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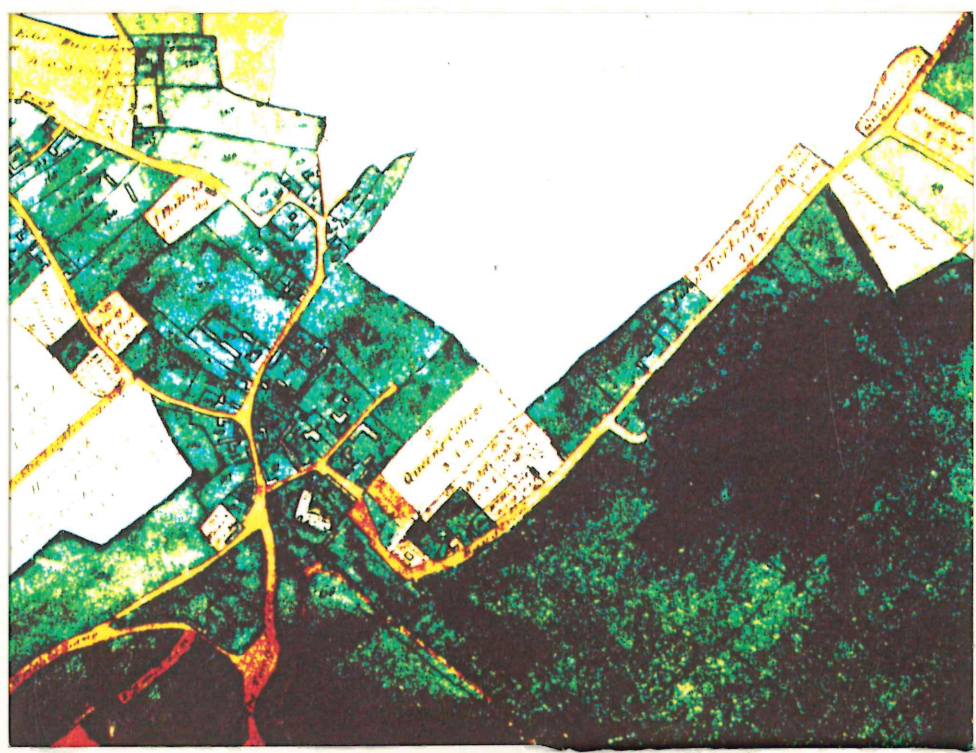
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FULBOURNE SILO, 1992

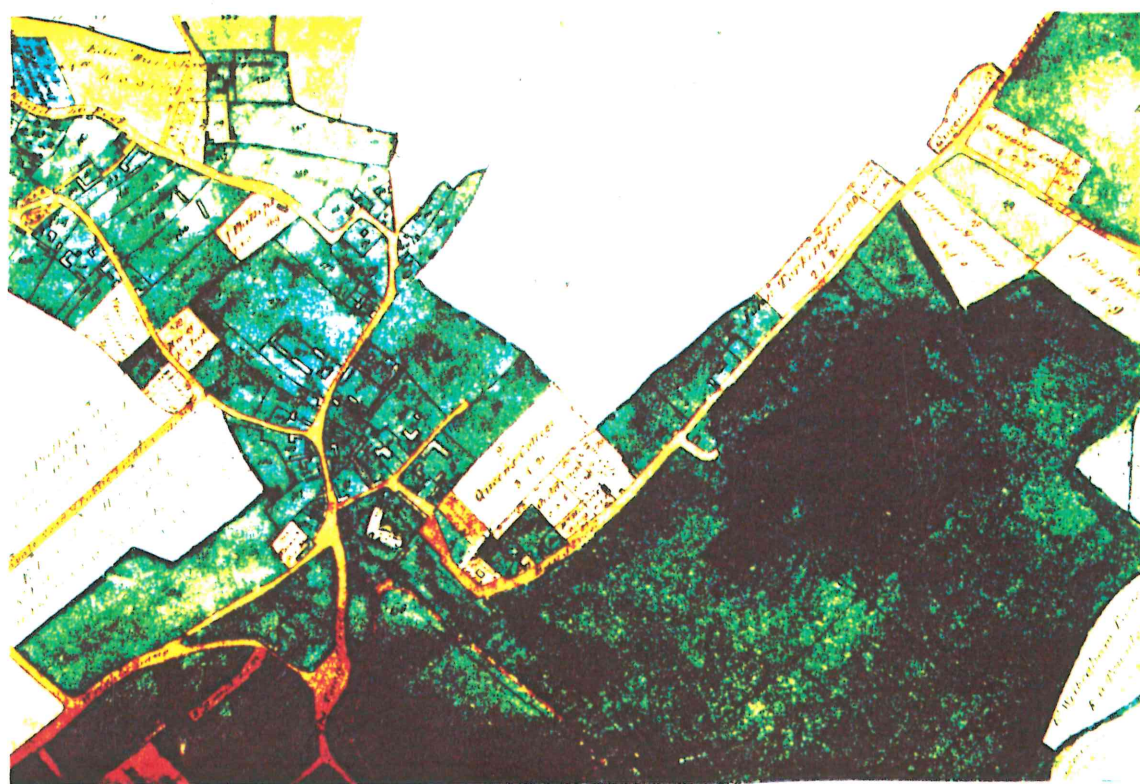
Archaeological Evaluation & Historical Study of Medieval Fulbourn



FULBOURNE SILO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
& HISTORICAL STUDY OF MEDIEVAL FULBOURN
Simon Bray & Twigs Way

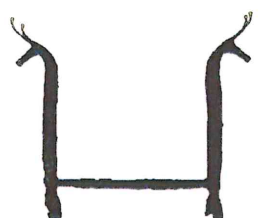
1992

Archaeology Section
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Report no. 66

Inclosure Map of Fulbourn 1814



cambridgeshire
archaeology

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1.0 **Summary**

1.1 *An evaluation excavation was undertaken at Fulbourne Silo. A single undated, narrow drainage gully was recorded aligned east/west across the site. A 20th century machine cut trench was also identified to the north of the site.*

2.0 **Introduction**

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeology Section between 17th - 19th August at the site situated behind Fulbourne Silo (fig. 1 (TL5255/5680)). The work was commissioned by the developers, Vogan & Company Ltd, following planning permission for the extension of an existing warehouse.

2.2 The site is located a quarter of a mile to the north of the village of Fulbourn, beside the Cambridge-Newmarket railway. It is situated on fen-edge, on a ridge of lower chalk which stretches north-east/south-west across the south of the county rising to 13m OD at the point of investigation.

