

Archaeological Field Unit

Medieval occupation at Challis Green, Barrington

Judith Roberts

1996

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. A101

Commissioned By English Villages Housing Association

**Medieval occupation at Challis Green, Barrington
(TL399 500)**

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SUMMARY

Between 30th September and 4th October 1996 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council carried out an archaeological evaluation of 2.5 hectares of land at Challis Green, Barrington (TL 3990 5000).

Nine trenches were mechanically excavated. One trench contained no archaeological features, four trenches contained shallow, linear features mostly running in an approximately east-west direction which have been interpreted as medieval ridge and furrow or property boundaries. A further two trenches contained larger features, including evidence for coprolite quarrying. The remaining two trenches, in the north-western part of the field yielded evidence for considerable archaeological activity, including building materials and a cobbled yard, together with pits, ditches and dumps.

Finds recovered from various contexts indicate the western part of the site was occupied between the 12th and early 16th centuries, the bulk of pottery dating between the mid-13th and late 14th century. It then appears the field was put to pasture from the early 16th century until the 19th century when it was brought under cultivation and the northern part of the site quarried for coprolites in the late 19th century.

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Medieval occupation at Challis Green, Barrington (TL399 500)

1 Introduction

Between the 30th September and 4th October 1996 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council carried out an evaluation in response to a brief set by the County Archaeology Office as the result of an application to develop the site for residential use by English Villages Housing Association.

The site lies at the eastern edge of the village, some 200m to the east of All Saints Church, and north of the river Rhee (Cam).

2 Geology and topography

The site comprises approximately 2.5 hectares which is currently under arable cultivation. The underlying geology is Lower Chalk (with small pockets of Third Terrace gravels nearby) which in turn overlies Gault Clays and Greensand (BGS 1976, sheet 204). The area around Barrington has been extensively quarried for coprolites during the 19th century and more recently for minerals to supply the nearby cement works.

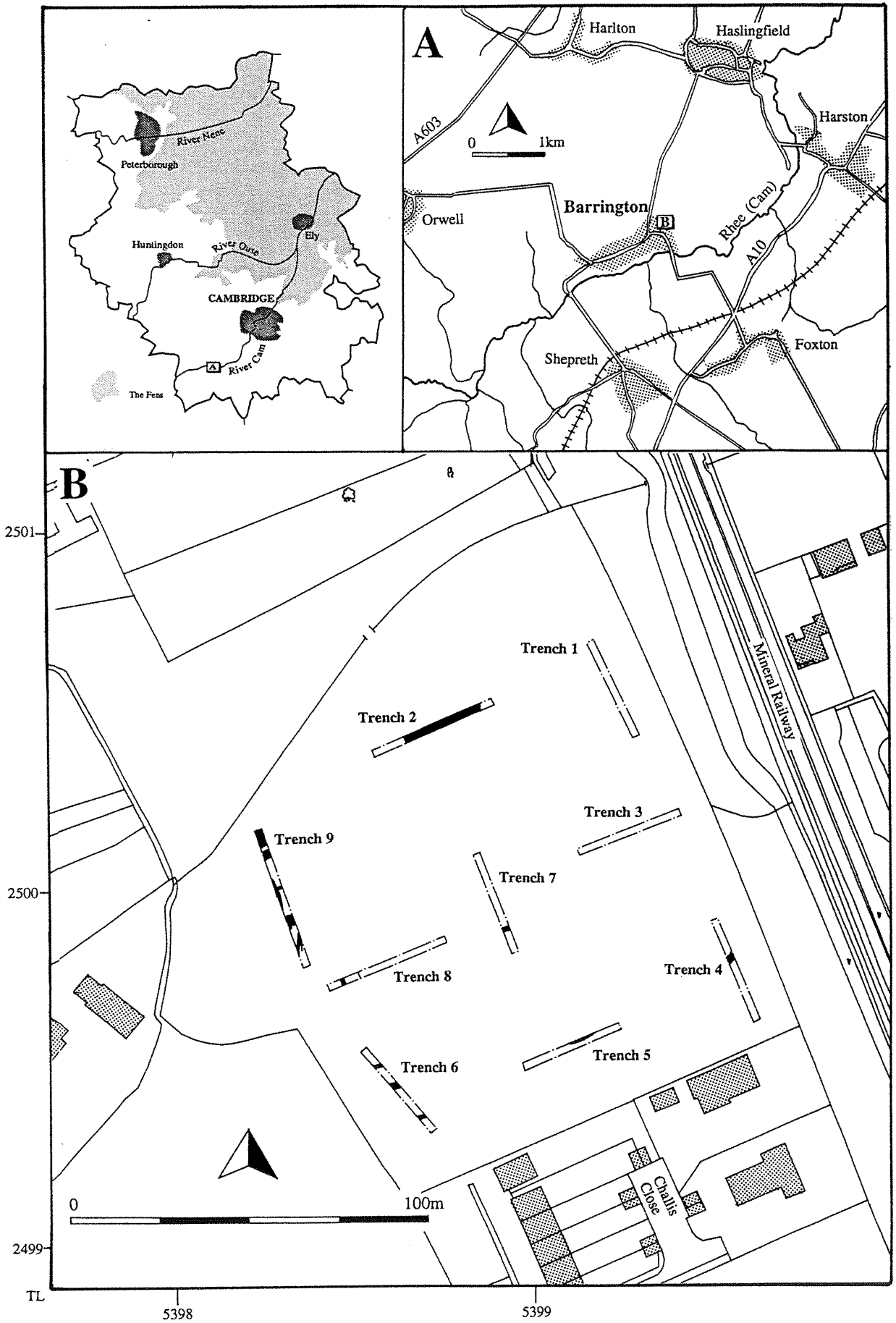
The site is located on land which slopes down gently to the north-west, at approximately 18m O.D. Topsoil across the site is between 0.2 and 0.3m and the sub-soil is similarly shallow.

