Excavation Report

Medieval Occupation at Challis Green Barrington Cambridgeshire

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Medieval Occupation at Challis Green, Barrington, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Between the 1st and 18th of March 2011, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation at Challis Green, Barrington (TL 3990 5000), followed by Monitoring and Recording on two areas during ground works between the 20th of April and 10th of May 2011 and between 10th and 12th January 2012. The archaeological works were carried out prior to the construction of 39 affordable homes with associated garages, landscaping access and services.

The development area is 2.5 ha in total, however the evaluation (undertaken in 1996) showed that only the north-west corner of the development contained remains of archaeological significance, an area c.0.2ha, of which approximately half is to be laid to grass and be subject to no further impact from the development. Thus only the remaining other half was open to excavation. The remainder of the development area was subject to Monitoring and Recording during ground works.

The excavation revealed archaeological features dating to the early medieval period. A series of large boundary and enclosure ditches containing domestic refuse were uncovered, along with several pit groups and the remnants of two clunch walls. The eastern extent of the site was taken over by post-medieval coprolite quarrying.

Finds from the site revealed a domestic use, with pottery dating from 1150-1350 along with animal bone remains and mussel shell. Residual Late Saxon pottery was also recovered from several features and is evidence for there being earlier activity in the vicinity.

Two episodes of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording during ground works revealed a continuation of the large boundary and enclosure ditches and later walls, to the immediate north-west and north-east of the excavation area, along with a group of post holes and pits to the north-west of the main excavation area and sporadic isolated features across the remainder of the development area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at Challis Green, Barrington, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1) between the 1st and 18th of March 2011, supplemented by Monitoring and recording during ground works, between 20th April to the 10th May 2011 and 10th to the 12th January 2012 respectively.

1.1.2 This archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/0005/07/O), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2011).

1.1.3 The work was designed to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

1.2 Geology, topography and land use

1.2.1 The geology of Barrington varies from boulder clay on the ridge through Lower Chalk (West Melbury Marly Chalk Formations), Gault Clays and Greensand to river alluvium and gravels (Plate 1). The Greensand is strongly phosphatic and extensive "coprolite" mining around Barrington in the 19th century and more recently for minerals to supply the nearby cement works attest to this rich resource (Connor 2011).

1.2.2 Challis Green is located within the medieval core of Barrington. The site is located on land which slopes down gently to the north-west, at approximately 8m OD.

1.2.3 The development area has been under cultivation and pasture since at least the late 19th century, as shown on the 1st Edition 1885 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2), but it is likely to have had this use since the early 16th century (Roberts 1996).

1.3 Historical background

1.3.1 Barrington belongs to the Wetherley Hundred and the first certain records of settlement at Barrington date from the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was 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 and appear in late eighteenth century field books (Haith 1988).

1.3.2 One of the nearby pre-Conquest landowners was the nunnery at Chatteris (which owned a manor in the village between 1066 and 1538) (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 indicated the settlement was dispersed in the 13th and 14th century, and not confined to the area around the green as it had been immediately before enclosure (Roberts 1996).

1.3.3 Barrington has earthworks surviving from two moated manor sites. The first stands in pasture on the edge of the River Rhee (HER 01272) to the immediate south of the village, and is known today as Hallyards (VCH, 149). The second is located in the grounds of Barrington Hall (HER 01114a).

1.3.4 The Lancaster manor house was inhabited from the 10th to 14th century (Taylor 1997) and is believed to have been located on the edge of the river where the moated earthworks are still visible.

1.3.5 The second manor, to the west of Barrington church, was established in 1325 when a successful peasant, Thomas in the Willows, bought his freedom, and founded the Bendyshe manor house (Taylor 1997). It survives today in the grounds of Barrington Hall. A further manor called Heslerton (originally two sub-manors) which sprang from the Mountfitchet Lordship, has not been attributed to a site within the village (VCH 147-160).

1.3.6 The mill to the south of the village was in the hands of Richard de Muntfichet in 1240 and the receipts in kinds and dues from the mill were mostly sent to Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex, to supply the lords household. A licence for a Monday market was granted to the village in 1252, to William de Mohun, and also for a three day fair at Michaelmas. In 1335 Sir Thomas Heslerton 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).

1.3.7 The parish church of All Saints (CHER 00357) is mostly 13th century, but contains elements of an earlier structure, and several 14th century additions. The church underwent major restoration in the 19th century. 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 at Challis Green by the landowner, John Bendyshe, in 1862 (Roberts 1996).

1.3.8 By 1952 the land inside the development area 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 may represent former property boundaries at the eastern limits of the earlier village (noted in the RCHME 1968). North of the village are traces of ridge and furrow and medieval fields.

1.4 Archaeological background

Evaluation

1.4.1 An archaeological evaluation (HER 11951), including aerial photograph reinterpretation took place during 1996 (Roberts 1996). The evaluation comprised nine trenches placed across the entire 2.5 hectare development area. Two of the trenches (in the north-west corner of the development area) contained evidence for medieval stone buildings and associated features including a cobbled yard surface, pits, ditches and middens. This area is considered to have the most significant archaeological potential. A third trench contained evidence for coprolite quarrying and the remaining trenches showed evidence that the rest of the area had been fields in the medieval period (ridge and furrow).

1.4.2 Although no clearly Anglo-Saxon features were found during the evaluation, a small quantity of residual pottery dating from the later Anglo-Saxon period may indicate

features of this date may be present. Evidence for this period is particularly key to the understanding of the origins and development of English villages.

1.4.3 The pottery from the evaluation indicates that this site dates to a relatively short period from the mid 13th to late 14th century. In addition there is an unusually high proportion of pottery from Essex perhaps indicating links with the Mountfitchet Lordship and suggesting that the site of Mountfitchets sub-manor lies close to Challis Green. An unusual curving boundary along the west edge of the development site, shown on the 1800 Inclosure map (Fig. 3) is perhaps hinting at the presence of an enclosure (potentially manorial) that has partially survived in the modern landscape.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The author would like to thank Hills Partnership Limited who commissioned and funded the work, and particularly to Nick Silk of Hills Partnership Limited who liaised with and visited the site. To Jim Hepworth, site manager of Hills Partnership Limited and T. King construction who carried out machining for the ground works.

1.5.2 The project was monitored by Dan McConnell of CAPCA and managed by Aileen Connor. The site was excavated by the author with assistance from Nick Gilmour, Pete Boardman, Nick Cox, Tom Eley, Jools Newman and Tam Webster. Machine excavation was carried out by LOC plant and haulage. Metal detecting was carried out by Steve Critchley. On site survey was undertaken by the author. The Monitoring and Recording phase of work was undertaken by Tam Webster who was assisted by John Diffey.

1.5.3 Special thanks are also extended to the Parish Council and the Barrington Society for their help and interest throughout the archaeological works.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this excavation 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.

2.1.2 This excavation afforded a rare chance to obtain dating and formation evidence of Barrington during the early through mid medieval periods. An eastern extent of the core of the village may be present within the boundaries of the development area. In addition valuable environmental evidence can be gleaned from the excavation adding to the agricultural development of the area. Evidence may also be present to show that the sub-manor associated with the Mounfitchet Lordship was nearby the site (McConnell 2011).

2.1.3 The dynamics of rural settlement including the study of manors and their relationship to the countryside and villages in which they stood is an area that needs further research (Wade, 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8, updated 2008).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that an excavation and subsequent Monitoring and recording during ground works be conducted in advance of the construction of thirty-one affordable homes with associated garages, landscaping, access and services.

2.2.2 The development area was 2.5ha in total, however, the evaluation (Roberts 1996) showed that only the north-west corner of the development area contained archaeological remains of significance, an area of approximately 2000sqm, of which approximately half will be laid to grass and be subject to no further impact from the development. The remaining half will be severely impacted by the development, thus providing an excavation area 0.098ha in size.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.4 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 which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Eleven bulk environmental samples were taken to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro- botanical remains.

2.2.7 Due to the location of the site adjacent to a footpath leading to a primary school, the site had to be fenced and the movement of machines/vehicles monitored (or paused) around the times that children went to and left school. Overall site conditions were fine and dry.

2.3 Introduction

2.3.1 The results presented below include full descriptions features and their fills. The results are presented according to phasing. A full context inventory is given in Appendix A.

2.3.2 The site revealed a series of substantial boundary and enclosure ditches, along with pits grounds and the remains of two clunch walls (Fig. 4). Each feature has been assigned a single master number for descriptive purposes, this is used on the figures and in the text below. Where a feature was dug in more than one location, it was assigned more than one cut number. All context numbers are listed, with there assigned mater numbers in Appendix A.

2.4 Prehistoric

2.4.1 During the archaeological investigations three struck flints dating to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic were recovered (see Appendix B.3). These prehistoric finds were residual, found in later features. Although no actual features were seen to be dating from this period, it is nonetheless evidence for there being prehistoric activity in the nearby area.

2.5 Late Saxon

2.5.1 Across the site, a total of thirteen sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered (see Appendix B.4). This was collected predominantly from features across the south-west of the site, but was also seen in a couple of features on the northern area of site. Although the pottery is residual, it is evidence for earlier activity in this vicinity.

2.6 Period 1: 1150-1250

2.6.1 The features within this period have been placed thus through the use of pottery dating and their stratigraphic position within the site. Period 1 has been attributed two sub-phases (Period 1.1 and Period 1.2) because the pottery dates are very short, resulting in stratigraphy and physical location within the site having to be used (Fig. 5).

2.7 Period 1.1: 1150-1250

2.7.1 Period 1.1 revealed evidence for the initial set-up of field boundaries and enclosures. This consisted of large ditches running parallel and perpendicular to one another, thus creating formal land boundaries with a specific (probably agricultural) purpose. This is reinforced by a large waterhole situated at the edge of this enclosure.

Ditches

2.7.2 Ditch **58** (filled by 55, 56 and 57), located in the centre of site, was 0.85m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped profile. It terminated in the excavation area, running on the same alignment as ditches **15** and **168** and was truncated away by ditch **15**. It was filled by heavy brown-grey silty clay fills containing medieval pottery, abundant mussel shell and an iron object (SF26).

2.7.3 Located on the south-east of site, ditch **86** (**86** filled by 84 and 85 **181** filled by 179 and 180) ran in a west-south-west alignment, parallel with ditch **164**, then turned south where it cut waterhole **139** then continued beyond the limit of excavation (Plate 2, S.16 and S.33 Fig. 11). Ditch **86** varied in width from 1.48m to 1.64m and was 0.44m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by silty clays containing pottery and

animal bone. An environmental sample was taken from fill 85 during excavation. It produced sparse charcoal and a few charred wheat grains.

2.7.4 Ditch **162** (**31** filled by 30, **83** filled by 81 and 82, **162** filled by 161) ran on a slight curvilinear alignment in a south-south-west direction and was truncated by ditches **15**, **160** and **168**. It terminated on the north-west side of site. In width it varied between 1m and 1.84m and between 0.2m and 0.53m in depth. The fills were made up of brown-grey heavy silty clays containing medieval pottery, along with animal bone and shell.

2.7.5 Ditch **176** (**140** filled by 154, **176** filled by 175) ran on a west-south-west alignment and was truncated by ditches **65**, **168** and pit **139**. It varied in width from between 0.3m and 0.4m and in depth from 0.14m to 0.18m. The silty clay fills contained a sherd of sandy grey ware and slag.

2.7.6 Ditch **229** (filled by 228) ran on a north-west to south-east alignment, and potentially could have been the continuation of ditch **176**. It was 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep with a silty clay fill which had a single sherd of Sible Hedingham and animal bone finds. Ditch **229** was cut by pits **225** and **227**.

Waterhole

2.7.7 Waterhole **139** (filled by 149-153) was located close to the southern-most limit of excavation. It was 2.5m wide, 2.8m long and 0.8m deep, circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (S.33 Fig 11). It was truncated by ditch **86** and cut ditch **176**. Fills 150-153 were made up of naturally deposited heavy grey-brown silty clays containing medieval pottery and animal bone. Fill 151 contained several large sherds of pottery from a single sandy grey ware vessel which had been deposited in the waterhole complete and broken in situ. An environmental sample was also taken from fill 151 but only produced sparse charcoal fragments. The final fill of waterhole **139** (149) consisted of a dump of redeposited natural, potentially a result of the digging of ditch **86**.

Pit

2.7.8 Pit **04** (filled by 01-03) situated toward the north-west corner of site, was circular in plan, 0.78m wide and 0.52m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by silty clays which contained a single sherd of early medieval pottery and pieces of fired clay.

2.8 Period 1.2: 1150-1250

2.8.1 The archaeological features from this period reveal a reorganisation of field boundaries, with the formation of smaller plots of land, potentially for use as formal gardens or for agricultural purposes. Two of the ditches from Period 1.1 have clear re-cuts in this period (Fig. 6) The features contain dating evidence which also places them in the period 1150-1250, although the features themselves are stratigraphically later than those form Period 1.1.

Ditches

2.8.2 Ditch **15** (**13** filled by 12, **15** filled by 14, **138** filled by 137, **205** filled by 204) (Plate 3) ran on the same alignment as ditch **168**, running in a north-west direction then turning to run in a north-east direction. It was truncated by ditch **168**. It was between 0.45m and 1.05m wide and between 0.14m and 0.26m in depth with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It consisted of silty clay fills containing medieval pottery and shell.

2.8.3 Ditch **91** (**91** filled by 89 and 90, **127** filled by 126) (S.16 Fig 11) located just above the southern-most limit of excavation, ran on a west-south-west alignment before gently turning onto a south-west alignment. Ditch **91** was truncated by ditch **88**. It was between 0.95m and 1.2m wide and between 0.19m and 0.54m deep with silty clay fills containing rare charcoal inclusions. Finds included pottery, animal bone and a fragment of narrow copper binding with a decorative terminal (SF6).

2.8.4 Ditch **107** (**27** filled by 26, **107** filled by 106, **142** filled by 141) (S.20 Fig 11), located in the centre of the site, ran on a north-west to south-east alignment and its terminus cut ditch **164**. Its relationship with ditch **15** could not be clarified. The ditch varied in width from 0.45m to 1.02m and from 0.19m to 0.42m in depth with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled by heavy grey silty clays containing pottery, animal bone, and fired clay, along with a "fiddle key" horseshoe nail (SF7) and a fragment of a narrow copper binding with decorative terminal (SF10). An environmental sample taken from fill 106 produced a limited amount of charcoal fragments and a single charred seed of stinking mayweed.

2.8.5 Ditch **160** (**22** filled by 23 and 24, **35** filled by 34, **160** filled by 159, **196** filled by 193, 194 and 195) ran in a south west alignment, butt-ending in the excavation area almost parallel with ditch **162** (S.4 Fig 11). It was truncated by ditches **192**, **168** and **217**. The ditch varied in width from 1.46m to 2.1m and in depth between 0.5m and 0.62m. It was filled by heavy silty clays containing grey ware and St Neots Type pottery, animal bone, slag and shell.

2.8.6 Ditch **164** (**144** filled by 143, **164** filled by 163, **172** filled by 171, **178** filled by 177) ran on a west-south-west alignment and then turned to run on a south-south-west alignment toward the southern limit of excavation. Ditch **164** was truncated by ditch **107** and cut ditch **86**. It varied in width between 0.6m and 0.8m and in depth between 0.36m and 0.43m with a flat-bottomed U profile. The fills were made up of grey silty clays and contained pottery, animal bone, fired clay, shell and iron finds (SF21 and SF22).

2.9 Period 2: 1250-1350

2.9.1 The archaeology within this period have been placed thus through the use of pottery dating and their stratigraphic position. Like Period 1, Period 2 has been attributed two sub-phases (Period 2.1 and Period 2.2).

2.9.2 The features attributed to this period are, on the whole, different in their morphology to the features in Period 1, in that small pits dominate the activity. The features have been phased using pottery dating and their stratigraphic information (Fig. 7).

2.10 Period 2.1: 1250-1350

2.10.1 This period shows a clear change in the use of the land, with a large curvilinear ditch bisecting the site. The western half of site is now subject to intensive pitting, whilst the eastern half remains almost completely empty of archaeological features. On the very northern edge of the site in this period, the edge of an extremely large ditch is seen, which is likely to be a moat.

2.10.2 The extensive pitting is likely to be the result of clay extraction in order to make cob for wall construction, with the pits then being used for rubbish. An area of spread to the immediate north of the pits contained an abundant amount of cob, thus reinforcing the probable primary use of these pits.

2.10.3 The large enclosure ditch which bisects the site, runs on a similar alignment and is situated over the ditches from Period 1. This potentially shows that the focal point of the site has shifted slightly to the east, with the area of pitting being used as a work space. The identification of a five-post structure in the corner of this large enclosure gives reinforcement to the shift in focus and land use during this period.

Post hole Structure

2.10.4 Post hole Structure **70** was located close to the southern limit of excavation. It consisted of four postholes in a square with a central pit/post hole. The internal width of the structure was *c.*2m and its length was *c.*2.9m.

2.10.5 Central pit/post hole **48** (filled by 47) (S.10 Fig. 11), post hole **50** (filled by 49), posthole **52** (filled by 51), posthole **54** (filled by 53) (S.11 Fig. 11) and post hole **69** (filled by 68) were all similar in form. They were sub-circular in plan, with U-shaped profiles. They had diameters of between 0.35m and 0.57m and depths between 0.18m and 0.37m. Each was filled with a mid grey silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and rare large sub-angular stones.

2.10.6 An environmental sample was taken from central pit/posthole **48**, this produced charcoal fragments and a few charred wheat grains. Finds from this structure included sherds of medieval pottery, fired clay, animal bone, worked flint, shell and part of a nail (SF20).

Ditches

2.10.7 Ditch **65** (**65** filled by 64, **231** filled by 230) ran parallel with and truncated ditch **67** on a slight curvi-linear alignment in a north-west to south-east direction. Ditch **65** varied in width from between 0.74m and 0.76m and in depth from 0.36m to 0.4m and terminated in the excavation area. It was filled by brown-grey silty clays containing pottery and animal bone.

2.10.8 Ditch **67** (**67** filled by 66, **233** filled by 232) ran with and was truncated by ditch **65** butt-ending just north of ditch **65**'s terminus. Ditch **67** had steep sides and a flat base and ranged in width between 0.72m and 0.85m, and in depth from 0.28m to 0.58m. The silty clay fills contained medieval pottery, including a single sherd of Stamford ware and an iron bar fragment (SF19).

2.10.9 Ditch **88** (**73** filled by 72, **88** filled by 87) ran parallel with ditch **86** on a west-south-west alignment and cut ditches **86** and **88** (S.16 Fig. 11). The ditch varied in width between 0.5m and 0.86m and in depth from between 0.12m and 0.26m. It contained brown-grey grey silty clays with pottery and animal bone finds.

2.10.10 Ditch **168** (**11** filled by 9 and 10, **33** filled by 32, **158** filled by 155, 156 and 157, **168** filled by 128, 165, 166 and 167) (S.4, S.28 and S.32 Fig. 11) ran on a north-west alignment and then turned in a wide corner to run on a north-east alignment from the southern limit of excavation across to the north-eastern corner of site. It ran on the same course as ditch **15**, which it truncated.

2.10.11 It was between 1.32m and 1.92m wide and between 0.64m and 0.73m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 4). It was filled by heavy silty clays which contained pottery, animal bone, shell, fired clay and several metal finds (axe head SF3, a folded copper alloy strip SF5, several nail fragments SF13-14 and an iron washer SF15). An area of stones and clunch situated *c.*4.5m before ditch **168** ran into the southern-most limit of excavation was evident in the latest fill of the ditch. A single

environmental samples was taken from fill 32 which produced only sparse charcoal fragments.

2.10.12 Ditch **192** (filled by 191) located near the north-western limit of excavation, was situated on a north to south alignment and truncated the terminus of ditch **160** and pit **80**. It was 0.36m wide and 0.32m deep with a heavy silty clay fill.