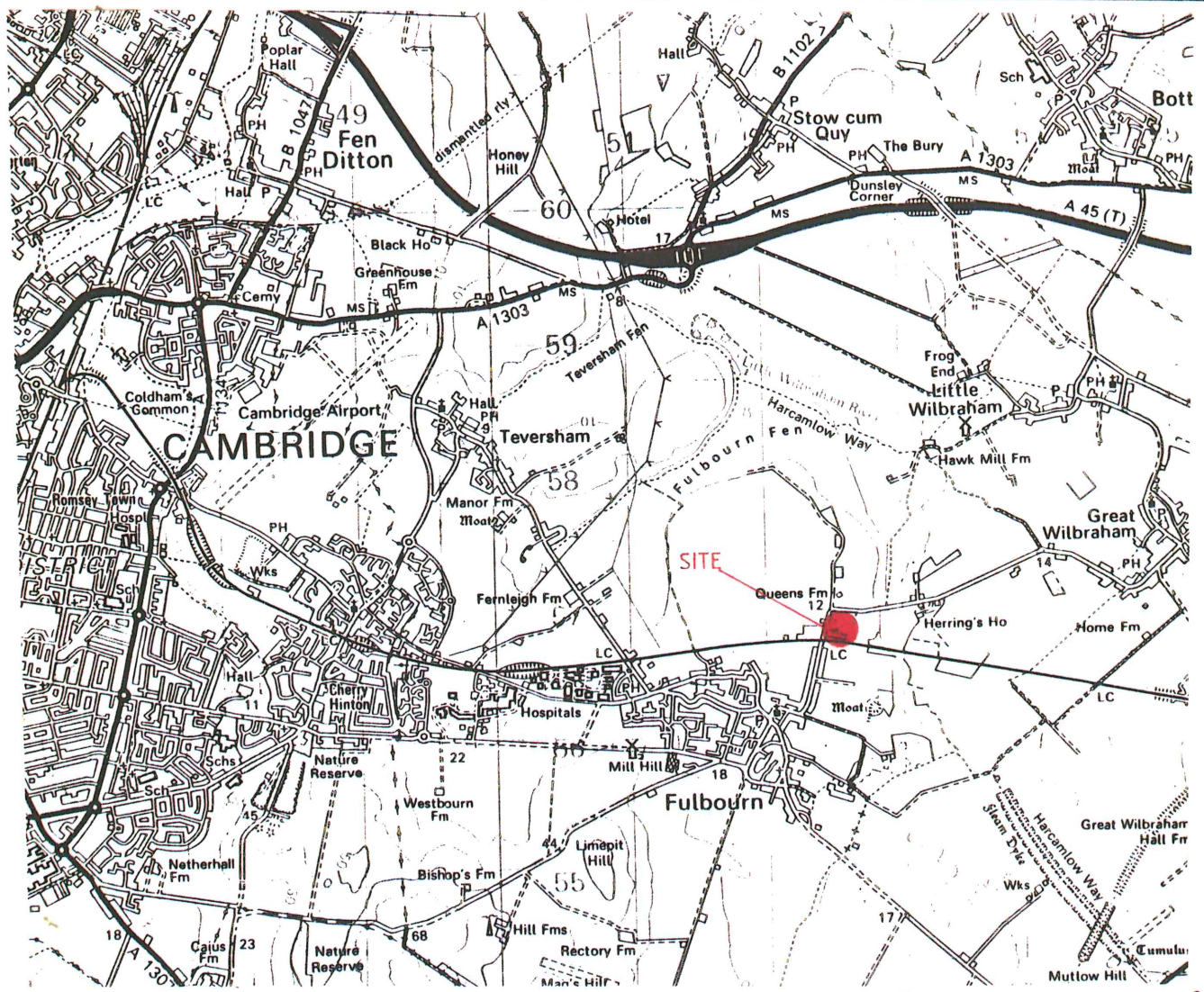
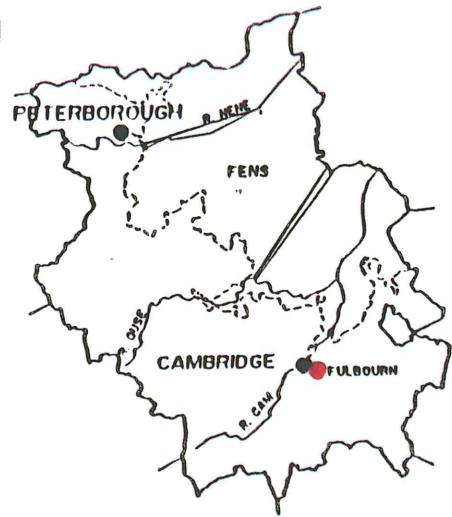
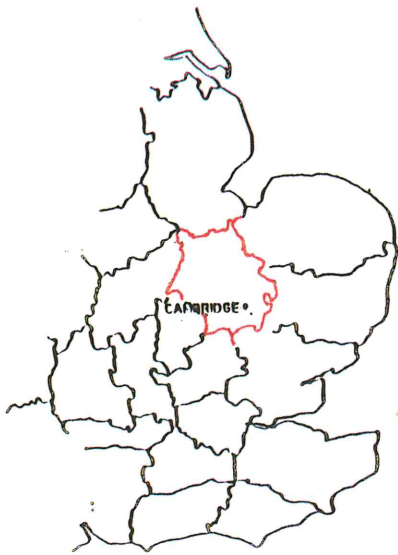
- 2.3 The aims of the evaluation were to :
- Identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits associated with either an adjacent Roman site or a charcoal furnace.
 - If archaeologically sensitive layers were detected to advise the County Archaeology Office on further work or preservation.

3.0 **Background**

The parish of Fulbourn has a rich and diverse heritage with evidence of continuous activity from the early prehistoric to the late 20th century. The County's Sites and monuments Record (SMR) show a plethora of individual findspots and sites in the immediate area of the village of Fulbourn. These include two scheduled ancient monuments (SAM) to the north-west and south-east of the village. One is an Iron Age settlement visible as cropmarks (SAM no.95); the other is the terminal of Fleam Dyke (SAM no.6), an Anglo-Saxon defensive earthwork spanning the chalk ridge between Fen and forested clay hill in southern Cambridgeshire. Cropmarks and soilmarks indicate other substantial settlement sites and associated field systems in the vicinity of the present village.

