		0			5
209		166		fill	ditch		0			5
210		211		fill	pit		0			4
211		211		cut	pit		2.2	1.8	0.65	4
212		213		fill	ditch	ditch 233	0			3
213	233 1083	213		cut	ditch	ditch 233	0	1.4	0.48	3
214		216		fill	ditch		0			4
215		216		fill	ditch		0			4
216		216		cut	ditch		0	1.75	0.59	4
217		218		fill	ditch		0			4
218		218		cut	ditch		0	0.95	0.6	4
219		220		fill	ditch		0			4
220		220		cut	ditch		0		0.48	4
221	261 324 1064b	221		cut	ditch	ditch 324	0	1.8	0.9	3
222	258 300 1064a	222		cut	ditch	ditch 300	0	3	0.9	3
223		221		fill	ditch	ditch 324	0			3
224		221		fill	ditch	ditch 324	0			3
225		221		fill	ditch	ditch 324	0			3
226		222		fill	ditch	ditch 300	0			3
227		222		fill	ditch	ditch 300	0			3
228		222		fill	ditch	ditch 300	0			3
229		222		fill	ditch	ditch 300	0			3
230		231		fill	ditch	ditch 27	0			3
231		231		cut	ditch	ditch 27	0	0.8	0.15	3
232		233		fill	ditch	ditch 233	0			3
233		233		cut	ditch	ditch 233	0			3
234		235		fill	pit		0			2

<i>Cont</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cat</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Function/name</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Phase</i>
235		235		cut	pit		0	0.5	0.08	2
236		238		fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
237		238		fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
238		238		cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	0	1.7	0.7	5
239		240		fill	ditch	ditch 166	0			5
240		240		cut	ditch	ditch 166	0	1.6	0.55	5
241		241		cut	pit	storage?	0	1.22	0.47	4
242		241		fill	pit	storage?	0			4
243		240		fill	ditch		0			5
244		245		fill	ditch		0			2
245	1007 1068	245		cut	ditch		0			2
246		247		fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	0			5
247		247		cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	0	1.15	0.23	5
248		249		fill	pit		0			0
249		249		cut	pit		1.05	1	0.17	0
250		251		fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	0			2
251	327	251		cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	0	0.85	0.62	2
253		255		fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	0			2
254		255		fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	0			2
255	286 325 1009 1051	255		cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	0	2.4	0.95	2
256		256		cut	burial	animal	0	1.5		8
257		256		fill	burial	animal	0			8
258		258		cut	ditch	ditch 300	0	1.6	0.93	3
259		258		fill	ditch	ditch 300	0			3
260		258		fill	ditch	ditch 300	0			3
261		261		cut	ditch	ditch 234	0	1.5	1.19	3
262		261		fill	ditch	ditch 234	0			3
263		261		fill	ditch	ditch 234	0			3
264	298	264		cut	ditch	ditch 298	0	2.15	1.08	3
265		264		fill	ditch	ditch 298	0			3
266		264		fill	ditch	ditch 298	0			3
267		264		fill	ditch	ditch 298	0			3
268		264		fill	ditch	ditch 298	0			3
269		271		fill	ditch	ditch 166	0			5
270		271		fill	ditch	ditch 166	0			5
271		271		cut	ditch	ditch 166	0	3	0.8	5
272		258		fill	ditch		0			3
273		261		fill	ditch		0			3
274		276		fill	ditch	ditch 216	0			4
275		276		fill	ditch	ditch 216	0			4
276		276		cut	ditch	ditch 216	0	1.7	0.7	4

Cont	Same as	Cut	Trench	Cat	Type	Function/name	Length	Width	Depth	Phase
277		279		fill	ditch	ditch 218	0			4
278		279		fill	ditch	ditch 218	0			4
279		279		cut	ditch	ditch 218	0		0.74	4
280		282		fill	ditch	ditch 220	0			4
281		282		fill	ditch	ditch 220	0			4
282		282		cut	ditch	ditch 220	0		0.64	4
283		284		fill	ditch		0			5
284	??1040 1049 334	284		cut	ditch		0	1	0.5	5
285		0		layer	cobble	trackway	0	1.1	0.25	4
286		286		cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	0	2.23	0.5	2
287		286		fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	0			2
288		290		fill	ditch		0			5
289		290		fill	ditch		0			5
290	?1047	290		cut	ditch		0		0.4	5
291		292		fill	ditch		0			4
292		292		cut	ditch		0		0.3	4
293		294		fill	ditch		0			8
294		294		cut	ditch		0	0.65	0.38	8
295		296		fill	ditch	? ditch 307	0			6
296	?170 307 ?312 331 1005 1011	296		cut	ditch	?ditch 307	0		0.2	6
297		298		fill	ditch		0			3
298		298		cut	ditch		0	2.5	0.4	3
299		300		fill	ditch		0			3
300		300		cut	ditch		0	1.18	0.36	3
301		302		fill	ditch		0			3
302		302		cut	ditch		0	0.72	0.3	3
303		304		fill	ditch		0			3
304		304		cut	ditch		0	0.28	0.15	3
305		305		cut	pit		0.85	0.16	0.1	2
306		305		fill	pit		0			2
307		307		cut	ditch		0	0.3	0.1	6
308		307		fill	ditch		0			6
309		310		fill	ditch		0			6
310		310		cut	ditch		0	0.65	0.2	6
311		312		fill	ditch		0			6
312		312		cut	ditch		0	0.55	0.18	6
313		314		fill	post-hole	structure 1	0	0	0	2
314		314		cut	post-hole	structure 1	0.5	0.4	0.1	2
315		316		fill	post-hole	structure 1	0			2
316		316		cut	post-hole	structure 1	0.6	0.45	0.1	2

<i>Cont</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cat</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Function/name</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Phase</i>
317		318		fill	post-hole	structure 1	0			2
318		318		cut	post-hole	structure 1	0.6	0.5	0.1	2
319		320		fill	post-hole	structure 1	0			2
320		320		cut	post-hole	structure 1	0.5	0.45	0.1	2
321		322		fill	post-hole	structure 1	0			2
322		322		cut	post-hole	structure 1	0.7	0.5	0.15	2
323		324		fill	ditch	boundary	0			3
324		324		cut	ditch	boundary	0	0.7	0.35	3
325		325		cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	0	1.25	0.73	2
326		325		fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	0			2
327		327		cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	0	1.7	0.49	2
328		327		fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	0			2
329		327		fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	0			2
330		331		fill	ditch		0			6
331		331		cut	ditch		0			6
332		333		fill	pit	Pit group 2	0			4
333		333		cut	pit	Pit group 2	0			4
334	284	0		finds unit		284	0			5
335	284	0		finds unit		284	0			5
336		0			well		0	1.05		8
337		0		fill	pit	quarry/pond	0			7
338		0		layer	floor	building	0			7
339		0			wall	building	0			7
340		0			wall	building	0			8
341		0		fill	pit	quarry	0			7
342		343		fill	pit		0			2
343		343		cut	pit		1.9		0.4	2

Table 2 *Context list*

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Coins and other metal and stone small finds

By Nina Crummy

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 The assemblage ranges in date from Iron Age to late post-medieval, but the majority of objects are medieval and post-medieval and the only Iron Age item is a coin. The only contextual concentration of objects came from the quarry pit, with most of the rest deriving from the fills of a number of ditches.
- B.1.2 The Iron Age coin is a Bury type copper-alloy unit of the Iceni, with a female head on the obverse and a horse on the reverse (SF 1; Plate 3). In the sequence of Icenian coinage the type precedes the Face-Horse type and dates to the later 1st century BC or very early 1st century AD (Hobbs 1996, 29-30). The coin came from the fill of ditch (**286 (325)**; Enclosure 1) and its fair condition suggests that it was deposited within a decade or so of manufacture.
- B.1.3 A greensand hone fragment from ditch **166** may be Roman (SF 18), but the absence of other Roman material makes a medieval date for it more likely. Other medieval objects in the assemblage consist of a connecting-plate from a composite bone and horn comb (Plate 4, SF 17), part of a clunch spindlewhorl (SF 4) and an iron strip fragment that may come from a door or chest (SF 22). All are from ditch fills. The whorl and strip cannot be closely dated, but bone and horn combs with connecting-plates of the same form as SF 17 came from 9th to 12th century contexts in York and London (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, 1952; Vince 1991, 1999-200) and a complete clunch hemispherical whorl dating to mid 11th to late 12th century AD was found at Stukely Road, Huntingdon (Wadeson 2011).
- B.1.4 A 16th century Nuremberg jeton came from the subsoil (SF 16). Jetons were generally used by merchants for reckoning accounts but were sometimes fraudulently passed off as coinage (Mitchiner 1988, 17, 20-1). The earliest items from the quarry pit are a drape ring and a lead spindlewhorl or weight, both of which may be late medieval or early post-medieval (SF 8), but a George II halfpenny and a probable token halfpenny date the fill to at least the 18th century (SFs 5 and 13), a period that would also be appropriate for the other finds from the pit.

B.1.5 Catalogue

Plate 3, SF 1. (287), fill of ditch **286** (Enclosure 1; Phase 2). Copper-alloy unit of Icenian Bury type (Hobbs 1996, 194). Obverse: a female head right, the hair bound with a band ending in a pellet-in-ring. Reverse: a horse left above a pellet-in-ring, the exergual line is topped by a row of slanting ovals; the features above the horse are worn. Diameter 15 mm. Weight 1.95 g. #

SF 5. (103), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Copper-alloy George II (1727-60) halfpenny, very worn, date illegible. Diameter 29 mm. Weight 8.62 g.

SF 13. (104), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Copper-alloy coin, very worn, with traces of a linear design on one face; probably an 18th century industrial token halfpenny. Diameter 28 mm. Weight 9.02 g.

SF 16. (-), subsoil. Copper-alloy Nuremberg jeton of rose-orb type, very worn. Diameter 23 mm. Weight 0.85 g.

SF 18. (165), fill of ditch **166**; Phase 5. Greensand hone fragment, subrectangular at the surviving original end, worn to oval in section at the break. Length 68 mm, section 23 by 17 at the original end, 22 by 16 at the break.

Plate 4, SF 17. (76), fill of pit **77** (pit group 4: Phase 6). Bone connecting-plate from a composite bone and horn comb, with a copper-alloy rivet near each end, one now missing. Length 88 mm, width 14 mm. Pairs of these plates are often found still riveted together, the horn tooth-plates having decayed away. Unusually, few of the connecting-plates have the nicks from tooth-cutting along the edges, suggesting that the teeth were cut before the comb was assembled (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, 1952-4).

SF 4. (28), fill of ditch **27**; Phase 3. Fragment of a thick discoid clunch spindlewhorl. Diameter (if complete) 42 mm, 19 mm thick; maximum diameter of spindle hole 13 mm.

SF 22. (58), fill of pit or ditch **57**; Phase 4. Iron plano-convex strip fragment; probably a decorative appliqué, but there are no nail holes for attachment. Length 119 mm, width 7 mm.

SF 20. (268), fill of ditch **264** (298; Phase 3). Iron strip fragment. Length 52 mm, width 17 mm.

SF 10. (341), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Copper-alloy buckle with knopped frame; one knop on the outer edge is missing. The tongue is iron. Length 30 mm, width 44 mm when complete.

SF 3. (103), fill of quarry pit. Copper-alloy rumbler bell with iron pea. The suspension loop is rectangular. There are two holes in the upper hemisphere, which is decorated with radiating grooves. Panels of grooves flank the opening in the lower hemisphere. Height 46 mm, diameter 36 mm.

SF 11. (102), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Curved copper-alloy ansate plaque, with worn inscription, (City of)/Cambridge. There are three integral rivets on the reverse, each fitted with a small rove. Probably from the collar of a uniform. Length 77 mm, width 18 mm.