3 Archaeological and historical background

Very few prehistoric remains have been recorded from the parish. Palaeontological remains have been recovered during quarrying and a flint arrowhead is reported in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR Nos. 3097, 3105, 3738). Iron Age and Roman occupation evidence is also recorded to the south of the river (SMR Nos. 2454, 3220, 3247, 3373) but no prehistoric or Roman finds have been located close to the subject area.

Early Anglo-Saxon artefacts suggestive of occupation have been reported from the unlocated site of Vicarage Close (possibly near the river crossing by the Vicarage). Two Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are known to the west of the village, one near the parish boundary with Orwell and the other of less certain location, but east of Orwell Road, close to the north-western edge of the village (Widdowson 1973).

Barrington belongs to the Wetherley Hundred and the first certain records of settlement at Barrington date from Domesday Survey of 1086 where it is listed as Barentona meaning Farm of Bara (personal name) (Reaney 1943, 70). The vill was assessed as approximately ten hides with two and a half mills recorded and no woodland. Similar furlong names appear in 13th and 14th century charters as appear in late eighteenth century field books. One of the nearby pre-Conquest



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Figure 1 Site location plan

landowners is the nunnery at Chatteris (which owned a manor in the village between 1066 and 1538 and also held land in the adjoining parish of Orwell)(Haigh, 1988), otherwise the land was held by Norman tenants and sub-tenants with a total population for the parish of about 250. No mention of Barrington is recorded before Domesday but the parishes in the area probably owe their present form, largely, to the period when West Saxon control was established in the tenth century. Charters indicate the settlement was dispersed in the thirteenth and fourteenth century, not confined to the area around the green as it was immediately before enclosure (D. Banham, pers. comm.).

The original manor in Barrington, opposite the church, was established in 1325 and survives as Barrington Hall (SMR 1114). A further manor called Heselertons (originally two sub-manors) which sprang from the Mountfitchet lordship, has not been attributed to a site within the village (VCH, 147-160). The parish church of All Saints is mostly 13th-century with 14th-century additions, with some elements of an earlier structure, and underwent major restoration in the 19th century. Several houses in the village retain medieval features.

The mill to south of the village was in the hands of Richard de Muntfichet at 1240 and the receipts in kind and dues from the mill were mostly sent to Stanstead Mountfitchet, Essex, to supply the lord's household. A licence for a Monday market was granted to the village in 1252, to William de Mohun, and also for a 3-day fair at Michaelmas. In 1335 Sir Thomas Heselerton was granted a weekly market and an annual fair on his manor in Barrington. The market lasted into the 19th century and the fair into the 20th (Widdowson 1973).

Clunch was quarried around the village, probably from the 14th century, and is extensively used in village architecture including the church, and coprolites were 'mined' from the 19th century. Licences were granted for coprolite extraction on the site by the landowner, John Bendyshe, in 1862 (B O'Connor, pers. comm.).

The village had three open fields that were enclosed in 1796, without greatly changing the appearance of the village (RCHM, 4-11). The 1800 Inclosure Map (see Fig. 2) (CRO P8/26/1) shows that the eastern part of the site was covered in scrubby woodland and that the field boundaries have been changed during the 19th century.

Earthworks which relate to moated sites are recorded in the grounds of Barrington Hall (SMR 1114) and in pasture close to the river (SMR 1272). Other earthworks may be remnants of ridge and furrow field systems or orchards (shown on the 1887 OS map).

An air photographic assessment was carried out by Rog Palmer of Air Photo Services (see Appendix I). Air photos indicate uneven ground surface which may have resulted in ploughing over irregular chalk surface or result of coprolite working. There were no traces visible of typical soil/cropmarks in parallel lines, indicative of coprolite working. The air photos show no archaeological features within the site but a path running approximately north-south across the assessment area was noted, with allotments on the west and a small holding to the east. By 1952 the land was a single field in arable use and has remained as such. An area of quarrying is visible immediately to the west and abutting the field boundary. South of the assessment area (south of Challis Green Road) three linear earthwork ditches visible on early photos which may represent former property boundaries at the eastern limits of the earlier village (noted in the RCHME 1968, 4-5). North of the village are traces of ridge and furrow and medieval fields but this is well beyond the assessment area.