Immediately adjacent to the area under investigation a Roman settlement site (SMR 06287) and associated charcoal furnace and cremation (SMR 06243) have been recorded.

The medieval and post medieval history of Fulbourn is particularly well documented, a study of which has been compiled for this report as it was felt that this period would have been most likely to have recently affected the site (Appendix A).



Based upon Ordnance Survey Map No.154
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FULS192
SITE LOCATION PLAN



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figure no.1	Date 20/8/92
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4.0 Methodology

The evaluation was completed in two phases:-

- Initially, the County's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was consulted to identify all adjacent sites and findspots.
- An area representing a 16% sample area of the site was assessed by opening two 30 m long trenches by a mechanical excavator with a 1.6m wide ditching bucket. A watching brief was maintained during the machining. The trenches were then cleaned by hand and a 1:100 pre-excavation trench plan prepared. Any features/anomalies were then sampled and recorded using Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeology Section's single context recording context system. All cuts were given a number in square brackets and fills and layers in a circle. The east facing trench sections were drawn at 5 metre intervals to demonstrate the amount of overburden across the site. A site grid was established tied into the existing warehouse.

5.0 Results

The trenches showed the underlying geology to be covered by approximately 1 metre of overburden (fig. 4). The subsoil, 2, was found to increase in depth westwards towards the Silo, an enamelled kettle was found at the interface of subsoil and the natural chalk in trench I. The increase in depth seen in trench I can perhaps be attributed to waste material generated during the construction of the warehouse.

Trench I A single shallow gully [6] was identified at the south end of the trench I, 111.5E/94N (fig. 5). Orientated east/west it was identified continuing in trench II as feature [3]. Cut from directly below the subsoil, 2, it was found to be 0.50 m wide and 0.40 m deep (fig. 6). Two silty, homogeneous fills were identified. No artefacts were recovered from the feature.

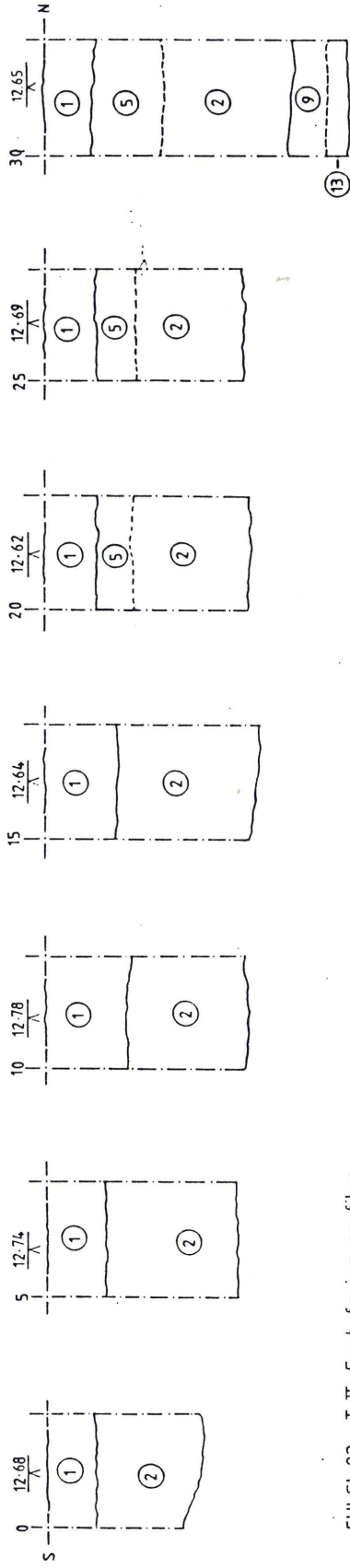
A trench [10], 3m x 1m, was identified at the north end of the trench (fig. 5). Cut from directly below the ploughsoil it was found to have vertical sides and 1.10 metres deep (fig. 4). Containing a very mixed fill of 20th century builders rubble it has been identified as a machine excavated trench dug to dispose of waste material.

Trench II A single gully [3] was identified at the south end of the site (fig. 5). Orientated east/west it continued into trench I as feature [6]. Cut from below the subsoil, 2, it was 0.50 m wide and 0.25 m deep (fig. 5), increasing in depth in trench I. Two fills, similar to those identified in [6] were recorded. No artefacts were recovered from the feature.

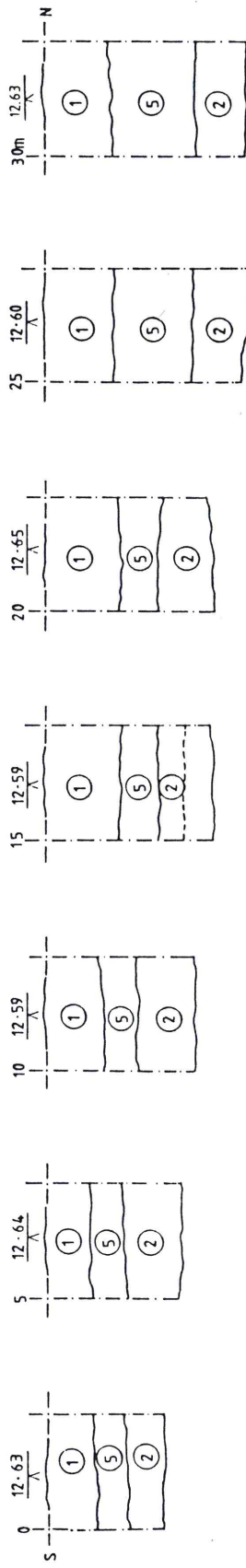
6.0 Discussion and recommendations

6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that there are no archaeologically sensitive deposits in the area under threat from the proposed development. It is felt that further work would not increase our knowledge of the site.