SF 12. (102), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Composite copper-alloy button, missing its attachment loop. The worn convex top may show Britannia seated, framed by a wreath, part of the insignia of the Royal Norfolk Regiment (known as the 9th Foot from 1747 to 1782, the 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment from 1782-1881). Diameter 27 mm, height 8 mm.

SF 6. (103), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Copper-alloy flat button with integral attachment loop. Diameter 19 mm, height 9 mm.

SF 7. (103), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Fragment of a copper-alloy curved buckle frame. Length 37 mm.

SF 8. (104), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Lead spindlewhorl or perforated weight. Diameter 23 mm, 7 mm thick; central hole 6 mm. Weight 22.22 g.

SF 9. (341), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Copper-alloy drape or curtain ring with irregular polygonal section. Diameter 30 mm, section 4 mm.

SF 14. (341), fill of quarry pit; Phase 7. Copper-alloy convex boss fragment. Diameter 25 mm, height 14 mm.

SF 15. (341), fill of quarry pit. Lead shot. Diameter 11 mm. Weight 7.03 g.

SF 19. (257), fill of animal burial 256; Phase 8. Iron nail with flat round head. Length (incomplete) 29 mm.

SF 21. (257), fill of animal burial 256; Phase 8. Curved iron nail shank. Length 57 mm.

SF 2. (99999), unstratified. Copper-alloy bead of worn biconical section; probably a moulding from a composite fitting. Diameter 14 mm, length 7 mm.

B.2 Lithics

Results

- B.2.1 A total of eight pieces of struck flint were recovered in the excavation from six separate contexts. Five were good quality flint, highly re-patinated and comprised probably of at least one blade and up to four flakes. These flint pieces are likely to date to c. Early Neolithic. Three flint pieces were not re-patinated and consisted of struck chunks probably of Bronze Age date.
- B.2.2 There was a ?blade or flake and a chunk was found in ditch **7** (ditch **41**; Phase 4); a probable blade was recovered from ditch **95** (Enclosure 3; Phase 5); a flake and chunk

from quarry pit **117** (pit group 4; Phase 6); one chunk from quarry pit 124 (Phase 7); a flake from ditch **193** (Phase 4) and one flake from ditch **327** (Enclosure 1; Phase 2).

B.3 The Early Iron Age and Late pre Roman Iron Age to Roman Pottery

By Stephen Wadeson

Summary

- B.3.1 A small assemblage of Early Iron Age, Late pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA), Early Roman and Romano-British pottery totalling 209 sherds (2.832kg), with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 0.40 vessels was recovered. Predominately LPRIA and Early Roman (Table 3), the assemblage was recovered from 37 stratified deposits. The majority of these sherds were recovered from ditches (c.91% by weight) and can be associated with the remains of both later Iron Age and Roman field systems, with the remainder of the assemblage recovered from post-holes, pits and an animal burial.
- B.3.2 The assemblage suggests continuous occupation in the vicinity of the site primarily throughout the later 1st century BC with activity through to the early to mid 2nd century AD. Analysis of vessel forms present indicates a domestic coarse ware assemblage suggesting limited access to high status products, typical of the type recovered from low order settlements within this region (Evans 2003, 105). The majority of the assemblage consists of locally produced utilitarian sandy coarse wares utilizing the locally available clay resources.
- B.3.3 The majority of the assemblage is fragmentary and abraded and has an average sherd weight of only c.14g suggesting that most of the sherds were not found within their site of primary deposition. The condition of the pottery can be attributed not only to the natural action of the local clay soils but also to post-depositional processes (such as middening and/or manuring during the Roman and medieval periods) and as a result little evidence for surface finishes or residues survive.

Ceramic Period	Quantity	Weight (kg)	% Weight	EVE's	MSW (g)
Early Iron Age	3	0.044	1.6	0.00	14.6
LPRIA	122	1.629	57.5	0.28	13.4
Early Roman	81	1.149	40.5	0.12	14.1
Romano-British	3	0.010	0.4	0.00	3.3
Total	209	2.832	100	0.40	

Table 3: Quantity and weight of pottery by ceramic period (MSW = Mean sherd weight)

Methodology

- B.3.4 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW) vessel form was also recorded.

- B.3.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Quantification

- B.3.6 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context.

Early Iron Age Pottery

- B.3.7 Excavations produced three small, undiagnostic abraded fragments (1.6% by weight) of pottery from Iron Age vessels. Recovered from the fill of ditches (**222 (300)**; Phase 3) and **245** (Phase 2), the sherds were produced in a quartz and flint tempered fabric. Found as a residual element, all three sherds were deposited in later features due to post-depositional processes and possibly represents an earlier phase of settlement activity on or near to the current site of excavation.

Late pre Roman Iron Age Pottery

- B.3.8 A relatively small assemblage of Late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) pottery (mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD) 122 sherds, (1.629kg) with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 0.28 was identified during excavations. Recovered from 27 stratified deposits, mostly ditches (c.86%) pottery from this period represents 57.5% of the total assemblage by weight. A total of twelve fabrics were identified (Table 4).
- B.3.9 Examination of the pottery by phase indicates relatively low levels of residuality with only c.9% of the assemblage originating from later features. The majority of the pottery is significantly abraded with an average sherd weight of c.13g and as a result little evidence of residues survive.
- B.3.10 Initially produced using Iron Age fabrics and technologies (hand made/bonfired pottery) the LPRIA pottery can be distinguished from earlier Iron Age vessels by the adoption of more Romanised forms (such as the wide mouthed carinated jar). Alongside the introduction of new pottery fabrics such as grog tempered wares new technologies in the form of the fast potters wheel and the semi-permanent kiln also became more widespread (Lyons and Percival 2004).
- B.3.11 The majority of the vessels recovered are grog tempered wares (Table 2) accounting for c. 53% by weight of the LPRIA assemblage. Vessel types identified are limited and it is likely that the bulk of the assemblage consists of a small number of utilitarian coarse ware vessels occasionally decorated with combed surfaces and most if not all these products represent manufacturing at a local level.

Fabric Name	Vessel Forms	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	EVE	Weight (%)
Grey ware		3	0.034	0.00	2.2
Grey ware (Oxidised surfaces)		11	0.077	0.00	4.7
Grey ware (Grog)	S/Jar	25	0.463	0.14	28.4
Grey ware (Grog) (Oxidised surfaces)		16	0.297	0.00	18.2
Oxidised ware		2	0.036	0.00	2.2
Oxidised ware (Grog)		1	0.007	0.00	0.4
Reduced ware	Jar/Bowl	31	0.360	0.14	22.1
Reduced ware (Grog)	S/Jar	2	0.091	0.00	5.6

Reduced ware (Oxidised surfaces)		5	0.058	0.00	3.6
Sandy reduced ware		16	0.108	0.00	6.6
Sandy reduced ware (Oxidised surfaces)		8	0.059	0.00	3.6
Shell Tempered Ware		2	0.039	0.00	2.4
Total		122	1.629	0.28	100

Table 4 The Late pre Roman Iron Age pottery fabrics and forms, listed alphabetically

Early Roman Pottery

- B.3.12 A total of 81 sherds (1.149kg) of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD) representing an EVE of 0.12 was recovered from 22 stratified deposits. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches (c.98% by weight), thought to be associated with the remains of a Roman settlement. Pottery from this period represents 40.5% by weight of the total assemblage and is moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of only c.14g. As a result little evidence for surface finishes or residues survive. A total of five main fabrics was identified (Table 5).
- B.3.13 The assemblage is of an utilitarian nature with locally produced domestic sandy coarse wares, predominantly Sandy Grey wares (c.96% by weight) accounting for the majority of the material recovered. The Early Roman period was the first era in which fully Romanised Sandy Grey wares were manufactured and pottery of this type is common in most domestic assemblages in this region throughout the Roman period.
- B.3.14 The earliest of these grey wares can be referred to as 'proto' Sandy Grey wares (c.69%) and was due to the variable consistency and colour of the fabrics produced at the time. This was the result of poor clay preparation and firing technology during the 1st and early 2nd century before the use of both the fast wheel and the semi-permanent kiln became widespread (Swan 1984).
- B.3.15 The assemblage is fragmented with most of the sherds being undiagnostic, however where specific forms can be identified the majority of sherds are from both narrow and medium mouthed jars. In addition three sherds from two separate Butt beakers were identified and represent the only examples of table wares recovered from the assemblage. Inspired by continental 'Belgic' forms (Thompson 1982, Type G) the presence of these vessels are diagnostic of the mid 1st to early 2nd century AD before domestic pottery production became industrialised and pottery styles became more standardised and generally utilitarian (Gibson & Lucas 2002).
- B.3.16 Evidence of use such as residues or sooting are rare within the assemblage suggesting that many of the vessels were not used for cooking, more for the small scale storage (especially lid seated vessels) and the consumption of food and drink.

Fabric Name	Vessel Forms	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy Grey Ware	S/Jar, Jar/Bowl	22	0.284	0.05	24.7
Sandy Grey Ware (Oxidised surfaces)	Butt Beaker	4	0.028	0.00	2.4
Sandy Grey Ware (Proto)	Butt Beaker, Jar/Bowl, Jar	51	0.789	0.07	68.7
Sandy Oxidised ware		2	0.029	0.00	2.5
Sandy Reduced ware	Jar/Bowl	2	0.019	0.00	1.7
Total		81	1.149	0.12	100

Table 5 The Early Roman pottery fabrics and forms, listed alphabetically

Romano-British Pottery

- B.3.17 Evidence of continued settlement activity close to the area of excavation is suggested by the presence of three small, abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery (0.4% by weight). Recovered from fill of pit **172** (Phase 7) and ditch **255** (Enclosure 1; Phase 2) they include a single, undiagnostic rim sherd from an Oxfordshire red colour coat ware vessel (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176) dating from the mid 3rd to late 4th centuries AD. While the remaining two sherds are not closely datable, both sherds were produced in a sandy grey ware typical of locally produced domestic coarse wares of a utilitarian nature. Found as a residual element all three sherds were redeposited in later features during the medieval period.

Discussion

- B.3.18 This is a relatively small assemblage which although containing pottery from several periods is primarily LPRIA to Early Roman in date. Alongside this material is a small quantity of residual Early Iron Age pottery representing an earlier phase of settlement activity nearby. Although typical of prehistoric activity the assemblage is too small to suggest the nature of the occupation or of any activities undertaken.
- B.3.19 The Late pre Roman Iron Age/Early Roman pottery present in the assemblage would suggest a continuation of settlement activity in the vicinity. Lyons and Percival have commented that LPRIA pottery is rarely found by itself and is frequently found with Later Iron Age and Roman material, confirming it is contemporary with both pottery types (Lyons and Percival 2004).
- B.3.20 The assemblage, the majority recovered from Enclosure 1 (c.61% by weight), is typical of low status utilitarian domestic assemblages within this region (Evans 2003, 105). The small number of sherds recovered during excavation is common on many sites and suggests there is an as yet unlocated, domestic LPRIA/Romano-British farmstead nearby.

Sampling Bias

- B.3.21 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Fabrics

- B.3.22 Oxfordshire red ware with a red colour-coat (1 sherd, weighing 3g, 0 EVE. A total of 0.1% of the entire assemblage by weight)**

These are oxidized, normally red or orange with either a red/brown or a white slip, and frequently have a reduced core and pink margins (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176). The fabric contains well-sorted inclusions and is characterized by common fine, silver (sometimes gold) mica and common to abundant quartz. This fabric is particularly common in the late Roman period in the 4th and early 5th centuries.

Vessel types: none identified

- B.3.23 Sandy grey ware (24sherds, 291g, 0.05 EVE. A total of 10.3% of the entire assemblage by weight)**

A light brown to dark grey fabric that contains abundant well-rounded quartz and sparse mica (Perrin 1996, 120). It is a utilitarian fabric that was used to produce most jar and bowl forms during the Roman period. The source of this material is unknown, and could originate from anywhere within a radius of twenty to thirty miles- perhaps further if water transport was available (*ibid*, 121).