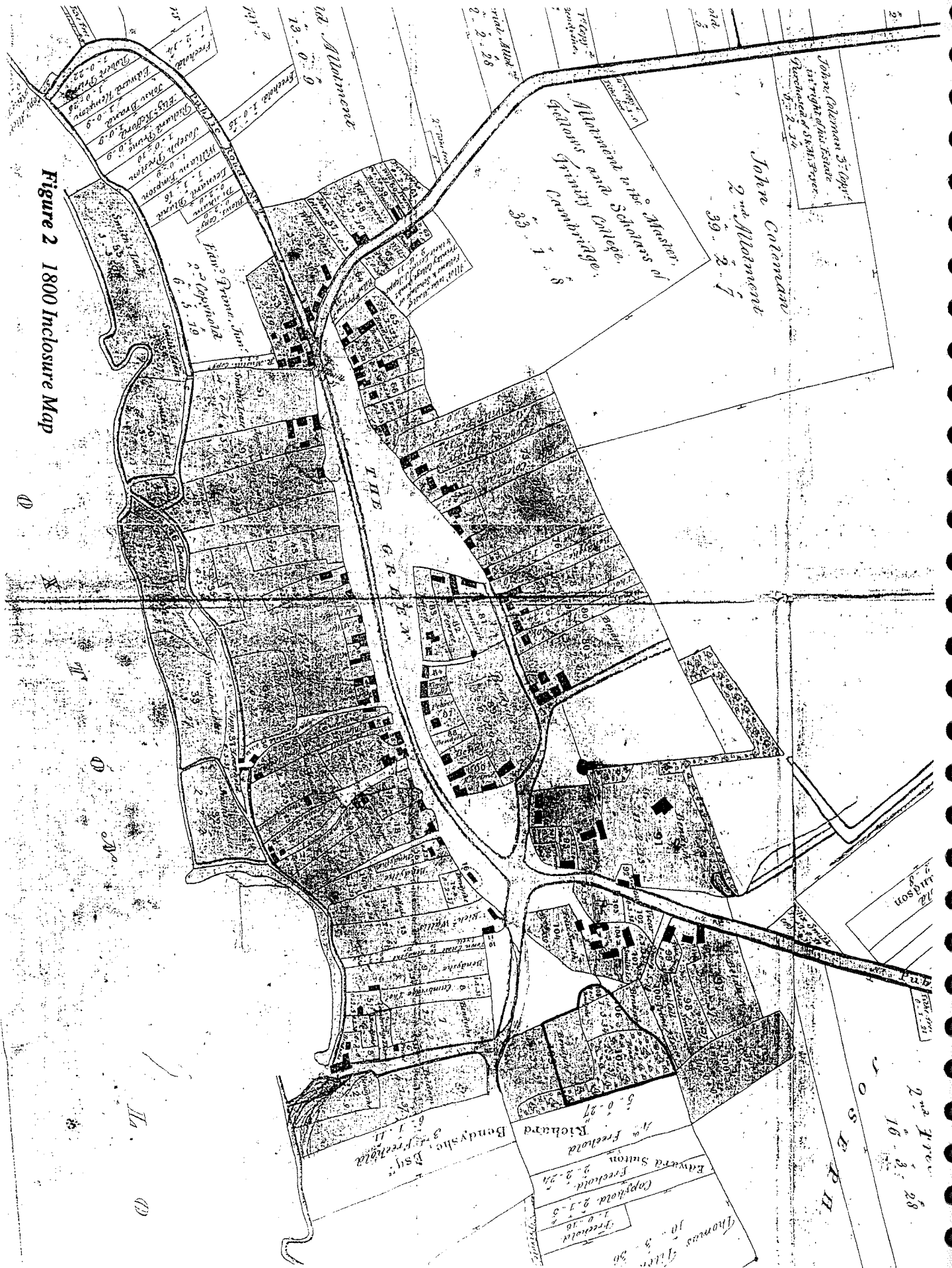


Figure 2 1800 Inclosure Map

4 Methodology

Nine trenches, approximately 30m long and 1.8m wide, were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket. Finds were collected from the surface of the trenches but the trenches were only cleaned by hand where archaeological features were visible, and then in a restricted manner. Excavation concentrated on those trenches with substantial archaeological features (Trenches 8 and 9). Other features were partially excavated by hand to define their edges and depth and to recover dating material. An environmental sample was taken from one feature but it was considered by the in-house specialist that this would not yield useful results and thus no further work was carried out on the sample. The standard recording techniques of the AFU were used. Cut numbers are referred to in bold and fill numbers in normal type in the text below. The pottery was examined by Dr. P. Spoerry of the AFU, his report is attached as Appendix II. A context list and summary of finds is attached as Appendix III.

5 Results

The site was covered by a ploughsoil (100), between 0.2-0.3m thick. In Trenches 1, 3 and 4 and the northern part of trench 2, chalk natural was found immediately below the plough zone. In the other trenches a shallow sub-soil (101) was noted.

Trench 1: Topsoil: 0.3m; silty clay sub-soil, 0.06m; overlying chalk and patches of clay and greensand. An irregular patch of silty clay with occasional pebbles and a fragment of animal bone was noted in the south-western corner of the trench. The shallow, irregular nature of this feature has been attributed to tree-root activity.

Trench 2: Topsoil: 0.25m, mixed chalky, silty clay subsoil: 0.10m; overlying chalk at the eastern end. Approximately 3.5m from the eastern end a cut, **34**, with an upper fill (32) of silty clay with patches of decayed chalk was encountered. This contained a fragment of Ely ware (1200-1400), see Appendix II, Pottery Report. Two fills were noted but no pottery was recovered from the lower fill (33). The sub-soil contained sherds of post-medieval redware and bone china.

Trench 3: Topsoil: 0.28m; silty clay subsoil: 0.14m; decayed tree roots were found in the underlying chalky clay at the eastern end of the trench, further tree root activity was noted along the trench. A band of greensand crosses the chalk natural in an approximately north-south direction, 10m from the western end of the trench. One sherd of Roman pottery was collected during surface cleaning, together with a fragment of bone china.