FULSI 92 Tr I East facing profiles



FULSI 92 TrII East facing profiles



- ① Plough soil (Top soil)
- ② Sub soil
- ⑤ Plough/Worm mixed layer
- ⑨ Mid dark grey silty sand
- ⑬ Mid dark grey silty sand



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Initials

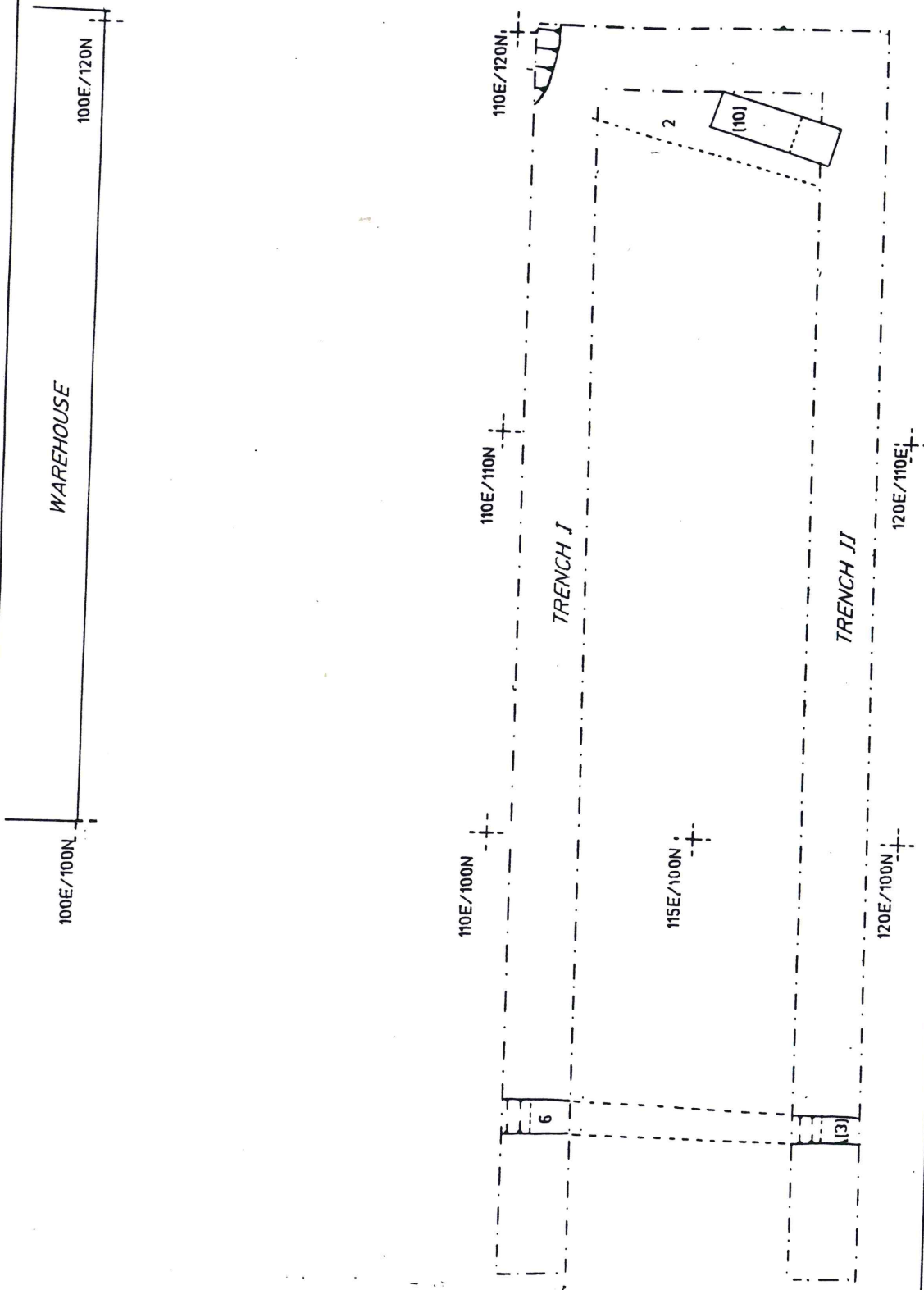
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Date

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FULSI92 - EAST PROFILES ALONG
TRENCHES I & II

figure 4.



Initials	Date
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TRENCH & FEATURE LOCATION
PLAN


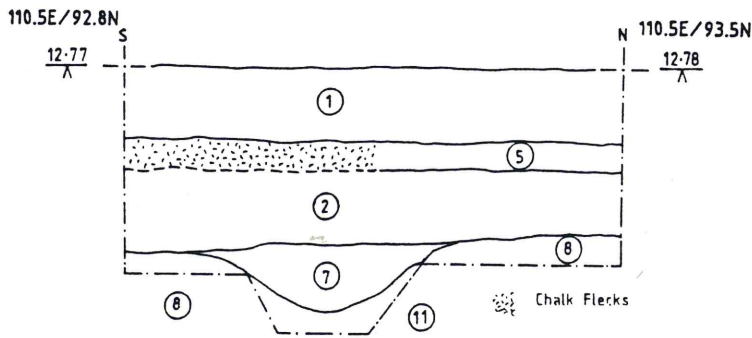
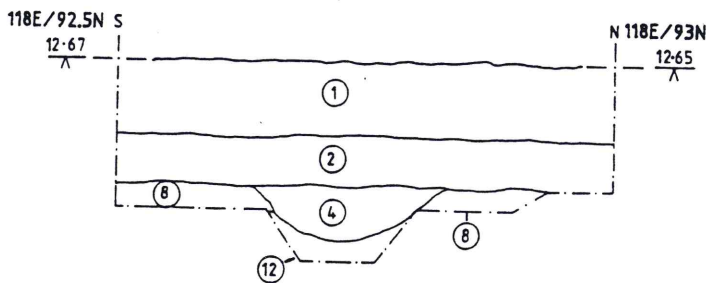
 **Archaeology Section**
Cambridgeshire County Council

figure 5.

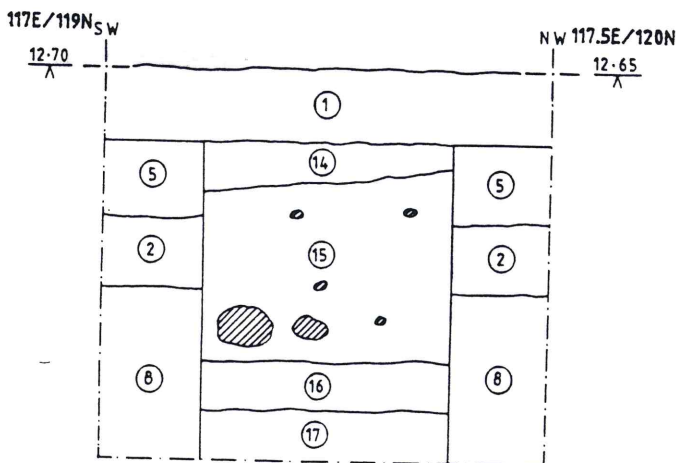
FULSI 92 Tr I E. facing section through gully [6]



FULSI 92 Tr II E. facing section through gully [3]



FULSI 92 Tr II S.E. facing section through [10]



- ⑧ REDEPOSITED NATURAL CHALK FLECKS
- ① PLOUGH SOIL (top soil)
- ② SUB SOIL
- ④ UPPER FILL OF [3]
- ⑤ PLOUGH/WORM MIXED LAYER
- ⑦ UPPER FILL OF [6]
- ⑧ NATURAL CHALK
- ⑪ LIGHT MID GREY SANDY SILT
- ⑫ LIGHT MID GREY SAND
- ⑭ MID YELLOW, MOTTLED WITH LARGE WHITE FLECKS
- ⑮ MID DIRTY GREY SILTY CHALK
- ⑯ DARK GREY, RED LOOSE SAND POWDER
- ⑰ DARK BROWN, SILT

figure 6.