2.10.13 A probable moat ditch, **217** (**19** filled by 18 and 20, **217** filled by 211-216 **234** filled by 25) (Plate 5) was only partially exposed running in a curvi-linear direction north-east to south-west along the northern-most limit of excavation (S.39 Fig. 11). Only excavated to full depth in a single intervention, it was at least 2.5m wide (exposed) and 1.3m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base.

2.10.14 Moat **217** was filled by heavy silty clays and contained pottery, animal bone, shell, and fired clay. Three metal finds were also recovered, a lead pistol ball (SF4), several nail fragments (SF17-18). Three environmental samples were taken during excavation which produced sparse charcoal fragments, molluscs and a single legume (either pea or bean) was recovered from fill 216.

Layers

2.10.15 Layer 71 was located in the western corner of site and was truncated by pit **220**. It was made up of a grey-brown silty clay which contained pottery and abundant fired clay. The layer was 2.8m wide, 6.18m long and 0.18m deep.

2.10.16 Layer 122 was located immediately south of layer 71. It consisted of a grey-brown silty clay which contained pottery. The layer was 0.97m wide, 1.8m long and 0.18m deep. Layer 122 was truncated by pit **121**.

Pits

2.10.17 A series of pits were located across the western half of site. They are all attributed to the same period, but have been grouped by their location and morphology.

2.10.18 Pit **94** (filled by 92 and 93) was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was 1.63m wide, 4.3m long and 0.3m deep. Primary fill (93) was made up of a heavy grey silty clay and contained pottery, animal bone, slag and iron (SF27). Secondary fill (92) was only present on the south-west side of the feature and consisted of a blue-grey silty clay with a moderate amount of fired clay inclusions. Both fills contained broken clunch building stone. An environmental sample taken from fill 92 only produced sparse charcoal fragments.

Pit group 1

2.10.19 Pit group 1 was made up of pits **06** and **220** located in the north-west corner of site.

2.10.20 Pit **06** (filled by 05) was circular in plan wide a bowl-shaped profile. It was 1.1m wide and 0.17m deep. Its fill was made up of a yellow-brown silty clay and contained fired clay.

2.10.21 Pit **220** (filled by 219) was sub-circular in plan, 0.2m wide and 0.58m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled by a brown-grey silty clay and contained fired clay. Pit **220** cut layer 71.

Pit group 2

2.10.22 Pit group 2 was situated down the western limited of excavation and was made up of pits **37**, **39**, **41**, **42**, **44**, **46**, **63**, **118**, **121** and **210**.

2.10.23 Pit **37** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 1.12m and a depth of 0.44m. It was filled by 36, a brown-grey silty clay which contained pottery and fired clay. Pit **37** cut pit **39**.

2.10.24 Pit **39** was sub-rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was 1.04m wide and 0.38m deep with a brown-grey silty clay fill (38) and contained pottery and fired clay. Pit **39** cut pits **41** and **44**.

2.10.25 Pit **41** was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was truncated by pit **39** and cut pits **42** and **44**. Its relationship to pits **118** and **121** could not be determined. It had a diameter of 0.42m and was 0.26m deep with a single brown-grey silty clay fill (40) which contained pottery.

2.10.26 Pit **42** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It has a diameter of 0.98m and was 0.2m deep. It was filled by 20, a brown-grey silty clay which contained pottery and animal bone. Pit **42** was truncated by pit **41**. Its relationship to pit **44** could not be ascertained.

2.10.27 Pit **44** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was 1.04m wide and 0.24m deep with a grey-brown silty clay fill (43) which contained pottery. Pit **44** was truncated by pit **63**.

2.10.28 Pit **46** was sub-circular in plan with an open-U profile. It had a diameter of 0.74m and a depth of 0.16m. It was filled by 45, a brown silty clay which contained pottery and animal bone.

2.10.29 Pit **63** was circular in plan with undercut sides and a flat base. It was 0.94m wide and 0.52m deep with a single brown-grey silty clay fill (62) which contained pottery. Pit **63** cut pit **44**.

2.10.30 Pit **118** was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.38m and a depth of 0.54m. It was filled by silty clays (116 and 117) which contained pottery and animal bone. Pit **118** cut pit **121**.

2.10.31 Pit **121** was sub-rectangular in plan with a near vertical side and flat base. It was 0.9m wide and 0.52m deep and was filled by two silty clays (118 and 119) which both contained pottery and animal bone. Pit **121** was truncated by pit **118** and cut layer 122.

2.10.32 Pit **210** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 2.6m and a depth of 0.52m. It was filled by silty clays (207-209) which contained fired clay.

Pit group 3

2.10.33 Pit group 3 was located immediately east of pit group 2, beneath wall 7 and was made up of pits **96**, **98**, **108**, **110**, **112** and **114** (S.24 and S.25 Fig. 11).

2.10.34 Pit **96** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with a grey silty clay fill (97) and contained pottery and animal bone. Pit **96** was truncated by pit **98**.

2.10.35 Pit **98** was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was 2.4m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by 99, a yellow-grey silty clay which contained pottery and shell.

2.10.36 Pit **108** was sub-circular in plan the steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. The pit was filled with a grey silty sand (109) which contained pottery, animal bone, fired clay and shell. Pit **108** was truncated by pit **110**.

2.10.37 Pit **110** was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. The pit was filled a single grey silty clay (111) which contained pottery, animal bone and fired clay.

2.10.38 Pit **112** was sub-rectangular in plan with gentle sides and a flat base. It was 1m wide and 0.18m deep. The pit was filled by 113, a grey silty clay which contained pottery, animal bone and a large nail with a domed oval head (SF24).

2.10.39 Pit **114** was sub-circular in plan with gentle sides and a flat base. It was 3.1m wide and 0.2m deep. The pit was filled by 115, a grey-brown silty clay which contained pottery. The relationship between pits **112** and **114** could not be ascertained, but pits **98**, **108**, and **110** were sealed by pits **112** and **114**.

Pit group 4

2.10.40 Pit group 4 was located just west of pit group 1 and adjacent to pit group 3. It was made up of pits **76**, **77** and **80**.

2.10.41 Located to the east of this, pit **76** was sub-rectangular in plan 1.8m wide and 0.68m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (S.25 Fig 11). The pit was filled by heavy grey clays (134-136) containing pottery, animal bone, shell and slag.

2.10.42 Pit **77** was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (S.24 and S.25 Fig 11). It was 1.65m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by a brown-grey silty clay (123) which contained sherds of medieval pottery and animal bone. Pit **77** was cut by pit **76**.

2.10.43 Pit **80** was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It was 1.2m wide and 0.47m deep. The pit was filled by a heavy grey silty clay (79), and contained pottery and animal bone.

Pit group 5

2.10.44 Pit group 5 was located just south of pit group 5 and adjacent to pit group 3. It was made up of pits **223**, **225** and **227**.

2.10.45 Pit **223** was circular in plans, 0.5m wide and 0.21m deep with a single grey silty clay fill (222) which did not contain any finds. Pit **223** was truncated by pit **225**.

2.10.46 Pit **225** was circular in plan, 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained a single grey-brown fill (224) which contained shell. Pit **225** was truncated by ditch **229**.

2.10.47 Pit **227** was circular in plan with gentle sides and a concave base. It was 1.16m wide and 0.11m deep and was filled by a single grey-brown silty clay fill (226) containing pottery.

2.11 Period 2.2: 1250-1350

2.11.1 Period 2.2 consisted of the remnants of two walls, which overlie pits and ditches from all the previous periods. What remains of the walls is of clunch construction, but it is likely that the rest of the wall was made of cob. These walls are too small to be part of a manor, so are most likely belonging to an outhouse type building (Fig. 8).

Walls

2.11.2 On the western side of site were the remnants of walls **7** and **8** (S.24 and S.25 Fig. 11). Wall **7** was aligned north-east to south-west. (Plate 6) It was 3.5m in length and 0.93m at its widest point. Wall **8** was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It was 3.51m

long and 1.8m at its most wide. Both walls were constructed out of irregularly shaped small clunch pieces. The two walls were half sectioned and seen to be no more than *c.*0.12m deep.

Burning

2.11.3 Across part of wall **7** were three small patches of burnt clay. The burning was only shallow, being no more than 0.06m thick.

Layer

2.11.4 Layer 78 was situated between walls **7** and **8** (S.24 and S.25 Fig. 11). It was made up of a grey silty clay and contained medieval pottery. The layer was 6.15m in width, 5.34m in length and 0.12m deep. Layer 78 was covering pit group 4, pits **77**, **78**, **80** and ditch **229**.

2.12 Period 3: Post-1800

Quarrying

2.12.1 The latest period of activity seen on the site is post-medieval quarrying across the eastern end of site (Fig. 9). Barrington is documented as having been extensively quarried during the post-1800 period.

2.12.2 Quarrying **133** truncated ditches **86**, **88**, **91** and **164**. The quarrying consisted of several shallow scoops and a a more extensive area of quarrying which extended beyond the limits of the site. The quarrying was filled by a mixture of dark and light grey heavy clays containing medieval pottery, animal bone and a number of metal objects. These consisted of six iron fragments (SF8-9), two “fiddle key” horseshoe nails (SF23) and an iron nail (SF28). Also found with the iron fragments of SF8 was a small piece of broken iron plate, and a short curved length of rod attached to a broken piece of iron plate. It is uncertain whether these 5 iron fragments are from a single object or from more than one object.

2.13 Monitoring and Recording

2.13.1 The Monitoring and Recording on the remainder of the main part of the development area produced little archaeology. Nonetheless, the small area opened up adjacent to the excavation area identified the continuation of two ditches across the site (Fig. 10). An extremely large boundary ditch running parallel with ditches from the excavation, in a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, could be the boundary to demarcate the edge of the property with which all the features from the excavation are associated.

Ditches

2.13.2 Ditch **1026** was 3.35m wide situated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It was unexcavated, but slag was recovered from the surface fill (1027).

2.13.3 Ditch **1028** (unexcavated) was 1.25m wide aligned on a north-east to south-west direction. This ditch is most likely to be a continuation of ditch **15** from Period 1.2.

2.13.4 Ditch **1030** (unexcavated) was 2.8m wide and ran parallel with ditch **1028**. Both ditches **1028** and **1030** ran into ditch **1026** (Plate 7). Ditch **1030** is most likely to be a continuation of ditch **168** from Period 2.1.

Wall

2.13.5 Wall **1022** was cut into the top of, and situated on almost the same alignment as ditch **1026**. It was first seen through the subsoil (1001). It was 0.6m wide and constructed with a mixture of clunch, brick and tile (Plate 8). Brick taken from the wall was dated to the 17th or 18th century.

Pits and post holes

2.13.6 Pit **1008** was situated on the south-east side of site. It was 2.5m long, 1m wide and 0.13m deep with a single mid yellow brown silty clay fill (1009) which contained broken brick and tile. The brick is pre-1800, whilst the tile consists of ridge and peg tiles which could date from any time from the 13th century onward.

2.13.7 Post hole **1018**, located in the northern-most corner of site, was 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep with a single grey brown silty clay fill (1019) which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

2.13.8 Post hole **1024** was 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep. It was situated to the north-east of ditch **1026** and was made up of a brown silty clay (1025) which contained medieval pottery.

Water channels

2.13.9 A series of naturally occurring water channels were observed on the eastern side of site. These were recorded but not excavated.

2.13.10 Channel **1004** was located down the eastern edge of site. It ran in a roughly north to south direction and was 1.8m wide.

2.13.11 Channel **1006** was 1.4m in width, was located on the north-eastern edge of site and orientated north to south.

2.13.12 Situated toward the south-east corner of site, channel **1010** was 3.8m wide and ran in north-east to south-west direction.

2.13.13 Channel **1012** measured 1m in width and was orientated roughly north to south. This channel was located immediately north of, and joined to water channel **1010**.

2.13.14 Channel **1014** was situated just north-west of channel **1012**. It was 2.5m wide and ran in north-north-east to south-south-west direction.

2.13.15 Channel **1016** was seen on the north-eastern edge of site. It was 1.5m wide and was orientated on an approximate north to south alignment.

2.14 Monitoring and Recording during construction of pedestrian path

2.14.1 The Monitoring and Recording carried out within the footprint of a new pathway, located in the north-west corner of the development area, revealed several archaeological features (Fig 11). The trench for the path was excavated to a depth of 0.30-0.45m, cutting through topsoil and subsoil deposits, exposing a large ditch, the remains of a clunch wall, possible cobbled surfaces and a series of pit/post hole features. The construction trench for the south-eastern end of the path did not go deep enough to disturb any archaeological features and revealed only topsoil and subsoil (1044, 1045 and 1063). Topsoil 1044 contained 19th material, the sub soil deposits (1045 and 1063), contained early medieval pottery.

Ditches

2.14.2 A possible ditch **1060**, (S.110 Fig 13) measured 1.9m wide, was aligned north-south, and located towards the west end of the pathway. The feature was filled by 1061 and 1062, a series of silty clays which contained early medieval and medieval pottery respectively, the latter fill also contained a fragment of whet stone (SF103). The upper most part of the ditch was sealed by a possible cobbled surface or spread (1035).

2.14.3 A possible small ditch or slot **1038** was recorded running northwards from beneath the south section edge of the pathway, where it terminated. The heavily truncated feature measured 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep, was filled by a single clay silt fill (1039) which contained no dating material.

Surfaces

2.14.4 Two possible cobbled surfaces were recorded within the trench, **1035** (Plate 11) and **1064** (Plate 12). The former was sealed by wall **1036** and contained medieval pottery, a whet stone (SF101) and piece of worked stone (SF102). The latter was sealed by 1037 and sealed 1065, layers which appear to run below wall **1036**.

2.14.5 Towards the western part of the trench a series of overlying layers or spreads were recorded. Layer 1065 partially sealed by surface **1064**, lay below layer 1037, which was subsequently sealed by layer 1034. For description see paragraph 3.12.12.

Wall

2.14.6 The remains of a partially robbed wall **1036**, which sat on top of 1035 and ran parallel over the course of the ditch (Plate 10), was constructed of hewn and faced clunch blocks, some of which were still i*n situ* (Plate 11). The structure measured 0.4m wide lay directly below a sealing top soil deposit.

Pits and Post holes

2.14.7 Two pits **1054** and **1056,** located in the base of the western part of the pathway, were not excavated. They were each filled by two clay silts (1055 and 1057).

2.14.8 Post hole **1032** (S.108 Fig 13), formed the base of a truncated feature, located against the north edge of the western part of the pathway, it was 0.4m in diameter and 0.14m deep. A single silty clay fill (1033), contained an upturned rim of medieval pottery. The upturned rim and lumps of burnt clunch packed in the base of the post hole may represent packing for the former post.

2.14.9 Post holes **1040** and **1042,** the base of heavily truncated features, were filled by clay silts, 1041 and 1043 respectively, no dating evidence was recovered from the fills. Post hole **1040** measured 0.5m by 0.48m and was 0.07m deep. Post hole **1042** measured 0.22m wide and 0.09m deep.

2.14.10 Post hole **1046,** represented the base of another heavily truncated feature, measured 0.22m by 0.19m and 0.07m deep, its single clay silt fill (1047) contained no dating evidence.

2.14.11 Post holes **1048** and **1051**, (S.109. Fig 13), formed part of two posts within a single pit feature, the pit measured 1.10m wide and up to 0.54m deep. Each of the post holes containing two clay silt fills, 1049, 1050 and 1052, 1053 respectively, but were void of dating evidence.

2.14.12 A possible post hole, recorded in the base of possible double pit feature **1058**, which had been cut by ditch **1060**, measured 2m by 1.05m and 0.42m deep. The single silty

clay fill (1059) contained a mixed finds assemblage dating to the early medieval to medieval periods.

Sondage

2.14.13 A sondage (Plate 12), was excavated across the width of the west end of the pathway trench, against the west side of wall **1036**. The hand dug trench was excavated in order to understand the build up of materials at this end of the pathway. A clay silt sub soil layer (1034), at 0.15-0.2m thick, abutted 1036, sealed layer 1037 and contained a mixed assemblage of pottery dating from the medieval to 16th century periods. A clay silt layer (1037), was 0.3m thick, contained early medieval material (SF104) and sealed a possible cobbled spread 1064, which was of similar make up to 1035. The cobbled surface/spread sat on a layer (1065), a silty clay deposit containing early medieval and medieval pottery. It is possible that layer 1065 may be the fill of the large ditch **1061**, the sealing cobbled spread (1064) appears to tip into the ditch at the south-east end of the sondage. This could suggest that layer 1037 may represent a levelling material prior to the walls construction.

Open Ditch

2.14.14 An existing open ditch which cut across the south east end of the pathway, was partially cleared of tree stumps and in so doing two large hewn and faced limestone blocks (Plate 13), measuring 0.43m by 0.24-0.26m by 0.27m and 0.38y by 0.19-0.3m by 0.25m respectively were uncovered, possibly from former structures within the vicinity of the site.

3 Artefact Summary

3.1 Finds summary

3.1.1 The summaries below combine the finds from the excavation and Monitoring and recording phases of work.

Metalwork (Appendix B1)

3.1.2 Overall, 40 metal artefacts were recovered. Eleven of which were from the topsoil and subsoil, with the remaining 29 from secure archaeological contexts. The metal finds are a small assemblage with a limited range of objects having been found. Only three tools were found across the site, an axe blade (SF3) and two arrowheads from the subsoil (SF35-36), and little in the way of domestic items were seen. Nonetheless, all the finds are medieval in date, bar the lead shot (SF4) which is post-medieval.

Slag (Appendix B2)

3.1.3 In total 907g of slag was retrieved from six contexts (25, 93, 134, 161, 175 and 1027). The assemblage contains significant elements of vitrified material which is potentially fragments of furnace lining material. There is a clear lack of iron within the slag, but flux, shell and possibly chalk, is noted in the majority the pieces.

Lithics (Appendix B3)

3.1.4 A total of three struck flints (two flakes and a broad blade) were recovered during the excavation (contexts 01, 53 and 124). Due to the small size of the assemblage, little can be said in regards to the technological and typological characteristics of the pieces and thus their date. The flakes can date to any period between the Late Mesolithic and Early Bronze age, whilst the blade shows techniques which are attributed to early flint working traditions. All three pieces show signs of surface discolouration (patination/recortification).

Post-Roman pottery (Appendix B4)

3.1.5 The assemblage comprises 9.337kg of pottery recovered from 95 contexts. The assemblage as a whole dates from the mid-12th to 14th century. However, a total of fifteen Late Saxon sherds were recovered from features during excavation. The pottery is residual, yet is evidence for there being earlier activity in the vicinity.

3.1.6 The medieval pottery comes from a moderate range of sources but is dominated by Essex wares. Other pottery in the assemblage is identifiable to Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Suffolk and Norfolk.

3.1.7 The assemblage as a whole is domestic in its use, with 41% of the pottery displaying sooting (indicating use as cooking vessels). However, the assemblage did produce a large number of medieval Sible Hedingham Fine Ware jug sherds, indicating a possible high status building located in the vicinity of the area of excavation.

Worked stone

3.1.8 During machine stripping a large worked masonry stone was unearthed in the subsoil, with the dimensions of *c.*0.55m by 0.4m by 0.3m. The stone presented clear tool marks from where it had been carved from a larger piece of stone, but showed no obvious

decoration (Plate 9). Two large worked stone blocks were recorded during the Monitoring of the pathway and are described in para 3.12.13.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix B5)

3.1.9 A total of 7.17kg of ceramic building material (CBM) was collected from three contexts during monitoring of the ground works. Forty brick fragments dating from the 16th century to the modern period were recovered, along with eleven ridge and peg tiles dating from the 12th century onwards. The entire assemblage was fragmentary and well abraded.

Fired clay (Appendix B6)

3.1.10 Overall, 1.274kg of fired clay was retrieved from 37 contexts. The assemblage consists primarily of cob fragments made using (locally procured) chalk-rich clay, although a very small amount of cob tempered with clay relicts was found. Most of the fragments recovered have at least one smoothed surface, which is consistent with the outer face of a wall.

3.1.11 A few fragments of daub were also recovered. These pieces are primarily mixed with sand, although two burnt fragments are tempered with straw or grass. Wattle and daub construction techniques are commonly used in this region during the medieval period for the production of ovens, kilns and dwellings.

