

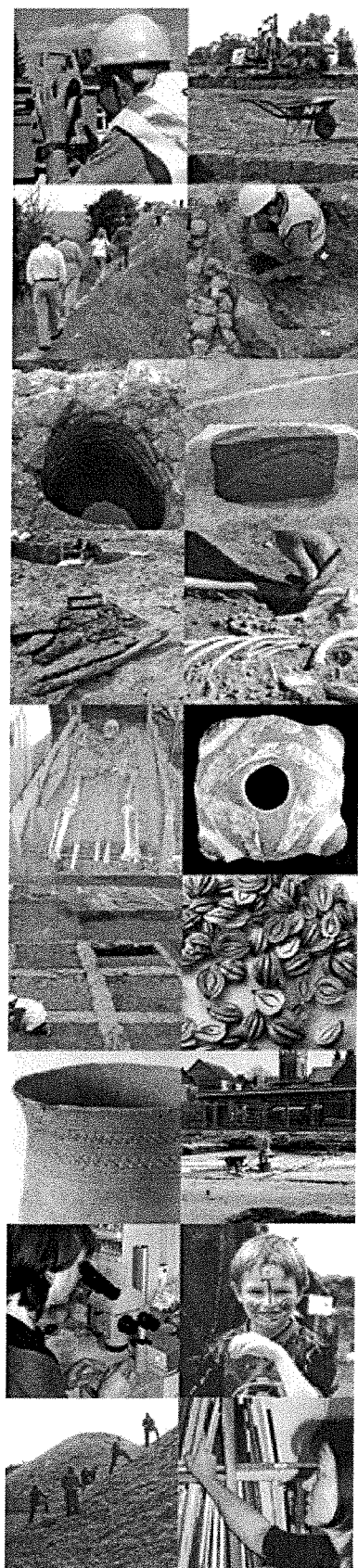
CCC AFU Report Number 842

**Prehistoric and Medieval
Remains at Barleyfields,
The Chantry, Fulbourn**

An Archaeological Investigation

Glenn Bailey BSc and Paul Spoerry PhD, MIFA

November 2005



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January 2006

With contributions by Chris Faine MA MSc BABAO
and Rachel Fosberry HNC (Cert Ed) AEA

Site Code: FUL BFC 05
CHER Event Number: ECB 2038
Date of works: 7th to 14th September 2005
Grid Ref: TL 5205 5638

Editor: Elizabeth Shepherd Popescu BA MIFA
Illustrator: Séverine Bézie MA

Summary

Between the 7th and 14th September 2005 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council carried out an archaeological investigation at Barleyfield, The Chantry, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire. The work was conducted in advance of development of the land for housing.

Three trenches were excavated and well-preserved but slightly truncated features were found in all of them. The greatest density of features was found in Trench 3 along the northern edge of the site. Remains from excavated features suggest activity on the site from prehistory through to the present day. The majority of features, however, date to the medieval period, and perhaps the 13th to 14th centuries in particular.








Artefact densities were generally average although some features produced significant amounts of butchered bone. Environmental preservation was good but the density of cereal grains was quite low for agriculturally-based occupation features.

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ADDENDUM - Cropmarks to the North of excavated site.

Drawing Conventions

Sections	Plans
Limit of Excavation -----	Limit of Excavation _____
Cut _____	Deposit - Conjectured -----
Cut-Conjectured -----	Intrusion/Truncation -----
Soil Horizon _____	Sondages/Machine Strip -----
Soil Horizon - Conjectured -----	Illustrated Section _____ S.14
Intrusion/Truncation -----	Archaeological Deposit 
Top Surface _____	Excavated Slot 
Break in Section -----	Natural Features 
Cut Number 	Cut Number 118
Deposit Number 117	Deposit Number 117
Ordnence Datum $\frac{18.45m}{\wedge}$ ODN	Cobbles 
Stone 	
Slag 	

1 Introduction

The proposed development includes the construction of houses with associated access roads, storm water drains, tanks and services.

This archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA; Planning Application S/0771/05/F) on 1st September 2005, supplemented by a Specification prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU) on 1st September 2005.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 – Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CAPCA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by CCC AFU and will be deposited at an appropriate county store in the fullness of time.

2 Geology and Topography

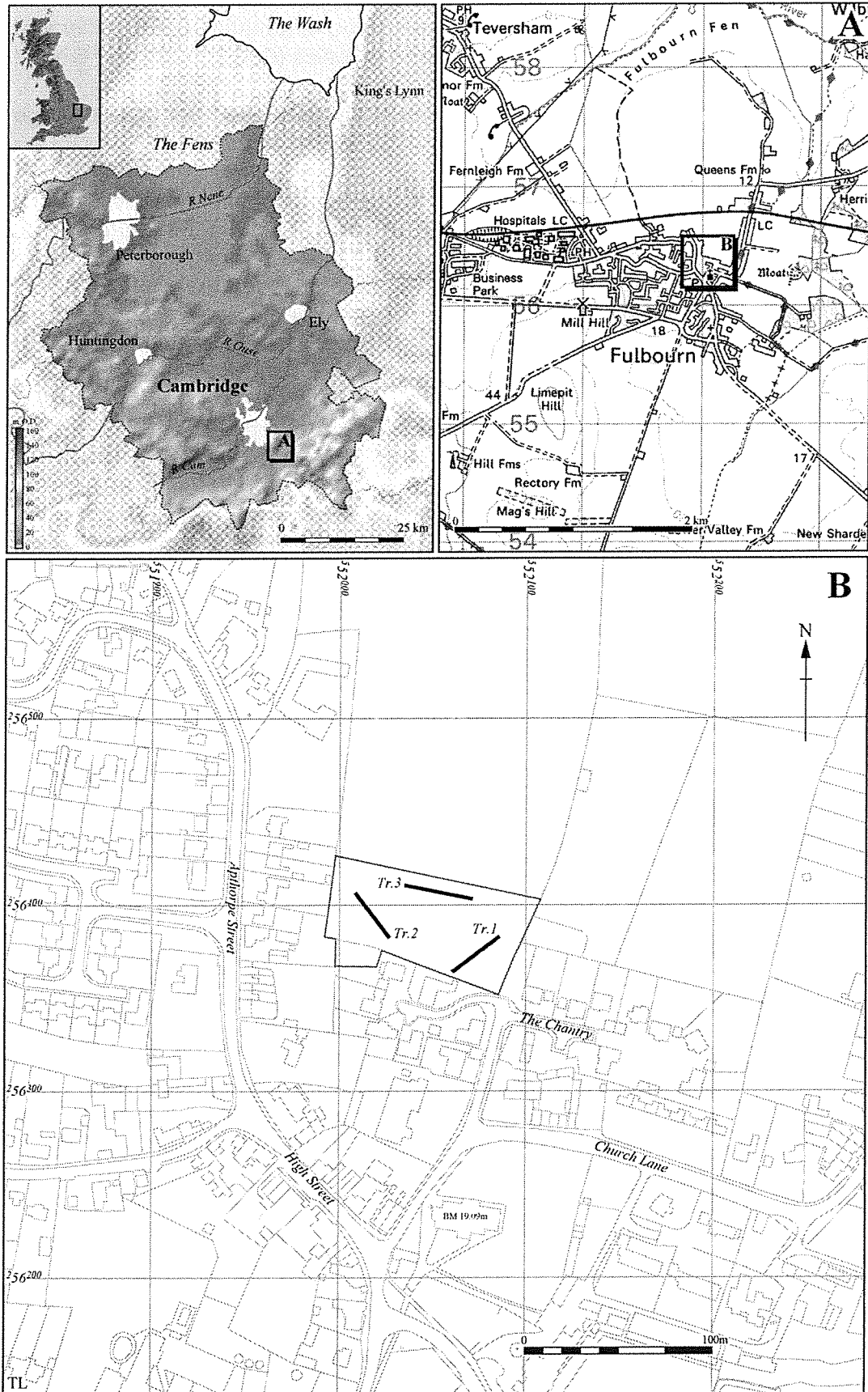
The site overlies an exposed “finger” of the Zig Zag chalk formation, within an extensive area of various chalk bedrocks (British Geological Survey 2002).