Vessel types: Misc Jar/Bowl, Misc S/Jar

B.3.24 Sandy grey ware with Oxidised surfaces (4 sherds, 28g, 0 EVE. A total of 1.0% of the entire assemblage by weight)

Similar to sandy grey ware but with oxidised surfaces

Vessel types: 3.0 Butt Beaker

B.3.25 Sandy grey ware (proto) (51 sherds, 789g, 0.07 EVE. A total of 27.9% of the entire assemblage by weight)

A sandy fabric which presents as a sandwich ware with a variety of core and surface colours ranging from pale grey to dark brown frequently with orange margins. Containing abundant well-rounded quartz and sparse mica it is a predecessor (1st to early/mid 2nd century) of the Romanised sandy grey ware fabric, and can be hand made or wheel made.

Vessel types: 3.0 Butt Beaker, Misc Jar/Bowl

B.3.26 Sandy oxidized ware (2 sherds, 29g, 0 EVE. A total of 1.0% of the entire assemblage by weight)

An oxidized fabric that can vary in colour from very pale brown to creamy white, and often has sand inclusions.

Vessel types: None identified

B.3.27 Sandy reduced ware (wheelmade) (2 sherds, weighing 19g, 0 EVE. A total of 0.7% of the entire assemblage by weight)

A quite hard, rough fabric, very dark grey throughout, with a moderate amount of quartz and occasional fragments of flint, resulting in an irregular fracture. This sandy reduced fabric became more common towards the end of the Iron Age and continued in use as wheelmade technology was introduced. Indeed it remained in use throughout the Roman era as a tough utilitarian form.

Vessel types: Misc Jar/Bowl

B.3.28 Grey ware (3 sherds, 34g, 0 EVE. A total of 1.2% by weight of the entire assemblage)

This has a dark brownish grey fabric with a similar or darker surface. It is quite a hard, hackly-fractured fabric. It is a distinctively transitional and Early Roman (1st century) handmade fabric.

Vessel types: None identified

B.3.29 Grey ware, with oxidised surfaces (11 sherds, 77g, 0 EVE. A total of 2.7% by weight of the entire assemblage)

Similar to Grey ware but with oxidised surfaces

Vessel types: None identified

B.3.30 Grey ware (grog) (25 sherds, 463g, 0.14 EVE. A total of 16.3% by weight of the entire assemblage)

This has a dark brownish grey fabric with a similar or darker surface. It is quite a hard, soapy, hackly-fractured fabric with frequent very coarse (larger than 1mm) grog inclusions. This fabric was initially used to produce handmade forms in the Belgic style, however its suitability for wheel production quickly established it as the main Early Roman utilitarian ware.

Vessel types: Misc S/Jar

B.3.31 Grey ware (grog), with oxidised surfaces (16 sherds, 297g, 0 EVE. A total of 10.5% by weight of the entire assemblage)

This has a dark brownish grey fabric with oxidised surfaces. It is quite a hard, soapy, hackly-fractured fabric with frequent very coarse (larger than 1mm) grog inclusions. It is a distinctively transitional and Early Roman (1st century) handmade fabric.

Vessel types: None identified

B.3.32 Oxidised ware (2 sherds, 36g, 0 EVE. A total of 1.3% by weight of the entire assemblage)

This has an orange fabric with similar or darker surfaces. It is quite a hard, hackly-fractured fabric. It is a distinctively transitional and Early Roman (1st century) handmade fabric.

Vessel types: None identified

B.3.33 Oxidised ware (grog) (1 sherd, 7g, 0 EVE. A total of 0.2% by weight of the entire assemblage)

This has a brownish orange fabric with similar or darker surfaces. It is quite a hard, soapy, hackly-fractured fabric with frequent very coarse (larger than 1mm) grog inclusions. The fabric is distinctively transitional and Early Roman handmade fabric.

Vessel types: None identified

B.3.34 Reduced ware (handmade) (31 sherds, weighing 360g, 0.14 EVE. A total of 0.40% of the entire assemblage by weight)

This is a smooth, laminated fabric made with very little quartz (Perrin 1996, 121). It is a distinctively transitional and Early Roman handmade fabric. It is a darker, coarser (often thicker) predecessor of the more Romanised Sandy reduced ware.

Vessel types: Misc Jar/Bowl

B.3.35 Reduced ware (grog) (2sherds, 91g, 0 EVE. A total of 3.2% of the entire assemblage by weight)

This is a smooth, laminated fabric made with very little quartz (Perrin 1996, 121), which contain grog as a common inclusion. It is a distinctively transitional and Early Roman handmade fabric. It is a darker, coarser (often thicker) predecessor of the more Romanised Grey ware (grog) fabric.

Vessel types: Misc S/Jar

B.3.36 Reduced ware (grog), with oxidised surfaces (5 sherds, weighing 58g, 0 EVE. A total of 2.0% of the entire assemblage by weight)

This is a smooth, laminated fabric made with very little quartz which contain grog as a common inclusion (Marney 1989, 190, fabric46a). It is a distinctively transitional and Early Roman (1st century) handmade fabric. Vessels with orange (or oxidized) surfaces of this type are commonly found in Thompson (1982) Zone 8 around the Milton Keynes area.

Vessel types: None identified

B.3.37 Sandy reduced ware (handmade) (12 sherds, weighing 85g, 0 EVE. A total of 3.0% of the entire assemblage by weight)

A quite hard, rough fabric, very dark grey throughout, with a moderate amount of quartz and occasional fragments of flint, resulting in an irregular fracture. This sandy reduced fabric became more common towards the end of the Iron Age and continued in use as wheelmade technology was introduced.

Vessel types: None identified

B.3.38 Sandy reduced ware, with oxidised surfaces (handmade) (8 sherds, weighing 59g, 0 EVE. A total of 2.1% of the entire assemblage by weight)

Similar to sandy reduced ware (handmade) but with oxidised surfaces

Vessel types: none identified

B.3.39 Shell tempered ware (handmade) (2 sherds, weighing 39g, 0 EVE. A total of 1.4% of the entire assemblage by weight)

A coarse open-textured fabric containing abundant large fossil shell (which is a natural constituent of the clay) inclusions. Colours vary, ranging from orange through red and brown to black (Perrin 1996, 119).

Vessel types: None identified

List of Forms

B.3.40 A list of the broad vessel forms found in this assemblage and their Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE).

Form	EVE	%EVE
JAR/BOWL	0.26	65.0
STORAGE JAR	0.14	35.0
MICELLANEOUS JAR	0.00	0.0
BUTT BEAKER	0.00	0.0
Total	0.40	100

Table 6 List of vessel forms

Form Descriptions and Published Parallels

B.3.41 3 Beakers

Type 3.13 Butt Beakers (PKM:0744/5 4131/17. BUG:228-244. WSF: 003).

Site Abbreviation	Site name	Publication reference
BUG	Burgh, Norfolk	Martin 1988
PKM	Pakenham, Suffolk	Smedley and Owles 1960/61
WSF	West Stow, Suffolk	West 1990

Table 7 Key to Sites abbreviated in pottery type series

B.4 Late Saxon to modern pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 The excavation produced a small post-Roman pottery assemblage of 216 sherds, weighing 2.966kg. A small amount of pottery was recovered from samples, the majority of these sherds were small, abraded and not closely datable. This sample material was only recorded for contexts where no other pottery had been recovered.

B.4.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (kg)
BCHIN	Bone China	2	0.012
BLGR	Blue Grey Ware (Blaugrau)	1	0.004
DNEOT	Developed St Neots	6	0.085
EAR	East Anglian Redware	3	0.154
EMSW	Early Medieval Sandy Ware	13	0.129
EMWT	Early Medieval Type Ware	2	0.007
ENGS	English Stoneware	1	0.015
HEDI	Sible Hedingham Fine Ware	1	0.011
LMEL	Late Medieval Ely Ware	2	0.013
MGC	Mill Green Coarseware	4	0.167
MODR	Modern Redware	1	0.008
MSGW	Medieval Sandy Grey Ware	34	0.333
MSW	Medieval Sandy Ware	5	0.070
MSW (COLMT)	Medieval Sandy Ware (Colne Type)	8	0.105
NEOT	St Neots type ware	65	0.482
PMBL	Post-medieval Black Glazed Ware	1	0.026
PMR	Post-medieval Redware	9	0.220
RFWE	Refined White Earthenware	6	0.050
SHW	Shelly Ware	5	0.024
THET/THETT	Thetford/Thetford Type Ware	33	0.424
TRAN	Transitional Wares	7	0.406

YELL	Yellow Ware	6	0.404
TOTAL	Includes unstratified material	216	2.97

Table 8 *Fabric abbreviations for post-Roman pottery*

- B.4.3 For the purpose of this report the total stratified post-Roman assemblage is 211 sherds, weighing 2.857kg. The material recovered is domestic in nature and the bulk of the assemblage is Late Saxon-early medieval (mid 11th-mid to late 12th century), however much of this material is residual in later features. Only four features were identified by the excavator that date to the 11th-mid 12th century. The largest number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds was recovered from a quarry pit (**124**; Phase 7), which the excavator has identified as mid 17th-mid 19th century.
- B.4.4 No phase produced an assemblage of more than 1kg of pottery, therefore statistical analysis on individual phases has not been undertaken. All statistical analysis refers to the total stratified assemblage.
- B.4.5 Overall, the condition of the assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight (excluding unstratified material) is low to moderate at approximately 14g.
- B.4.6 The basic guidance in the MPRG documents (MPRG 1998 and 2001) act as a standard and recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis.

The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.4.7 The pottery recovered from each site phase is outlined below; the site was divided into seven main phases of which only Phase 3-8 are the concern of this report.

	Date Range for Stratigraphic Phasing	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	Percentage of Stratified of Assemblage by Weight
Phase 3	11th-mid 12th century	13	0.108	3.8
Phase 4	Late 12th-mid 13th century	66	0.744	26
Phase 5	Mid 13th-mid 14th century	23	0.242	8.5
Phase 6	Mid 14th-early 17th century	25	0.788	27.6
Phase 7	Mid 17th-mid 19th century	69	0.715	25
Phase 8	Mid 19th-modern	15	0.260	9.1
Total		211	2.857	100

Table 9 Pottery assemblage by stratigraphic phase

- B.4.8 Phase 3 produced only 11 sherds of stratified pottery from ditch **27** and a single pit **45** (Pit Group 1). A modest number of NEOT sherds was recovered from the excavation as a whole (62 sherds) indicating a greater level of 11th-mid 12th century activity on the site than the stratified features would suggest, although unfortunately much of this material is residual.
- B.4.9 Phase 4 appears to be the main phase of domestic occupation and depositional activity on the site, occurring during the late 12th to the mid 13th century. Fourteen features that produced post-Roman pottery are attributed to this phase; the average sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 11g.

- B.4.10 Phase 5 relates to activity on the site during the mid 13th-mid 14th centuries and the small number of sherds assigned to this phase, all recovered from ditches, suggest that occupation of the site was already in decline post-1250 .
- B.4.11 Phase 6 produced a similar number of sherds to Phase 5 although the average sherd weight is greater at approximately 31g due to a number of large sherds recovered from pit **30** and ditch **331**. The dating of this phase is very broad, from 1350 to the early 1600s, although pottery recovered from the features in this phase dates to no later than the mid 16th century. The presence of pits of this date suggests some domestic usage of the site during this period.
- B.4.12 Phase 7 covers the mid 17th to the mid 19th century and the assemblage from this phase is large mainly due to the number of residual sherds from pit/quarry **124**, which includes 24 sherds of NEOT. The single fill from this pit/quarry produced 37 sherds of pottery weighing 0.226kg of which only one sherd weighing 0.003kg was post-medieval.
- B.4.13 Phase 8, (mid 19th century to modern) mainly includes residual material recovered from a single pit (**65**) and ditch **294** with just one feature (**69**) producing only 19th century material.