Miscellaneous finds (Appendix D)

3.1.12 A mixed assemblage of finds (Table 14) was recovered during the monitoring of the path.

3.2 Environmental Summary

Faunal remains (Appendix C1)

3.2.1 A total of 13.3kg of animal bone was taken from sixty-seven contexts. The assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat remains along with smaller numbers of pig and horse. Bird remains are seen in small amounts and consist of domestic fowl and duck. A small number of bones relating to frog/toad and ell vertebrae are also present. No wild mammals were recovered.

Shell (Appendix C2)

3.2.2 The complete assemblage of shell consists of 738g of marine shell recovered from nineteen contexts. The shell is made up of mussel and oyster, with mussel shell being the more predominant of the two. The majority of the shells are moderately preserved and do not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. During the medieval period, shells were discarded in middens which were often then used for manuring cultivated fields.

Environmental samples (Appendix C3)

3.2.3 Eleven baulk samples were taken during the archaeological works, nine from the open area excavation and two during the monitoring of ground works. The charred plant assemblage consists of a few charred cereal grains and a single weed seed. Very little environmental remains are present in these samples.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1.1 The excavation and following monitoring and recording of ground works at Challis Green, revealed evidence for a series of substantial ditches (including a probable moat), small pits and spreads containing domestic refuse. The eastern edge of site also revealed evidence of post-medieval coprolite quarrying.

4.1.2 The archaeological works have produced good evidence for medieval occupation on the site. Three phases of land division and reorganisation were identified, with associated temporary structures, namely a posthole building and two clunch walls.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 The archaeology uncovered has revealed several phases of formal land division for gardens or arable use, along with small associated structures. The moat which was partially revealed along the northernmost limit of excavation supports these ditches being associated with a building.

4.2.2 The village of Barrington is known to have several moated manor sites in it. The position of the Bendyshe and Lancaster manors have previously been identified. However, the location of the Heslerton sub-manor is yet to be clarified (a sub-manor being made up of two small buildings rather than a single larger building/manor).

4.2.3 The 1800 Inclosure map (Fig. 3) shows that the northern field boundary to the site has been altered sometime in the early-mid 19th century. It was originally a straight field boundary further north. Taking into consideration where moat **217** is situated on the site, if this moat is going around a building, the building would lie in the north-western corner of the field. This is supported by the findings from the Monitoring of the pathway to the immediate north of the excavation area.

4.2.4 The unusual curve to the western field boundary is also worthy of note. The other three sides of the field (taking into consideration the original northern field boundary) are extremely straight, thus there must be a specific reason why the western field boundary has a curve to it – is it going around something?

4.2.5 During the evaluation in 1996, Trench 8 (located to the immediate south of the excavation area) revealed a substantial wall of clunch construction at its western end. The wall was orientated north-west to south-east, and if projected, the wall would run into this bulge in the field boundary. Therefore it is potentially viable to say that a second building is situated in this area.

4.2.6 It is stated in the Victoria County History that the Heslerton sub-manor was under the control of the Mountfitchet Lordship during this period. The pottery assemblage from Challis Green is heavily dominated by Essex wares, with 77% of the assemblage as a whole being Essex wares. This is something individual about this site, no other archaeological works in the immediate area have unearthed such densities of Essex wares. Thus, the presence of these Essex wares may reflect the Mountfitchet Lordship and suggests the site of the sub-manor is close by.

4.2.7 The pottery from the site dates from 1150 to 1350, this is a very closed assemblage. There is no pottery at all post-1350. This signifies a change in the circumstances of the site. The Victoria County History also states that the Heslerton sub-manor and all its land was sold to Michaelhouse (now Trinity College) in the mid-14th century. If this is

the location of the Hestlerton sub-manor, this could explain the complete absence of any later pottery on the site.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 Overall, the archaeological evidence produced at Challis Green reveals a further insight into the medieval development of Barrington. The features revealed show evidence of large boundary ditches enclosing smaller formal land divisions, all of which can be associated with the land attached to a large house. This evidence thus lends itself toward tentatively saying that this could be the location of the Heslerton sub-manor.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1	4		fill	pit	1.1
2	4		fill	pit	1.1
3	4		fill	pit	1.1
4	4	4	cut	pit	1.1
5	6		fill	pit	2.1
6	6	6	cut	pit	2.1
7		7	masonry	wall	2.2
8		8	masonry	wall	2.2
9	11		fill	ditch	2.1
10	11		fill	ditch	2.1
11	11	168	cut	ditch	2.1
12	13		fill	ditch	1.2
13	13	15	cut	ditch	1.2
14	15		fill	ditch	1.2
15	15	15	cut	ditch	1.2
16		16	layer	topsoil	-
17		17	layer	subsoil	-
18	19		fill	ditch	2.1
19	19	217	cut	ditch	2.1
20	19		fill	ditch	2.1
21	42		fill	pit	2.1
22	22	160	cut	ditch	1.2
23	22		fill	ditch	1.2
24	22		fill	ditch	1.2
25	234		fill	ditch	2.1
26	27		fill	ditch	1.2
27	27	107	cut	ditch	1.2
28	29		fill	ditch	1.2
29	29	15	cut	ditch	1.2
30	31		fill	ditch	1.1
31	31	162	cut	ditch	1.1
32	33		fill	ditch	2.1
33	33	168	cut	ditch	2.1
34	35		fill	ditch	1.2
35	35	160	cut	ditch	1.2
36	37		fill	pit	2.1
37	37	37	cut	pit	2.1
38	39		fill	pit	2.1
39	39	39	cut	pit	2.1
40	41		fill	pit	2.1

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase
41	41	41	cut	pit	2.1
42	42	42	cut	pit	2.1
43	44		fill	pit	2.1
44	44	44	cut	pit	2.1
45	46		fill	tree throw	2.1
46	46	46	cut	tree throw	2.1
47	48		fill	pit/posthole	2.1
48	48	70	cut	pit/posthole	2.1
49	50		fill	posthole	2.1
50	50	70	cut	posthole	2.1
51	52		fill	posthole	2.1
52	52	70	cut	posthole	2.1
53	54		fill	posthole	2.1
54	54	70	cut	posthole	2.1
55	58		fill	ditch	1.1
56	58		fill	ditch	1.1
57	58		fill	ditch	1.1
58	58	58	cut	ditch	1.1
59	61		fill	ditch	2.1
60	61		fill	ditch	2.1
61	61	168	cut	ditch	2.1
62	63		fill	pit	2.1
63	63	63	cut	pit	2.1
64	65		fill	ditch	2.1
65	65	65	cut	ditch	2.1
66	67		fill	ditch	2.1
67	67	67	cut	ditch	2.1
68	69		fill	posthole	2.1
69	69	70	cut	posthole	2.1
70		70	master	posthole structure	2.1
71	71	71	layer	spread	2.1
72	73		fill	ditch	2.1
73	73	88	cut	ditch	2.1
74	74	74	cut	wall	2.2
75	75	75	cut	wall	2.2
76	76	76	cut	pit	2.1
77	77	77	cut	pit	2.1
78		78	layer	spread	2.2
79	80		fill	pit	2.1
80	80	80	cut	pit	2.1
81	83		fill	ditch	1.1
82	83		fill	ditch	1.1

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase
83	83	162	cut	ditch	1.1
84	86		fill	ditch	1.1
85	86		fill	ditch	1.1
86	86	86	cut	ditch	1.1
87	88		fill	ditch	2.1
88	88	88	cut	ditch	2.1
89	91		fill	ditch	1.2
90	91		fill	ditch	1.2
91	91	91	cut	ditch	1.2
92	94		fill	?robber trench	2.1
93	94		fill	?robber trench	2.1
94	94	94	cut	?robber trench	2.1
95	83		fill	ditch	1.1
96	96	96	cut	pit	2.1
97	96		fill	pit	2.1
98	98	98	cut	pit	2.1
99	98		fill	pit	2.1
100	101		fill	tree throw	-
101	101	101	cut	tree throw	-
102	103		fill	pit	3
103	103	103	cut	pit	2.2
104	105		fill	ditch	2.1
105	105	192	cut	ditch	2.1
106	107		fill	ditch	1.2
107	107	107	cut	ditch	1.2
108	108	108	cut	pit	2.1
109	108		fill	pit	2.1
110	110	110	cut	pit	2.1
111	110		fill	pit	2.1
112	112	112	cut	pit	2.1
113	113		fill	pit	2.1
114	114	114	cut	pit	2.1
115	114		fill	pit	2.1
116	118		fill	pit	2.1
117	118		fill	pit	2.1
118	118	118	cut	pit	2.1
119	121		fill	pit	2.1
120	121		fill	pit	2.1
121	121	121	cut	pit	2.1
122		122	layer	spread	2.1
123	77		fill	pit	2.1
124	74		fill	construction cut	2.2

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase
125	74	74	fill	construction cut	2.2
126	127		fill	ditch	1.2
127	127	91	cut	ditch	1.2
128				surface finds	2.1
129				surface finds	2.1
130				surface finds	2.1
131	133		fill	quarrying	3
132	133		fill	quarrying	3
133	133	133	cut	quarrying	3
134	76		fill	pit	2.1
135	76		fill	pit	2.1
136	76		fill	pit	2.1
137	138		fill	ditch	1.2
138	138	15	cut	ditch	1.2
139	139		cut	pit	1.1
140	140	140	cut	ditch	1.1
141	142		fill	ditch	1.2
142	142	107	cut	ditch	1.2
143	144		fill	ditch	1.2
144	144	164	cut	ditch	1.2
145	146		fill	quarrying	3
146	146	133	cut	quarrying	3
147	148		fill	quarrying	3
148	148	133	cut	quarrying	3
149	139		fill	pit	1.1
150	139		fill	pit	1.1
151	139		fill	pit	1.1
152	139		fill	pit	1.1
153	139		fill	pit	1.1
154	140		fill	ditch	1.1
155	158		fill	ditch	2.1
156	158		fill	ditch	2.1
157	158		fill	ditch	2.1
158	158	168	cut	ditch	2.1
159	160		fill	ditch	1.2
160	160	160	cut	ditch	1.2
161	162		fill	ditch	1.1
162	162	162	cut	ditch	1.1
163	164		fill	ditch	1.2
164	164	164	cut	ditch	1.2
165	168		fill	ditch	2.1
166	168		fill	ditch	2.1

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase
167	168		fill	ditch	2.1
168	168	168	cut	ditch	2.1
169	170		fill	quarrying	3
170	170	133	cut	quarrying	3
171	172		fill	ditch	1.2
172	172	164	cut	ditch	1.2
173	174		fill	quarrying	3
174	174	133	cut	quarrying	3
175	176		fill	ditch	1.1
176	176	140	cut	ditch	1.1
177	178		fill	ditch	1.2
178	178	164	cut	ditch	1.2
179	181		fill	ditch	1.1
180	181		fill	ditch	1.1
181	181	86	cut	ditch	1.1
182	184		fill	tree throw	-
183	184		fill	tree throw	-
184	184	184	cut	tree throw	-
185	186		fill	tree throw	-
186	186	186	cut	tree throw	-
187	188		fill	tree throw	-
188	188		fill	tree throw	-
189	190		fill	tree throw	-
190	190	190	cut	tree throw	-
191	192		fill	ditch	2.1
192	192	192	cut	ditch	2.1
193	196		fill	ditch	1.2
194	194		fill	ditch	1.2
195	196		fill	ditch	1.2
196	196	160	cut	ditch	1.2
197		197	layer	burning	2.2
198	199		fill	quarrying	3
199	199	133	cut	quarrying	3
200	201		fill	quarrying	3
201	201	133	cut	quarrying	3
202	203		fill	quarrying	3
203	203	133	cut	quarrying	3
204	205		fill	ditch	1.2
205	205	15	cut	ditch	1.2
206				building stone	-
207	210		fill	pit	2.1
208	210		fill	pit	2.1

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase
209	210		fill	pit	2.1
210	210	210	cut	pit	2.1
211	217		fill	ditch	2.1
212	217		fill	ditch	2.1
213	217		fill	ditch	2.1
214	217		fill	ditch	2.1
215	217		fill	ditch	2.1
216	217		fill	ditch	2.1
217	217	217	cut	ditch	2.1
218		71	layer	spread	2.1
219	220		fill	pit	2.1
220	220	220	cut	pit	2.1
221				VOID	-
222	223		fill	pit	2.1
223	223	223	cut	pit	2.1
224	225		fill	pit	2.1
225	225	225	cut	pit	2.1
226	227		fill	pit	2.1
227	227	227	cut	pit	2.1
228	229		fill	ditch	1.1
229	229	?140	cut	ditch	1.1
230	231		fill	ditch	2.1
231	231	65	cut	ditch	2.1
232	233		fill	ditch	2.1
233	233	67	cut	ditch	2.1
234	234	217	cut	ditch	2.1
1000		1000	layer	topsoil	-
1001		1001	layer	subsoil	-
1002			layer	natural	-
1003				VOID	-
1004	1004	1004	cut	channel	-
1005	1004		fill	channel	-
1006	1006	1006	cut	channel	-
1007	1006		fill	channel	-
1008	1008	1008	cut	pit	
1009	1008		fill	pit	
1010	1010	1010	cut	channel	-
1011	1010		fill	channel	-
1012	1012	1012	cut	channel	-
1013	1012		fill	channel	-
1014	1014	1014	cut	channel	-
1015	1014		fill	channel	-

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1016	1016	1016	cut	channel	-
1017	1016		fill	channel	-
1018	1018	1018	cut	posthole	
1019	1018		fill	posthole	
1020	1020	1020	cut	channel	-
1021	1020		fill	channel	-
1022	1022	1022	cut	wall	
1023	1022		fill	wall	
1024	1024	1024	cut	posthole	-
1025	1024		fill	posthole	-
1026	1026	1026	cut	ditch	
1027	1026		fill	ditch	
1028	1028	1028	cut	ditch	1.2
1029	1028		fill	ditch	1.2
1030	1030	1030	cut	ditch	2.1
1031	1030		fill	ditch	2.1
1032	1032	1032	cut	posthole	
1033	1032		fill	posthole	
1034		1034	layer	subsoil	
1035		1035	layer	surface	
1036		1036	structure	wall	
1037		1037	layer	spread	
1038	1038	1038	cut	slot	
1039	1038		fill	Slot fill	
1040	1040	1040	cut	posthole	
1041	1040		fill	posthole	
1042	1042	1042	cut	posthole	
1043	1042		fill	posthole	
1044		1044	layer	Top soil	
1045		1045	layer	Sub soil	
1046	1046	1046	cut	posthole	
1047	1046		fill	posthole	
1048	1048	1048	cut	posthole	
1049	1048		fill	posthole	
1050	1048		fill	posthole	
1051	1051	1051	cut	posthole	
1052	1051		fill	posthole	
1053	1051		fill	posthole	
1054	1054	1054	cut	pit	
1055	1054		fill	pit	
1056	1056	1056	cut	pit	
1057	1056		fill	pit	

Context	Cut	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1058	1058	1058	cut	pit	
1059	1058		fill	pit	
1060	1060	1060	cut	ditch	
1061	1060		fill	ditch	
1062	1060		fill	ditch	
1063		1063	layer	Sub soil	
1064		1064	layer	surface	
1065		1065	layer	spread	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Ian Scott

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 The complete metals assemblage has been recorded and the data enter into an *Access* database. The digital record includes details of provenance, a verbal description, box location, and details of relevant x-ray plates. In addition for most objects measurements were taken.

B.1.2 All objects were identified and assigned to a broad functional category (Table 1). Most finds were quantified by object and fragment count. Nail heads were counted to provide a minimum number of nails, and all fragments - stems and heads - were counted to give a maximum number of nails.

Results

B.1.3 The metalwork assemblage numbers 46 objects (61 fragments), including five copper alloy objects (five fragments), two lead objects (two fragments) and 39 iron objects (51 fragments). In addition there is a single small piece of slag and two amorphous lumps all of which are non-magnetic.

B.1.4 Much of the metals assemblage is from topsoil or subsoil and is unphased (fourteen objects; 20 fragments). A further seven objects (seven fragments) are unstratified. The remaining 25 objects (34 fragments) are stratified. Three objects (five fragments) are from contexts of Phase 1.2, fifteen objects (eighteen fragments) from Phase 2.1, and seven objects (eleven fragments) from Phase 3.

Phase 1.2 finds

B.1.5 There are only three objects (five fragments) from Phase 1.2, but they include a fragment of narrow copper binding with a decorative terminal (Cat. No. 5) probably from a casket, and small cast copper alloy object of uncertain function (Cat. No. 6). It is possible that the latter was a small drop handle from a box or small piece of furniture.

B.1.6 Other finds from Phase 1.2 comprise a single ‘fiddle key’ horseshoe nail (context 141), a nail stem fragment (context 143) and a small undiagnostic lump of iron (context 163).

Phase 1.2 finds

B.1.7 There are fifteen objects (eighteen fragments) from Phase 2.1 contexts. The finds include seven nails (eight fragments). Amongst the nails is an example with a larger slightly domed oval head and rectangular section stem (Cat. No. 7). There is a blade from an axe head (Cat. No. 3) and two ‘fiddle key’ horseshoe nails (context 128). Other finds include a small lead pistol ball (context 211; D: 13mm; weight 11g/0.388oz), which must be intrusive in a medieval context, and an encrusted iron washer (context 166) which may also be more recent and intrusive. Finally there is a folded fragment of copper alloy strip (context 59), an iron bar fragment (context 79) and a short piece of iron strip (context 93).

Phase	Context		Function											Total
			Arms	Tool	Transport	Personal	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Waste	Undiagnostic	
Ph 1.2	26	Count					1							**1**
		Fragt Count					1							**1**
	89	Count									1			**1**
		Fragt Count									1			**1**
	141	Count			1									**1**
		Fragt Count			1									**1**
	143	Count							0					**0**
		Fragt Count							1					**1**
	163	Count											0	**0**
		Fragt Count											1	**1**
	Total	***Count***			***1***		***1***		***0***		***1***		***0***	***3***
	Total	***Fragt Count***			***1***		***1***		***1***		***1***		***1***	***5***
Ph 2.1	25	Count							2			0		**2**
		Fragt Count							3			1		**4**
	51	Count											0	**0**
		Fragt Count											1	**1**
	59	Count							2	1				**3**
		Fragt Count							2	1				**3**
	79	Count								1				**1**
		Fragt Count								1				**1**
	93	Count								1				**1**
		Fragt Count								1				**1**
	113	Count							1					**1**
		Fragt Count							1					**1**
	128	Count		1	2				1					**4**
		Fragt Count		1	2				1					**4**
	156	Count							1					**1**
		Fragt Count							1					**1**
	166	Count						1						**1**
		Fragt Count						1						**1**
	211	Count	1											**1**
		Fragt Count	1											**1**
	Total	***Count***	***1***	***1***	***2***			***1***	***7***	***3***		***0***	***0***	***15***
	Total	***Fragt Count***	***1***	***1***	***2***			***1***	***8***	***3***		***1***	***1***	***18***

Phase	Context		Function											Total
			Arms	Tool	Transport	Personal	Household	Structural	Nails	Misc	Query	Waste	Undiagnostic	
Ph 3	132	Count			2									**2**
		Fragt Count			2									**2**
	145	Count									3		0	**3**
		Fragt Count									5		1	**6**
	200	Count							1					**1**
		Fragt Count							1					**1**
	202	Count							1					**1**
		Fragt Count							2					**2**
	Total	***Count***			***2***				***2***		***3***		***0***	***7***
	Total	***Fragt Count***			***2***				***3***		***5***		***1***	***11***
unphased	**1000**	Count	1		1		2		4	1	2			**11**
		Fragt Count	1		1		2		8	1	2			**15**
	1001	Count							2		1			**3**
		Fragt Count							4		1			**5**
	Total	***Count***	***1***		***1***		***2***		***6***	***1***	***3***			***14***
	Total	***Fragt Count***	***1***		***1***		***2***		***12***	***1***	***3***			***20***
unstratified	u/s	Count	1			2			2	1	1			**7**
		Fragt Count	1			2			2	1	1			**7**
	Total	**Count**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**17**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**46**
	Total	**Fragt Count**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**26**	**5**	**10**	**1**	**3**	**61**

Table 1: Summary quantification of the metal finds by Phase, Context and Function (object and fragment counts)

Phase 3 finds

B.1.8 There are seven objects (eleven fragments) from Phase 3 contexts. They include two 'fiddle key' horseshoe nails (context 132), two nails (three fragments) from context 200, and five iron fragments from context 145. The latter include three pieces that join and appear to form part of a disc with a toothed edge (Cat. No. 8).