The development area is on the northern fringe of the present village of Fulbourn (Fig. 1). The local topography is fairly flat, undulating gently at around 20m OD. The exceptions to this are a few small hills over 1km to the south. Along a line running to the north-west the land can be divided between fen (east) and chalk grassland (west). The site itself lies between 18.85m OD at the western end and 19.72m OD to the east.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Although no archaeological remains are recorded from the site itself, a considerable amount of archaeology is known from the surrounding area.

Iron Age and Roman settlement is well attested to the north of the development site, perhaps even a villa site (CHER 7635, 16119,



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Figure 1: Location of trenches (black) with the development area outlined (red)

07676 and 7589). These remains include inhumations and settlement evidence such as possible walls and mosaics (CHER 6287 and 6242).

To the north-east of the development site earthwork remains of ridge and furrow are recorded (CHER 11232 and 13216).

The development site lies just to the north of the medieval parish church of Fulbourn, St Vigors (CHER 11843) and Fulbourn Manor (Fig. 1). An extensive survey of Fulbourn Manor Estate used documentary and cartographic sources, together with fieldwork results, to produce a comprehensive statement on the archaeological importance of the area (Malim 2001), but this location, just beyond the estate boundary, does not lie close to any of the areas of greatest archaeological interest, whether the evidence derives from findspots, aerial photographs or documentary and cartographic research.

The relevant chapter in Volume 10 of the Victoria County History for Cambridgeshire (Wright in Wareham and Wright 2002) indicates that this part of the village was within 'old inclosure' by 1800, before the 1806 parish enclosure act (finally resolved 1814) and the draining of Fulbourn Fen in 1806-12. It had evidently been taken in from the former greatest medieval extent of High Eye Field, the most northerly of the parish's four medieval open fields.

The block of old inclosure of which this field forms part was almost certainly the greater part of the 'forty acres of closes' known to form the core of an estate owned by Queen's College, Cambridge between 1500 and 1946 when it was sold to a tenant (Wright, *op. cit.*, 143). Queens College Farmhouse lies in the farmyard north of Church Lane, about 50m south-east of this site. It survives as a three-bayed hall of 14th or 15th century date, now encased in brick.

This site is identifiable on several post-medieval maps, although lies just at the edge of a copy of a 1775 'Plan of the Churches and Parsonage &c of Fulbourne in Cambridgeshire', which shows it as open field. The site appears on the 1806 parish enclosure award map and an 1814 revision and the 1886 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map. On each of these, the subject site is devoid of any structures or features whatsoever, but buildings exist immediately south of the southern field boundary. The latter include a possible barn shown at the edge of the subject site on the 1886 map.

4 Methodology

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that a minimum of 5% sample of the areas to be affected by the development should be subject to trial trenching and that all features must be investigated and recorded. Following a monitoring visit it a revised strategy for investigation was agreed.

Machine excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a 1.6m wide flat bladed ditching bucket.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those that were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using CCC AFU's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Three trenches totalling 95m were located to maximise the potential for encountering archaeological features.

Environmental samples were taken from features within the excavated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The samples submitted for assessment were largely from medieval features, but also included prehistoric material.

Site conditions were good - the ground being relatively free draining and the weather in the main dry. There were no factors which impaired feature recognition or affected excavation.

5 Results

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Fig. 2) contained a broad range of features. At the southernmost end a small extent (1.5m by 0.5m) of cobbled flooring (06) was exposed. The relatively shallow depth of the deposit, the nature of the overburden and the artefacts within the silt infilling (04) and cobbles (post-medieval brick and tile fragments) confirm this as a c.19th-century barn floor. Personal comments from the resident of the house immediately to the south of this trench indicate that the flooring continued beyond the site boundary and is roughly within the east-west extent of his property.

Between 6m and 11m to the north-east three pits (08, 10 and 93; Fig. 2) were identified. The first two were excavated and produced pottery

dating between 1350-1500. The nature of the deposits and the pottery suggests that they were contemporary.

Another 7m to the north-east a furnace or hearth (15) was excavated (Fig. 3). The flue of this feature extended into the eastern baulk and was narrower than the main chamber. The pit contained a charcoal-rich primary fill (14) which was confined to the central and western part of the chamber. A secondary deposit (32) of chalky material indicates a probable backfilling episode. The base of the chalk fill showed no sign of heat discolouration suggesting it was not part of the structure. The presence of a considerable amount of metalworking slag (c.20%) in the third fill (13) suggests this may have been a smithing hearth. The environmental sample from this context contained slag and spheroidal hammer slag, hearth lining, charcoal and charred cereal seeds (Appendix 4). A single Grimston ware sherd was recovered during excavation of the upper fill.



Plate 1: *Hearth 15 in Trench 1*

Toward the far north-eastern end of the trench a group of features (95, 96 and 97) were revealed following heavy rain. Their shape and position indicate they may represent part of a lightly framed timber structure. These features were not excavated during the evaluation.

5.2 Trench 2

Towards the eastern end of Trench 2 (Fig. 2), the terminus of a small ditch (12) was excavated. A Romano-British pedestal base was found