Trench 4: Topsoil: 0.25m; silty clay subsoil: 0.21m; overlying chalk natural with tree root disturbance and a band of greensand. Approximately 10m from the northern end of the trench a linear feature, 1.9m wide, was noted, this feature was not excavated. It contained a silty clay fill with fragments of chalk. Surface cleaning produced two sherds of bone china, two sherds of post-medieval redware and a sherd of Roman pottery.

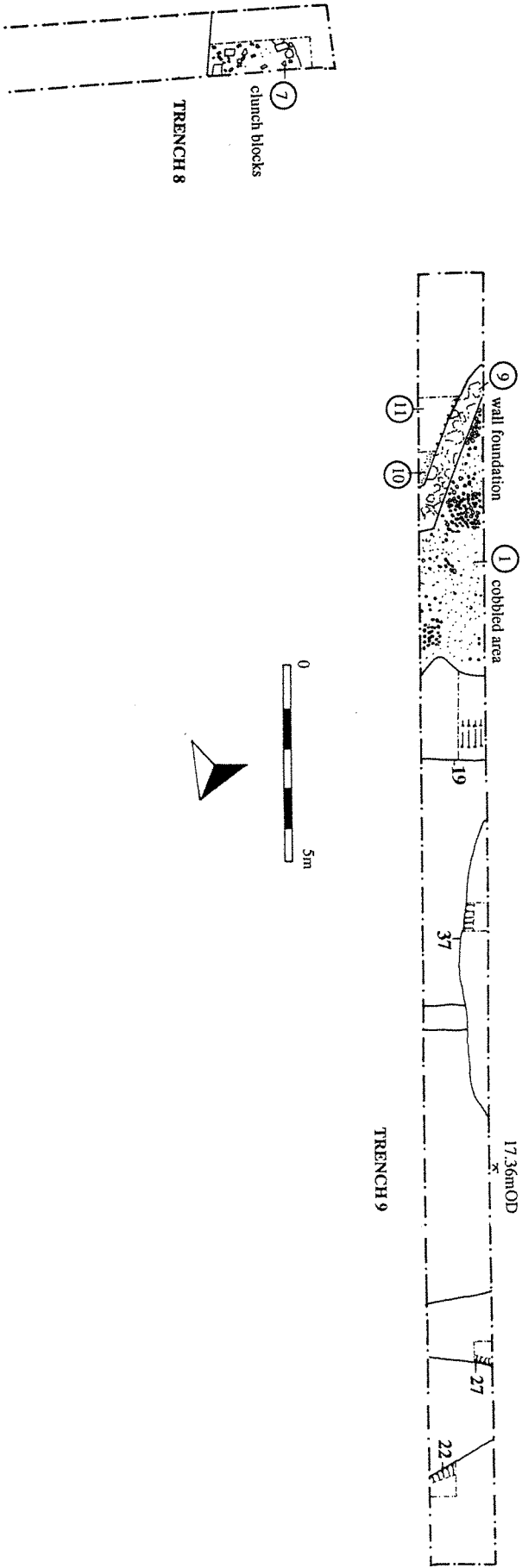


Figure 3 Plan of Trench 9

Trench 5: Topsoil: 0.25m; silty clay subsoil 0.18m with chalk fragments; tree root disturbance was noted in the eastern part of the trench. Approximately 5m from the eastern end and extending 8m to the west and 0.6m from the northern section of the trench was a feature, **29**, with a silty clay fill (28) containing decayed chalk fragments, brick, tile and charcoal. The edges of this feature sloped gradually and appeared irregular in the excavated section.

Trench 6: Topsoil: 0.3m; silty clay sub-soil: 0.12m. Three linear features (**40**, **42**, **44**) crossed the trench at approximately 5m, 12m and 25m from the northern end. These were 1m, 1.10m and 1.8m respectively and contained a silty clay fill with fragments of brick and tile, pottery sherds, animal bone and fragments of chalk and flecks of charcoal. All had gently sloping edges and were shallow, none was excavated to give a full profile.

Trench 7: Topsoil: 0.25m; silty clay subsoil 0.07m; the underlying chalky natural was degraded with shallow, irregular patches, either the result of trees or geological anomalies. A linear feature, **31**, had gently sloping sides and was shallow, the fill (30) contained a sherd of Mill Green coarseware and a sherd of medieval sandy ware.

Trench 8: Topsoil :0.25m, at the eastern end a degraded chalk natural with irregular patches of silty clay which have been ascribed to tree root activity. A shallow irregular linear feature ran north-south approximately 25m from the eastern end of the trench. The trench was extended westwards when clunch blocks (7) were encountered. A clear wall line was noted. The dimensions of the blocks varied between 0.5 x 0.15 x 0.23m and small broken blocks of less than 0.1m x 0.1m. Several blocks were obviously squared and had dressed faces. Between the blocks and underlying them was a very compact layer (8) of clay and chalk fragments. The fill between the blocks (5) contained sherds of St. Neots type ware, Sible Hedingham ware and medieval sandy ware, whilst surface cleaning of this area produced Brill/Boarstall fineware sherds. The western edge of this foundation/structure was not uncovered but appears to extend towards the hedge line. Several blocks appear to have been hit and displaced by ploughing but several others were found *in situ*.

Trench 9: Topsoil: 0.3m; silty clay subsoil 0.10m. This trench contained the greatest density of archaeological features, as many of which were investigated as possible in the time available.