Appendix AA Documentary History of Medieval Fulbourn - By Twigs Way BSc MAIntroduction

This historical research has been undertaken to complement recent archaeological work in the parish of Fulbourn. The report concentrates on the social and economic landscape of the parish and presents a general landscape history with discussion of the immediate area of the archaeological work. Brief discussion is also presented of other relevant aspects such as the dual churches, the mills, drainage and the coming of the railway. This latter had a dramatic affect on the immediate vicinity of the archaeological site. A brief manorial history is given at the commencement.

Note: Technically Fulbourn comprised two parishes for much of its history but for convenience the term 'parish' is used in this report.

Methodology

Research was based on locally held primary and secondary documentation. Court Rolls are extant for the main manor (Zouches) for a short period in the early 17th century and again from 1700 to 1940. In this study only those court records up until 1835 were considered. Rentals and lists of fines exist for the manor of Dunmowes, again concentrating on the 18th and 17th century. This source of evidence has been complemented by work on various other documents detailing land transfers and rentals extending the chronological research into the 14th century. Secondary materials and transcripts have then been used to further extend the period considered into the 11th century. However, it must be stated that this study is very brief in its scope both in the type and quantity of material examined.

Manors

As this research concentrates on the landscape of the parish only brief consideration will be made of the manorial histories in so far as they affect this. It is not intended to give an exhaustive list of manorial subdivisions and familial holdings which are available in Lysons (1808. 196-199).

As is typical of many Cambridgeshire parishes there were several manors within the parish of Fulbourn and subsequent sub-division and re-incorporation has led to confusion. The main manor of the parish was that known as Zouches being held by the family of the same name from the 11th century until the early 15th century. It subsequently descended through the Docwras, and Daltons until purchased by the Townleys in the 18th century.

The manor of Dunmowes also descended with Zouches from the 17th century. However there are separate extant court rolls stretching into the 19th century. The site of the manor house was identified by Lysons (ibid.) as the Hall Farm known as Zouches Castle.

Manners-see, which is now a substantial defensive moat originally held by the Monks of Ely and subsequently the Bishop of Ely was named after the Manners family who held it in the 13th century. From 1360 onwards this descended with the main manor of Zouches. The site of the manor house is unknown.

Shardelowes manor appears briefly in the 14th and 15th century and itself encompassed the manor of Colvilles. Shardelowes was at one time incorporated with that of Zouche's but in the 19th century was again held separately. Lysons (ibid) suggests that the original manor house of

this holding was that of the moated farmhouse called Shardelowes which is shown on the pre-enclosure map. Rather confusingly this is the exact spot of the SMR 01024 discussed below and interpreted as a water mill. It is possible that the moat has been mis-interpreted or that the accuracy of the grid reference has not allowed distinction to be made between the two sites. A new Shardelowes Farmhouse was built in the south of the parish in the 19th century.

The Abbess of Barking also held a manor in Fulbourn which after the dissolution of the monasteries reverted to the crown. Its subsequent history is not known.

The multiplicity of manors, the presence of two churches (and hence technically two parishes) and fluctuations in the amount of available land, resultant from frequent attempts at drainage of the marsh and fen areas of the parish, have led to complicated and frequent land allocation and re-allocation. In the Hundred Rolls of 1279 separate entry was made for land held in the arable fields and land held in the marsh land. These complications combined with the proximity of the town of Cambridge may account for the extremely active land holding market seen in extant court rolls and rentals for both the manor of Zouches and Dunmowes. Certainly by the 17th and 18th centuries annual lists of rentals are dominated by land that was 'late of' or 'formerly of' other tenants. Many of these tenants appear to have come from, or be resident in, other parishes both adjacent and more distant. Landholders described as 'of Cambridge' also appear.

Churches

Fulbourn is one of several parishes in Cambridgeshire originally containing two churches, Duxford, Swaffham Prior and Histon being other examples. Taylor (1973. 117-118) suggests that this may be due to either individual piety or rivalry between local lords. Certainly the two churches at Fulbourn were associated with different manors. That of All Saints is associated with the Manor of Zouches whilst St Vigor's belonged to the Manners-see. Both churches were situated within the same churchyard prior to the collapse of All Saints in 1766. The two churches can be seen on maps dating prior to this collapse particularly the 'Generall Plott and description of the Fennes . . ." of 1604 (VCH Hunts vol. iii. 292 and fig. 3) and the slightly later map of Wilbraham, Fulbourn and Teversham Fens (R59.31.40.82 See fig. 2). This latter map shows both churches with spires but this contrasts with Coles Ms description made following his visit to the village (see below).

Shortly before its collapse the church of All Saints was described as being old and in disrepair, having a square tower and being partly thatched (Hill. 1880. 24-28 from Cole Ms). It contained some monuments to the Farmer family who were one of several families through which the land of Short and Long Folley passed (see below) and the same land also passed through the hands of the then Vicar of All Saints in the early 18th century.

St Vigor's church still stands and is described by Pevsner (1970 ed. 388-389). It retains much Early English material including the fine 13th century tower. The dedication is an extremely rare one in England.

There was also a free chapel recorded at Fulbourn in the gift of the Colvilles and there are several references to a chapel field which may indicate its whereabouts or land endowed to the chapel. A private oratory is also known to have formed part of the Shardelowes manor (Hill 1880. 37) and was presumably within the building at the moated site indicated as Shardelowes Homestead.

An excellently preserved set of records detailing grants of land to the churches and various charities attached to them are lodged in the Cambridgeshire County Record Office and these have been used to gain information on the organisation of the field system in the parish for the purposes of this study.