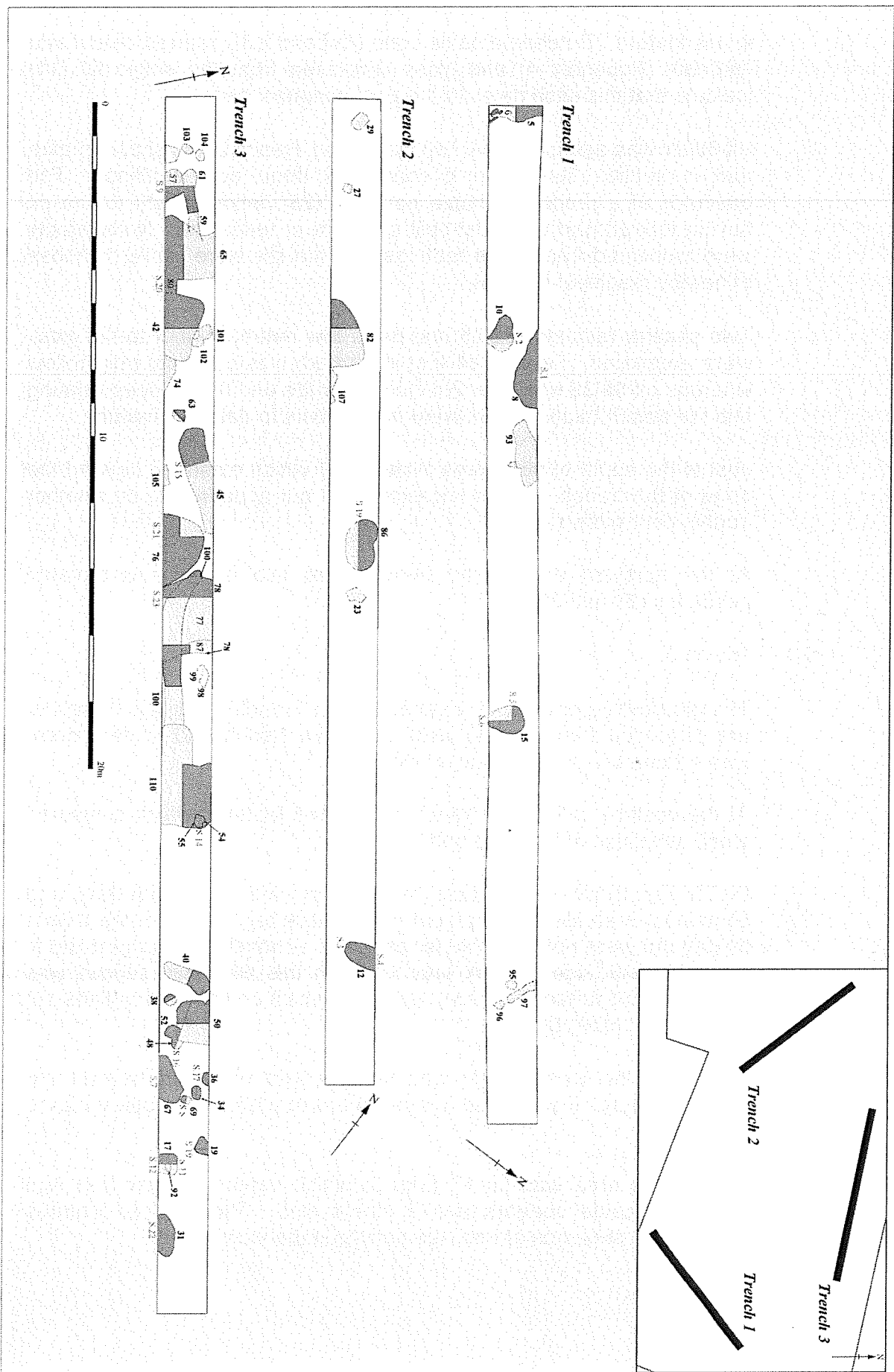


Figure 2: Trench plans

in this feature. Butchered cattle bone (Appendix 3), charred cereal and charcoal (Appendix 4) and glass recovered from the single fill (11) indicate that this ditch dates to the post-conquest period.

Pit **86/21** was approximately half way along Trench 2. Its shape in plan and in section suggested it comprised three post settings. The proximity of a probable double posthole (**23**), lends weight to the pit having formed part of a post-built structure or fence line. No artefacts were recovered from these features, but the fills were similar to those of nearby medieval features.

Two shallow features (**82/25** and **84**) a few metres further to the east, were excavated. Feature **84** (not illustrated) was a natural tree hollow whereas pit **82/25** was over 2m long, 1m wide and 0.16m deep running into the trench baulk. There were no artefacts to date this feature.

Just to the south of pit **82** was feature **107** which extended beyond the edge of the trench. It was not excavated but appeared to be another double post setting.

At the northern end of the trench were two further unexcavated postholes (**27** and **29**).

5.3 Trench 3

The greatest complexity of features was in Trench 3 (Fig 2). Features are described from east to west along the trench and in date order where there are stratigraphic relationships.

At the eastern end of the trench were three features which contained small quantities of Iron Age pottery.

Pit **31** (Fig. 3) was 1.26m long, over 0.52m wide and 0.55m deep and contained three fills. Sheep/goat bones were reported from the lowest fill (**30**) but were not available for analysis. A small sherd of prehistoric (probably Iron Age) pottery was found in this fill. This deposit was sealed by two further deposits, neither of which contained any finds but which were quite compact.

Pit **19**, to the west of **31**, was shallow and extended beyond the northern baulk. It contained a small sherd of prehistoric pottery but no other finds.

Also in this area was pit **17** (Fig. 3) which contained later Iron Age sherds, a cattle vertebra and a struck flint. These three features indicate the presence of Iron Age activity in the vicinity.

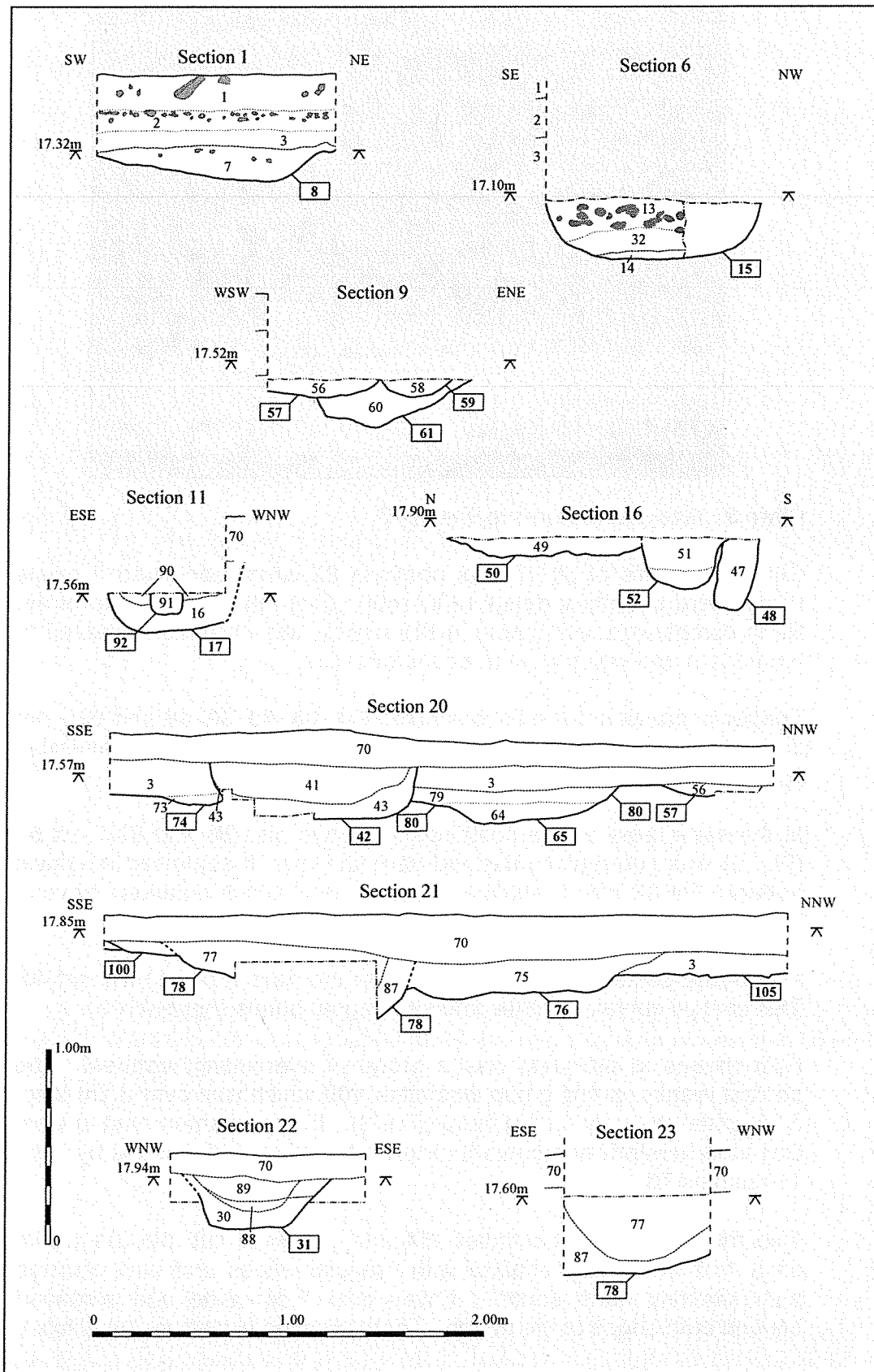


Figure 3: Sections



Plate 2: *Iron Age features in Trench 3*

Cut into the fills of pit **17** was posthole **92** which contained a single small sherd of pottery dated 1200-1400. From the appearance of the fill, in comparison with others in this trench, this posthole appeared to be modern and was part of a recent fenceline.