At the northern end of the trench was a feature **22**, which contained two fills, 4 and 25. The northern edge was not exposed and it is possible this was part of a pit or the result of quarrying, or a linear feature, and the exposed width was 4.5m. The upper fill (4), approximately 0.1m deep, contained large fragments of animal bone (jaws and long bones of horse/cattle) and sherds of Sible Hedingham wares. The lower fill (25) had large proportions of clay to silt with few stones and occasional small chalk fragments. There were no finds from this context. The southern edge was steeply sloping, cut into chalk natural, but only investigated to a depth of 0.3m, the base was not reached. Included in the top of fill 4 was an area of dumped possibly burnt chalk which extended into the western section and was up to 0.18m deep in the exposed part of the trench.

To the south of feature **22** was a band of chalk natural which had been cut to the south by an apparently linear feature, **27**, containing a single fill (3) which contained pottery dated between 1250 and 1350. This fill was of compact clay

with a small proportion of silt and occasional flints and chalk fragments and also contained a relatively large amount of oyster shell and animal bone and one iron object. The edge of the feature was steeply sloping but the base was not reached at 0.27m. Surface cleaning indicates **27** was approximately 2.25m wide.

The area of natural to the south of this feature was degraded chalk with mixed clay patches, no features were visible but it is possible this area was of redeposited chalk or had been affected by tree roots. Other features along the trench were initially thought to be pits or postholes but on excavation were identified as natural features.

Extending under the western section of Trench 9 was a pit, **37**, 10m long with the exposed portion 0.66m wide. This was excavated to a depth of 0.25m and contained a very compact silty clay fill (2), with flecks of charcoal and very few stones. The side was steeply sloping and there was a break of slope at 0.25m but it is not clear whether this was the base and excavation did not extend beyond this level. Iron objects such as nails were recovered, mainly from the top of this fill, together with animal bone and sherds of pottery dated between 1250-1350.

To the south of **37** was a linear feature, **19**, which ran east-west and was approximately 2m wide. This was excavated to a depth of 0.65m and two fill were noted (18 and 26). The southern edge of **19**, and the fill 18, was sealed by a layer of cobble stones (1) and its exact width and nature is not known. The northern edge was steeply sloping, with a rounded base. The upper fill (26) was very compact silty clay with few chalk fragments and charcoal flecks. Pottery dated between 1250 and 1350 and animal bone was recovered from 26. The lower fill (18) was a compact silty clay which also contained iron work, animal bone and pottery dating to 1250-1350 together with a tiny amount of residual St. Neots type ware and a piece of Stamford ware.

Towards the southern edge of Trench 9 there was a large cobbled area (1) which covered the width of the trench and was 7m long, with a clunch/chalk block foundation, **9**, along its south-eastern edge. To the east of the wall, and possibly cutting it was a feature, **38**, with 2 fills (11 and 24).

The cobbled area, 1, produced pot sherds, dating between 1300-1350, from amongst the flint and quartzite pebbles (max. dimension 0.17 x 0.08m). The chalk/clunch foundation, 0.5m wide, abutted the cobbles and crossed the trench from south-west to north-east. To the south east was a compact dark grey silty clay with occasional small chalk fragments and few other stones. Across the interface between 11 and 24 was a spread of burnt clay/chalk daub (10), probably from the adjoining structure. Beneath this was a compact grey silty clay. The cut for this feature, **38**, appears to be shallow with a straight edge which turns at approximate right-angles to **9** and continues under the eastern section of Trench 9, see Fig. 2. A considerable amount of pottery was recovered from 11 and 24, dated between 1350-1500, together with a few iron objects, mainly nails. Metal detecting of the spoil heap of Trench 9 produced numerous iron nails, possible tools, an iron ring, window lead and lead slag and several unidentified iron objects. Spoil from other trenches had little or no metal work other than pieces of modern agricultural equipment.

6 Conclusions

A medieval courtyard and wall with pits, ditches and dumped deposits of domestic rubbish were found in Trench 9, with substantial structural remains in Trench 8. Trenches 4, 6 and 7 indicate the presence of ridge and furrow agriculture or medieval property boundaries. Trench 2 shows that coprolite extraction was carried on in the northern part of the field but the lack of evidence from other trenches suggests that large scale extraction did not occur.

The evaluation has produced good evidence for medieval occupation at the western edge of the site. The indications are that the medieval occupation was restricted to the western edge of this field (and extends westwards) with medieval field systems or property boundaries to the east. The structure may have fallen out of use in the late 14th/early 15th century (corresponding to the period of depopulation in favour of sheep farming) and it would appear that the field was under pasture until the early 19th century when quarrying and arable activity occurred on the site.

Shallow boundary ditches or the remnants of furrows of medieval ploughing, mostly running approximately east-west across the site, to the south and east, contained pottery dated between 1200 and 1400. Pottery and building material from the topsoil and surface cleaning dates mainly from 1800 to the present, with two residual Roman sherds and a few medieval sherds. The presence of ridge and furrow across the site is supported by the slight s-shaped curve to the east-west field boundary shown on the Inclosure map (Fig. 2). The small quantity of medieval pottery in the spoil (in relation to more recent material) would suggest that ploughing has been shallow, presumably because of the shallow soil over the chalk natural Archaeological features do not appear to have been seriously truncated although there is no sign of ridge and furrow on the ground or from air photos.

The residential development of the southern part of the site is unlikely to have much archaeological impact but further phases of building to the north may have a considerable impact on any structural or other archaeological features particularly in the north-western part of the field. A geophysical survey of the north-west of the field, in advance of the development of this area, could provide useful information on the surviving archaeological remains on this part of the site.