Residuality and Intrusiveness

- B.4.14 The levels of residuality and intrusiveness are illustrated in Fig. 8; no intrusive material was recovered from any phase using the excavators phasing. Phases 4, 5 and 6 have Late Saxon-early medieval residual material. Phase 6 also has a single residual sherd of HEDI from a highly decorated jug. It should be noted that although Phase 5 shows a relatively small percentage of residuality in relation to the entire stratified assemblage, 19 of the 23 sherds recovered in this phase were residual.
- B.4.15 Phase 7, covering the broad period from the mid 17th-mid 19th century, has the largest number of residual sherds weighing 0.412kg. These include Late Saxon-early medieval NEOT sherds and medieval MSGW sherds. Phase 8 has residual fabrics similar to Phase 7 with the addition of post-medieval fabrics.

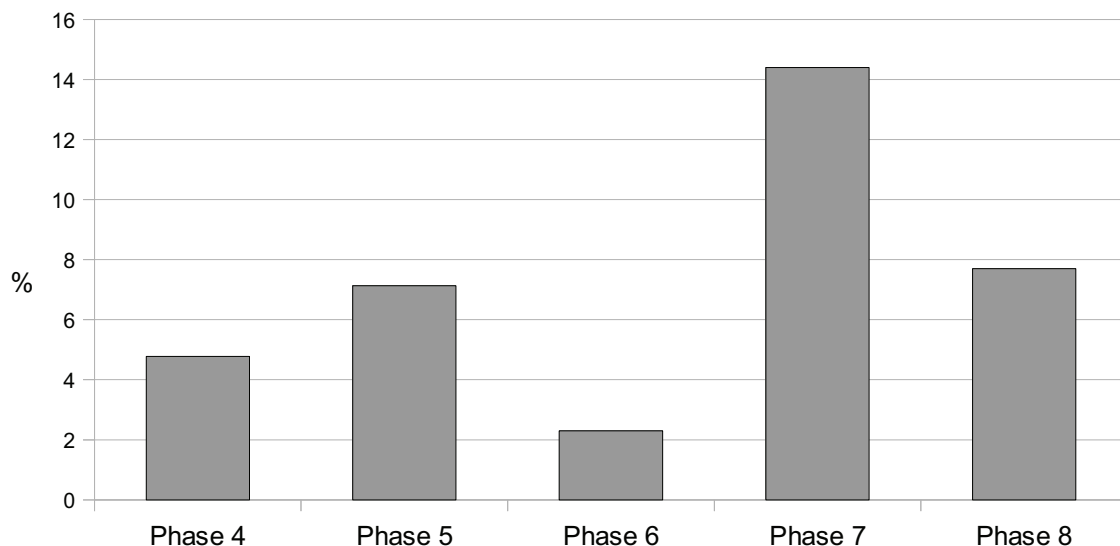


Fig. 8 Pottery residuality as percentage of stratigraphic assemblage by weight (kg)

Fabrics

- B.4.16 A total of 22 post-Roman fabric types were identified in the assemblage including NEOT and THET pottery types which are present in both the Late Saxon and early medieval periods, however there are no definitively pre-Conquest sherds and the presence of EMSW and EMWT suggests that the earlier material in the assemblage is post-Conquest. Also present was a single body sherd from a BLGR ladle, imported from the Rhineland in the 12th or early 13th century, an uncommon find in a rural Cambridgeshire assemblage.
- B.4.17 Only a small number of medieval fabrics were present in the assemblage including DNEOT, SHW and MSGW which form the largest group of medieval sherds (34 sherds, 0.333kg). A single sherd of HEDI represents the only medieval glazed ware from the excavation. The modest number of finewares and the mixture of coarsewares appear to be representative of low levels of occupation, perhaps on the periphery of the early medieval and medieval settlement of Haslingfield.
- B.4.18 Late medieval pottery is present in the assemblage in only small numbers. LMEL was recovered from two contexts, pit **48** in Phase 6 and as a residual element in Phase 8 pit **65**. A knife-trimmed base sherd from a late MGC vessel was recovered from Phase 6 pit **30**. These low levels of late medieval pottery alongside a small number of transitional wares and post-medieval PMR and PMBL indicate movement of occupation away from the site, or evidence of occupation being destroyed by later development including quarrying of the site.
- B.4.19 A small number of early modern and modern factory produced wares were present and include BCHIN, ENGS and RFWE with the largest number of sherds being from YELL vessels of 19th century date.

Provenance

- B.4.20 Pottery present in the assemblage comes from a narrow range of sources. In the Late Saxon-early medieval period NEOT is the most common fabric in the assemblage along with medieval DNEOT fabrics from the south-west of the county on the Bedfordshire border and a small number of THET sherds from Norfolk.
- B.4.21 The most common medieval fabric was MSGW, originating in Essex, possibly on as yet unidentified sites close to the border of modern Cambridgeshire and commonly found on medieval sites along the South Cambridgeshire border. The medieval pottery assemblage also includes local material tentatively identified as Colne type wares (Cambridgeshire) and a small number of late medieval Ely ware sherds. A small number of SHW sherds were also identified; SHW has several sources including Northamptonshire and the Peterborough region. The remainder of the assemblage is made up of small numbers of other sherds from Essex (HEDI, EAR and late MGC), also a small number of unidentified local and non local MSW sherds. A single sherd of BLGR represents the only imported ware.
- B.4.22 Post-medieval fabrics include late EAR produced at kilns throughout the East Anglian region and PMR which may be from the kilns at Ely or in Essex. Factory production from the early 18th century brings pottery from the Midlands and the potteries of Staffordshire.

Forms

- B.4.23 The forms present are limited and no industrial vessels or those associated with heating or lighting were identified within the assemblage. Jars are the dominant form within the whole assemblage followed by bowls as illustrated in Fig. 9.
- B.4.24 The small late 11th-mid 12th century assemblage consists of a single NEOT bowl sherd and three NEOT jar sherds, while the remaining NEOT and THET sherds are undiagnostic. Phase 4 is dominated by jars including examples in residual fabrics NEOT and EMSW. The most common fabric for jars in this phase is MSGW. Also present was the single sherd from an imported Blaugrau ladle. No glazed jug sherds were identified in this phase. The MSGW vessels may originate from kiln sites in Essex, possibly on as yet unidentified sites close to the border of modern Cambridgeshire and is commonly found on medieval sites along the South Cambridgeshire border.

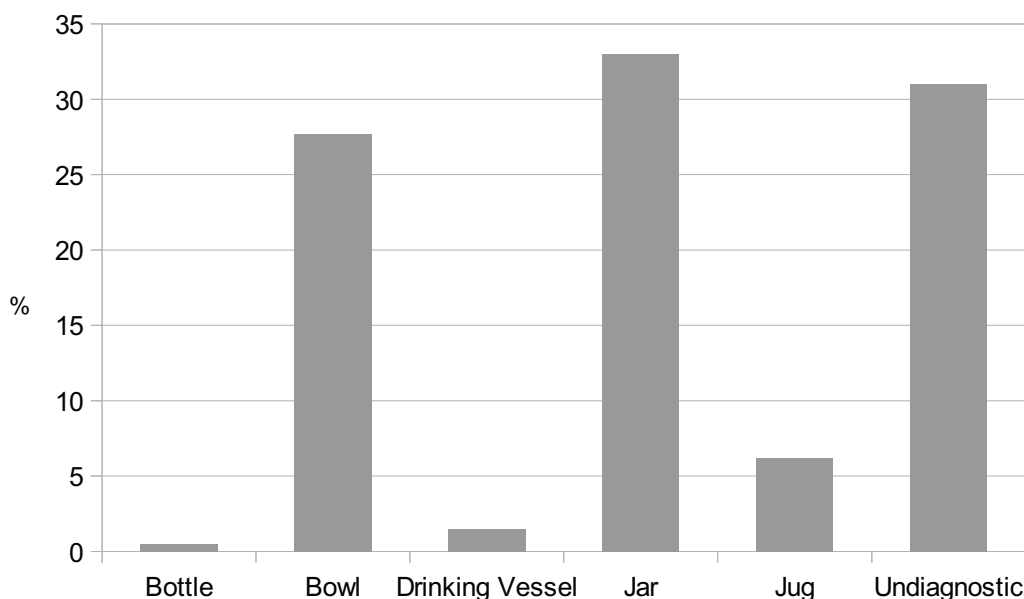


Fig. 9 Vessel forms as a percentage of the stratified assemblage

- B.4.25 Forms present in Phase 5 are a small number of bowls and jars in residual fabrics including SHW. Phase 6 has a number of jar sherds present in medieval fabrics although bowl sherds in transitional fabrics dominate. A small number of jug sherds are also present including a small fragment from a HEDI decorated jug and late medieval LMEL and EAR vessels.
- B.4.26 Phase 7 is split between jars in residual fabrics including NEOT and THET; also present are a number of bowl sherds in fabrics including PMR, RFWE and YELL. The four unabraded YELL sherds from a minimum of two bowls and the single sherd from an annular decorated YELL drinking vessel all date to the early 19th century.
- B.4.27 Phase 8 produced fragments of RFWE plate dated to the early part of the 19th century and a BCHIN bowl, while also present are PMR, TRAN, NEOT and SHW jars. A single sherd from an LMEL vessel is the only jug sherd present. There are no drinking vessels present.

Assemblage in relation to excavated features

B.4.28 The low levels of pottery recovered from the excavation has resulted in a broad discussion of the phases with reference to the features producing the assemblages or where dating is more informative.

Phase 3 11th-mid 12th century

B.4.29 One ditch and a single pit from Phase 3 produced post-Roman pottery. Ditch **27** produced only 0.044kg of pottery, consisting of NEOT and THET sherds. Pit **45** (Pit Group 1) produced two undiagnostic body sherds of THET. This was the only pit from Pit Group 1 to produce post-Roman pottery.

Phase 4 Late 12th-mid 13th century

B.4.30 A larger number of features in Phase 4 produced post-Roman pottery from both pits and ditches. Pit **26** was the only feature from Pit Group 2 to produce medieval pottery - five sherds weighing 0.64kg. This includes a sooted base sherd of a MSGW vessel, two sherds from a MSW jar and a small sherd of DNEOT.

B.4.31 Five features from Pit Group 3 produced pottery: **114, 160, 175, 177** and **187**. Pit **187** produced the largest assemblage in the group at 23 sherds (0.239kg). The majority of the medieval pottery from this pit was MSGW sherds from several sooted vessels. In addition a single SHW jar sherd and MSW jar sherds were recovered alongside a small number of residual NEOT and THET sherds. Pit **175** produced a number residual sherds including a large THET body sherd alongside MSGW. The other pits in the group all produced less than six sherds of post-Roman pottery.

B.4.32 Two other pits in this phase contained post-Roman pottery: pit **34**, from which a single sherd of residual NEOT was recovered, and pit **241** which produced 15 sherds of pottery including two residual sherds of THET, two sherds from a EMSW jar and 11 sherds of MSGW including sooted jar sherds. Pit or ditch **57** produced a single rim sherd from a NEOT in-turned bowl and an unabraded THET body sherd.

B.4.33 Ditches **7(41), 193, 201/218** and **216** all produced small amounts of pottery. Ditches **7** and **193** each produced a single sherd of residual NEOT and ditch **216** produced two sherds of NEOT. Ditch **218** produced a single sherd of MSGW and the sherd of imported BLGR ladle.

Phase 5 Mid 13th-mid 14th century

B.4.34 Post-Roman pottery was only recovered from ditches in this phase. Ditch **2** and **5** which form part of Enclosure 2 produced only three sherds (0.093kg) of residual NEOT and THET. Ditch **92**, part of Enclosure 3, produced 13 sherds (0.069kg) of pottery, residual NEOT and THET sherds. The NEOT vessels included rim sherds from two bowls and sooted sherds from jars.