Further to the west were six postholes (**34**, **36**, **69**, **38**, **48** and **52**). No dating material was recovered from them and no spatial patterning could be discerned.

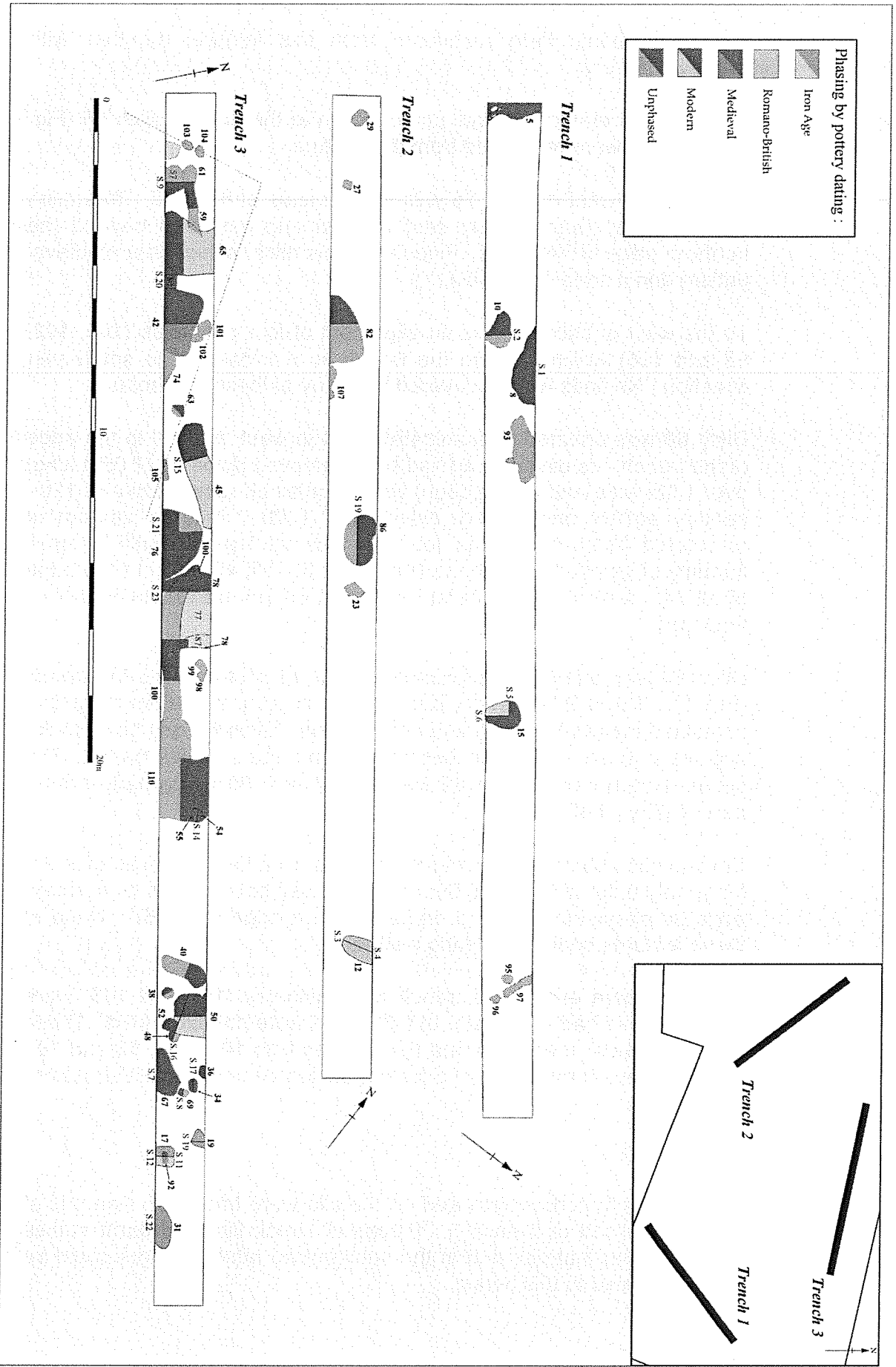
In the same area as the postholes were two pits (**50** and **67**). Pit **50** (Fig. 3) was sub-rectangular and very shallow. It contained medieval pottery. Pit **67** was a shallow, irregular oval which extended beyond the southern edge of the trench, no finds were recovered from it.

Also at the eastern end of the trench (to the east of pit **50**) was pit **40**. This oval pit contained cattle and sheep/goat bones (Appendix 3).

Four metres to the west was a group of intercutting features. The earliest feature in this group was ditch **100** which was over 3.6m long, 0.6m wide and only 0.06m deep (Fig. 3). It was oriented east to west and at its western end curved northwards. Ditch **100** was cut by ditch **110** and pit **78**.

Two modern square postholes (**54** and **55**) were cut into the top of ditch **110** which was shallow with irregular edges and was oriented approximately north-south. It was over 1.5m wide and extended beyond both edges of the trench. There were no finds from this ditch.

To the west of ditch **110** was pit **78**, which also cut ditch **100**. Pit **78** was over 2.6m long and 1.5m wide and over 0.8m deep. Sheep/goat



and horse bone were recovered from this feature, together with medieval pottery.

The butt end of ditch **76** was just over 7m to the east of ditch **65** (Fig. 3). No finds were recovered from this feature.

To the north-west of ditch **76** was the terminus of ditch **45**. This ditch was oriented approximately east to west and extended beyond the northern edge of Trench 3. Finds from this ditch include late medieval pottery and a sheep/goat tibia.

To the west of ditch **45** was an alignment of four postholes (**101**, **102**, **63** and **105**) which crossed the trench in a north-west to south-east direction. No finds were recovered from any of these postholes.

Ditch **80** was oriented approximately east to west, parallel to the edge of the trench. Its eastern end had been removed by pit **42** (2.06m long, over 1.3m wide and 0.57m deep) which contained residual 9th- to 12th-century pottery and pottery dated 1500-1700. A large amount of articulated horse bone was found in this pit together with a small quantity of gnawed cattle bone (Appendix 3). Pit **42** also cut the edge of pit **74**. A single sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered from the latter.

Ditch **65** was oriented approximately north to south across the trench (Fig. 3). It was 2.10m wide, but irregular in plan, and 0.3m deep and contained medieval pottery and animal bone. Ditch **65** was on a similar alignment to ditch **76** (described above) and had a similar profile. The south-eastern part of ditch **65** was cut by ditch **80** which had, in turn, been cut by pit **42**.