As is suggested in the statement of potential, in Appendix II, the material from Trench 9 is significant in that it contains a high proportion of Essex wares together with Hertfordshire Greywares. The presence of Essex wares may reflect the Mountfitchet lordship in Barrington and suggests the site of the sub-manor was close to Challis Green. Also the ceramic material from 18, underlying the cobbled area, 'hints at earlier activity nearby' and may give some indication of the origins of the Anglo-Saxon settlement at Barrington.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank English Villages Housing Association for commissioning the work and the landowner – Rugby Cement (Farms Division) for allowing access to the site. Thanks also to Chris Montague who worked on site and subsequently processed finds and Simon Bray who carried out the Total Station survey. The work was carried out in response to a brief drawn up by the County Archaeology Office (Development Control) and the Project Manager was Tim Malim.

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SUMMARY

Aerial photographs were studied to examine an area of some 2.5 hectares (centred TL399500) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and natural features.

No such features were identified within the assessment area and its immediate environs.

PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP), Cambridgeshire Record Office (CRO) and the National Library of Air Photographs (NLAP), Swindon. No specialist oblique photographs covered the assessment area (although some had been taken nearby) and all interpretation was of routine vertical surveys. Work in Cambridge was undertaken by Rog Palmer; that at Swindon by Alice Deegan (APS, Swindon). Compilation of mapping and report was by Rog Palmer.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Base maps

Four digital tiles were provided by Cambridgeshire Archaeological Field Unit and have been combined and cut to produce a 1:2500 plan centred on the assessment area (Figure 1).

Photo interpretation and mapping

All photographs were examined by eye and using a 1.5x magnification stereoscope. Features identified were noted and checked with photographs of other dates and finally mapped at 1:2500 using controlled sketching methods.

COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) suggests the area – including the modern village of Barrington – to be disturbed soils restored from coprolite workings. Adjacent soils are mostly chalk-chalky drift. The uneven nature of the recent and present ground surface is apparent on many of the photographs examined although it is not possible to identify whether this is a result of coprolite workings or naturally humpy ground. Grove (1976, map on pages 26-27) shows more discrete areas of coprolite working and it is thus probable that the present ground surface results from ploughing over natural chalk knolls.

In other parts of Cambridgeshire traces of coprolite digging now show as soil- or crop-marked bands of parallel lines. These have been best recorded at Horningsea and, to the unwary, may be mistaken for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. No such traces were noted in the Barrington area on the photographs examined (but see below).

Archaeological and natural features

Many of the chalky drift areas in this part of southern Cambridgeshire have shown clear crop- and soil-marked natural and archaeological features. While there is some record of natural features and sub-surface disturbances in the Barrington area there is only minimal evidence of archaeological features.

No archaeological features within the assessment area and its immediate environs have been identified on the photographs examined. Photographs taken between 1946 and 1949 show the assessment area to have been divided by a (roughly) north-south path. Allotments were on the west side of this path and a what may have been a single small holding on the east. By 1952 changes resulted in the area being managed as a single field within which – sometimes – the dividing path has been visible on aerial photographs. This, plus slight suggestions of different soil depths (which change from year to year and have not been mapped), are all that is visible within the assessment area. Since 1952 the assessment area has been in arable use.

Immediately to the west, and abutting the field's boundary, was an area of quarrying (centred TL39804993). The earliest photographs showed this to be a grass covered hollow but it showed some kind(s) of reuse in 1968-69, possibly connected with the building work undertaken immediately south of the assessment area (?). Depending on the dates of the first phase of this quarrying and the establishment of the present field divisions it may extend into the western part of the assessment area.