B.1.9 The other two fragments from context 145, SF8 comprise a small piece of broken iron plate, and a short curved length of rod attached to a broken piece of iron plate. It is uncertain whether these five iron fragments are from a single object or from more than one object. The only other object from Phase 3 contexts was an undiagnostic lump or fragment of iron (context 145, SF9).

Unstratified finds

B.1.10 Unstratified finds include a medieval barbed arrowhead (Cat. No. 1) and a fragment of a possible barbed arrowhead (Cat. No. 2). Other finds include two plain flat circular copper alloy buttons with cast shanks (unstratified: SF1 and SF11) of later post-medieval date, a scale tang from a knife (context 1000) and a fragment from an early table fork (Cat. No. 4).

Discussion and conclusions

B.1.11 The metal assemblage is small and quite limited in the range of objects found. The only tool is the blade from an axe (Cat. No.3), there were two arrowheads (Cat. Nos 1-2) and little in the way of personal or household/domestic items. It is also notable just how few nails (n = 17; n fragts = 26) were recovered. Although two horseshoe nails were recovered, there were no horseshoes or even broken fragments of horseshoes.

B.1.12 However although the quantity and range of finds were limited, the datable finds are almost all of medieval period, and most of the undated material would fit happily in a medieval setting. There is very little post-medieval material; the pistol ball from context 211 is post medieval and clearly intrusive.

B.2 Slag

By Peter Boardman

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 907g of industrial residues were recovered via hand excavation. Further bulk samples were taken to further retrieve any microscopic industrial residues. The residues recovered consisted of vitrified material, magnetic and non-magnetic slag. No magnetic industrial residues were recovered from bulk samples.

Results

Context No.	*Cut No.*	*Feature type*	*Magnetic (g)*	*Non-magnetic (g)*	*Vitrified material*	*Total (g)*
25	217	ditch	15	-	-	15
93	94	pit	-	67	-	67
134	76	pit	280	-	-	280
161	162	ditch	-	-	9	9

175	176	ditch	-	22	-	22
1027	1026	ditch	514	-	121	393

Table 2: Slag results

Discussion

B.2.2 The residues recovered via hand-excavation of ditches **217** and **162** contain significant elements of vitrified material which are potentially fragments of furnace lining material. Materials recovered from pits **94** and **76** as well as ditch **176**, are all ferrous slags. They are of high density with a low to non-existent magnetic response. In addition to the lack of iron within these pieces the addition of flux, possibly chalk or shell, was noted in all the pieces recovered from features **76** and **176**.

B.2.3 During monitoring of ground works carried out after the main excavation a piece of forge base was recovered from ditch **1026**. It consisted of material with a large iron content layered with heavily vitrified clay and calcium deposits.

B.2.4 The discernible evidence from this small assemblage is that the site was not the location for much, if any, significant metal working processes. The slags recovered are residues from blast-furnace technologies and are therefore of a post 13th century date. The partial forge base recovered from **1026** could point to some small scale metal working situated away from the main area of excavation

B.2.5 The fact that no hammerscale residues were recovered from the bulk samples from the main excavation is significant in a negative sense. It would be expected that even a 'background' contamination of hammerscale would be in evidence, but at Challis Green there was not. This could mean that all metal working related to the occupation of the site was taking place further away from the area of main excavation than would be expected. This would also explain the relatively small amount of slag present on the site. This is supported by the small amount of evidence from ditch **1026**.

Statement of potential

B.2.6 This small assemblage of metalworking debris is of limited potential and can probably be described as a typical background spread of slag associated with many sites where both iron production and manipulation has occurred in the near vicinity.

Further work and method statement

B.2.7 No further work is required on this assemblage.

B.3 Lithics

By Antony Dickson

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 Three worked flints were recovered from separate contexts during hand excavations.

B.3.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system. No metrical analysis or detailed technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis.

Results

B.3.3 Context 1: a small complete tertiary flake with a broad platform, diffuse bulb of percussion and a hinge termination. The piece also has surface re-colouration which is thin, diffuse and milky white in colour.

B.3.4 Context 53: a broad blade (14.9mm wide) missing the distal end (and possibly partly truncated along the left lateral edge at the proximal end) with abrupt retouch along the right lateral edge. The piece is quite thin (2.8mm) and is likely to have been parallel sided. The dorsal face has two parallel ridges denoting the location of previous removals which are likely to have been further blades. The blade has also probably suffered from surface discolouration which in this case is a dense greyish white patination.

B.3.5 Context 71: a small regular tertiary flake with a punctiform butt and a diffuse bulb of percussion associated with pronounced conchoidal rippling. The piece also has a pronounced hinge termination. Like the other two pieces this flake also has surface discolouration which is similar to that recorded for the blade from context 53.

Discussion

B.3.6 Due to the limited composition and small size of the assemblage very little can be said in regards to the technological and typological characteristics of the pieces and thus the date of the assemblage. Suffice to say the two flakes could date to the Mesolithic through to the early Bronze Age. The flake from context 71 could represent a miss hit given the presence of a hinge termination and the pronounced conchoidal rippling.

B.3.7 The blade is of interest as the dorsal scars suggest that it was removed from a core where a careful and possibly systematic approach to core reduction was being utilised for the production of true blade forms. This type of reduction technology is usually associated with Mesolithic and Early Neolithic stone working traditions. In that respect the retouch could represent an attempt to back the piece but the modification is fairly light and does not appear to represent edge blunting and another function for the piece could be assumed, such as a knife.

B.3.8 Interestingly all three pieces show signs of surface discolouration: patination/recortification. Recent work on lithic assemblages from the Cambridgeshire region has drawn attention to an assumed correlation between the degree of re-colouration and age (Bishop 2007,16). If this is correct then the pieces from contexts 53 and 71 could be much older than the flake from context 1.

Further work and method statement

B.3.9 No further work is needed on the assemblage.

B.4 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher with contributions by Paul Spoerry

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 The archaeological works produced a moderate post-Roman pottery assemblage of 956 sherds, weighing 9.337kg. This total incorporates material from topsoil and unstratified contexts.

B.4.2 A small amount of pottery was recovered from samples, the majority of these sherds were small, abraded and not closely datable and has not been recorded.

B.4.3 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

Fabric Code	*Fabric Name*	*Count*	*Weight (kg)*
BCHIN	Bone China	1	0.001
BONB	Bourn B Type Ware	1	0.005
DNEOT	Developed St Neots	45	0.551
EAR	East Anglian Redware	7	0.037
EMEMS	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware	302	2.537
EMEMST	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware (Transitional)	11	0.106
EMSHW	Early Medieval Shelly Ware	2	0.008
EMSSHW	Early Medieval Sandy Shelly Ware	1	0.004
EMSW	Early Medieval Sandy Ware	1	0.01
EMSW CH	Early Medieval Sandy Ware (Chalk)	1	0.006
ENGS	English Stoneware	2	0.026
GRIMT	Grimston Type Ware	3	0.024
HEDI	Sible Hedingham Fine Ware	169	1.652
HERTS	Hertfordshire Grey Ware	4	0.174
HUNEMW	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware	4	0.019
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	1	0.007
IPSW (Smooth)	Ipswich Type Ware (Smooth)	1	0.050
MEL/MELT	Medieval Ely Ware/Medieval Ely Type Ware	42	0.523
MEL (Coarse variant)	Medieval Ely Ware (Coarse variant)	5	0.069
MEL/LMEL	Medieval Ely Ware/Late Medieval Ely Ware	3	0.055
MEMS	Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware	179	1.729
MEMST (Transitional)	Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware (Transitional)	58	0.267
MGC	Mill Green Coarse Ware	1	0.007
MGF	Mill Green Fine Ware	12	0.253
MICFSW	Micaceous Fine Sandy Ware	26	0.181
MODR	Modern Redware	14	0.170
MSW	Medieval Sandy Ware	3	0.023
NEOT/NEOTT	St Neots/St Neots type ware	14	0.160
OSW (calc)	Orange Sandy Ware (Calcareous)	1	0.005
PMBL	Post-medieval Black Glazed Ware	1	0.044
PMR	Post-medieval Redware	4	0.075
RFWE	Refined White Earthenware	1	0.001
SCAGS	South Cambridgeshire Grogged Sandy Ware	8	0.123
SCAMSW	Southwest Cambridgeshire Sandy Ware	19	0.345
SHW	Shelly Ware	5	0.057
STAM	Stamford ware	1	0.002
STMO	Staffordshire Mottled Ware	1	0.007
TRAN	Transitional Redware	1	0.009
YEL	Yellow Ware	1	0.017
TOTAL	**Includes unstratified material**	956	9.337

B.4.4 For the purpose of this report the total stratified post-Roman assemblage is 876 sherds, weighing 8.493kg. The fabrics were initial identified by the author with subsequent work by Dr Paul Spoerry who identified three additional early medieval fabrics, Southwest Cambridgeshire Sandy Ware (SCAMSW), South Cambridgeshire Grogged Sandy Ware (SCAGS) and Micaceous Fine Sandy Ware (MICFSW) (Spoerry forthcoming). The latter fabrics have previously been seen and identified by the author as variants of EMEMS.

B.4.5 The material recovered is domestic in nature and the bulk of the assemblage is medieval (mid 12th-mid to mid 14th century), however there is a significant Early medieval element although much of this material is residual in later features.

B.4.6 Overall, the condition of the assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight (excluding unstratified material) is low at approximately 10g. All statistical analysis refers to the total stratified assemblage.

B.4.7 The basic guidance in the MPRG documents (MPRG 1998 and 2001) act as a standard and recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis.

B.4.8 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.4.9 The pottery recovered from each site period is outlined below; the site was divided into two main phases.

	Date Range for Stratigraphic Phasing	***No. Sherds***	***Weight (kg)***	***Percentage of Stratified of Assemblage by Weight***
Period 1	Mid 12th-mid 13th century	206	2.041	24
Period 2	Mid 13th-mid 14th century	652	6.325	74.5
Period 3	19th century	18	0.127	1.5
Total		**876**	**8.493**	**100**

Table 3: Pottery assemblage by stratigraphic period

B.4.10 A total of 20 features that produced post-Roman pottery are attributed to Period 1 (mid 12th-mid 13th century). This period has been further subdivided into Period 1.1 and 1.2, with Period 2 undergoing similar division to allow for stratigraphic phasing where the pottery present produced similar dates.

B.4.11 Period 2 appears to be the main phase of domestic depositional activity on the site during mid-13th to the mid-14th century (74.5% of the total stratified assemblage by weight) and 40 features that produced post-Roman pottery are attributed to this phase. The average sherd weight for this period is low at approximately 10g, the same as for the average sherd weight of the whole stratified assemblage.

B.4.12 Period 3 produced only 18 sherds from quarry **133** at the eastern end of the site. All the pottery recovered was residual early medieval and medieval pottery. A small number of early modern and modern factory-produced wares were present and include BCHIN, ENGS and RFWE, however these were recovered from the unstratified topsoil (context 1000) and from the subsoil (context 1001).

Residuality and Intrusiveness

B.4.13 The levels of residuality and intrusiveness are illustrated in Table 4 below; no intrusive material was recovered from any period using the phasing. All periods have Late Saxon-early medieval residual material, Period 2 has the largest number of residual sherds, almost all in early medieval fabrics. Also present was a single residual sherd of middle Saxon smooth Ipswich Ware suggesting some Middle Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site. It should be noted that all Period 3 sherds were residual.

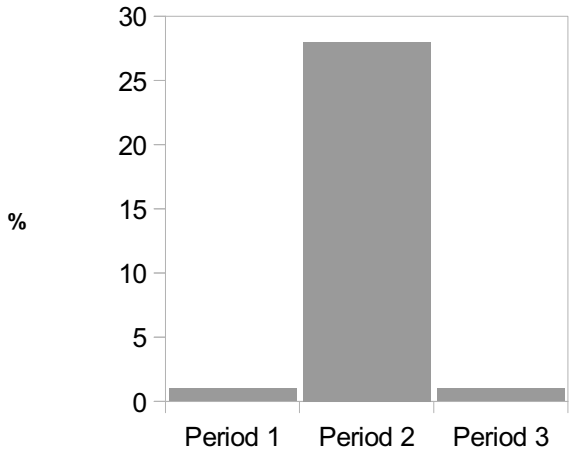

Table 4: Residuality as percentage of stratigraphic assemblage by weight (kg)

B.4.14 Across the site, a total of fifteen sherds of Late Saxon-early medieval pottery (NEOT/NEOTT and STAM) were recovered. This was collected predominantly from ditches in both periods. Although the pottery is residual, it is evidence for earlier activity in the vicinity.

Fabrics

B.4.15 A large number of post-Roman fabric types were identified in the current scheme of works, of which one is Middle Saxon, a small sherd identified as smooth Ipswich ware The assemblage also includes NEOT and STAM pottery types which are present in both the Late Saxon and early medieval periods, however there are no definitively pre-conquest sherds and the presence of EMEMS, EMSW and a small number of HUNEMW sherds suggests that the earlier material in the assemblage is post-conquest, most likely mid 12th century.

B.4.16 Other early medieval fabrics present are more recently recognised. South-west Cambridgeshire Sandy Ware (SCAMSW) is described by Dr Spoerry as an oxidised sandy ware that usually has a mid-dark brown colouration although buff-coloured examples are also present. The reduced fabric is commonly mid-grey. The fabric in the hand-specimen is characterised by its abundant, iron-coated rounded quartz inclusions of less than 1mm in size that give it a very rough feel and which can appear red-brown on the surface of the fabric. For the full fabric description see Spoerry forthcoming. Two further early medieval fabrics MICFSW and SCAGS were also identified (Spoerry forthcoming), with sherds recovered from stratified and unstratified contexts.

B.4.17 A moderate number of medieval fabrics were present in the assemblage including DNEOT, SHW, MEL, MGF and HERTS. The largest groups are HEDI (150 sherds,

1.509kg) and MEMS/MEMS(T) (225 sherds, 1.914kg). The modest number of fine wares and the mixture of coarse wares appear to be representative of moderate levels of occupation debris disposed of on the periphery of a medieval settlement.

B.4.18 Late medieval pottery is present in the assemblage in only small numbers, with three sherds of MEL/LMEL recovered from pit **118**. Low levels of late medieval pottery alongside an absence of transitional wares and later post-medieval PMR and PMBL indicate a severe reduction or cessation of use and occupation from the mid to late 14th century.

Provenance

B.4.19 Pottery present in the assemblage comes from a moderate range of sources and the assemblage as a whole is dominated by fabrics from Essex, the most common are early medieval EMEMS (289 stratified sherds, 2.418kg) and medieval MEMS (168 stratified sherds, 1.649kg). Both are commonly found on medieval sites close to the South Cambridgeshire-Essex border such as Hinxton Road, Duxford, which produced a similar assemblage (Fletcher 2011). Other Essex fabrics represented in the assemblage include medieval HEDI (150 stratified sherds, 1.509kg), a number of transitional MEMS sherds, a small number of MGF (11 stratified sherds, 0.189kg) and a single sherd of MGC. Also present are a number of sherds of medieval EAR, which was produced at kilns throughout the East Anglian region and which may be from the kilns at Ely or in Essex.

B.4.20 A small amount of NEOT/NEOTT (Late Saxon-early medieval) is present alongside a number of medieval DNEOT sherds, both from the south west of the county on the Bedfordshire border. A single sherd of Late Saxon-early medieval STAM and one of medieval BONB are the only Lincolnshire fabrics present. Sherds from three GRIMT jugs represent the products of Norfolk and the single residual sherd of IPSW is from Suffolk. Hertfordshire grey wares (4 sherds, 0.174kg) were recovered from three features. The small number of SHW have several sources including Northamptonshire and the Peterborough region.

B.4.21 Cambridgeshire is represented by a small number of fabrics: early medieval HUNEMW (4 sherds, 0.019kg), a single sherd of medieval HUNFSW and 50 sherds of MEL/MELT from kilns in Ely and its environs .

B.4.22 Also present is early medieval SCAMSW (18 sherds, 0.334kg). Kiln sites are not known for this fabric, however the geological origin for the raw materials is likely to be in Northamptonshire or Bedfordshire (Spoerry forthcoming).

B.4.23 The provenance of two further fabrics, MICFSW (26 stratified sherds, 0.181kg) and SCAGS (6 stratified sherds, 0.115kg), has not been established at the time of writing.

Forms

B.4.24 Forms present are limited and no industrial vessels or those associated with heating or lighting were identified within the assemblage. Jars are the dominant form within the whole assemblage, followed by jugs, as illustrated in Table 5 below. The forms have been divided by period. Period 3 has not been illustrated due to its small size.

B.4.25 Vessel types represented vary by fabric and period in this assemblage. In Period 1 jars are predominantly EMEMS and DNEOT with a number of early MEMS vessels and some residual NEOT, MICFSW and SCAMSW sherds. The jugs present in this period are mainly HEDI and include sherds from a Rouen style decorated jug (*c.*1140-1275) and sherds from a jug decorated with cartwheel stamps (*c.*1225-1325) similar to an

example illustrated by Cotter (Cotter 2000 p 80 fig 50.20). The bowl sherd recorded is a single example of MICFSW.

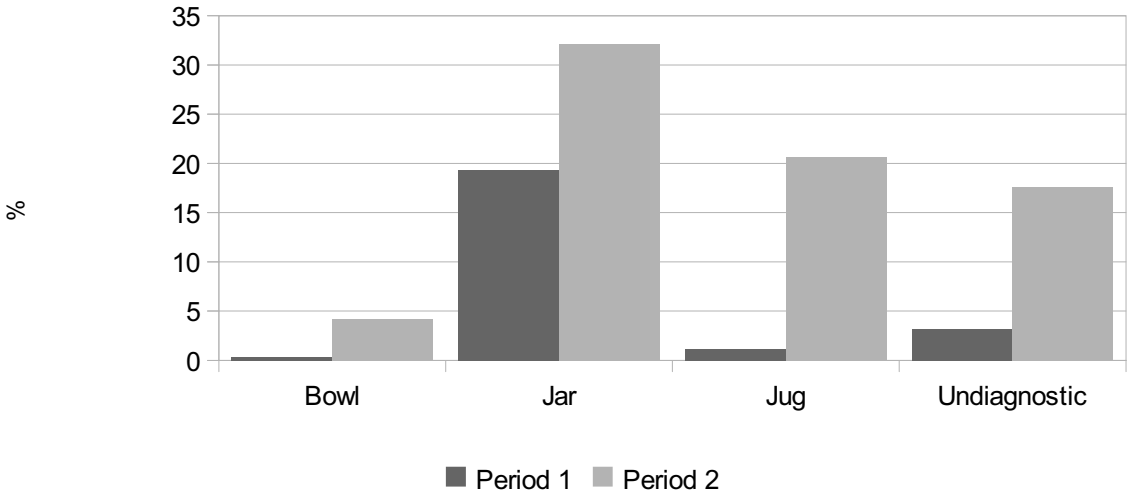

Table 5: Vessel forms as a percentage of the whole stratified assemblage by weight

B.4.26 The main vessel form for Period 2 remains jars, with a large number of residual EMEMS sherds alongside other early medieval fabrics MICFSW, SCAMSW and a small number of HUNEMW sherds. MEMS is the next largest group of jar sherds alongside small numbers of other medieval fabrics, MEL/MELT, HERTS and SHW. Jugs are more common in this period and are predominantly HEDI, including early Rouen style sherds. A small number of MEL and GRIMT jug sherds are also present, as are single sherds of BONB and residual STAM alongside a strap handle from a DNEOT jug.