Beyond ditch **65** and extending from it was ditch **59** which was over 2m long, only 0.3m wide and 0.09m deep. It had been cut on its northern edge by pit/posthole **61** and on its southern edge by pit **57**. None of these features contained dating material.

At the western end of the trench two postholes (**104** and **103**) were noted. These had a diameter of 0.36m but were not excavated. These postholes were at approximate right angles with **101**, **102**, **63** and **105** and may have formed part of a fenced enclosure or post-built structure.

6 Discussion

The earliest features excavated on the site were three Iron Age pits at the eastern end of Trench 3. Pieces of struck flint and burnt stones were found in features and in the spoil but no other features could be definitely dated to this period.

One pit in Trench 2, (12) contained the pedestal base of a Romano-British jar or cup. It would not be surprising to find Roman features or remains on the site given its proximity to the Roman remains in the field to the north.

The majority of features appear to be medieval or post-medieval, although there is little dating material after c. 1350 AD. Small scale smithing was being carried on in the southern part of the site close to a cobbled surface (if this is contemporary) and possible structures. Whilst the size, shape and lack of internal structure within pit 15 is similar to medieval kiln type Musty Type 1a (McCarthy and Brooks 1988) there is no evidence that this was used as a pottery kiln. The postholes in Trench 3 and at the northern end of Trench 1 may be fence lines or possibly evidence of a post-built structure but there was insufficient evidence to suggest the nature or date of any structure. The fact that so little later material is present may, however, suggest that it was medieval in date at latest. Other features are indicative of medieval agriculture and it is possible that at least some of the broad shallow ditches in Trench 3 are the remnants of furrows.

7 Conclusions

Despite the presence of a significant amount of Roman archaeology in the field to the north, very few Roman artefacts were found on the site and only one feature may be dated to that period. Three Iron Age features were noted in the north-eastern part of the site. No other Iron Age remains have been recorded for this part of Fulbourn but their presence close to a Romano-British site is not surprising and it is possible that some of the undated features may date to this period.

The majority of features are medieval or post-medieval and are related to agricultural activity, including either fence lines or barns, possible ridge and furrow and small scale smithing.

The medieval evidence here seems to suggest quite intense activity indicative of agricultural processing and associated structures, perhaps including settlement.

Post-medieval maps show this land as part of a block of 'old inclosure' with no structures present. It can therefore be suggested that the activity represented here ceased during the medieval period and, with only one feature containing later medieval pottery, the implication is that the activity here ceased during the 14th century. The 14th century was famously a period of great population decline and economic and social upheaval, and it is possible that depopulation in Fulbourn was a factor in the cessation of activity in this rather marginal location.

Wright (2002) describes how the adjacent Queens College Farm was an estate built up by William Newport and his son from the 1390s

onwards (*op. cit.*, 143). It thus seems likely that the opportunity that enabled that manor to be established and its house and centralised farm to be constructed was one occasioned by the effects of 14th-century depopulation. This enabled the previous working areas and properties on the periphery of the village, as represented by the medieval remains at the subject site, to be swept away in a re-planning exercise.

Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Acknowledgements

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The Brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec (Development Control Archaeologist) who visited the site and monitored the fieldwork.

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Maps Consulted

- | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1775 | A Plan of the Churches, Parsonage &c. of Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire |
| CRO Q/RDC21 | 1818 | Fulbourn Inclosure |
| CRO XLVIII.5 | 1886 | Fulbourn |
| OS | | |

Appendix 1: Context Data

Context	Type	Deposit Details	Finds	Dimensions (m)			Trench
				L.	W.	D.	
01	Layer – modern						
02	Layer – modern						
03	Subsoil	Grey brown silt					
04	Layer	Light grey brown silt; occas small angular stones					
05	Floor	Irregular depression for possible floor		1.50+	0.50+	0.10	1
06	Layer – cobbles	Smooth large stones (1.10-0.20m), deliberately laid					
07	Fill of pit 8	Light to mid grey brown silt loam. Occas. small stone, common chalk nodules	Pottery: 1200-1400				
08	Pit			2.25	0.75+	0.17	1
09	Fill of pit 10	Mid to light brown silt loam; occas. small stones, common chalk flecks/nodules	Pottery: 1350-1500				
10	Pit			1.10	0.80+	0.16	1
11	Fill of pit 12	Mid grey brown chalky silt. Small stone and chalk flecks	Pottery: Romano-British Glass frag Animal bone Burnt bone				
12	Pit			1.10+	0.65	0.25	2
13	Fill of furnace 15	Mid to light grey brown silt. Very common chalk and slag components	Pottery: 1250-1500 Iron slag (6kg)				
14	Fill of furnace 15	Black silty charcoal					
15	Furnace			1.08	0.84	0.36	1
16	Fill of pit 17	Dark grey brown sandy silt, <10% flint inclusions	Pottery: Iron Age Worked flint Animal bone				
17	Pit			0.62	0.56+	0.31	3
18	Fill of pit 19	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occas. chalk and medium pebbles	Pottery: Iron Age				
19	Pit			0.56	0.40+	0.23	3
20	Fill of pit 21	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occas. chalk and medium pebbles					
21	Pit						
22	Fill of posthole 23	Dark grey brown sandy silt.					
23	Posthole			0.50	0.45	Unexc	2
24	Fill of pit 25/82	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occas. chalk and medium pebbles					
25	Same as 82						
26	Fill of posthole 27	Dark grey brown sandy silt.					
27	Posthole			0.30	0.30	Unexc	2
28	Fill of posthole 29	Dark grey brown sandy silt.					
29	Posthole			0.50	0.35	Unexc	2
30	Fill of pit 31	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occas. chalk and medium pebbles	Pottery: Iron Age				

				Dimensions (m)			
31	Pit			1.26	0.52+	0.55	3
32	Fill of furnace 15	Light grey brown and white silty chalk (chalk nodules make up nearly 80% of fill)					
33	Fill of posthole 34	Dark grey brown sandy silt.					
34	Posthole			0.50	0.40	0.12	3
35	Fill of posthole 36	Dark grey brown sandy silt.					
36	Posthole			0.85	0.75	0.15	3
37	Fill of posthole 38	Dark grey brown sandy silt.					
38	Posthole			0.32	0.32	0.32	3
39	Fill of pit 40		Animal bone				
40	Pit			1.55	0.60	0.15	3
41	Fill of pit 42	Dark grey brown fine silt	Pottery: 850-1150 and 1500-1700 Animal bone (incl. partial horse sk.)				
42	Pit			2.06	1.30+	0.57	3
43	Fill of pit 42	Dark grey brown sandy silt					
44	Fill of ditch 45	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Pottery: 875-1200 and 1200-1400 Animal bone				
45	Ditch			3.30+	0.80	0.22	3
46	Fill of ditch 45	Dark grey brown sandy silt					
47	Fill of posthole 48	Slightly chalky dark grey brown silt					
48	Posthole			0.34	0.26	0.37	3
49	Fill of 50	Mid brown silt	Pottery: 850-1150				
50	Unknown			1.30	0.95+	0.10	3
51	Fill of pit 52	Mid brown silt					
52	Pit			0.42+	0.40	0.26	3
53	Fill of 54 and 55	Dark brown silt					
54	Posthole			0.50	0.50	0.12	3
55	Posthole			0.50	0.50	0.16	3
56	Fill of pit 57	Dark grey brown sandy silt, <10% flint inclusions					
57	Pit			0.80	0.70	0.13	3
58	Fill of ditch 59	Dark grey brown sandy silt, <10% flint inclusions					
59	Ditch			2.00+	0.30	0.09	3
60	Fill of pit 61	Mid grey brown sandy silt					
61	Pit			0.76	0.70	0.24	3
62	Fill of posthole 63	Dark brown sandy silt					
63	Posthole			0.38	0.38	0.03	3
64	Fill of ditch 65	Dark grey brown sandy silt, <10% flint inclusions	Pottery: 875-1200 Animal bone				
65	Ditch			1.75	1.50+	0.20	3
66	Fill of pit 67	Mid grey brown sandy silt					
67	Pit			1.50	0.80+	0.22	3
68	Fill of posthole 69	Dark brown sandy silt					
69	Posthole			0.30	0.20	0.14	3
70	Topsoil						
71	Natural feature						
72	Natural feature						
73	Fill of pit 74	Dark grey brown sandy silt, <10% flint	Pottery: 875-1200				