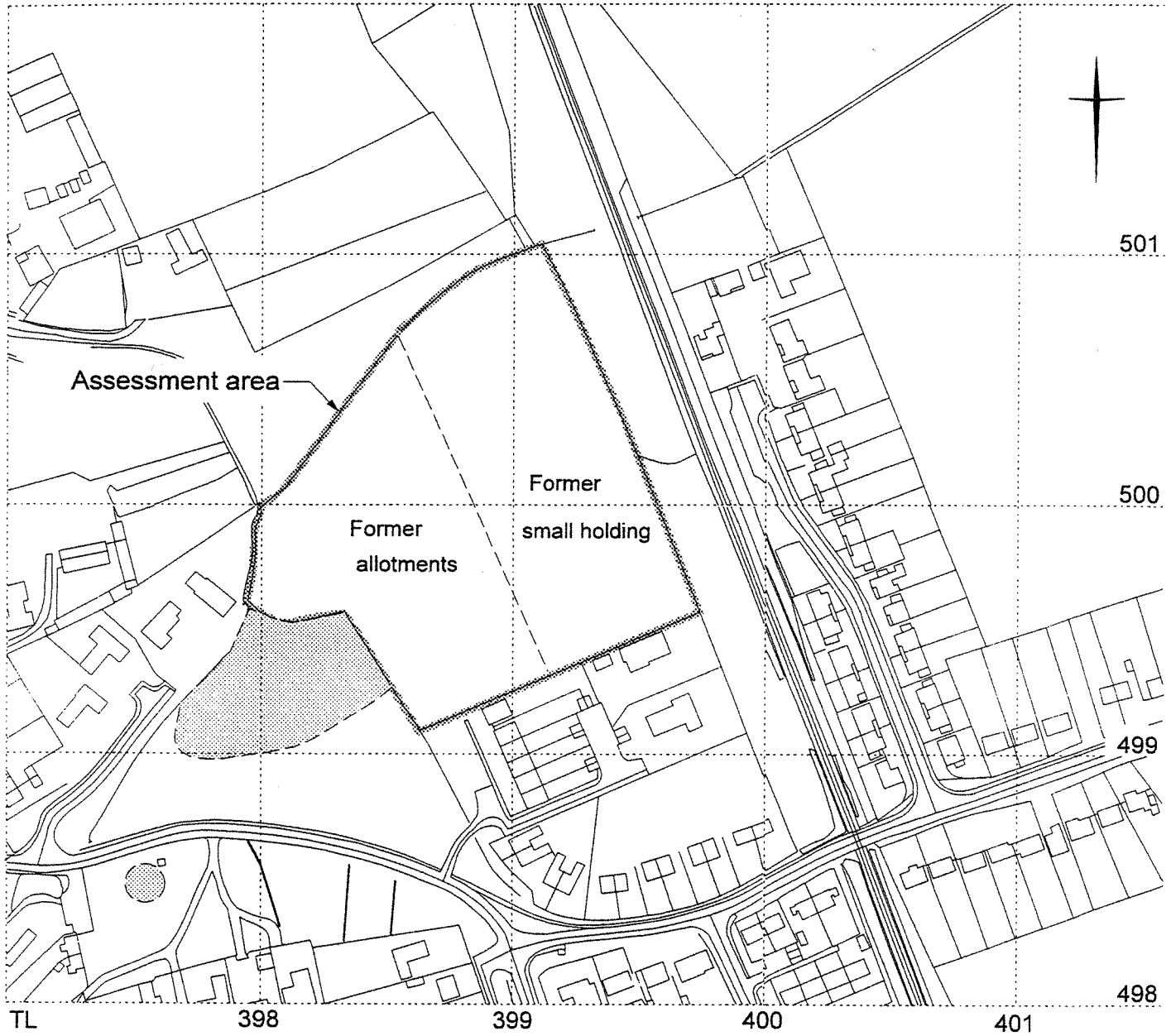
South of this, and south of Challis Green road, three earthwork linear ditches were identified on early photographs. These may represent former property boundaries near the eastern limits of the earlier village. Other similar features were noted between the edge of Figure 1 and The Green, where RCHME (1968, 4-5) show the village focus to have been.

North of the village of Barrington are traces – very slight now – of medieval fields. These show as headlands (in two places) and slight traces of ridge and furrow (in two, possibly three, places). All suggested ridge and furrow shows the characteristic reversed-S curve and is, therefore, unlikely to be old coprolite workings. All traces are well beyond the assessment area and have been sketched on to 1:10000 working maps only. RCHME (1968, 11) note similar evidence north of Barrington.

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Figure 1: Challis Green, Barrington, Cambs.
 Features identified on aerial photographs



100 0 100
 Metres

Original working scale 1:2500.

- Earthwork ditch
- ▨ Old quarry
- - - Former land division

Base map compiled from OS digital tiles TL3949, TL3950, TL4049, TL4050

Pottery Assessment
by Paul Spoerry, BTech, PhD

Pottery was assessed from evaluation trenching. Most of the assemblage derives from one trench only, that being Trench 9.

Trenches 1-8

Tr 2	Spoil heap	Post-medieval redware (x2) and Bone china (x2)	1800-1900
	(32)	Ely ware (x1)	1200-1400
Tr 3	Surface cleaning	Bone china (x1) and Roman pottery (x1)	1800 to present
Tr 4	Surface cleaning	Bone china (x2), post-medieval redware (x2) and Roman pottery (x1)	1800-1900
Tr 7	Spoil heap	Bone china (x8), English porcelain (x1) English stoneware (x1) Unk black glazed ware (x1), medieval sandy ware	1800-1900
	(30)	Mill Green coarseware (x1), medieval sandy ware (x1)	1250-1400
Tr 8	Cleaning	Brill/Boarstall fineware (x2)	1230-1350
	(5)	St. Neots type ware (x1), medieval sandy ware (x4), Sible Hedingham ware (x1)	1200-1400

Trench 9 See table below.

The Trench 9 assemblage is one of few rural assemblages from south Cambridgeshire to be recorded in recent times. It is quite surprising how dominated it is by Essex micaceous products, a phenomenon not observed in the other small groups from the local area so far observed. It may be that this is because the assemblage represents a slightly different date to those other groups, but the possibility of a manorial or other link with the lands in Essex should also be considered. The second most important source of ceramics from this assemblage is those in the Hertfordshire Greyware tradition. These were made at many locations in Herts. and it is quite possible that producers nearer to, or even within, south Cambridgeshire also existed.

Ignoring a few modern pieces the date range is quite tight for most of this material, almost all of the material observed suggests a date in the mid 13th to late 14th centuries, with late medieval (post-1350) pottery only being evident in (11). A tiny amount of definitely residual St. Neots type ware and a piece of Stamford ware in (18) hint at earlier activity close by.

Statement of potential

A large body of data is being built up for Middle Saxon to Saxo-Norman ceramic assemblages in south Cambridgeshire. However, good, well recorded assemblages of the 13th to 14th centuries are, so far, not common. The Trench 9 assemblage is thus significant in terms of the lack of comparable groups currently available. In addition the

fact that it shows such unexpected dominance by Essex products suggests an apparent anomaly that may need further elucidation.

If no further work is carried out on the site, then the group as it currently exists is too small for further analysis. An archive of several draft drawings, plus a type series for future reference/comparison should, however, be created.