B.4.35 Ditch **152** produced a single rim sherd from a medieval COLMT vessel and residual sherds of THET. Lastly ditch **166** produced four sherds of pottery, three small sherds from a SHW jar and a rim from a NEOT jar.

Phase 6 Mid 14th-early 17th century

B.4.36 Several pits from this phase produced post-Roman pottery. Pit **30** produced 11 sherds (0.528kg) of pottery which is the second largest group by weight from the whole assemblage. This included four base sherds (0.167kg) from a late MGC vessel, six sherds (0.350kg) from a TRAN bowl and a single residual rim sherd from a decorated

HEDI jug. Six sherds were recovered from pit **48**, mainly comprising medieval fabrics MSGW and DNEOT and a single small glazed fragment from a late Ely ware jug. Pit Group 4 contained two features, (**77** and **79**) that produced pottery, a single sherd of THET from each.

- B.4.37 Three ditches (**307**, **310** and **331**) produced pottery in this phase with a single sherd, a small fragment of NEOT, recovered from **307**, while **310** contained single sherds of NEOT and EMSW. The largest number of sherds, three fragments (0.154kg) from a EAR jug, was recovered from context 330 in ditch **331**.

Phase 7 Mid 17th-mid 19th century

- B.4.38 The largest number of sherds from any single phase, 69 sherds weighing 0.715kg, were recovered from Phase 7, the majority of which are residual Late Saxon-early medieval and medieval fabrics. There were 31 sherds of NEOT and 12 sherds of THET in the assemblage alongside a small number of DNEOT and MSGW.
- B.4.39 Contexts 102, 103 and 104, the fills of a quarry pit, produced no residual Late Saxon-early medieval or medieval pottery. The earliest sherds present are a fragment from TRAN bowl and an ENGS stoneware bottle. The remaining sherds are all 19th century and include YELL bowls and RFWE vessels.
- B.4.40 Quarry **124** produced only a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, a small abraded rim sherd (0.003kg) from a PMR bowl. The remaining 38 sherds (0.226kg) of pottery are all Late Saxon-early medieval, 24 NEOT sherds in total, which include sooted and unsooted jar sherds and bowl sherds and 12 THET jar sherds. Pit **127** contained five sherd of NEOT and quarry pit **130** produced only two sherds of pottery, a single sherd of residual NEOT and a small sherd of PMR.
- B.4.41 Pit **172**, which the excavator suggests is associated with remains of the buildings shown on maps of the period, produced 13 sherds (0.134kg) of pottery, mostly medieval fabrics including DNEOT and MSGW, while also present were two post-medieval sherds, a fragment from a PMR bowl and a base sherd from a PMBL drinking vessel.

Phase 8 Mid 19th century-modern

- B.4.42 Three features in Phase 8 produced post-Roman pottery: pit **65**, wall **69** and ditch **294**. Pit **65** produced PMR sherds from three jars, two residual NEOT jar sherds and a sherd from an LMEL jug. The material recovered from context 70 (**69**) included sherds from two 19th century RFWE plates and a BCHIN plate. Lastly ditch **294** produced a single sherd of medieval SHW.

Discussion

- B.4.43 The small size of the assemblage, the lack of pre-Conquest vessels and the sparsity of high medieval glazed fabrics suggest that the domestic occupation of the site was at its most active in the early medieval period (Phase 3).
- B.4.44 The medieval assemblage indicates the settlement was not of high status, or located close to the centre of the settlement, or areas of growth in the 13th century. The presence of a single sherd from an imported BLGR ladle is uncommon and there is no obvious reason for its presence in the assemblage. The paucity of mid 14th century and later fabrics indicate that the site continued to be used for non-domestic purposes with some degree of low level rubbish deposition or pottery redistribution perhaps by middening and manuring.

B.4.45 Although the assemblage is domestic in nature the site appears not to have been extensively occupied during any phase of activity. The medieval domestic activity represented by the pottery found in the pits and ditches across the site was occurring outside the area of excavation. Post-medieval activity across the site appears to be limited to quarrying with some re-occupation of the site from the 17th century.

B.4.46 Dating table

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
2	NEOT	Jar	1	0.032	Mid 11th-mid 12th century
	THET		1	0.010	
4	THET		1	0.051	10th-end of 12th century
6	NEOT	Jar	1	0.002	Mid 9th-mid 12th century
12	NEOT		1	0.001	Mid 9th-mid 12th century
25	DNEOT		1	0.004	Late 12th-mid 14th century
	MSGW		2	0.023	
	MSW	Jar	2	0.037	
28	NEOT		2	0.010	Mid 11th-end of 12th century
	NEOT	Jar	3	0.018	
	THET		3	0.015	
29	HEDI	Jug	1	0.011	15th-mid 16th century
	MGC		4	0.167	
	TRAN	Bowl	6	0.350	
33	NEOT		1	0.004	11th-mid 12th century
44	THET		2	0.030	10th-end of 12th century
49	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.014	Mid-late 14th century
	EMSW	Jar	1	0.011	
	LMEL	Jug	1	0.003	
	MSGW	Jar	3	0.035	
58	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.007	11th-mid 12th century
61	THET		1	0.027	10th-end of 12th century
66	LMEL	Jug	1	0.010	16th century+
	NEOT	Jar	2	0.068	
	PMR	Jar	3	0.068	
70	BCHIN	Bowl	2	0.012	19th century
	PMR		1	0.036	
	PMR	Jar	1	0.026	
	RFWE		1	0.002	
	RFWE	Bowl	3	0.031	
76	THET		1	0.020	10th-end of 12th century
78	THET	Jar	1	0.010	10th-end of 12th century
87	DNEOT	Bowl	1	0.019	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
	EMSW	Jar	1	0.006	
	MSW (COLMT)		1	0.032	
90	NEOT		5	0.007	Mid 11th-end of 12th century

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
	NEOT	Bowl	2	0.038	
	NEOT	Jar	4	0.012	
	THET		2	0.012	
102	ENGS	bottle	1	0.015	19th century
	MODR	Drinking Vessel	1	0.008	
	TRAN	Bowl	1	0.056	
	YELL		1	0.011	
	YELL	Bowl	3	0.172	
	YELL	Drinking Vessel	1	0.009	
103	RFWE		1	0.002	19th century
	RFWE	Bowl	1	0.011	
104	YELL	Bowl	1	0.029	19th century
115	DNEOT	Bowl	1	0.032	Late 12th-mid 14th century
	MSGW		3	0.024	
	THET		1	0.003	
125	NEOT	Bowl	2	0.018	Mixed (also includes brick in context)
	NEOT	Jar	22	0.107	
	PMR		1	0.003	
	THET/TH ETT	Jar	12	0.098	
128	NEOT		4	0.025	Mid 9th-mid 12th century
129	NEOT	Jar	1	0.005	Mid 9th-mid 12th century
131	NEOT	Jar	1	0.003	16th century+
	PMR	Jar	1	0.005	
150	EMWT		1	0.005	mid 12th-mid 24th century
	MSW (COLMT)		1	0.028	
151	THET		1	0.020	10th-end of 12th century
159	RFWE	Bowl	1	0.004	19th century
165	SHW	Jar	3	0.010	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
171	DNEOT		2	0.016	17th century
	EMSW	Jar	2	0.029	
	MSGW	Jar	3	0.018	
	MSW (COLMT)		2	0.019	
	NEOT		1	0.009	
	PMBL	Drinking Vessel	1	0.026	
	PMR	Bowl	1	0.008	
	THET		1	0.009	
173	EMSW	Jar	1	0.008	Late 12th-late 13th century
	EMWT		1	0.002	
	MSGW	Jar	1	0.020	
	MSW		1	0.002	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
	(COLMT)				
	THET		1	0.003	
174	THET		1	0.084	10th-end of 12th century
176	MSW		1	0.007	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
	MSW (COLMT)		1	0.009	
186	EMSW		1	0.005	Late 12th-early 14th century
	EMSW	Jar	4	0.049	
	MSGW		1	0.016	
	MSGW	Jar	9	0.104	
	MSW		2	0.026	
	MSW (COLMT)	Jar	2	0.015	
	NEOT		2	0.013	
	SHW	Jar	1	0.007	
	THET		1	0.004	
192	NEOT	Jar	1	0.009	Mid 11th-mid 12th century
200	MSGW		1	0.003	Late 12th-late 14th century
215	NEOT	Jar	2	0.041	Mid 11th-mid 12th century
217	BLGR	Bowl	1	0.004	12th-end of 13th century
242	EMSW	Jar	2	0.016	Late 12th-mid 14th century
	MSGW		6	0.047	
	MSGW	Jar	5	0.043	
	THET		2	0.021	
269	NEOT	Jar	1	0.017	Mid 11th-mid 12th century
293	SHW	Jar	1	0.007	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
308	NEOT		1	0.003	Mid 9th-mid 12th century
309	EMSW		1	0.005	Mid 11th-mid 12th century
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.005	
	EAR	Jug	3	0.154	
99999	NEOT		1	0.003	Unstratified
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.020	
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.005	
	PMR	Jar	1	0.074	
	THET	Jar	1	0.007	

Table 10 *Post Roman pottery by context*

B.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

By Rob Atkins

Results

B.5.1 A small but diverse assemblage of CBM was collected from the excavations (24 pieces

weighing 6.785kg; Table 11). All brick and tile was retained from the site although only a representative sample of brick was kept from the post-medieval and modern contexts. The breakdown of the CBM was: brick (12 fragments; 5.506kg); floor brick (1 fragment; 0.423kg); Roman and probable Roman roof tile (6 pieces; 0.774kg) and medieval possibly into post-medieval roof tile (5 fragments; 0.082kg).

Cont	No	Wt (g)	Dimensions	Comments	Feature and Period
103	2	389	2 part Brick fragments: Orange sandy 50mm thick (2") yellow brick 66mm thick (2 ⁵ / ₈ ")	Orange sandy (271g). Some white chalk inclusions up to 6mm by 4mm comprising c.1-2% of fill. Very rare flint inclusions up to 6mm in length. Poorly made brick. ?Late medieval -early post-medieval - probably late 15th or 16th century. Yellow (118g) sandy brick. Well made. 18th to mid 19th	Quarry, Ph 7
105	1	180	Part brick 45mm (1 ⁵ / ₈ ")	Yellow sandy. Mortared on two sides. ?18th to mid 19th	Quarry, Ph 7
119	1	24	Brick or roof tile	Orange sandy. Date ???	Quarry, Ph 6
125 (124)	1	720	Part brick 63-65mm thick (2 ¹ / ₂ ")	Yellow sandy. Well made. Mid 18th to mid 19th century	Quarry, Ph 7
131 (130)	1	208	Brick fragment	Puddled yellow/orange clay	Quarry, Ph 7
155 (156)	1	354	Part brick 60mm thick (2 ¹ / ₂ ")	Orange sandy brick with some small white chalk inclusions up to 8mm in diameter c.2% of fill. Drag lines where excess clay removed from mould. Early brick - could be Tudor or 17th century	PH/pit, Ph 6
159	2	35	2 brick fragments	Orange sandy(26g) and yellow (9g) 17th century ++	Quarry, Ph 7
171 (172)	1	228	Brickfragment	Orange sandy. White quartz, white clay and flint inclusions. 17th-18th century	Pit, Ph 7
336	1	2750	Nearly complete brick (small part of corner missing). 215mm long (8 ¹ / ₂ "); 105mm wide (4") and 65mm thick (2 ⁵ / ₈ ")	Yellow sandy brick. Cement attached. Late 19th century.	Well, Ph 8
337	1	1018	Part Brick. 138mm++Long, 105mm wide (4 ¹ / ₈ ") and 65mm thick (2 ⁵ / ₈ "). There is a small crude frog 70mm++ long; 38mm wide and 14mm deep.	Yellow sandy fabric. c. 1775-early 19th century	Quarry, Ph 7
105	1	423	Probable floor brick. 35mm thick (1 ¹ / ₂ ")	Puddled yellow and red clay. ?18th century	Quarry, Ph 7
125 (124)	1	44	Roman roof (tegular). 20mm thick	Hard orange sandy	Quarry, Ph 7
214 (216)	1	76	Roman roof (tegular). 20mm thick	Hard orange sandy with inner grey core. Occasional flint inclusion 8mm by 5mm. Mortar on interior and exterior face.	Ditch, Ph 4
280 (282)	1	22	?Roman roof tile ?25mm thick (1")	Hard orange/red sandy	Ditch 220; Ph 4
309 (310)	1	147	?Roman roof tile 25mm thick (1")	Orange sandy (grey core) grog tempered	Ditch; Ph 6
334	1	291	Roman roof tile (tegular). c.20mm + thick	Hard Orange sandy	Ditch 284, Ph 5
335	1	194	?Roman roof tile. 20mm thick	Hard orange sandy	Ditch 284, Ph 5
12 (10)	1	7	?Medieval roof tile	Orange sandy	Ditch 27, Ph 3
171 (172)	1	30	Medieval or post-medieval roof tile	Puddled yellow/orange sandy	Pit, Ph 7
257	2	26	Medieval or early post-medieval roof tile	Hard orange sandy fabric.	Animal burial, Ph 8
269 (271)	1	19	Medieval roof tile	Hard orange sandy fabric. Mortar on interior face	Ditch 166, Ph 5