				Dimensions (m)			
		inclusions					
74	Pit			0.90	0.36+	0.12	3
75	Fill of ditch 76	Mid grey brown sandy silt					
76	Ditch			2.60	1.25+	0.23	3
77	Fill of pit 78	Dark grey brown sandy silt, <10% flint inclusions	Pottery: 850-1150 Animal bone Worked flint Burnt flint				
78	Pit			2.60+	1.50+	1.00	3
79	Fill of ditch 80	Mid grey brown sandy silt					
80	Ditch			2.10	0.40	0.18	3
81	Fill of pit 82	Dark grey brown sand silt. Less than 10% flint inclusions					
82	Pit			2.00	1.00+	0.16	2
83	Fill of 84						
84	Tree bowl						
85	Fill of pit 86						
86	Pit			1.50	0.95	0.35	2
87	Fill of pit 78						
88	Fill of pit 31	Mid brown and dark grey brown sand silt					
89	Fill of pit 31	Dark grey brown silt					
90	Fill of pit 17						
91	Fill of posthole 92	Dark brown sandy silt	Pottery: 1200-1400				
92	Posthole			0.30	0.16	0.11	3
93	Pit			1.90	0.75	Unexc	1
94	Posthole			0.60	0.60	Unexc	1
95	Posthole			0.30	0.30	Unexc	1
96	Posthole			0.25	0.25	Unexc	1
97	Beamslot			1.00+	0.25	Unexc	1
98	Posthole			0.32	0.20	Unexc	3
99	Posthole			0.40	0.24	Unexc	3
100	Ditch			3.60+	0.60	0.06	3
101	Posthole			0.40	0.40	Unexc	3
102	Posthole			0.34+	0.26	Unexc	3
103	Posthole			0.36	0.36	Unexc	3
104	Posthole			0.36	0.24	Unexc	3
105	Pit / posthole			0.66	0.18+	0.03	3
106	Not used						
107	Posthole			1.00	0.20+	Unexc	2
108	Fill of ditch 100	Mid grey brown sandy silt					
109	Fill of ditch 110	Dark grey brown sand silt. Less than 10% flint inclusions					
110	Ditch			7.50	1.50+	0.05	3
99999	Unstratified						

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
7	Ceramic	Vessel	0.005
7	Organic	Bone	0.055
9	Ceramic	Vessel	0.012
11	Organic	Bone	0.018
11	Organic	Bone	0.025
11	Glass	Vessel	0.003
11	Ceramic	Vessel	0.062
13	Flint	flint	0.005
13	Ceramic	Vessel	0.045
13	Metal	Slag	2.455
13	Metal	Slag	1.484
13	Metal	Slag	1.587
13	Organic	Shale	0.123
13	Organic	Shale/Slag	0.065
13	Organic	Charcoal	0.034
14	Shell	Shell	0.001
16	Organic	Bone	0.203
16	Flint	Artefact	0.012
16	Organic	Bone	0.003
16	Ceramic	Vessel	0.050
16	Ceramic	Vessel	0.001
18	Ceramic	Vessel	0.003
30	Ceramic	Vessel	0.001
39	Organic	Bone	0.011
41	Ceramic	Vessel	0.023
41	Organic	Bone	0.158
41	Organic	Bone	0.785
41	Organic	Bone	0.635
41	Organic	Bone	0.698
41	Organic	Bone	0.789
41	Organic	Bone	0.441
43	Organic	Bone	0.101
43	Organic	Bone	0.101
43	Organic	Bone	0.764
43	Organic	Bone	0.812
43	Organic	Bone	0.789
44	Organic	Bone	0.003
44	Ceramic	Vessel	0.008
49	Ceramic	Vessel	0.015
64	Ceramic	Vessel	0.038
64	Organic	Vessel	0.003
73	Ceramic	Vessel	0.008
73	Organic	Bone	0.001
77	Ceramic	Vessel	0.013
77	Organic	Bone	0.174

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
77	Flint	Artefact	0.008
85	Organic	Bone	0.232
90	Ceramic	Vessel	0.002
99999	Glass	Vessel	0.002
99999	Organic	Bone	0.002
99999	Ceramic	Vessel	0.119
99999	Lava	Quern	0.118

Appendix 3: The Animal Bone

by Chris Faine

1 Introduction

Bone was recovered from ten contexts, varying in provisional dates from the Iron Age to medieval period. The assemblage was assessed in terms of elements present, species, completeness and epiphyseal fusion. When necessary tooth wear data and any taphonomic data *i.e.* butchery, gnawing, *etc.* was recorded.

2 The Contexts

The contexts yielding the greatest amount of bone in the assemblage were 41 and 43 (both fills of pit 42). These two can be discussed together as they were fills of the same pit which both contained elements of the same partially articulated animal. The majority (99%) of the bone in these two contexts consists of the pelvis and hind legs of a single adult horse. Aside from three of the caudal vertebrae and one tarsal bone all relevant elements were identified. Fusion data showed the animal to be an adult. However, new bone formation was identified on the phalanges and on the proximal femur indicating that the animal was a very old draught animal or at the least had been very active during its life. Context 41 contained entirely horse remains, whilst 43 also containing a butchered cattle metacarpal. None of the horse remains showed any evidence of butchery, indicating that the bone from these pit fills was not the result of domestic or industrial waste but the exact reason for the deposition was unclear.

Context 85 contained a much wider sample of species and elements, consisting largely of sheep/goat remains with some horse, cattle and bird also being present. In terms of elements the sheep/goat remains were ribs, along with two horse radii, a scapula and a cattle mandible. All elements came from adult animals and showed signs of butchery. These two factors suggest general butchery waste indicative of many small sites from many periods with adult animals also being kept for breeding.

The remains from context 85 comprised roughly an equal mix of sheep/goat and cattle, with the cattle elements consisting of phalanges and ribs, with a wider distribution of sheep/goat elements. As with context 85 the majority of elements showed signs of butchery, suggesting a similar usage strategy *i.e.* small-scale industrial/butchery waste. The same can also be said for context 11 (pit 12), which contained only butchered cattle bone.

Contexts 39, 16, 44, 64 (see Appendix 1) and the unstratified remains contained one or two elements; to few with which to draw any useful conclusions. As a group, however, they contain a similar range of species and elements to the other contexts.