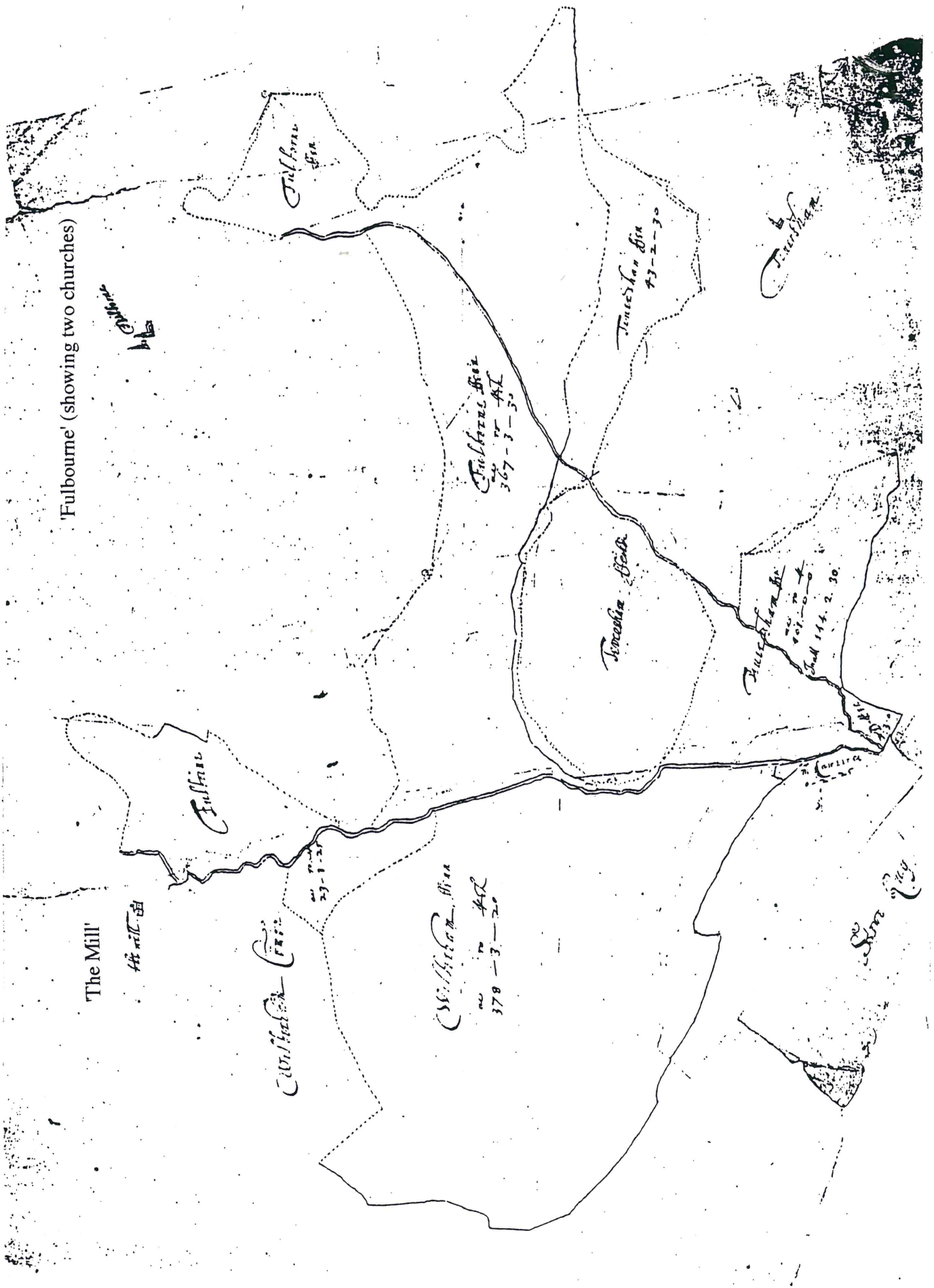
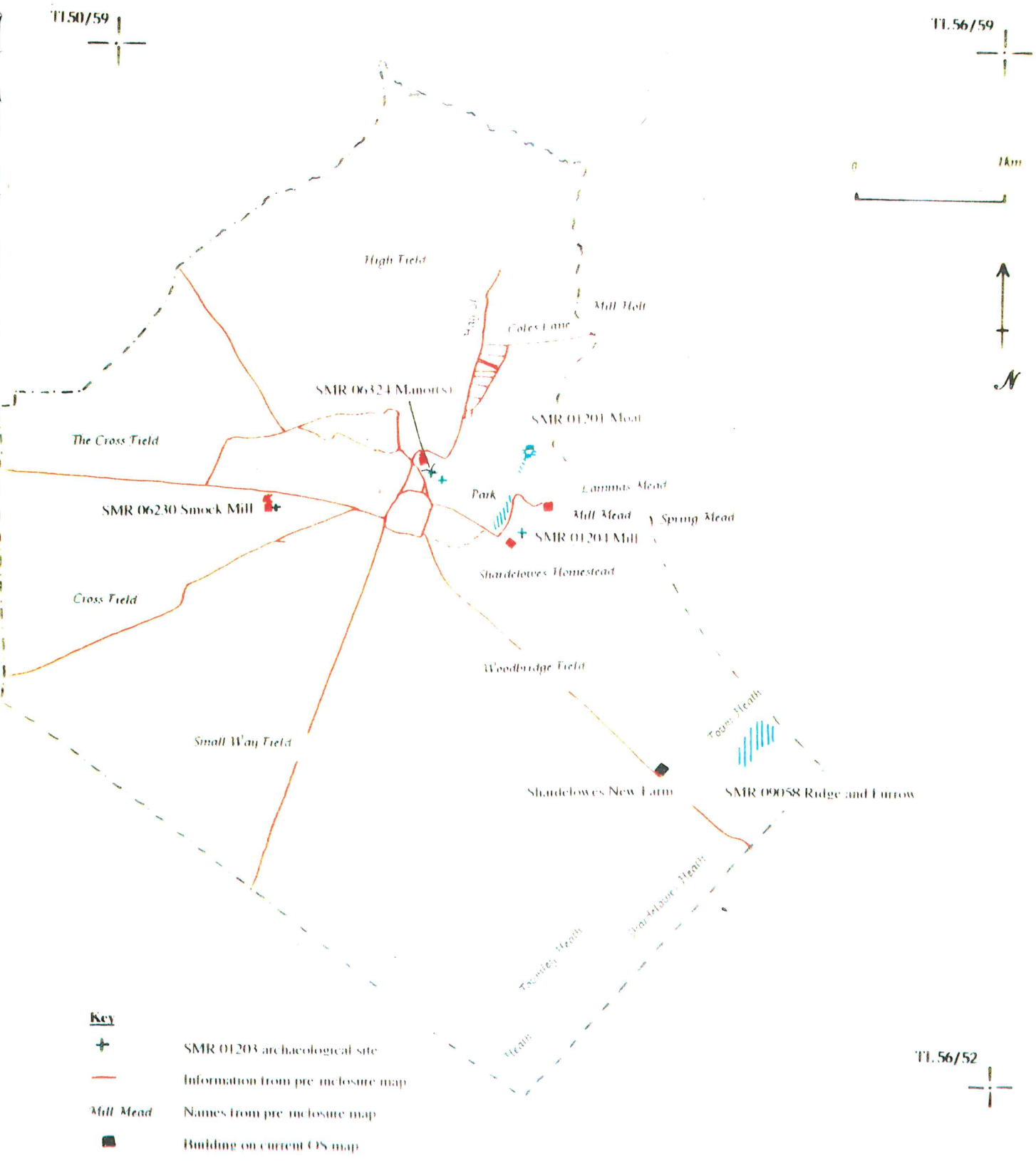