Table 11 Brick, floor brick, Roman and medieval roof tile

- B.5.2 The 12 brick fragments recovered ranged widely in date with the earliest perhaps being Tudor and the latest probably late 19th century. There was a single piece of probable 18th century floor brick but it is uncertain whether it derived from the buildings recorded on the 1810 Enclosure map or from nearby. The roof tile was very mixed but all fragments were abraded or very abraded implying they had been greatly disturbed prior to their final deposition within features across the site. There were no Middle or Late Roman features suggesting that the Roman roof tile came from a possible Romanised structure close to the excavation area. The medieval and post-medieval roof tile on site was negligible, far fewer in quantity and weight than even the Roman tile. It is uncertain if this might suggest that any medieval or early post-medieval structures fronting the road were not tiled.

B.6 Fired clay

By Rob Atkins

Results

- B.6.1 A small group of just 14 undiagnostic fired clay fragments (60g) were recovered from five different contexts. Three contexts were different slots through Late Iron Age/Early Roman Enclosure 1 (11 fragments; 41g) and two contexts from Phase 3 ditch **27** (collectively 3 fragments; 19g). No fired clay was recovered from high or late medieval, post-medieval or modern features or layers.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Mammal Bone

By Chris Faine

Introduction

- C.1.1 A total of 5.5Kg of faunal material was recovered from the excavation at New Road, Haslingfield, yielding 114 “countable” bones (see below). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears to be an issue but there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Of the 114 countable bones, 63 are identifiable to species (55.2% of the total sample). The majority of identifiable faunal material was recovered from Phases 3-5, with smaller amounts of Iron Age and post-medieval material.

Methodology

- C.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see Table 12). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty 1975). Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

The Assemblage

- C.1.3 Table 12 shows the species distribution for the entire assemblage. The assemblage is dominated by cattle remains along with smaller numbers of sheep/goat and horse. Only one fragment of juvenile pig mandible was recovered from context 209 (ditch **166**; Phase 5). Five fragments of cattle were recovered from Late Iron Age contexts, including two mandibles from animals around 8 months and 4-5 years of age. The cattle material from later contexts consists of adult elements from all parts of the skeleton, indicating the presence of live animals. Two mandibles were recovered from context 98 (Enclosure 2; Phase 5) from animals both around 3-4 years of age. A partially articulated neonatal left front limb was recovered from context 202 (ditch **216**; Phase 4). Only two fragments were recovered from post medieval contexts, including a humerus sawn midshaft from 29 (pit **30**; Phase 6).

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	41	65	22	62.9
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	16	25.6	9	25.7
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1	1.6	1	2.9
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	5	7.8	3	8.5
Total:	63	100	35	100

Table 12 Species distribution for the assemblage

- C.1.4 No Iron Age/Roman contexts contained sheep/goat remains and only 1 fragment was recovered from post-medieval contexts. Unlike the cattle assemblage the medieval sheep/goat sample consists largely of lower elements and portions of the axial skeleton, indicating primary butchery waste. Two ageable mandibles were recovered from context 134 (Phase 5) from animals around 3-4 and 4-6 years of age respectively. This context also contained a metacarpal from an animal 62.1cm at the shoulder. Context 1 (Enclosure 2; Phase 5) contained an juvenile mandible from an animal around 2-8 months old.
- C.1.5 Horse remains were recovered from four contexts, consisting entirely of lower limb elements along with an adult mandible from context 125 (quarry pit **124**; Phase 7). A single metatarsal was recovered from pit **147** (Phase 4) from an animal around 1.38m at the shoulder (13 ½ hands high).

Conclusions

- C.1.6 This is a small assemblage that most likely represents primary butchery waste. There is some evidence of on site breeding or at least the presence of juvenile animals. Some evidence of bone working was observed but is likely to be an isolated incident rather than an organised practice.

C.2 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methods

- C.2.1 A total of twenty-one samples were taken from features within the excavated areas of the site. The samples were taken from deposits within features from two main periods; a single pit and three ditches were dated to the Late Iron Age and the remaining features were dated from the Late Saxon to Early Medieval period.
- C.2.2 Initially ten litres of each sample were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 13. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

- C.2.3 The flots from 10L samples were initially assessed and five samples that were deemed to have archaeobotanical potential had further material processed. Of these, only two samples; Sample 9 (fill 128 of late-medieval pit **127**) and Sample 15 (fill 242 of medieval pit **241**) produced a sufficient density of material for further quantitative analysis.

Quantification

- C.2.4 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

- C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

- C.2.6 The results are recorded on Table 13.

- C.2.7 Preservation is predominantly by carbonization. Only two samples (Sample 9 and Sample 15) contain plant remains that have been preserved by other means. It is unclear whether the plant remains in these samples are preserved by waterlogging or whether they have remained untransformed. Neither of the samples are from particularly deep deposits. Sample 9 is dated to Phase 7 (mid 17th century to mid 19th century) and it is possible that the plant remains are contemporary with the deposit and have so far resisted decomposition. Sample 15 is dated to Phase 4 (late 12th to late 13th century) and is more likely to be preserved by waterlogging. Both samples also contain charred plant remains.

- C.2.8 Untransformed seeds of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) occur in samples from all phases. These seeds have a tough outer testa that is quite resistant to decomposition and are likely to be contemporary.

Cut No.	251	255	255	286	305	27	45	221	26	114	175	185	206	241	282	5	95	99	109	135	127
Sample No.	16	17	18	20	21	3	4	14	2	8	11	12	13	15	19	1	5	6	7	10	9
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Enc3	Ditch	Ditch	Pit/	Pit
Phase	327	325	325	325	305	27	PG1	324	PG2	PG3	PG3	185	193	PG3	220	Enc2	Enc3	Enc2	Ditch	Ditch	Pit
Cereals																					
<i>Avena sp. (grains)</i>	#					#								#							
<i>Hordeum sp. (grains)</i>	##								#						#					#	#
<i>Hordeum sp. (chaff)</i>																					#
<i>Secale cereale L. (grains)</i>										#											
<i>Triticum sp. (grains)</i>	#		##			##	##		#					##	#	#	#			#	#
Triticum spelta (glume bases)		#			#									##	#					#	#
<i>Triticum aestivum/compactum (grains)</i>	##					##							#	##	#					##	###
<i>Triticum aestivum/compactum (chaff)</i>																					##
Cereal indet. (grains)	#	#	#		#			#	##					#							##
Cereal indet. (embryos/sprouts)																					##
Other food plants																					
<i>Pisum sativum L.</i>	#					#								#							#
Large Fabaceae indet.																					#f
Dry land herbs																					
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>														#w							
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>																					##
<i>Bromus sp.</i>	#													#						#	##
<i>Carduus/Cirsium sp.</i>																				#	##
<i>Centaurea sp.</i>																				#	##
Chenopodiaceae indet.																					#
<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>									#					##w							#
<i>Galium aparine</i>														#							#
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>																					#
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>																					#
<i>Lolium sp.</i>	#																				#
Small Poaceae indet.																					#
Large Poaceae indet.										#											#
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>																					#
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>																					#
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (siliqua frags.)																					#
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	#										#			#w							##
Dock																					##

Cut No.	251	255	255	255	286	305	27	45	221	26	114	175	185	206	241	282	5	95	99	109	135	127
Sample no.	16	17	18	18	20	21	3	4	14	2	8	11	12	13	15	19	1	5	6	7	10	9
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	PG2	PG3	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Enc2	Enc3	Ditch	Ditch	Pit/	
Phase	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	7
Dry land herbs																						
<i>Stellaria media</i>																						#
<i>Trifolium/Medicago sp.</i>						#				#					#					#		##
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>															##w							#
<i>Urtica dioica</i>																						
<i>Vicia sp.</i>							#															
Wetland/aquatic plants																						
<i>Carex sp.</i>																						#
<i>Cladium mariscus</i>																						#
<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>																						#
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>															##w							#w
<i>Juncus sp.</i>															##w							#w
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>															#							
Tree/shrub macrofossils																						
<i>Rubus</i>										#					w							
<i>Sambucus nigra (untransformed)</i>	#									#					#w							##
Other plant macrofossils																						
Charcoal <2mm	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Charcoal >2mm	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Charred root/stem	#																					#
Waterlogged root/stem																						
Indet.culm nodes																						#
Indet.seeds															##							##
Other remains																						
molluscs	#	#	#	#	#	##	##	##	###	##	##	#	#		####	#	##	#	##	##	#	#
Bone										#												
Fish scale							#															
Volume of flint (litres)	20	5	5	5	1	1	35	20	1	5	20	20	15	10	5	1	5	1	1	1	40	240
Sample Volume (litres)	20	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	20	20
% flint sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50

Table 13 Environmental sample results

Period 1 samples (Late Iron Age)

- C.2.9 Charred cereal grains predominate the charred plant assemblages from the Late Iron Age. Grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) occur along with occasional oat (*Avena* sp.) grains. Both free threshing wheat and prehistoric wheat are present and occasional chaff elements in the form of spelt (*T. spelta*) glume bases were noted. Sample 16, fill 250 of ditch **251** (Enclosure 1; Phase 2) contained the greatest quantity and diversity of cereal grains.
- C.2.10 Charred weed seeds are rare and represent crop weeds such as corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.)

Period 2 samples (Late Saxon to mid 19th century)

- C.2.11 Charred cereal grains also the main component of the charred plant assemblages from all phases of the Period 2 samples. Free-threshing bread wheat-type (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*) grains predominate, and occur along with occasional barley, rye (*Secale cereale*) and oat grains. Chaff is represented by rachis fragments of bread wheat along with a single intrusive spelt glume base.
- C.2.12 Legumes occur rarely in this assemblage. Peas (*Pisum sativum*) and a fragment of bean (cf. *Vicia faba*) were noted in small quantities.
- C.2.13 Weed seeds also include the crop weeds of corn gromwell, brome and rye-grass along with other crop contaminants such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), vetch (*Vicia* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and grass seeds (Poaceae). Seeds of a more ruderal habitat which may also include segetal seeds include fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodiaceae* indet.), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*).
- C.2.14 Seeds of wetland plants include sedges (*Carex* sp.), saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), spike rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.) including slender rush (*Juncus tenuis*).