3 Conclusion

On the whole this small assemblage is indicative of general butchery/industrial waste, with animals also being raised to adulthood for breeding purposes. However, several factors may point to more specific strategy. Firstly, at least some evidence of juvenile animals would be expected in such an assemblage. Secondly, pottery recovered from these contexts suggests a broad date range of 850-1500, with some Iron Age evidence. If the assemblage is truly the result of small-scale farming/butchery from these periods at least some evidence of pig remains would be anticipated (pigs making good sense economically for small scale farms and settlements), yet there are none here. These two factors suggest that animals may have been brought from elsewhere for slaughter or other uses, with any pigs being kept elsewhere.

Contexts 43 and 41 may represent an early medieval or earlier deposit, as deliberate burial of semi-articulated animals as seen here is not common in the mid/late medieval periods. No evidence of an attempt to disarticulate the animal was found, perhaps suggesting that it was an elderly animal that may have died naturally, however, this cannot be confirmed with the evidence available.

Context	Side	Species	Element	Butchery?	Burnt?	Gnawed?	Other
43	L	Horse	3rd MT	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	3rd MT	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	Calcaneus	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	Talus	N	N	N	
43	/	Horse	Caudal Vert	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	2nd Phalange	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	1st Phalange	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	Tibia	Y	N	N	
43	L	Horse	Fibula	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	Talus	N	N	N	
43	/	Horse	Caudal Vert	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	Calcaneus	N	N	N	
43	/	Horse	1st Phalange	N	N	N	Blastic lesions/ Bone growth
43	/	Horse	2nd Phalange	N	N	N	Blastic lesions/ Bone growth
43	/	Horse	1st Phalange	N	N	N	See above
43	/	Horse	2nd Phalange	N	N	N	See above
43	L	Horse	Pisiform	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	Lunate	N	N	N	

Context	Side	Species	Element	Butchery?	Burnt?	Gnawed?	Other
43	L	Horse	Scaphoid	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	Cuneiform	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	Uncif	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	Pisiform	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	Scaphoid	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	Lunate	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	Cuneiform	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	Uncif	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	2nd MT	N	N	N	
43	R	Horse	4th MT	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	2nd MT	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	4nd MT	N	N	N	
43	/	Horse	Caudal Vert	N	N	N	
43	L	Horse	Distal Phalange	N	N	N	Blastic lesions/Bone growth on plantar surface
43	R	Horse	Distal Phalange	N	N	N	Blastic lesions/Bone growth on plantar surface
43	R	Horse	Tibia	N	N	N	Blastic lesions/Bone growth on proximal articular surfaces
41	/	Horse	Sacrum	N	N	N	S1-3 partially fused
41	L	Cattle	MC	Y	N	Y	Ends heavily gnawed after butchery
41	/	Horse	Distal Phalange	N	N	N	Blastic lesions/Bone growth on plantar surface
41	R	Horse	Femur	N	N	N	
41	/	Horse	Inominate	N	N	N	Fragmentary but complete
41	/	Horse	Inominate	N	N	N	Fragmentary but complete
41	L	Horse	Rib	N	Y	N	
41	L	Horse	Rib	N	Y	N	
41	L	Horse	Femur	N	Y	N	Blastic lesions/ bone growth on distal articular condyles
85	R	Bird	Inominate	N	N	N	Med sized bird i.e. chicken
85	L	Horse	Scapula	Y	N	N	
85	R	Cattle	Mandible	Y	N	N	
85	L	Horse	Radius	Y	N	N	Gnawed after butchery
85	L	Horse	Radius	Y	N	N	Gnawed after butchery
85	L	S/G	Rib	Y	N	N	
85	L	S/G	Rib	Y	N	N	
85	R	S/G	Rib	Y	N	N	
85	R	S/G	Rib	Y	N	N	
85	L	Horse	Rib	Y	N	N	
86	L	Cattle	MC	Y	N	N	Heavily butchered
86	L	Cattle	1st Phalange	N	N	N	
86	L	Cattle	2nd Phalange	N	N	N	
86	R	Cattle	1st Phalange	N	N	N	
86	R	Cattle	Rib	Y	N	N	Small cuts on distal end
86	R	Cattle	Rib	Y	N	N	Small cuts on distal end
86	R	S/G	Skull/Horncore	Y	N	N	
86	R	S/G	Inominate	N	N	N	
86	R	S/G	Femur	Y	N	N	
77	R	Horse	Maxilla	Y	N	N	plus 2 teeth
77	L	S/G	Femur	Y	N	N	
77	R	Horse	Parietal	Y	N	N	
39	R	S/G	Humerus	Y	Y	N	Calcined
39	R	Cattle	Tibia	Y	N	N	

Context	Side	Species	Element	Butchery?	Burnt?	Gnawed?	Other
11	L	Cattle	Rib	Y	N	Y	Heavily gnawed
11	L	Cattle	Scapula	Y	N	Y	See above
11	L	Cattle	Ulna	Y	N	Y	See above
11	L	Cattle	Tibia	Y	N	Y	See above
16	/	Cattle	Caudal Vert	N	N	N	
44	L	S/G	Tibia	N	N	Y	Gnawed
64	Unid	Unid	Unid	Unid	Unid	Unid	Unid
99999	L	S/G	Inominate	/	/	/	/

Table 1: Quantification of animal bone

Appendix 4: Environmental Appraisal

by Rachel Fosberry

1 Introduction and Methods

Nine bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The samples submitted for assessment were largely from medieval features, but also included prehistoric material.

Between 5 and 10 litres of each sample were processed by bucket flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm 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 before 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 is noted in Table 2.

2 Results

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Feature Type	Sample Size	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Modern Seeds	Hammerscale	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Slag
1	11	12	pit	10	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0
2	13	15	furnace	20	++	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
3	30	31	pit	7	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	++	0	0
4	49	50	unknown	10	++	0	+	0	+	0	++	0	+++	0	0
5	43	42	pit	20	+	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	++	0	0
6	90	17	pit	5	++	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0
7	87	78	pit	10	++	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	+	0	0
8	56	57	pit	10	++	+	0	++	+	0	+++	++	+	0	0
9	91	92	post hole	3	-	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	+	0	0

+ = 1 – 10 specimens ++ = 10 – 100 specimens +++ = 100+ specimens

Table 2: Environmental samples

2.1 Plant Macrofossils

Preservation is by charring and is generally poor. Charcoal fragments are present in all of the samples in varying quantities. Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets and a few common seeds such as *Chenopodium* sp. are present in most of the samples.

Very few charred seeds are present. Dock (*Rumex* sp.) seeds are present in samples 6 (pit 17) and 8 (pit 56), a single pea (*Pisum* sp.) cotyledon was recovered from sample 4 (feature 50) and sample 8 contains a few fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus* sp.) shell.

Cereal grains are present in small quantities in most of the samples and include barley (*Hordeum* sp.) wheat (*Triticum* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) with barley being predominant. A single barley rachis is present in sample 6. The majority of the cereal grains are too poorly preserved to be identified.

2.2 Animal Bone

Finds from residues consist mainly of animal bone, which was recovered from all samples except from samples 1 (pit 10) and 9 (posthole 92). Sample 5 (pit 42) contains bone pieces that all have surface pitting and had been cut into several uniform pieces (**N.B:** this same pit contained a partially articulated horse; see Appendix 3). Fish bone is present in sample 6.

2.3 Industrial Activity

Sample 2 (hearth 15) contains small pieces of slag and possibly hearth lining. Spheroidal hammer slag was recovered from the residue. Plant remains from this feature include a small quantity of charcoal and several degraded and fragmented cereal grains.