Figure 2. Map of Wilbraham, Fulbourn and Teversham Fens. Undated but presumed to have been made between 1680 and

Figure 3. Map of Fulbourn based on the Pre-Enclosure map 1806 (CRO 124/P46) showing Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeological sites.



Landscape History

A wide range of documents and a rather more limited collection of maps is available for the study of the landscape history of the parish. (fig. 2; fig. 3).

The parish boundary is defined by a combination of natural and constructed features. The north-west and north-east of the parish are bounded by waterways (although in some cases these have since been diverted) whilst the south-east and south-west boundaries follow extant archaeological features. On the east, the parish boundary follows the Fleam Dyke and on the west an important Roman Road.

Figure 3 shows the approximate positions of the large open fields of the parish immediately prior to enclosure and also the distribution of heathland. Four main fields were present, Woodbridge Field, Small Way Field, Cross Field and High Field. Several meadow areas are shown abutting the old course of Gt Wilbraham River, and heathland is concentrated to the south and east. The heathland is allotted to several of the different manorial successors and one area would probably have originally been allotted for the tenants of each.

Each of the main field names can be traced back into the medieval period. Crossfield as Chors/Cors field as early as 1225 perhaps indicates the large amount of fen and marsh in the parish. It is in fact situated close to the area indicated as 'Fulbourn Fen' on the map of the mid-17th century (fig. 2). Woodbridge Field is also referred to, as Wdebrige, in 1225 (Reaney 1943. 143,144, 365).

Using the CRO catalogue of the grants of land to the churches and attached charities (CRO P75) Smalewey Field can be traced back to 1397 and Eye Field to 1425 although it is likely that both actually predate this period. From the description of the small pieces of land being granted and the locational descriptions it is obvious that these are mainly small areas or furlongs lying in open fields of a type typical of this region.

The archaeological record for the parish records only a small amount of ridge and furrow, lying largely in the extreme south east. The lack of any evidence over the rest of the parish is undoubtedly due to modern disturbance as most of the grants specify arable land and mention is made of trackways, headlands and doles typical of the open field system.

Many small enclosures were held separately by the 18th century with 511 acres of old enclosures being recorded. Full enclosure, with joint tithe apportionment occurred in 1805 - although actual field division was still being carried out in 1813 (Taylor 1973. 184). Typically, a park originally laid out around the Fulbourn House in the 17th century was expanded at enclosure (Way forthcoming).

Meadowland, pasture and marshland is frequently mentioned in gifts and rentals and a description of 1390 (CRO P75.25.5) of marshes, fisheries, and river banks indicates the specialised aspect of the parish economy.

Mills (and drainage)

A recent study of the drainage of the Wilbraham, Fulbourn and Teversham Fens (Hawkins1990) has highlighted the importance of drainage to this parish on the edge of the fens. However the draining of the Levels is a topic which cannot be adequately covered here and this study will concentrate instead on the mills which both played a part in that drainage and exploited the watercourses present beforehand. It is extremely difficult to tell whether a mill

mentioned at one period is the same mill as one mentioned earlier, or whether it is an additional or replacement building. The actual purpose of a mill, whether for drainage or grinding, is also often unknown.

Hawkins states that a mill was present in Fulbourn in the 11th century but that there is no subsequent mention of it, the next known reference to a mill being on the pre-enclosure map of 1806 (Hawkins *ibid.*). This is in contrast to the neighbouring parish of Quy where four mills were recorded in Domesday and several mills are mentioned during the medieval period. Despite mention of a Vince the Miller in the 13th century Hundred Rolls for Fulbourn there appears to be no actual mill listed. (Rot. Hunds. 1279. 430-445). The road or track name Melnewey (1360) or Mellewey (1397) continues through the medieval period and may later become Mill Lane.

In 1550/51 20s was paid by John James on the kings grant of a watermill and this was conditionally surrendered in 1591/92 (CRO R.54.5.3). Again it is difficult to locate this although it may be the mill shown in the extreme south-west of the 17th century map of the Fens (fig. 2). An undated rental referring to land held by Nutting (placing it in the early 18th century) refers to a mill, mill close and osier holt as well as land in Eye field.

Archaeologically, two mills are recorded in the parish. SMR 01204 is described as "Mill Cottage, the domestic portion of a water mill. The industrial end (east) having been demolished but with remaining water channel". This cottage is marked on the pre-enclosure map within areas known as Mill Mead and Mill Fen. Hawkins (*ibid.* 12) discusses the role of this mill in the positioning of water courses. The mill was demolished in 1808 apparently to facilitate drainage and following this the eastern part of the parish must have changed considerably as the streams running from springs on the eastern and southern boundaries were re-routed and the Wilbraham River also altered. It is probably this mill that was shown on the above mentioned map although it appears to be indicated on the wrong side of the river.

SMR 06230 is a four storey smock mill of the 19th century. It is apparently the largest smock mill in the country.

As the records for the mill on the east of the village appear in the Zouches Court records it is obviously held of that manor. It would be very surprising if there were not mills associated with the other manors and perhaps further documentary or archaeological work will reveal more information.