If excavation recording takes place, then opportunities to recover a good-sized assemblage should definitely be taken. Research questions are essentially very simple; what is the local medieval sequence and is the presence of so much Essex material in the evaluation is a true reflection of the wider assemblage?

Trench 9 Pottery Spotdating

Context	Fabric Type	Total No. sherds	Date range	Comments
Surf cleaning	MICA, UNK	2	1300-1400	Essex micaceous
1	HERT, HEDG, HEDI, MSW, MCSW, SSHW, NEOT	36	1300-1350	HERT cistern
2 Surf Clean	BNCHN, STBU, MGC, MSW, MCSW, HERT, UNK	17	1250-1400	Ignoring recent stuff provides reasonable group. Grog-tempered ware of unknown origin
2	MGF, HEDG, MGC, NEOT, STAM, MCSW, UNK X2	26	1250-1350	HEDI and MGF provide date. a group that required some study to resolve micaceous wares.
2-3 spoil	MGC, HEDI, HEDG, HERT, MEL, LYST?, RPOT, UNK	22	---	Group looks like (2) and (3); certainly same assemblage.
3	HEDI, HEDG, MGF, MGC, MCSW, NEOT, UNK	13	1250-1350	UNK could be London or Stanion product!
4	HEDG, HEDI	3	1180-1300	
11	HERT, SSHW, NEOT, HEDG, MGC, MICA	78	1350-1500	Smooth late med micaceous Essex product (ID and Illustrate). Difficult to separate medieval micaceous types!
12	HERT, SSHW	3	1200-1400	
18	HEDG,	24	1250-1350	

26	HEDI, MGC, HERT, MSW, STAM, UNK HEDG, MGC, HERT, NEOT, SSHW, UNK (X2)	49	1250-1350	Some good profiles/rims; lots of HEDG. UNK is possibly Mile End type.
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Ceramic type codes

BNCHN	Bone China
HEDG	Sible Hedingham grey ware
HEDI	Sible Hedingham fine ware
HERT	Hertfordshire grey ware
LYST	Lyveden-Stanion fine ware
MCSW	Medieval coarse sandy ware
MEL	Medieval Ely ware
MGC	Mill Green coarse ware
MGF	Mill Green Fine ware
MICA	Micaceous wares (various)
MSW	Medieval sandy ware
NEOT	St Neots type ware
RPOT	Roman pottery
SSHW	Sandy shelly ware
STAM	Stamford ware
STBU	Staffordshire butterpot type ware
UNK	Unknown types

APPENDIX III

Context List and Summary of Finds

Context List

Context No.		Trench	Above	Below	Pottery date range	
1	Cobbles	9	18	38	1300-1350	
2	Same as 35	9			1250-1350	
3	Fill of linear	9	Olive brown silty clay	27	21	1250-1350
4	Fill of linear	9	Grey brown silty clay	25	-	1180-1300
5	Fill	8	Dark grey brown silty clay	7	-	1200-1400
6	Not used					
7	Clunch blocks	8		8	5	
8	Fill	8	Grey brown silty clay	-	7	
9	Clunch wall	9		-	38	
10	Daub	9		24	11	
11	Fill	9	Dark grey silty clay	10	-	1350-1500
12	Fill	9	Very dark grey silty clay	13	-	1200-1400
13	Natural feature?	9	Possible posthole	-	12	
14	Fill	9		15	-	
15	Natural feature	9		-	14	
16	Fill	9		17	-	
17	Natural feature	9		-	16	
18	Fill	9	Dark grey silty clay	26	-	1250-1350
19	Linear	9		-	26	
20	Fill	9	V dk grey brown silty clay	21	-	
21	Natural feature	9		3	20	
22	Linear	9		-	25	
23	Not used					
24	Fill	9	Grey silty clay	38	10	
25	Fill	9	Lt olive brown silty clay	22	-	
26	Fill	9	Light olive grey clay	19	18	1250-1350
27	Linear	9		-	3	
28	Fill	5	Grey brown silty clay	29	-	
29	Pit	5		-	28	
30	Fill	7	Grey brown silty clay	31	-	1250-1400
31	Linear	7		-	30	
32	Fill	2	Olive grey clay	33	-	1200-1400
33	Fill	2	Olive brown clay	34	32	
34	Coprolite quarry	2		-	33	
35	Fill	9	Dark brown silty clay	36	-	1250-1350
36	Fill ?	9		37	35	
37	Pit	9		-	36	
38	Pit	9		-	24	

Finds summary

BARRINGTON, CHALLIS GREEN 1996 - Finds Types by context														
Trench /Location	Context	Pottery weight	Pottery count	Metals (Fe)	Animal bone	Shell (Oyster, Mussel)	Brick, tile	Glass	Slag	Clay pipe	Charcoal, Coal	Flint weight	Flint Count	Stone
2	100	107	4			2		3	140	2				
2	32	10	1		8									
2	33	25	11											
3	100			18										
4	100	10	2			2	6							
4	101	108	5		40		220							
5	28			1		3	61					21	18	
6	101	12	2				3							
7	100	122	13	10	39		71	25		4				
7	30	10	2		80									
8	101	26	2		39			8						
8	5	20	6	4	62	11	11							
9	100													
9	101													
9	1	260	35	11	62						2			
9	2	429	29	10	175									
9	3	90	8	1	150	3								
9	4	6	3		399	1					1			
9	11	477	80	30				1		1	6	3	2	
9	12	20	3	6	1									
9	18	159	32	70	28									37
9	26	308	51		72		94					2	1	481

FINDS LOC 331



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