3 Conclusions

The charred cereal grains and other dietary remains recovered are probably derived from the deposition of small quantities of burnt domestic refuse. The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried before storage or during cooking over open fires. The lack of crop processing waste, as well as the general scarcity of crop weed seeds, suggests that no crop processing was occurring on site although it is possible that such evidence may be present in an unexcavated area of the site.

Peas can be a cultivated crop but its low occurrence may suggest presence as a cereal crop contaminant. Hazelnuts can be a foraged

food but they can occur in contexts of virtually any period and are of little interpretative significance.

The samples show only a low abundance of charred material that is not considered worthy of further analysis.

Appendix 5: Pottery Assessment

by Paul Spoerry

1 Introduction and Background

The evaluation at FULBFC05 produced a small pottery assemblage of 32 sherds. Of the 111 contexts recorded, 15 contained pottery. The material from the topsoil and any unstratified material are included in these totals.

2 Methodology

2.1 Fieldwork

The trenches were machine excavated with further excavation carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling procedures on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases.

2.2 Ceramic Analysis

The basic guidance in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) has been adhered to along with the MPRG documents (MPRG 1998 and 2001). *Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations* (Blake and Davey 1983) acts as a standard.

Spot dating was carried out using the CCC AFU's in-house system based on that used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. New types have been given descriptive identifiers. All sherds have been counted and classified and context groups have been weighed. Sherds warranting possible illustration been identified, as have possible cross-fits.

The CCC AFU curates the pottery and archive until formal deposition of the site archive.

3 Results of Assessment

3.1 Periods Represented

The assemblage includes:

- x 7 prehistoric sherds (probably Iron Age)
- x 4 Roman sherds
- x 6 Saxon sherds (all Late Saxon (post-850) in date)
- x 8 medieval sherds (these span the period 1200-1500)
- x 7 post-medieval sherds (pre-industrial redwares)

3.2 Ceramic Types Represented

3.2.1 Prehistoric Ceramic Fabric

All seven sherds are of a silty, slightly micaceous hand-made fabric with flint temper that is Middle or Late Iron Age in character.

3.2.2 Roman Ceramic Fabrics

Three sherds come from a Nene Valley colour coat beaker (2nd to 4th century). There is a single rim fragment in Horningsea ware (late 2nd to 4th century).

3.2.3 Post-Roman Ceramic Fabrics

Post-Roman ceramic fabrics identified were as follows:

Name	Fabric Code	General Date Range	No. sherds
Colchester type ware	COLS	1350-1550	1
Early medieval Essex Micaceous sandy	EMEMS	1050-1200	2
Micaceous Essex grey ware	ESMIC	1200-1500	3
Grimston ware	GRIM	1250-1500	1
Hard sand ware	HSW	1350-1550	1
St Neots type ware	NEOT	850-1150	3
Post-medieval Red ware	PMR	1550-1800	7
Thetford ware	THET	875-1200	3
TOTAL			21

3.3 Degree of Abrasion and Completeness

Most pottery from all periods appears unabraded and may therefore be in primary deposition.

3.4 Residuality/Intrusiveness

Little evidence of residuality or intrusiveness was identified other than in context 41 (fill of pit 42) which contained both Saxon and post-medieval pottery.

4 Interpretation and Conclusions

The assemblage is small, has no complete vessels, and full statistical analysis is not viable. This small assemblage does indicate activity in several periods, a lack of mixing is evident and sherds are mostly crisp and unabraded. Otherwise this is a standard assemblage of primarily domestic origin.

No preservation bias has been recognised and no long-term storage problems are likely.

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- | | | |
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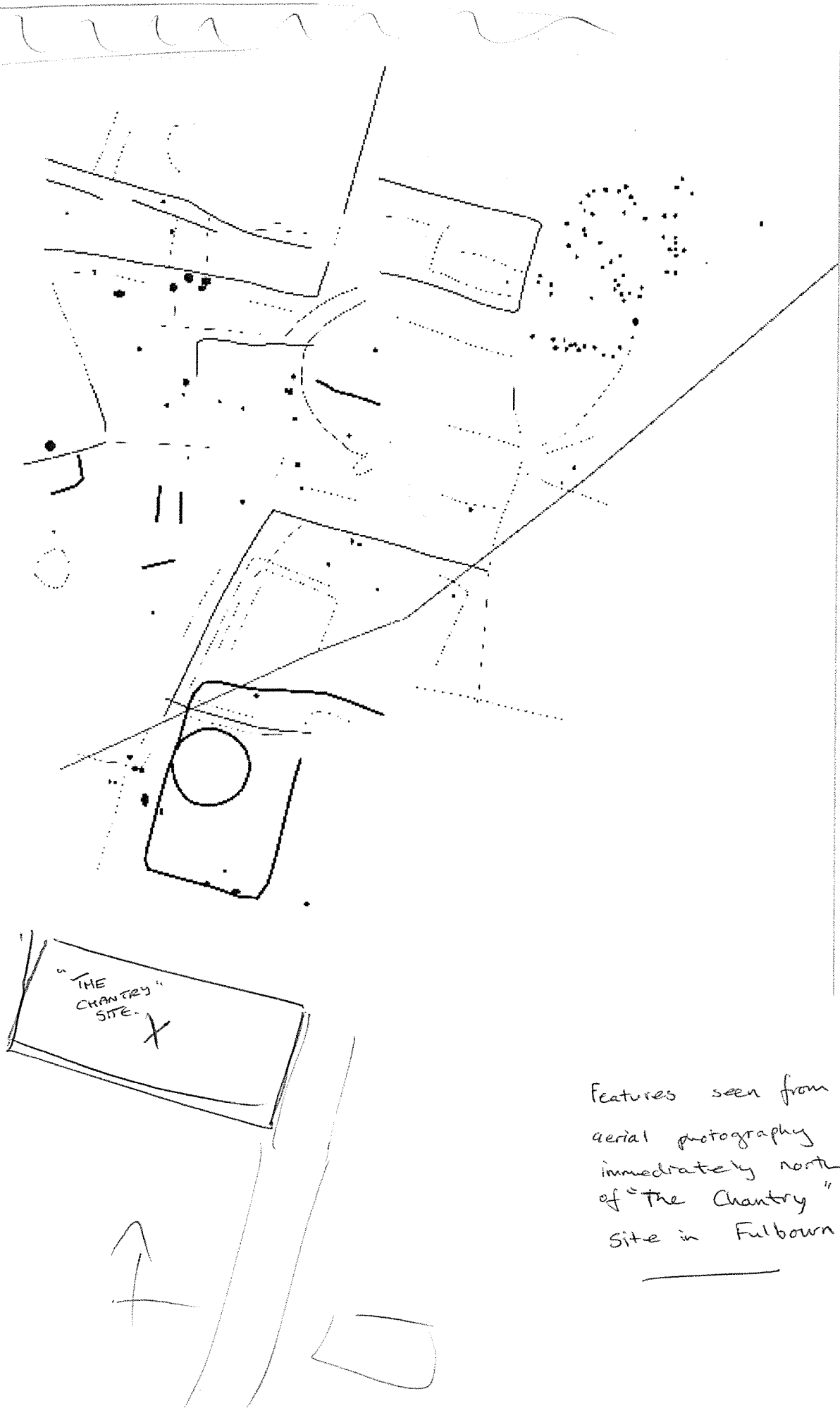
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