The Short Folley and Long Folley

It is always extremely difficult to trace the history of an individual plot of land and sometimes impossible. General problems can be exacerbated if the particular area of land lays on the outskirts of a village or does not contain a dwelling, as is the case here. Despite some excellently preserved records prior to the 15th century a large gap in the manorial court records during the 17th century has prevented a full history of the field being compiled.

Comparison of the modern OS map of the Fulbourn area with the 1806 enclosure map indicates little change in the basic layout of the fields in the immediate area of the excavation other than the imposition of the railway. To the immediate east there has been an amalgamation of several fields to form larger areas but the series of small fields forming a rough triangle abutting the north-south road (now called Station Rd) is still present. From this enclosure map and the accompanying enclosure award the names of both this particular field and the surrounding fields can be recovered along with the names of the tenants or landholders. These are produced below:

Field no.	Field Name	Land Holder	Type	Size
19	Pear Tree Croft	Pyce, John	Old Enclosure	2-2-37
20	-	Gayner	Freehold Allot.	3-1-00
21	Drove to Feltons	Gayner, E	Old Enclosure	0-2-16
22	Short Folley	Phillips, J	Old Enclosure	2-0-13
23	Long Folley	Phillips, J	Old Enclosure	1-0-11
24	Copse Grove	Cat. Hall	Old Enclosure	2-0-08
25	Fidlings	Cat. Hall	Old Enclosure	1-1-34
26	Cottage and Garden	Cat. Hall	Old Enclosure	0-2-11
27	Hay Street Close	Manning, J	Old Enclosure	1-0-31
28	Cottage etc.	Manning, J	Old Enclosure	0-0-24
32	The Folley	Phillips, J	Old Enclosure	1-3-37
33	Feltons	Gayner, E	Old Enclosure	6-0-15
34	Chapel Meadow	Phillips, J	Old Enclosure	3-2-13

Several comments can be made on these field names. The Chapel meadow, lying to the west of the area of the investigation, was probably the endowment of a chapel rather than its actual placement. Certainly the SMR records have no trace of building materials in area. Fidlings and Feltons are probably personal names of ex-landholders which are often commemorated for some time by the field name. A Fidlin/Fydlin family is recorded in the 17th century.

The Folley, Short Folley and Long Folley are field names that can be associated with the construction of unusual buildings. However this seems unlikely in this location and Field (1989 ed. 79-80) comments on a frequent association between the field name 'Folly' and copses or clumps of trees. The name also occurs for instance as Folly Copse, Folly Wood and Folly Orchard in other counties. This is particularly interesting when examination is made of the remaining field names in the area, Copse Grove and Pear Tree Croft, both of which obviously indicate some tree cover although none is indicated on the enclosure map. There is an undated record (CRO 52.25.5.j) which details a request from the then tenant to the lord of the manor for permission to fell seven trees growing in the Folley and another close. The name of the supplicant is Elizabeth Salisbury and this enables us to date the document to between 1757 and 1779. Any archaeological examination of the area should beware of the possibilities of this fairly modern tree root disturbance.

Despite being a well known early field name the Folley appears to have been a late occurrence in this case. Tracing the history of the land holding back through the manorial court records for Zouches Manor both the name and the field layout were changed by 1804. By this time the two areas of the Short and the Long Folley are described as being "three closes of pasture, formerly Wilsons, containing by estimation (c.b.e.) 3 acres". These descriptive elements of size, number and "formerly Wilsons" do not change throughout the extremely numerous transactions involving the land between 1804 and 1707. During this time the land changed hands no fewer than nine times occasionally due to the death of the holder but often on payment of money:

- 1825 onward Rev William Chafy
- 1804 -1825 John Phillips (as recorded at Enclosure)
- 1787 -1804 Robert Phillips (from outside of parish)
- 1781 -1787 John Phillips (from outside of parish)
- 1779 -1781 Edmund Salisbury
- 1757 -1779 Elizabeth Salisbury (who felled the trees)
- 1744 -1757 Edmund Andrews (brother to Elizabeth Salisbury)
- 1743 -1744 John Hancock
- 1721 -1743 Thomas Nutting (a coalmerchant from Cambridge)
- 1714 -1721 John Perkins (Vicar) and Mary Farmer
- 1707 -1714 William Farmer (husband of Mary)

Prior to this date the ownership of the land cannot be traced. Much land was transferred from Wilson to William Farmer in 1700-1705 but the three closes containing three acres are not specifically mentioned. It is possible that prior to this the land was divided in a different way. In 1705 Wilson held a single close of 3 acres which contained an orchard but there is no way of knowing whether this is the same area. There is a large gap in the court records from 1642 until 1700 and as the closes were presumably known by a different name prior to their being held by Wilson in the early 1700's tracing them prior to this gap is almost impossible.

It is in fact very likely that they once formed part of a larger field seen as a triangular outline on the enclosure map and containing approx. 14 acres. This in turn may once have formed part of the larger High or Eye Field.

This area of land with its very frequent changes of 'tenant' typifies the pattern of much of the parish certainly in the post-medieval period and possibly earlier. The frequent holdings by people from outside the parish indicates quite a high mobility in the area also seems typical. However in this case it does not seem to have resulted in any frequent changes in land use and the land was under pasture or wood pasture for the entire period of its known history. The changes in land boundary would however suggest that earlier land boundaries may be recovered archaeologically.

Coming of the Railway

The railway came to Fulbourn in 1848 primarily due part to the influence of the Jockey Club whose promotion of an easier and quicker route to the Newmarket races was said to be supported by many members of parliament. The line was serviced by the Newmarket and Chesterford Corporation who were later taken over by the Eastern County Railways. The station at Fulbourn remained open until 1967 (Gordon 1968. 139-144). A particular type of crude brick pediment typifies the buildings associated with the Chesterford Newmarket line and a house in Fulbourn still has a distinctive pediment which enables easy recognition of the original station.

The railway is on the south side of the immediate area of excavation and has complicated reconstruction of the original field layout in a manner that would not normally be expected for a small field on the outskirts of a village. (Taylor 1973. 232).

Bibliography

Primary Material

CRO 124/P46 Pre Enclosure Map Fulbourn 1806
 CRO L78.1 (a-j) various documents
 CRO L78.65 Rental 1733
 CRO P74/26 1 - 2 Enclosure Map and Award 1806
 CRO R51/19/7(a) Admission to Zouches
 CRO R52/24/4; CRO R59/14/18/1a,b; R54/5/1-2 Court Rolls for the Manor of Zouches
 CRO R52/24/7 Rental Dunmowes
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