B.4.27 A small number of bowl sherds are also present including a complete profile of a small bowl which may be an unpublished form (Spoerry *pers comm.*) although this may be a Harlow ware dripping dish. Also present are three sherds from a MEL bowl with a stabbed decorated rim and residual SCAMSW, EMEMS and NEOT.

B.4.28 Evidence of use is common with approximately 41% of the stratified assemblage being sooted, indicating use as cooking vessels. Of these the majority are jars with a few sooted bowl sherds present. Some of the sooted sherds also had internal limescale and a small number of HEDI jug sherds had internal limescale deposits.

Assemblage in relation to excavated features

B.4.29 Ditches were the most common feature type on site and when discussing these the master numbers have been used rather than the individual cut numbers.

Period 1: Mid 12th-mid13th century (consisting of Period 1.1 and 1.2)

B.4.30 Features in Period 1 consisted mainly of ditches, with the addition of a waterhole **139**, which produced an assemblage of 48 sherds (0.563kg) including sherds of DNEOT, EMEMS jar sherds alongside MEMS jar sherds and an early medieval MICFSW bowl sherd. A single pit **4** produced a sherd of early medieval SCAMSW .

B.4.31 The ditches produced a range of pottery. Ditch **15** produced an assemblage of 30 sherds (0.359kg) including EMEMS and MEMS, eight sherds from several HEDI jugs

and two sherds of HERTS. Similarly aligned ditch **58** produced seven sherds of pottery (0.115kg) including four MEMS sherds and a large rim sherd from a SCAMSW jar.

B.4.32 Ditch **86** produced a moderate assemblage of 51 sherds, (0.414kg), mainly jars in DNEOT and EMEMS. Ditch **91** (28 sherds, 0.218kg) also contained mainly jar sherds in early medieval EMEMS. Ditches 107 and 160 produced small amounts of pottery including EMEMS. Ditch **162** (nine sherds, 0.112kg) produced a mixture of EMEMS, SCAMSW and three sherd from several HEDI jugs, including sherds decorated with cartwheel stamps (Cotter 2000 p80; Fig. 50.20a).

B.4.33 Ditch **164** produced fourteen sherds, (0.152kg) of early medieval EMEMS and early MEMS and a single sherd of HUNEMW. Ditches **176** and **229** both produced single sherds of pottery, the former from a MEMS jar and the latter from a HEDI jug.

Period 2 : Mid 13th century-mid 14th century (consisting of Period 2.1 and 2.2)

B.4.34 Period 2 produced a number of non-linear features including the posthole structure **70** and a number of pit groups, alongside further ditches and various layers.

B.4.35 Ditch **65** produced thirteen sherds (0.191kg) including residual EMEWMS, EMEMST, SCAGS alongside medieval MEMS. Ditch **67** produced only two sherds of pottery (0.028kg), a single sherd from a STAM jug, the only sherd of STAM from the entire excavation assemblage, and a single sherd from an EMEMS jar.

B.4.36 Two contexts from ditch **88** produced pottery (ten sherds, 0.163kg) of which a base sherd from a MEMS jar is the only non early medieval sherd, the remainder being mostly EMEMS. This feature also produced the only sherd of HUNEMW and a large sherd from a SCAGS jar with an externally thickened rim.

B.4.37 Ditch **168** produced by far the largest assemblage of sherds (153 sherds (1.453kg) from the excavation, combining at least five sections across the ditch at various points. A further 110 sherds weighing 1.147kg were recovered as surface finds and these included the complete profile of a small bowl identified by Dr Spoerry as early medieval SCAMSW. The flared bowl is shallow with an internally thickened and bevelled rim with slightly sagging base and the vessel wall appears slightly sooted. Also present is EMEMS including a number of jar sherds. Medieval fabrics include a single sherd of EAR from a jug and the only sherd of HUNFSW. HEDI jugs were also recovered as were body and rim sherds from MEMS jars with rim forms recognisable as Type A, which Cotter dates from the mid 12th to the first quarter of the 13th century (Cotter 2000).

B.4.38 Six contexts from ditch **217** produced a total of 49 sherds (0.447kg), the majority of which are HEDI, including 10 sherd decorated in the Rouen style (*c.*1140-1275). Also present are rim sherds from an EMEMS jug with a pulled or pinched lip, a single sherd from a GRIMT jug and a strap handle from a MEL jug with slashed decoration on the edge of the handle.

B.4.39 Layer 122 produced nine sherds of pottery (0.099kg) comprising a single base sherd from an EMEMS jar, a large sherd from a HERTS vessel with the remainder of the sherds being MEMS.

B.4.40 Pit **94** produced 45 sherds of pottery (0.280kg), alongside broken clunch building stone. The pottery, with the exception of a strap handle from a MEL jug, was all EMEMS including ten unabraded jar sherds, the body sherds have girth grooves and two have rouletted decoration. The rim is externally thickened and squared (flat top with a vertical

outer edge (MPRG 1978, 11.7.2) recorded by Cotter as a Type B2 rim (Cotter 2000, p50) dating from c.1075-1225.

B.4.41 From Pit group 1 only pit **96** produced pottery (six sherds, 0.033kg), a mixture of early medieval EMEMS, SCAMSW and MEMS.

B.4.42 Pit Group 2 contained nine pits that produced pottery. Pit **37** contained five sherds (0.057kg), including a base sherd from a SCAMSW jar and a sherd from a GRIMT jug. Pit **39** (two sherds. 0.014kg) produced a single unabraded sherd of MEMS and a small abraded rim sherd from a SCAGS jug.

B.4.43 Pits **41** (two sherds, 0.013kg), and **44** (two sherds, 0.012kg) produced small amounts of pottery including EMEMS and single sherds of MEMS and MICFSW. Pit **42** (five sherds, 0.041kg) produced EMEMS and singe sherds of HEDI and MEMS.

B.4.44 Pit **46** (sixteen sherds, 0.102kg) contained a single sherd from an EAR jug, while the remaining fifteen sherds were all MEMS mainly jar sherds including an everted (blocked, neckless) rim identified as Cotter Type B (Cotter 2000) with a date range of *c*.1275-1375.

B.4.45 Pit **63** (three sherds, 0.033kg) produced single sherds of EMEMS and medieval MEL and MEMS. Pit **118** produced the largest assemblage in Pit group 2 with 51 sherds, (0.523kg) including eighteen sherds of medieval HEDI (0.232kg), of which three were splayed base sherds from three separate vessels. Also present were the three MEL/LMEL jug sherds, single sherds of HERTS, MEMS, DNEOT and some residual EMEMS.

B.4.46 Pit **121** (fifteen sherds, 0.125kg) produced sherds from MEMS jars and jugs including an unabraded jug rim sherd. Also present were seven HEDI sherds, the base from a MEL vessel, and residual EMEMS.

B.4.47 Pit group 3 included pit **96** which produced six sherds (0.033kg), a mixture of early medieval EMEMS, SCAMSW, and medieval MEMS and OSW. Pit **98** also produced six sherds (0.047kg), four of EMEMS including a bowl rim and jar sherds, and two undiagnostic sherds of MEMS.

B.4.48 Pottery from pit **108** (twelve sherds, 0.102kg) including a small sherd from MEL jug and base sherds from four separate MEMS vessel. Pit **110** (nine sherds, 0.123kg) included a pierced sherd of HEDI which may indicate a pot mend suggesting there was some level of curation of the pottery. Several other fragments of HEDI jugs were decorated with applied strips.

B.4.49 Pit **114** contained 32 sherds (0.290kg), including the single sherd of Lincolnshire medieval BOUB in the assemblage. Also present were a small number of early medieval EMEMS and SCAMSW and medieval HEDI jug sherds. Three sherds (a complete profile) from a shallow heavily sooted internally glazed HEDI bowl which may be an unpublished form (Spoerry *pers. Comm.*) (Fig. 12). Further examination suggests it may be a dripping dish, possibly Harlow ware, however further clarification is required.

B.4.50 Pit group 4 comprises pit **76** which produced a moderate assemblage of 27 sherds, weighing 0.414kg, including two sherds from the slightly splayed base of a HEDI jug with cross fit in pit **77**. Two sherds from a HEDI stamped strip jug with traces of cartwheel stamps were also recovered. Pit **77** contained nine sherds (0.104kg) including the HEDI jug base sherds that cross fit with 76. Pit **80** (ten sherds, 0.118kg), produced five sherds of HEDI including a sherd with Rouen style decoration (*c*.1140-1275) alongside EMEMS and MICFSW.

B.4.51 Pit group 5 consists of **223**, **225** and **227**, of which only **227** produced pottery - a single rim sherd from a decorated HEDI jug (*c.*1225-1325).

B.4.52 The remnants of wall **7** is described as being constructed from small clunch pieces, located on the western side of the site. From this wall were recovered two sherds of pottery - a small fragment from an early medieval EMSSHW jar and an abraded sherd of medieval MEL.

B.4.53 Layer 78 lay between the walls **7** and **8** and produced 28 sherds of early medieval and medieval pottery (0.197kg). The majority of the sherds are HEDI and include ten sherds with slip painted decoration in the Rouen style (c.1140-1275).

Period 3: 19th century

B.4.54 A small number of features in Period 3, all recorded under **133**, produced post-Roman pottery, consisting of eighteen sherds (0.127kg) of early medieval EMEMS, SCAMSW and EMSW CH alongside MEMS, DNEOT and a small sherd of MGF all of which is residual in 19th century features.

Discussion

B.4.55 The excavation assemblage is domestic in nature, although the area excavated in 2011 appears not to have been extensively occupied during any phase of activity. The domestic activity represented by the pottery found in the pits and ditches across the site was occurring outside the area of excavation most likely in the area explored during the evaluation of 1996.

B.4.56 The pottery from the 1996 evaluation (Roberts 1996) suggested that the site dated to the mid 13th to late 14th century. The material from the excavation extends that range. The lack of pre-conquest vessels and the sparsity of late medieval fabrics suggest that the site was active in the early medieval period and at its height in the medieval period.

B.4.57 The Essex pottery industries were the main suppliers throughout the medieval period with only small amounts of pottery from other centres identified and both phases of archaeological work produced a high proportion of pottery from Essex. The medieval assemblage produced a large number of medieval HEDI jug sherds indicating a possible high status building, located in the vicinity of the area of excavation. The evaluation produced evidence for medieval stone buildings and associated features including a cobbled yard surface, pits, ditches and middens. It seems likely that it is from these buildings that the assemblage originated, alongside the building represented by the clunch walls recorded in the excavation.

B.4.58 The superior quality of the early medieval and medieval Essex unglazed wares and the medieval fine glazed wares, may have made the local medieval fabrics such as MEL, (which produced a full range of glazed and unglazed vessels), the unglazed Fen Sandy wares or medieval Colne, look very poor quality by comparison (Fletcher, 2011 p110). This does not however fully explain the low levels of local wares in the assemblage, nor the importance of Essex fabrics throughout the ceramic history of the site.

B.4.59 Other South Cambridgeshire sites have also produced assemblages that include significant numbers of Essex fabrics including coarse wares EMEMS, MEMS, MGC,and fine wares MGF, Colchester type wares and HEDI. At Hinxton Road, Duxford, a site close to the Essex border, the proportion of the assemblage from Essex was approximately 77% (by weight) for the early medieval assemblage and 83% (by weight) of the medieval assemblage (Fletcher 2011 p106 Table 31). The high proportion of pottery from Essex (72% of the stratified assemblage by weight) at Barrington may

indicate links with Essex beyond normal trade. The excavator suggests a link with the Mountfitchet Lordship suggesting that the site of Mountfitchets sub-manor lies close to Challis Green. Fulbourn, Hall Orchard (Fletcher 2006) produced approximately 78% of the stratified assemblage originates in Essex. The Fulbourn site has been identified as Dunmows Manor and apart from its proximity to an existing transport route, the Roman road 'Via Devana' which leads from Cambridge to Sible Hedingham (Margary 1967, 211). There is documentary evidence which states that "by the late 12th century that manor was held with one at Great Dunmow (Essex) by the Dunmow family." (Wareham and Wright 2002, 141). It is these links with Essex which may hold the key to the presence of large numbers of Essex products on some sites in modern South Cambridgeshire.

B.4.60 The paucity of mid-14th century and later fabrics suggests that the site was used for non-domestic purposes and that after the mid-14th century the site appears to have been cultivated, with some degree of medieval pottery redistributed through middening and manuring. Post-medieval activity across the site appears to be limited to coprolite quarrying in the 19th century.

Dating table

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
1	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.009	1050-1225
7	EMSSHW	Jar	1	0.004	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	MEL		1	0.010	
9	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.007	
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.004	
	MEMS		2	0.010	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.010	
	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.009	
10	EMEMS		1	0.003	1050-1225
17	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.013	1275-1375
	HEDI	Jug	2	0.022	
	MEMS		1	0.008	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.030	
18	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.024	1000-1150
21	EMEMS		3	0.022	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	HEDI		1	0.003	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.016	
25	EMEMS	Jug	2	0.014	1275-1350
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.004	
	MEL		1	0.003	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.011	
28	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.017	1075-1225
	NEOT	Jar	2	0.016	
30	EMEMS		2	0.018	1050-1150
	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.051	
32	EMEMS		1	0.004	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.021	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	HEDI		1	0.004	
	MEMS		2	0.023	
34	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.013	1100-1225
36	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.016	1250-1350
	GRIMT	Jug	1	0.013	
	MEMS		1	0.002	
	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.026	
38	MEMS		1	0.009	1150-1400
	SCAGS	Jug	1	0.005	
40	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.004	1200-1350 (1200-1225)
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.009	
43	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.004	1100-1225
	MICFSW	Jar	1	0.008	
45	EAR	Jug	1	0.011	1275-1375
	MEMS		2	0.013	
	MEMS	Jar	13	0.078	
47	MEMS		2	0.007	1150-1400
55	EMEMS		1	0.010	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.006	
	SHW		1	0.002	
56	MEMS	Jar	2	0.018	1150-1300
57	MEMS	Jar	1	0.006	1150-1225
	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.073	
59	EMEMS		7	0.170	1200-1350 (1200-1275)
	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.042	
	HEDI	Jug	7	0.047	
	MEL		1	0.006	
	MEL	Jug	2	0.006	
	MEMS		1	0.006	
	MEMS	Jar	8	0.249	
62	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.019	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	MEL	Jar	1	0.008	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.006	
64	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.008	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMST	Jar	2	0.046	
	F13T	Jar	1	0.013	
	MEMS		3	0.025	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.022	
	SCAGS		2	0.022	
	SCAMSW		1	0.010	
	SCAMSW	Bowl	1	0.045	
66	STAM	Jug	1	0.002	850-1150
68	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.012	1075-1225
	MICFSW	Jar	3	0.016	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
71	MEMS		1	0.007	1150-1400
72	EMEMS		1	0.005	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.045	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.017	
	SCAGS	Jar	1	0.071	
78	EAR		1	0.009	1275-1375
	EMEMS		1	0.014	
	HEDI		1	0.002	
	HEDI	Jug	15	0.091	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.031	
	MICFSW		3	0.009	
	MICFSW	Jar	4	0.028	
	SCAMSW		1	0.013	
79	EMEMS		1	0.006	1140-1275 (1140-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.032	
	HEDI	Jug	5	0.063	
	MICFSW		1	0.006	
	MICFSW	Jar	2	0.011	
81	EMEMS		1	0.005	1225-1325
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.009	
	HEDI	Jug	3	0.021	
	SCAMSW		1	0.008	
84	DENOT	Jar	1	0.002	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.041	
	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.007	
85	DNEOT	Jar	2	0.019	1200-1350 (1200-1225)
	EAR		1	0.005	
	EMEMS		1	0.003	
	EMEMS	Jar	5	0.039	
87	EMEMS		2	0.017	1100-1225
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.003	
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.005	
89	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.039	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS		2	0.008	
	EMEMS	Jar	14	0.106	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.015	
	SCAGS		1	0.005	
	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.011	
90	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.014	1050-1225
	MICFSW	Jar	2	0.005	
93	EMEMS		2	0.018	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	41	0.236	
	EMEMS?		1	0.005	
	MEL (coarse variant)	Jug	1	0.021	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
97	EMEMS		2	0.009	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.003	
	OSW (calc)		1	0.005	
	SCAMSW	Jar	2	0.016	
99	EMEMS	Bowl	1	0.018	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.010	
	MEMS		2	0.019	
102	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.003	1100-1225
	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.016	
106	EMEMS		1	0.003	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.011	
	MEMS		2	0.003	
109	EMEMS		1	0.008	1200-1350
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.008	
	HEDI		1	0.001	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.003	
	MEMS		9	0.052	
	MEMS	Jar	2	0.030	
111	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.033	1225-1325
	HEDI		1	0.001	
	HEDI	Jug	4	0.069	
	MEMS		1	0.002	
	MEMS	Jug	1	0.018	
113	HEDI	Jug	2	0.080	1140-1350 (1140-1225)
	MICFSW	Jar	1	0.002	
	SCAMSW		1	0.004	
115	BONB	Jug	1	0.005	1200-1350
	EMEMS		1	0.004	
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.002	
	EMSW	Jar	1	0.011	
	HEDI	Bowl	3	0.113	
	HEDI	Jug	19	0.059	
	MEMS		1	0.005	
	NEOT		1	0.005	
116	EMEMS		2	0.010	1175-1350
	EMEMS	Jar	8	0.066	
	EMEMS *	Jar	1	0.009	
	HEDI		5	0.020	
	HEDI	Jug	13	0.212	
	HERTS		1	0.032	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.005	
	MEL/lmel	Jug	3	0.055	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.013	
	MICFSW	Jar	3	0.018	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
117	DNEOT		1	0.011	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS		1	0.001	
	F13T		4	0.014	
	F13T	Jar	4	0.033	
	MEMS		2	0.007	
	MICFSW		1	0.017	
119	HEDI	Jug	7	0.038	1225-1350
	MEMS	Jar	3	0.031	
120	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.004	1200-1350
	MEL		1	0.006	
	MEMS		1	0.001	
	MEMS	Jug	2	0.045	
122	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.010	1150-1350
	HERTS		1	0.028	
	MEMS		3	0.030	
	MEMS	Jar	4	0.031	
123	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.006	1140--1350 (1140-1225)
	HEDI	Jug	8	0.098	
124	EMEMS		2	0.024	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.022	
	HEDI	Jug	2	0.007	
	MEMS		1	0.004	
126	EAR		1	0.005	13th century (1200-1250)
	MEMS		1	0.010	
128	EAR	Jug	1	0.002	1200-1350
	EMEMS		23	0.108	
	EMEMS	Jar	34	0.453	
	HEDI	Jug	5	0.081	
	HUNFSW		1	0.007	
	MEL		1	0.014	
	MEL	Bowl	3	0.126	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.005	
	MEL (coarse variant)		1	0.014	
	MELT		2	0.013	
	MELT	Jar	9	0.083	
	MEMS		8	0.030	
	MEMS	Jar	14	0.119	
	SCAMSW	Bowl	1	0.027	
	SHW	Jar	2	0.022	
129	MEL		3	0.023	1200-1350
130	MEMS		1	0.020	1150-1350
132	DNEOT		1	0.002	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS		2	0.017	
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.002	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	MEMS	Jar	3	0.029	
	MGF		1	0.003	
134	HEDI	Jug	2	0.106	1250-1350
	HUNEMW	Jar	2	0.007	
	MEMS		3	0.032	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.012	
	MGF		8	0.135	
135	HEDI		1	0.005	1250-1325
	HEDI	Jug	8	0.095	
	MEMS		2	0.022	
141	EMSHW		1	0.003	1150-1350
	MEMS		1	0.004	
143	DNEOT		1	0.006	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS		2	0.007	
	EMEMS	Jar	4	0.053	
	MEMS		2	0.009	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.035	
145	EMEMS		1	0.008	1100-1225
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.007	
147	EMEMS		1	0.009	
150	MEMS		2	0.005	1150-1375 (1150-1225)
	MICFSW	Bowl	1	0.030	
	MICFSW	Jar	1	0.006	
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.022	
151	DNEOT		3	0.010	1150-1350 (1150-1275)
	DNEOT	Jar	8	0.223	
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.017	
	MEMS		1	0.004	
	MEMS	Jar	5	0.077	
	MICFSW		1	0.018	
	MICFSW	Jar	2	0.007	
152	EMEMS		4	0.013	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.027	
	MEMS		3	0.007	
	MEMS	Jar	6	0.061	
	NEOTT	Jar	2	0.023	
153	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.009	1150-1375 (1150-1225)
	MEMS		1	0.004	
155	EAR	Jug	36	0.172	1200-1400 (1200-1275)
	EMEMS		2	0.009	
	HEDI		1	0.002	
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.001	
156	EAR		15	0.076	1200-1400
157	EAR		6	0.017	1200-1400