Discussion

- C.2.15 There is a clear distinction between the plant remains recovered from the Period 1 Late Iron Age samples and the later Period 2 medieval samples. Cereal grains predominate in both assemblages with the prehistoric wheat being replaced by bread wheat and rye as is typical for this region and period (Greig 1991). The Iron Age assemblages seem to represent low density deposits of domestic refuse into ditches.
- C.2.16 The medieval assemblages cover a larger timespan from possible Late Saxon activity though to the post-medieval period and again seem to represent the discard of small quantities of domestic refuse that has most likely been redeposited into ditches and pits. The only possible exception being seen in Samples 9 and 15 which both may represent purposeful deposits of accidentally burnt grain.
- C.2.17 Bread wheat was a common staple used for flour and gradually replaced spelt wheat for this purpose. Barley was often used for animal fodder but may have been used for

human consumption in the form of bread, stews and soup and it was also used for the brewing of beer. No germinated grains were recovered from this assemblage to suggest brewing activities. The presence of oats may be as a contaminant or an actual crop. As the grains are edible they may not necessarily have been removed as a contaminant of the prepared grain. The presence of stinking mayweed, an ecological indicator of cultivation on heavy clay soils, in the medieval phases indicates developed agricultural technology able to cope with cultivation on this difficult soil.

- C.2.18 Weeds would have posed a real problem to farmers. They would have had to hand weed cultivation areas and then remove seeds of weeds that had been harvested along with the crops. The large seeds of plants such as corn gromwell, bromes and rye-grass would have been picked out of the grain prior to consumption. These seeds are therefore most likely to enter that archaeobotanical record as they would have been commonly disposed of in the hearth/fire.
- C.2.19 Other information can be gleaned from studying the weed seed assemblage; the inclusion of small seeds of low-growing plants such as stinking mayweed and scentless mayweed suggest reaping low on the straw and cleavers are autumn germinating weeds suggesting that the wheat crop was sown in autumn.
- C.2.20 Both stinging nettles, henbane and thistles are indicators of nitrogen-rich soils and would have been found growing around middens and disturbed soil. Several of the deposits samples also contained other dietary refuse such as animal bones suggesting midden type deposits although no mineralised remains were recovered.
- C.2.21 Sedges and rushes form a large group of species which include plants of damp and marshy ground. Saw-sedge and rushes were commonly used for thatching and flooring which would subsequently be burnt on disposal. Spike rush is commonly found with crop assemblages and was probably growing in damp field margins or perhaps in deep, damp furrows.

Conclusions

- C.2.22 The plant assemblages recovered from the excavations represent waste from crop cultivation and food preparation and are indicative of low levels of domestic culinary activity on site. Similar agricultural activities were taking place in both the Late Iron Age and the medieval period with evidence of development in agricultural styles and techniques. Excavations at a similarly multi-period site at Hauxton Road, Duxford (Fryer 2011) produced comparable results.
- C.2.23 Samples 9 and 15 both produced quantifiable assemblages (>100 items) although it is not considered that full analysis would add significantly to this interpretation and further work is not recommended.

C.3 Shell

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and methods

- C.3.1 A small collection of one oyster (0.1kg) and 96 mussel shells (0.212kg) was recovered from four contexts. The one large oyster shell was recovered from ditch **2** (Enclosure 2; Phase 5) whilst ditch **57** (Phase 4) produced 93 mussels (0.207kg). One mussel came

from post-medieval quarry pit 127 (Phase 7) and two from ditch **152** (Phase 5). The large quantity of mussels found in pit or ditch **57** (Phase 4) probably represents a primary disposal of the remains of a meal.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-102944			
Project Name	Archaeological Excavation Report: Land at 30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	08-11-2010	Finish	27-05-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HASNER10	Planning App. No.	S/1901/09/F
HER No.	CHER3473	Related HER/OASIS No.	CHER3410

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Settlement	Select period...	Artefacts	Iron Age -800 to 43
Settlement	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Artefacts	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Settlement	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Artefacts	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire Dist	30 New Road, Haslingfield Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Haslingfield		
HER	Cambridgeshire County Council		
Study Area	1.2ha	National Grid Reference	TL 4085 5249

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dan McConnell, Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray OA East
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray OA East
Supervisor	Rob Atkins OA East

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores, Landbeach	OA East	CCC Stores, Landbeach
HASNER10	HASNER 10	HASNER 10

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

Plans

Limit of Excavation _____

Machine Strip - - - - -

Illustrated Section S.14

Bricks 

Cut Number 118

Sections

Limit of Excavation - - - - -

Cut _____

Deposit Horizon _____

Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -

Top Surface/Top of Natural _____

Break in Section - - - - -

Cut Number  50

Deposit Number 51

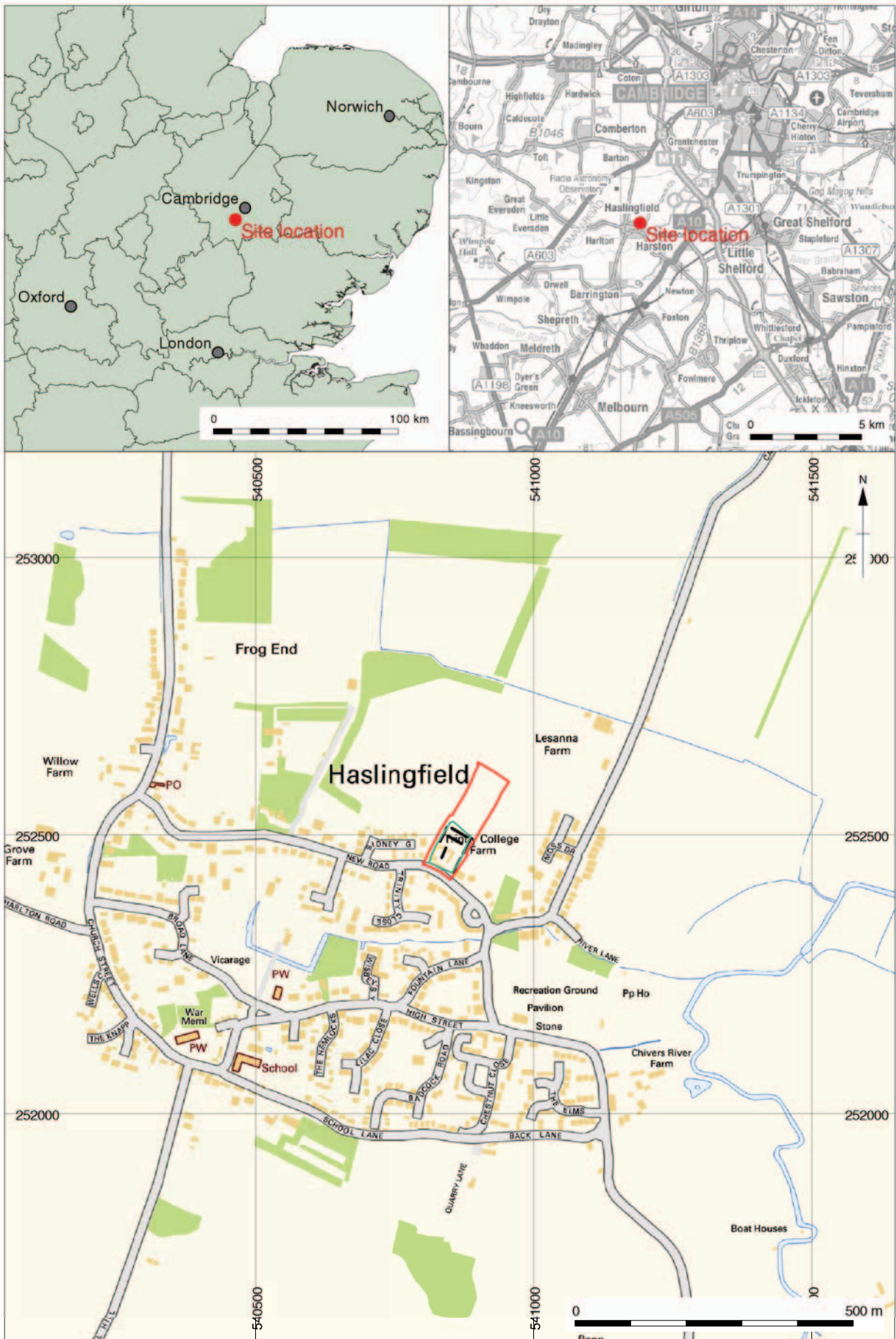
Wall Number 54

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD


Stones 

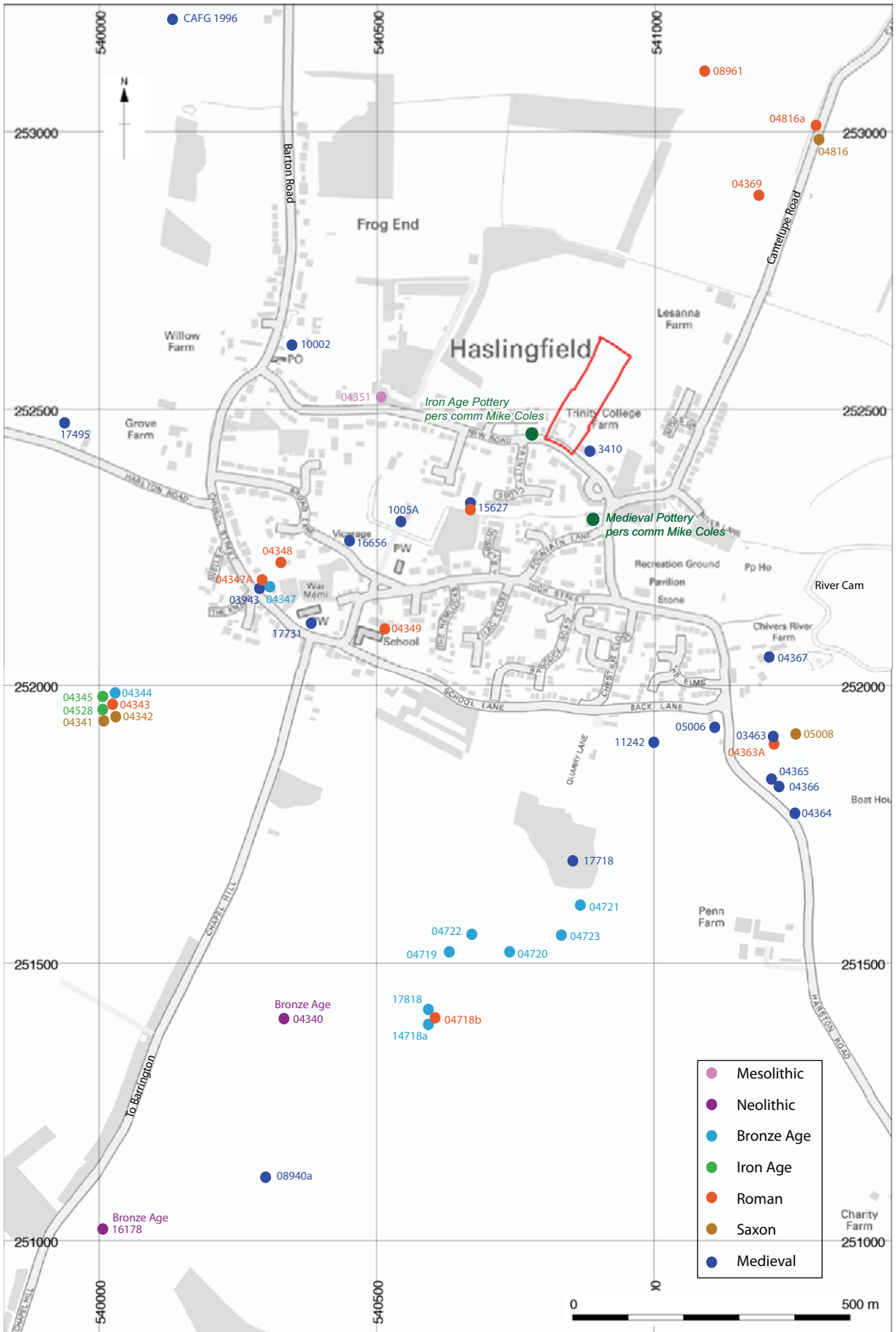
Bricks 

Convention Key



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011

Figure 1: Site location (red) with excavation area (green), evaluation trenches (black) and watching brief