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
159	EMEMS		5	0.037	1100-1225
	NEOTT		1	0.007	
	SCAMSW		1	0.004	
163	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.035	1100-1225
165	EMEMS		2	0.010	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.040	
	MEL (coarse variant)	Jar	3	0.034	
	MELT	Jar	3	0.043	
	MEMS	Jar	6	0.106	
	MGF	Jar	2	0.051	
	SCAGS	Jar	1	0.012	
	SHW	Jar	2	0.033	
166	EMEMS		1	0.011	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.021	
	IPSW (smooth)		1	0.050	
	MELT	Jar	6	0.044	
	MEMS	Jar	1	0.012	
	MSW	Jar	3	0.023	
	NEOT		1	0.019	
167	DNEOT		1	0.000	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS		4	0.012	
	EMEMS	Jar	2	0.008	
	EMEMS	Jug	3	0.017	
	MEMS		3	0.009	
171	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.007	1050-1200
175	MEMS	Jar	1	0.007	1150-1350
179	DNEOT		1	0.005	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	DNEOT	Jar	2	0.004	
	EMEMS		3	0.017	
	EMEMS	Jar	5	0.034	
	MELT	Jar	1	0.012	
180	DNEOT	Jar	18	0.175	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.011	
	NEOT	Jar	4	0.040	
200	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.005	1150-1350 (1150-1225)
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.012	
	SCAMSW	Jar	1	0.005	
202	EMEMS		1	0.003	1100-1225
	EMSW CH	Jar	1	0.006	
205	EMEMS		5	0.022	1200-1350
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.018	
	GRIMT	Jug	1	0.005	
	HEDI	Jug	8	0.068	
	HERTS	Jar	2	0.114	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	MEMS	Jar	8	0.099	
211	EAR	Jug	2	0.005	1200-1350
	HEDI	Jug	4	0.008	
212	EMEMS		1	0.020	1150-1275
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.019	
	EMSW	Jar	1	0.010	
	HEDI	Jug	10	0.120	
213	EMEMS		1	0.002	1150-1350
	EMSHW		1	0.005	
	HEDI	Jug	2	0.021	
	MEMS		2	0.012	
214	DNEOT	Jug	1	0.028	1150-1350
	EMEMS	Jar	3	0.018	
	HEDI	Jug	3	0.010	
215	GRIMT	Jug	1	0.006	1200-1350
216	EAR		1	0.002	1200-1350
	EMEMS		2	0.006	
	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.009	
	HEDI		1	0.007	
	HEDI	Jug	2	0.010	
	MEL		1	0.010	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.056	
	MEMS		1	0.007	
218	MEMS	Jar	1	0.025	1150-1350
226	HEDI	Jug	1	0.031	1225-1325
228	HEDI	Jug	1	0.007	1140-1275
232	EMEMS	Jar	1	0.026	1100-1225
1000	BCHIN		1	0.001	1800
	DNEOT		2	0.009	
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.013	
	EMEMS		7	0.049	
	ENGS		1	0.007	
	ENGS	bottle	1	0.019	
	HEDI		7	0.064	
	HEDI	Jug	7	0.037	
	MEL		2	0.047	
	MEMS		8	0.040	
	MGC		1	0.007	
	MODR		4	0.035	
	MODR	Bowl	4	0.039	
	MODR	Plant pot	5	0.060	
	PMBL	Bowl	1	0.044	
	PMR	Bowl	3	0.051	
	RFWE		1	0.001	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	TRAN	Jar	1	0.009	
	YEL	Bowl	1	0.017	
1001	EMEMS		5	0.057	1700-1800
	HEDI		1	0.009	
	HEDI	Jug	2	0.011	
	MEMS		1	0.002	
	MGF	Jug	1	0.064	
	MODR	plant pot	1	0.036	
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.004	
	PMR	Bowl	1	0.024	
	STMO	Bowl	1	0.007	
1019	SCAGS		1	0.006	1050-1225
1025	SCAGS		1	0.002	1050-1225

B.5 CBM

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A very small collection of brick and tile was recovered from three contexts (1000, 1009 and 1023) (see Table 6 below). The material ranges in date from the medieval up to the modern period with the vast majority being post-medieval.

B.5.2 The brick and tile were all weighed by context and type and rapidly assessed by fabric and count. The brick and tile was divided into three separate categories and these have been analysed by context number (Tables 7 and 8).

Type	*No. of contexts*	*No. Fragments*	*Weight (g)*
Brick	3	39	6030
Ornamental/decorated brick	1	1	731
Tile	2	11	407
Total		**51**	**7168**

Table 6: Brick and roof tile by type with no. fragments and weight

B.5.3 All complete widths and thickness of brick were recorded and the presence of mortar noted on fragments to assess if they had been used before being discarded.

Results

Brick

B.5.4 There are 40 brick or probable brick fragments (6.03kg) and these came from three contexts (Table 7). The bricks probably all date from the post-medieval period with the earliest potentially made in the 16th century. The brick from contexts 1000 and 1009 are small fragments (12 and 24 respectively) which are very abraded. There are no

large fragments suggesting these brick fragments had been discarded as they are too small for re-use. Context 1000 had fragments dating from the post-medieval to *c.*1900, whilst context 1009 is likely to pre-date 1800. A fragment of a post-medieval or modern ornamental brick was also recovered from context 1000 and this may have been from a capping on a wall. There are four part-bricks in context 1023 and these were in at least two (probably three) fabrics. This feature is likely to date to the 17th or 18th century.

Context	***No***	***Wt (g)***	***Dimensions***	***Comments***
1000	12	1029	4) 40mm (1½")	Brick in six fabrics: 1) Three fragments in a deep red sandy fabric (98g). Probably post-medieval or modern date (17th-19th). 2) Five fragments in a yellow fabric (89g). Post-medieval or modern date. 3) One orange sandy fragment (52g). Post-medieval or modern date. 4) 1 red/purple brick fragment (19g). Modern - late 19th or early 20th century. 5) A thin brick (or possibly floor brick) fragment in a yellow/crème sandy fabric (89g). 6) one fragment of an ornamental brick object (731g). It is in a mixed yellow/orange fabric and had been made in a mould with drag marks on its flat rear. Top is sanded. The base and and one side does not survive. It is more than 170mm in length/width. The front design seems to be a 'wave' design with the thickness at 43mm and moulded indentation at (21mm). Mortar attached on one side. It is possible it is a decorative capping brick for a wall. Likely to be post-medieval or modern.
1009	24	3072	55-60mm (2"-2¼")	Brick fragments in an orange or orangey brown sandy fabric with some small flint and small;l pebble stones up to 12mm in length. Made in a sanded form on a sanded surface. Drag marks on two where excess clay has been removed from mould. Several creased faces. No width survives although there are eight fragments where faces can be measured. Fairly well made - arises reasonable. 17th-18th centuries.
1023	4	2660	1) 110mm (4½") 2) 100mm (4") 48mm (1¾") 3) 115mm (4½") 40mm (1½")	Brick in three fabrics: 1) Two fragments in a poorly sorted yellow/orange sandy fabric (1325g). Made on a surface covered with vegetable matter (straw indentations). Drag marks. 17th-18th century. 2) One part brick in a poorly sorted yellow/red brick (892g). Made on a sanded surface. 17th-18th century. 3) One part brick in an orange sandy fabric (443g). A thin brick and reasonably well made but has sunk margins. Made on a sanded surface. 16th-17th century
Total	**40**	**6761**	**-**	**-**

Table 7: Brick

Tile

B.5.5 There were just eleven fragments (407g) of very abraded tile recovered from two contexts (1000 and 1009) (see Table 8 below). There is a single possible ridge tile, but most are probably peg tiles. A modern machine tile was also found. The dating of ridge and peg tile is very imprecise and they could date from 12th century up to the post-medieval periods.

Context	***No***	***Wt (g)***	***Comments***
1000	8	224	Roof tile in three fabrics: 1) Four fragments in an orange sandy fabric (87g). Medieval to post-medieval date 2) Three fragments in an orange to red sandy fabric (102g). Medieval to post-medieval date 3) 1 orange machine made tile fragment (35g). 20th century
1009	3	183	Roof tile in three fabrics: 1) Ridge tile? Yellow/crème fabric (70g). Medieval to post-medieval date 2) Orange sandy fabric (27g). Lime mortar attached. Medieval to post-medieval date 3) Orange/red sandy fabric (86g). Lime mortar attached. Well made. Probably post-medieval or early modern
Total	**11**	**407**	

Table 8: Tile

Further work and method statement

B.5.6 No further work is recommended on the CBM. The material was a very small collection of largely abraded fragments which had been recovered from three post-medieval and modern contexts.

B.6 Fired clay

By Alice Lyons

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 A total of 220 fragments of hardened and baked clay, weighing 1.274kg, were recovered from ditches (85 fragments, weighing 522g), pits (35 fragments, weighing 205g), spreads (86 fragments, weighing 475g) and other features including a robber trench (26 fragments, weighing 72g). This material is severely abraded with an average sherd weight (ASW) of only *c*.6g.

B.6.2 The fragments were counted and weighed by fabric type. Levels of abrasion, any evidence of burning were also recorded. This follows guide lines laid down by Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002).

Results

B.6.3 The majority of the assemblage (*c*.98% by weight) comprises of cob fragments, made using the local chalk-rich marly clay (Table 9). Although many of the fragments had at least one deliberately smoothed surface (consistent with the outer face of a wall), no complete dimensions survive and no artefacts were identified.

B.6.4 It is also noteworthy that no wattle or withie impressions were recorded in this fabric, which is diagnostic of cob (rather than daub). Cob was used as the main constructional material in a house and did not necessarily require support (such as wattle and daub or timber framing) during the building process *(http://www.networkearth.org/naturalbuilding/history.html)*.

B.6.5 Other than the chalk-rich fabric very small amounts of cob tempered with clay relicts were found. It is likely that these clay relicts were a natural component of the clay and may reflect one particular batch of clay used on the site.

Fabric (main inclusion)	***Type***	***Fragment Count***	***Weight (g)***	***Weight (%)***
Chalk	Cob	210	1245	97.72
Sand	Daub	5	22	1.73
Clay relicts	Cob	3	6	0.47
Vegetation	Daub	2	1	0.08
Total		**220**	**1274**	**100.00**

Table 9: Baked clay fabric and type by weight (%)

B.6.6 Other that cob, a few daub fragments were recorded. Most of these pieces were primarily mixed with sand, although two burnt fragments had been tempered with straw or grass (perhaps contained within dung used as a mixer). Daub was a much stickier material than cob and is associated with wattle and daub construction. Wattle and daub construction techniques were commonly used in the region by the Iron Age and continued to be used into the medieval period for the production of ovens, kilns and dwellings.

B.6.7 Only cob and daub fragments were recorded. Both are described below:

B.6.8 Cob was made by mixing the clay-based subsoil with sand, straw and water, using people or oxen power to mix it. The earthen mixture was then laid onto a solid foundation and trodden onto the wall by workers in a process known as *cobbing*.

B.6.9 The material becomes compacted and hardens; it has a long life span even in rainy climates provided the building design protects it from the elements. Unlike wattle-and-daub, cob is not flammable and so its survival is more precarious (Barford *et al*. 1996, 327).

B.6.10 Daub is clay mixed with different proportions of sand, manure and straw to make it plastic and easy to work. Similarly to cob it could be mixed using people or oxen. The sticky mixture was then plastered onto a pliable wattle and withie wooden frame and was commonly used in the production of ovens, kilns and dwellings.

B.6.11 The clay hardened in the sun, although daub does not generally survive as it is vulnerable to water damage and also very friable; only when has it been fired or burnt will it become semi-permanent.

Fabrics

Chalk: a soft fabric with very common naturally occurring chalk inclusions. It is off white in colour (10YR 8/1 White);

Sand: a rough textured sandy fabric, which occasional chalk, shell and small angular flint inclusions. It is pale pink in colour (7.5YR 8/3 pink);

Clay Relict: a soft fabric with common naturally occurring clay relict inclusions. It is pale grey in colour (10YR 7/1 light grey);

Vegetation: a rough (burnt) sandy fabric tempered with common vegetation (probably straw or grass included with a dung mixer). It is dark brown/black in colour (10YR 2/1 black).

Further work and method statement

B.6.12 No further analysis of the burnt clay is considered necessary. It is suggested that the results of this assessment be integrated into the publication text as appropriate.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 A total of 13.3kg of faunal material was recovered from the excavation and monitoring of ground works, yielding 63 "countable" bones (see Table 10 below). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal material was recovered from a variety of feature types dating from the Saxon to Late Medieval periods. 89 fragments of bone were recovered, with 63 identifiable to species (70% of the total sample).

C.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written *MS Access* database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988).

C.1.3 Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table X). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Silver 1969). Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

Results

C.1.4 Table 10 shows the species distribution for the entire assemblage. The assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat remains along with smaller numbers of pig and horse. No wild mammals were recovered, with bird remains consisting of small amounts of domestic fowl and duck.

	NISP	***NISP%***	***MNI***	***MNI%***
Cattle (*Bos*)	32	50.8	20	44.5
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	14	22.2	11	24.5
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	4	6.4	4	8.9
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	7	11.1	4	8.9
Fowl (*Gallus sp.*)	2	3.2	2	4.4
Duck (*Anas sp.*)	1	1.6	1	2.2
Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)	3	4.7	3	6.6
Total:	**63**	**100**	**45**	**100**

Table 10: Species distribution for faunal assemblage

C.1.5 Cattle remains consist of a variety of skeletal elements from adult (i.e. physically mature) animals, with a single mandible being recovered from an animal around 2-3 years old. Only two sexable elements were recovered, consisting of two male horncores from contexts 138 and 240.

C.1.6 Sheep/Goat body part distribution is more limited, consisting of cranial fragments, lower limb elements and portions of the axial skeleton. Two ageable mandibles were recovered from animals around 1-2 years of age at death. Pig remains are limited to mandible and tibia fragments, with a single ageable mandible being recovered from an animal around 7-14 months old.

C.1.7 Scattered adult horse remains were recovered from a variety of contexts, with an intact metacarpal being recovered from animal with a withers height of 1.45m (14 hands). The skull and axial skeleton (along with fragmentary long bones) was also recovered from context 181. Aged using tooth wear to around 7-8 years of age at death, the animal had a withers height of around 1.4m (14 hands). Bird remains are limited to a cranium of medium sized duck and an carpometacarpal from an adult male fowl with the spur removed.

C.1.8 Remains of single anuran amphibian (frog/toad) were recovered from context 226 along with a single vertebra from 136. A number of eel vertebrae were recovered from 138, along with a single small mammal 3rd molar.

Statement of potential

C.1.9 The assemblage is indicative of general settlement waste, with animals being largely bred for meat. There is some evidence for stock keeping of cattle (or at least complete carcasses). Horses were most likely used for riding. Bird and fish elements probably represent food remains.

Further work and method statement

C.1.10 No further work is needed on this assemblage.

C.2 Shell

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 A total of 0.738kg of marine shell was recovered from nineteen contexts during excavations. The shells were quantified and examined in order to assess the diversity and quantity of these ecofacts and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations. Only shell apices were counted in order to obtain the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for each species, bearing in mind that each individual originally had two apices.

C.2.2 This assemblage is the result of both hand collection and shell recovered from environmental samples.

Species	Common name	Habitat	Total weight (Kg)	Total number of contexts
Ostrea edulis	Oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.227	9
Mytilus edulis	Mussel	intertidal, salt water	0.511	11

Table 11: Shell results

Results

C.2.3 All of the bivalve shells were unhinged. Apices were noted in Table x below along with the number of left and right oyster valves. The left and right valves were not observed as matching in any of the contexts. As noted above, the number of apices represents the MNI, with two apices per individual.

Context No	Sample No.	Species	Weight (Kg)	Apices	Oyster left valve	Oyster right valve
9		mussel	0.010	5		
10		mussel	0.007	4		
32	2	mussel	0.477	251		
40		oyster	0.008	1	1	
47		mussel	0.001	1		
89		mussel	0.001	1		
99		oyster	0.012	1	1	
109		oyster	0.013	1	1	
120		mussel	0.003	2		
122		mussel	0.001	1		
126		oyster	0.003	1	1	
128		mussel	0.002	1		
128		oyster	0.052	5	4	1
155		mussel	0.004	3		
165		mussel	0.003	1		
205		mussel	0.002	1		
212		oyster	0.024	2		2
213		oyster	0.092	11	4	7
214		oyster	0.015	2	1	1
224		oyster	0.008	1		1
		Total	**0.738**	**296**	**13**	**12**

Table 12: Shell quantification

Statement of potential

C.2.4 Mussel shells predominate in this assemblage (69%). The majority of the shells are moderately preserved and do not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. Marine mussels would have been collected from the low and mid intertidal zone from the coast and transported inland.

C.2.5 *Ostrea edulis* is a bivalve mollusc that has an oval shaped left valve that is concave in shape with a rough, scaly surface and a right valve that is flattened and has a smoother surface. A total of thirteen left valves and twelve right valves occur in this assemblage. During the preparation of oysters the right valve is often prised off and possibly discarded separately, with the meat being left in the left valve. The equal numbers of left and right valves in this assemblage may suggest that the oysters were being prepared and eaten together. Oysters can have a fairly long shelf-life of up to around two weeks; however, they should be consumed when fresh, as their taste reflects their age.

C.2.6 Shellfish are common in medieval times as fish and shellfish were religiously consumed on Fridays and during Lent. The shells would have been discarded in middens which were often used for manuring cultivated fields.

Further work and methods statement

C.2.7 The assemblage would not have represented a single meal but the presence of marine shell does show that these species are a food resource that was exploited. The assemblage has been fully quantified and no further work is required.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 Eleven bulk samples were taken from mainly medieval features during excavations at Challis Green, Barrington in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

C.3.2 Nine samples were taken from ditches and pits in the open area excavation. An additional two samples were taken during the monitoring of ground works from possible water channels that traversed the site. Ten litres of each sample was processed by tank 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 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 13.

Quantification

C.3.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

C.3.4 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

Results

C.3.5 Plant remains were extremely scarce and limited to a few charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains in Sample 3 (fill 47 of pit **48**) and Sample 4 (fill 85 of ditch **86**) and a single charred seed of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) in Sample 6 (fill 106 of ditch **107**). A fragment of a legume, either pea (*Pisum* sp.) or bean (*Vicia* sp.) was noted in Sample 9 (fill 216 of ditch **217**). Sparse charcoal fragments occur in most of the samples along with molluscs and modern rootlets.

C.3.6 The two samples from the water channels were devoid of plant remains.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	18	19	ditch	1	Charred	0	0	0	+	+
2	32	33	ditch	1	Charred	0	0	0	+	+
3	47	48	pit	2	Charred	#	0	0	++	++
4	85	86	ditch	1	Charred	#	0	0	+	+
5	92	94	robber trench	1	Charred	0	0	0	+	+
6	106	107	ditch	3	Charred	0	0	#	+	+
7	151	139	pit	5	Charred	0	0	0	+	+
8	213	217	ditch	1	Charred	0	0	0	+	+
9	216	217	ditch	2	Charred	0	#	0	+	+
100	1005		channel	1	none	0	0	0	+	+
101	1017		channel	1	none	0	0	0	0	0

Table 13: Charred plant remains

Statement of potential

C.3.7 The charred plant assemblage from Challis Green, Barrington consists of a few charred cereal grains and a single weed seed. Such paucity of charred plant remains is quite unusual considering that usual domestic and culinary waste of animal bone, mussel shells and pottery was recovered from several of the deposits sampled. It is possible that the charred plant remains simply didn't survive or that they were disposed of elsewhere in an unexcavated part of the site.

Further work and method statement

C.3.8 The low density of charred plant macrofossils in this assemblage limits interpretation of the features sampled and further work is not required.

Appendix D. Monitoring and recording of Pathway

Context	*Type*	*Pottery (g)*	*Bone (g)*	*Shell (g)*	*Slag (g)*	*FE (g)*	*Stone (g)*
1033	P/h fill	251					358
1034	subsoil	48					
1035	surface	228					641, SF101, SF102
1037	layer	27		52		59	65, SF104
1043	p/h fill	3					
1044	topsoil	33					
1045	subsoil	7				6	
1057	pit fill		18				
1059	pit fill	43	2	1	118	10	
1061	ditch fill	409	42	14			
1062	ditch fill	214					22, SF103
1063	subsoil	53					
1065	layer	9		9	20		
Total		***1315***	***62***	***76***	***138***	***75***	***1086***

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-102493		
Project Name	Medieval Occupation at Challis Green, Barrington, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	19-02-2011	Finish	17-03-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BANCHG11	Planning App. No.	S/0005/07/O
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Planning condition

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☒ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☐ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☒ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Wall	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Bone	None
Pit/posthole	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Flint	Neolithic -4k to -2k

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambs	Challis Green Barrington Cambs CB22 7RJ	
Parish	Barrington		
HER	Cambridgeshire County Council		
Study Area	0.098ha	National Grid Reference	TL 3990 5000

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Dan McConnell
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC store	OA East	OA East
BANCHG11	BANCHG11	BANCHG11

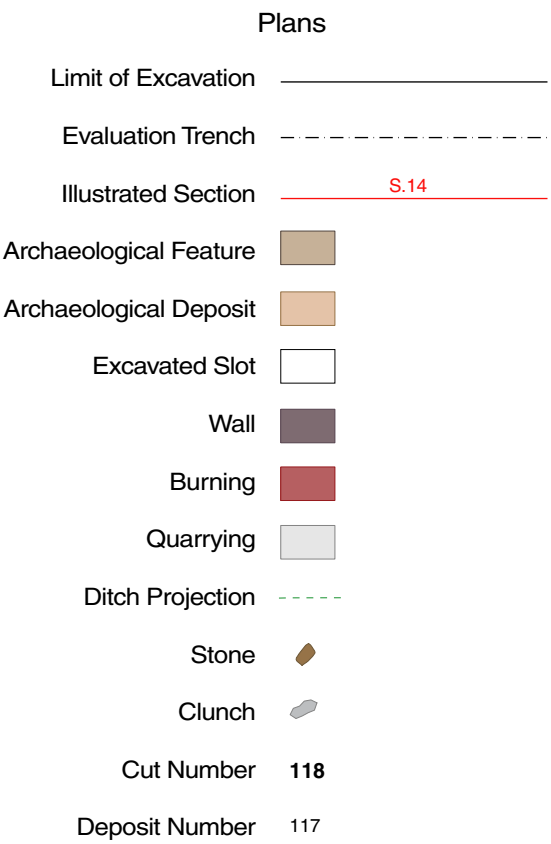
Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

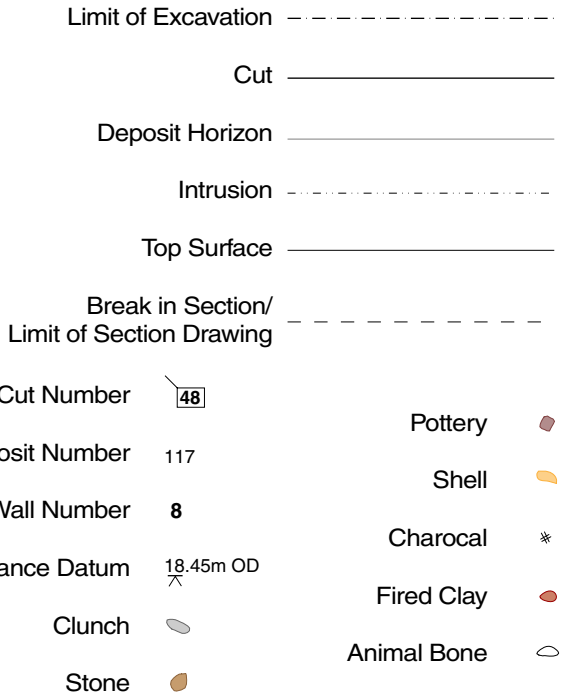
Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

Plans



Sections



Convention Key

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

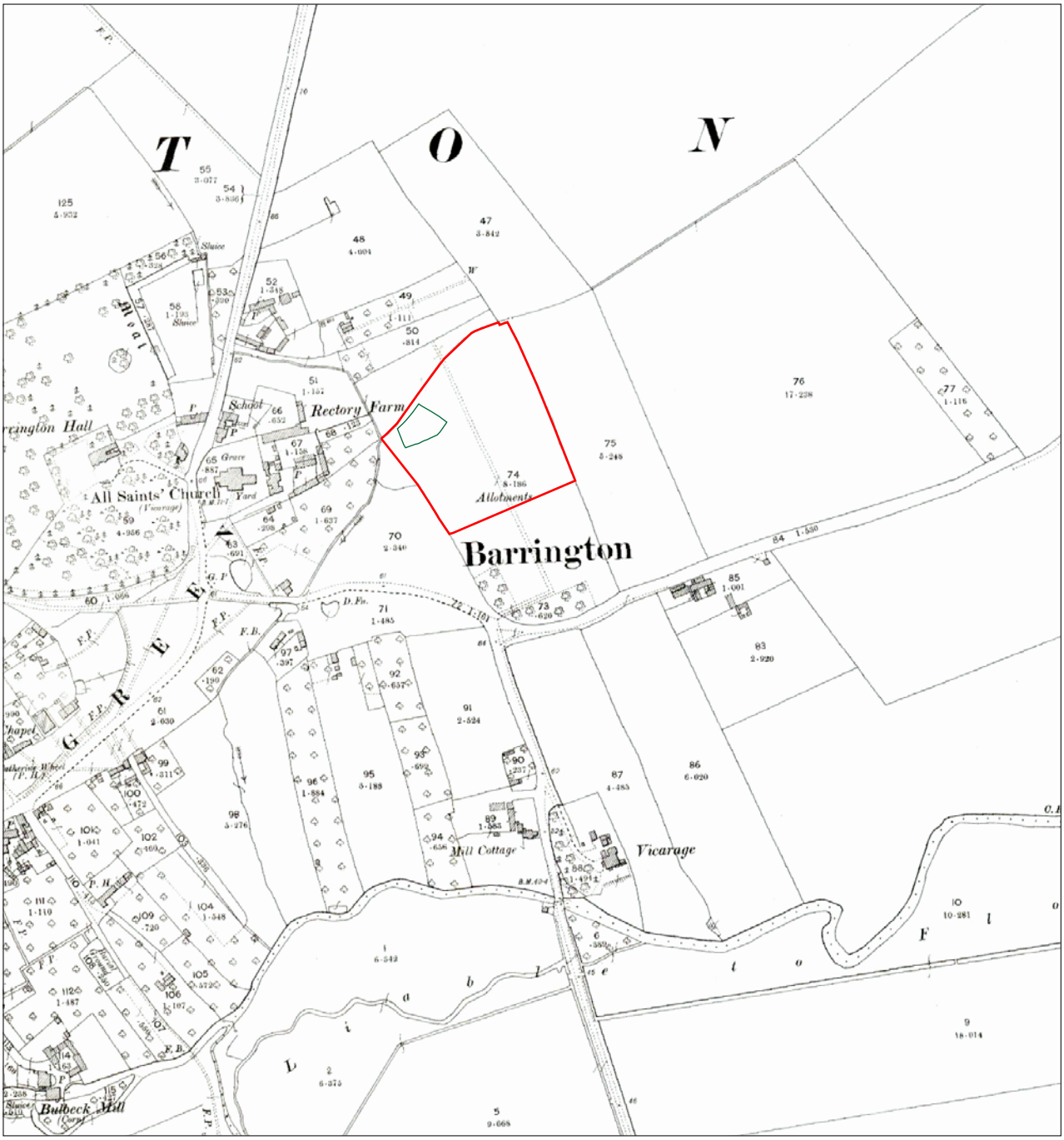


Figure 2: Ist Edition 1885 Ordnance Survey map, showing development area (red) and excavation area (green)

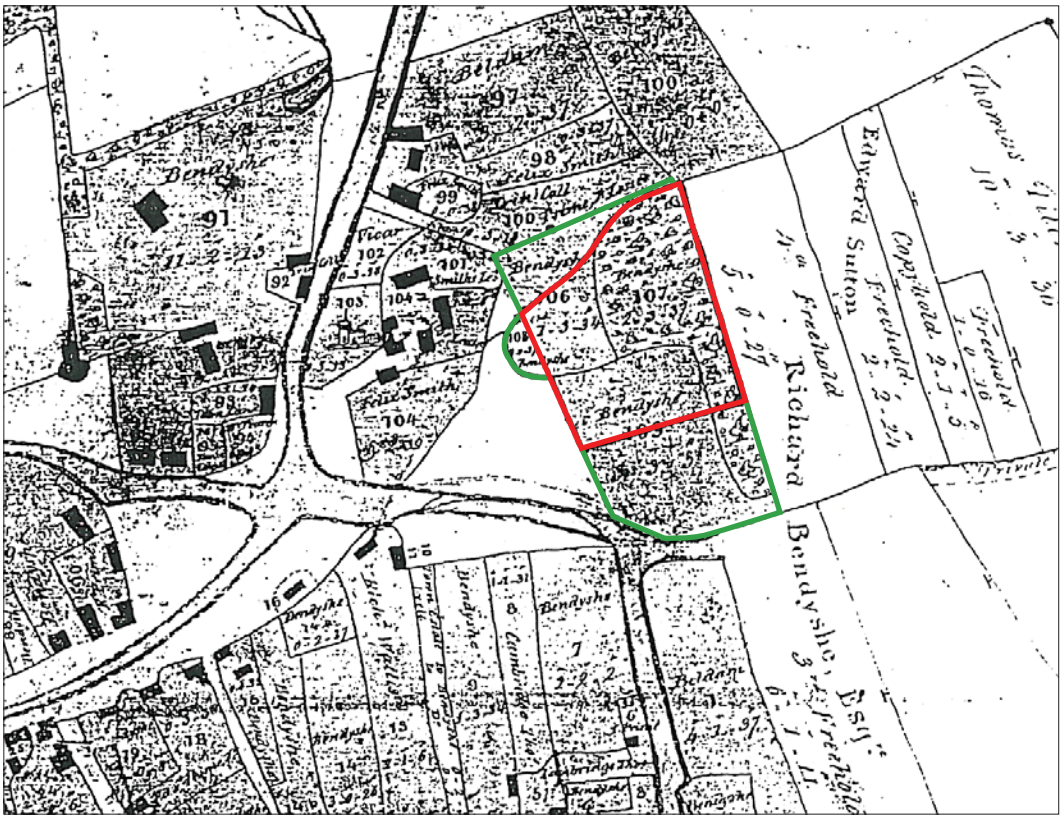


Figure 3: 1800 Inclosure Map (with development area in red and original field boundary in green)