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011

Figure 2: Site location (red) in relation to CHER records and probable large green



Figure 3: 1810 Enclosure map (after Barlow & Thompson, 2010, Fig 5)



Figure 4: 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (after Barlow & Thompson 2010, Fig 6)

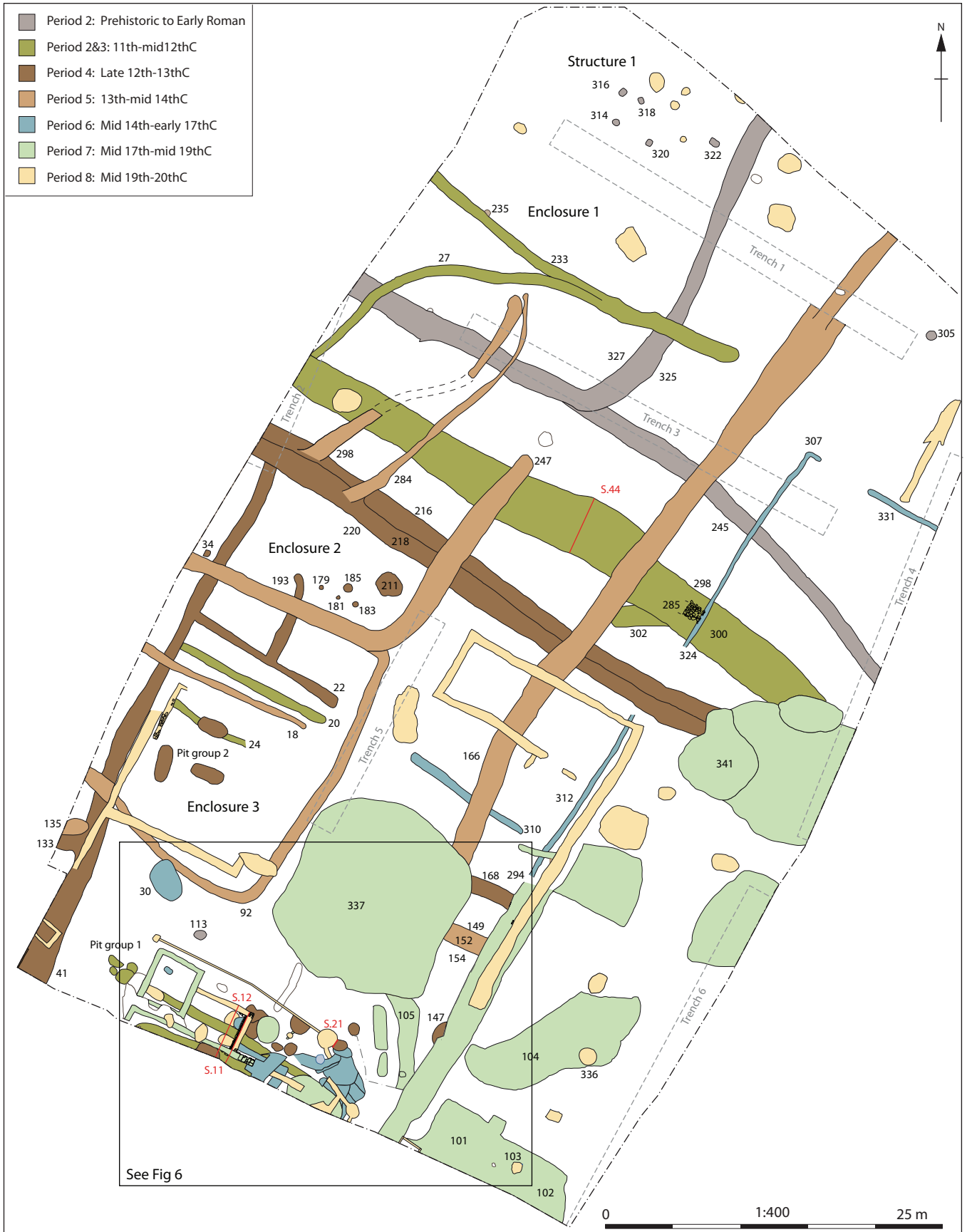


Figure 5: Plan of all features. Scale 1:400



Figure 6: Plan of all features in southern area, Scale 1:100

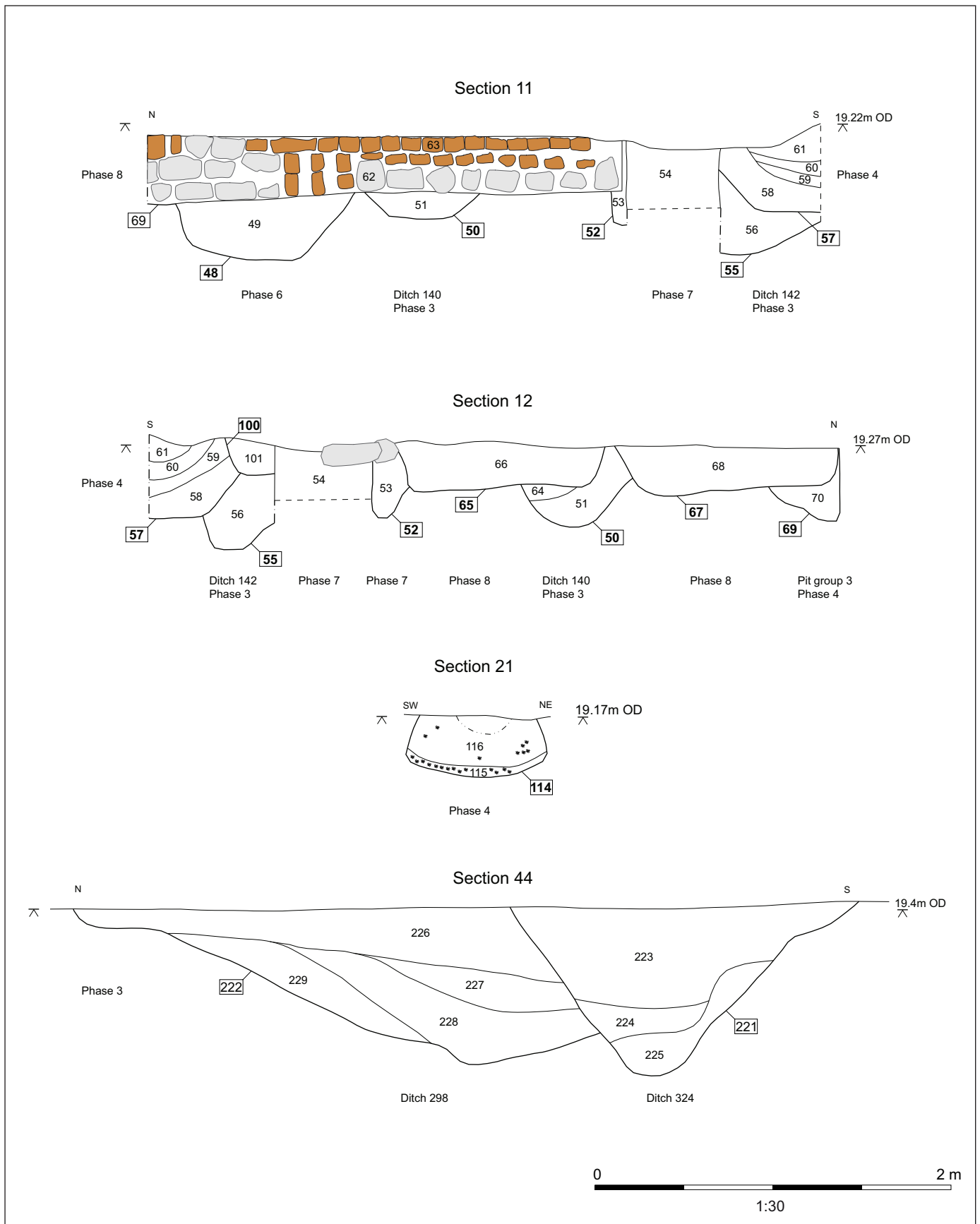


Figure 7: Selected sections



Plate 1: frontage area, looking west



Plate 2: Working in poor conditions, looking south-east

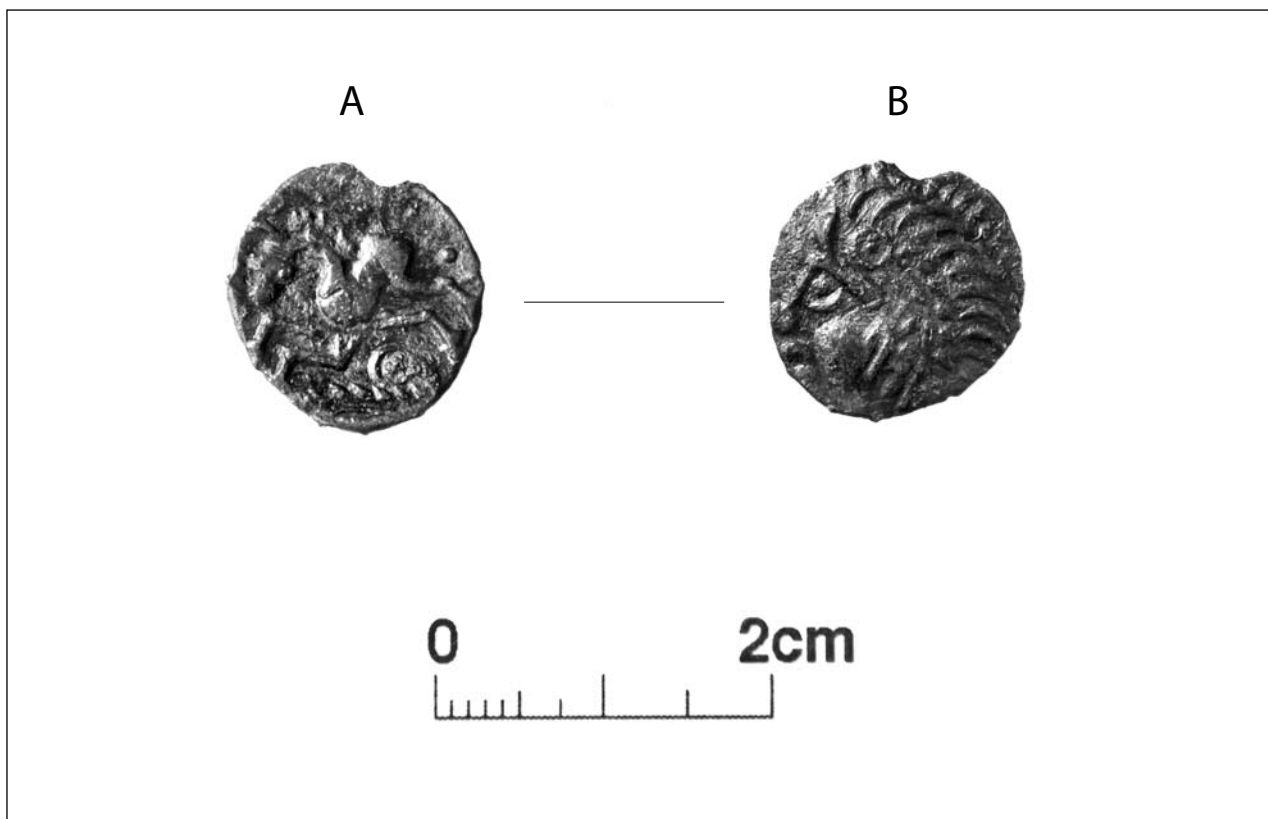


Plate 3: SF 1 Iron Age coin from Enclosure 1 ditch **286** (325) (Phase 1)



Plate 4: SF 17 Bone and horn comb from Pit Group 4 (Phase 5)



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