Figure 4: All features plan

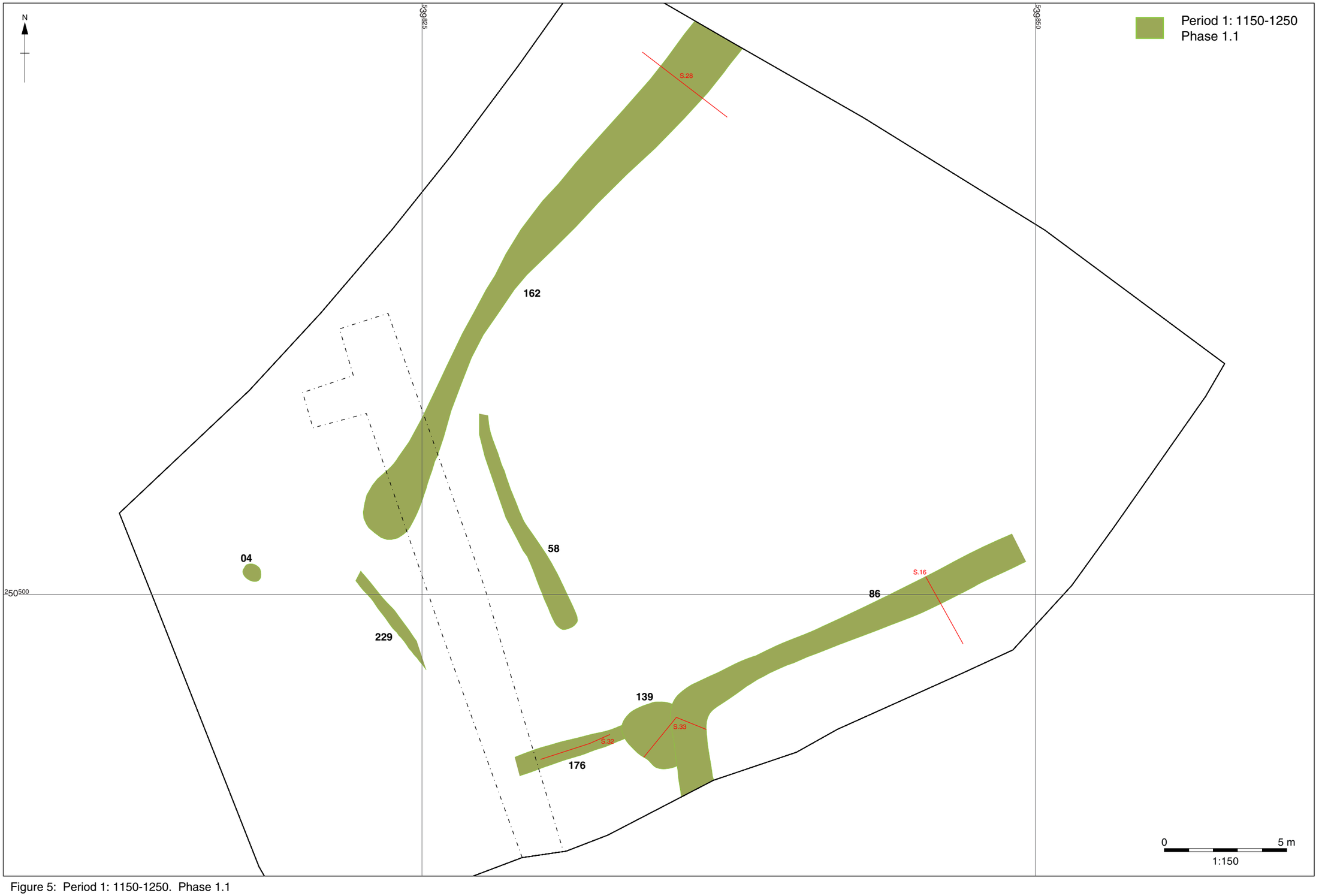


Figure 5: Period 1: 1150-1250. Phase 1.1

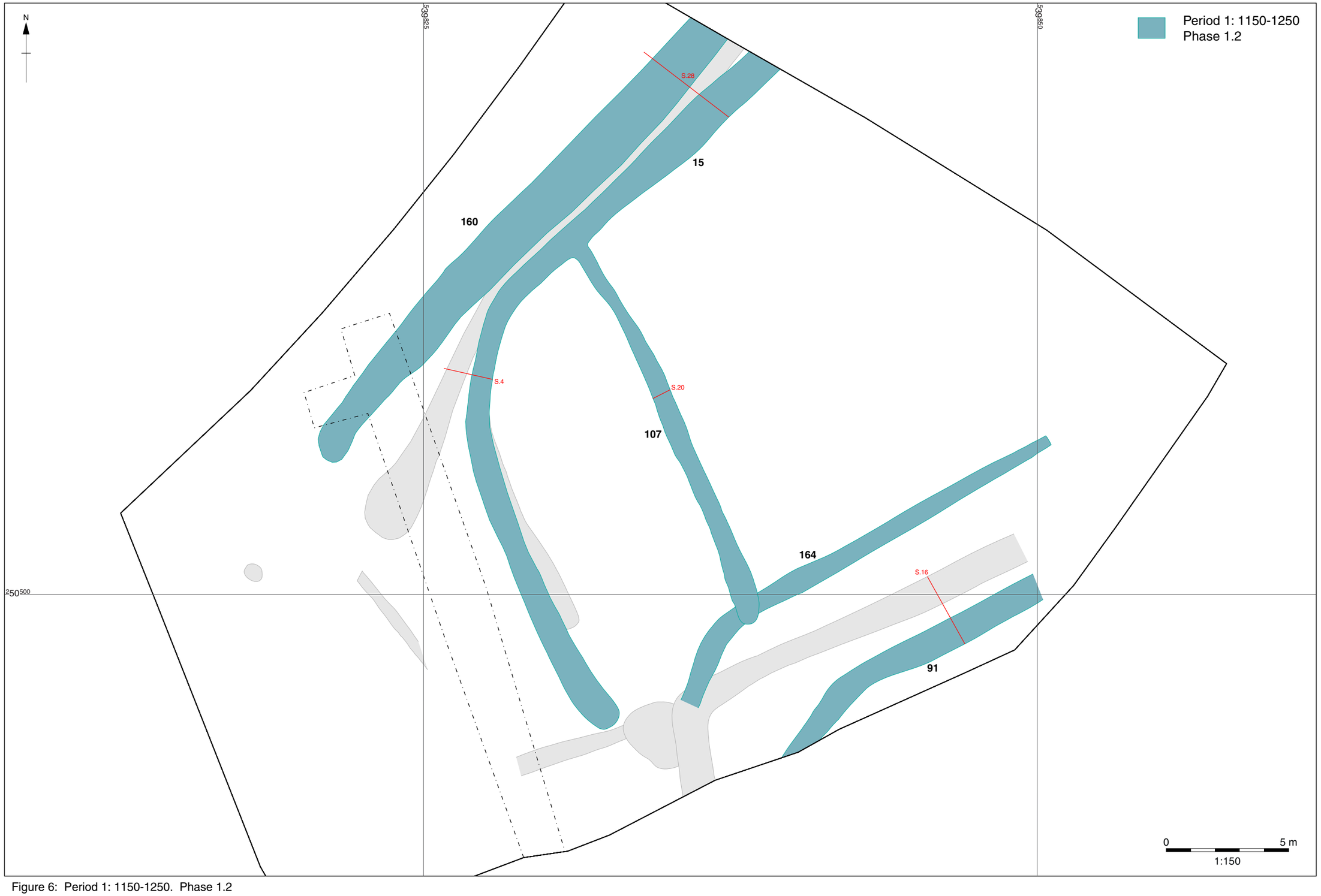


Figure 6: Period 1: 1150-1250. Phase 1.2

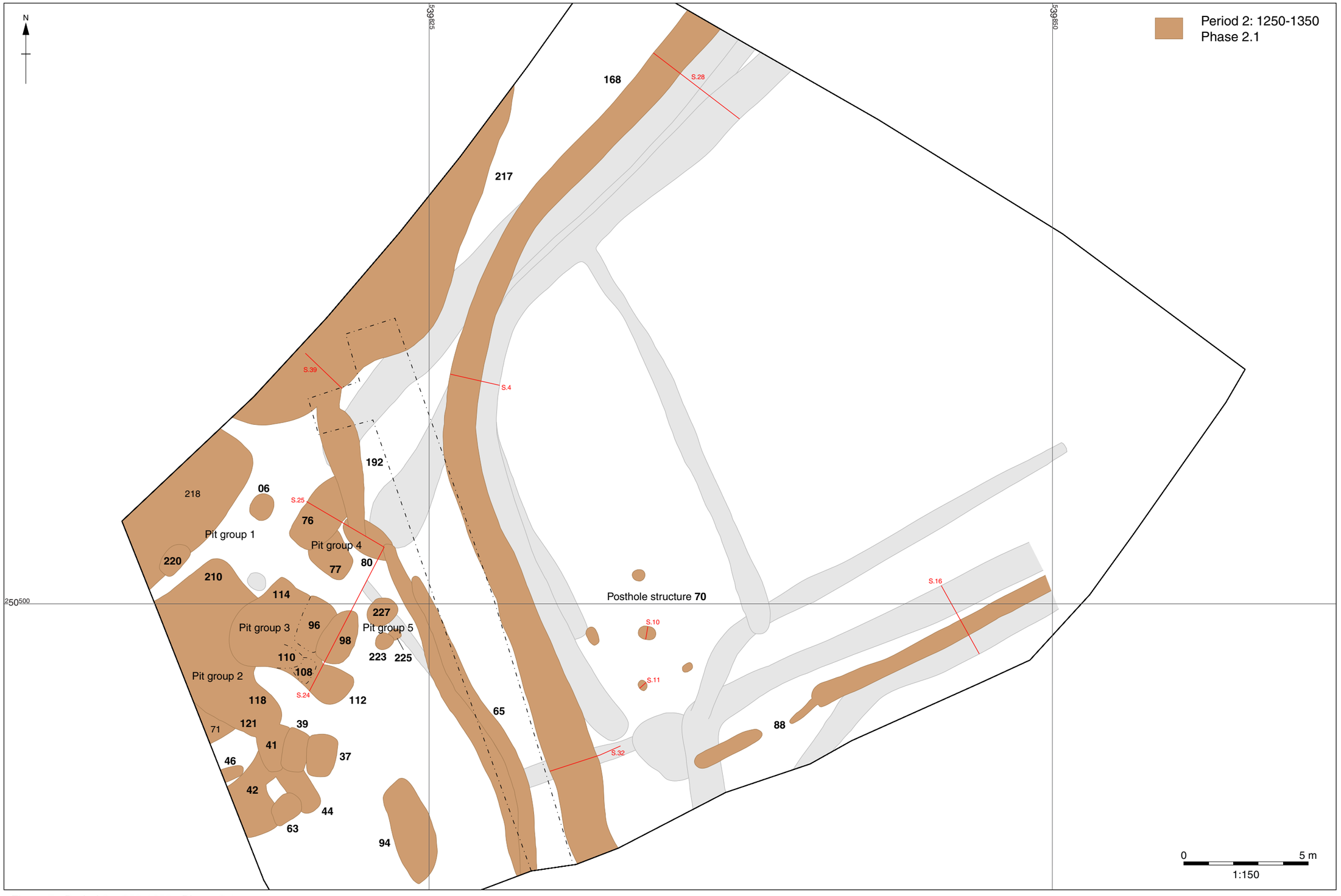


Figure 7: Period 2: 1250-1350. Phase 2.1

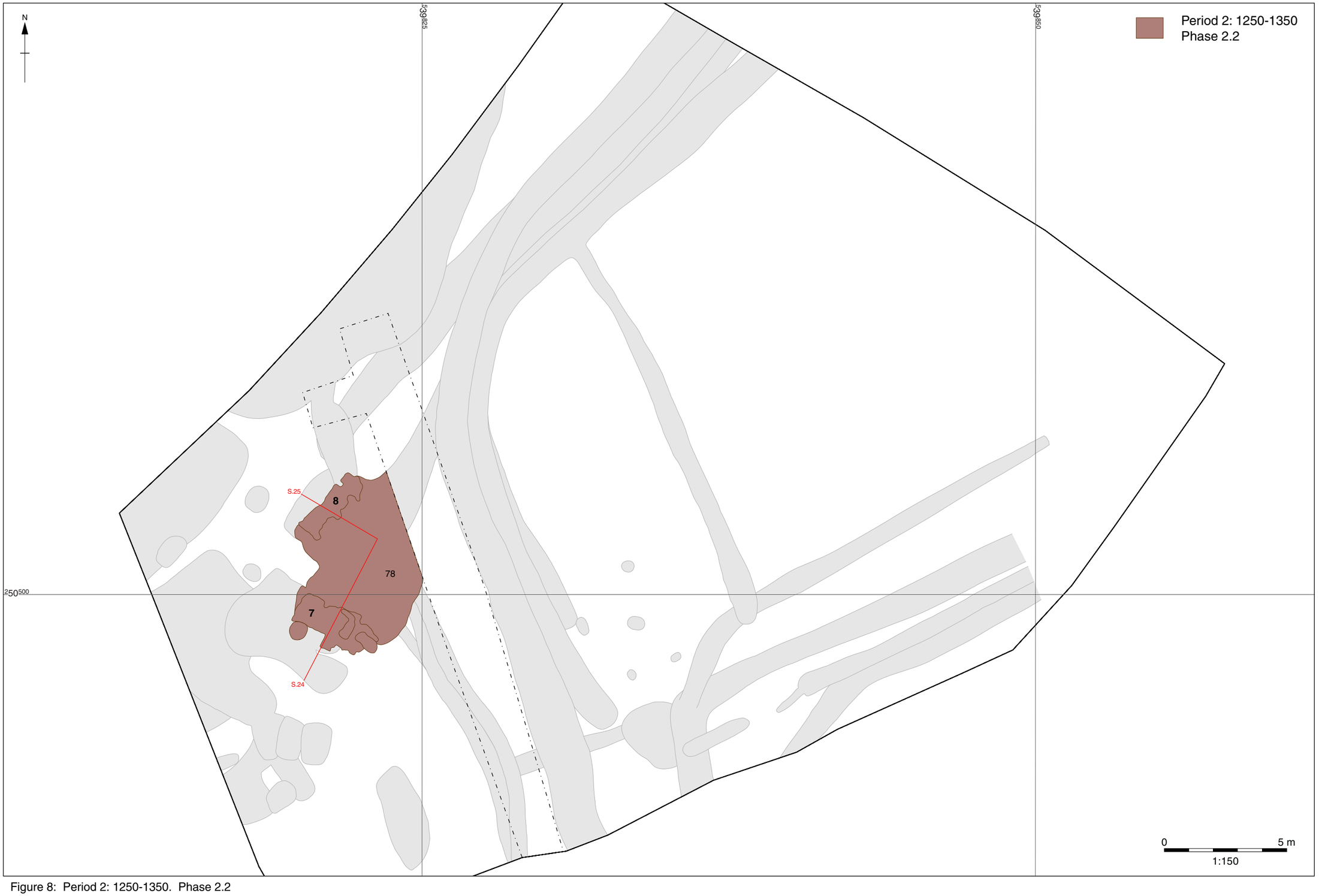


Figure 8: Period 2: 1250-1350. Phase 2.2

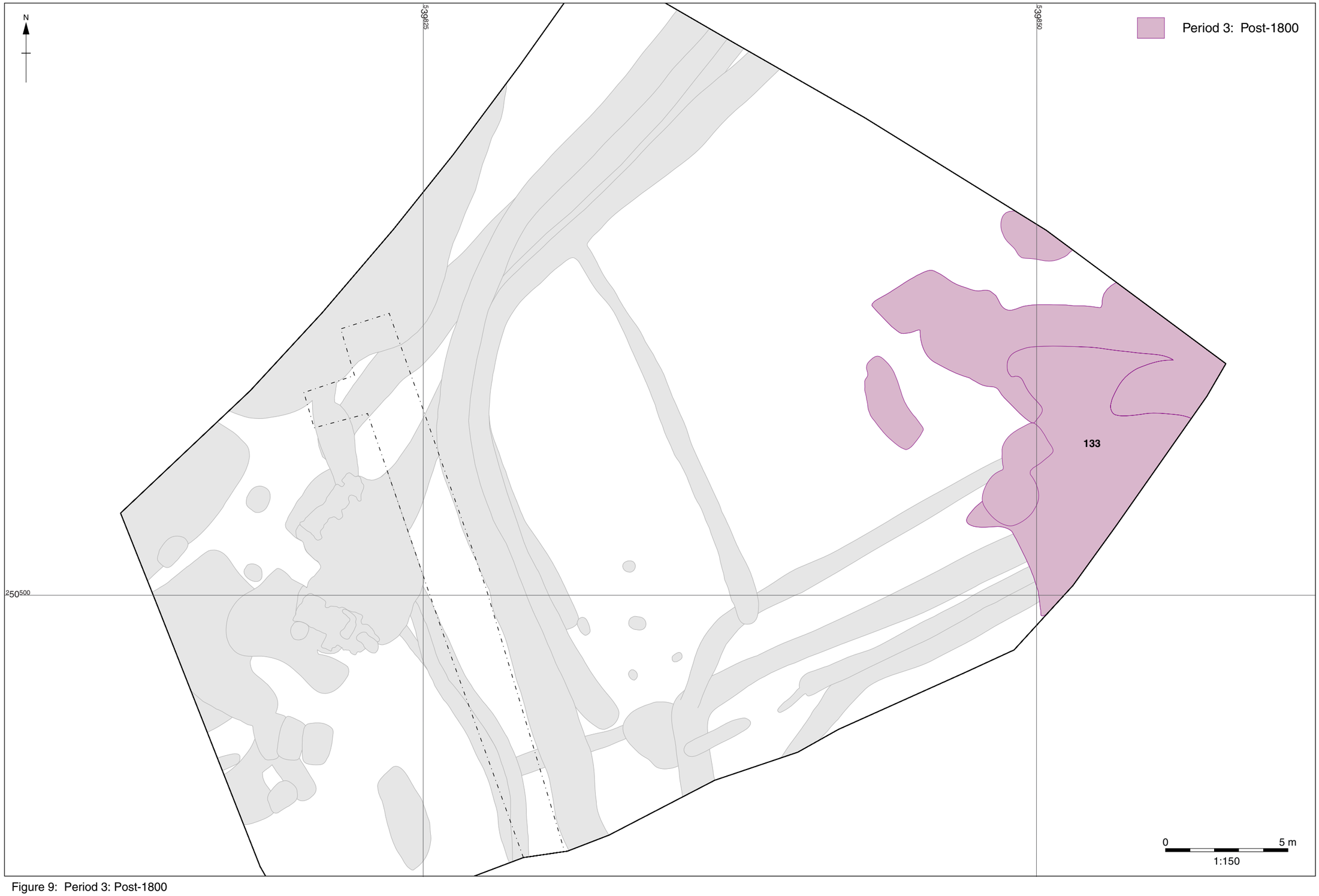


Figure 9: Period 3: Post-1800

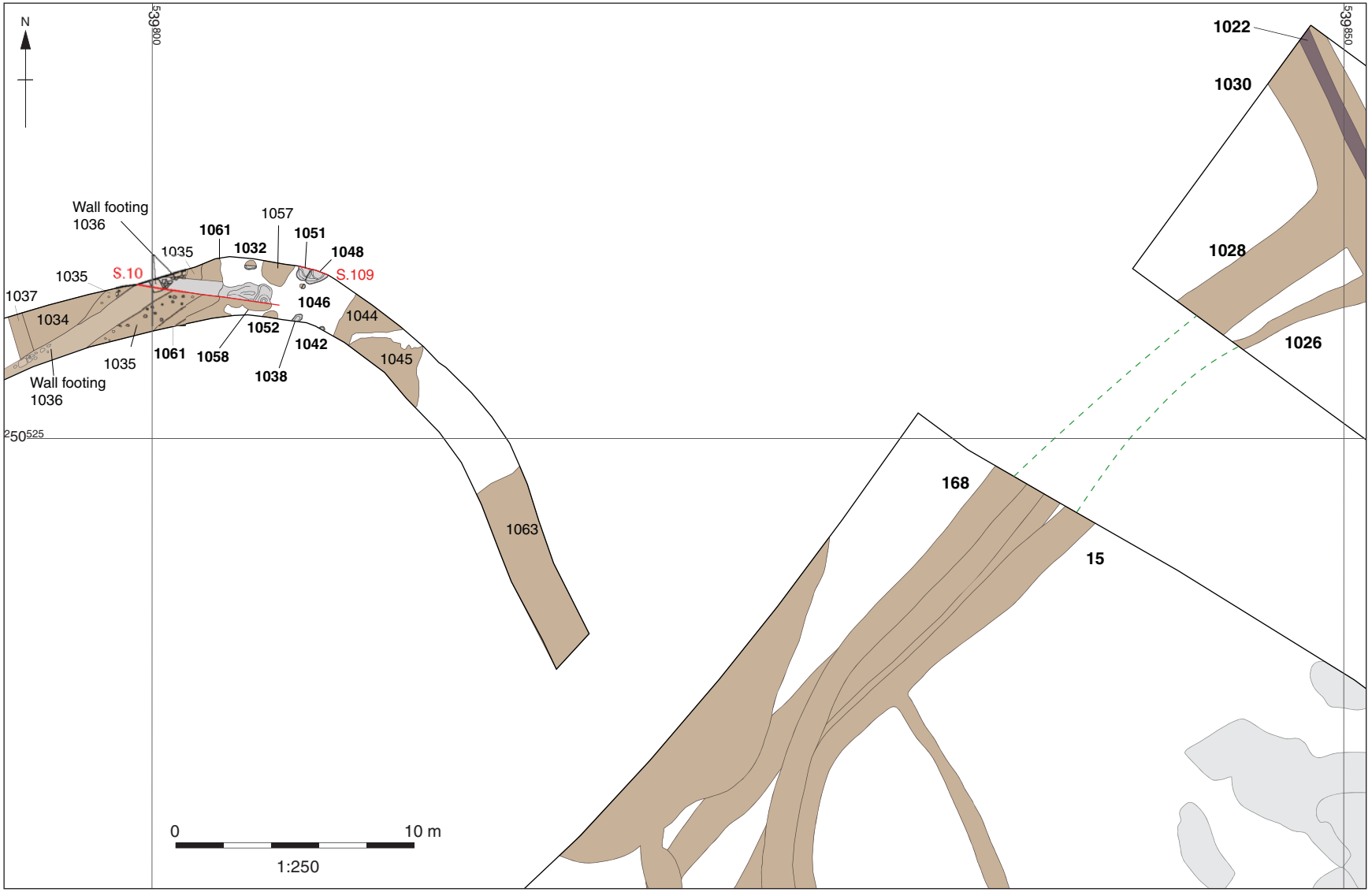
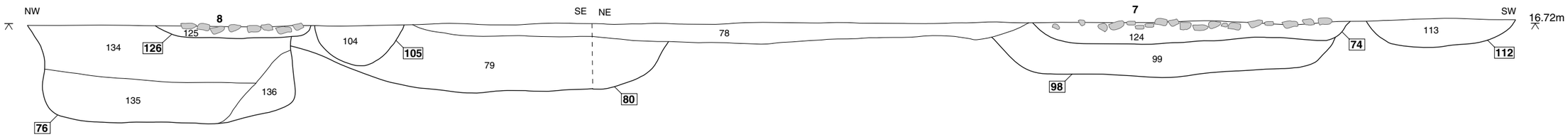


Figure 10: Watching Brief

Section 24 and 25 combined



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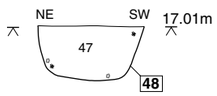

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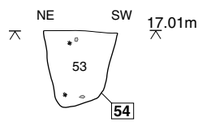

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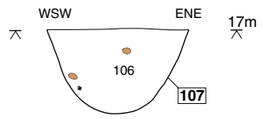

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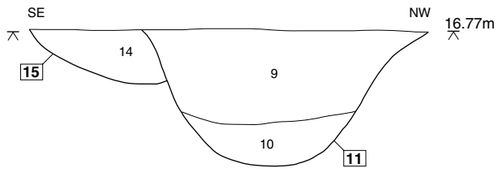

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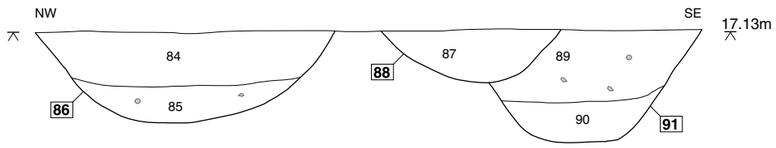

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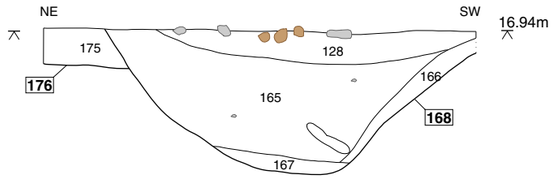

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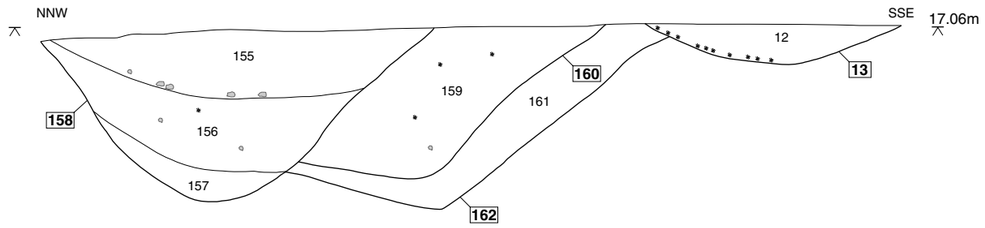

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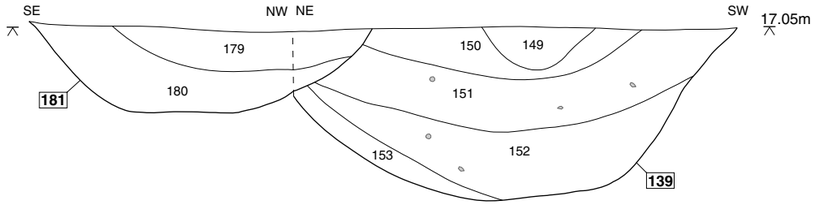

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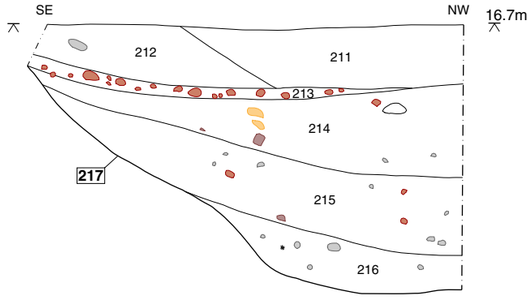

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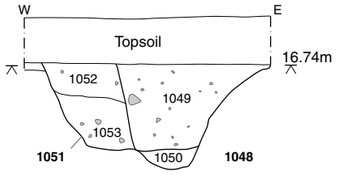

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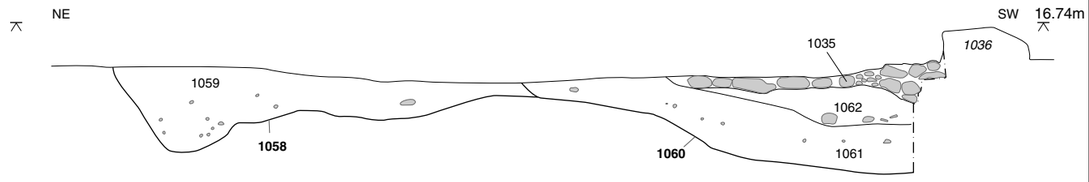

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Figure 11: Selected sections

Plate 1: General site shot (looking north)

Plate 2: Ditches **86**, **88** and **91** (looking north-east)

Plate 3: Ditches **15** and **168** (looking south-west)

Plate 4: Ditches **168** and **176** (looking south-east)

Plate 5: Ditch **217** (looking south-west)

Plate 6: Wall **7** (looking east-northeast)

Plate 7: Ditches **15**, **168** and **1026** (looking north-northwest)

Plate 8: Worked building stone 206 from subsoil

Plate 9: Wall **1036** (looking north)

Plate 10: Detail of stone in wall **1036** and cobbled surface **1035** (looking north)

Plate 11: Lower cobbled surface **1064** revealed in sondage (looking north-west)

Plate 12: Detail of worked stone blocks from open ditch

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